

Chapter 31: Foreign, security and defence policy

The common foreign and security policy (CFSP) and the Common security and defence policy (CSDP) are based on legal acts, including legally binding international agreements, and on political documents. The *acquis* consists of political declarations, joint actions, common positions and agreements. Member States must be able to conduct political dialogue in the framework of CFSP, to align with EU statements, to take part in EU actions and to apply agreed restrictive measures. Applicant countries are required to progressively align with EU statements, and to apply restrictive measures when and where required.

A) Summary Information

- 1. The Treaty on European Union (TEU) includes in Title V provisions on Common Foreign and Security Policy which new Member States will apply. The Commission wishes to know whether, in your view, the application of these provisions upon accession could give rise to any problems or difficulties. More precisely:**

The Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) of the EU, including the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) as its integral part, are founded on the same principles as the foreign policy, national security policy, and the defence policy of Serbia. These principles are the building of democracy, rule of law, respect of human rights and freedoms, equality and solidarity, safeguarding of peace and strengthening of international security, improvement of international cooperation, as well as respect of international law in accordance with the UN Charter. In this regard, the Republic of Serbia is determined to contribute to the establishment and implementation of the common policy by implementing the objectives of the EU Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP).

Serbia is making continuous efforts, by accepting and implementing European values and principles, to enhance the dialogue with the European Union and reform its civilian and military capacities in order, among other things, to be ready and able upon accession to take the obligations laid down in the provisions of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), included in Title V of the Treaty on European Union. In this respect, the Republic of Serbia expects that the application of the provisions on Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) included in Title V of the Treaty on European Union, upon accession, will not give rise to any problems or difficulties, but rather, that it will have positive effects on the internal stability and international position of the Republic of Serbia.

- 2. Are you prepared to accept unreservedly the definition, legal structure and organisational arrangements for the Union's Foreign, security and defence policy (CFSP and CSDP) including its military dimension?**

The Republic of Serbia hereby expresses its readiness, in accordance with its strategic foreign policy orientation towards the EU, and its national security and defence policy, to accept the definition, legal structure, and organisational arrangements for the EU's Foreign, security, and defence policy (CFSP and CSDP), as specified in the Treaty on European Union.

In the framework of the EU integration process, the Republic of Serbia expresses its readiness to accept the Foreign, security and defence policy (CFSP and CSDP) *acquis* in its entirety, and to harmonise its legislation and actions in these areas accordingly. The State authorities are working, in line with their own competences, to accomplish the aim of harmonising the legislation, and creating new legal mechanisms, instruments and capacities that will allow an active participation of Serbia in the EU Foreign, security, and defence policy.

At the same time, Serbia supports the EU efforts to strengthen the military and civilian instruments, capacities and capabilities to achieve the strategic objectives laid down in the European Security Strategy, and the provided possibility to establish structured cooperation within the European framework. In accordance with the progress made in the EU accession process, the Republic of Serbia is ready to put its defence capacities at disposal for the purpose of implementing the CFSP and CSDP, and to participate actively in multinational operations to safeguard international peace and security. Serbia is committed to employing its

defence capabilities according to the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia, UN Charter, and the principles of international law. Therefore, in reforming its defence system, the Republic of Serbia has given adequate attention to attaining the necessary level of interoperability for participating in EU missions.

Regarding the military dimension, the Republic of Serbia is ready to contribute to the development of EU's operational capacities to perform humanitarian and rescue tasks, peacekeeping tasks, tasks of combat forces in crisis management, including peacemaking, as well as joint disarmament tasks, military advice and assistance, conflict prevention, tasks in post-conflict stabilisation and fight against terrorism, including support to third countries in the fight against terrorism in their territories.

As the mutual defence clause of the Treaty on European Union does not question specific natures of security and defence policies of certain member states, this should be the context in which the current military neutrality of the Republic of Serbia should be considered upon the EU accession.

3. Will you from the time of accession be ready and able to participate fully and actively in the foreign, security and defence policy (CFSP and CSDP) as defined in the TEU?

With respect to participation in EU's Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP), the Republic of Serbia is ready to take on, taking into account the EU accession dynamics, the rights and obligations laid down in Title V of the Treaty on European Union, the related Protocols and other EU acts that apply to EU member-states. Serbia supports further development of the EU's common foreign, security, and defence policy, and will be ready to contribute actively, based on bilateral agreements with the EU, if such agreements are concluded before the accession, or in accordance with the obligations stemming from the EU membership, upon EU accession.

In its strategic documents, Serbia has expressed its firm determination to participate in the protection of values that it shares with the European Union.

The National Security Strategy of the Republic of Serbia (Annex No. 31.3.1) explicitly states the commitments and positions regarding the efforts to harmonise the Serbian foreign and security policy with the EU's positions and actions concerning the most important global, European, and regional issues, while respecting the interest to safeguard the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Serbia. As the EU plays an increasingly important role in creating the European and global security, Serbia is focused on building, through the European integration process, national security and defence capacities and capabilities according to the standards and obligations stemming from the Common Security and Defence Policy, and participating in the development and enhancement of the regional and global security. Serbian defence policy is based on a multilateral and integral approach to the defence and security issues, and it promotes the concept of cooperative security.

One of the most important objectives stemming from Serbia's strategic defence policy orientation is its integration to the European and other international security structures. The defence policy tasks envisaged in the Defence Strategy of the Republic of Serbia also include participation in multinational operations, engagement in Common Security and Defence Policy activities, engagement in NATO's Partnership for Peace programme, and attainment of interoperability with the defence systems of the countries covered by the programme.

As the EU accession is set as the foreign policy priority, the ongoing reform implementation process is already taking into account the EU principles and standards. Serbia expresses its readiness to participate in the Common Security and Defence Policy by its readiness to employ its capacities and forces in EU joint humanitarian actions, and EU crisis management operations. The EU integration process can only lead to a wider and more coherent cooperation.

In this context, the Republic of Serbia will, upon accession, be ready and able to support and actively participate in the EU's Foreign, security, and defence policy (CFSP and CSDP) activities, as defined in the TEU.

4. Will you, upon accession, take on in their entirety and without reservations the objectives of the TEU, the provisions of its Title V, and of the declaration attached to it, as well as the relevant international agreements concluded on behalf of the EU, and other relevant sources of the Foreign, security and defence policy (CFSP and CSDP) *acquis*?

Upon accession, the Republic of Serbia will take on the objectives of the Treaty on European Union, the provisions of the Title V, and of the declaration attached to it, as well as the relevant international agreements concluded on behalf of the EU, and other relevant sources of the Foreign, security and defence policy (CFSP and CSDP) *acquis*, in accordance with the rights and obligations stemming from the EU membership.

Within the framework of the EU integration, the Republic of Serbia expresses its readiness to accept the Foreign, security and defence policy (CFSP and CSDP) *acquis* in its entirety. Therefore, while respecting its own national interests and the commitment to strengthen its own defence capacities, the Republic of Serbia is continuously developing mechanisms and capacities in order to be ready and able to take on, upon accession, the obligations in their entirety and to contribute to the establishment and implementation of a common policy by implementing the objectives of the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy.

5. Will your administration, and in particular the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, have the necessary structure and technical equipment to fully take part in the Foreign, security and defence policy (CFSP and CSDP) at the time of accession?

Serbian Government undertakes all necessary measures in order to have the necessary structure and technical equipment to fully take part in the Foreign, security, and defence policy (CFSP and CSDP) at the time of accession. The competent State authorities improve their organisational and human resource structure continuously and modernise their material capacities for the purpose of building the capacities that Government requires in order to take part in the Foreign, security, and defence policy (CFSP and CSDP).

For its part, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has already taken organisational and technical measures for a full participation in European policies, including the Common Foreign, Security, and Defence Policy. The Ministry has separate Sector for European Union headed by the Assistant minister. It also has a specialised Unit responsible for CSDP issues under the Sector for Security Policy. In addition, administrative capacities of the Serbian Mission to the EU in Brussels are being strengthened by allocating to it the experts that are already employed with other competent State authorities. With the Agreement on security procedures for exchanging and protecting classified information between Serbia and the EU signed, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is ready to take the necessary technical and administrative

measures for its full implementation. In addition, Serbia is ready to take any other structural and technical measure under the accession process, according to the European rules.

The Ministry of Economy and Regional Development needs more employees to implement the established policies concerning the export controls of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods; monitoring and implementation of amendments of EU legislation in the area; participation in international control regimes; implementation of restrictive measures and subsequent supervision; and other tasks related to the application of the law and other regulations in this area.

6. In view of the provision for Member States to support the Union's external and security policy actively and unreservedly (Article 24.3 TEU), please explain what your country's treaty obligations are under international law, and whether they will need to be modified in view of accession. For this purpose, please send a list of your existing treaty obligations, and those under negotiation.

The existing treaty obligations of the Republic of Serbia stem from the signed and ratified international agreements in a specific area. They are observed and fulfilled by the relevant ministries, each within its competence. For the more information about Serbia's treaty obligations, please see the attached lists of international agreements that Serbia has entered into or is in the process of entering:

1. List of bilateral agreements between Serbia and other countries
2. List of multilateral agreements where Serbia is either a contracting party or a signatory
3. List of bilateral agreements that Serbia currently negotiates with other countries

By signing the Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA), Serbia undertook to harmonise its legislation with the EU *acquis communautaire* gradually, and to apply it consistently. In this respect, and pursuant to Article 72 of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement, Serbia is required to prepare, in consultation with the European Commission, a special Programme to monitor the implementation of the obligations laid down in the Stabilisation and Association Agreement, the implementation of which will be supervised by the European Union.

In order to demonstrate its administrative and other capacities for EU integration purposes, Serbian Government has drafted a 'National Programme for Integration of the Republic of Serbia into the European Union' (NPI) even before its application for EU candidate status. Government adopted this document on 9 October 2008, as well as regular quarterly follow-up reports concerning the fulfilment of obligations stemming from the National Programme for Integration into the EU. The NPI defines the scope and dynamics of harmonisation of national legislation with the EU *acquis communautaire*, and gives an evaluation of compliance of the requirements under the international treaties in force with the requirements of the European integration and full EU membership.

The Republic of Serbia hereby expresses its readiness, in the context of European Union accession, to amend and adapt the existing treaty obligations with the obligations stemming from the full EU membership.

In the process of harmonisation of its legislation, Serbia will, at an early stage, focus on the *acquis* in the areas of Internal Market, Justice, Freedom and Security, as well as trade-related

areas, pursuant to Article 72 of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement. At a later stage, the Republic of Serbia will focus on the remaining areas of the *acquis*.

7. Does your country support the European Security Strategy as updated and endorsed in December 2008?

The Republic of Serbia supports the European Security Strategy, as updated and endorsed in December 2008, considering its focus on the growing complexity of the already existing and emerging security challenges and threats, its implementation up to this date, and particularly the experiences from CSDP operations. Serbia attaches importance to identifying modern global challenges and threats from a European perspective, and providing active, effective, and coherent European response to them. The Republic of Serbia appreciates EU involvement in the fight against terrorism and organised crime, non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, resolving regional conflicts, prevention of emergence of 'failed states', strengthening of cyber security and energy security and contribution to the fight against climate change.

The Republic of Serbia considers that the EU, through its comprehensive engagement in the area of security, has contributed not only to European security, but also beyond. The Republic of Serbia welcomes the EU commitment towards creating a more efficient, better coordinated and strategically-oriented Europe, and supports developing closer relations of the EU with its closest neighbours, as well as building partnership with key players of today's international relations.

The Republic of Serbia welcomes the EU commitment to renewing multilateral world order and the EU's involvement in the security area for the purpose of implementing the UN objectives. In addition, the Republic of Serbia strongly supports the position, stated in the Report on the Implementation of the European Security Strategy of 11 December 2008, that all countries are obliged to abide by the fundamental principles of the UN Charter and OSCE, and that respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of states and peaceful settlement of disputes are not negotiable. The Republic of Serbia considers the respect for UN and OSCE principles to be crucial for safeguarding the stability of the international order.

The Serbian National Security Strategy, adopted in October 2009, also took into account, as guidelines of a sort, the positions expressed in the 2003 European Security Strategy and the 2008 Report on the Implementation of the European Security Strategy.

8. Which legal instruments/pieces of legislation in the context of foreign, security and defence policy do you have in place and what do they cover?

Pieces of legislation governing the area of foreign policy are the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia (Official Gazette of the RS, No 83/06), Law on Ministries (Official Gazette of the RS, No 48/07) and Law on Foreign Affairs (Official Gazette of the RS, No 116/07 and 41/09).

The Constitution of the Republic of Serbia lays down the system of government and the competencies of the highest State authorities that also include the foreign affairs policy.

The Law on Ministries specifies the competences of each ministry, including among other things the tasks they carry out in the foreign policy and international cooperation areas.

The Law on Foreign Affairs defines mutual relationships between the State authorities as they discharge foreign affairs tasks, and particularly those that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for within its competence.

Among the applicable legislation in the Republic of Serbia there is the Law on the Conclusion and Execution of International Agreements (Official Journal of the SFRY No 55/78). Drafting is under way of a new proposal for a law to govern the procedure to conclude, execute, and termination of validity of international agreements. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the leading institution in this area.

Article 139 of the Constitution stipulates that the Serbian Armed Forces defend the country from external armed threats and perform other missions and tasks, in accordance with the Constitution, Law and principles of international law which regulate the use of force. Also, Article 140 of the Constitution provides that the Serbian Armed Forces may be used outside the borders of the Republic of Serbia only upon the decision of the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia.

Article 4 of the Law on Ministries sets out the area of competences of the Ministry of Defence as a public administration authority carrying out tasks related to the defence policy and strategic planning.

The Defence Act (Official Gazette of the RS, No 116/07, 88/09, 88/09-other law and 104/09-other law) govern the Republic of Serbia defence system, competencies of the State bodies and Serbian Army in defence, rights and responsibilities of State bodies, autonomous provinces, units of local self-government, individuals, companies, other legal persons and entrepreneurs in defence, as well as other issues that are important for defence.

Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Law on Defence provides that the Republic of Serbia's defence is implemented independently, but it can also be implemented in cooperation with other countries within the institutions of the national, regional and global security systems.

Article 3 of the Law on Defence provides that Serbia cooperates, in the area of defence, with other countries and international organisations and institutions of the national, regional, and global security system, in global peace building and peacekeeping and fulfils the requirements stemming from the UN membership and the requirements from the ratified international agreements.

Article 5 of the above law provides that the defence of the country is achieved by:

- 1) Organising and preparing defence entities to carry out tasks during the state of war and emergency;
- 2) Undertaking measures and actions for the operation of defence entities and for the use of the Serbian Armed Forces and other defence forces in the state of war or emergency, until the final elimination or termination of danger to the country;
- 3) Undertaking measures and activities to protect and rescue people and material assets and environment in the state of war or emergency;
- 4) Participating in multinational operations.

Article 40 of the above-mentioned law provides that, in case of threat to international peace and security, the Serbian Armed Forces members may participate in multinational operations outside of the borders of the Republic of Serbia, in accordance with the law and upon the decision of the National Assembly.

In addition, the Serbian Armed Forces Act (Official Gazette of the RS, No 116/07 and 88/09) governs the position and competence of the Serbian Army Armed Forces, its organization, composition, and principles of engagement action, specificities of the military service, commanding and managing of the Serbian Armed Forces, ranks and titles in the Serbian Armed Forces, symbols and insignia of the Serbian Armed Forces, military holidays, military chaplains' service, liability for any damage caused by the Serbian Armed Forces, democratic and civilian control, oversight, transparency of work, office management in the Serbian Armed Forces, serving in the Serbian Armed Forces, and other issues relevant to for the Serbian Armed Forces.

The Law on the Use of Armed Forces of Serbia and other Defence Forces in Multinational Operations outside the Borders of the Republic of Serbia (Official Gazette of the RS, No 88/09) regulates the participation and preparation of the Serbian Armed Forces and other defence forces to participate in multinational operations outside the borders of the Republic of Serbia; rights and obligations of the competent bodies and participants in the operations; financing of the participation costs; and other issues relevant for the performance of missions and tasks whose purpose is safeguarding international peace and security and providing humanitarian aid to other countries in crisis situations.

The Alternative Civil Services Act (Official Gazette of the RS, No 88/09) regulates the exercise of conscientious objection by persons subject to conscription; serving the mandatory military service in civilian institutions; rights and obligations of persons sent to do the alternative civilian service; rights and obligations of the authorities, organizations, institutions, and units responsible for the implementation of the alternative civilian service; performance of the alternative civilian service; training of persons in alternative civilian service; supervision of the performance of the alternative civilian service; reserve forces; alternative civilian service remuneration; record keeping, oversight and financing of alternative civilian service; types and levels of punishment for non-fulfilment of obligations in the alternative civilian service, as well as other issues relevant for the civilian service.

The National Security Strategy of the Republic of Serbia (Official Gazette of the RS, No 88/09) is the most important strategic document establishing the fundamentals of the security policy for the protection of national interests of the Republic of Serbia.

The starting point of the National Security Strategy is the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Serbia, economic prosperity, social stability, development of democracy and rule of law, respect of human and minority rights, European foreign-policy orientation, as well as improvement of cooperation with all the most influential international community players and countries in the region.

The National Security Strategy reiterates the commitment of the Republic of Serbia to the universal values of democracy, international law, and respect of its own state-building tradition. The commitments stated in the National Security Strategy are an expression of the readiness of the Republic of Serbia to make a contribution to the building and improvement of its own, regional, and global security, within the framework of the Organisation of the United Nations, European and other international organisations and regional structures.

The National Security Strategy analyses the situation in the surroundings of the Republic of Serbia, identifies security challenges, risks and threats, establishes national interests, sets objectives, fundamental principles, and elements of the national security policy, and defines the structure, principles of functioning and responsibilities within the security system.

The Defence Strategy is grounded on the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia, National Security Strategy, and Serbia's commitment to contribute to the building and strengthening of security through peace and stability. The positions expressed in the Defence Strategy are grounded on an assessment of situation and a projection of developments in international relations; tendencies in defence organisation in modern countries and development of international security integrations; analysis of social factors and the nature of contemporary challenges, risks, and threats to the security and defence of the Republic of Serbia.

The Defence Strategy expresses the commitment of the Republic of Serbia to build and strengthen its own defence capacities and capabilities, as well as to act jointly with other countries and contribute to the enhancement of the national, regional, and global security, through integration into European and other international security and defence structures.

The Defence Strategy is a confirmation of Serbia's adherence to the universally accepted defence organisation standards of modern democracies.

The Defence Strategy analyses the security environment; identifies defence challenges, risks, and threats; establishes the defence interests and policy of the Republic of Serbia; designs the defence system and establishes basic guidelines in planning and financing of defence.

9. How many measures (declarations, demarches, common positions) have you aligned with since July 2008? Which such measures have you not aligned with?

In the framework of the political dialogue under the stabilisation and EU association process (as a potential candidate country), Serbia has been called upon, through the Mission of Serbia to the EU in Brussels, to align with declarations or common positions of the EU Council concerning political situations or political developments, as well as concerning human rights situations/abuses in third countries. Serbia has also been called upon within international organisations and their specialised agencies (UN, OSCE, Council of Europe) to align with declarations, demarches, and common positions of the EU Council.

Serbia carefully studies every EU declaration and makes the decision on alignment according to its foreign policy and domestic policy interests and the legislative practice, as well as in accordance with international agreements signed and ratified by Serbia.

A certain number of statements and declarations have not been aligned with due to Serbia's specific position after the disintegration of Yugoslavia, and its well-known position regarding the unilateral declaration of independence by the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government of Kosovo. In the further gradual approximation to the EU membership, Serbia will work carefully towards aligning its positions with the EU declarations and statements, bearing in mind its national interests and the EU accession as its priority objective.

In addition, the timeframe for alignment in a number of declarations was extremely short which did not allow for the required consultations to be performed, which altogether adds up

to create an unrealistic picture of the overall ratio between the number of declarations that Serbia has aligned with and those that it has not.

From 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2010, there was a total of 402 EU declarations. Serbia was called upon to align with a total 357 EU declarations, of which number it aligned with 245 EU declarations, whereas in 112 cases it did not.

Please find below the list of declarations with which Serbia did not align, shown per year:

a) General Secretariat of the EU Council

Year 2008

In 2008, a total of 165 EU declarations were recorded. Out of this number, Serbia was requested to align with 147 EU declarations. Of the total number of requests received, Serbia aligned with 104 EU declarations, whereas in 43 cases it did not.

Please find below the list of EU declarations in 2008 with which Serbia did not align:

- 21.01. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU on closure of the regional offices of the British Council in Russian Federation
- 24.01. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on universal suffrage in Hong Kong
- 05.03. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the Presidential Elections in Russian federation on 2 March 2008
- 19.03. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU on the situation in Tibet
- 28.03. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the detention of Mr Hu Jia and other Chinese Human Rights Defenders
- 31.03. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the Anniversary of the referral of the situation in Darfur/Sudan to the ICC
- 21.04. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on Georgia
- 24.04. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union concerning Council Common Position 2008/223/CFSP of 13 March 2008 renewing measures in support of the effective implementation of the mandate of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)
- 06.05. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU on the escalation of tension between Georgia and Russia
- 12.06. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the Council Common Position 2008/288/CFSP of 7 April 2008, renewing restrictive measures against certain officials of Belarus
- 04.07. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on Zimbabwe
- 11.07. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the Iranian missile tests
- 15.07. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union after the communiqué of the prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC)
- 18.07. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU concerning death sentences in Iran
- 24.07. Declaration of the Presidency on behalf of the European Union concerning the risk of stoning of nine Iranians
- 31.07. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the transfer of Radovan Karadzic to the ICTY in The Hague

- 01.08. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union concerning Council Common Position 2008/632/CFSP of 31 July 2008 amending Common Position 2004/161/CFSP renewing restrictive measures against Zimbabwe
- 11.08. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the deterioration of the situation in South Ossetia (Georgia)
- 14.08. European Union declaration concerning the imminent danger of the execution of Amir Amrolahi in Iran
- 18.08. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on Mauritania
- 25.08. Declaration by the presidency on behalf of the European Union on the execution by hanging of Reza Hejazi
- 27.08. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union concerning the release of Mr Sergei Parsiukevich and Mr Andrei Kim
- 29.08. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the events which occurred at Kalma camp in Sudan
- 05.09. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the death of Magomed Yevloyev
- 09.09. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the situation of Emadeddin Baghi in Iran
- 10.09. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union concerning the situation in Mauritania
- 12.09. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU following the execution of three people under sentence of death in Japan
- 16.09. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union concerning the situation in Mindanao
- 18.09. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union following the report issued by the IAEA Director general regarding Iran's nuclear activities
- 19.09. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the human rights situation in Syria
- 22.09. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on political prisoners in Eritrea
- 25.09. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU following the release of U Win Tin
- 26.09. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the situation of people belonging to religious minorities in Iran
- 10.10. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the occasion of the World Day against the Death Penalty (10 October)
- 10.10. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the situation in the east of the Democratic Republic of Congo
- 05.11. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union concerning the conviction of 12 signatories of the Damascus Declaration
- 12.11. Taiwan: Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union
- 25.11. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women
- 10.12. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the search of the offices of the Memorial organisation in St Petersburg on 4 December 2008
- 19.12. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union concerning Charter 2008 and the arrest of human rights campaigners on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- 22.12. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the continued detention of Michel Kilo and Mahmoud Issa

- 23.12. Declaration by the presidency on behalf of the EU following the failure of the latest six-party talks on the resolution of the North Korean nuclear weapons issue
- 23.12. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union concerning the death penalty in Saint Kitts and Nevis

Year 2009

154 EU declarations were recorded in 2009. Serbia was requested to align with 140 EU declarations. Of the total number of requests received, Serbia aligned with 87 EU declarations and in 53 cases it did not.

