



Republic of Serbia  
GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA  
ANTI-CORRUPTION COUNCIL  
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23 January 2013  
Belgrade

# **WORK REPORT**

## **FOR 2012**

## **Anti-Corruption Council of the Government of the Republic of Serbia WORK REPORT FOR 2012**

During 2012 the Anti-Corruption Council held 14 sessions in which it considered and adopted reports on the phenomena of systemic corruption and proposals for improving the fight against corruption, which it submitted to the Government.

The composition of the Council changed in 2012.

The Council president Verica Barać died on 19 March 2012, and on 6 June 2012 Council member Stjepan Gredelj also died.

The Anti-Corruption Council submitted a proposal to the Government of the Republic of Serbia to dismiss the Council member Danilo Šuković, finding that his position on the Council was incompatible with his membership in the Management Board of *Agrobanka*. The Government of the Republic of Serbia released Danilo Šuković from the office of Council member on 23 August 2012. Professor Milić Milovanović was released as a member of the Council at his own request on 13 December 2012.

The Council submitted a proposal to the Government for the appointment of new members in accordance with the Decision on the Establishment of the Anti-Corruption Council (Official Gazette of RS No. 59/01, 42/03, 64/03, 14/06).

Following the proposal of the Council, on 13 December 2012 the Government of the Republic of Serbia appointed:

Miroslava Milenović, a specialist in fighting terrorism and organized crime, and Mioljub Vitorović, deputy prosecutor for war crimes.

The following is the present composition of the Anti-Corruption Council:

- Miroslav Miličević, vice president,
- Jelisaveta Vasilić, member,
- Miroslava Milenović, member,
- Dušan Slijepčević, member,
- Aleksandar Ćurčić, member,
- Mioljub Vitorović, member.

### **ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCIL**

#### **Reports on the Phenomena of Systemic Corruption**

##### **1.1 Report on Judicial Reform**

On 25 April 2012 the Anti-Corruption Council submitted the Report on Judicial Reform to the Government of the Republic of Serbia. In this Report the Council presented an analysis of the judicial reform process, with particular emphasis on the last two years. The Council's analysis considered the set objectives of the reform: judicial independence, a new network of courts, cutting of judiciary and citizens' costs, amendment to the procedural regulations in terms of efficiency and change in the perception of judicial independence and corruption.

The Council believes that the decision on the general election and re-election of judges threatens the independence of the judiciary and the Judicial Tenure. Based

on the collected data, it has been concluded that the perception of corruption in the judiciary and the perception of independence of the judiciary has deteriorated. As to the new network of courts, the Council has concluded that justice has become inaccessible not only in the physical sense, but also because of increasing costs, and because of different overloading of judges by the new network. The Council has devoted a separate chapter to the costs of the judicial reform, pointing out that complete and usable data on the costs of the reform do not exist.

The Council has concluded in the Report that the work of the Minister of Justice, the President and the judges of the Supreme Court of Cassation, members of the first session of the High Judicial Council, should be examined because of numerous flaws in the reform process. The Council believes that the work of the Constitutional Court of Serbia should be examined because it accepted that the High Judicial Council decide on the appeals filed by judges as a regular legal remedy as well as on the complaints. The Council also believes that the applicability of the procedural laws in all areas of law should be examined because their application should lead to faster completion of the procedure and the trial within a reasonable period of time.

## **1.2 Report on International Arbitration Disputes in the Privatization Process and Harmful Actions of the Privatization Agency**

On 6 September 2012 the Anti-Corruption submitted to the Government of the Republic of Serbia the Report on International Arbitration Disputes in the Privatization Process and Harmful Actions of the Privatization Agency.

By this Report the Council was trying to highlight the fact that the privatization process in Serbia is one of the largest generators of systemic corruption. The actions of the Privatization Agency have proved to be harmful in many privatizations, as it not only failed to do its basic task, but also acted contrary to the fundamental principles of the law.

Despite the fact that the Council and the professional community pointed out the failures and damage caused, the Government, the Ministry and the Privatization Agency did not respond and, therefore, no proceedings have been initiated for the purpose of the establishment of the responsibility for the conclusion of bad contracts, contract defaults or late termination of contracts.

