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UNIDO Project: MP/YUG/06/005

**VERIFICATION OF NATIONAL CONSUMPTION TARGETS OF
MULTI-YEAR AGREEMENTS (MYAS) FOR CFCs IN 2006
IN SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO**

Contract No. 16001410

Report
(Final – 17.8.2007)

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Abstract

Having ratified the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments, Serbia and Montenegro agreed on and undertook obligation to control and reduce ozone-depleting substances (ODS). In the first half of year 2006, Serbia and Montenegro were one state. Following the referendum held on 21st May 2006, the Montenegrin Parliament adopted the Declaration of Independence on 3rd June 2006. From that time on, Serbia and Montenegro exist as two separate, independent countries. This Report on verification of CFCs consumption related to both countries, emphasizing the differences in methodology and procedures among them.

Given is a survey of national legislation, policies and procedures on ODS imports/exports. Main laws, bye-laws and regulations concerning the subject are mentioned. Presented are not only the ones which were in effect in the course of 2006, i.e. in the period to which this report refers, but also the laws already adopted or draft of laws introduced to Governments of Serbia and Montenegro for adoption, i.e. undergoing Parliamentary procedure for enactment in the course of 2006 and 2007.

The ODS, particularly CFCs trade in Serbia and Montenegro is under the Government control. Administrative procedures and necessary documentation for issuing licenses for CFCs imports/exports are given in details. Although these procedures are similar in Serbia and Montenegro, there are some differences in system of monitoring and reporting on import/export of CFCs in the two countries. But, generally, in 2006 coordination between Serbian Ministry of Science and Environmental Protection and the former Ministry of Environmental Protection and Urban Planning of Montenegro, as well as with the present Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Protection of Montenegro was quite good.

Verification of the data on the national consumption in 2006 is done for the ODS belonging to Annex A, Group I (CFCs) of the Montreal Protocol. Data on import and export of CFCs assumed from the Ministry of Environmental Protection were crosschecked with the data officially obtained from the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia and review of exports and imports registered by Customs Administration (General customs document - JCI). Verification was based on the internal data obtained from some importers, too.

Total consumption in Serbia in 2006 amounts to 233,8 ODP tons, and is lower than the value allowed by the Montreal Protocol. In the period 1995-1997 the average CFCs consumption in Serbia and Montenegro in ODP tons was 849,2. In 2006 the reduction in consumption has to be 50% of the referent value, i.e. 424,6 ODP t. Maximum allowable total consumption as per Agreement in 2006 was 276 ODP t. According to the revised Agreement issued after the separation of Montenegro, Serbia agreed to control the consumption of CFCs at the level of 268 ODP tons in 2006.

CFCs trade in the Republic of Montenegro in 2006 was much smaller than in Serbia (app. 6% of the total CFCs turnover in 2006, i.e. 14 ODP tons).

Most of the recommendations for diminishing CFCs consumption mentioned in the last year's verification have been partially applied. So, new recommendations for diminishing CFCs consumption and better control of ODS trade (import, export and transit in Serbia and Montenegro) given at the end of this Report are almost the same as in the previous year report.

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1. Introduction

Having ratified the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments, Serbia and Montenegro agreed on and undertook obligation to control and reduce ozone-depleting substances (ODS). The ODS, particularly CFCs trade in Serbia and Montenegro is under the Government control. There is a precise administrative procedure for issuing licences for CFCs imports/exports. Although these procedures are similar in Serbia and Montenegro, there are some differences in system of monitoring and reporting on import/export of CFCs in these two countries.

Following the referendum held on 21st May 2006, the Montenegrin Parliament adopted the Declaration of Independence on 3rd June 2006. Having gained independence, the Republic of Montenegro ratified by means of succession the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and the Four Amendments on 23rd October 2006, to which hereby became the new contracting party.

For the purpose of elaborating this project many different sources of information were used. Whenever possible, we crosschecked the data obtained from various sources. The survey of the sources used is given in Appendix 12.

The schedule and the main purpose of visiting the institutions and companies mentioned in Appendix 12 are given in Appendix 13.

List of persons involved in the verification process, which this report is based on, given is in Appendix 14.

2. National legislation, policies and procedures on ODS imports/exports

2.1. Channel of communication between Government (the licensing authority) and customs

The procedure of ODS controlling is a little bit different in Serbia from the one in Montenegro.

At the beginning of February 2004 the ODS trade control in Serbia came within the competence of the Directorate for the Environmental Protection, a constituent part of The Ministry of Science and Environmental Protection, and remained so till 15th May 2007, when The Ministry of Environmental Protection – as a successor of previously mentioned Ministry being competent for the above problem now - was formed under the new Government of the Republic of Serbia.

During 2006 Directorate for the Environmental Protection issued licences for import, export and transit of ODS to importers/exporters. With the original of import licence, an importer, i.e. freight forwarder, arrives at the border crossing, determined in advance, where prior to customs clearance procedure, presents all the required documentation to the Republic inspector for border ecological control. If the presented documentation is regular, the inspector fills the quantity of imported ODS in the original of the import licence, signs it and takes a copy of the licence. Afterwards, importer/freight forwarder brings goods to customs office.

The similar procedure was applied in case of ODS export. Exporters should have the ODS export licence issued by Directorate for the Environmental Protection. The ODS export is controlled both by Customs Administration and inspectors for border ecological control.

For ODS transit through Serbia it is still applied the same procedure as for ODS import/export. A freight forwarder should have a licence issued by Ministry of Environmental protection. The check-up is effected at customs offices both when entering and leaving the country. But there is a reading that Ministry of Environmental protection should not control and issue licences for transit of ODS through Serbia any longer, as it is explicitly written in the Serbian Law on Environmental Protection. The Customs Administration should establish a system for transit control in a way that the entry of goods would be permitted based on an importing country licence, while the exit of goods would be controlled based on comparison between the border crossings data on goods entries and exits.

There is a good cooperation between Serbian Ministry of Environmental protection and the equivalent authorities in some of surrounding countries. The Ministry informs them when a transit of ODS through Serbia is towards their countries.

There is also good cooperation between Serbian Ministry of Environmental protection and Directorate of Custom Office within the Ministry of Finance. The Customs Administration submits a report on the ODS import/export to competent Ministries.

Licences for import, export and transit of ODS and the equipment containing ODS in Montenegro in 2006 were issued by the Republic Ministry of Environmental Protection and Urban Planning, and after 10th November 2006 by the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Protection as a successor of previously mentioned Ministry. Besides the customs officers, import/export of ODS is controlled also by Republic ecological inspectors with the main office in Podgorica, the capital of the Republic of Montenegro.

With the original of import licence, an importer, i.e. freight forwarder, arrives at the border crossing, where prior to customs clearance procedure, presents all the required documentation to the Republic ecological inspector who is not permanently present at a border crossing, but comes on call. If the presented documentation is regular, the inspector signs it, but does not fill the quantity of imported ODS in the original of the import licence. Afterwards, importer/freight forwarder brings goods to customs office.

Neither the Republic ecological inspector nor the Customs Administration submitted a report on the ODS import/export to the Republic Ministry which issued licences. It is only from an importer/exporter that the Republic Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Protection received return information about actually realized import/export according to the issued licence.

During the time being one state, The ODS trade between Serbia and Montenegro was treated as domestic trade, but practically the procedure was more or less the same as for import/export from/to the surrounding countries. After became separate countries, the ODS trade between Serbia and Montenegro was treated like between foreign countries

List of main laws, bye-laws and regulations concerning Environmental Protection in Serbia and Monrenegro is given in Appendix 15, and the survey of the most important Laws is given in Chapters 2.11 – 2.14.

2.2. Authorized list of importers/exporters

There exists no special list of the authorized import/export companies specialized for the ODS trade. It means that any company registered for import/export, i.e. foreign trade of

substances and product, in Register of Business Entities with Rublican Business Registers Agency is allowed to import/export ODS. Even the new Law on Air Pollution Prevention, being toward adoption, does not stipulate any special conditions to be fulfilled by firms dealing with the ODS import/export.

But reviewing the list of importers/exporters in 2006 it can be noticed that there were only 10 companies in Serbia and 5 in Montenegro dealing with CFCs, mostly refrigerants. List of these companies is given in Appendix 1.

Focusing on CFCs only, it can be seen that only 8 companies in Serbia and 5 in Montenegro imported/exported CFCs mentioned in Annex A, Group I of the Montreal Protocol. In Appendix 1 given is a review of companies in Serbia and Montenegro which in 2006 were awarded licenses from relevant Ministry for import/export of CFCs in that year.

In Appendix 2 given is a list of companies in Serbia and Montenegro which in 2006 realized import/export of CFCs and which refrigerant they imported. Some of the importers also act as ODS distributors, thus there practically are no distributors for ODS exclusively.

2.3. Conditions for issuing licences

When submitting an application for the ODS import licence to the Ministry of Environmental Protection importer is required to enclose the following documents:

- Import application comprising the type of refrigerant, quantity to be imported, name of the country the ODS is produced in, name of the country the import will be effected from and the border crossing at which the goods enter the country,
- Pro forma invoice, specifying the ODS quantity and price,
- Document evidencing that the importer is registered for such transactions,
- Report on previous import of ODS,
- The administrative tax receipt (app 40 EUROS per licence).