- 23.01. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU concerning execution of juvenile Molla Gol Hassan and mass execution in Iran
- 28.01. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union concerning Council Common Position 2009/68/CFSP of 26 January 2009 renewing restrictive measures against Zimbabwe
- 06.02. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU on the composition of the Elections Council of Cameroon (ELECAM)
- 06.02. Declaration on behalf of the EU on the Georgian strategy on Abkhazia and South Ossetia
- 11.02. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU concerning the execution of Steve Henley
- 17.02. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the trial with seven Baha'i leaders in Iran
- 17.03. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on Human Rights in Iran on the occasion of the 33rd Anniversary of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- 20.03. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU on the Imprisonment of Mr. S. Habib by the Damascus Criminal Court on 15 March 2009
- 05.04. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU on the "experimental communications satellite" launch by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- 17.04. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU on recent developments in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- 20.04. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU on recent developments in Fiji
- 22.04. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU concerning the sentence of Miss Roxana Saberi
- 22.04. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the Council Common Position 2009/314/CFSP of 6 April 2009, amending Common Position 2006/276/CFSP concerning restrictive measures against certain officials of Belarus, and repealing Common Position 2008/844/CFSP
- 24.04. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the opening in the Inter-American Court on Human Rights of the Case of Campo Algodonero on femicide in Ciudad Juarez
- 27.04. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU on Sri Lanka
- 29.04. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union concerning the execution by stoning in Rasht, Iran
- 29.04. Declaration of the Presidency on behalf of the EU on the violent protests in Northern Mitrovica in Kosovo

- 11.05. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the occasion of the participation of Taiwan as an observer in the 62nd session of the World Health Assembly
- 14.05. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the sentence of Meshal Tammo by the Damascus Criminal Court on 11 May 2009
- 15.05. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU on the death penalty of Troy Davis in the United States
- 15.05. Declaration of the Presidency on behalf of the EU on the arrest of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, leader of the National League of Democracy, Myanmar
- 15.06. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the continuation of mass executions in Iraq
- 18.06. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the termination of UNOMIG
- 18.05. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on political violence in Yemen
- 25.05. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the violation of religious freedom in Iran
- 12.06. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU on the Karen civilians fleeing Burma/Myanmar
- 22.06. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU on the UN observer mission in Georgia
- 23.06. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU concerning post-election crisis in Iran
- 26.06. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on prosecution of Liu Xiaobo
- 02.07. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU on the political situation of Niger
- 07.07. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the African Union Summit
- 09.07. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union following developments in China
- 20.07. Declaration by the EU and the United States following the decision of the Permanent Court of Arbitration concerning the determination of the boundaries of the Abyei Area in Sudan
- 31.07. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU on the recent violence in Northern Nigeria
- 31.07. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU on the situation in Niger
- 31.07. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU concerning the execution of three persons in Japan on 28 July 2009
- 04.08. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU on the situation in Georgia
- Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU on the verdict against Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, Myanmar
- 14.08. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU on the murders of Chechen human rights defender Zarema Sadulayeva and her husband Alik Dzhabrailov
- 27.08. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU on the deteriorating security situation in Yemen
- 27.08. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU concerning the execution of two persons in Thailand on 24 August 2009
- 07.09. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU on the verdict against the Sri Lankan journalist, Mr J.S. Tissainayagam

- 11.09. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU on the elections in Afghanistan
- 01.10. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on Kenya
- 23.10. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU on the situation in Zimbabwe
- 27.10. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU concerning the human rights situation in the aftermath of the presidential elections in Iran
- 28.10. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union regarding the recent executions of two Tibetans
- 10.11. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU concerning the human rights situation in Iraq
- 12.11. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union regarding the recent executions of nine persons in Xinjiang
- 14.12. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on “presidential elections” in Abkhazia
- 15.12. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the human rights defender Liu Xiaobo
- 18.12. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU on freedom of expression in Ethiopia
- 22.12. Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU on the political situation in Niger

Year 2010

The total number of recorded EU declarations is 83. Of this number, Serbia was requested to align with 70 EU declarations. Of the total number of requests received, Serbia aligned with 54 EU declarations and in 16 cases it did not.

Please find below the list of EU declarations in 2010 with which Serbia did not align:

- 12.01. Declaration of High Representative on behalf of the EU on the trial against seven Baha'i leaders in Iran
- 10.03. Declaration on behalf of the EU on the Georgian strategy on Abkhazia and South Ossetia
- 31.03. HR's Declaration on behalf of the EU on the situation in Belarus
- 11.05. Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the European Union on the alignment of certain third countries concerning the Council Decision 2009/969/CFSP-BELARUS
- 26.05. Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the European Union on the alignment of certain third countries with the Council Decision 2010/92/CFSP extending restrictive measures against Zimbabwe
- 03.06. Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the European Union on the alignment of certain third countries with Council Decision 2010/232/CFSP of 26 April 2010 renewing restrictive measures against Burma/Myanmar
- 03.06. Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the European Union on the alignment of certain third countries with Council Decision 2009/1002/CFSP of 22 December 2009 amending Common Position 2006/795/CFSP concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- 11.06. Declaration by the High Representative Catherine Ashton on behalf of the European Union on human rights in China
- 12.06. Declaration by the High Representative Catherine Ashton on behalf of the European Union on Iran

- 15.07. Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the European Union on the situation of Human Rights Defenders in the North Caucasus
- 27.07. Declaration by High Representative Catherine Ashton on behalf of the European Union on Syria human rights cases
- 12.08. Declaration by High Representative Catherine Ashton on behalf of the European Union on the sentencing of seven Baha'i leaders
- 08.09. Declaration by High Representative Catherine Ashton on behalf of the European Union on the sentencing of seven Baha'i leaders
- 21.09. Declaration by High Representative Catherine Ashton on behalf of the European Union on political prisoners in Eritrea
- 08.11. Declaration by the High Representative Catherine Ashton on behalf of the European Union on the publication of the Final Report of the EU Election Observation Mission to Ethiopia 2010
- 16.11. Declaration by High Representative Catherine Ashton on behalf of the European Union on violence against journalists in the Russian Federation.

Year 2008

b) United Nations

Serbia aligned with 52 EU declarations, whereas in 28 cases it did not. Please find below the list of declarations/statements with which Serbia did not align:

General Assembly

- EU Presidency Statement - United Nations General Assembly: "Meeting on global food and energy crisis" (18. July 2008)
- EU Presidency Statement - United Nations General Assembly: "Peacebuilding Commission and Peacebuilding Fund" (9 October 2008)
- „EU Presidency Statement - United Nations Plenary: "Strengthening coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the UN, including special economic assistance" (10 November 2008)
- Report of the International tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

Security Council

- Debate on UNAMI
- Counter-terrorism

First Committee

- EU statement - explanation of position - Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region (New York, 29 October 2008)
- EU statement - explanation of vote - Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security (New York, 30 October 2008)

Second Committee

- General Debate
- UN Habitat

Third Committee

- EU explanation of vote in the 3rd Committee: The Right to Development, 24 November 2008
- EU explanation of vote in the 3rd Committee: Globalization and human rights, 20 November 2008
- EU explanation of vote in the 3rd Committee: Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order, 20 November 2008
- EU statement in the 3rd Committee on 64b, 22 October 2008
- EU statement in the 3rd Committee on the item 62, Elimination of racism, 3 November 2008
- EU explanation of vote in the 3rd Committee: Use of mercenaries, 21 November 2008
- EU explanation of vote in the 3rd Committee: Defamation of religion, 21 November 2008
- EU general statement in the 3rd Committee: Right to Food, 21 November 2008
- EU explanation of vote in the 3rd Committee: Inadmissibility of certain practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, 18 November 2008
- EU explanation of vote in the 3rd Committee: Human trafficking, 20 November 2008
- EU explanation of vote in the 3rd Committee: Equitable geographical distribution in treaty bodies, 20 November 2008
- EU statement on human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives, 28 October 2008
- EU statement in ECOSOC: Humanitarian Affairs Segment, 15 July 2008

Fourth Committee

- Comprehensive Review of the Whole question of Peacekeeping Operations in All their Aspects
- Effects of Atomic Radiation
- Explanation of vote on the Question of Western Sahara

Fifth Committee

- Programme of work
- Pattern of conferences

c) Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

Permanent Council (PC)

Serbia aligned with in 48 cases, while in 16 it did not. Please find below the list of declarations/statements with which Serbia did not align:

- EU Statement regarding recent developments in Georgia (PC 720)
- EU Statement on the situation in Georgia (PC 721)
- EU Talking points on the Audit Report of the External Auditor (PC 723)
- Conclusions of the General Affairs and External Relations Council on the Western Balkans (PC 723)
- EU Statement regarding the situation in Georgia (PC 729)

- EU Statement in response to the address by UNSG SR in Kosovo, Ambassador Lamberto Zanier, and by the Head of the OSCE Mission in Kosovo, Ambassador Tim Guldemann (PC 730)
- EU Statement on the killing of a Web publisher in Ingushetia, Russian Federation (PC 730)
- EU Statement regarding the release of Mr. Sergey Parsyukevich and Mr. Andrey Kim (PC 730)
- EU response to the address by the Serbian Foreign Minister, H.E. Mr. Vuk Jeremic (PC 731)
- EU response to Brigadier General Costanzo Periotto, Personal Representative of the Chairman-in-Office for Article IV of the Dayton Peace Accord (PC 734)
- EU Statement on Georgia (PC 737)
- EU response to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Albania, H.E. Mr. Lulzim Basha (PC 738)
- EU response to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Albania, H.E. Mr. Lulzim Basha (PC 741)
- EU response to the High Commissioner on National Minorities (PC 742)
- EU Statement on the shooting at an OSCE vehicle in Georgia (PC 744)
- EU Statement on the extension of the mandate of the OSCE Office in Minsk until 31 December 2009 (PC 744)
- EU Statement regarding freedom of assembly in Russia (PC 745)

Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC)

Please find below the list of statements with which Serbia did not align at this forum:

- EU Statement on recent incidents in Georgia
- EU Statement on the Arms Trade Treaty
- EU Statement on recent incidents in Georgia
- EU Statement on the Finland assumption of the Chairmanship of the FSC
- EU Statement on the Supplies of Conventional Arms and SALW in Georgia

Joint Meetings of the Permanent Council and Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC)

Please find below the list of statements with which Serbia did not align at these joint meetings:

- EU Statement in Response to H.E. the Prime Minister of Ireland Mr. Bertie Ahern
- EU Statement on Georgia

d) Council of Europe

The Republic of Serbia did not align with in 3 cases. Please find below the list of statements with which Serbia did not align:

- European Union Statement on the Conflict in Georgia, 3 September 2008
- Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU on the death of Magomed Yevloyev, 5 September 2008
- Declaration of the Presidency on behalf of the EU, at the Council of Europe, on the consequences of the conflict in Georgia, 4 November 2008

Year 2009

b) United Nations

Serbia aligned with in 130 cases, and in 28 it did not. Please find below the list of declarations/statements with which Serbia did not align:

General Assembly

- Report of the International tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia
- Debate on Responsibility to Protect

Security Council

- Peace and Security in Africa: drug trafficking
- ICTY and ICTR
- Debate on Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict
- Debate on Security Council Resolution 1820
- Debate on Peacekeeping Operations
- Debate on the Reports of the Secretary-General on The Sudan
- Debate on Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Mediation and settlement of disputes
- Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict

First Committee

- EU statement at the 2nd session of the Open-Ended Working Group towards an Arms Trade Treaty (New York, 13 July 2009)
- EU closing statement at the 2nd session of Open-ended Working Group towards an Arms Trade Treaty (New York, 17 July 2009)

Second Committee

- EU Explanation of Vote on Trade and Development (Serbia is not member of the World Trade Organisation)
- CSD18 opening of the high level segment
- Conference on Global Crisis
- Statement on Financing for Development Follow-up at the today's informals

Third Committee

- EU explanation of vote in the 3rd Committee: Human Rights and cultural diversity, 23 November 2009
- EU explanation of position in the 3rd Committee: Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons, 19 November 2009
- EU explanation of vote in the 3rd Committee: Fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, 19 November 2009
- EU explanation of position in the 3rd Committee: Self-determination, 12 November 2009
- EU statement in the 3rd Committee: Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives, 27 October 2009.
- EU explanation of position in the 3rd Committee: Follow-up to the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond, 22 October 2009

Fourth Committee

- Question relating to information
- Explanation of vote on the Question of Western Sahara

Fifth Committee

- Review of efficiency - Procurement
- Financing activities arising from SC Resolution 1863 on Somalia

Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C-34)

- EU statement at the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (New York, 23 February 2009)

Human Rights Council

The Republic of Serbia aligned with in 20 cases, whereas in 12 it did not. Please find below the list of statements with which Serbia did not align:

- HRC10, 2-27 March 2009, High-Level Segment, Statement by CZ MFA, 3 March 2009;
- HRC10 - EU Statement - Item 2, 5 March 2009;
- HRC10 - EU Statement - Item 4, 17 March;
- HRC10 - EU Statement - Item 7 24 March;
- 11th Special Session on Sri Lanka 26-27 May 2009- EU Statement;
- HRC11, 2-18 June 2009; EU Statement - Item 2, 3 June 2009;
- HRC11 - EU Statement - Item 4, 8 June 2009;
- HRC11 - EU Statement - Item 7 General Debate (16 June 2009)
- HRC11 - EU Statement - Item 8 (16 June 2009)
- HRC11 - EU Statement - Item 10 (17 June 2009)
- HRC12 (14 September-2 October 2009) - EU Statement - Item 2 - Update by the High Commissioner (15 September 2009)
- HRC12 - EU Statement - Item 4 (22 September 2009)

Humanitarian issues/migrations

Serbia aligned with in 2 cases, whereas in one it did not. Please find below the list of statements with which Serbia did not align:

- 60th Session of the Executive Committee of UNHCR - EU Statement, 28 September 2009

International Labour Organisation

Serbia aligned with in 9 cases, whereas in 3 it did not. Please find below the list of declarations/statements with which Serbia did not align:

-Myanmar (Conv. No 29) (GB-5/1)	3/25/2009
-Burma/Myanmar (Conv. No 29)	6/6/2009
-Belarus (Conv. No 87+98)	6/10/2009

World Health Organisation

The Republic of Serbia aligned in 18 cases, whereas in one it did not. Please find below the list of declarations/statements with which Serbia did not align:

Human organ-tissue transplantation (4.12) 1/23/2009

c) Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

The Republic of Serbia aligned with in 137 cases, whereas in 51 it did not. Please find below the list of statements with which Serbia did not align:

Permanent Council (PC)

- EU Statement in response to the address by the Chairperson-in-Office, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece, H.E. Dora Bakoyannis (PC 746)
- EU Statement in response to Ambassador Charalampos Christopoulos, Special representative of the CiO for protracted conflicts (PC 747)
- EU Statement on Freedom of the Media in Azerbaijan (PC 747)
- EU Statement on violence against journalists and human rights defenders in Russia (PC 748)
- EU Statement on Georgia (PC 748)
- EU Statement in response to the address by the Head of the OSCE Mission in Kosovo, Ambassador Werner Almhofer (PC 749)
- EU Statement on Georgia (PC 749)
- EU Statement on the Detention of OSCE MMO's in Adzvi village area (PC 750)
- Interpretive Statement under Paragraph IV.1(A)6 of the Rules of Procedure (PC 750)
- EU Statement on Georgia (PC 751)
- EU Statement in response to the Head of the OSCE Mission to Serbia, Ambassador Hans Ola Urstad (PC 752)
- EU Statement in response to the ODIHR Director, Ambassador Janez Lenarcic (PC 755)
- Statement of the European Union in response to the Head of OSCE Office in Zagreb, Ambassador Jorge Fuentes (PC 756)
- EU Statement on Georgia (PC 757)
- EU Statement on attack against Leo Ponomaryov (PC 757)
- EU Statement on the detention of OSCE MMO's on the road between Zemi Nikosi and Avnevi (PC 758)
- EU Statement in response to the address by the Special Representative of the CiO, Ambassador Charalampos Christopoulos, Special representative of the CiO for protracted conflicts (PC 759)
- EU Statement on Georgia (PC 760)
- EU Statement on Kazakhstan (PC 760)
- EU Statement on OSCE presence in Georgia (PC 761)
- EU Statement regarding Nagorno-Karabakh (PC 761)
- EU Statement on the last round of Geneva discussions on Georgia (PC 762)
- Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU on the death penalty of Mr. Troy Davis in the United States (PC 762)
- EU Statement in response to H.E. Grigory Karasin, State Secretary/Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (PC 762)

- EU Statement in response to the Head of OSCE Centre in Astana, Ambassador Alexandre Keltchewsky (PC 763)
- EU Statement in response to the report by Ambassador Terhi Hakala on the activities of the OSCE Mission to Georgia for the period March-December 2008, on the implementation of PC.DEC/861 and PC.DEC/883 and on the implementation of the End of Mandate Procedure (PC 764)
- EU Statement on the proposed amendments to the Azerbaijani Law on NGOs (PC 765)
- EU Statement in response to the address by the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media, Miklos Haraszti (PC 767)
- EU Statement on Georgia (PC 767)
- EU Statement in response to the report by the Head of the OSCE Office in Baku, Ambassador A. Bilge Cankorel (PC 768)
- EU Statement on the arrest of two Azerbaijani youth organization members (PC 770)
- EU Statement on Georgia (PC 771)
- EU Statement on presidential elections in Kyrgyzstan (PC 771)
- EU statement in response to the Personal Representative of the CiO for Article IV of the Dayton Peace Accords, Brigadier General Costanzo Periotto (PC 772)
- EU Statement on Georgia (PC 772)
- EU Statement on Media Freedom in Kazakhstan (PC 772)
- EU Statement on violence against journalists and human rights defenders in Russia (PC 772)
- EU Statement in response to the report by the Head of the OSCE Mission in Kosovo, Ambassador Werner Almhofer (PC 773)
- EU Statement in response to the presentation by the Secretary General of the 2010 Unified Budget Proposal (PC 776)
- EU Statement on the 2009 Sakharov Prize for Freedom of Thought (PC 778)
- EU Statement in response to the address by the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media, Miklos Haraszti (PC 778)
- EU Statement in response to the address by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and European Integration of the Republic of Croatia, H.E. Mr. Gordan Jandrokovic (PC 779)
- EU Statement in response to the address by the Special Envoy of the Chairman-in-Office and Alternate Minister for Foreign Affairs of Greece, H.E. Mr. Dimitris P. Droutsas (PC 780)
- EU Statement on the conviction of two Azerbaijani youth organization members (PC 782)
- EU Statement in the Reinforced Permanent Council, November 24, 2009 (PC 783)
- EU Statement on “presidential elections” in Abkhazia, Georgia, 12 December 2009 (PC 786)
- EU Statement on the case against human rights defender Evgeniy Zhovtis (PC 786)

Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC)

- EU Statement on the Assumption of the Chairmanship of FSC by Georgia
- EU Statement in response to “Lesson learned from August 2008” by Russian Federation

Joint Meetings of the Permanent Council and Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC)

- EU Statement in response to the address by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Mr. Alexander Grushko
- EU Statement in response to the Co-chairs of the Geneva Discussions

d) Council of Europe

Serbia did not align with EU declarations in 15 cases. Please find below the list of declarations with which Serbia did not align:

- Declaration of the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the transfer of the arrested Russian citizens in Abkhazia, 14 January 2009
- Declaration of the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on document DD(2009)22 distributed by the Russian Federation at the 1046th meeting of the Committee of Ministers' Deputies, 5 February 2009
- Declaration of the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on Freedom of the Media in Azerbaijan, 5 February 2009
- Declaration of the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on Russian plans to build up its military presence in Abkhazia and South Ossetia, 11 February 2009
- Declaration of the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the Secretary General's reports concerning the situation in the areas affected by the conflict in Georgia and further action by the Council of Europe, 22 April 2009
- Declaration of the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the Council of Europe's response to the post-election developments in Moldova, 7 May 2009
- Declaration of the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the Secretary General's reports on the Council of Europe and the conflict in Georgia-SG/Inf(2009)5, 27 May 2009
- Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU on the cases of unfair proceedings requiring reopening of domestic proceedings (Hulki Gunes, Gocme and Soylemez) - No 2, 10 June 2009
- Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the "Parliamentary elections" in South Ossetia, Georgia, 10 June 2009
- EU Statement on violence against journalist and human rights defenders in Russia, 9 September 2009
- EU Statement on Georgia, 9 September 2009
- EU Statement on the CoE and the conflict in Georgia, 4 November 2009
- EU Statement on the 2009 Sakharov Prize for Freedom of Thought, 4 November 2009
- EU Statement on the CoE and the conflict in Georgia-Secretary General Report on the activities for the promotion of CoE values and standards SG/INF (2009)5 add 2, 18 November 2009
- EU Statement on the report by the Chair on the action taken by the CoE since the 119th Ministerial Session – CoE and the conflict in Georgia, 18 November 2009

Year 2010

b) United Nations

Serbia aligned with in 154 cases, while in 27 it did not. Please find below the list of declarations/statements with which Serbia did not align:

General Assembly

- 65th Anniversary of the end of the Second World War
- Report of the International Criminal Court
- Report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

Security Council

- Debate on Bosnia and Herzegovina

First Committee

- EU statement on conventional weapons at the 65th session of the UN General Assembly First Committee (New York, 18 October 2010)
- EU statement on other weapons of mass destruction at the 65th session of the UN General Assembly First Committee (New York, 22 October 2010)
- EU statement on nuclear weapons at the 65th session of the UN General Assembly First Committee (New York, 13 October 2010)
- EU statement at the general debate of the 65th session of the UN General Assembly First Committee (New York, 4 October 2010)
- EU statement at the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) - Main Committee II (10 May 2010)
- EU statement at the general debate of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) (3 May 2010)
- EU Statement on the principles governing the Arms Trade Treaty at the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on the Arms Trade Treaty (New York, 14 July 2010)
- EU statement at the opening of the 2010 United Nations Disarmament Commission (New York, 29 March 2010)

Second Committee

- EU Explanation of Vote on Trade and Development (Serbia is not member of the World Trade Organisation)
- CSD18 opening of the high level segment
- ECOSOC - coordination segment Health
- ECOSOC - coordination segment Financing for Development
- ECOSOC - General Debate statement

Third Committee

- EU explanation of position in the 3rd Committee: Right to Food, 22 November 2010
- EU statement in the 3rd Committee: Human Rights (68 b-c), 26 October 2010
- EU explanation of vote in the 3rd Committee: Globalization and human rights, 16 November 2010
- EU explanation of vote in the 3rd Committee: Inadmissibility of certain practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, 16 November 2010
- EU general statement in the 3rd Committee on the World Drug Problem resolution, 23 November 2010

Fourth Committee

- Effects of Atomic Radiation
- Explanation of vote on the Question of Western Sahara

Sixth Committee

- Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization
- Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country
- Final statement , Special Committee on the Charter of the UN and on the strengthening of the role of the Organization

Human Rights Council

The Republic of Serbia aligned with 31 EU declarations, whereas in the following 4 cases it did not:

- HRC13, 1 - 26 March 2010, EU Statement Item 4, General Debate, 15 March 2010;
- HRC14, 31 May - 18 June 2010, EU Statement Item 4, 8 June 2010;
- HRC15, 13 September-1st October 2010, EU Statement Item 2, 13 September 2010;
- HRC 15, EU Statement Item 4, 17 September 2010

International Labour Organisation

The Republic of Serbia aligned with in 16 cases, whereas in 3 it did not. Please find below the list of declarations/statements with which Serbia did not align:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| - Burma/Myanmar (Conv. No 29) (GB-6) | 3/25/2010 |
| - Burma/Myanmar (Conv. No 29) | 6/5/2010 |
| - Belarus (Conv. No 87) | 6/9/2010 |

c) Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

The Republic of Serbia aligned with in 133 cases, whereas in 27 cases it did not. Please find below the list of declarations/statements with which Serbia did not align:

Permanent Council (PC)

Serbia aligned with in 113 cases, whereas in the following 26 it did not:

- EU Statement in response to the report by the Head of the OSCE Mission in Kosovo, Ambassador Werner Almhofer (PC 793, 28 January 2010)
- EU Statement on Georgia (PC 793, 28 January)
- EU Statement on Media Freedom in Azerbaijan (PC 794, 10 February)
- EU Statement on Georgia (PC 795, 25 February)
- EU Statement on Fundamental Freedoms in Belarus (PC 795, 25 February)
- EU Statement in response to the Head of the OSCE Mission to Serbia, Ambassador Dimitrios Kypreos (PC 796, 4 March)
- Declaration by the High Representative, Catherine Ashton on behalf of the EU on the Georgian Strategy on Abkhazia and South Ossetia (PC 799, 19 March)

- EU Statement on Georgia (PC805, 15 April)
- EU response to H.E. Ambassador Heidi Tagliavini, Diplomat in Residence at the Geneva Centre for Security Policy (PC 811, 27 May)
- EU statement on Belarus (PC 811, 27 May)
- EU statement on Georgia (PC 812, 10 June)
- EU statement on Azerbaijan (PC 812, 10 June)
- EU statement in response to the statement by Ambassador Knut Vollebaek, OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities (PC 815, 17 June). This statement was not open for alignment by delegations of the countries mentioned in HC's Report.
- EU statement in response to the Co-Chairs of the Geneva discussions (PC 820, 1 July)
- EU statement in response to the Head of the OSCE Office in Baku, H.E. Ambassador Bilge Cankorel (PC 822, 8 July)
- EU statement on new sentencing of Azerbaijani journalist (PC 822, 8 July)
- EU statement in response to the statement by Mr. Sergey Lebedev, Chairman of the Executive Committee and Executive Secretary of the Commonwealth of Independent States (PC 824, 22 July)
- EU statement in response to the Head of the OSCE Office in Minsk, H.E. Ambassador Benedikt Haller, (PC 824, 22 July)
- EU statement in response to Ms. Dunja Mijatovic, OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media (PC 825, 29 July)
- EU statement on the 12th round of the Geneva Talks (PC 825, 29 July)
- EU statement in response to the report of the Head of the OSCE Mission in Kosovo, Ambassador Werner Almhofer (PC 827, 2 September)
- EU statement in response to the Personal Representative of the CiO for Article IV of the Dayton Peace Accords, Brigadier General Costanzo Periotto (PC 828, 9 September)
- EU statement on the Nagorno-Karabakh Region (PC 830, 23 September)
- EU statement in response to the reports by the Co-Chairmen of the Minsk Group and the Personal Representative of the Chairman in Office on the Conflict Dealt with by the OSCE Minsk Conference (PC 835, 11 November)
- EU statement in reply to the Head of the OSCE Office in Zagreb, H.E. Ambassador Enrique Horcajada (PC 837, 18 November)
- EU statement in response to the report by the High Commissioner on National Minorities, H.E. Ambassador Knut Vollebaek (PC 837, 18 November)

Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC)

The Republic of Serbia aligned with in 15 cases, whereas in one it did not, as follows:

- EU statement on transfer of weapons to Azerbaijan (PC 624).

d) Council of Europe

The Republic of Serbia did not align with in 7 cases. Please find below the list of declarations/statements with which Serbia did not align:

- Declaration by HR Ashton on the Georgian strategy on Abkhazia and South Osetia, 11 March 2010
- EU Statement on the Council of Europe consolidated report on the post-conflict situation in Georgia, 23 March 2010

- EU Statement on the Secretary General's consolidated report on the conflict in Georgia, 26 May 2010
- Local EU Statement on the Council of Europe's Secretary General's visit to Georgia, 7 July 2010
- EU Statement on the occasion of the discussion on the agenda of the "handover meeting", 10 November 2010 – The EU made a suggestion to prepare consolidated reports on the conflict in Georgia every six months at the handover of chairmanship)
- EU Statement on transfer of Chairmanship between the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey, 10 November 2010
- EU Statement on the Secretary General's second consolidated report on the conflict in Georgia, 23 November 2010.