Numerous criminal charges and lawsuits have been filed by former employees and small shareholders, and by the defrauded buyers and investors, because of the failures of the Agency. At the same time, the Agency additionally complicated such proceedings by sometimes negotiating the jurisdiction of the international arbitration, and sometimes the jurisdiction of the arbitration in Belgrade, without clear criteria.

In the Report the Council presented the privatization of *ATD Putnik* and *ATP Vojvodina* as examples of harmful actions of the Privatization Agency.

The Council also pointed out the failures of the Agency in disputes before the International Court of Arbitration in the proceeding of *UHL* against the Privatization Agency and *ATD Putnik*, *UHL* in a dispute against the Privatization Agency and *Srbija-Tourist*, as well as the case of *Galenika*.

The Council devoted a separate chapter to lawyers' fees for representing the Agency before the International Court of Arbitration, pointing out the lack of criteria according to which the Agency hired lawyers to represent it, the failure of the Agency to conduct public procurement procedures when hiring lawyers, and the absence of information on how funds were disbursed on behalf of their fees.

The damage due to the lost arbitration disputes, in addition to huge amounts of money that our state has to pay, is also reflected in lost potential foreign investments due to the fact that, because of the *Putnik* case, Serbia was marked as an unsafe country for investments.

The Council has concluded that appropriate actions should be taken to amend the regulations so as to reduce the discretionary powers of the Privatization Agency, and to create clear rules and procedures and greater transparency in decision-making, in order to prevent the Agency's future decisions from causing damages like the ones caused to the country in the privatization of *ATD Putnik*, *Srbija-Turist*, *Galenika* and *ATP Vojvodina*.

The Council finds that it is necessary to determine the total damage suffered by the Republic of Serbia, including the obligations and expenses due to the unfavourable arbitration awards and how many arbitration disputes in privatization have been lost. The Council's recommendation is that a proceeding be initiated in order to determine the liability for the damages suffered by Serbia for not honouring the decisions of the International Court of Arbitration, that a recourse claim be initiated against the responsible parties in these cases, as well as in other disputes that have been lost due to the unlawful and incompetent work of the Agency.

### **1.3 Report on State-Owned and Cooperative Land in the Privatization Process**

On 6 November 2012 the Anti-Corruption Council submitted to the Government of Serbia the Report on State-Owned and Cooperative Land in the Privatization Process. The Council's Report concluded that the status of agricultural land was not legally resolved by the privatization of agricultural enterprises and combines. Many enterprises have been privatized without having previously resolved the issue of the ownership of the land.

The Council's Report pointed out that there were deficiencies in the privatization process because the Privatization Agency was selling the land although it was not authorized to do so, as, according to the laws, agricultural land in public ownership cannot be sold.

In this regard, the Agricultural Land Office of the Ministry of Agriculture was obliged to obtain information on changes in the cadastral status of the land after privatization, on changes of the owner of state-owned and cooperative property, as well as to check if the property ownership title has been registered in the name of the buyers of the socially-owned capital on the basis of the privatization contract.

The Council believes that the Privatization Agency is obliged to provide evidence about what authorizations it based its disposal of the state-owned and cooperative land on.

It is also necessary to rectify the errors that had been made on the basis of the contract of sale of social capital by the change of the ownership of state-owned and cooperative property, and that this real-estate property is returned to the title-holders of the public and cooperative property.

### **1.4 Supplement to the Report on Transactions Harmful to *Azotara Pančevo* Owing to the Mineral Fertilizer Subsidizing Procedure**

In an overview of the chronology of the mineral fertilizer subsidizing procedure the Council has pointed out many failures that have resulted from the introduction of these measures. The Council believes that the introduction of restrictive conditions to the public tender of the Ministry of Agriculture for subsidizing

mineral fertilizers caused damage to farmers because they were buying more expensive fertilizers. Instead of directing the subsidy money to farmers, it was directed to fertilizer manufacturers and retailers who made high profits. In addition, by preconditioning that all distribution of fertilizers go through the Commodity Exchange in Novi Sad, many manufacturers and retailers were put in an inequitable position. The Ministry of Agriculture did not fully explain why this measure was introduced in 2008 when the mineral fertilizer market functioned excellently, when there was no supply disruption, and the competition was strong with a wide range of domestic and international fertilizers. If the intention of the Ministry was to help farmers, why was the reimbursement money not paid directly to them? With this measure farmers did not get reimbursement from the government, and the mineral fertilizer market was distorted because free competition of fertilizer producers and traders was prevented, as was the freedom of registered farms to choose their supplier, buyer, quantity and time of buying fertilizers.