Similar documentation is required when applying for the ODS export licence from Serbia.

In Montenegro the procedure for issuing the CFC import licence is almost the same. When submitting an application an importer must enclose almost the same type of documents as in Serbia. The only difference is that the administrative tax receipt amounts to 150 EUROS per licence.

Licences for ODS transit through Montenegro are not issued. At an entry customs office the Republic ecological inspector only verifies import documents, while it is up to Customs Administration to take care that the same goods leave Montenegro.

On the other hand, The Republic Ministry of Environmental Protection and Urban Planning in Montenegro i.e. the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Protection from the 10th of November 2006 issues licences for import of refrigeration equipment and any other equipment containing CFC or HCFC. Without such a licence cooling and air-conditioning units may not be imported. Import of used refrigeration equipment in Montenegro is banned.

2.4. Administrative procedures and documentation

In Serbia, the licence for ODS import, export or transit in 2006 was issued by the Directorate for the Environmental Protection. The licence is valid for the specified refrigerant, specified quantity and named border crossing where the goods will enter the country.

The ODS import licence is valid quarterly (at 3-month intervals, and not three months counting from the date of the licence granting).

The granted licence can be utilized completely or partially. In the course of the quarter the licence refers to, the ODS import can be effected several times, providing the total imported quantity does not exceed the one allotted by the licence.

In case an importer does not make use of the import licence, i.e. does not perform import within the set time-limit, he is obliged to give the original of import licence back to the Ministry the same was issued by.

Within 5 days beginning with the day of import performance, the importer is obliged to submit to the Directorate for the Environmental Protection the General customs document (JCI), being the evidence of the imported ODS quantity (that is sometimes less than the one the import licence is issued for).

In Montenegro, licences for ODS import and export are issued for the specified ODS and specified quantity; period of the licence validity ranges from 1 to 6 months, but could not go beyond the end of the calendar year.

2.5. System of monitoring and reporting on import/export of ODS

Systems of monitoring of ODS import, export and transit are very similar, although it should be mentioned that a somewhat greater attention is paid to import of ODS.

On arrival to the border, freight forwarder engaged by importer/exporter has to show to the authorized officer:

- the original of the import/export licence issued by the competent authority (by Directorate for the Environmental Protection in Serbia)
- The original of receipt (invoice) for the ODS purchased
- Certificate of conformity for each of ODS being imported.

Control of import/export (and transit) is carried out by customs officers and inspectors for border ecological control. According to the usual procedure, the inspector checks the freight forwarder's documentation and ODS (goods) first; if everything is in order, the inspector signs the licence. After that, goods are submitted to the customs clearance.

In case of ODS import, inspector's checking is always carried out at a border crossing, while customs inspection may be effected either at the border crossing or in the place of delivery, if there is a customs branch office; if not, in the nearest customs outpost.

In case of ODS export, the customs inspection may be effected either at the border crossing or in the town (place) of freight loading, if there is a customs branch office. Prior to customs clearance the export licence should be signed by an inspector, confirming the export being legal (in accordance with regulations) i.e. that provided are all the required documents.

Inspectors carrying out the border ecological control possess special skills, received through advanced training.

Inspector's rights, duties and powers in Serbia are defined by the Law on Environmental Protection (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia No. 135/2004), articles No. 110 and 111. The inspector is authorized to:

- ban import/export of ODS, the trade of which is prohibited by ratified international conventions, and order the goods be send back to the consignor
- ban import/export of ODS the trade of which is allowed, in case it is being effected without the proper licence or contrary to the set conditions
- order to keep prescribed records according to regulations.

Customs Administration submits the ODS trade report to competent Ministries and to the Republic Statistical Office.

System of ODS customs and inspection controls are permanently innovated and adjusted to new requirements and experience.

In Montenegro, the Republic ecological inspector controls the required documentation at a border crossing, signs it, but does not fill the quantity of imported ODS in the original of the import licence. Afterwards, importer/freight forwarder brings goods to customs office.

The Republic Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Protection does not receive any information about actually realized import/export according to issued licences either from the Republic ecological inspector or from the Customs Administration. It is only from an importer/exporter that The Ministry receives information about the imported CFCs quantity.

From this year, there will be new procedure of monitoring import/export of CFCs in Montenegro. Any importer/exporter will be obliged to submit to the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Protection the General customs document (JCI) of realized import/export.

In Montenegro, it is Customs Administration, too that submits the ODS trade report to the Republic Statistical Office. But there are some incompatibility between their computer programmes, so the yearly quantity of CFC import in Montenegro obtained from the Republic Statistical Office doesn't seem to be realistic. So we could not use them in verification process.

2.6. Sanctions or penalties to be imposed on violation of legal regulation

The Ministry of Environmental Protection, is a competent authority for toxic agents, waste materials (Basel Convention), ionizing radiation sources, substances depleting ozone layer (Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol), and protected plant and animal species (CITES Convention). A constituent part of this Ministry is Ecological Inspectorate which exercises control at border crossings selectively. Ecological control is exercised on the daily basis at six border crossings (Kelebija, Horgos Batrovci, Presevo, Gradina and Vatin), whereas at others – according to need, announced beforehand.

As the ODS trade (import, export and transit) is under strict supervision, besides customs and inspection control described in previous chapter, for those who are trying to violate legal procedure, sanctions and penalties are predicted.

According to Article No. 116 of the Law on Environmental Protection (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia No. 135/2004), any legal entity is to pay a fine for commercial offences if:

- produces ODS, (Article 56, paragraph 1);
- imports or exports substances depleting ozone layer, namely products containing these substances, which have been determined by ratified international agreement from/to the countries which are not contract parties of that agreement (Article 56, paragraph 2);
- imports, produces and places on the market new and used products containing substances depleting ozone layer contrary to Article 56, paragraph 3;
- imports and exports substances depleting ozone layer without the Ministry's permit (Article 56, paragraph 4);

According to Article 117 of the same Law, any legal entity is to pay a fine ranging from 30,000 to 1,000,000 dinars for the offence if does not give information on ODS trade (submit data from article 56, paragraph 6 of this Law).

According to Article 120 of the Law on Environmental Protection, responsible person within competent authority or organization carrying out public authorizations shall have to pay fine ranging from 5,000 to 20,000 dinars for the offence if does not keep the register on import, export and consumption of substances depleting ozone layer (Article 56, paragraph 8).

2.7. Mechanisms and capacity for prosecution and enforcement

Based on information against physical/legal person given by Customs Administration or inspectors, investigation and judicial proceedings are taken.

Although courts have enough capacity for prosecution and enforcement, it should be pointed out that the number of the registered ODS trade violation is very small. In 2006 there were no applications for commercial offences with reference to ODS trade.

Due to report on Inspectorate activities in Serbia, in 2006 there were exercised 53 border ecological controls referring to import, transit and export of substances depleting ozone layer by the Republic inspection for border ecological control:

Import:	transport across the border permitted - 38
	transport across the border forbidden - 0;
Transit:	transport across the border permitted - 14
	transport across the border forbidden - 1;
Export:	transport across the border permitted - 0
	transport across the border forbidden - 0;

2.8. National system of harmonized custom codes as a means to identify ODSs and ODS mixtures

ODS are subject to special customs tariff codes. In table 1 given are their tariff codes according to the nomenclature from Serbian Customs Tariff Law (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 62/05, dated July 18, 2005); Decision on the Classification of Goods According to Import and Export Forms (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 73/05, dated August 19, 2005) and Decision on Specifying of Goods for Which Specific Conditions for Export, Import and Trade are Proscribed (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 114/05, dated December 23, 2005): Chapter 29 - organic chemical, heading 29 03 - Halogenated derivatives of

Hydrocarbons, and Chapter 38 - Miscellaneous Chemical Products, heading 38 24 - Prepared binders for foundry moulds or cores; chemical products and preparations of the chemical or allied industries (including those consisting of mixtures of natural products), not elsewhere specified or included.

In the Additon No.5 of the Decision on Specifying of Goods for Which Specific Conditions for Export, Import and Trade are Proscribed, presented is the list of substances depleting ozone layer for which licences for export and import issues Serbian Ministry of Environmental Protection. Products containing the substances depleting ozone layer are not quoted in this list.

In the year 2006, in Montenegro, after the Law on Customs Tariff had been adopted (Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro No. 75/2005, dated December 12, 2005) and the Decision on the Control List for Export, Import and Transit of Goods including the list of substances depleting ozone layer, had been handed down (Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro No. 19/2006, dated March 28, 2006), defined were Customs tariff codes for CFCs belonging to Annex A, Group I, and the relating mixtures (see Table 1), as it had been done in Serbia.

Besides the list of ozone depleting substances and their mixtures, in the Addition 4 of the Decision on the Control List for Export, Import and Transit of Goods, presented is the list of the equipment containing such substances, too.

Having adopted the Law on Amendments of the Law on Customs Tariff (Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro No. 17/2007) The Government of the Republic of Montenegro has undertaken an obligation to harmonize the Customs Tariff Nomenclature with the International Convention on Harmonised System tariff classifications (HS 2007) and the Combined Nomenclature of the European Community, not later than in November 2007.

The same obligation has undertaken the Government of the Republic of Serbia by adopting the Law on Amendments of the Law on Customs Tariff (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 61/07).