10. Which bodies in your country are responsible for, implement and ensure coordination of foreign policy?

Relative to establishing and pursuing of the foreign policy of the Republic of Serbia, the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia, in its Article 123, item 1, provides that "Government shall establish and pursue policy", which includes, by all means, foreign policy too.

Constitutional powers of President of the Republic also include representation of the Republic of Serbia abroad, as well as a number of other powers, including the power to "appoint and dismiss, in his/her decree, ambassadors of the Republic of Serbia, at the proposal of the Government", and "receive letters of credence and letters of recall of foreign diplomatic representatives" (Article 112, para 1, items 1, 5 and 6 of the Constitution).

The National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia "shall ratify international agreements if their ratification is stipulated in the law" (Article 99, para 1, item 4, of the Constitution).

Serbian foreign policy is pursued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other State administration authorities within their competences (Article 2 of the Law on Foreign Affairs).

Article 3 of the Law on Ministries stipulates that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs performs State administration tasks relating to the "foreign policy and maintenance of relations of the Republic of Serbia with other countries, international organisations and institutions". Article 5 of the Law on Foreign Affairs details the tasks that this Ministry is responsible for.

Article 25 of the Law on Ministries provides that the "ministries, within their competences, shall establish and foster international cooperation, and ensure that Serbian legislation is harmonised with that of the European Union". Thus, the Ministry of Defence performs international cooperation tasks in the defence and military areas (Article 4 of the Law on Ministries), Ministry of Finance maintains international financial relations and cooperation with international financial organisations (Article 6), and the Ministry for Kosovo and Metohija maintains constant international contacts with the participants in the negotiation process concerning the future status for Kosovo and Metohija (Article 24 of this Law).

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible to coordinate the foreign policy and other international activities that the various State authorities perform within their competences (Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Law on Foreign Affairs).

The State authorities cooperate, concerning their international cooperation, with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, by sending timely reports on the planned and implemented activities (Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Law on Foreign Affairs).

11. Have you appointed the necessary "Political Director" and the "European Correspondent"?

A political director (who is at the same time the Chief of Staff) has been appointed in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in accordance with the Rulebook on the internal organisation and Classification of Work Positions of 31 December 2009 (entered into force on 23 March 2010). The political director takes part in proposing Serbian foreign-policy objectives; gives proposals concerning the pursuing of foreign-policy priorities; analyses factors that form the basis to shape the prevailing positions concerning the most important foreign-policy issues at the international level; and follows and analyses the main foreign-policy directions of the Serbian foreign policy and international reactions to it.

The 'European correspondent' function was not specifically defined or established in the above mentioned Rulebook on the Internal Organisation and Classification of Work Positions, but this function will be performed by the head of the Division for European Union institutions (within the Department for European Union). The head of the Division for European Union will follow and analyse Serbia's relations and cooperation with the EU (European Council, Council of Ministers, European Parliament, European Commission, and other EU institutions and working bodies); bilateral relations and cooperation with the EU member-states, candidates and potential candidates for EU membership; and relations between the EU and third countries. In addition, he/she follows the situation and internal developments in EU member states, their foreign policies and international relations, regional developments and multinational integrations, from the point of view of their effects on EU integration processes and the functioning of EU institutions. "European correspondent" follows and guides the work of the Serbian Mission to the EU in Brussels, as well as the operation of diplomatic and consular representations in EU Member states.

12. Please provide us with basic information on the structure, disposition, and numbers of your diplomatic service (embassies, missions, consulates general and consulates). For instance, how many employees does your foreign service consist of (diplomats, support staff etc)?

The Rulebook on the Internal Organisation and Classification of Work Positions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs entered into force on 23 March 2010.

This rulebook organises the Ministry of Foreign Affairs into the following internal units: Cabinet of the Minister; State Secretary; Secretariat-General; five sectors (for bilateral cooperation; multilateral cooperation; European Union; security policy; and consular affairs), four smaller internal units not belonging to the sectors (Press-Service; Section for Emergency Analytical Tasks; Diplomatic Protocol; Analysis and Foreign-Policy Planning Support Unit); diplomatic and consular representations (embassies, permanent missions, consulates general, and consulates), and cultural and information centres abroad.

Eighty-nine (89) officials, 980 civil servants (of which 6 civil servants are in appointed positions, 446 diplomats, 416 civil service staff and 112 general service employees), and 8 civil servants working at the Office of the Minister (4 diplomats, 1 civil service staff member, and 3 general service employee) are distributed in the 939 work positions defined in the

Rulebook. Out of the total of 939 classified work positions, 434 are housed in the Ministry's headquarters in Belgrade, including 1 official and 535 civil servants and general service employees (6 civil servants in appointed positions, 255 diplomats, 233 civil service staff, and 41 general service employees).

The Republic of Serbia has 62 embassies, including in: Turkey, Greece, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Slovakia, Belgium, Hungary, Romania, Poland, Croatia, The Ukraine, Denmark, Portugal, United Kingdom, Slovenia, Spain, Belarus, Russian Federation, Cyprus, Norway, France, Montenegro, Czech Republic, Italy, Holy See, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Bulgaria, Albania, The Netherlands, Finland, Sweden, Canada, United States of America, Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, Cuba, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Algeria, Egypt, Angola, Zambia, Kenya, Republic of South Africa, Morocco, Libya, Tunisia, Iraq, Syria, Australia, Kuwait, Myanmar, Iran, Israel, India, China, Republic of Korea, Japan, and Indonesia.

It has 7 permanent missions including to the OSCE and other international organisations (Vienna), EU (Brussels), NATO (Brussels), UN (New York), Council of Europe (Strasbourg), UN European Office (Geneva) and Permanent mission to UNESCO (Paris).

It has 20 consulates general, including in: Banja Luka, Vukovar, Rijeka, Milan, Salzburg, Thessaloniki, Trieste, Duesseldorf, Munich, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Stuttgart, Zurich, Istanbul, Timisoara, New York, Chicago, Toronto, Shanghai, and Sydney.

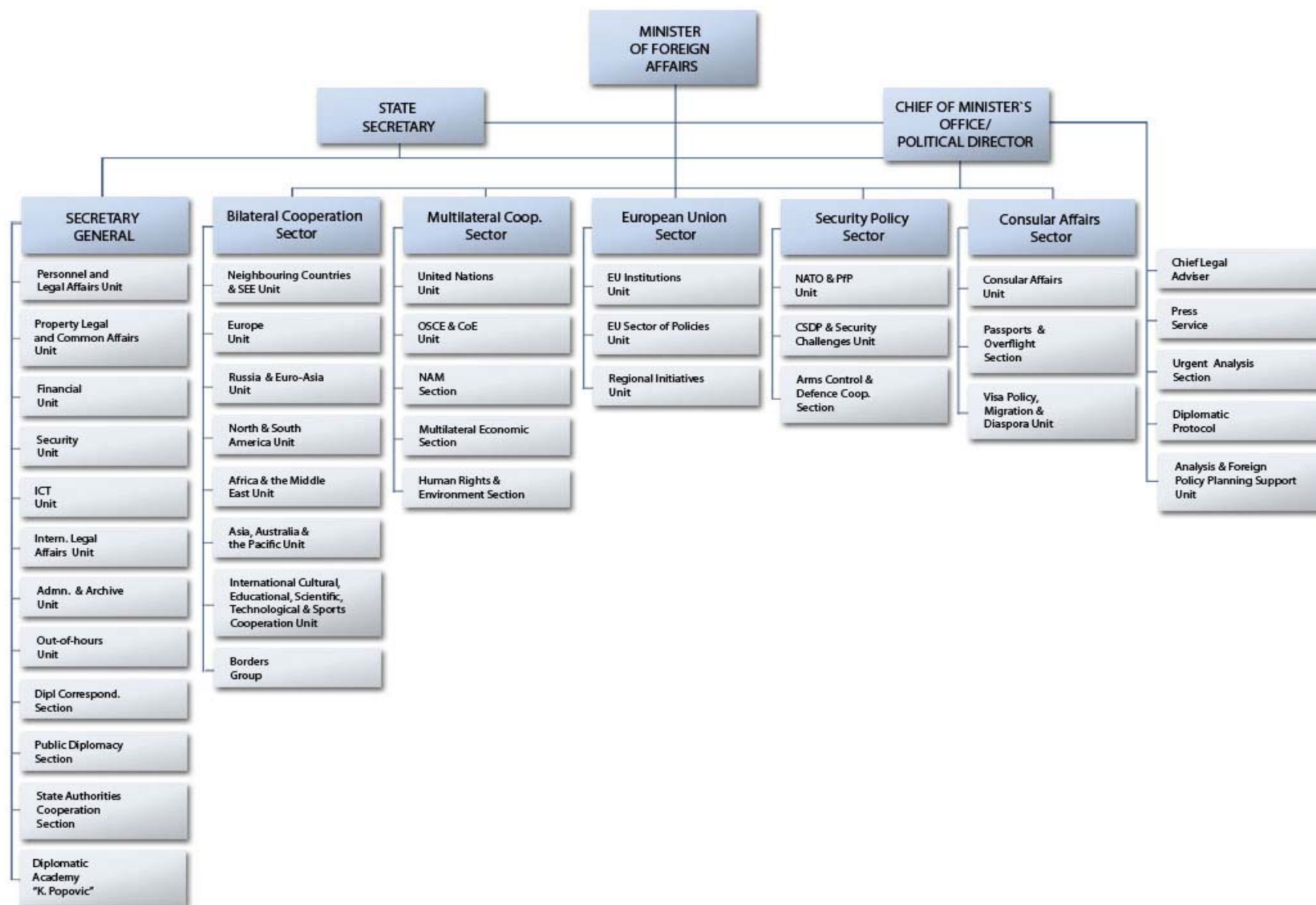
There is also a consulate in Strasbourg and a Cultural-Information Centre in Paris.

In 2010, the Government of the Republic of Serbia decided to re-establish the embassies in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Ghana, to open embassies in Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and Qatar, as well as to open a Consulate-General in Herceg Novi .

The diplomatic and consular representations employ a total of 541 employees in 505 work positions, which includes 88 officials (68 ambassadors, 20 consuls-general) and 453 civil servants and general service employees (195 diplomats, 184 civil service staff and 74 general service employees).

On a non-residential basis, Serbia covers 108 countries with a total of 31 ambassador, including 1 at the Permanent Mission to the UN in New York.

For the organigram of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, please see the page below.



B) CFSP – political dialogue

- 13. In view of the objective of strengthening the security of the Union and its Member States in all ways (Art. 24.3 TEU), please explain the state of relations between your country and neighbouring non-EU member states. For this purpose, the Commission requests you to provide summary information on your co-operation with neighbouring countries, including both co-operation in regional organisations and bilateral cooperation.**

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bilateral relations

Political relations with Bosnia and Herzegovina are stable; they rest on the principles of good-neighbourly relations, mutual understanding and respect. They have been intensified in order to further improve them, but also in order to address the outstanding issues, such as the issue of State border, return of refugees and succession.

In its relations with Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia proceeds from a strict respect of the Dayton/Paris Peace Agreement which guarantees sovereignty and territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Bosnia and Herzegovina respects the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Serbia and has not recognised the unilateral declaration of independence by the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government of Kosovo. In July 2010, Serbian Prime Minister Mirko Cvetković, made an official visit to Bosnia and Herzegovina; president of SDA Mr. Sulejman Tihić visited Belgrade in June 2010; and Serbian President Boris Tadić and the foreign affairs minister Vuk Jeremić took part at the EU-Western Balkans Summit held in June 2010 in Sarajevo. As provided for in the Agreement on Special and Parallel Relations between the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Srpska, a meeting of the Republic of Srpska and Republic of Serbia Cooperation Council was held in Banja Luka in June 2010. Serbian delegation was headed by President Tadić. In August 2010, President Tadić and Prime Minister of the Republic of Srpska Mr Milorad Dodik opened a new Rača bridge together. Based on the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Dayton/Paris Agreement), the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Srpska have signed an Agreement on Special and Parallel Relations.

Bilateral agreements

Serbia has signed 26 agreements and protocols with Bosnia and Herzegovina, which are in force.

Economic cooperation

Economic cooperation between Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina is developed, and Serbia is interested in improving it further. In 2009, the total amount of Serbia's trade in goods with Bosnia and Herzegovina amounted to EUR 851.6 million, Serbian exports to Bosnia and Herzegovina accounting for EUR 598.4 million, and imports EUR 253.2 million. With about EUR 840 million in investments, Serbia ranks as the second largest foreign investor in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Multilateral cooperation

Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina cooperate within international organisations (Council of Europe, OSCE, UN system, etc). Serbia gave its support to the election of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council.

Cooperation also takes place within the following regional organisations and bodies: Central-European Initiative (CEI), South-East European Cooperation Process (SEECP), Adriatic-Ionian Initiative (AII), Regional Cooperation Council (RCC), Central European Free Trade Agreement (CEFTA), Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative for South-Eastern Europe (DPPISSE), Migrations, Asylum, Refugees Regional Initiative (MARRI), South-East European Cooperative Initiative (SECI), Council of Ministers of Culture of South East Europe, Energy Community, Security Cooperation Centre (RACVIAC), International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR), Sava Commission.

Montenegro

Bilateral relations

Serbia maintains an intensive political dialogue with Montenegro at all levels. A process is under way to resolve certain issues originating from the former common country. In this respect, Serbia reiterates its readiness to seek constructive resolution to all outstanding issues, such as the border, dual citizenship, refugees, improvement of the legal contractual framework for cooperation, issues concerning the succession, etc. During President Tadić's visit to Montenegro in July 2010, both parties reiterated the readiness to improve their relations. The opening of Serbian Consulate-General in Herceg Novi has been announced. Foreign affairs minister Jeremić took part at the Central-European Initiative ministerial meeting in Budva, in June 2010. In November 2010, President Tadić made a working visit to Montenegro and officially opened the representative office of the Serbian Chamber of Commerce in Podgorica.

Bilateral agreements

There are 13 agreements and protocols in force.

Economic cooperation

Economic cooperation is being constantly improved. In 2009, the total amount of trade in goods amounted to EUR 609.8 million, exports accounting for EUR 507.3 million, and imports EUR 102.5 million. Serbian investments in Montenegro up to the present moment exceed EUR 235 million.

Multilateral cooperation

Serbia and Montenegro cooperate within international organisations (Council of Europe, OSCE, UN, etc). Cooperation also takes place within the following regional organisations and bodies: Central-European Initiative (CEI), South-East European Cooperation Process (SEECP), Adriatic-Ionian Initiative (AII), Regional Cooperation Council (RCC), Central European Free Trade Agreement (CEFTA), Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative for South-Eastern Europe (DPPISEE), Migrations, Asylum, Refugees Regional Initiative (MARRI), South-East European Cooperative Initiative (SECI), Council of Ministers of Culture of South East Europe, Energy Community, Security Cooperation Center (RACVIAC), Regional School of Public Administration (RESPA).

Republic of Croatia

Bilateral relations

Relations with Croatia are maintained in the context of complex historical legacy, but they are nevertheless on an evident rise, and characterised by an intensive political dialogue at all levels. The rising trend started with the meeting between President Tadić and President Ivo Josipović in Opatija, in March 2010. The readiness for a constructive bilateral and regional cooperation grounded on democratic and European values was reiterated in a number of events, including during the trilateral meeting between the presidents of Serbia, Croatia, and Hungary in Pécs, Hungary, in April 2010; meeting of the foreign affairs ministers in Budapest, in March 2010; visit of President Tadić and President Josipović together to the Croatian community in Vojvodina (Bački Monoštor) in April 2010; official visit of President Josipović to Serbia in July; and official visit of President Tadić to Croatia in November 2010. The paying of tribute to the Serbian victims of Paulin Dvor and Croatian victims of Ovčara (Vukovar) by the two presidents together in November 2010 had a particular effect on this new quality of mutual relations and on the strengthening of mutual trust. In May 2010, Croatia delivered the Croatian translation of the *acquis communautaire* to Serbia. A great number of ministerial meetings has been held. The signing of the Agreement on Military Cooperation in June 2010 opened a new perspective for military cooperation. Cooperation of the justice bodies and the respective interior ministries has intensified. An inter-governmental war-crimes committee held its first meeting in July 2010 in Belgrade, followed by a meeting in Zagreb in August 2010. Such a trend of mutual relations creates favourable preconditions to resolve the outstanding issues, including: the borders, return of refugees to Croatia, restitution of their property, resolution of the occupancy rights, convalidation of employment periods, improvement of the status of the Serbian community in Croatia, resolution of the issue of missing persons, restitution of cultural heritage, proceedings instituted at the International Court of Justice in The Hague, etc.

Bilateral agreements

31 agreements and protocols are in force.

Economic cooperation

In the Serbian trade in goods with Croatia in 2009, exports account for EUR 199.27 million, and imports EUR 281.92 million. Croatian direct investments in Serbia exceed EUR 450 million, whereas the most significant Serbian investment in Croatia amounts to EUR 20 million. The importance of increasing the volume of trade and investments, according to the possibilities and needs of both parties, is highlighted in the intensive political dialogue of the two countries. In July 2010, the ministries of infrastructure of Serbia, Croatia, and Slovenia signed in Belgrade a Declaration to establish a joint railway company of the Republic of Serbia, Republic of Croatia, and the Republic of Slovenia.

Multilateral cooperation

Serbia and Croatia cooperate within international organisations (Council of Europe, OSCE, UN, etc). Serbia gave its support to the election of Croatia as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council. Cooperation also takes place within the following regional organisations and bodies: Central-European organisation (CEI), South-East European Cooperation Process (SEEC), Adriatic-Ionian Initiative (AII), Regional Cooperation Council (RCC), Central European Free Trade Agreement (CEFTA), Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative for South-Eastern Europe (DPPISEE), Migrations, Asylum, Refugees Regional Initiative (MARRI), South-East European Cooperative Initiative (SECI), Council of Ministers of Culture of South East Europe, Energy Community, Security Cooperation Centre (RACVIAC), International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR), Sava Commission.

Republic of Macedonia

Bilateral relations

In 1996, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) recognised the Republic of Macedonia under its constitutional name. Relations with Macedonia are good despite the fact that, by signing and ratifying the Agreement on physical demarcation of the border between Macedonia and Kosovo in October 2009, the Macedonian party breached the 1996 Agreement on regulating and fostering cooperation with Serbia and violated the 2001 Agreement on demarcation and definition of the State border with Serbia (FRY). Political dialogue is intensive at all levels. President Tadić visited Macedonia in June 2010, President Ivanov visited Serbia in October 2010, and Serbia's National Assembly Speaker Ms Đukić-Dejanović made an official visit to Macedonia in July 2010. In March 2010, a meeting of the Serbian interior minister Dačić and Macedonian interior minister Jankulovska took place in Skopje, Macedonia. The Macedonian health minister Osmani visited Serbia in March 2010, and the two foreign affairs ministries held bilateral political consultations in Belgrade in May 2010. In November 2009, President Ivanov and

President Tadić reiterated in Belgrade their common commitment towards the EU integration.

Bilateral agreements

There are 29 agreements and protocols in force between Serbia and Macedonia.

Economic cooperation

Economic cooperation is good and mostly focused on trade in goods. Serbia is one of the most significant foreign-trade partners of Macedonia. In 2009, Serbian exports to Macedonia were valued at EUR 306.39 million, and imports at EUR 166.75 million.

Multilateral cooperation

Serbia and Macedonia cooperate within international organisations (Council of Europe, OSCE, UN, etc). Cooperation also takes place at the following regional organisations and bodies: Central-European Initiative (CEI), South-East European Cooperation Process (SEECP), Adriatic-Ionian Initiative (AII), Regional Cooperation Council (RCC), Central European Free Trade Agreement (CEFTA), Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative for South-Eastern Europe (DPPISEE), Migrations, Asylum, Refugees Regional Initiative (MARRI), South-East European Cooperative Initiative (SECI), Council of Ministers of Culture of South East Europe, Energy Community, Security Cooperation Center (RACVIAC), Regional School of Public Administration (ReSPA).

Republic of Albania

Bilateral relations

In 2009 and 2010, a series of high-level bilateral meetings, on the margins of international meetings, facilitated the visit of the Albanian Vice Prime Minister and the foreign affairs minister to Serbia in March 2010. A joint commitment has been expressed to improve the relations, renew dialogue at all levels, and establish a more concrete cooperation in the areas of mutual concern, including EU integration, transport, and to widen the range of economic cooperation. An Agreement on Cooperation in the Fight against Organised Crime, International Terrorism and Illegal Trafficking in Narcotics has been signed, as well as a Protocol on the cooperation between the two ministries of foreign affairs. In this context, Serbian minister of mining and energy Škundrić visited Albania in May 2010, together with the general manager of Serbian Oil Industry, Mr. K. Kravčenko. In addition, Albanian minister of health Vasilji visited Serbia in June 2010 when the two ministers signed a Memorandum of Understanding. Political consultations of the two ministries of foreign affairs, which are the first of the kind, were held in Tirana in June 2010. Vice Prime Minister Dačić, together with a delegation of the Serbian Ministry of Interior, took part at the 7th Conference on Border Security in Tirana, in March 2010. Serbian minister of health Milosavljević visited Albania in August 2010.

Bilateral agreements

55 bilateral agreements are in force between Serbia and Albania.

Economic cooperation

Economic cooperation takes place mostly in trade, with a considerable surplus on the Serbian side. Exports to Albania in 2009 amounted to EUR 37.2 million, and imports EUR 3.2 million. The opening of the “Delta Maxi” market chain in Albania and the regular presence of Serbian business people and representatives of the Serbian Chamber of Commerce at the Tirana Fair is encouraging.

Multilateral cooperation

Serbia and Albania cooperate within international organisations (Council of Europe, OSCE, UN, etc). Cooperation also takes place at the following regional organisations and bodies: Central-European Initiative (CEI), South-East European Cooperation Process (SEECP), Adriatic-Ionian Initiative (AII), Regional Cooperation Council (RCC), Central European Free Trade Agreement (CEFTA), Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative for South-Eastern Europe (DPPISSE), Migrations, Asylum, Refugees Regional Initiative (MARRI), South-East European Cooperative Initiative (SECI), Council of Ministers of Culture of South East Europe, Energy Community, Security Cooperation Center (RACVIAC), Regional School of Public Administration (ReSPA).

For the list of regional initiatives in which Serbia participates please see the reply to Question 148, Political criteria – III Regional issues and international obligations.

Serbia had actively participated in negotiations and signed a number of multilateral regional agreements: Free Trade Agreement CEFTA in 2006, Energy Community Treaty, European Common Aviation Area, Regional School of Public Administration, and a Memorandum on the Development of the Core Transport Network in the Region which should grow into a Transport Community Treaty. The headquarters of the Transport Observatory is located in Belgrade, as well as the headquarters of the Regional centre for the control of small arms and light weapons.

Regional cooperation is part of the National Plan of Integration into EU based on the obligation stemming from the Stabilisation and Association Agreement with the EU.

Serbia is a full member of the following regional organisations, initiatives, associations and forums:

1. Central European Free Trade Agreement 2006-CEFTA 2006 – Agreement on the amendment of and accession to the Central European Free Trade Agreement (CEFTA 2006) was signed in Bucharest on 19 December 2006, and entered into force on 26 July 2007. Serbia chaired CEFTA 2006 from 1 January to 31 December 2010. During the one-year Serbian chairmanship negotiations on the liberalisation of trade in services started and the joint

activities to facilitate larger mutual investments and attracting more foreign direct investment to the region; the first review of the legislative framework and practice was carried out in the area of public procurement, and the implementation of the relevant provisions in line with the timelines was supervised, and the first review carried out of the competition rules in terms of their implementation and practices. In November 2010, Belgrade hosted a meeting of the CEFTA joint committee.

2. Central-European Initiative - CEI: Serbia acceded to CEI on 24 November 2000. Serbia's annual contribution to the CEI, i.e. to the Cooperation Fund is EUR 7,920. For 55 projects implemented in Serbia from 2002-2009, CEI allocated EUR 520,173 from the Cooperation Fund. Under the CEI's *know-how exchange* programme, 6 projects worth EUR 153,997 were financed in Serbia from 2004 to 2009. From 2003 to 2009, Serbian universities received EUR 124,717 from CEI's universities network for a total of 6 programmes implemented together with other universities from CEI countries. Serbian scientists, talents, and companies received EUR 56,000 in awards from CEI's award fund. As of 1 January 2011, Serbia will take over a one-year CEI chairmanship.

3. South East European Cooperation Process – SEECP: Serbia (State Union of Serbia and Montenegro at the time) took an active part in all SEECP activities at the Skopje Summit in October 2000. Besides the SEECP activities at the level of the heads of States and governments, foreign affairs ministers and political directors, also important are SEECP Troika meetings (composed of the current, previous, and next chair) initiated by Serbia, as well as meetings of the speakers of parliaments and representatives of specific sectors. By establishing a Regional Cooperation Council in February 2008, a *structure* for regional cooperation in SEE was set up. SEECP constitutes the main political forum in this structure, and the RCC is functionally related to the Process by providing to it institutional and logistical support (through the RCC Secretariat and its Secretary-General). Serbia will take over the SEECP chairmanship in June 2011.