The Council believes that one group of producers and traders of mineral fertilizers was favoured because, in each of the four tenders for fertilizer subsidies, a member of the *Victoria Group* was awarded the right to use the reimbursement funds.

On the basis of the provided information the Council has found out that, since September 2008, a reimbursement amount of about 6 billion dinars was paid from the budget through four tenders and that the subsidized price was the same or even higher than the market price and that farmers could buy fertilizers on the free market at a cheaper price than the price of subsidized fertilizers.

### **Activities of the Council**

During 2012 the Council had many meetings with representatives of domestic and international institutions.

- On 9 April 2012 vice president of the Anti-Corruption Council Prof. Miroslav Miličević and Council member Jelisaveta Vasilić met with representatives of MEDEL (European Association of Judges and Prosecutors), judges Simone Gaboriau from France and Hans-Ernst Bottcher from Germany. At the meeting they discussed the problems of corruption in Serbia and the conditions in which the Council operated. The MEDEL representatives were particularly interested in the position of the Council regarding judicial reform, the relationship between the Council and the Prosecution, corruption in the judiciary and the effect of reform on corruption.

- On 25 April 2012 the vice president of the Anti-Corruption Council, Prof. Miroslav Miličević, and the Council expert consultant for media problems, Prof. Dr. Snježana Milivojević, met with representatives of the OSCE / ODIHR Monitoring Mission for the parliamentary and the early elections in Serbia. The topic of the meeting was the media coverage of the elections in Serbia from the point of view of the fight against corruption and the problems identified in the Council's Report on Pressures and Control Over the Media in Serbia. Rastko Kuzel, deputy head of the Mission, Tigran Karapetyan, legal affairs analyst, and Andrea Mainari, a media analyst, who attended the meeting on behalf of the OSCE / ODIHR, emphasized the importance of the high quality of the Council's Report on Pressures and Control Over Media.

- On 27 May 2012 members of the Anti-Corruption Council held a meeting with Mr. Jelko Kacin, Special Rapporteur of the European Parliament for Serbia, at which an agreement was made on further cooperation between the Council and the European Parliament.

- On 5th June 2012 vice president of the Anti-Corruption Council Prof. dr Miroslav Miličević and Council member Jelisaveta Vasilić met with Mr. Paul Steffenson, an expert on the protection of whistleblowers. The findings of the Council on how to protect whistleblowers and on the adoption of new legislation on the protection of whistleblowers in Serbia were also discussed at the meeting.

- On 5 June 2012 Prof. Dr. Miroslav Miličević, vice president of the Anti-Corruption Council, and Elizabeth Vasilić, Council member, met with the expert team, including Slagjana Taseva, David Wolstenholme, Fred Schenkelaars and Marina Matić. The current knowledge of the expert team about the institutional framework for fighting against corruption in Serbia, as well as the possibilities of cooperation between the institutions involved in the prevention of and fight against corruption were discussed at the meeting.

- On 8th June 2012 vice President of the Anti-Corruption Council Prof. dr Miroslav Miličević and Council members Elizabeth Vasilić and Dušan Slijepčević met with the Ambassador of Finland, Mr. Pekka Orpana. At the meeting they discussed the problems of corruption in Serbia, the conditions under which the Council operates, and the necessary steps in the fight against corruption. The level of corruption in the judiciary was specially discussed, as was the Anti-Corruption Council's Report on Judicial Reform.

- On 25 June 2012 the vice president of the Anti-Corruption Council, Prof. dr Miroslav Miličević, had a meeting with a NATO delegation. Besides the NATO ambassador for integrity-building projects, Mr. Jan Lucas Van Horn, the meeting was also attended by Dr. Olivier Desarden, Mr. Bruce Bah and Mr. Svein Erickson. The main topics of the meeting were the fight against corruption in Serbia, the preparation of a building-integrity questionnaire, and reducing the risk of corruption.