Table 1 Customs tariff codes

Code	Name	Customs tariff codes
CFC-11	Trichlorofluoromethane CFCl_3	2903 41 00 00 00
CFC-12	Dichlorodifluoromethane CF_2Cl_2	2903 42 00 00 00
CFC-113	Trichlorotrifluoroethane $\text{C}_2\text{F}_3\text{Cl}_3$	2903 43 00 00 00
CFC-114	Dichlorotetrafluoroethanes $\text{C}_2\text{F}_4\text{Cl}_2$	2903 44 10 00 00
CFC-115	Chloropentafluoroethane $\text{C}_2\text{F}_5\text{Cl}$	2903 44 90 00 00
	Mixtures containing acyclic hydrocarbons perhalogenated only with fluorine and chlorine	3824 71 00 00 00
	Other	3824 90 99 00 00

2.9. Procedures to be applied in case of suspicious shipments

Should a customs officer or an inspector find something in transport giving rise to doubt, the inspector for border ecological control takes up checking importer's (freight forwarder's) documentation in detail. The inspector can ask any other inspector or customs officer for assistance. The questionable data may be checked by phone, fax or Internet.

The inspector is authorized to put a temporary stop to the transport of ODS and issue an order to an authorized laboratory to check the content of suspicions transport by sample testing. At the worst, as an extreme measure, inspector is authorized to make a decision imposing a ban on import. Such a decision is final, i.e. freight forwarder has no right of appeal against it.

2.10. Sampling or other identification methods used

Ecological inspectors are not yet equipped with devices for ODS tests sample analyzing. But very soon they will get proper equipment for sampling and quick analyzing of ODS at the very border. According to the plan, each border crossing at which the ODS export/import is allowed to be realized, will be supplied with two such instruments.

According to the experience so far, an inspector having any doubt about the content of vessels, barrels or containers having ODS declaration, puts a temporary stop to the transport of ODS, and issues an order to the nearest authorized laboratory to analyze the product being imported.

2.11. Serbian Law on Environmental Protection

The Law on Environmental Protection was promulgated in December 2004 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia No. 135/2004), and it substituted the Law on Bases of Environmental Protection ("Official Gazette of FRY", No. 24/98, 24/99 and 44/99) and the Law on Environmental Protection ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", no. 66/91, 83/92, 53/93, 67/93, 48/94 and 53/95),

The law defines the way of trade of substances depleting ozone layer, procedures for submitting licences for import and export ODSs, supervision over trade, rights, duties and powers of inspectors and fines to be imposed on violation of the law, referring to ODS.

Hereinafter given is the most important article which refer to ODS, Article No. 56, which states:

Production of substances depleting ozone layer shall be prohibited on the territory of the Republic.

Import and export of substances depleting ozone layer shall be prohibited, namely the products which contain such substances, as determined in the ratified international treaty from countries, namely to countries that are not parties of such an agreement.

Import, production and placement on the market of new and used products, which contain substances depleting ozone layer, shall be prohibited, except for special purposes.

Substances depleting ozone layer, whose trade, namely use has not been prohibited, as well as products containing the substances depleting ozone layer, and are used for special purposes, may be imported or exported under the permit of the Ministry.

Importer or exporter shall submit the application for permit, supported by the following documents:

- 1) type and quantity of a substance or a product containing the substance depleting ozone layer, and which are subject to import or export;
- 2) data about the origin of a substance or a product containing the substance depleting ozone layer which are being imported or about the destination where the substance is being exported or about the end-user;
- 3) other documentation prescribed by regulations.

Importer or exporter is obliged to keep the records and to submit to the Ministry data about the type and quantity of imported or exported substances, about quantity of sold imported substances and about legal and natural entities to which the substances have been sold.

The Government shall prescribe:

- 1) list of substances depleting ozone layer whose import or export has been prohibited;
- 2) list of substances and products containing the substances depleting ozone layer whose import or export has been allowed;
- 3) list of substances and products containing the substances depleting ozone layer for special purposes.

The Ministry shall keep the register on import, export and consumption of substances depleting ozone layer, namely the products.

The Minister shall more closely prescribe documentation which is to be submitted along with the application for permit for import and export, the way of keeping the records, namely register on import, export and consumption of substances, namely products, the way and deadline of data submission.

According to Article 64 of the Law (National Program) planning and management of environmental protection shall be secured and implemented via National program of environmental protection, which shall be promulgated by the National Assembly, who has to promulgate National program of environmental protection for the period of 10 years, minimum.

In Article 109 (Administrative Supervision) the Law provides the inspection supervision over the implementation of this Law, which shall be performed by the Ministry via inspectors for environmental protection.

The Law gives more detailed information on rights, duties and powers of inspectors (Articles 110 and 111), which is presented in the chapter 2.5 of the Report.

2.12. Serbian Draft of the Law on Air pollution prevention

Air pollution prevention is treated by the Law on Environmental Protection, Law on Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment, Law on Environmental Impact Assessment and Law on Integrated Environmental Pollution Prevention and Control (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia No. 135/04) only in principle, as integrated protection of natural values.

That's why it is necessary to be adopted a new particular law, which should specially regulate air pollution prevention and air quality, as it is predicted in Article 10 of the Law on Environmental Protection.

Also the Law has to be harmonized with European Union legislation and some international agreements which Serbia has been ratified. International agreements referring to ODS are: The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer with Annexes I and II (ratified on March 12, 2001); The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (ratified on March 12, 2001) and the Amendments to The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (ratified on March 22, 2005).

A Survey of some articles which refer to ozone depleting substances:

Article 30 – Substances that deplete ozone layer:

Production, import, export and use of substances that deplete ozone layer and products that contain those substances shall be performed in compliance with the law which regulates the environmental protection.

The Government shall prescribe the way of phasing out the use of the substances that deplete ozone layer, handling with those substances, as well as handling with products that contain those substances or that have been produced by using them, handling with substances that deplete ozone layer after the product containing them have ceased to be used, the way of collection, processing, storage and permanent disposal of ODS, as well as the way of labelling the products which contain substances that deplete ozone layer.

Article 31 – Authorization to perform activities with substances that deplete ozone layer:

The activities on maintaining and/or repairing and excluding from use the products which contain substances that deplete ozone layer may be performed by legal or private entity which fulfill the conditions regarding staff, equipment and space, and which has authorization to perform those activities.

More detailed conditions which must be fulfilled by legal or private entity referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, as well as the way of keeping records on maintaining and/or repairing and excluding from use those products which contain substances that deplete ozone layer, shall be prescribed by the Minister in charge of environmental protection (hereinafter: the Minister).

Fulfillment of the conditions to perform the activities on maintaining and/or repairing and excluding from use the products which contain substances that deplete ozone layer shall be determined by the Minister.

The authorization to perform the activities on maintaining and/or repairing and excluding from use the products which contain substances that deplete ozone layer shall be withdrawn if legal or private entity has ceased to meet the prescribed conditions or if it has been determined that those activities are not performed in compliance with law.

A complaint may be filed to the ruling issued by the Minister referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Article.

The list of legal and private entities shall be published in the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia".

According to Article 59 of the Draft of the Law on Air pollution prevention, inspectors for environmental protection are authorized to prohibit maintaining and/or repairing and excluding from use those products which contain substances that deplete ozone layer, if he determines that they are performed by unauthorized legal or private entity. He also can suggest the authorization to perform those activities to be withdrawn if authorized entity has ceased to meet the prescribed conditions or if it has been determined that those activities are not performed in compliance with law.

According to Article No. 62 of the Draft of the Law, any legal entity is to pay a fine for commercial offences for violation of legal regulation given in Article 30, paragraph 2 and/or Article 31, paragraph 1.

2.13. Environment Law of the Republic of Montenegro

The Law was promulgated and published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro No. 12/96, 55/00 and 80/05 (28.12.2005); amendments were made later on.

Generally, the Law pertains to environment protection, atmosphere included; it does not treat the ozone depleting substances separately, except for the part regulating the collection of eco-compensation, is to be paid by both physical persons and legal entities using the ozone depleting substances (Articles 36 and 38).

Provided by the Law are the environment monitoring (Articles 21-23) and the Law - with the belonging regulations – Supervision (Articles 43-45). Provided by the Law are penalty clauses to be applied to both physical persons and legal entities failing to implement environment protection measures.

The Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Montenegro has prepared the Draft of The Law on Amendments of the Environment Law. Added to the current Law is an Article referring to substances depleting ozone layer, and thus made identical to the Article 56 of the Law on Environmental Protection of the Republic of Serbia. (See chapter 2.11 Serbian Law on Environmental Protection)

2.14 Draft of the Law on Air Quality of the Republic of Montenegro

In the Republic of Montenegro the Law on Air Quality is still in draft, because it hasn't passed the procedure in the Parliament yet, but The Government of Montenegro adopted the Bill on the Session on June, 11 2006.

Regulations in the Article 33 of this Bill are very similar as ones in Article 30 and 31 of Serbian Law on Air pollution prevention.

According to Article 42 of the Draft of the Law supervision over the implementation of this Law provisions and regulations made on its basis shall be carried out by the Ministry via ecological inspectors within competencies determined by this Law.

In Article 42 given are fines to be imposed for violation of legal regulation given in Article 33.