4. Regional Cooperation Council – RCC: Serbia joined the RCC by signing a Joint Declaration on the Establishment of the Regional Cooperation Council in Sofia, on 27 February 2008. Serbia pays an annual membership contribution of EUR 60,000. Serbia took an active part in the activities to transform the SEE Cooperation Process into the Regional Cooperation Council, and in the organisational, legal and technical preparations for the establishment of the RCC Secretariat in Sarajevo and the Liaison office in Brussels. Three Serbian representatives are employed at the RCC Secretariat, and dr Jelica Minić is deputy secretary-general of the RCC and head of the RCC Secretariat's team of experts.

5. Adriatic-Ionian Initiative – AII: Serbia joined as a full member at the meeting of the AII ministerial council in Sarajevo, on 27 June 2007. Member countries are not required to contribute financially to the Initiative's activities. Representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs actively participate at meetings of the Committee of high officials and the AII ministerial council; representatives of line ministries take part in numerous thematic meetings. Serbia will take over the AII chairmanship in May 2011.

6. Danube Cooperation Process-DCP: Serbia has been a member of the DCP since its establishment at the First Ministerial Conference, held in Vienna on 27 May 2002. The Danube Cooperation Process and the Danube itself directly support the region's European integration and promote the region's stability and security. Establishing the Danube Cooperation Process as a forum for economic, political and business consultations which complements the existing regional mechanisms and initiatives, is a step forward in improving the cooperation and networking on the Danube, which helps the European integration process.

7. Migration, Asylum, Refugees Regional Initiative – MARRI: By signing the Memorandum of Understanding concerning the establishment of a regional migration, asylum, and refugees forum in Tirana, in July 2004, Serbia became a member of this initiative. Serbia's annual financial contribution for the operation of the initiative's Centre in Skopje is EUR 20,721. At the meeting of MARRI's Regional forum in Bečići, Montenegro, in May 2010, Serbia signed a Memorandum of Understanding concerning consular services sharing in MARRI members states. Serbia has its representative at the MARRI Centre in Skopje. As of April 2011, Serbia will take over a one-year MARRI chairmanship. Serbian Ministry of Interior is responsible for the coordination of activities under this initiative.

9. South East European Cooperative Initiative – SECI: Serbia has been a member of the SECI Centre since 2006 (as the successor of FRY that joined the SECI in 2002). Serbia's annual financial contribution for the operation of the SECI Centre is EUR 45,750. The Ministry of Interior and Serbian Customs Administration coordinate activities with the SECI Centre through the liaison officers located at the SECI Centre in Bucharest. In December 2009, Serbia signed a Convention which transforms the SECI Center into a SEE Law Enforcement Centre (SELEC).

10. South-Eastern Europe Health Network – SEEHN: Serbia has participated in all the activities under this initiative since its inception in 2001. Serbia signed an MoU concerning the future of the SEE Health Network in June 2008, which gave formal legal independence and organisational structure to this network through a process of transformation of regional cooperation. Serbia chaired this initiative from June 2009 to December 2009. Serbian Ministry of Health takes part in the initiative's project activities.

11. Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative in the South-Eastern Europe - DPPI SEE: Serbia signed the MoU on 7 April 2009 and formally became part of the initiative. Serbia's annual financial contribution to the initiative is EUR 25,000. Emergency Department of the Serbian Ministry of Interior is responsible to coordinate the activities under this initiative.

12. Regional Anticorruption Initiative - RAI – Serbia became member in February 2000. On 17 May 2010, Serbia signed the MoU on the cooperation in the fight against corruption in SEE in Zagreb. Serbia's annual financial contribution to the RAI is EUR 24,000. Serbian Ministry of Justice is responsible to coordinate the activities under this initiative.

13. Electronic South Eastern Europe Initiative – eSEE: Serbia became a member in June 2000. At a ministerial-level conference on information society held in Sarajevo on 29 October 2007, Serbia signed the eCEE Agenda+ and expressed its interest take an active part in the “eGovernance” Centre’s activities. These activities fall under the competence of the Serbian Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Society.

14. Southeast Europe Police Chiefs Association – SEPCA: Serbia has been a member of SEPCA since its inception in Pula in 2002. In November 2007, the legal framework of the Southeast Europe Police Chiefs Association, which took over the activities from the Police Forum was defined. Secretariat in Sofia coordinates its project activities and maintains contacts with potential donors. SEPCA’s new statute was passed in 2007, and its headquarters is located in Sofia. Director of police Mr Milorad Veljović represents Serbia at SEPCA, and Mr Srdan Paskvali is the national coordinator.

15. Police Cooperation Convention in the Southeast Europe – PCC SEE: Serbia signed the Convention on Police Cooperation in SEE on 5 May 2006, and ratified it in August 2007.

16. Regional School for Public Administration- ReSPA: Serbia signed the Agreement on the Establishment of ReSPA in Podgorica on 21 November 2008. ReSPA’s seat is in Danilovgrad, Montenegro. Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self-Government and the European Integration Office coordinate the activities under ReSPA.

17. International Commission on the Sava River Basin ISRBC: Framework Agreement on Sava River Basin – FASRB as the first international agreement on the Sava river basin was signed on 3 December 2002. FASRB entered into force on 29 December 2004, and Serbia became a state-party of the FASRB and the Protocol on the Navigation Regime by adopting the Law Ratifying the FASRB and the Protocol on the Navigation Regime. Serbia's annual contribution to the International Commission for the Sava River Basin is EUR 139,500. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management is responsible for the implementation of the activities under the Sava River Commission.

18. Igman Initiative: Serbia joined this regional initiative on 3 March 2001. Igman Initiative is a movement composed of more than 140 NGO’s from Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Montenegro. Its aim is to normalise the relations between the countries in the region following the wars they had waged against each other during the last decade of the last century. Built in 2001 on the anti-war movement, the Igman Initiative has as its primary aim to build new relations among the confronted nations through confidence building, renewal of the broken political, cultural and economic ties, but also of friendly relations that existed among them before the outbreak of the war. The projects are implemented at the lower and higher levels, and they are agreed on at joint meetings by the representatives of the NGOs, independent intellectuals, media and local governments.

19. Szeged Process: Serbia has participated in the Szeged Process that started in 1999 under the auspices of the Stability Pact in SEE. Activities include seminars, courses,

international conferences and forums, and the target groups are mostly civil servants, local government, university and secondary-school students, and NGOs. The most important role of the Szeged Process is the provision of education on a wide range of issues relating to the security policy and the training on the European integration process. Seminars have been organised also for Serbian officers about the Partnership for Peace Programme. In addition, the Chance for Stability Foundation and the Serbian European Integration Office has established cooperation under this initiative.

20. South-Eastern Europe Transport Observatory – SEETO: Serbia signed the MoU on the core transport network of Western Balkans (REBIS) in June 2004. SEETO's seat is in Belgrade.

21. Energy Community Treaty: Serbia signed the Energy Community Treaty on 25 October 2005, and it actively cooperates with the Secretariat in Vienna on the implementation of the Treaty.

22. Investment Compact: Serbia has taken part in the operation of the Regional Investment Committee's operation since its inception on 3 April 2007. Serbia is its co-chair, and the chair of the Working group for regulatory reform. The Serbian Ministry of Economy and Regional Development is the competent ministry.

23. Association of Balkan Chambers – ABC: Serbia has participated in the association's activities since 1994. Serbian Chamber of Commerce is the responsible institution.

24. e-Governance Center: Serbia participates in Centre's operations in the framework of the eSEE Initiative. The Centre was established in January 2008, its seat is in Ljubljana, and the competent Serbian ministry is the Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Society.

25. South East Europe Trade Union Forum: Serbia participates in this Forum through the Confederation of Autonomous Serbian Trade Unions and the United Branch Trade Unions *Nezavisnost*.

26. Adriatic Region Employers' Centre: The Center was established on 28 March 2008, and its seat is in Zagreb. Serbian Employers' Union is the responsible institution.

27. South East Europe's National Employment Services Center: The Centre was established in 2007 at the founding conference in Belgrade. National Employment Service participates on behalf of Serbia.

28. Regional Employment Network: Serbia participates in this network that does not have a permanent seat. The competent ministries are the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, and the Ministry of Economy and Regional Development.

29. Regional Rural Development Standing Working Group (SWG) of South Eastern Europe: Serbia, i.e. the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management as the competent ministry, participates in this working group.
30. South East European Public Prosecutors Advisory Group – SEEPAG: Serbia participates in this initiative that started in 2003.
31. Regional Arms Control Verification and Implementation Assistance Center – RACVIAC: Serbia actively participates in the Centre’s activities, through the Multinational Advisory Group – MAG. Ministry of Defence is the responsible ministry.
32. South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons – SEESAC: Serbia participates in this initiative. Its seat is in Belgrade.
33. Southeast Europe Defence Ministerials – SEDM: Serbia became a full member of the initiative in October 2009.
34. Working Group for Human Resources Development: In May 2007, Serbia signed the MoU between the competent education and science ministers in Istanbul, and the Working Group was established in June 2008.
35. Education Reform Initiative of South Eastern Europe - ERI SEE: Serbia signed the MoU in Tirana in 2003. The responsible Serbian ministry is the Ministry of Education. The ERI SEE Secretariat will be established in Belgrade.
36. Steering Platform on Research for Western Balkan Countries: Established in 2006 as a part of a wider project on Coordination of Research Policies with Western Balkans Countries. Ministry of Science and Technology is an active partner in the project. Serbia chaired the Platform from 1 July to 1 December 2008.
37. Regional Secretariat for Parliamentary Cooperation in Southeast Europe: Serbia participates in the activities of the activities of the Regional Secretariat for Parliamentary Cooperation. The seat of the Secretariat is located in Sofia.
38. Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation – BSEC: Serbia has been a member of the BSEC since 2004. We have a good cooperation with the Organisation’s members, especially with the Russian Federation, Greece, and Albania. Serbia is an active member of numerous working groups and related bodies of this organisation, and in major projects. BSEC’s seat is in Istanbul.
39. International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River – ICPDR: Serbia has been a member since 2003. Serbia has a very good cooperation with the commission’s members and takes an active part in meetings and projects. Commission’s seat is in Vienna.

40. The Danube Commission: Serbia signed the Belgrade Convention on the Navigation Regime on the Danube of 1948. We actively participate in the Commission operation and have a good cooperation with the other Danube countries. Serbia advocates the signing of a reviewed Belgrade Convention which would take into account numerous aspects of river navigation that have emerged over the last 60 years.

41. Council of Ministers of Culture of South East Europe: Established at the initiative of the Nordic Council in 2005 to foster cooperation in the area of culture, under the auspices of the Council of Europe. As of May 2011, Serbia will take over a one-year chairmanship of the Council.

14. What political dialogue takes place between your country and the following:

Western Balkans (Albania, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Croatia, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Albania, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Kosovo);

- Turkey;
- The countries covered by the European Neighbourhood policy (ENP);
- Eastern Partnership;
- Euro-Mediterranean Partnership;
- Russia;
- USA and Canada;
- China, Japan, India, Pakistan

a) WESTERN BALKANS (Albania, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Croatia, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Albania, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Kosovo);

A detailed overview of bilateral relations and dialogue with Albania, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republic of Macedonia, and Montenegro, was given under reply No 151, Chapter: Political criteria – III, Regional issues and international obligations; as well as in the reply No 13 of this Chapter.

Concerning Kosovo and Metohija, according to the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia, the Province of Kosovo and Metohija is an integral part of the territory of Serbia and has the status of a substantial autonomy within the sovereign state of Serbia. From such status of the Province of Kosovo and Metohija "follow constitutional obligations of all state bodies to uphold and protect the state interests of Serbia in Kosovo and Metohija in all internal and foreign political relations of Serbia" (Preamble of the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia).

The UN Security Council Resolution 1244 (10 July 1999) reaffirms the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, whose state continuity is the

Republic of Serbia. International civil and security presence under the auspices of the UN has been established in the territory of Kosovo and Metohija.

On 14 February 2008, Serbian Government passed a Decision to annul the illegitimate acts of the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government in Kosovo and Metohija concerning their declaration of unilateral independence.

Serbia actively cooperates with the representatives of the international community in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija, including UNMIK, KFOR, EULEX, OSCE, Council of Europe, and others, with the aim of improving the overall situation and quality of life for all individuals living there.

In accordance with the UN Security Council Resolution 64/298 (9 September 2010) submitted jointly by Serbia and EU member states, Serbia is ready for the beginning as soon as possible of dialogue between Belgrade and Priština, which will be led with EU support and intermediation.

b) REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

Bilateral relations

The relations are characterised by an intensive political dialogue at all levels including the highest. In 2009 and 2010, Turkish President Gül and Prime Minister Erdogan visited Serbia, and Serbian President Tadić took part at a trilateral Serbia-Turkey-Bosnia and Herzegovina Summit that adopted the Istanbul Declaration. The intensive bilateral political dialogue facilitated also a series of regular trilateral meetings of the foreign affairs ministers of Serbia, Turkey, and Bosnia and Herzegovina, which were important for the strengthening of regional stability. Bilateral relations have reached, in this framework, a level of strategic partnership and they are developing in the area of cooperation in European integration, regional cooperation, opening of the markets for investment in major projects in the transport area, energy and infrastructure.

Bilateral agreements

There are 36 bilateral agreements in force with the Republic of Turkey.

Economic cooperation

Serbian exports to Turkey in 2009 amounted to EUR 25.4 million, and imports EUR 171 million. It is expected that the application of the Free Trade Agreement that entered into force in September 2010 will help increase the volume of trade in goods.

Multilateral cooperation

Serbia and Turkey cooperate within international organisations (Council of Europe, OSCE, UN, etc). Cooperation also takes place at the following regional organisations and

bodies: SEE Cooperation Process, Regional Cooperation Council (RCC), SEE Cooperation Initiative (SECI), and the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC).

c) THE COUNTRIES COVERED BY THE EUROPEAN NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICY (ENP);

People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

Bilateral relations

There are no open issues between Serbia and Algeria. There are political contacts at a high and the highest levels. In 2009, Serbian foreign minister Jeremić and the National Assembly Speaker Đukić-Dejanović visited Algeria in March and February, respectively. Algerian foreign affairs minister Medelci visited Serbia officially in December 2010.

Algeria respects the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Serbia and has not recognised the unilateral declaration of independence by the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government of Kosovo.

Bilateral agreements

19 agreements are in force between Serbia and Algeria.

Economic cooperation

Serbian exports in 2009 were valued at USD 22 million, and imports at USD 160.8 thousand.

Cooperation in multilateral bodies

Serbia and Algeria cooperate within the UN system.

Republic of Armenia

Bilateral relations

Bilateral relations with Armenia are good, with no outstanding issues. The first official visit of President Tadić and the foreign affairs minister Jeremić took place in July 2009. In October 2010, Minister Jeremić visited Yerevan.

Armenia respects the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Serbia and has not recognised the unilateral declaration of independence by the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government of Kosovo.

Bilateral agreements

3 agreements are in force between Serbia and Armenia.

Economic cooperation

Total trade in goods in 2009 was EUR 640,000.

Cooperation in multilateral bodies

Serbia and Armenia cooperate within the OSCE, Council of Europe, UN, as well as in the Organisation of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC).

Republic of Azerbaijan

Bilateral relations

Bilateral relations with Azerbaijan are good, with no outstanding issues. The first official visit to Azerbaijan was made in June 2009 by the Serbian foreign affairs minister Jeremić. President Tadić visited Azerbaijan officially in May 2010. In July 2010, a delegation composed of government officials and business people from Azerbaijan, headed by the Azerbaijan's economy minister Mustafayev visited Belgrade.

The Republic of Azerbaijan respects the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Serbia and has not recognised the unilateral declaration of independence of the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government of Kosovo.

Bilateral agreements

2 agreements are in force between Serbia and Azerbaijan.

Economic cooperation

The intensity of economic cooperation is low. In 2009, trade in goods amounted to EUR 3,737,000, Serbian exports accounting for EUR 3,006,000, and imports EUR 731,000.

Cooperation in multilateral bodies

The multilateral cooperation takes place within the UN, OSCE, etc.

Republic of Belarus

Bilateral relations

Bilateral relations with the Republic of Belarus are good, with no outstanding issues. In 2009, Serbian Vice Prime Minister and the minister of economy and regional development Mr Dinkić, minister of trade Mr Milosavljević, and minister of agriculture Mr Dragin visited Minsk. The President of the Republic of Belarus, Mr Lukashenko made an unofficial visit to Serbia in 2009. On this occasion he met with Prime Minister Cvetković and the representatives of Serbian companies.

The Republic of Belarus respects the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Serbia and has not recognised the unilateral declaration of independence of the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government of Kosovo.

Bilateral agreements

21 agreements are in force.

Economic cooperation

In 2009, trade in goods amounted to EUR 32,334,000, Serbian exports accounting for EUR 14,066,000, and imports EUR 18,268,000. Serbia and Belarus signed a Free Trade Agreement, drafted after the World Trade Organisation's model, and in line with EU recommendations. The meeting of the Joint Commission on Trade and Economic Cooperation and of the Business Council was held in Belgrade in September 2009.

Prompted by the beginning of operation of the Customs Union (composed of the Russian Federation, Belarus, and Kazakhstan) on 1 July 2010, the Ministry of Economy and Regional Development and the Customs Administration held, in Belgrade in February 2010 and in Moscow in May 2010, consultations with a joint negotiating delegation of the Customs Union concerning the harmonisation of trade between Serbia and the Customs Union. The aim of the consultations was to facilitate a smooth trade with the three countries following the establishment of the single customs space. The current trade regime with Serbia will be applied in the interim period according to the applicable Free Trade Agreement.

Cooperation in other areas

Cultural cooperation is based on the Agreement on Cooperation in Education, Culture and Sport, and it covers projects in the areas of cinema, theatre, and literary, music, and painting art.

Cooperation in multilateral bodies

The cooperation in international organisations is good, including within the UN, OSCE and other international and regional organisations and bodies such as the Central European Initiative.

Arab Republic of Egypt

Bilateral relations

There are no outstanding issues between Serbia and Egypt. There are political contacts at a high level. Serbian President Tadić was on an official visit to Egypt in April 2009. Serbian Prime Minister Cvetković visited Egypt in November 2010. The minister of foreign affairs of Egypt Mr. Ahmed Aboul Gheit made an official visit to Serbia in February 2010.

Egypt respects the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Serbia and has not recognised the unilateral declaration of independence of the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government of Kosovo.

Bilateral agreements

12 agreements are in force between Serbia and Egypt.

Economic cooperation

Serbian exports in 2009 were valued at USD 26.9 million, and imports at USD 8.7 million.

Cooperation in multilateral bodies

Serbia and Egypt cooperate within the UN system.

Georgia

Bilateral relations

Bilateral relations with Georgia are good. There are no outstanding issues. The Republic of Serbia respects the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia.

Georgia respects the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Serbia and has not recognised the unilateral declaration of independence of the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government of Kosovo.

Bilateral agreements

None.

Economic cooperation

Total trade in goods in 2009 amounted to EUR 1,216,000.

Cooperation in multilateral bodies

The multilateral cooperation mostly takes place within the UN system, OSCE, Council of Europe, etc.

State of Israel

Bilateral relations

There are no outstanding issues between Serbia and Israel. Serbian foreign affairs minister Mr Jeremić visited Israel in December 2007. Minister of foreign affairs of Israel Mr Liberman visited Serbia in September 2009.

Israel respects the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Serbia and has not recognised the unilateral declaration of independence of the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government of Kosovo.

Bilateral agreements

13 agreements are in force between Serbia and Israel.

Economic cooperation

Serbian exports in 2009 were valued at EUR 6.40 million, and imports at EUR 37.1 million. Israel is one of the largest foreign investors in Serbia. The amount of Israel's direct investments in Serbia exceeds one billion USD, and is on the increase.

Cooperation in multilateral bodies

Serbia and Israel cooperate within the UN system.

Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Bilateral relations

Bilateral relations are not developed. There are no exchanges of visits.

Bilateral agreements

12 agreements are in force between Serbia and Jordan.

Economic cooperation

Serbian exports in 2009 amounted to EUR 1.3 million, and the imports were slight.

Cooperation in multilateral bodies

Serbia and Jordan cooperate within the UN system.

Republic of Lebanon

Bilateral relations

There are no outstanding issues between Serbia and Lebanon.

Lebanon respects the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Serbia and has not recognised the unilateral declaration of independence of the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government of Kosovo.

Bilateral agreements

7 agreements are in force between Serbia and Lebanon.

Economic cooperation

Serbian exports in 2009 amounted to one million euros, and imports EUR 2.9 million.

Cooperation in multilateral bodies

Serbia and Lebanon cooperate within the UN.

Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Bilateral relations

There are no outstanding issues between Serbia and Libya. Political dialogue has been improved by visits at high and highest levels. Serbian President Tadić took part in the celebration of the 40th and 41st anniversary of the Libyan revolution. President Tadić also made an official visit to Tripoli in April 2010.

Foreign affairs minister Mr Jeremić visited Libya in 2008. Libyan Prime Minister Baghdadi Al Mahmudi visited Serbia in May 2010.

Libya respects the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Serbia and has not recognised the unilateral declaration of independence of the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government of Kosovo.

Bilateral agreements

26 agreements are in force between Serbia and Libya.

Economic cooperation

Serbian exports in 2009 were valued at EUR 18.6 million, and imports at EUR 83.9 million.

Cooperation in multilateral bodies

Serbia and Libya cooperate within the UN.

Republic of Moldova

Bilateral relations

Serbia has good bilateral relations with Moldova. There are no outstanding issues. The Republic of Moldova respects the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Serbia and has not recognised the unilateral declaration of independence by the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government of Kosovo.

Bilateral agreements

To date, 6 agreements have been signed.

Economic cooperation

The intensity of economic cooperation with Moldova is low. It is characterised by a small-volume trade in goods and a reduced structure of exports and imports. The 2009 trade in goods amounted to EUR 13,535,000, Serbian exports accounting for EUR 3,159,000, and imports EUR 10,376,000.

Cooperation in multilateral bodies

Serbia cooperates with Moldova within the UN and regional organisations and bodies, including the Danube Commission, Danube Cooperation Process, Organisation of the Black-Sea Economic Cooperation (BESC), Central-European Initiative (CEI), Central-European Free Trade Agreement (CEFTA), and Initiative for Cooperation in SEE, and the SEE Cooperation Process (SEECF).

Kingdom of Morocco

Bilateral relations

There are no outstanding issues between Serbia and Morocco. There are contacts at a high level. Foreign affairs minister Mr Jeremić visited Rabat in September 2009.

Morocco respects the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Serbia and has not recognised the unilateral declaration of independence by the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government of Kosovo.

Bilateral agreements

16 agreements are in force between Serbia and Morocco.

Economic cooperation

Serbian exports in 2009 amounted to EUR 177,000, and imports EUR 4.7 million.

Cooperation in multilateral bodies

Serbia and Morocco cooperate within the UN.

State of Palestine

Bilateral relations

There are no outstanding issues between Serbia and Palestine. Palestinian Prime Minister Abbas visited Serbia in July 2009.

Palestine respects the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Serbia and has not recognised the unilateral declaration of independence by the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government of Kosovo.

Bilateral agreements

No bilateral agreements have been signed with Palestine up to the present moment.

Economic cooperation

Economic relations between Serbia and Palestine are not developed. Serbian exports in 2009 were inconsiderable, and there were no imports.

Cooperation in multilateral bodies

Serbia and Palestine cooperate within the UN.

Syrian Arab Republic

Bilateral relations

There are no outstanding issues between Serbia and Syria. Foreign affairs minister Mr Jeremić visited Syria in May 2009.

Syria respects the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Serbia and has not recognised the unilateral declaration of independence by the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government of Kosovo.

Bilateral agreements

22 agreements are in force between Serbia and Syria.

Economic cooperation

Serbian exports in 2009 amounted to USD 4.4 million, and imports USD 4.3 million.

Cooperation in multilateral bodies

Serbia and Syria cooperate within the UN system.

Tunisian Republic

Bilateral relations

There are no outstanding issues between Serbia and Tunisia.

Tunisia respects the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Serbia and has not recognised the unilateral declaration of independence by the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government of Kosovo.

Bilateral agreements

15 agreements are in force between Serbia and Tunisia.

Economic cooperation

Serbian exports in 2009 were valued at EUR 2.5 million, and imports at EUR 6.5 million.

Cooperation in multilateral bodies

Serbia and Tunisia cooperate within the UN.

Ukraine

Bilateral relations

Relations with Ukraine are traditionally good. There are no outstanding issues. In July 2010, the Serbian National Assembly Speaker Ms Đukić-Dejanović made an official visit to Ukraine.

Ukraine respects the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Serbia and has not recognised the unilateral declaration of independence by the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government of Kosovo.

Bilateral agreements

24 agreements have been signed.

Economic cooperation

In 2009, trade in goods amounted to EUR 323,087,000, Serbian exports accounting for EUR 128,065,000, and imports EUR 195,022,000.

Cooperation in other areas

Cultural cooperation has intensified in recent years, especially in the area of film art and publishing. This cooperation is based on the Agreement on Education and Culture of 1996, and on three-year cooperation programmes. Serbian Culture Days event took place in Kiev, Ukraine, in early April 2009.

Cooperation in multilateral bodies

As for the cooperation in international organisation, it mostly takes place within the UN system, OSCE and other international and regional organisations and bodies, including the Organisation of the Black-Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC), Danube Commission, Central European Initiative (CEI), etc.

d) EASTERN PARTNERSHIP

Ukraine, Republic of Belarus, Republic of Moldova, Republic of Azerbaijan, Republic of Armenia, Georgia (bilateral relations with these countries have already been discussed under Chapter a) Economic Neighbourhood policy, same question).

e) EURO-MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERSHIP

Democratic People's Republic of Algeria, Arab Republic of Egypt, State of Israel, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Republic of Lebanon, Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Kingdom of Morocco, State of Palestine, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisian Republic (bilateral relations with these countries have already been discussed under Chapter a) Economic Neighbourhood policy, same question).