- Jelisaveta Vasilić, a member of the Anti-Corruption Council, took part in the International Conference entitled: *System Prerequisites for Curbing Corruption*, organized by the Association of Judges of Serbia and the Association of Public Prosecutors and Deputy Public Prosecutors. At a conference, which was held on 29 June 2012, experts from Germany and France submitted a report on their visit to the Serbian judiciary, with their proposals on how the problems should be solved.

- Council member Elizabeth Vasilić took part in the Reform Conference "Reforms", organized by the Association of Judges of Serbia, the Association of Public Prosecutors and Deputy Public Prosecutors of Serbia and the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, held on 10 July 2012 in Belgrade. The final report by European experts, entitled "Audit of the Situation in the Serbian Judiciary", and the Declaration of the Consultative Council of European Judges of the Council of Europe were presented at the Conference.

- On 17 July 2012 the vice president of the Anti-Corruption Council, Prof. Dr. Miroslav Miličević, met with representatives of the Special Sub-Committee of the European Parliament for Organized Crime, Corruption and Money Laundering. The fight against corruption in Serbia and actions and measures taken so far in the fight against systemic corruption were also discussed at the meeting.
- On 28 August 2012 members of the Anti-Corruption Council held a meeting with Mr. Jelko Kacin, European Parliament Rapporteur for Serbia, where they discussed the rule of law, judiciary reform and controversial privatizations denoted by the Council in its reports over the recent years.
- Jelisaveta Vasilić, a member of the Anti-Corruption Council, met with journalists of the Network for Reporting on Eastern Europe (n-ost). The establishment and functioning of the Council, its results so far, and the relation of the Council and the Government of the Republic of Serbia were discussed at the meeting, which was held on 28 September 2012, and special attention was paid to the Council's Report on the Pressure and Control Over the Media in Serbia and Report on Judicial Reform.
- On 23 October 2012 members of the Anti-Corruption Council held a meeting with Mr. Ivica Dačić, the prime minister of the Republic of Serbia, during which they discussed the cooperation of the Anti-Corruption and the Government of the Republic of Serbia.
- On 26 October 2012 the vice president of the Anti-Corruption Council, Prof. Miroslav Miličević, and the Head of the EU Delegation to Serbia, Vincent Degert, held a meeting, in which they discussed the topical issues the Council is currently engaged in and the promotion of their cooperation.

## **Other Activities**

### **1. 5 Cooperation with the Criminal Police Department**

The Anti-Corruption Council has submitted to the Criminal Police Department documentation and reports on the following cases: Report on the Bankruptcy of *Sartid* (September 6), Report on Laying Fiber-Optic Cables Throughout Serbia, Entrusted to the Company *Nuba Invest* (September 6), Report on the Privatization of *ATP Vojvodina* (September 7), Report on *Jugoremedija* (September 10), Report on *Srbolek* (September 10), Report on **Mobtel** (September 13), Report on the Privatization of *Novosti* (September 13), Report on *Veterinarski Zavod* (September 13), Report on the Company *Del Real* (September 19), Report on Transactions Harmful for *Azotara Pančevo* (September 19), Report on the Privatization of *Tehnohemija* (September 20), Report on *C-Market* (September 28), Report on the Privatization of *Zastava Elektro* (October 1), Report on the *National Savings Bank* (October 15), Report on the Privatization of *Prosveta* (October 15), *Luka Beograd* Criminal Complaint (October 15), Report on *Šinvoz* (October 18), Report on *Nibens Group* (October 24), Report on the Privatization of *Trudbenik Gradnja* (October 24), Report on *Telekom* (October 24), Report on *Keramika Kanjiža* (October 24), and Report on Pressures and Control over the Media in Serbia (November 1).

## **1.6 Award for Personal Contribution to the Fight Against Corruption**

In cooperation with the European Union Delegation to the Republic of Serbia, the Anti-Corruption Council presented, for the second time, awards for contribution to the fight against corruption.

The Jury, composed of Dr. Alexander Smiljanić, associate professor of the Faculty of Electrical Engineering in Belgrade, Laposava Karamarković, former president of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Serbia, Ljiljana Smajlović, president of the Association of Journalists of Serbia, Dr. Ratko Bozović, a university professor, Dejan Mijać, film director, Dragan SV Babić, a documentarian, and Prof. Miroslav Milicević, vice president of the Anti-Corruption Council, has changed the name of the award by a unanimous decision and as of 2012 it will be awarded as *Verica Barać Award* for Contribution to the Fight Against Corruption. The Anti-Corruption Council and the members of the Jury felt that an award named after Verica Barać would further promote the moral and professional values of individuals who become award winners.