3. Verification of official statistics on imports/exports: compare quotas issued versus actual quotas used

Verification of the data on the national consumption in 2006 is done for the ODS belonging to Annex A, Group I (CFCs) of the Montreal Protocol:

- a) R-11, R-12, R-113, R-114, R-115
- b) mixtures of refrigerants mentioned in a)
- c) mixtures which contain some of the CFCs mentioned in a)

Data on import and export of CFCs in Serbia assumed from the Ministry of Environmental protection (quantities allotted according to licenses (quotas), and quantities based on data referring to actually realized import/export, which are obtained from importers/exporters) were crosschecked with the data officially obtained from the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia and review of exports and imports registered by Customs Administration (General customs document - JCI) obtained from Serbian Ministry of Environmental Protection.

In Appendix 3 (tables 3.1 to 3.6) given is a survey of CFCs import in Serbia in 2006. The tables contain name of the importer, quota of CFCs allotted in the import licence by the Directorate for Environmental Protection (later Ministry of Environmental protection) and the actually realized import according to the same licence, given in natural units.

The data on the imported CFCs in Serbia in 2006 are also presented according to the names of foreign companies, the goods were bought from, i.e. the import in Serbia realized (Appendix 4).

In 2006, only refrigerant R-12 was exported from Serbia. The exported quantities of CFCs from Serbia are given in Appendix 5.

While values in Appendix 3 to 6 are given according to the reviewed and crosschecked data received from the Ministry of Environmental protection, values referring to CFCs import and export given in Appendix 7 are official data obtained from the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia.

By comparison of these values, one difference may be noticed. Statistics on CFCs import/export report much greater imported quantity of refrigerant mixtures. Verified is that these quantities also refer to refrigerants mixtures that do not contain CFCs classified in Annex A, Group I of the Montreal Protocol.

Values in Appendix 8 (Import in Serbia) and Appendix 9 (Export from Serbia) are given according to General customs document - JCI obtained from Customs Administration. Any single import/export has been checked up with the data obtained from the Ministry of Environmental protection and Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia. Comparing data from different sources, a couple of mismatching was noticed.

In the Report of Customs Administration import of R-502 is missing, although obviously realized and taken into account in the Report of Serbian Ministry of Environmental protection. In the Report of Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia it is shown in a lump sum, so it can't be recognized separately:

- a) Realized import of 2176 kg of R-502 by "Master Frigo" – JCI No 42072/4654
- b) Realized import of 1088 kg of R-502 by "Master Frigo" – JCI No 11568/28469
- c) Realized import of 694 kg of R-502 (in 3 imports) by "Eko elektrofrigo" – JCI No 21130/7513, 21130/5958 and 11568/22866.

In the Report of Customs Administration import of R-12 realized by company "Champion" has been shown in quantity of 1 088 kg although it was 5 440 kg as written in the Report of Serbian Ministry of Environmental protection, licence number 532-02-00548/2006-02, General customs document – JCI No 14036/12609.

Company "Eko elektrofrigo", under licence No 532-02-01426/2006-02, imported once 5 028 kg of refrigerant R-11 and R-12. In the Report of Customs Administration total quantity was registered as the import of R-12, instead of 1 500 kg of R-11 and 3 528 kg of R-12.

Last two mistakes were the reason of slight discrepancy between the total import of refrigerants R-11 and R-12 in the Reports of Serbian Ministry of Environmental protection, Customs Administration and Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (whose Report is based on the General customs documents obtained by Customs Administration).

CFCs trade in the Republic of Montenegro is much smaller than in Serbia. The imported CFCs quantities in Montenegro in 2006 (according to data obtained from the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Protection) are given in Appendix 10.

Unfortunately, values given in Appendix 10 could not be crosschecked, since there were not reliable data about the realized import/export of CFCs from Customs Administration or Statistical Office of the Republic of Montenegro. Their methodology of collecting data is not compatible, and after several tries we had to give it up.

Two issues from Appendix 10 need extra comments. Import of refrigerant R-11 and R-502 by company "Frigo elektro" from Podgorica, under the licence No 04-121/06-2, was realized partly from company "Master frigo" from Serbia and the rest from company "Master frigo" from Banja Luka, Bosnia and Hercegovina. The import from Serbia, due to the data from the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Protection of Montenegro, was 3 400 kg of R-12 and 209 kg of R-115 (contained in 408 kg of R-502). But in Serbian documentation there is no record on this export: neither export licence from Serbian Ministry of Environmental protection, nor Customs Administration record about realized export! This case needs further investigation, otherwise 3,5 ODP tonnes could be counted twice as consumption in Serbia and Montenegro in 2006.

Second issue to be pointed out is import of 5 984 kg of refrigerant R-12 realized by company "Frigo elektro" from Podgorica. The licence from the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Protection was awarded on 25th of December 2006. The import process started in December 2006, but due to the New Year and Orthodox Christmas (7th of January) it finished in second half of January 2007. As the import started in December, this quantity was treated as import in 2006. Obviously, it is not a consumption in 2006, but a change of a stock for later use.

Consumption of CFCs in Montenegro is much smaller than in Serbia. In 2004 and 2005 it was app. 1% of the total CFCs turnover. But in 2006 it was nearly 6%! Such increase in CFCs consumption is partly explained in previous paragraph (a large portion of R-12 import in Montenegro was not for immediate consumption in 2006, but for increasing the CFC stock). Another explanation could be: while being the unique country, the trade between Serbia and Montenegro was not under strict control like with surrounding countries.

Due to the fact that there is no production of CFCs in Serbia and Montenegro, total consumption in the year 2006 was calculated as difference between CFCs import and export. Total consumption is given in Table 2.

Table 2 Total consumption of CFCs (Annex A, Group I) in Serbia and Montenegro in 2006 in natural units

Substances	Consumption [kg]		
	Serbia	Montenegro	Serbia and Montenegro
CFC-11	94 736	280	95 016
CFC-12	142 549 - 5 168 2	13 505	150 888
CFC-113	70	0	70
CFC-114	432	0	432
CFC-115	2 026	348	2 374
Total	234 647	14 133	248 780

As the aim of this project is to quantify the equivalent consumption of substances with great ODP (Ozone Depleting Potential), the consumption in natural units (table 2) is recalculated using multiplying factors given in Appendix 11. These values in ODP kg are given in Table 3.

Table 3 Total consumption of CFCs (Annex A, Group I) in Serbia and Montenegro in 2006 in ODP kg

Substances	Consumption in ODP kg		
	Serbia	Montenegro	Serbia and Montenegro
CFC-11	94 736	280	95 016
CFC-12	137 383	13 505	150 888
CFC-113	56	0	56
CFC-114	432	0	432
CFC-115	1 216	209	1 425
CFC Total	233 823	13 994	247 817

Recapitulation of CFCs import, export and consumption in Serbia and Montenegro in 2006 is given in Table 4. As there is no CFC production in Serbia and Montenegro, the consumption is calculated as the difference between the realized import and export.

Table 4 Review of CFCs import, export and consumption in Serbia and Montenegro in 2006 in ODP kg

Substances	Import	Export	Consumption
CFC-11	95 016	0	95 016
CFC-12	156 056	5 168	150 888
CFC-113	56	0	56
CFC-114	432	0	432
CFC-115	1 425	0	1 425
CFC Total	252 985	5 168	247 817

Total consumption in Serbia in 2006 amounts to 233,8 ODP tons, and is lower than the value allowed by the Montreal Protocol. In the period 1995-1997 the average CFCs consumption in Serbia and Montenegro in ODP tons was 849,2. In 2006 the reduction in consumption has to be 50% of the referent value, i.e. 424,6 ODP t. Maximum allowable total consumption as per Agreement in 2006 was 276 ODP t. According to the revised Agreement issued after the separation of Montenegro, Serbia agreed to control the consumption of CFCs at the level of 268 ODP tons in 2006.

Total consumption in Montenegro in 2006 amounts to 14 ODP tons.

It was a difficult task to determine the CFCs consumption by purpose, since there are not enough available relevant data on the purpose and quantity of CFCs use. Using official and internal data from some big importers and end users as a reference, we collected some data and summarized them in Table 5. It should be pointed out that these figures are a rough estimation only.

Table 5 Use of CFCs in Serbia and Montenegro in 2006 per sectors

CFC, MT	Aero	Foam	Ref. Mfg	Ref. Service	Laboratory purpose	Total
CFC-11	91,0			4,0		95,0
CFC-12	22,5			119,0		141,5
CFC-113					0,1	0,1
CFC-114				0,4		0,4
CFC-115				2,2		2,2
Total	113,5			125,6	0,1	239,2

CFC, ODP t	Aero	Foam	Ref. Mfg	Ref. Service	Laboratory purpose	Total
CFC-11	91,0			4,0		95,0
CFC-12	22,5			119,0		141,5
CFC-113					0,1	0,1
CFC-114				0,4		0,4
CFC-115				1,3		1,3
Total	113,5			124,7	0,1	238,3

4. Verification of a representative sample of reports from importers/exporters

Insight into the internal records of some importers, which refer to their import licences and the actually realized import/export, has proved that there is no deviation from data obtained from the Ministry of Environmental protection, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia and Report from Customs Administration.