Islamic Republic of Mauritania

Bilateral relations

Bilateral relations with Mauritania are not developed.

Bilateral agreements

2 agreements are in force between Serbia and Mauritania.

Economic cooperation

Economic cooperation is not developed.

Cooperation in multilateral bodies

Serbia and Mauritania cooperate within the UN system.

f) RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Bilateral relations

Russia is one of the four pillars of the Serbian foreign policy. Bilateral relations with the Russian Federation are traditionally good. There are no outstanding issues. President of the Russian Federation Mr Medvedev visited Serbia in October 2009. Serbian Prime Minister Cvetković visited Russia once, in January 2009, and the foreign affairs minister Mr Jeremić made two visits to Russia, in February and October 2009. Serbian President Tadić and foreign affairs minister Jeremić visited Moscow in May 2010. Foreign affairs minister Jeremić, First Vice Prime Minister Dačić, minister of mining and energy Škundrić, and minister for infrastructure Mrkonjić took part at the IX meeting of the Joint Committee in Moscow in October 2010. Foreign Affairs Minister Jeremić visited Moscow in December 2010.

Russian Federation respects the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Serbia and has not recognised the unilateral declaration of independence by the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government of Kosovo.

Bilateral agreements

Around 70 bilateral agreements concluded between the former USSR and the SFRY and over 50 agreements between the Republic of Serbia and the Russian Federation, or Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Russian Federation, provide the legal contractual basis for Serbia's cooperation with the Russian Federation.

Economic cooperation

Russian Federation is one of Serbia's strategic economic partners. Economic cooperation takes part in all areas, especially through trade in goods and investments, including in the area of energy and banking. In 2009, trade in goods amounted to EUR 1.66 billion, Serbian exports accounting for EUR 249.27 million, and imports EUR 1.415 billion.

Cooperation in other areas

Cooperation between Serbia and the Russian Federation is successful and intensive at the levels of regions and cities, as well as in the cultural and educational, scientific and technical, and other areas.

Cooperation in multilateral bodies

Serbia and the Russian Federation cooperate internationally, including within the UN, OSCE, Council of Europe, and regional organisations and bodies, including the Danube Commission, Organisation of the Black-Sea Economic Cooperation, etc.

g) UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA

United States of America

Bilateral relations

Serbian relations with the USA are among Serbia's foreign-policy priorities. Bilateral political dialogue was renewed and intensified at all levels following the democratic changes in Serbia in 2000; both parties engage to develop the existing and to establish new forms of cooperation between the two countries. Serbian foreign affairs minister Vuk Jeremić visited Washington D.C. in December 2009 and February 2010. USA Vice President Joseph Biden and Secretary of State Hilary Clinton visited Serbia in May 2009 and October 2010, respectively. The USA has provided continuing development assistance to Serbia over the last ten years through various projects worth over USD 600 million.

Bilateral agreements

There are 86 agreements in force.

Economic cooperation

In 2005, the USA placed Serbia back into the list of countries benefiting from the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), a programme providing for duty-free exports of more than 4 600 products. Exports to the USA in 2009 amounted to USD 69.5 million, and imports USD 392 million. With the total investment of USD 1.6 billion in the period 2000-2010, the USA is among the largest foreign investors in Serbia.

Cooperation in other areas

In terms of military cooperation, the State Partnership Programme between Serbia and Ohio that started in September 2006 stands out. The focus of Serbian military cooperation with the USA are the following areas: education and training in the USA of Serbian army members, transfer of experience and joint training of army units, modernisation of arms and military equipment, and military medical cooperation.

The focus of police cooperation is information and experience sharing, as well as education and training of Serbian police forces at US police academies. Serbia and the USA successfully cooperate in the fight against organised crime, corruption, and terrorism.

Cooperation in multilateral bodies

Serbia and the USA have a good cooperation within the UN and the OSCE.

Canada

Bilateral relations

Serbia has a good bilateral cooperation with Canada manifested through the political dialogue at various levels, as well as Canada's assistance to Serbian reform processes. Serbian justice minister Ms Snežana Malović visited Canada in February 2010. Among the Canadian officials who visited Serbia are Mr Peter Milliken, the Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, who made a visit to Serbia from in July 2010, and Peter MacKay, Canadian defence minister, who visited Serbia in August 2010.

Bilateral agreements

The legal succession of agreement between Serbia and Canada was finalised in 1997, following which 7 bilateral agreements remained in force, as well as two minutes concerning the consolidation of the SFRY's debt.

In February 2009, Canada granted Serbia the status of the most-favoured nation in trade.

Economic cooperation

The total imports from Canada in 2009 amounted to USD 52 million, and exports USD 6.2 million. Canadian investments in Serbia have had a continuous trend of growth from 2001 to 2010, reaching now the value of USD 290 million.

From 2000 until 2010, when it terminated its engagement in Serbia, the Canadian International Development Agency - CIDA had implemented a number of development projects in the areas of education, health, judiciary and social welfare worth USD 170 million.

Cooperation in other areas

Bilateral military cooperation focuses on education and training of the staff of Serbian Ministry of Defence, under a Canadian Military Training and Assistance Programme – MTAP for foreign armed forces.

Cooperation in multilateral bodies

Serbia and Canada have a good cooperation within the UN and the OSCE.

h) CHINA, JAPAN, INDIA, PAKISTAN

People's Republic of China

Bilateral relations

China is among Serbia's priority partners and one of the four pillars of Serbia's foreign policy, which is reiterated in the Serbia-China Joint Statement on the Establishment of Strategic Partnership in August 2009 during the visit of President Tadić to China. An intensive political dialogue is under way at the high and highest levels. In April 2010, the two foreign affairs ministers met in Shanghai; Serbian Prime Minister Cvetković visited China in June 2010; president of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, Mr Wu Bangguo, visited Serbia in mid-July 2010; and Serbian defence minister Šutanovac visited China in August 2010. Serbia supports the "One China" policy which defines Taiwan as an integral part of the People's Republic of China, and considers Tibet and Xinjiang China's internal affairs.

People's Republic of China respects the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Serbia and has not recognised the unilateral declaration of independence by the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government of Kosovo.

Bilateral agreements

48 bilateral agreements are in force.

Economic cooperation

China is Serbia's biggest Asian economic partner. In 2009, total trade in goods amounted to EUR 870.85 million, Serbian exports accounting for only EUR 6.59 million. An Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation in Infrastructure Projects signed by President Tadić during his visit to China in 2009 envisages cooperation in the construction of a number of major infrastructure projects in Serbia. The 8th meeting of the Serbia-China Joint Committee on Trade and Economic Cooperation took place in Belgrade in November 2009.

Cooperation in other areas

Cooperation between Serbia and China is diverse and takes place in many areas, including culture, education, science, sport, tourism, agriculture, defence, police cooperation, cooperation in legal and criminal matters, etc.

Cooperation in multilateral bodies

Serbia and China have a good cooperation at the multilateral level, especially within the UN.

Japan

Bilateral relations

Japan is one of the most important Asian partners of Serbia, and one of Serbia's largest donors, overall. Political relations are good, with a tendency of further improvement. The exchange of visits at a high level intensified in 2009 and 2010, including the Serbian foreign minister Jeremić visit to Japan in October 2009; visit to Japan of the Vice Prime Minister and minister for science and technology development Đelić in April and October 2009; visit of Japan's Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Nishimura to Belgrade in June 2009; visit of Vice Prime Minister and internal affairs minister Dačić to Japan in November 2010; and the visit of Serbian health minister Milosavljević in November 2010).

Bilateral agreements

31 bilateral agreements are in force, four of which constitute the grounds for cooperation, including the Treaty on Trade and Navigation (1959), Cooperation on Cultural Exchange between the SFRY and Japan (1968), Cooperation in the area of Science and Technology (1981) and Agreement on Technical Cooperation (2005).

Economic cooperation

The intensity of economic cooperation is low. Trade in goods in 2009 amounted to EUR 141.4 million, the trade deficit being on the Serbian side (imports EUR 140.7 million, exports EUR 719 thousand).

Cooperation in other areas

Cooperation with Japan is gaining momentum and quality in a number of fields, especially in the area of culture, education, science, and tourism.

Cooperation in multilateral bodies

Serbia and Japan have a good cooperation in international bodies in both the UN and other international organisations.

Republic of India

Bilateral relations

Serbia has good and traditionally friendly relations with the Republic of India. Political dialogue is regularly maintained in bilateral consultations of the two foreign affairs ministries. Serbian foreign affairs minister Jeremić visited India in September 2008.

India respects the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Serbia and has not recognised the unilateral declaration of independence by the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government of Kosovo.

Bilateral agreements

25 bilateral agreements are in force.

Economic cooperation

Economic cooperation is characterised by a modest trade in goods and a deficit on the Serbian side. Serbian exports to India in 2009 amounted to EUR 3.58 million, and imports EUR 77.85 million. The meeting of the Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation to be held should help to the growth and balancing of the trade in goods between the two countries.

Cooperation in other areas

Serbia and India cooperate in the areas of agriculture, defence, culture, science, education, and sport.

Cooperation in multilateral bodies

Serbia and India have a good cooperation at international organisations and bodies, especially within the UN.

Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Bilateral relations

Serbia and Pakistan have good and friendly relations. Political dialogue is regularly maintained in consultations between the two foreign affairs ministries. Serbian foreign affairs minister Jeremić visited Pakistan in March 2010.

Pakistan respects the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of Serbia and has not recognised the unilateral declaration of independence by the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government of Kosovo.

Bilateral agreements

21 bilateral agreements are in force.

Economic cooperation

Serbian exports of goods to Pakistan in 2009 amounted to EUR 3.58 million, and imports EUR 6.7 million.

Cooperation in multilateral bodies

Serbia and Pakistan have a good cooperation at international organisations and bodies, primarily within the UN.

C) CFSP and CSDP – Political strategy

Restrictive measures

15. In view of the Union's capacity to implement restrictive measures and economic sanctions under a Joint Action or Common Position (see Articles 28-29 TEU and Articles 75 and 205 TFEU), please provide an overview of your country's constitutional and legal arrangements for the implementation of restrictive measures and economic sanctions, the relevant administrative structures and monitoring mechanisms, and a list of unilateral and multilateral (in particular UN) restrictive measures currently applied by your country.

According to Articles 16 and 194 of the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia, the generally accepted rules of international law and confirmed international treaties form an integral part of the legal order of the Republic of Serbia and are directly applicable, and in accordance with the fact that the Charter of the United Nations, seeing that the Republic of Serbia is a member of the United Nations, represents an international agreement accepted by the Republic of Serbia (published in the Official Journal of the Democratic Federative Republic of Yugoslavia, number 69/45), the Republic of Serbia is obliged to put into effect the measures adopted on the basis of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

As for the application of international restrictive measures, the public authorities of the Republic of Serbia apply the provisions of the following relevant laws: Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 20/09 and 72/09), Law on Foreigners ("Official Gazette of RS", number 97/08), Law on Foreign Trade in Arms, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods ("Official Journal of SAM", no. 7/05 and 8/05-correction), Criminal Code ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 85/05,88/05,107/05,72/09 and 111/09) and the Criminal Procedure Code ("Official Journal of FRY", no. 70/01 and 68/02, and the "Official Gazette of RS", no. 58/04,85/05,115/05,49/07,20/09,72/09 and 76/10).

On the national level, the legal base which lays down the obligation for the application of these measures in more details is the Decision on the Criteria for Issuing Licenses for Export of Arms, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods ("Official Journal of SAM" no. 11/05), made in accordance with Article 1 paragraph 2 of the Law on Foreign Trade in Arms, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods ("Official Journal of SAM" no. 7/05 and 8/05- correction). This decision defines 8 criteria from the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports, 1998, whose first criterion is the "Respect for the international

commitments of Member States, in particular the sanctions decreed by the UN Security Council.”¹

In the absence of a special legislation relating to restrictive measures (the law is in the course of preparation), the following procedures and mechanisms are applied:

After it has been informed that the UN Security Council has adopted the relevant resolution, which introduces restrictive measures to the country concerned, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs prepares relevant information, with the proposition for the report which contains the measures that the Republic of Serbia is to take in order to apply the relevant resolution.

The information with the proposal for the report, which shall be placed before the UN Security Council, is forwarded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the competent ministries, which shall give their opinion and assent.

After the assent has been obtained, the Government of the Republic of Serbia considers the information with the proposition for the report, and, accordingly, adopts the related conclusion, which, among other things, states all of the relevant ministries which are obliged to apply the relevant resolution.

The conclusion by the Government shall be forwarded to the ministries competent for the carrying out of the obligations on the basis of the relevant resolution, and also, where appropriate, to other ministries for their information. In accordance with the obligations, each of the competent ministries shall keep a database pursuant to the measures from the relevant resolutions which need to be realised.

After the conclusion by the Government of the Republic of Serbia has been adopted, the Ministry of Foreign affairs provides the competent committee for the application of sanctions with the report on the measures which the Republic of Serbia shall take for the purpose of the fulfilment of its international obligations relating to the relevant resolution of the UN Security Council.

¹ “Respect for international commitments of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro (hereinafter referred to as: the State Union), especially the sanctions voted for by the UN Security Council, international agreements on the non-proliferation of weapons, and other international obligations;

The Ministry for International Economic Relations shall not issue a license for export if the issuing would mean the violation of the following:

- a) international commitments of the State Union and its obligation to enforce UN military embargos and the recommendations of OSCE;
- b) international obligations of the State Union in accordance with the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, and the Chemical Weapons Convention;
- c) obligations of the State Union not to export any type of anti-personnel mines."

At present, the Republic of Serbia does not have any special administrative structures for the implementation of restrictive measures, but the existing administrative structures of the competent ministries are used.

The complete matter relating to the issuing of licences for import and export, transport, transit, possession and supply of services in the foreign trade, for the supervision and control, for prohibitions and penalties, and the prerogatives to adopt by-laws is regulated by the Law on Foreign Trade in Arms, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods, which entered into force on March 31, 2005. The important qualitative innovation of this law lies in the fact that it transfers the jurisdiction in this field from the military to the civil bodies.

In accordance with the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and conventions, the Republic of Serbia consistently pursues its international obligations in the field of non-proliferation of both conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction. It also pays particular attention to the development and improvement of the relevant legislation, which is borne out by the inclusion of the so-called “catch-all clause” in the relevant law.

It provides information and replies in a timely manner and regularly to the questionnaires concerning the export control of weapons pursuant to the commitments towards the UN, OSCE and other relevant institutions.

Within export control, particular attention is paid to the countries with the mandatory embargo on the export of weapons imposed on them in accordance with the relevant Resolutions of the UN Security Council or the politically binding decisions of the OSCE relating to the export of weapons, and to the countries which finance terrorism, pose a threat to peace, safety and stability of the region, violate human rights or practise internal repression.

Relevant Resolutions of the UN Security Council concerning the embargo on the export of weapons, and the corresponding decisions of the OSCE in accordance with this are fully applicable.

The Law on International Restrictive Measures (Sanctions), which will coordinate our own legislation in this field with the standards and practices of the European Union and reinforce transparency measures, is currently being prepared. Its goal is: to define the legal framework for the comprehensive application, the introduction of the application procedure, formation of the institutional framework for its implementation, keeping of a single database on the natural persons, legal persons and other subjects against which international restrictive measures are applied, the transparency of the publication of data and the adoption of adequate penalties for the failure to comply with the provisions of this Law. The preparation of the text of the Law was based on the experiences of those countries which have already adopted this Law, on the consideration of the EU Basic Principles on the Use of Restrictive Measures, on the orientations for the implementation and evaluation of restrictive measures adopted within the Common Foreign and Security

Policy of the EU, and on the analysis of legal and other measures which will have to be taken for the adoption and full application of this Law.

Based on the resolutions of the UN Security Council, the Republic of Serbia puts into effect the restrictive measures against the following countries: Somalia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, DR Congo, Ivory Coast, Sudan, DPR of Korea, Iraq, Iran, Lebanon and Eritrea. The Republic of Serbia also puts into effect the restrictive measures against persons and entities present on the list of the UN Security Council Committee, which was founded in accordance with the UN Security Council Resolution 1267 (1999).

The Government of the Republic of Serbia adopted the Conclusion on 9 November 2006 to temporarily stop the export of arms and military equipment to Georgia, Moldavia, Armenia and Azerbaijan.

**16. To what extent has your country fully implemented the restrictive measures listed on the sanctions website:
http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/cfsp/sanctions/measures.htm?**

Even though the regulations do not explicitly refer to the application of the sanctions adopted within the Common Foreign and Security Policy, bearing in mind that the accession to the EU represents the key priority of the foreign policy, the state authorities, in the application of laws from this field, take account of the restrictive measures from the sanctions list on the above mentioned website.

The Republic of Serbia implements the restrictive measures relating to the embargo on the export on weapons in accordance with its commitments to the UN, OSCE and EU restrictive measures, and the Law on Restrictive Measures is in the course of preparation. The first criterion of the Decision on the Criteria for Issuing Licenses for Export of Arms, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods, (reached on the basis of Article 1 paragraph 2 of the Law on Foreign Trade in Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods), directly refers to this legal commitment, in the process of licence issuing.

No precise evidence exists concerning the number of restrictive measures introduced by the European Union, which the Republic of Serbia has implemented. In the consideration of applications for the export of weapons and military equipment, the measures introduced by the European Union are also regarded, and they have been mostly respected. The only exception concerning the list of countries against which the EU puts into effect the restrictive measures was Myanmar, until the year 2007, and this was done in order to complete the agreement concluded in 2003. Information concerning the export of weapons and military equipment to Myanmar, in the period from 2005 to 2007, which is on the EU List of Sanctions, has been provided in the answer to question number 18.

17. Regarding the implementation of sanctions decided by CFSP Common Position or Joint Action (i.e. arms embargo), which specific ministries/bodies and law enforcement agencies (Ministry of Defence, Customs Administration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, security and intelligence services) or departments would be

in charge of the monitoring, controlling and implementation, and what is their operational structure (staffing, budget, reporting)?

The Law on Foreign Trade in Arms, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods (hereinafter referred to as controlled goods) lays down the conditions and means to conduct external trade, transport and transit of these goods. This Law establishes state control in order to achieve and protect the security, foreign political and economic interests of the country, and it provides for the implementation of international obligations in the field of non-proliferation of both conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction, with the timely and regular delivery of reports, information and answers to questionnaires relating to export control, in accordance with the commitments undertaken.

The Ministry of Economy and Regional Development is responsible for the application of the Law on Foreign Trade in Arms and Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods, which lays down the conditions and means to conduct external trade, transport and transit of these goods, and for the issuing of individual licenses for the export of arms and military equipment, and/or the dual-use goods.

Before it reaches the decision at the request for licensing, the Ministry for Economy and Regional Development requests a written consent from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Defence, and the opinion of the Ministry of Interior. In the process of license issuing, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs formulates its view having regard to, among other things, the international sanctions against certain countries, and/or the embargo on the export of weapons according to Article 21 of the Law on Foreign Trade in Arms, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods. Other bodies, each from the point of view of its jurisdiction, perform the control of the application concerned.

Customs control encompasses, among other things, control of the goods at the border, which means the control of documents, and, where appropriate, the physical review of the goods in both import and export, and the subsequent control in the undertakings.

Subsequent control of the undertakings is performed in cooperation between the Ministry for Economy and Regional Development and the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, intelligence agencies, Civil Aviation Directorate, Customs Administration and other bodies of public administration where appropriate. More information has been provided in the answer to question no. 21.

In the Ministry of Economy and Regional Development, these operations are conducted within the Department for the Management of Industrial Development, in the Division for Agreements on Mutual Incentives and Investment Protection, Concessions and External Trade in Controlled Goods. The total number of employees in the Ministry of Economy and Regional Development in charge of these operations is 4 (including the Chief of the Division). In addition, 2 consultants have been engaged in these operations (through the UN Development Programme) and 2 interns on a contract for performance

of temporary or periodical work. The Ministry of Economy and Regional Development has not assigned special budget appropriations for these purposes.

When deciding on the giving of assent for foreign trade in controlled goods, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbia, in accordance with Article 21 of the Law on Foreign Trade in Arms, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods, considers the following:

- sanctions of the UN Security Council and the recommendations of the OSCE;
- international commitments undertaken and the foreign political interests of Serbia;
- EU code of conduct regarding the export of arms and military equipment
- the extent of the respect, and/or the infringement of human rights and liberties in the final destination country.

Within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Department for the Security Policy, and/or the Division for the Control of Arms and Military Cooperation are responsible for the stated operations (1+2 executors).

On the basis of the provisions of the Law, the Ministry of Defence gives its assent with regard to the influence on the safety of the country, the transfer of technologies, and/or the decision of the minister if the sale of weapons from the stock of Serbian Armed Forces is considered. In the Ministry of Defence there is a professional service which monitors the restrictive measures, processes the applications for foreign trade and participates in the internal procedure for the approval of the application for the license to conduct foreign trade in controlled goods.

The cooperation between several organizational units within the Ministry of Defence, which participate in the formation of opinions and assents at the request for the issuing of the license for foreign trade in controlled goods, is regulated by an internal procedure.

18. Provide data on trade in used or new weapons with countries against which the EU maintains arms embargos.

On the basis of Article 3 paragraph 2 of the Law on Foreign Trade in Arms, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods, the Decision on the Establishment of the National Control List of Arms and Military Equipment was reached ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 60/09), and it encompasses both the new and used weapons.

The Ministry of Economy and Regional Development keeps its own database on the issued licences for the export of such weapons according to the numbers in the National Control List and according to the description of the product (the particulars are given as sum: for both the new and used arms), their realisation, and the particulars on the rejected

applications for license issuing. Customs Administration is obliged to inform the competent ministry on the realisation of the issued permits every three months. On the basis of the report from the undertaking on the realisation of individual foreign trade deals and the report from the Customs Administration, the Ministry of Economy and Regional Development draws up the Annual Report on the Realisation of Foreign Trade in Controlled Goods (the report contains the particulars on the realised import and export, according to the issued licences, and the particulars on the rejected applications), adopted by the Government of the Republic of Serbia and informs the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia. After that, the report is published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia and on the website of the Ministry, www.merr.gov.rs. So far, three annual reports have been published: the first one, for the years 2005 and 2006 (in sum), the second one for the year 2007, and the third one for the year 2008 (the English version of the report can be found on the website of the South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Arms, www.seesac.org, with whose assistance the translation and the printing of the reports has been completed).

Out of the countries against which the EU maintains arms embargos, the Republic of Serbia has exported weapons and military equipment to Myanmar, between 2005 and 2007.

The particulars on the export of Arms and military equipment to Myanmar are presented in the following table.

Year	(Number of licenses issued)	Number from the National Control List of Arms and Military Equipment	Value of issued licenses (\$ Millions)	Value of the realised export (\$ Millions)
2005	1	10, 17.	3.272,18	3.272,18
2006	2	2	13.845,60	8.377,80
2007	4	2, 5.	30.402,63	13.317,28

Since 2008 there have been no licenses issued for the export of arms and military equipment to Myanmar.

Conflict prevention

19. Does your country support all EU measures in this field?

Yes, the Republic of Serbia supports all EU measures in the field of conflict prevention, seeing that, ever since its establishment, EU has developed and promoted common principles and values aimed at conflict prevention on the European continent and elsewhere, as a model for reconciliation in Europe.

The Republic of Serbia stands for a comprehensive and coherent approach to conflict prevention, primarily by diplomatic means and political dialogue, properly directed and timely cooperation with partners on the regional and broader international level (through the strengthening of cooperation within multilateral organizations - UN, Council of Europe, OSCE and others).

20. Does your country support the EU Programme for the Prevention of Violent Conflicts (endorsed by the Göteborg European Council in June 2001) and the Communication from the Commission on Conflict Prevention (April 2001)?

Yes, the Republic of Serbia supports the programmes and measures which constructively attribute to the prevention of violent conflicts and the resolving of related issues by means of dialogue and in accordance with the UN Charter and the norms of international law.

Accordingly, Serbia also supports the EU Programme for the Prevention of Violent Conflicts endorsed by the Göteborg European Council in June 2001, as well as the EU Commission Communication on Conflict Prevention from April 2001.

The Republic of Serbia is prepared to, after the accession to the EU, through long-term instruments of this programme (political dialogue and development cooperation, trade, control of arms, human rights and the environment protection policy), and the short-term mechanisms of the EU (with the use of diplomatic instruments and short-term humanitarian aid) contribute to the development and strengthening of the role of the EU in conflict prevention.

Non-proliferation and WMD/SALW strategy

21. In view of EU's commitments in the areas of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), please explain your country's participation, or intended participation, in the different international regimes/instruments concerning non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, exports of conventional arms, as well as the authorities in charge of implementing these international regimes.

In accordance with its foreign political objectives and priorities, the Republic of Serbia seeks to adjust its activities and legislation with the norms of the European Union in the

field of arms control, non-proliferation, and with other international standards and practices.

In order to preserve national safety, respect of relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council, international conventions and agreements, the Republic of Serbia consistently complies with all the obligations in the field of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

The national system of control of the export of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods, which has been regulated in accordance with the relevant rules of the European Union and OSCE, and with the obligations from the UN Security Council Resolution 1540, represents an important and necessary instrument to prevent the unauthorized non-state actors to come into the possession of goods and technologies exported.

The Republic of Serbia is fulfilling all of its commitments to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and the Biological Weapons Convention - BWC Implementation Support Unit.