Zagorka Golubović, an anthropologist, and Vladimir Radomirović, the editor-in-chief of the portal "Pištaljka" ("The Whistle"), are the winners of the *Verica Barać Award* for 2012. In its explanation, the Jury pointed out, among other things, that Zagorka Golubović "is one of the few devotees to the profession and to moral and critical engagement", and that, "by her life's example she demonstrates the possibility of critical thinking and unwavering tenacity in representing humanistic principles". "By her own efforts she has confirmed her belief that the responsibility of each individual is the foundation of democracy and progress." The Jury concluded that "her uncompromising and continuous struggle against corruption is the reason" why the Award "goes to clean and honorable hands". The Jury pointed out that "Pištaljka" revived hope in the power of the public word, in journalistic courage, and in personal integrity. In two years "Pištaljka" has managed to "explore and document about 200 stories and complaints by citizens who have responded to this website without fear of being victims of retaliation by the complainers". The Jury concluded that "Pištaljka" made it possible that people's "voice can be heard and has given them hope that their actions have not been in vain".

The Head of the EU Delegation to Serbia, Mr. Vincent Degert, presented the plaques at a ceremony held on December 7 at the National Library.

## **1.7 Work on the National Anti-Corruption Strategy**

Following an invitation by the Ministry of Justice, the Council has delegated Council member Alexander Ćurčić to the Working Group to draft the National Anti-Corruption Strategy for the period from 2012 to 2016. At the meetings of the Working Group, the Council presented its position on the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and in 2013 we shall submit to the Government a detailed analysis of the Draft National Anti-Corruption Strategy.

## **1.8 Membership in the Working Group for drafting the Law on the Protection of Whistleblowers**

Following the invitation by the Commissioner for Information of Public Importance and Personal Data Protection, the Council participated in the Working Group for drafting the Law on the Protection of Whistleblowers.

## **1.9 Cooperation with International Organizations and Institutions**



Since its establishment, the Anti-Corruption Council has followed the international experience in the fight against corruption, which can be applied in Serbia. On several occasions in 2012 the Council organized meetings with representatives of international organizations and institutions. The Council was trying to contribute to a proper understanding of the nature and extent of the problem of corruption in Serbia, and to define the support Serbia needs to overcome these problems.

In January 2012 the president of the Anti-Corruption Council, Verica Barać, held a meeting with Lu-Anne Tyrol, the head of the Anti-Corruption Program at the Ministry of Justice of the United States, and Paul Jukić from the Political Department of the US Embassy. The work of the Anti-Corruption Council, the cooperation of the Council with the anti-corruption institutions, areas where corruption is most pronounced, and the effect of European integration on the level of corruption in Serbia were discussed during the meeting.

In March 2012 a meeting was held with Mr. Henry Bonet, the director of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, and Mr. Aleksandar Popović. The Foundation representatives were acquainted with the activities of the Council in the fight against systemic corruption in Serbia, and possibilities of cooperation were also discussed.

In April 2012 meetings were held with representatives of the European Association of Judges and Prosecutors (MEDEL) and the OSCE / ODIHR Monitoring Mission.

The MEDEL judges, Gaboriau Simon from France and Hans-Ernst Bottcher from Germany, were acquainted with the conditions under which the Anti-Corruption Council operates. The Council's Report on Judicial Reform was discussed at the meeting because the judges were interested in judicial reform in Serbia. The Report on Judicial Reform was forwarded to the Association, and the data from this Report were used in the analytical MEDEL Report on the Situation in the Serbian Judiciary (which can be found on the website of the Anti-Corruption Council at <http://www.antikorupcija-savet.gov.rs/tema/cid/1063-2064/evropsko-udruzenje-sudija-i-tuzilaca-za-demokratiju-i-slobode-med-el>).

The role of the media during the campaign for parliamentary and early presidential elections was discussed with the OSCE / ODIHR Deputy Head, Rast Kuzel, legal affairs analyst Tigran Karapetian, and media analyst Andre Malnari. Representatives of the mission commended the high quality of Council's Report on Pressures and Control Over Media in Serbia.