5. Review the follow up on the recommendations from previous verifications

Taken actions and achieved results concerning last year's defined goals:

- a) Substitute as many refrigerating devices as possible with the new ones using environmental friendly refrigerants (ODP = 0).

Result: Substitution of old chillers using CFCs (R-11, R-12 or R-114) with the new ones using environmental friendly refrigerants is being under way. For example, Military hospital in Belgrade has replaced two old R-11 turbo chillers (cooling capacity cca 3 MW each) with the new chillers. Substitution of old chillers in private and public companies is effected by users themselves, without any organized government support.

Import of used refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment in Serbia and Montenegro is banned.

- b) Organize advanced training of customs officers and inspectors in preventing illegal (not permitted) CFCs import.

Result: An one day Seminar was organized for customs officers in 2006. Some eighty people attended it. Each participant of the Seminar got a booklet about ODS.

More similar trainings are planned to be organized in Serbia and Montenegro.

- c) Instruct technicians and maintenance personnel to save as much refrigerant as possible, trying to discharge the minimum refrigerant in atmosphere.

Result: This Seminar is being prepared and probably will soon be organized.

Some articles concerning ODS were published in national Journal for Heating, Refrigeration and Air-conditioning.

- d) Start establishing the CFCs bank in Serbia and Montenegro as soon as possible.

Result: A hallon bank already exists in Serbia. Some private companies have been interested in and have given the initiative in CFCs bank to be organized in Serbia, but little progress has been made. It is estimated that Serbia is small market for organizing CFCs bank efficiently.

- e) The much-used CFCs should be assigned special customs tariff codes. For example: for refrigerant R-502 it should be used tariff number 382490990001 instead of 382471000000 or 382490990000.

Result: Customs tariff codes for ODSs, especially for CFCs, are harmonized with EU standards both in Serbia and Montenegro.

Anyhow, we still believe that for most frequently used refrigerants (for example R-22 and R-502) special customs tariff codes should be assigned. That will help in trade control of those substances.

- f) Introduce better control of CFCs trade inside the country. For each single trade, at the end of a year, each CFC importer should be obliged to submit a report on the quantity of CFCs and the name of a company it was sold to. Imposed by law should be that end users, maintenance personnel in particular, should possess licence rights for purchasing CFCs at the domestic market. An importer may sell CFC only to a licensed organization, or to use it himself at equipment servicing, record on which should be kept.

Result: A little has been done on better control of CFCs trade inside the country and control of final CFCs use. Some necessary preconditions for passing the appropriate sub legal enactments still have to be created.

- g) In Montenegro CFCs import, export and transit should be brought under more strict control. It should be applied procedure similar to the one in Serbia. For each single CFCs import, the Republic Ecological inspector at a border crossing should fill the quantity of ODS being imported at the moment in the original of the import licence. The certified import licence copy should be submitted then to the Republic Ministry of Environmental Protection and Urban Planning. It is up to customs officer to submit a report on CFCs import/export to competent Ministry and to the Republic Statistical bureau. When submitting an application for the new CFCs import licence, an importer is required to enclose, along with other necessary documents, report on previous import of CFC and the General customs document (JCI), being the evidence of the imported quantity.

Result: Due to wellknown circumstances in Montenegro last year (the Referendum in May, Declaration of Independence in June, new Government, new Ministries, etc.) the procedure for CFCs import were almost the same as previous year, but in 2007 will be changed towards better monitoring and control of CFC trade.

6. Conclusions and recommendations

The methodology of controlling the CFCs imports and exports in Serbia and Montenegro is fairly good but still can significantly be improved.

There is mutual communication between authorities in Serbia (The Ministry of Environmental Protection) and Montenegro (The Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Protection) concerning the CFCs import/export and natural consumption targets of a multi-year agreement.

This verification has taken into account only legal CFCs trade. It is based on official data (from Ministries, Customs Administration, Statistical Office, Importers/Exporters records, End users, etc.). Illegal import is matter of Inspection and Police, and there documents were not available. But, having in mind that total CFCs consumption in Serbia and Montenegro in 2006 was lower than the allowed value by Montreal Protocol, and the fact that it was relatively easy (and cheap) to get license for CFCs import, one can get a strong impression that the ODS trade (and CFCs trade, too) was not encouraged for illegal trade.

Recommendations for diminishing CFCs consumption and better control of ODS trade (import, export and transit) are almost the same as for previous year:

- a) Substitute as many refrigerating devices as possible with the new ones using environmental friendly refrigerants (ODP = 0).
- b) Organize advanced training of customs officers and inspectors in preventing illegal (not permitted) CFCs import.
- c) Instruct technicians and maintenance personnel to save as much refrigerant as possible, trying to discharge the minimum refrigerant in atmosphere.
- d) Estimate possibility to start establishing the CFCs bank in Serbia and/or Montenegro.
- e) Introduce better control of CFCs trade inside the country. For each single trade, at the end of a year, each CFC importer should be obliged to submit a report on the quantity of CFCs and the name of a company it was sold to. Imposed by law should be that end users, maintenance personnel in particular, should possess licence rights for purchasing CFCs at the domestic market. An importer may sell CFC only to a licensed organization, or to use it himself at equipment servicing, record on which should be kept.
- f) In Montenegro CFCs import, export and transit should be brought under more strict control. It should be applied procedure similar to the one in Serbia. For each single CFCs import, the Republic Ecological inspector at a border crossing should fill the quantity of ODS being imported at the moment in the original of the import licence. The certified import licence copy should be submitted then to the Republic Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Protection. It is up to customs officer to submit a report on CFCs import/export to competent Ministry and to the Republic Statistical Office. When

submitting an application for the new CFCs import licence, an importer is required to enclose, along with other necessary documents, report on previous import of CFC and the General customs document (JCI), being the evidence of the imported quantity.

Verification team leader,



Branislav Zivkovic, Ph.D.

Appendix 1

Companies which in 2006 were awarded the licence
of The Ministry for Environmental protection
for ODS import/export or transit

SERBIA

1. CHAMPION
2. EKO ELEKTROFRIGO
3. FORUM INŽENJERING BEOGRAD
4. KM KOMMERCE
5. LOREN
6. MASTER FRIGO .
7. METALIA-COM
8. PROANALYTICA
9. SARA-KOM D.O.O.
10. WELDGAS

MONTENEGRO

11. FRIGO ELEKTRO D.O.O. PODGORICA
12. FRIGO INTERNACIONAL PODGORICA
13. MONTRI D.O.O. IGALO
14. RADIO TELEVIZIJA CRNE GORE
15. ZELJEZARA NIKSIC

Appendix 2

Companies which in 2006 imported/exported CFCs
with the licence of The Ministry of Environmental protection

No	<u>Company name</u>	R-11	R-12	R-113	R-114	R-502	R-500
1.	CHAMPION		+				
2.	EKO ELEKTROFRIGO	+	+			+	
3.	FORUM INŽENJERING		+				
4.	KM KOMMERCE		+				
6.	MASTER FRIGO	+	+			+	+
7.	METALIA-COM	+	+		+		
8.	PROANALYTICA			+			
9.	SARA-KOM D.O.O		+				
11.	FRIGO ELEKTRO D.O.O. PODGORICA		+			+	
12.	FRIGO INTERNACIONAL PODGORICA		+				
13.	MONTRI D.O.O. IGALO		+				
14.	RADIO TELEVIZIJA CRNE GORE	+					
15.	ZELJEZARA NIKSIC		+				

Appendix 3

Import of CFCs in Serbia in 2006
with the licence of The Ministry for Environmental protection

Table 3.1. Import of refrigerant R-11 in Serbia in 2006

No	Company name	Realised import [kg]	Issued licence [kg]	Licence no.
2.	EKO ELEKTROFRIGO	0	2 000	532-02-01426/2006-02
		<u>1 500</u>	<u>2 000</u>	
		Σ 1 500	Σ 4 000	
6.	MASTER FRIGO	0	2 176	532-02-00903/2006-02
		<u>2 176</u>	<u>2 176</u>	532-02-01650/2006-02
		Σ 2 176	Σ 4 352	
7.	METALIA-COM	10 150	10 150	532-02-00347/2006-02
		18 560	18 560	532-02-01556/2006-02
		16 240	18 560	532-02-02790/2006-02
		29 870	29 870	532-02-04156/2006-02
		<u>16 240</u>	<u>16 240</u>	532-02-05451/2006-02
	Σ 91 060	Σ 93 380		
Σ 3		Σ 94 736	Σ 101 732	