The Republic of Serbia has ratified the following Conventions and other international documents in these fields:

- 1925 Geneva Protocol - Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare;
- Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT);
- The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction (BTWC);
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (CWC);
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM);
- Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism;
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material as amended;
- Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT);
- Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident;
- Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency;
- 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 Inhumane Weapons or the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW);
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction - The Ottawa Treaty or the Mine Ban Treaty (Serbia and Montenegro has submitted the instruments for ratification to the Secretary-General of the UN in September 2003, and the obligations arising from the Convention have been activated on 1 March 2004);

- EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports;
- 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 (UNFP) – UN Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention on Trans-national Organized Crime;
- The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCoC);
- Missile Technology Control Regime (MCTR) (In February 2004, Serbia and Montenegro has unilaterally accepted to comply with the MCTR document “Equipment, Software and Technology”, of 30 May 2003, and the “Guidelines for Significant Transfer of Sensitive Projectiles” of 7 January 1993);

Serbia has signed, and/or accepted the following international documents as well:

- The Agreement on Sub-Regional Arms Control/Florence Agreement of 1996;
- Vienna Document 1999 of the Negotiations on Confidence and Security Building Measures (CSBM);
- OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), as well as the other related decisions of OSCE in this field - the storage of conventional arms; light man-portable air defence systems (MANPADS); End User Certification; Brokering, and others.

In accordance with the strategic objective to become a Member State of the European Union, the Government of the Republic of Serbia, based on the assent between the competent state institutions and services, has adopted the relevant decision to commence the procedure to regulate the membership in the relevant international regimes for control of the export of arms.

On 10 April 2008, the Government has adopted the conclusion to commence the negotiation mechanism for the accession of the Republic of Serbia to the international regimes of arms and dual-use goods control (Wassenaar Arrangement - WA, Australia Group - AG, Nuclear Suppliers Group - NSG, and the Missile Technology Control Regime – MTCR). The Ministry of Economy and Regional Development is competent for the adoption of measures and the application of instruments of these international control regimes in cooperation with other ministries, above all, with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Interior.

To this end, the application for membership has been submitted to the Wassenaar Arrangement (WA), which has appointed USA and the UK as the co-reporters. The first talks between the representatives of the Wassenaar Arrangement (WA) and the representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other competent ministries were held in Belgrade on 24 and 25 March 2010.

The Republic of Serbia is in the course of preparation for the submission of the request to regulate its membership in the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG). In this context, the Republic of Serbia hosted the first regional seminar on the export control of nuclear material, organized in cooperation with the Republic of Hungary, who was at the time chair of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG).

On 16 November 2006, the Republic of Serbia accessed the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI);

In 2007, the Republic of Serbia accessed the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT);

Since 2007, the Republic of Serbia regularly submits the Annual Declaration relating to the application of the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCOC).

On 11 May 2009, the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia adopted the Law on the Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and their Destruction ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 36-09) which lays down the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Serbia in the part which relates to the production, usage and deployment of chemical substances for military purposes, permitted by the Convention.

Serbian Armed Forces do not possess nuclear, chemical or biological weapons. The facilities for the production of high toxicity chemicals which were under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Serbia have been destroyed under the auspices of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).

The existing amounts of high toxicity chemicals, which are used in the process of training and examination of protective properties of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons (NBC), have been reported and are subject to inspections by the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).

The Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Serbia regularly supplies the Technical Secretariat of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) with the annual declarations from the List 1 of chemical substances, as well as the operational data necessary for the inspections and other activities in the Republic of Serbia.

The Regional NBC Centre in Krusevac, on the basis of the agreement with the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, organizes international courses for the aid and protection from nuclear weapons as well as the training of OPCW inspectors for the work with genuine contaminants.

On the basis of the agreement between the Ministry of Defence and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) signed on 9 October 2007, the programmes of two-week long internship for the medical staff of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) are realised at the clinics of the Military Medical Academy.

On 29 May 2009, the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia has adopted the Law on Withdrawal of Reserve to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare - the Geneva Protocol ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia - International Treaties" no. 42/09 of 2 June 2009).

In July 2010, the Government of the Republic of Serbia has adopted the framework Law on the Application of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC).

On 6 December 2006, the Republic of Serbia has supported the adoption of the UN General Assembly Resolution 61/89 "Towards an Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)", to establish common international standards for the import, export and transfer of conventional weapons.

On 20 November 2008, the Government of the Republic of Serbia adopted the Conclusion on the Adoption of Principles from the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports) and it has informed the Council of the European Union about this on 25 November 2008. The principles from the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports have been enshrined in the Law on Foreign Trade in Arms, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods, and the National Strategy for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons.

The Law on Foreign Trade in Arms, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods, which entered into force on 31 March 2005, regulates the complete matter which relates to the issuing of licences for the import, export, transport, transit, brokerage and provision of services in the foreign trade, supervision and control, system of penalties and authorizations for the adoption of by-laws by the competent ministries.

Control Lists, which form a part of the national system for export control, have been established by the Decision on the Establishment of the National Control List of Arms and Military Equipment and the Decision on the Establishment of the National Control List of Dual-Use Goods, ("Official Gazette of RS", and no. 60/09). These decisions have been aligned with the EU Military List and the EU Dual-Use list of goods and technologies from 2007, and they contain all the changes made in the relevant control regimes in this period. These lists are currently being updated in accordance with the changes in the EU and in the international control regimes in the year 2009.

The Ministry of Economy and Regional Development, and/or the Ministry of Defence, in the field of its jurisdiction, timely and regularly supplies reports, information and answers to questionnaires in relation to the control of the export of weapons in accordance with the commitments undertaken according to the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), the Report on the Application of the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and the UN Register of Conventional Arms.

The draft of the new Law on Foreign Trade in Arms, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods is in the course of preparation, in which the existing solutions in certain areas will be modernised and completely coordinated with the changes which took place in the meantime in the EU legislation in this field, and with the new obligations arising from the resolutions of the UN Security Council and other international documents.

Founding of special organizational structures which would be in charge of the application of obligations relating to the membership of the Republic of Serbia in the relevant

international control regimes (Wassenaar Arrangement – WA, Australian Group – AG, Nuclear Suppliers Group - NSG and the Missile Technology Control Regime) is connected to the dynamics of the process for the regulation of the status in the aforementioned regimes.

In relation to the application of international commitments in the field of non-proliferation and export control, apart from the existing staff and organization capacities of the competent ministries, special expert bodies have also been founded (Agency for Ionizing Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety of Serbia, Commission for the Application of the Convention on Chemical Weapons (CWC) etc.).

22. Can you clarify the amount of trade in conventional weapons your country is involved in either directly or as a transit point? What would be the national mechanisms to enact the internal controls necessary to allow instruments such as the Wassenaar Arrangement, the Australia Group, the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Zangger Committee and the MCTR regimes to function and which would be the relevant law enforcement agencies for each of these export control regimes?

As it has been referred to in the answer to question no. 18, the foreign trade in arms, military equipment, and dual-use goods, and, accordingly, the national mechanisms for the regulation of the internal control necessary for the functioning of instruments in the international control regimes, are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Economy and Regional Development. The Ministry of Economy and Regional Development and the Customs Administration are the competent institutions for the direct application of the instruments of these regimes for foreign trade in controlled goods, which are present on the national control lists referred to in the answer to the previous question (they have been harmonized with the EU lists, where the following lists have been incorporated: The Wassenaar Arrangement – WA, the Australian Group – AG, Nuclear Suppliers Group – NSG and the Missile Technology Control Regime). In this field, there is cooperation with other ministries which participate in the procedure of licence issuing (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Interior). The Ministry of Interior and the Civil Aviation Directorate (CAD) are the competent institutions for the issuing of licences for the transport and the transit of goods (depending on the means of transport) according to the licenses issued for foreign trade (in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Defence). Transit is also under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Interior and the Civil Aviation Directorate.

Volume of trade in arms and military equipment, conducted directly through the undertakings from the Republic of Serbia, is shown in the data on the export and import of arms and military equipment, according to the numbers from the National Control List of Arms and Military Equipment, which was published in the National Annual Report on the Realisation of Foreign Trade in Controlled Goods for 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 (available on the above mentioned website of the ministry and the EU South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, as referred to in the answer to question no. 18).

The particulars on the export of arms and military equipment are presented in the following table:

No.	EXPORT of arms and Military Equipment	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total 2005-2008
1.	(Number of licences issued)	274	300	372	343	1289
2.	The Main Number from the National Control List of Arms and Military Equipment	1, 3	1, 3	1, 3	1, 3	
3.	Value of issued licenses (\$ Millions)	176.45	346.33	299.83	580.69	1.403,30
4.	Value of the realized export (\$ millions)	87.9	71.2	93.1	224.35	476.55
5.	Percentage of realisation (%)	49.82	20.56	31.05	38.64	33.96

The particulars on the import of weapons and military equipment are presented in the following table:

No.	IMPORT OF WEAPONS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total 2005-2008
1.	(Number of licenses issued)	59	100	135	176	470
2.	The Main Number from the National Control List of Arms and Military Equipment	1, 3	1, 3	1, 3	1, 3	
3.	Value of issued licenses (\$ Millions)	4.98	12.52	57.6	129.18	204.28
4.	Value of the realized import (\$ millions)	2	7.1	37.9	36.25	83.25
5.	Percentage of realisation (%)	40.16	56.71	65.80	28.06	40.75

The annual report contains the overview of the export and import of controlled goods in Serbia, as well as the cooperation with the EU and other international institutions and organizations in relation to the foreign trade in the area of arms and military equipment and dual-use goods for the year in question. The Report contains information on the policy of export and import control, national legislation, national control lists, criteria for the issuing of licenses, competent institutions in the process of license issuing, international obligations, our experience so far in the field of export control, our active participation in the international seminars and further improvement of control systems, and the analysis of the statistics shown in the Annexes. Annexes contain tables displaying the data on the realization of foreign trade in controlled goods, issued and rejected licenses for the export and import of arms and military equipment and dual-use goods, and the data on the undertakings which are allowed to deal with this sort of trade (in accordance with the data kept in the Ministry of Economy and Regional Development, and according to the obligation of undertakings to be entered into the Register of Persons which can perform foreign trade in controlled goods) for each year. This Report does not contain information on the production and trade in arms and military equipment within the country because the mentioned areas are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense.

In the drawing up of the Report, the EU recommendations² regarding form and content of national reports were respected, in order to make it compatible with the reports in the European Union and to make it usable for the comparison with national reports of countries in the region and elsewhere. Accordingly, it is important to stress that the national report of the Republic of Serbia also contains particulars on the issued licenses and their realization, on the export and import of arms and military equipment and dual-use goods, which is not the case with the reports of most Member Countries (only the data on the export of arms and military equipment are provided, and usually only the data on the licenses issued are given)

23. Does your country comply with the Council Joint Action 2006/419/CFSP of 12 June 2006 in support of the implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction?

In accordance with its foreign political objectives and priorities, the Republic of Serbia seeks to adjust its national legislation with the norms and standards of the EU in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), control and trade in weapons.

² In February 2006, the South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC) and the US Embassy in Belgrade organised the regional seminar entitled "Annual Reports of Western Balkans Countries in the Field of Trade in Weapons", in order to establish an agreement on the common format for the drawing up of the national report and further support for the West Balkans countries in the drawing up of the report.

The Law on Foreign Trade in Arms, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods from 2005, in accordance with the EU Dual-Use Regulation contains the “catch-all clause” which is applied to the goods which can be used in connection with chemical, biological and nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices and their delivery.

The Republic of Serbia timely reports on national measures relating to the application of the UN Security Council Resolution 1540 (2005, 2006 and 2008), as well as the answers to other questionnaires regarding its application.

In accordance with the OSCE Best Practice Guide (2009) for the application of the UN Security Council Resolution 1540, Serbia is working on the promotion of its legislation in the field of exports control in accordance with the recommendations provided in the Best Practice Guide.

In accordance with the UN Security Council Resolution 1540, the Republic of Serbia does not provide any form of help to non-state actors who are trying to develop, come into possession of, produce, own, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical, biological weapons and the means for their launching.

The National Control List of Arms and Military Equipment has been brought into line with the EU Common Military list from 2007 (Decision on the Establishment of the National Control List in Arms and Military Equipment, “Official Gazette of RS” 60/09).

The National Control List of Dual-Use Goods has been brought into line with the EU Dual-Use List from 2007 (Decision on the Establishment of the National Control List of Dual-Use Goods, “Official Gazette of RS” 60/09).

Customs Administration of the Republic of Serbia has defined the establishing and development of the efficient system of control of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods and technologies as one of its priority objectives. The incentive for this is also the necessity for an efficient fight against terrorism.

Accordingly, the activities of the Customs Administration of the Republic of Serbia related to the supervision and control of the circulation of weapons, military equipment and dual-use goods, are based on:

1. The Customs Law (“Official Gazette of RS” no. 18/2010) which represents the application of the practices and experiences of the customs services in the most developed countries
2. Law on Foreign Trade in Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods (“Official Gazette of SAM”, no. 7/2005), which is based on the EU legislation.
3. The Decision on the Establishment of the National Control List of Dual-Use Goods (“Official Gazette of RS”, number 60/2009), which has been brought into line with the EU Dual-Use List (Council regulation (EC) No. 1183/2007)
4. The Decision on the Establishment of the National Control List of Arms and Military Equipment (“Official Gazette of RS”, number 60/2009)
5. Law on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (“Official Gazette of RS”, no. 35/2009)

6. Rulebook on the Obligations of Customs Authorities in Foreign Trade in Arms, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods ("Official Gazette of RS", number 67/2005)
7. Integrated Border Management Strategy in the Republic of Serbia ("Official Gazette of RS", number 11/2006)
8. Decision on Determination of Goods Subject to the Prescribed Specific Licenses for the Import, Export and Transit ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 11/2006)
9. Law on the Transport of Hazardous Substances ("Official Gazette of RS", number 36/2009).

Also, since 2005, when the Law on Foreign Trade in Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 8/05) was adopted, the Ministry of Finance – Customs Administration of Serbia, has constituted its own project entitled "Control of Foreign Trade in Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods", which it exercises together with the Ministry of Economy and Regional Development of the Republic of Serbia.

The objective of this project is the establishing of an efficient system for the control of the circulation of conventional weapons, military equipment and dual-use goods.

The results of the team which has been working on the project so far are the following:

- Detailed customs procedure for the control of dual-use goods, which includes the introduction of messages initiated by the System for Risk Analysis (which represents the integral part of the Serbian Customs Information System), which warns the customs officers, through the Customs Service Information System, that there is doubt that the goods in question is of dual-use, and that they should follow the specifically defined procedure.
- Detailed customs procedure for the control of chemical substances which also represent dual-use goods, treated by the Chemical Weapons Convention
- Detailed customs procedure for the control of microbial cultures with dual-use (treated by the Biological Weapons Convention - BWC)
- The Manual entitled "Control of Foreign Trade in Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods", which was made by joint efforts of the Ministry of Economy and Regional Development and the Customs Administration of Serbia, in order to apply legal regulations from this field as efficiently as possible, and to provide necessary explanations for the submission of requests for the issuing of a license, classification of goods according to the Customs Tariff, etc.
- Manual for customs officers entitled "Control of Dual-Use Goods". The main purpose for the making of the Rulebook for customs officers in the field of import and export control of dual-use goods is to familiarize the customs officers with the provisions in this field, the structure of the EU Dual-Use List, international control regimes, limitations in the foreign trade in controlled goods, manners to recognize the goods and its classification in accordance with the Customs Tariff, obligations of the customs organs in foreign trade in weapons, military equipment and dual-use goods.

- Manual for customs officers entitled “Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (CWC)”
- Regular harmonisation of the National Control List of Dual-Use Goods with the current Customs Tariff, and/or the Harmonized System (HS) Nomenclature 2007 and the EU Combined Nomenclature 2010. The List is available on the official website of the Customs Administration of Serbia.
- Regular harmonisation of the List of Chemical Substances treated by the Convention for the Prevention of Chemical Weapons with the current Customs Tariff, and/or the Harmonized System (HS) Nomenclature 2007 and the EU Combined Nomenclature 2010. The List is available on the official website of the Customs Administration of Serbia.

24. Does your country comply with the Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment?

On 20 November 2008, the Government of the Republic of Serbia has adopted the conclusion on the acceptance of principles from the EU Code of Conduct. The Decision on the Criteria for the Issuing of Licences to Export Arms, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods (“Official Journal of SAM”, no. 11/05) prescribes eight criteria which need to be considered before the license issuing, and it was harmonised with the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Export.

The criteria which form the basis for the issuing of license to export arms, military equipment and dual use goods are the following:

- complying with international obligations, especially the sanctions voted for by the UN Security Council, international agreements on the non-proliferation of weapons, and other international obligations;
- respect for human rights in the country which is the final destination;
- internal situation in the country which is the final destination of the export, the existence of tensions or armed conflicts;
- maintaining regional peace, safety and stability;
- national safety of the country, and the safety of friendly countries;
- behaviour of the country which is the buyer in respect of the international community, in particular its attitude on terrorism, the nature of its alliances and the respect of international law;
- the risk that the object of export might change ownership in the country which is the buyer, or that it might be re-exported under unwanted conditions and
- compatibility of the export of arms with the technical and economic competence of the receiving party, concerning the desirability for the countries to realise their

legitimate safety and defence needs with the smallest possible use of human and economic resources for the acquisition of arms.

The Republic of Serbia has not yet accessed the Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008.

25. In view of the Union's current efforts to establish a European armaments policy, please provide information on your country's defence industry and provide information about any obstacles to compliance with the above policy.

The production of arms and military equipment is regulated by the Law on the Production and Trade in Arms and Military Equipment ("Official Journal of FRY", no. 41/96 and "Official Journal of SAM", no. 7/2005.

This Law regulates the issues of production, trade and transport of arms and military equipment as a common interest activity, the planning of safety measures, planning of production and trade in arms and military equipment, quality control of the production of arms and military equipment. This Law regulates internal state issues regarding the production and trade in arms and military equipment without impinging upon the foreign trade relations. According to this Law, the licence for the production of arms and military equipment is issued by the Ministry of Defence.

The base of the defence industry of the Republic of Serbia consists of a group of companies called "Serbian Defence Industry" and Yugoimport – SDPR as an integrator of the participation of the Serbian defence-industry complex in the world market of arms and military equipment. The companies which comprise the "Serbian Defence Industry" are the following: "Zastava Oruzje a.d." Kragujevac, Holding Company "Krusik a.d." Valjevo, "Milan Blagojevic – Namenska" Lucani, "Sloboda Company" Cacak, "Prvi Partizan" Uzice, "Prva Iskra – Namenska a.d." Baric. These companies are owned by the state, and they have around 7,500 employees.

Apart from the aforementioned entities, the defence-industry complex also includes around 40 more companies, with around 10,000 employees, which have individual capacities for the production of arms and military equipment in the following fields:

- machine building,
- telecommunications,
- information technology,
- optoelectronics,
- combat and non-combat vehicles,
- small arms and artillery and their ammunition,
- ballistic protective equipment,
- chemical industry, textile industry and leather and rubber industry,
- textile industry,

- protective packaging for arms and military equipment, etc.

The entire production of arms and military equipment in the Republic of Serbia is in accordance with the latest quality standards.

Serbian Defence Industry comprises the undertakings which produce and finalise arms and military equipment, companies for cooperation and the provision of services, scientific establishments, institutes, laboratories and undertakings with the license to produce arms and military equipment issued by the Ministry of Defence.

Priorities in the programme orientation of the defence industry companies and the military-technical and scientific establishments are the mastering of contemporary information technologies and the technologies for the design, development and production of new small arms and artillery, all types of ammunition and some types of rocket armaments, robotics, unmanned aerial vehicles as well as the modification and modernisation of armoured combat vehicles, training and combat aircraft.

In the basic companies of the defence-industry complex, the fields of defence industry with the programme orientation under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Serbia have been defined by statutory documents. Production is directed not only at the fulfilment of the domestic needs, but to the participation in the world market as well.

Seeing that Serbian Defence Industry is capable of achieving high quality of its products, and since its presence in the world market promotes further economic development, the Republic of Serbia intends to achieve a higher degree of integration on the world scale with the possibility for the increase in the placement of its products.

There is a great number of research and development programmes, which are mainly operated by the Military Technical Institute, an institution for scientific research of special importance within the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Serbia, but the irreplaceable factor in the realisation of the programme is the development work and operations which take place in the undertakings within the defence industry.

The process of the inclusion of the Republic of Serbia in the integration processes creates more favourable conditions for the conversion of capital, privatisation and the equal performance in the international market for the defence industry. The export arrangements in the new conditions contribute to the increase of the material base of the defence industry company and they enable larger investments in the scientific research and development, as well as the following of modern tendencies in the field of arms and military equipment.

In the development of the defence industry, the focus is placed on the production of one part of the arms and military equipment in the domestic companies, engagement of production capacities for the maintenance and overhauling, improvement of scientific

research and development work, increase in production programmes, productivity and cost-effectiveness.

26. What is your country's position and what measures are being taken with regard to the Council Decision 2009/42/CFSP of 19 January 2009 on support for EU activities in order to promote among third countries the process leading towards an Arms Trade Treaty, in the framework of the European Security Strategy?

The Republic of Serbia supports the EU Council Decision 2009/42 of 19 January 2009 on support for EU activities in order to promote among third countries the process leading towards an Arms Trade Treaty, in the framework of the European Security Strategy. Accordingly, on 6 December 2006, the Republic of Serbia has voted for the adoption of the UN General Assembly Resolution 61/89 "Towards an Arms Trade Treaty: establishing common international standards for the import, export and transfer of conventional arms" (ATT). This initiative, whose goal is the efficient prevention of further irregularities in the trade in arms and the uncontrolled possession of arms by structures which the state cannot control, is considered to be important and viable.

The Republic of Serbia was among the countries which, within the period referred to in the mentioned resolution, gave their contribution to the commencement of the work to make the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT). In our reply, we have stated the opinion that it is important to begin from the rules, standards and principles which already exist and which make part of the valid multilateral, regional and other arrangements in this field, and that it is especially important to reach the compatibility of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) with the Wassenaar Arrangement, the majority of whose provisions could be incorporated into the future instrument, especially relating to the mutual information exchange between countries on the issued and rejected licenses for the export, import and transfer of arms.

27. What is your country's position and what measures are being taken with regard to the Council Joint Action 2008/487/CFSP of 23 June 2008 in support of the universalisation and implementation of the 1997 Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction, in the framework of the European Security Strategy?

The former State Union of Serbia and Montenegro has accessed the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction on 18 September 2003, and it has become the first state party of this Convention on 1 March 2004.

The Anti-Personnel Mine Destruction Project was realised on the basis of the Ottawa Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction, the Agreement between the Ministry of Defence of Serbia and Montenegro with the NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency (NAMSA) of 26 February 2005, and the Treaty number LU/UM/4500137147 of 28

March 2005 on the destruction of anti-personnel mines. The total value of the Project amounted to EUR 1,689,996.

The Project was directly executed by the Technical Repair Facility in Kragujevac (TRZ) and the “Prva Iskra – Namenska” Company from Baric. TRZ Kragujevac performed the destruction of anti-personnel mines by disassemblment, and the “Prva Iskra – Namenska” Company from Baric processed the military explosives into commercial ones. On 7 May 2007, in the TRZ Kragujevac, the last mine, out of 1,404,819, was disassembled, and this date represents the date of the completion of the Project.

The total amount of anti-personnel mines in the possession Republic of Serbia, which were kept in accordance with Article 3 (“Exceptions”) of the Ottawa Convention, is 3,589 mines, out of which 3,194 belong to Serbian Armed Forces and 395 mines belong to the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia. The mines were kept for the training of the members of Serbian Armed Forces and the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia in the event of an engagement in the UN peace missions, demonstration of the effect of mines during practice and the testing of protective equipment and mine detectors.

Because of technical malfunctions, incompleteness and expired resources, in November 2008, disassemblment and destruction of 1,940 anti-personnel mines have been performed in the Technical Repair Facility (TRZ) in Kragujevac. According to the data received from the representatives of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia, in 2008, 66 anti-personnel mines have been destroyed in the process of training. In February 2009, in the area of the Technical Test Centre (TOC) in Nikinci, 5 PMA-3 type mines have been destroyed during the testing of the protective properties of miner’s boots.

On the basis of the proposition of the UN Secretary-General, which relates to the naming of national experts – qualified professionals for all missions in accordance with Article 8, paragraph 9 of the Ottawa Convention on Anti-Personnel Mines, the Ministry of Defence regularly supplies the updated particulars with the list of candidates for national experts in this field.

The implementing measures for Article 9 of the Convention, on the national level, have been regulated by Articles 376 and 377 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia, which came into force on 1 January 2006. The aforementioned Articles treat the use, production, stockpiling, trade and transfer of anti-personnel mines as criminal offences. Also, the same Articles establish the penalties for the aforementioned criminal offences.

In the Serbian Armed Forces there are no special rules and regulations which refer to Article 9 of the Ottawa Convention, and the existing Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia is applied.

The Republic of Serbia regularly supplies the United Nations and OSCE with annual reports, and/or the replies to the questionnaires on national measures for the application of the Ottawa Convention. Also, the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GIHCD) is regularly supplied with reports on the application of Articles 5 and

7 of the Ottawa Convention ("Transparency Measures") for the previous year with the Questionnaire on the anti-personnel mines withheld in accordance with the exceptions provided for in Article 3 of the Ottawa Convention and the progress in relation to the application of Article 5 of this Convention, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbia.

