

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen,

The acceptance of the principles, criteria and operational provisions of the European Code of Conduct as an instrument of EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy as well as the passing of adequate regulations from behalf of Republic of Macedonia, resulted in positive effects of our country's participation in EU's Foreign and Security Policy.

This step opened the path of acceptance of other instruments within the Common Foreign and Security Policy that are foreseen in Republic of Macedonia's National Program for EU Legal Harmonization.

The drafting of regulations for export control of dual-use goods and technologies and weapons is of great significance to Macedonia, especially bearing in mind our EU application and NATO accession.

In 2005 the Republic of Macedonia passed the Law on export control of dual-use goods and technologies and its adequate bylaws and in 2006 Macedonia adopted EU's Common Military List by placing it in the national legislative framework in its integral form.

Actually, the passing of these documents represents Republic of Macedonia's inclusion in the multilateral regimes for trade control of dual-use goods and technologies and weapons and it signifies an inclusion in international peace strengthening and stepping towards the international security standards in the general efforts in weapons of mass destruction nonproliferation and combating terrorism as a worldwide threat.

In accordance to this Law, trading with dual-use goods and technologies must be controlled in order to protect Republic of Macedonia's security, economic and foreign policy interests in strengthening the international peace and security as well as honoring commitments deriving from international treaties the Republic of Macedonia accessed or will access to in the future.

According to the Law provisions, the Government of Republic of Macedonia established a Commission for export control of dual-use goods and technologies comprised of the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Legislative Secretariat, the General Government Secretariat and the Customs Administration, with one member each.

Besides the main export control authority, the Commission has the authority to propose to the Government of Republic of Macedonia passing of a List of dual-use goods and technologies and a List

of states, organizations, entities or individuals that are under constraints on dual-use goods and technologies exports.

Both lists were passed by the Government of Republic of Macedonia in December 2005 as bylaws titled as Resolutions for lists determination and they went into force as of 6th January 2006 when the Law implementation began.

The List of dual-use goods and technologies is completely adopted from the Council Regulation (EC) #1334/2000, or to be more exact, from the Regulation for amendment and addition #1504/2004, Annex I, without any amendments.

The List of states, organizations, entities or individuals that are under constraints on dual-use goods and technologies exports is a listing of states, entities and individuals that are under constraints or embargoes deriving from UN Security Council Resolutions, EU Council Common Positions or OSCE, referring to states with unrests or internal conflicts or states that present a threat to worldwide general security and peace. This list is being permanently updated at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and it is being used by the Ministry of Economy during license issuance.

According to the provisions of the Law on export control of dual-use goods and technologies, the Ministry of Economy drafted bylaws, i.e. regulations regarding the form and contents of the License Application Form and the License Form. The End-user Certificate for import of dual-use goods and technologies was drafted, as one of the documents that must be provided by the importer in Republic of Macedonia upon request by the state that exports the dual-use goods and technologies. These documents are harmonized with the standardized forms provided in EU's Regulations and with the documents used by certain countries in the region and wider.

All these documents have been published in Republic of Macedonia's Official Gazette and placed on Government of Republic of Macedonia's and Ministry of Economy's web sites.

Underway is an implementation of a Memorandum of Understanding for export control cooperation, signed with the US Government, offering technical assistance through establishing a TRACKER software system that will connect the ministries involved in export license issuance and the Customs Administration that enforces export control. The Customs Administration has already developed the manner of enforcing export control, the connectivity of the customs offices with the regional controllers and with the head quarters controllers as well as the connectivity of the Customs Administration with the Ministry of Economy for achieving expedited and efficient export control of

dual-use goods and technologies in order to facilitate import and export transactions.

Republic of Macedonia decided to adopt EU's Common Military List and to place it in the national legal framework as a result of the acceptance of EU Council's Common Position for Control of Weapons Trade Mediation and the Code of Conduct for Weapons Export from Republic of Macedonia, with the National Program for EU Legal Harmonization in the portion of Foreign Security and Defense Policy (FSDP), Chapter 31. The Common Military List, as adopted in its integral form from the EU, is imbedded in the Resolution for goods classification to forms of import and export, where its stipulated that weapons and its components are subject to import and export license issuance by the authorized ministries in accordance to their competencies, i.e. Ministry of Defense for armament, Ministry of Interior for commercial weapons, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Environment for chemical substances and precursors.

The passing of this regulation is also honoring a portion of obligations deriving from the UN Security Council Resolution 1540/2004 that actually is a supplement to the existing conventions and other international instruments and regimes, all with the goal of supporting the Common Foreign and Security Policy.

Thank you,