Table 3.2. Import of refrigerant R-12 in Serbia in 2006

No	Company name	Realised import [kg]	Issued licence [kg]	Licence no.
1.	CHAMPION	5 440	5 440	532-02-00548/2006-02
2.	EKO ELEKTROFRIGO	8 640	18 000	532-02-01426/2006-02
		<u>9 333</u>	<u>9 360</u>	
		Σ 17 973	Σ 27 360	
3.	FORUM INŽENJERING	0	31 008	532-03-02237/2006-02
		0	46 512	532-02-02665/2006-02
		15 504	19 992	532-02-03006/2006-02
		<u>4 488</u>	<u>4 488</u>	532-02-04251/2006-02
		Σ 19 992	Σ 102 000	
4.	KM KOMMERCE	15 504	15 640	532-02-00757/2006-02
5.	LOREN	0	9 520	532-02-00866/2006-02
6.	MASTER FRIGO	14 960	14 960	532-02-0067/2006-02
		31 280	31 280	532-02-00903/2006-02
		<u>15 640</u>	<u>15 640</u>	532-02-01650/2006-02
		Σ 61 880	Σ 61 880	
7.	METALIA-COM	3 808	3 808	532-02-02790/2006-02
		10 336	10 336	532-02-04156/2006-02
		<u>3 808</u>	<u>3 808</u>	532-02-05451/2006-02
		Σ 17 952	Σ 17 952	
9.	SARA-KOM D.O.O.	3 808	3 808	532-02-01435/2006-02
		<u>0</u>	<u>5 440</u>	532-02-04208/2006-02
		Σ 3 808	Σ 9 248	
10.	WELDGAS	0	10 880	532-02-02747/2006-02
Σ 9		Σ 142 549	Σ 259 920	

Table 3.3. Import of refrigerant R-113 in Serbia in 2006

No	Company name	Realised import [kg]	Issued licence [kg]	Licence no.
8.	PROANALYTICA	12.5	60.0	532-02-0066/2006-02
		27.5	27.5	532-02-01150/2006-02
		20.0	20.0	532-02-4224/2006-02
		10.0	10.0	532-02-05162/2006-02
Σ 1		Σ 70.0	Σ 117.5	

Table 3.4. Import of refrigerant R-114 in Serbia in 2006

No	Company name	Realised import [kg]	Issued licence [kg]	Licence no.
7.	METALIA-COM	216	216	532-0204740/2005-02
		216	216	532-02-02140/2006-02
Σ 1		Σ 432	Σ 432	

Table 3.5. Import of refrigerant R-502 in Serbia in 2006 (mixture of refrigerants R-22 and R-115)

No	Company name	Realised import [kg]	Issued licence [kg]	Licence no.
2.	EKO ELEKTROFRIGO	0	1 700	532-02-01426/2006-02
		694	1 700	532-02-01426/2006-02
		Σ 694	Σ 3 400	
6.	MASTER FRIGO	0	2 176	532-02-00903/2006-02
		2 176	2 176	532-02-01650/2006-02
		1 088	1 088	532-02-03613/2006-02
		Σ 3 264	Σ 5 440	
Σ 2		Σ 3 958	Σ 8 840	

As the mixture is 48.8:51.2%, the share of refrigerant R-22 is 1 932 kg and the share of refrigerant R-115 is 2 026 kg

Table 3.6. Import of refrigerant R-500 in Serbia in 2006 (mixture of refrigerants R-12 and R-152a)

No	Company name	Realised import [kg]	Issued licence [kg]	Licence no.
6.	MASTER FRIGO	3	3	532-02-0067/2006-02
Σ 1		Σ 3	Σ 3	

As the mixture is 74:26%, the share of refrigerant R-12 is 2.22 kg and the share of refrigerant R-152a is 0.78 kg

Appendix 4

Foreign exporters of CFCs to Serbian importers in 2006
with the licence of The Ministry for Environmental protection

Table 4.1. Export of refrigerant R-11 to Serbia in 2006

No	Company name	Realised export [kg]
1.	ARKEMA EU, Spain	18 560
		16 240
		29 870
		<u>16 240</u>
		Σ 80 910
8.	GLOBAL REFRIGERANTS, England	0
		<u>2 176</u>
		Σ 2 176
15.	MINGOS TRADE, Cyprus	10 150
17.	SIMAT-PROM d.o.o. Zagreb, Croatia	0
		<u>1 500</u>
		Σ 1 500
Σ 4		Σ 94 736

Table 4.2. Export of refrigerant R-12 to Serbia in 2006

No	Company name	Realised export [kg]
1.	ARKEMA, France (Spain)	0
		10 336
		3 808
		3 808
		<u>3 808</u>
	Σ 21 760	
5.	ESTER GROUP LTD, London, Velika Britanija / TT INTERNATIONAL Co. LTD, Kina	0
		0
		15 504
		<u>4 488</u>
	Σ 19 992	
8.	GLOBAL REFRIGERANTS, England	14 960
		31 280
		<u>15 640</u>
		Σ 61 880
9.	GOLNA COORPORATION LIMITED, China	15 504
10.	HANZHOU SPORLAN REFRIGERATING&HEATING EQUIPMENT CO.LTD., China	0
11.	HIKING GROUP SHANDONG GAINTEX CO., LTD	0
15.	MINGORS TRADE, Cyprus	5 440
17.	SIMAT-PROM d.o.o. Zagreb, Croatia	8 640
		<u>9 333</u>
		Σ 17 973
Σ 8		Σ 142 549

Table 4.3. Export of refrigerant R-113 to Serbia in 2006

No	Company name	Realised export [kg]
13.	MALLICKRODT BAKER, The Netherlands.	12.5
		27.5
		20.0
		10.0
		Σ 70.0
Σ 1		Σ 70.0

Table 4.4. Export of refrigerant R-114 to Serbia in 2006

No	Company name	Realised export [kg]
3.	CREDICOM, Italia	216 <u>216</u>
Σ 1		Σ 432

**Table 4.5. Export of refrigerant R-502 to Serbia in 2006
(mixture of refrigerants R-22 and R-115)**

No	Company name	Realised export [kg]
8.	GLOBAL REFRIGERANTS, England	0 2 176 <u>1 088</u> Σ 3 264
17.	SIMAT-PROM d.o.o. Zagreb, Croatia	0 694 Σ 694
Σ 2		Σ 3 958

**Table 4.6. Export of refrigerant R-500 to Serbia in 2006
(mixture of refrigerants R-12 and R-152a)**

No	Company name	Realised export [kg]
8.	GLOBAL REFRIGERANTS, England	3
Σ 1		Σ 3

Appendix 5

Export of CFCs from Serbia in 2006 with the licence of The Ministry of Environmental protection

Table 5.1. Export of refrigerant R-12 from Serbia in 2006

No	Company name	Foreign partner	Realised export [kg]	Issued licence [kg]
2.	EKO ELEKTROFRIGO	Republika Srpska, BiH	680	680
7.	METALIA-COM	Republika Srpska, BiH	4 488	4 488
Σ 2			Σ 5 168	Σ 5 168

Appendix 6

Transit of CFCs through Serbia in 2006
with the licence of Ministry for Environmental protection

Table 6.1. Transit of refrigerant R-12 through Serbia in 2006

No	Company name	Realised transit [kg]	Issued licence [kg]
1.	From: SIMAT-PROM d.o.o. Zagreb, Croatia To: TEHNODOM d.o.o. Skopje, Macedonia Through: TRANSPED, Novi Sad, Serbia	15 000	15 000
2.	Republika Srpska	3 240	3 240
Σ 2		Σ 18 240	Σ 18 240

Appendix 7

Republic of Serbia

Republic Office of Statistics

Belgrade, Milana Rakića 5

Foreign Trade Statistics

Republic of Serbia

January - December 2006

Tarrif codes, Country		Quantity in kg	
		Export	Import
2903410000	Trichlorofluoromethane	-	93236
	CN China	-	2176
	EU European Community	-	91060
2903420000	Dichlorodifluoromethane	4538	139712
	BA Bosnia and Hercegovina	4538	-
	CN China	-	81081
	ES Spain	-	4896
	EU European Community	-	17967
	GB Great Britain	-	4488
	IN India	-	31280
2903430000	Trichlorotrifluoroethane	-	68
	EU European Community	-	10
	NL The Netherlands	-	58
2903441000	Dichlorotetrafluoroethane	-	432
	FR France	-	432
2903450000	Hydrocarbons perhalogenated with F and Cl	640	-
	ME Montenegro	640	-
3824710000	Mixtures of hydrocarbons perhalogenated with F and Cl	240	1088
	CN China	-	1088
	ME Montenegro	240	-
3824909900	Products belong to tarr. No. 38.24, other	105418	8769083
	AT Austria	-	1447260
	BA Bosnia and Hercegovina	50659	167
	BE Belgium	-	321509
	DE Germany	540	1798515
	ES Spain	-	230647
	EU European Community	76	920110
	GB Great Britain	-	903507
	GR Greece	474	958608
	HR Croatia	1670	188727

Appendix 8

Customs review of CFCs IMPORT in Serbia in 2006

TARIFNA	PIB	DATUM	ZEM	SIFU						
OZNAKA	NAZIV ROBE	UVOZNIKA	IME UVOZNIKA	PRIJEMA	OTPR	JM	KOLICINA	NETO MASA	SOD	DODATO
						U JM	U KG			
2903308000	HALOGENI DERIVATI UGLJOVODONIKA	100119972	"FORUM-INŽENJERING" A.D. BEOGR	20060928	SI	KG	680	680	U34	532-02-02560/2006-02/2006
2903308000	HALOGENI DERIVATI UGLJOVODONIK	101165354	K.M. COMMERCE, ZRENJANIN, CARA	20060818	CN	KG	10,064.00	10,064.00	F01	ZD2006/07/01
									O06	1234288/2006
									U34	532-02-02996/2006-02/2006
									U76	2/06/1/2006
									V31	
									V81	