After the foundation of the Centre, as the state body in charge of the harmonization of the humanitarian demining in the Republic of Serbia, in the Šid municipality (near the border with the Republic of Croatia), the area of 10,000,000 m², which was suspected to have been mined, was inspected. It was established that anti-personnel and anti-tank mines have been placed in the so-called "mixed minefields" in the area of 6,197,791 m².

Bearing in mind that the anti-personnel mines could not have been removed without the anti-tank mines, the Centre has made projects for the demining of all sorts and types of mines.

The demining of this area was performed in accordance with the International Standards for Humanitarian Demining on 10 November 2009.

5,139 different types of mines have been discovered and destroyed.

The mined area can now be safely used.

The demining was performed with help from donations, which have come, through the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance, from the Governments of USA, Norway, Germany, Spain, Canada, Czech Republic and the EU, and from the funds provided by the "Building Directorate of Serbia" public undertaking.

In late 2009, it has been discovered that along the administrative line with Kosovo and Metohija, there were different sorts of mines. The inspection of the area has started immediately. So far, the existence of mines has been confirmed in Bujanovac and Presevo in the area of 1,389,900 m². The projects for the demining of this area have been prepared and the work can begin immediately after the source of financing has been secured.

The inspection of the remaining area will be completed by the end of 2011, when the particulars on the total amount of area mined along the administrative line with Kosovo and Metohija will be completed.

It is estimated that the mined surface in the area amounts to 2,000,000 m².

In accordance with the decisions adopted at the Review Conference of the Ottawa Convention on the Prohibition of Anti-Personnel Mines, held in Cartagena (Colombia) in December 2009, the Republic of Serbia has submitted its first report on the application of the Plan of Action from Cartagena.

In accordance with the Decision of the OSCE Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC.DEC/7/04) on the supplying of the Report on the basis of the Confidence and Security Building Measures (CSBM) and the Annual Activity Calendar of the OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre, the Republic of Serbia regularly submits the data to the Questionnaires on anti-personnel mines and explosive devices remaining from the war.

Serbian Armed Forces are fully capable and equipped to aid other countries in the organisation, training and the process of mine destruction and the decrease in risks and consequences from the remaining mines and other explosive devices.

On 29 May 2009, the Republic of Serbia has ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol. Also, in the last 10 years, the Republic of Serbia has worked on the implementation of the new strategy to improve the position of anti-personnel mines victims as well as the persons with disabilities on all levels.

28. Has your country undertaken national implementation measures necessary to comply with its obligations under the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)? Do you have in place legislation and administrative measures prohibiting activities proscribed under the CWC? Please provide details. Have you established a functioning National Authority serving as a focal point for the CWC-related matters? What measures have been undertaken to regulate and monitor trade in scheduled chemicals?

The Republic of Serbia (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia at the time) has accessed the Chemical Weapons Convention on 20 April 2000 and it has become a Member State of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) on 20 May 2000 ("Official Journal of FRY – International Contracts", number 2/00). The national body was founded in accordance with Article VII of the Convention, for the coordination of activities of competent ministries and Government agencies in the application of the Convention, the establishing of connections with the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and the cooperation with other Member States. Head of the National Body is at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, whereas other members come from the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, Ministry of Economy and Regional Development, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health and Customs Administration. After the accession to the Convention, the process of the destruction of facilities (warehouses) for the production of chemical weapons was successfully completed in cooperation with the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. Serbia regularly fulfils all of its commitments in accordance with the Convention (annual declarations on the foreseen activities, and activities performed up to that point, supplying plans for the protection from chemical weapons, cooperation with the OPCW inspections, etc.). Having regard to the experience and obtained professional knowledge, starting from 2004, Serbia develops its cooperation with the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) in the organisation of international courses on aid and protection from chemical weapons, the training of inspectors of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and the OPCW medical staff.

The first Law on the Implementing of the Convention was adopted in 2005. The new Law on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction was adopted in 2009 ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 36/09). This Law, which entirely follows the provisions of the Convention, in the Article

3 forbids, under any circumstances, on the territory of the Republic of Serbia, the following: 1) development, production and any other means of acquiring, stockpiling, and/or the keeping of chemical weapons or the direct or indirect transfer of chemical weapons to any party; 2) use of chemical weapons; 3) any kind of accession to military preparations for the use of chemical weapons; 4) aiding, instigation or any kind of inducing of any person to engage in an activity forbidden by this Law; 5) use of riot control agents as a means of warfare. The Law also contains other provisions relevant for the implementation of the Convention such as the limitations with regards to the production of chemical substances, the use of chemical substances for peaceful purposes, the obligations to report both the production and the import and export of chemical substances as well as the sanctions for failing to comply with the provisions of the Law.

Even though this Law should facilitate the implementation of the Convention, it does not necessarily cover all of its provisions, seeing that some of them had already been covered by other related laws which are in force. Such is the case with the provisions relating to the control of the import and export of chemicals from the lists of the Convention, which are treated in detail in the Law on Foreign Trade in Arms, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods, adopted in 2005 ("Official Gazette of Serbia and Montenegro" no. 7/2005). Serbia dedicates special attention to this field, and all the laws and regulations were made based on the Convention and relating EU decrees. The export and import of chemical substances from the list is performed in accordance with the strict legal regulations on the basis of permits and licenses including the end user certificate. Article 5 of this Law prohibits all state actors from foreign trade, transport, transit, mediation, deployment of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their launching devices, especially for terrorist purposes. Article 6 states that "foreign trade in regulated goods includes: 1) import and export; 2) scientific co-operation and manufacturing co-operation, acquisition, or transfer of property rights for technologies in the area of regulated goods' manufacturing; 3) delivering intellectual and material services which could be used in designing, development, manufacturing, usage and maintenance of regulated goods; 4) representation of foreign firms, mediating, re-export, maintenance and other services in the foreign trade of regulated goods; 5) non-commercial export and import". Having regard to the rapprochement of Serbia to the EU, currently the new law in this field is being drafted, and it will take into consideration the latest developments.

Provisions on the criminal offences relating to the Convention are contained in the Criminal Code and its revisions ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 85, 88, 107/05 and 72/09). The Criminal Code, among others, contains also the following provisions which are significant for the Convention: Illegal Production (Article 242), Illegal Trade (Article 243), Bringing Dangerous Substances into Serbia and Unlawful Processing, Depositing and Stockpiling of Dangerous Substances (Article 266), Causing of General Danger (Article 278), Grave Offences against General Safety (Article 288), Terrorism (Article 312), Employment of Prohibited Means of Warfare (Article 376), Unlawful Production of Forbidden Weapons (Article 377), Violation of the Sanctions Imposed by the International Organizations (Article 384a) and International Terrorism (Article 391). All of the aforementioned Articles provide for severe punishment which comprise of jail sentences for the offenders and their accomplices.

Apart from this, the provisions on the privileges and immunities of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and its officials are represented in the Agreement between Serbia and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) on the Privileges and Immunities, signed in the Hague in 2008, and which has been ratified by Serbia in 2009 ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 42/09).

Having regard to the aforementioned and the fact that the legislation and other measures are continuously being developed and updated, it can be concluded that Serbia has made comprehensive legal and administrative measures for the Convention on Chemical Weapons to be implemented as fully and as efficiently as possible.

29. Do you have a national control strategy for small arms and light weapons (SALW)? If so, please provide a copy.

The Strategy for Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Republic of Serbia, which was adopted by the Government on 13 May 2010 represents a document which determines a current situation in the field of control of small arms and light weapons and the measures for development in this field, defines the framework for the creation of the Plan for Action, defines the roles and jurisdiction of state bodies, identifies the goals and determines the basic directions for the actions which should be taken. It also represents the framework for the engagement of state institutions and individuals, both in the government and non-government sector, for the implementation of the activities to prevent and fight unlawful production, possession and trade in small arms and light weapons in all of the aspects, and it relates to the period between 2010 and 2015.

30. Do you have a national registration system and database for small arms and light weapons? If so, please provide recent weapons registration statistics.

In the Ministry of Interior, there is a single database to record small arms and light weapons in legal possession, and it is kept in the electronic format. According to the statistics of this Ministry, as of 1 December 2010, there are 1,189,522 registered weapons, as follows:

- weapons for personal safety of natural persons (handguns and revolvers) 522,285 pieces;
- weapons for physical protection and the protection of facilities of legal persons (automatic weapons, handguns and revolvers...) 35,484 pieces;
- hunting weapons (guns, rifles, combination weapons) 524,445 pieces;
- sports weapons (small bore rifles and air guns) 104,901 pieces and
- special weapons (flare guns, start guns and other devices) 445 pieces.

31. Do you have a national commission or authority to monitor the production, import and export of small arms and light weapons? If so, who are its members and what are its terms of reference?

Law on Arms and Ammunition regulates in detail the following issues: acquisition, holding, carrying of weapons and ammunition, means to handle weapons and ammunition, requisition of weapons and ammunition, reparation and alteration of arms, trade in weapons and ammunition, transfer of arms and ammunition, supervision and record-keeping. This Law also regulates the infringements and offences for the violation of the provisions of the Law.

The Law on Production and Trade in Arms and Military Equipment (OG of FRY 41/96 and OG of SAM 7/2005) regulates the issues of production, trade and transport of arms and military equipment as a common interest activity, the planning of safety measures, planning of production and trade in arms and military equipment, control of the quality of the production of arms and military equipment. This Law regulates internal state issues relating to the production and trade in arms and military equipment without impinging upon the foreign trade relations. According to this Law, the licence for the production of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods is issued by the Ministry of Defence.

The Law on Foreign Trade in Arms, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods (OG of SAM 7/2005 and 8/2005) which came into force on 31 March 2005, proscribes the means and conditions under which foreign trade, transport and transit of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods can be conducted. It also defines these terms, establishes the body in charge of the issuing of licences for the export, import, transport, transit, brokerage and provision of services in foreign trade. It determines conditions under which licences can be issued, as well as the jurisdiction of competent bodies in the implementation of this law, supervision, control and penalties in the event of violation of provisions of this Law. The amendments to certain provisions which will improve the law are in the course of preparation.

Issuing of licences for the import, and/or the export of arms and military equipment is regulated by the provisions in Articles 14 to 28 of this Law.

In the Republic of Serbia at this time there is no national coordination mechanism for the control of small arms and light weapons. The Strategy for Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Republic of Serbia, which was adopted by the Government on 13 May 2010 provides for the formation of the Council for Small Arms and Light Weapons (which has not been formed yet, and is in the course of preparation) as an ad hoc working body formed by the Government, which is comprised of the representatives of the competent state bodies with the professional knowledge in this field.

Until the Council is formed, the ministries shall handle these issues, each within their own jurisdiction (Ministry of Defence has jurisdiction over production, and the Ministry of Economy and Regional Development over import and export). The Ministry of Interior, in accordance with Articles 20 and 23 of the Law on Foreign Trade in Arms,

Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods ("Official Journal SAM", no. 7/05, 8/05) gives its opinion on the import and export of arms, military equipment and dual-use goods. The Ministry of Interior gives its opinion from the aspect of internal security, traffic safety, and protection of lives, personal safety and the safety of citizens' property.

32. Do you have legislation in place for the internal control of small arms and light weapons, including possession, use, carriage and registration of weapons?

The Republic of Serbia regulates the acquisition, possession, carriage, trade, transport, reparation and alteration of arms and weapon and ammunition parts with the Law on Arms and Ammunition (Official Gazette of RS 9/92, 53/93, 67/93, 48/94, 44/98, 39/2003, 85/2005 and 101/2005), the Rulebook on detailed conditions of performing, the manner of implementation and training programme for the handling of firearms (Official Gazette of RS 1/99 and 30/2000), the Rulebook on detailed conditions and means for stockpiling and protection of arms and ammunition (Official Gazette of RS 1/99), and the Rulebook on the form of request for licence, approval, weapon permit and other documents and records laid down by the Law on Arms and Ammunition. The provisions of the Law on Arms and Ammunition relate also to the foreigners who have received the approval for permanent or temporary stay for the period longer than one year, unless differently regulated by an international contract.

The Law on Weapons and Ammunition:

- determines what is to be considered as weapons according to types (firearms, air weapons, gas weapons, fragmentation weapons, special weapons, weapons with tendons and cold weapons). defines the division of weapons according to its intended use and special types (personal security weapons, hunting weapons, sports weapons, trophy weapons, old weapons and combination weapons);
- defines the weapons whose trade, acquisition, holding, carriage, reparation and alteration is forbidden;
- defines the conditions under which the approval for the acquisition shall not be issued;
- defines the conditions under which the approval for the carriage of weapon for personal safety shall be issued;
- lays down the obligation for the Ministry of Interior to keep records on the requests submitted and licences issued for the acquisition of weapons and ammunition, weapon certificates issued and the approvals for the holding of weapons, weapons which were seized, found and handed over, parts for weapons and ammunition, reported old weapons and weapons with strings.

The Decision on the internal trade in weapons and military equipment is issued by the competent body of the Ministry of Defence for legal persons only (undertakings), after they have received the approval for the acquisition of weapons and military equipment from the Ministry of Interior's competent body.

33. Do you have legislation in place for external transfers (import, export, transit, etc.) of such weapons, in line with the Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment?

The control of foreign/external transfers (foreign trade) has been encompassed by the following legislation:

- Law on Foreign Trade in Arms, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods ("Official Journal of SAM" number 7/05 and 8/05);
- The Decision on the Criteria for Issuing Licenses for Export of Arms, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods ("Official Journal of SAM", no. 11/05) provides for eight criteria which need to be considered before the licence issuing, and it was harmonized with the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Export (the Government of the Republic of Serbia has adopted the Conclusion on the Acceptance of the Principles from the EU Code of Conduct on 20 November 2008).
- Decision on the Establishment of the National Control List of Arms and Military Equipment ("Official Gazette of RS" 60/09), which has completely brought into line the List of Arms and Military Equipment with the EU Common Military List from 2007.

Issuing of export licences, and/or the licences for export of arms and military equipment is regulated by the provisions in Articles 14 to 28 of the Law. The license for export and/or import is issued by the competent ministry (Ministry for Economy and Regional Development) with the obligatory assent from the ministries competent for foreign affairs and defence, as well as on the basis of the opinion from the ministry competent for internal affairs. In giving their assent, the competent ministries are guided by international commitments, foreign political and safety interests of the Republic of Serbia, and EU codes of conduct relating to the export of arms and military equipment. The transit of arms and military equipment by land or sea is conducted in a prescribed manner and with the approval of the ministry competent for internal affairs with the assent from the ministries competent for the defence and foreign affairs, and the transit of arms and military equipment by air is conducted in a prescribed manner and with the approval of the body competent for air traffic and with the consent from the ministries competent for the defence and foreign affairs.

The supervision and control in accordance with the law is conducted by the competent ministry (The Ministry of Economy and Regional Development) in cooperation with other bodies. The bodies of safety and intelligence services enforce constant control within the jurisdiction set by law. The person that conducts foreign trade is obliged to keep the documentation for at least 10 years after the completion of the deal, and to enable the competent organs to consult it for supervision and control during every phase of the trade, transport, transit and stockpiling.

The Ministry of Defence, in the field of its jurisdiction, timely and regularly supplies reports, information and answers to questionnaires with regards to the control of the export of arms in accordance with the commitments arising from the OSCE Document on

Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), the Report on the Application of the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and the UN Register of Conventional Arms.

34. Please provide information and figures on import and export of SALW.

The data which was sent from the Ministry of Economy and Regional Development, through the reports which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs regularly supplies to the UN Register for small arms and light weapons for 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008, is provided in the following tables:

Small arms and
light weapons
export

Category and subcategory/type	Amount pcs 2005	Amount pcs 2006	Amount pcs 2007	Amount pcs 2008
revolvers	867	191	107	2,066
handguns	11,020	5,477	16,192	6,202
guns	47,327	7,909	12,192	225
rifles	15,570	3,965	4,106	1,745
semi-automatic rifles	4,558	4,880	6,488	58,309
light machine gun	9,798	790	7,726	11,532
heavy machine gun	0	17	829	639
grenade launcher	3,217	51	247	0
mortar	36	52	20	1,692

Small arms and
light weapons
import

Category and subcategory/type	Amount pcs 2005	Amount pcs 2006	Amount pcs 2007	Amount pcs 2008
revolvers	0	10	16	5,683
handguns	412	1,010	4,461	46
guns	17	32	59	1,316
rifles	78	638	726	1,657

mortar	0	0	0	2
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35. Provide information on the type of sanctions (administrative and penal) as provided for in national laws for not surrendering illegally possessed firearms.

The Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia regulates the field in question in the following manner:

Article 347. Making and Obtaining Weapons and Tools Intended for Commission of an Offence:

(1) Whoever makes, procures or enables another person to acquire weapons, explosives, equipment for their manufacture or poison that he knows are intended for commission of an offence, shall be punished by imprisonment of six months to five years.

Article 348. Illegal Production, Possession, Carrying and Circulation of Weapons and Explosives

(1) Whoever without authorisation manufactures, sells, procures, exchanges, carries or possesses firearms, their parts, ammunition or explosive substances, shall be punished by imprisonment of three months to three years and by fine.

(2) If the subject of the offence specified in paragraph 1 of this Article are firearms, ammunition, explosives or substances based thereon, a fragmentation or gas weapon whose manufacture, sale, procurement, exchange or possession is forbidden to citizens, the offender shall be punished by imprisonment of six months to five years and by fine.

(3) If the subject of the offence specified in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article is a larger quantity of weapons, ammunition or devices or weapons and and other devices of large destructive power or the criminal offence is committed against provisions of international law implements, the offender shall be punished by imprisonment of one to eight years.

(4) Whoever without authorization carries objects specified in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall be punished by imprisonment of two to ten years.

(5) Firearms, its parts, ammunition and explosive substances shall be seized.

In the Criminal Police Directorate, in the Service for the Fight against Organized Crime, there is the Section for the Suppression of Weapon Smuggling. In operational work, every police officer who, during control or search, finds weapons in illegal possession, seizes the weapon in question, issues the confirmation on temporarily seized items and files a criminal charge against the person in question to the competent public prosecutor's office. In the event of an organized crime group, the criminal charge is filed to the Organized Crime Prosecutor's Office.

36. Does your country comply with the Council Joint Action of 12 July 2002 on the European Union's contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons (2002/589/CFSP)?

The Republic of Serbia applies in practice most of the principles contained in the Articles 3, 4 and 5 of the Council Joint Action of 12 July 2002. Serbia fulfils all of its international commitments with regard to the control of production, stockpiling, foreign trade, keeping records on weapons and annual reports in accordance with the binding international documents. Serbia does not provide aid for other countries in this field, since it is the beneficiary of foreign aid. Also, there have not been any organised actions from Article 3(g), which relate to the raising of awareness and public education. This shall be realised by the adoption of the national strategy which provides for the harmonisation of national regulations with the EU regulations and internationally accepted standards.

The Republic of Serbia bases its actions to combat and eradicate illegal trade in small arms and light weapons on the following accepted and ratified international documents: UN Protocol Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components And Ammunition (UN Firearms Protocol); UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects); International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons; OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW); OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition; OSCE Decision on Man-Portable Air-Defence Systems (MANPADS); OSCE Decision on End User Certificates; OSCE Decision on Brokering, Plan of the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe (ratified in November 2001) as well as the principles from the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports.

From 2005 to 2009, Serbian Armed Forces have destroyed a total of 8,018 pieces of man-portable surface-to-air missiles “Strela 2M” and 420 launching mechanisms and 169 pieces of different types of handguns, rifles, heavy machine guns and machine guns, which confirms the importance that Serbian Armed Forces give to the fight against the destabilising accumulation and spreading of small arms and light weapons.

37. Does your country comply with the EU Strategy to combat illicit accumulation and trafficking of SALW and their ammunition?

The Republic of Serbia complies with the EU Strategy to Combat Illicit Accumulation and Trafficking of SALW and their Ammunition in the part which is applicable to Serbia, by respecting the principles of strict control of the production and trade in weapons. Also, measures are taken to control the excess stock, so that in the period from 2005 to 2010, 78,826 weapons in state possession were destroyed. By adopting the national strategy for the control of small arms and light weapons, the preconditions will be made for the full application of all measures and principles provided for in the EU Strategy.

38. Does your country comply with the Council Common Position 2003/468/CFSP of 23 June 2003 on the control of arms brokering?

Relating to the Council Common Position 2003/468/CFSP of 23 June 2003 on the control of arms brokering, the Republic of Serbia has certain relevant provisions in the Law on Foreign Trade in Arms, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods, such as:

- provision in Article 6 subparagraph 4) of the law in question defines foreign trade including "...mediating, re-export...and other services",
- Article 9 of the law in question lays down that for the foreign trade in regulated goods a license is necessary,
- Article 12, paragraph 1 proscribes the keeping of Register of Entities that can conduct foreign trade in controlled goods,
- Article 28, paragraph 1 proscribes the keeping of a database,
- Article 34 proscribes the keeping of documentation on foreign trade for 10 years – which is in accordance with Article 3. and 4 of the aforementioned Common Position and the recommendation to conduct export control in the brokering field in accordance with the national legislation.

This control is conducted in the territory of the Republic of Serbia.

39. Does your country comply with the 2001 UN Program of Action against the spread of illicit small arms and light weapons (SALW) and its protocol?

The Republic of Serbia complies with the UN Program of Action against proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons and its Firearms Protocol, which was ratified by the Republic of Serbia in 2005. The Republic of Serbia actively participates in the international initiatives for weapons control, in cooperation with the UN Development Programme (UNDP), and through the mechanisms of INTERPOL, and it also has its representative in the expert group for international small arms control standards formed by the UN-CASA (UN - Coordinating Action on Small Arms Mechanism).

In Serbia, at this time, there is no national coordination body, or a national coordinator, which is provided for by these documents. Also, in Serbia there is no marking of weapons at import, in the manner proscribed by the UN Protocol.

Cooperation with international organizations

40. In view of the provision for Member States to co-ordinate action in international organisations (Art. 34 and 35 TEU) please provide a list of the relevant international organisations of which your country is a member (with date of joining) or is negotiating membership, such as the UN, the OSCE, the Council of Europe, etc.

The Republic of Serbia is a member of the following international organizations:

- United Nations (1 November 2000)
- World Bank (WB) (May-June 2001)
- International Monetary Fund - IMF (20 December 2000, the succession of FRY has been valid since 14 December 1992)

- World Meteorological Organization – WMO (23 March 2001)
- World Intellectual Property Organization – WIPO (24 September 2001)
- Universal Postal Union – UPU (18 June 2001)
- World Tourist Organization – UNWTO (25 September 2001)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization – UNESCO (20 December 2000)
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization – UNIDO (6 December 2000)
- World Health Organization – WHO (28 November 2000)
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations - FAO (2 November 2001)
- International Labour Organization – ILO (24 November 2000)
- International Atomic Energy Agency – IAEA (25 October 2001)
- Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe – OSCE (10 November 2000)
- Council of Europe (3 April 2003)
- International Civil Aviation Organization – ICAO (13 January 2001)
- International Marine Organization – IMO (11 December 2000)
- International Telecommunication Union - ITU (18 June 2001)
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species – CITES (3 June 2006)
- Intergovernmental Organization for International Carriage by Rail – OTIF (1 August 2001)
- International Telecommunications Satellite Organization – ITSO (INTELSAT)
- International Electrotechnical Commission – IEC
- International Union of Railways - UIC (1922)
- International Criminal Police Organization – INTERPOL (24 September 2001)
- Bureau International des Poids et Mesures – BIPM
- International Organization of Vine and Wine – IOV
- International Organization of Legal Metrology – OIML
- International Mobile Satellite Organization – IMSO (27 September 1990)
- International Organization for Standardization – ISO (1950)
- International Copper Study Group – ICSG
- International Lead and Zinc Study Group – ILZSG
- International Hydrographic Organization – IHO
- International Sugar Organization – ISO (14 May 2002)
- International Plant Genetic Resources Institute – IPGRI
- International Institute of Refrigeration – IIR
- International Organization for Migrations – IOM (27 November 2001)
- Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons – OPCW (20 May 2000)
- Inter-Parliamentary Union – IPU (1891)
- International Renewable Energy Agency – IRENA (4 February 2010)
- Joint Aviation Authorities – JAA
- Worldwide System for Conformity Testing and Certification of Electrotechnical Equipment and Components – IECEE
- European Conference of Ministers of Transport - CEMT (26 September 2001)
- Quality Assessment System for Electronic Components – IECQ

- International Statistics Institute – ISI
- International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology – ICGEB
- International Centre for Black Sea Studies – ICBSS
- Safety Assessment of Foreign Aircraft Programme – SAFA
- European Bank for Reconstruction and Development – EBRD (19 January 2001)
- European Organisation for the Safety of Air Navigation (EUROCONTROL)
- European Civil Aviation Conference - ECAC (27 November 2002)
- European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT)
- European Organisation for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites – EUMETSAT
- European Organisation for Telecommunication Satellites – EUTELSAT (29 June 2001)
- European Cooperation in Science and Technology – COST
- European Association of National Metrology Institutes - EUROMET
- European Committee for Standardization – CEN
- European Committee for Electro technical Standardization – CENELEC
- European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts – ECMWF
- European Company for the Financing of Railroad Rolling Stock – EUROFIMA
- European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease – EUFMD
- Danube Tourist Organization – “Die Donau”
- Parliamentary Assembly of BSEC – PABSEC
- Business Council of BSEC

Regional organisations and initiatives

Cooperation between the Republic of Serbia and regional organisations and initiatives has been described in detail in the reply to question 13 of this chapter and to question 148 in the Political Criteria.