Special Envoy of the European Parliament for Serbia Jelko Kacin met with the Council in May 2012. At the meeting the possibilities of further cooperation were discussed.

The following meetings were held in June 2012:

- a meeting with an expert for the protection of whistleblowers, Paul Steffenson, at which the Council's knowledge on the protection of whistleblowers in Serbia and the existing legal protection and its improvement were discussed;
- a meeting with an anti-corruption expert team (members: Slagjana Taseva, David Volstenholme, Fred Schenkelaars and Marina Matić), in which the institutional framework for fighting corruption in Serbia, as

well as the cooperation of the institutions involved in the prevention and fight against corruption, were considered;

- a meeting was held at the initiative of HE Mr. Peke Orpana to discuss the Council's Report on Judicial Reform and the problem of corruption in the Serbian judiciary;
- preparation of the Integrity-Building Questionnaire and Reducing Corruption Risks were discussed at a meeting with Jan Lucas van Horn, NATO Ambassador for integrity-building projects.

In July 2012 a meeting was held with representatives of the Special Sub-Committee for Organized Crime, Corruption and Money Laundering in the European Parliament in which the measures and actions taken in the fight against corruption in Serbia were discussed.

The rule of law, judicial reform and controversial privatizations indicated by the Council were discussed at a meeting held in August 2012 with Mr. Jelko Kacin, the European Parliament Rapporteur for Serbia.

A meeting with journalists from the Network for Reporting on Eastern Europe (n-ost), including journalists and experts from more than forty countries, was held in September 2012. The journalists were acquainted with the results of the work of the Council and the relation of the Council and other institutions, with the method of preparation of reports, and special attention was paid to the Report on Judicial Reform and the Report on the Pressure and Control Over the Media in Serbia.

In October a meeting was held with the Head of the EU Delegation to Serbia, Mr. Vincent Degert. The status and activities of the Anti-Corruption Council were discussed at the meeting, as well as the Council's relation with anti-corruption institutions, as well as the continuation of cooperation between the Council and the Delegation regarding the presentation of the award for personal contribution to the fight against corruption.

### **1.10 Citizens' Complaints**

In 2012 the Council received 182 complaints from citizens. The Council forwards citizens' complaints to the competent state authorities to act upon them, while a portion of the submitted material is used for preparation of the Council's reports. The Council will use data submitted in the complaints expressing suspicion of corruption in the privatization process in preparation of its Report on the Privatization Agency, which is included in the Work Plan for 2013.

## **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COUNCIL'S WORK PLAN AND BUDGET**

According to the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Serbia on Amendments to the Decision on the Establishment of the Anti-Corruption Council (Official Gazette of RS No. 14/06), the Council members receive compensation for their work, which is paid from the account No. 423. The compensation for the members of the Council was last increased on 1 July 2006.

For work on reports and initiatives the Council occasionally engages experts in various fields, whose fees are also paid from account No. 423.

The General Secretariat of the Government of Serbia provides technical and administrative support to the work of the Council. In order to adequately monitor

the phenomena of corruption and the domestic and international experience and problems in the fight against corruption, the Council has an office in the building of the Government of the Republic of Serbia, with two phone lines. Within the framework of the Office, the Council engages associates under service contracts for work in monitoring and processing phenomena of systemic corruption, communicating with the public complainants, processing and filing cases, follow-up and analysis of media coverage of corruption and the fight against corruption in Serbia, follow-up and translation of international initiatives and experiences in the fight against corruption, website maintenance, research and technical preparations for the work on reports and initiatives of the Council, the organization of conferences and meetings and preparation of sessions and meetings of the Council, etc. The Council's associates are paid from account No. 423.

In 2012 the Council's budget amounted to 19,630,000.00 dinars. Funds spent on the implementation of activities foreseen by the Work Plan of the Council for 2012 amounted to 16,385,864.57 dinars.

Owing to the constant problem of availability of information needed for the preparation of reports, we have not been able to complete all reports foreseen by the Work Plan of the Council in 2012. In order to obtain relevant documents and information, in the past year the Council often had to turn to the Commissioner for Information of Public Importance.

In Belgrade

23 January 2013

VICE PRESIDENT

(Round seal & signature)

Prof. Miroslav Miličević, PhD