2903410000	FREON R-11	101511332	METALIA COM KARLOVAČKA 35.ZEMU	20060302	EU	KG	10,150.00	10,150.00	F01	01/06MI/CY/06
									U34	532-02-00347/2006-02/06
									U38	353-03-42-03/06-04/06
									U76	67/06
									*	
2903410000	FREON R-11	101511332	METALIA COM ZEMUN, KARLOVAČKA	20060525	EU	KG	18,560.00	18,560.00	F01	0110S2064147/06
									U34	532-02-01556/2006-02/2006
									U67	353-03-42-17/06-04/2006
									U76	78/06/2006
									V31	
									V81	

2903410000	FREON R-11	101511332	METALIA COM ZEMUN, KARLOVAČKA	20060802	EU	KG	16,240.00	16,240.00	F01	0110S2064839/06	*
									U34	532-02-02790/2006-02/2006	
									U67	353-03-42-22/06-04/06	
									U76	78/06/2006	
									V31		
									V62		
									V81		
											*
2903410000	FREON R-11	101511332	METALIA COM ZEMUN, KARLOVAČKA	20061010	EU	KG	2,320.00	2,320.00	F01	0110S2065449/06	
									U34	532-03-04156/2006-02/06	
									U67	353-03-42-30/06-04	
									U76	86/06	
									V31		
									V62		
									V81		
											*
2903410000	FREON R-11	101511332	METALIA COM ZEMUN, KARLOVAČKA	20061010	EU	KG	13,920.00	13,920.00	F01	0110S2065449/06	
									U34	532-0304156/2006-02/06	
									U67	353-03-42-30/06-04/06	
									U76	86/06	
									V31		
									V62		
									V81		
											*
2903410000	FREON R-11	101511332	METALIA COM ZEMUN, KARLOVAČKA	20061121	EU	KG	13,630.00	13,630.00	F01	0110S2065874,0110S2065872/06	
									U34	532-03-04156/2006-02/06	
									U67	353-03-42-32/06-04/06	
									U76	40/06	
									V31		
									V62		

2903420000	EKOLOSKI FREON	102056587	SARA KOM DOO VISOKOG STEVANA 2	20060801	IT	KD	17	15.3	U34	532-02-01435/2006-02	*
2903420000	FREON GAS-R12	100119972	FORUM INZENJERING AD,BEOGRAD,	20061117	ME	KG	4,488.00	4,488.00	F01	00440329/2006	
									I63	001/06	
									O06	732913/2006	
									U34	532-02-4251/2006-02/2006	
											*
2903420000	FREON R 12-KOMADA 1150,00 BOCA	100247523	MASTER FRIGO DOO VOJISLAVA IVE	20060511	HR	KG	15,640.00	15,640.00	F01	IRA 06-0143/2006	
									U34	532-02-01650/2005-02	
									U67	393-03-42-13/06-04	
									U76	18/06	
											*
2903420000	FREON R-12	100315644	SAMPION, KRUSEVAC, ZELEZNIČKA	20060529	ES	KG	1,088.00	1,088.00	F01	02/06MI/CY/2006	
									U34	532-02-00548/2006-02	
									U76	BB/2006	
											*
2903420000	FREON R-12	100833888	EKO ELEKTROFRIGO D.O.O. BEOGRA	20060811	HR	KG	2,700.00	2,700.00	F01	06-353/2006	
									U34	532-02-3011/2006	
									U76	5394/2006	
											*
2903420000	FREON R-12	101165354	KM KOMERC DOO/ZRENJANIN, CARA	20060605	CN	KG	15,504.00	15,504.00	F01	GOL.2006-04-26/2006	
									O06	1223902/2006	
									U34	532-02-00757/2006	
									U67	353-03-42-18-06-04/2006	
									U76	1/2006	
											*
2903420000	FREON R-12	101511332	METALIA COM ZEMUN, KARLOVAČKA	20060802	EU	KG	3,808.00	3,808.00	F01	0110S2064842/06	

2903420000	FREON R-12	101511332	METALIA COM ZEMUN, KARLOVAČKA	20061010	EU	KG	3,808.00	3,808.00	F01	0110S2065448/06	*
2903420000	FREON R-12	101511332	METALIA COM ZEMUN, KARLOVAČKA	20061121	EU	KG	6,528.00	6,528.00	F01	0110S2065875/06	
									U34	532-03-04156/2006-02/06	
									U67	353-03-42-32/06-04/06	*
2903420000	FREON R-12	101511332	METALIA-COM, BEOGRAD, KARLOVAC	20061227	EU	KG	3,808.00	3,808.00	F01	0110S2066251/06	
									I63	103/06	
									I65	104/06	
									U34	532-03-05451/2006-02/06	
									U67	353-03-42-36/06-04/2006	*
2903420000	FREON R-12.R-11	100833888	EKO ELEKTROFRIGO D.O.O. BEOGRA	20060705	HR	KG	5,028.00	5,028.00	F01	06-0279/2006	
									U34	353-03-42-20/06-04/2006	
									U76	3629/2006	*
2903420000	FREON R12 U PAKOVANJU 13,5KG	100833888	EKO ELEKTROFRIGO NOVI BEOGRAD	20060419	HR	KG	8,640.00	8,640.00	F01	IRA 06-0106/06	
									U34	532-02-01426/2006-02/06	
									U67	353-03-42-08/06-04/06	*
2903420000	FREON R12 U PAKOVANJU 13,50 KG	100833888	EKO ELEKTROFRIGO NOVI BEOGRAD	20060915	HR	KG	3,105.00	3,105.00	U34	532-02-3011/06	
									U67	353-03-42-27/06-04/06	*
2903420000	FREON ZA RASHLADNE URE?AJE R12	102056587	SARA KOM DOO VISOKOG STEVANA 2	20060503	ES	KG	3,808.00	3,808.00	F01	0110S2063850	
									O06	064558	
									U34	532-02-01435/2006-02	*

2903420000	FREON-GAS R12	100119972	FORUM INZENJERING AD,BEOGRAD,	20060807	GB	KD	15,504.00	15,504.00	F01	00440252/2006
									U34	532-02-03006/2006
										*
2903420000	GAS FREON ZA RASHLADNE UREĐAJE	100247523	MASTER FRIGO, BEOGRAD-BORČA, V	20060208	GB	KD	1,100.00	14,960.00	F01	1404/2006
									O06	BB/06
									O99	
									U34	532-02-00067/2005-02
									U38	353-03-42-01/06-04
								139,712.30		*

2903430000	FREON R 113 (PAKOVANJE 2,5 LIT	100164032	PROANALYTICA DOO, BEOGRAD,VIDS	20060131	NL	KD	5	10	F01	279754
									U34	532-02-00067/2005-02
									U67	353-03-47-01/06-04
										*
2903430000	TRIFLUORO FREON PAK 2.5 LIT	100164032	PROANALYTICA DOO, BEOGRAD,VIDS	20061117	NL	KD	8	20	F01	291789
									U34	532-02-04224/2006-02
									U67	353-03-47-04/06-04
										*
2903430000	TRIFLUORO FREON PAK 2.5 LIT	100164032	PROANALYTICA DOO, BEOGRAD,VIDS	20061130	NL	KD	4	10	F01	294156
									U34	532-02-05162/2006-02
									U67	353-03-47-05/06-04
										*
2903430000	TRIFLUORO FREPN PAK 2.5 LIT	100164032	PROANALYTICA DOO, BEOGRAD,VIDS	20060615	NL	KD	11	27.5	F01	285500
									U34	532-02-01150/2006-02
									U67	353-03-47-02/06-04

2903441000	FREON R 114	101511332	METALIA-COM, BEOGRAD, KARLOVAC	20060118 IT	KG	216	216	F01	2/06
								U34	532024740 2005 02
								U76	33/05
									*
2903441000	HALOGENI DERIVATI ACIKLIČNIH U	101511332	"METALIA-COM" BEOGRAD, KARLOVA	20060621 FR	KG	216	216	F01	46/2006
								U34	353-03-4/2006
								U34	532-02-02140/2006
								V31	
								V81	
							432		*

Appendix 9

Customs review of CFCs EXPORT in Serbia in 2006

TARIFNA	NAZIV ROBE	IZVOZNIKA	IME IZVOZNIKA	DATUM	ZEM	PRIJEMA	ODR	JM	KOLICINA	NETO MASA SOD	DODATO	SIFU
		PIB						U JM	U KG	U KG		
2903420000	ALGOFRENE R 12/13.6	101511332	METALIA COM ZEMUN, KARLOVAČKA	20060404	BA			KG	4,488.00	4,488.00		F01 131/2006
												O06 244965
												U34 532-02-01216/2006-02/06
												V31
2903420000	FREON R 12	100833888	EKO ELEKTROFRIGO D.O.O. BEOGRA	20060926	BA			KD	50	50		U34 532-02-04238/2006-02/2006

Appendix 10

Import of CFCs in Montenegro in 2006
with the licence of The Ministry for Environmental protection and urban planning,
later The Ministry of Tourism and Environmental protection

Table 10.1. Import of refrigerant R-11 in Montenegro in 2006

No	Company name	Realised import [kg]	Issued licence [kg]	Licence number
14	RADIO TELEVIZIJA CRNE GORE	280	280	04-1685/06-2
Σ 1		Σ 280	Σ 280	