The Republic of Serbia has the status of an observer in the following international organizations:

- International Organisation of the Francophonie – IOF (29 September 2006.)
- Non-Aligned Movement (25 September 2001)
- African Union (8 March 2005)

The Republic of Serbia is negotiating membership in the following organizations:

- World Trade Organization
- Conference on Disarmament
- Wassenaar Arrangement

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Partnership for Peace (PfP)

The Republic of Serbia has been participating in the Partnership for Peace since 14 December 2006.

41. Does your country engage with international organisations on e.g. elections monitoring, training activities?

The Republic of Serbia engages in the activities of elections monitoring organized by OSCE - Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights. In order to prepare the observers, Serbia sends its candidates, at the invitation of OSCE/ODIHR, to the training courses which are organized periodically.

Also, the Republic of Serbia, in the Council of Europe, participates in numerous programmes which imply training in various areas (judiciary, state administration, human rights, etc.).

Safety measures (classified information)

42. Is the legal framework on security procedures for the exchange of classified information which enables secure communication between Member States' Foreign Ministries in place?

In accordance with the Data Secrecy Law ("Official Gazette of RS" 104/09), the exchange of classified information with foreign countries and international organizations is conducted through the Office of the National Safety Council (hereinafter referred to as Office of the Council)³, unless a special law or a concluded international agreement states otherwise. The Office of the Council forms, keeps and protects the Central Register of foreign classified information and documents. The body of the public administration which has received a piece of foreign classified information and document in accordance with the special law or a concluded international agreement with a foreign country, international organization or another international subject by the Republic of Serbia, forms, keeps and protects a special register of foreign classified information. The report which contains figures on the exchange of classified information with a foreign country or an international organisation is delivered by the public administration body to the Office of the Council at least once a year. The Office of the Council informs the foreign country, and/or the international organisation on the safety of foreign classified information obtained through international exchange. The Office of the Council receives the information from the foreign country, and/or the international organization on the safety of classified information submitted by the Republic of Serbia in the international exchange.

In the event of highly unfavourable political, economic or defensive and security circumstances for the Republic of Serbia, and if it is necessary for the protection of interests provided for by this Law, at the request of the public administration body, the

³ Office of the National Safety Council was formed in accordance with Article 8 of the Law on the Fundamentals for the Regulation of Safety Services of the Republic of Serbia ("Official Gazette of RS", number 116/07), and on the day the Law on the Secrecy of Data entered into force, it continued to operate under the title Office of the Council for National Safety and Protection of Secret Data.

Office of the Council exchanges confidential information with a foreign country, and/or an international organization without a previously concluded international agreement.

The Office of the Council is a service of the Government with the properties of a legal entity, with jurisdiction over certain actions to implement and control the application of this law and the supervision over the implementation of the law. In accordance with this Law, the Office of the Council: acts on the requests for the issuing of certificates and licenses, ensures the application of standards and regulations in the field of confidential information protection, ensures that the international commitments and concluded international agreements between the Republic of Serbia and other countries, and/or the international bodies and organisations in the field of confidential information protection are fulfilled, and cooperates with the corresponding bodies of foreign countries and international organizations, makes and keeps the Central Register of Foreign Secret Information, proposes the form of recommendation, certificate and license, keeps records on the certificates issued, and/or licenses issued, as well as the evidence on the refusal to issue certificates, and/or licenses, organises training for the users of confidential information in accordance with the standards and regulations, proposes to the Government the plan to protect secret information in the non-scheduled and urgent events, repeals the confidentiality of information in accordance with the provisions of this Law, after the dissolution of public administration bodies which do not have a successor, performs duties which relate to the protection of secret information, cooperates with the public authority bodies in the implementation of this Law within the field of its jurisdiction, performs other duties provided for by this Law and the regulations made on the basis of this Law.

The Government appoints and discharges the director of the Office of the Council, after it obtains the opinion of the National Safety Council whose term of office is five years. The director of the Office of the Council submits to the Government the annual report on the activities within the jurisdiction of the Office of the Council.

The Republic of Serbia does not have a special law which uniformly regulates informatic safety, but there are five independent systems which relate to safe communications: for the field of defence; for the field of foreign affairs; for the field of the interior; for the duties which are under the jurisdiction of the Security-Information Agency and for other fields (activities under the jurisdiction of the Administration for Joint Services of the Republic Bodies). The service of the competent state bodies is still regulated by the regulations reached twenty or thirty years ago. The text for the draft of the Law on Informatic Safety is in the course of preparation. This Law should also imply the defining of the National Cryptography Authority and the protection of information systems.

43. Does your country comply with the EU security policy requirements?

The Republic of Serbia, in the drawing up of the Data Secrecy Law ("Official Gazette of RS" 104/09), and the completion of the package of laws on data protection, has taken into account the EU standards and requirements in the field of the system of classified information which relate to the bodies of the European Union and the protection of

classified information in possession of the European Union bodies, especially to the protection of information which the European Union has obtained through communication with other international organisations and member states in order to define the legal framework and ensure the implementation of the EU documents in this field.

As a part of the package of laws on the protection of information, which are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice, we would like to point out the Law on Personal Data Protection, which was adopted on 23 October 2008 ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 97/08 and 104/2009 - other law). Its application has begun on 1 January 2009, and it was harmonised with the Council of Europe Convention no. 108 for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data, which was signed and ratified by the Republic of Serbia and which came into force on 1 January 2006, and with the Convention's Additional Protocol, as well as with the European Parliament and Council Directive 95/46 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, especially having in mind the provisions from Article 28 of the Directive, with regards to the supervision and jurisdiction of the independent body. The National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia has adopted the Law on Ratification of the Additional Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data, in relation to the supervising bodies and the cross-border movement of such data ("Official Gazette of RS number 98/08), 23 October 2008. This law governs the supervising bodies in the countries, which are contract parties of the Convention, and/or the Additional Protocol, as well as the cross-border movement of personal data to the consignee who is not under the jurisdiction of the contracting party of the Convention.

The Republic of Serbia has yet to harmonise its legislation in this field with the EU regulations. It is previously necessary to sign and ratify Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Serbia on security procedures for exchanging and protecting classified information.

44. Does your country have an agreement with the EU on security procedures for the exchange of classified information and has it been ratified?

The Republic of Serbia has not yet signed such an agreement. The text of the Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Serbia on security procedures for exchanging and protecting classified information has been agreed on during negotiations, and it has been adopted in accordance with the internal procedures of the parties during 2010. The next step is its signing, which is expected to take place soon.

45. What specific legislation is in place to regulate the field of information security fully in accordance with EU standards?

When the legal system of the Republic of Serbia is concerned, we can conclude that, in the field of confidential information, several steps have been made to create an open and

transparent society, and that the current legislation in this field is largely harmonised with modern European standards.

The Ministry of Justice was the proposer of the Law on Personal Data Protection which was adopted by the National Assembly on 23 October 2008 ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 97/08 and 104/2009 – other law). In the making of this Law, the Ministry of Justice has observed the European standards and regulations, and the Law is largely harmonised with the European Parliament Directive and Council Directive 95/46 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data.

On 12 December 2009, the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia has adopted the Data Secrecy Law ("Official Gazette of RS" number 104/09), which is also under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice. With the adoption of this law, the package of laws on data protection has been completed. It has also regulated the uniform system for the determination and protection of classified information of significance for national and public safety, defence, internal and foreign affairs of the Republic of Serbia, the protection of all foreign classified data, access to classified information and the cessation of their confidentiality, the jurisdiction of bodies and further implementation of this Law and the responsibilities for failing to fulfil obligations laid down by this Law and other relevant issues.

According to this Law, a classified piece of information can be a piece of information which is of interest for the Republic of Serbia, and whose exposure to an unauthorized person would create damage, if the need to protect the interests of the Republic of Serbia is considered to be more important than the interest in free access to public information, whereas information which was marked as confidential in order to disguise a criminal offence, to exceed jurisdiction or official position misuse or any other illegal act or action by a public administration body is not considered as classified.

The access to classified information is possible in the manner and under the conditions established by this Law, the regulations reached on the basis of this Law and international agreements.

Authorised persons for the determination of the confidentiality of information, under the conditions and in the manner determined by this Law, are the following: president of the National Assembly, president of the Republic, president of the Government, head of the public authority body, the chosen, appointed or installed official of the public authority body who was legally appointed to determine data confidentiality, and/or by a regulation reached on the basis of the law, or who has received written authorization by the head of the public authority body, as well as a person employed in the public authority body, who has received written consent from the head of that body.

The Law regulates that for the internal control over the implementation of the Law and regulations reached on the basis of this Law, the head of the public authority body is responsible. In the ministry competent for the interior, ministry competent for the defence

and the Security-Information Agency, and, where appropriate, in other bodies of public administration, for internal control and other professional duties in relation to the determination and protection of classified information, a special work place is systematized, or a special organizational unit within the ministry or the agency is assigned for the performance of these tasks and actions. Internal control provides for regular monitoring and assessment of certain practices, as well as the practice of the public authority body as a whole, in relation to the implementation of this Law and the regulations and measures reached on the basis of this Law.

The supervision of the implementation of the Data Secrecy Law, and the regulations reached on the basis of this Law is conducted by the Ministry of Justice. In accordance with this Law, in the process of monitoring, the Ministry: monitors the state in the field of classified information protection, prepares the regulations necessary for the implementation of this law, gives its opinion on the propositions for regulations in the field of classified information protection, proposes to the Government the content, form and manner to keep records of classified information, as well as the regulations which regulate the form of the security questionnaire, and/or the form of recommendation, certificate and license, determines the measures to improve classified information protection, controls the application of the criteria for the marking of the degree of confidentiality and conducts other services of control in accordance with the provisions of this Law, files criminal charges, demands for the instigation of the criminal procedure and proposes the instigation of a different procedure in case of violation of the provisions of this Law, in accordance with the law cooperates with the public authority bodies in the implementation of this Law within its jurisdiction and performs other services which are provided for by this Law and the regulations reached on the basis of this Law.

The Minister of Justice submits to the Board of the National Assembly in charge of the supervision and control in the field of defence and security, the annual report on the activities in the implementation and control of the application of this Law.

The Republic of Serbia does not have a special law which uniformly regulates informatic safety, but there are five independent systems which relate to safe communications: for the field of defence; for the field of foreign affairs; for the field of the interior; for the duties which are under the jurisdiction of the Security-Information Agency and for other fields (activities under the jurisdiction of the Administration for Joint Services of the Republic Bodies). The service of the competent state bodies is still regulated by the regulations reached twenty or thirty years ago. The text for the draft of the Law on Informatic Safety is in the course of preparation.

46. Does your country comply with the Council Decision of 19 March 2001 adopting the Council's security measures (2001/264/EC) as amended by the Council Decision 2004/194/EC and 2005/571/EC?

With the adoption of the Data Secrecy Law ("Official Gazette of RS" 104/09), the Republic of Serbia has adopted the general legal framework which has been harmonised with the rules and obligations which arise from the Regulation 1049/2001 of the

European Parliament and of the Council regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents (2001), Council Decision 2001/264/EC of adopting the Council's security regulations, with amendments – Council Decision 2004/194 and 2005/571.

In this way, in the Republic of Serbia, an adequate system of safety for classified data has been established. This system corresponds to the basic principles and the minimum standards which arise from the Regulation 1049/2001. The Data Secrecy Law defines terms such as document, material and others, which correspond to the terms established in the Basic Principles and Minimum Standards as the addition to the Regulation. Protection of secret data is coordinated with the main goals of safety established by the Basic Principles and Minimum Standards of safety. The Office of the National Safety Council has been established, as a special service of the Government, competent for the issues determined by the Basic Principles and Minimum Standards of safety. “Levels” of safety for classified information have been established, which correspond to the Basic Principles, and general and special safety measures have been established. The safety system relates to all public administration bodies, ministries, agencies, etc. As regards safety of persons who handle, process and protect classified information, a special system of safety check has been established, which corresponds to the Regulation and other accompanying documents to this Regulation. Measures for the physical protection of classified information have been provided for, including safety zones and specially protected rooms and buildings. Special attention has been given to the safety of information systems which relate to classified information. Even though the Republic of Serbia is not a member of the EU, the protection of information which the Republic of Serbia receives from the EU, has been provided for, as well as the protection of domestic classified information through the compliance of the levels of secrecy in the EU and in Serbia, which was conducted by the Data Secrecy Law.

In this sense, the Law is compatible with the parts which define in detail the Basic Principles, which relate to the classification and markings, and classification management, as well as with the standard that information can be marked as classified only when it is necessary, and that the information which has once been marked as classified can later be declassified or that the degree of classification of such information can be decreased, etc. Physical safety of classified information is also defined in the part which primarily relates to the general and special measures established by the the Data Secrecy Law.

The Data Secrecy Law also establishes and provides for the “need to know” principle in the part of the development of Basic Principles and the minimum of standards which relates to the General rules on the need-to-know principle and security clearance. The procedure for the safety check established by this Law adopts all the standards and developments of standards established by the General rules on the need-to-know principle.

As for the Protection of Information handled in information technology and communication systems, the Data Secrecy Law contains only the general framework which needs to be developed with regards to technical and non-technical measures.

The Republic of Serbia has yet to harmonise its legislation in this field with the EU regulations. It is previously necessary to sign and ratify the agreement with the European Union on the mutual exchange and protection of classified information.

D) CSDP – contributing capacities

Civil crisis management and military crisis management

47. Is your country committed to the development of the CSDP and does your country subscribe to the EU's goal to be active, capable and effective in the area of civil and military crisis management?

The Republic of Serbia supports the development of the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP), as established in Title V, Section 2 of the Treaty on European Union and the accompanying Protocols. The Republic of Serbia recognizes the important global role of the EU, when it comes to civil and military crises management, and it is firmly decided to provide contribution to the development of the Common Security and Defence Policy, by fulfilling the goals of the CFSP (Common Foreign and Security Policy) and it is intensively working on development of capacities to confirm its endeavours to be active, capable and effective in the field of crisis management in both civil and military sector. In relation to this, the Republic of Serbia endeavours and takes necessary steps so that, at the moment of its accession to the EU, Serbia could be able to accept part of responsibility in the field of crisis management in the civil and military sector.

Apart from this, the Republic of Serbia is prepared to, in the spirit of common solidarity, participate in each moment and with all available capacities, in the actions to protect civil population and in the activities of rescuing, evacuating and sheltering in the event of natural, technical and technological accidents.

In the Defence Strategy of the Republic of Serbia, special significance has been given to Common Security and Defence Policy in the achievement of the goals of the crisis management and stabilisation. By supporting the EU policy to strengthen and develop its capabilities in the area of crisis management on the international level, the Republic of Serbia simultaneously and continually improves its capacities to be able to contribute to the civil and military operations of crisis management operations.

The Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia, with great financial efforts, are currently developing adequate operative capabilities and capacities to train military, police and civil staff, especially from the aspect of the attainment of interoperability with other national teams within the EU contingent for crisis management.

In the Law on Police, ("Official Gazette of RS" no. 101/05) which was adopted in late 2005, in Article 19 it is stated that "At the request of international organizations, or in accordance with international treaties of which the Republic of Serbia is a member or signatory, the police may take part in policing or other peacetime tasks abroad." The police officers of the Ministry of Interior for now participate in the UN peace missions, and the signing of the Agreement establishing a framework for the participation in the EU crisis management operations is expected to take place soon, which will enable the representatives of the Ministry of Interior to participate in the EU missions.

48. Is your country supporting the Headline Goal 2010?

The Republic of Serbia expresses its interest, as the potential candidate for the accession to the European Union, to already participate with its military capacities in the realisation of the "Headline Goal 2010", which should improve the quality of the Common Security and Defence Policy. The Republic of Serbia supports the declared goals in the development of the European armed forces, and/or the need for the interoperability of armed forces of the EU countries, deployability in critical situations and sustainability. Therefore, a part of the reform of the defence system of the Republic of Serbia is directed at the achievement of capability to fulfil the set standards which arise from the Head Goal for 2010.

The Republic of Serbia gives special significance to the formation and activities of the European Defence Agency, which have significantly contributed to the development of European security capacities. It is ready, with the participation of its scientific staff, institutes and defence industry, to contribute to the strengthening of the technological and industrial base of European defence, and to the improvement of research and technologies in the field of defence.

Also, there is a common understanding expressed in the European Security Strategy and the National Security Strategy and the Defence Strategy of the Republic of Serbia with regard to new, mostly non-military challenges, risks and threats to security, and the need for the development of civil capacities capable to establish and maintain an optimum state of security.

49. Does your country support CSDP missions in the Western Balkans and elsewhere?

The Republic of Serbia supports active participation of the EU in the missions to preserve peace, prevent conflicts and strengthen international security in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter, on the basis of Article 42(1) of the Treaty on European Union. The Republic of Serbia welcomes the engagement of civil and military capacities of the EU to this extent.

The Republic of Serbia supports activities and CSDP missions in the Western Balkans and elsewhere if it contributes to stabilization, development of democratic institutions,

protection of human and minority rights, rule of law and preservation of cultural, religious and ethical values and specificities of nations.

Due to the fact that because of the complex character of security challenges, risks and threats, all the countries in the region of Western Balkans are obliged to combat against negative processes which endanger their security by common efforts, the Republic of Serbia stresses the need to build and implement common mechanisms to prevent risks and threats, and to manage crisis situations.

In respect of the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) missions in the region, the Republic of Serbia supports the efforts of the police and military mission of the EU in Bosnia and Herzegovina (EUPM and EUFOR ALTHEA), as parts of the comprehensive efforts of the EU which contribute to the European integration processes of Bosnia and Herzegovina. EUPM Mission, the first EU CSDP Mission, has contributed to the quality of the police work in Bosnia and Herzegovina through monitoring, training and inspections of the Bosnia and Herzegovina bodies, and the implementation of police reforms in order to strengthen local police. The Republic of Serbia stresses the positive role which the EUFOR Mission had in the implementation of military and stabilisation tasks on the basis of the Dayton Agreement and the contribution to peace and stability in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Republic of Serbia has accepted the deployment of the EU mission in the territory of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija, as a status neutral mission, in the framework of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) to provide support to the establishing the rule of law, judicial and customs system - EULEX, which started its mandate on 16 February 2008.

In accordance with the proclaimed objectives, the Republic of Serbia regards the EULEX mission as an attempt of the EU to establish the rule of law in the territory of Kosovo and Metohija, and to support local bodies of self-government, including the local authorities of the Kosovo Serbs, in the achievement of European standards in the sectors of police, judiciary and customs. To that effect, the EULEX mission is of special importance, since Kosovo and Metohija represents a highly unstable area in the Balkans, where, according to the estimate of the security services and non-government organizations and the media, there are extensive criminal activities, especially in the areas of illicit trade of narcotics, human trafficking and weapons proliferation.

The Republic of Serbia supports the activities of the EULEX Mission in Kosovo and Metohija and it has demonstrated its willingness to cooperate many times, including the conclusion of the Police Cooperation Protocol in September 2009, which has created the basis for the good operational cooperation between the Ministry of Interior and EULEX.

The National Security Strategy of the Republic of Serbia highlights as the greatest threat to its national security the illegal and unilateral declaration of independence of Kosovo and Metohija by the temporary institutions of this southern Serbian province. The unilateral declaration of independence of Kosovo and Metohija has directly violated the UN Charter, the OSCE Helsinki Final Act, as well as other basic principles which are the foundation of international order, which the Republic of Serbia finds unacceptable. The

UN Security Council Resolution 1244 and the Chapter VII of the UN Charter oblige all UN Member Countries to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Member Countries, and therefore the Republic of Serbia.

When other EU missions are concerned, the Republic of Serbia welcomes the EU's readiness to engage globally through deployment of CSDP missions and supports the efforts of these missions in the field. The Republic of Serbia believes that the Union can, with its civil and military capacities, contribute significantly to the stabilisation of circumstances and wider prosperity, and that the active position of the European Union is an important contribution to the preservation of global piece.

50. Does your country have a framework arrangement with the EU for participation to CSDP operations? When was it signed and has it been ratified?

The Republic of Serbia does not have a framework agreement with the EU for participation to CSDP operations. However, in October 2010, the negotiations with the EU to conclude this agreement have been completed. Then, in November 2010, the Government of the Republic of Serbia has adopted the text of the Agreement between the Republic of Serbia and the European Union establishing a framework for the participation of the Republic of Serbia in the European Union crisis management operations, which was offered by the EU and harmonised during the negotiations. This concludes the internal procedures in the Republic of Serbia necessary for its signing, which is expected to take place soon.

51. In view of the Union's policy to strengthen and develop its capabilities in international crisis management, please explain if your country is contributing or is ready to contribute personnel to EU a) civilian and b) military crisis management operations. Has your country the relevant operational training capacities and facilities for such civilian and military personnel.

The Republic of Serbia is ready to contribute personnel to EU a) civilian and b) military crisis management operations.

In order to strengthen cooperation and the partnership relations with the EU in the CSDP field, the representatives of the Republic of Serbia have continually expressed readiness in contacts with the EU officials to contribute personnel of the Republic of Serbia to the EU crises management operations.

The Ministry of Interior has expressed readiness to send police instructors to civilian CSDP missions, as well as the readiness to send a significant number of officers and members of the Gendarmerie to Haiti as a part of the EU contingent.

The Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Serbia has expressed interest for the members of Serbian Armed Forces to participate in the military CSDP operations by sending medical personnel teams and navy officers.

The determination of the Republic of Serbia to actively participate in the EU crisis management operations is proven by the fact that negotiations with the EU have been completed, along with all the internal procedures in the Republic of Serbia for the signing of the Agreement between the Republic of Serbia and the European Union establishing a framework for the participation of the Republic of Serbia in the European Union crisis management operations, which will provide the basis for different modalities of the participation of the personnel from the Republic of Serbia.

The Republic of Serbia possesses the relevant operational training capacities and facilities for such civilian and military personnel.

In order to ensure adequate participation of its representatives in the crisis management operations, the Republic of Serbia gives special significance to the continuous development of its own capacities, personnel training and their professional and specialist training. The long-time experience in the UN operations especially attributes to the improvement of knowledge and experience of the personnel in the Republic of Serbia. The exchange of experiences with other countries, participation in numerous seminars and the organisation of various exercises in the Republic of Serbia during the previous years speak of the clear decision of the Republic of Serbia to contribute to international peace and security with its active participation.

For the purpose of training individuals and units to be deployed to crisis management operations, the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Serbia possesses the Peacekeeping Operations Centre of the Joint Operations Command of the Serbian Armed Forces General Staff in Belgrade, the base "South" of the Serbian Armed Forces near Bujanovac, and the Military Medical Academy in Belgrade.

The Ministry of Interior has three centres where the training for the officers to be deployed to EU operations could take place – those are the training centres in Kula, Mitrovo Polje and Sremska Kamenica. Also, the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia currently does not have the plan for operational training to send officers to EU missions.

52. Provide information on your country's engagement in international activities such as the UN peacekeeping missions?

In accordance with its foreign political priorities, the Republic of Serbia, has decided to contribute to the keeping of peace and safety in the world and to protect human rights in accordance with the UN Charter, concretely and visibly, through participation in UN peace missions. This engagement of ours expresses our universal solidarity and is a significant element of our cooperation with the UN.

The Republic of Serbia currently participates in six peacekeeping missions under the UN, in which a total of 47 members of the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Defence are engaged. The Republic of Serbia intends to increase its participation in the UN peace missions in the following period.

1. Starting from 2002, the members of the Ministry of Defence have participated in the following UN peace missions:

AN OVERVIEW OF THE PARTICIPATION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND SERBIAN ARMED FORCES IN
MULTINATIONAL OPERATIONS SO FAR

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
East Timor “UNMISET”	3	2								5
Republic of Liberia “UNMIL”		2	6	4	6	6	6	4	4	38
Republic of Ivory Coast UNOCI			3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21
Republic of Burundi “ONUB”			2	1						3
DR Congo “MONUSCO”		12	12	12	12	12	6	12	14	92
Republic of Chad “MINURCAT”								27	14	41
The Republic of Cyprus “UNFICYP”									7	7
Republic of Lebanon “UNIFIL”									5	5
Total	3	16	23	20	21	21	15	46	47	212

2. Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Serbia currently has its representatives in five multinational operations, in DR Congo, Lebanon, Liberia, Ivory Coast and the Republic of Cyprus, where 27 members of the Ministry of Defence and Serbian Armed Forces have been engaged:

AN OVERVIEW OF THE CURRENT PARTICIPATION OF MEMBERS OF THE
SERBIAN ARMED FORCES IN MULTINATIONAL OPERATIONS

Ordinal No.	MISSION	NUMBER OF PERSONS	CATEGORY	ASSIGNMENT
1.	DR Congo “MONUSCO”	8	2 medical officers and 4 medical technicians, 1 officer and 1 non-commissioned officer	Medical team for the aerial evacuation and staff officers
2.	The Republic of Cyprus-UNFICYP	7	1 officer, 5 non-commissioned officers and 1 soldier	1 staff officer, division and patrol commanders
3.	Republic of Lebanon - UNIFIL	5	3 staff officers and 2 officers for civil and military cooperation	staff officers
4.	Republic of Liberia - UNMIL	4	Officers	Military observers
5.	Republic of Ivory Coast - UNOCI	3		
Total:		27		

3. Participation in the police forces of UN peace missions:

UN peace mission in Liberia (UNMIL) – members of the Ministry of Interior participate (since April 2004, for a term of one year). Currently, 6 police officials are engaged in the mission, whereas 30 police officials have been engaged in UNMIL so far.

UN mission to Haiti (MINUSTAH) - members of the Ministry of Interior participate (since March 2008, and are engaged for a term of one year). Currently, 5 police officials are engaged in the mission, whereas 10 police officials have been engaged in MINUSTAH so far.