Table 10.2. Import of refrigerant R-12 in Montenegro in 2006

No	Company name	Realised import [kg]	Issued licence [kg]	Licence number
11	FRIGO ELEKTRO, PODGORICA	3 400	6 800	04-121/06-2
		3 264		04-121/06-2
		<u>5 984</u>	<u>5 984</u>	01-291/06-2
		Σ 12 648	Σ 12 784	
12	FRIGO INTERNACIONAL, PODGORICA	136	1 360	04-2404/06-2
13	MONTRI D.O.O. IGALO	680	675	04-2880/06-2
15	ZELJEZARA NIKSIC	41	41	04-906/06-2
Σ 4		Σ 13 505	Σ 14 824	

**Table 10.3. Import of refrigerant R-502 in Montenegro in 2006
(mixture of refrigerants R-22 and R-115)**

No	Company name	Realised import [kg]	Issued licence [kg]	Licence number
11	FRIGO ELEKTRO, PODGORICA	408	1 360	04-121/06-2 04-121/06-2
		<u>272</u>		
		Σ 680		
Σ 1		Σ 680	Σ 1 360	

As the mixture is 48.8:51.2%, the share of refrigerant R-22 is 332 kg and the share of refrigerant R-115 is 348 kg

Appendix 11

Correction factors for recalculation CFCs consumption from metric tons to ODP tons

No	Code	Formula	Name	Correction factor
1.	CFC-11	CFCl_3	Trichlorofluoromethane	1
2.	CFC-12	CF_2Cl_2	Dichlorodifluoromethane	1
3.	CFC-113	$\text{C}_2\text{F}_3\text{Cl}_3$	Trichlorotrifluoroethane	0.8
4.	CFC-114	$\text{C}_2\text{F}_4\text{Cl}_2$	Dichlorotetrafluoroethane	1
5.	CFC-115	$\text{C}_2\text{F}_5\text{Cl}$	Chloropentafluoroethane	0.6

Appendix 12

Sources of information used for the purpose of elaborating the project:

- Republic of Serbia, The Ministry of Environmental Protection (Republika Srbija, Ministarstvo zaštite životne sredine)
- The Republic of Montenegro, The Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Protection (Republika Crna Gora, Ministarstvo turizma i zaštite životne sredine)
- Republic of Serbia, Statistical office (Republika Srbija, Republički zavod za statistiku)
- Republic of Montenegro, Statistical office (Republika Crna Gora, Republički zavod za statistiku)
- Customs Administration
- CFCs Importers / Exporters
- End users of CFCs
- Laws of Serbia and Montenegro
- Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia
- Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro
- Official enactments
- Web sites
- Companies' records

Appendix 13

List of visits relating CFCs data collection

No	Date	Institution / company name and name of responsible person	PURPOSE OF VISIT
1.	21.6.2007	Republic of Serbia, Ministry of Environmental Protection, Mr. Miroslav Spasojevic, Ozone Officer	Information that Mechanical Faculty got a job of verification CFCs consumption
2.	26.6.2007	Republic of Montenegro, Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Protection Mrs. Tatjana Djurcevic, expert	Information that Mechanical Faculty got a job of verification CFCs consumption
3.	27.6.2007	Republic of Montenegro, Ministry of Finance, Customs Administration, Mrs Dzenana Tuzovic and Mrs Milena Radonjic, Customs officers	Procedures at border crossing on CFCs transport arrival; cooperation between a customs officer and an ecological inspector
4	27.6.2007	Republic of Montenegro, Statistical Office, Mrs Natasa Vuckovic, expert	Methodology of collecting data of CFCs trade
5.	28.6.2007	Frigo elektro, Podgorica Mr Ljubo Vujovic, owner and director	Experience in CFCs import and export; consumption of CFCs in Montenegro
6.	29.6.2007	Republic of Montenegro, Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Protection Mrs. Tatjana Djurcevic, expert	Data about issued licences, and realized CFCs import and export in Montenegro in 2006
7.	2.7.2007	Republic of Serbia, Ministry of Environmental Protection, Mr. Miroslav Spasojevic, Ozone Officer	Asking for contact with responsible person in Ministry for data of CFCs import and export
8.	4.7.2007	Republic of Serbia, Ministry of Environmental Protection, Department for Pollutants Management, Miss Dunja Dobric, expert-associate	Asking for data about issued licences and realized CFCs import, export and transit in Serbia in 2006
9	5.7.2007	Republic of Serbia, Ministry of Environmental Protection, Department for Pollutants Management, Mr Gvozdenovic, chief of Dept.	Asking for data about issued licences and realized CFCs import, export and transit in Serbia in 2006
10.	11.7.2007	Republic of Serbia, Ministry of Environmental Protection, Mr Sasa Dragin, Minister	Written a letter to Minister asking for contact with responsible person in Ministry for data of CFCs trade
11.	12.7.2007	Republic of Serbia, Ministry of Environmental Protection, Department for Pollutants Management, Miss Dunja Dobric, expert-associate	Got a promise that CFC data will be prepared for me
12.	13.7.2007	Republic of Montenegro, Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Protection Mrs. Tatjana Djurcevic, expert	Cross-checking data of realized CFCs import in Montenegro in 2006

13.	14.7.2007	Republic of Montenegro, Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Protection Mrs. Tatjana Djurcevic, expert	National legislation and policies concerning ODS in Montenegro
14.	15.7.2007	Republic of Serbia, Statistical Office, Department for Foreign Trade, Mrs Natasa Trajkovic,, expert	Data about realized CFCs import and export in Serbia in 2006
15.	20.7.2007	Republic of Serbia, Ministry of Environmental Protection, Department for Pollutants Management, Mr Gvozdenovic, chief of Dept.	Invited to Ministry to get CFCs data, but as the letter was not signed by Minister, the data was not given to me
16.	20.7.2007	Republic of Serbia, Statistical Office, Department for Foreign Trade, Slobodan Vuckovic, chief of the Dept.	Data clarification about realized CFCs import and export in Serbia in 2006
17.	24.7.2007	Republic of Serbia, Ministry of Environmental Protection, Department for Pollutants Management, Miss Dunja Dobric, expert-associate	Got data about realized CFCs import, export and transit in Serbia in 2006
18	30.7.2007	Republic of Serbia, Ministry of Environmental Protection, Department for Pollutants Management, Miss Dunja Dobric, expert-associate	Cross-checking data about realized CFCs import and export in Serbia in 2006

Appendix 14

List of Team members involved in Project MP/YUG/06/-005

1. Prof Branislav Zivkovic, Ph.D., Team leader – coordinating the project, reviewing national legislation, policies and documentation, collecting and analyzing data, making interviews, making conclusions and recommendations, writing the report.
2. Branislav Dzinic, dipl.ing. – Collecting and analyzing data on CFCs trade in Serbia and Montenegro, making interviews, consultant for conclusions and recommendations.
3. Nikola Ilic, M.Sc. – Reviewing documentation, analyzing the collected data, consultant for conclusions and recommendations.
4. Maja Todorovic, Ph.D. - Reviewing national legislation, collecting and analyzing data on CFCs import and export.
5. Jelena Lazarevic, B.A. - translating, typing and correcting the report.

Appendix 15

List of main laws, bye-laws and regulations concerning Environmental Protection in Serbia and Montenegro

1. Law on ratification of The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer with Annexes I and II (Official Gazette of SFRJ – International agreements No. 1/90)
Date of ratification: Serbia - 12. March 2001, Montenegro - 23. October 2006.

2. Law on ratification of The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Official Gazette of SFRJ – International agreements No. 16/90)
Date of ratification: Serbia - 12. March 2001, Montenegro - 23. October 2006.

3. Law on ratification of the Amendments to The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Official Gazette of Serbia and Montenegro – International agreements No. 24/04).
Date of ratification: Serbia - 22. March 2005, Montenegro - 23. October 2006.

The Republic of Serbia:

4. Law on Environmental Protection (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia No. 135/04)

5. Law on Environmental Impact Assessment (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 135/04)

6. Law on Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 135/04)

7. Law on Integrated Environmental Pollution Prevention and Control (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia No. 135/04)

8. Customs Tariff Law (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 62/05)

9. Law on Amendments of the Law on Customs Tariff (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 61/07)

10. Decision on the Classification of Goods According to Import and Export Forms (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 73/05)

11. Decision on Specifying of Goods for Which Specific Conditions for Export, Import and Trade are Proscribed (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 114/05)

12. Draft of the Law on Air pollution Prevention

The Republic of Montenegro:

13. Environment Law (Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro No. 12/96, 55/2000 and 80/2005)
14. Draft of the Law on Amendments of the Environment Law
15. Law on Environmental Impact Assessment (Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro No. 80/2005)
16. Law on Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment (Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro No. 80/2005)
17. Law on Integrated Environmental Pollution Prevention and Control (Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro No. 80/2005)
18. Law on Customs Tariff (Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro No. 75/2005)
19. Law on Amendments of the Law on Customs Tariff (Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro No. 17/2007)
20. Decision on the Control List for Export and Import of Goods (Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro, No. 44/2004)
21. Decision on the Control List for Export, Import and Transit of Goods (Official Gazette of the Republic of Montenegro, No. 19/2006).
22. Draft of the Law on Air Quality (The Government of Montenegro adopted the Bill on the Session on June, 11 2006 and referred it to the Parliament for passing.