



# 2016 FRANCE AND ARMS TRADE CONTROL

**FRANCE  
AND  
ARMS TRADE CONTROL  
2016  
(FY 2015)**

France has recently carried out a wide-ranging review that led to an overhaul of its entire domestic arms export control regime. This reform aims to simplify the rules and procedures applicable to trade in military technology and equipment, without in any way affecting the scope and rigour of the control exercised by the State over the defence sector as a whole.

New provisions were introduced, such as the “single licence” principle. Formerly (until 4 June 2014), prior authorization was required for giving out technical information, carrying out presentations and tests and signing contracts (Prior Agreement or AP) and again for actual export of equipment from French territory (Military technology and equipment Export Authorizations or AEMG). This double level of authorization was eliminated in June 2014 and replaced by “single” export licences (to States that are not members of the European Union) and transfer licences (to European Union Member States) authorizing the same activities (from technical exchanges upstream to delivery of the equipment).

This report contained information about licences granted since the second half of 2014.

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# 1

## REGULATION OF THE CONVENTIONAL ARMS TRADE AND PREVENTION OF ILLICIT TRAFFICKING: FRANCE'S ACTION

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France practices a responsible export policy guided by strict compliance with its international commitments. As an inseparable part of our global export strategy, **the control process guarantees consistency with France's foreign, defence and security policy**. It is a crucial instrument for combating illicit trafficking and destabilizing flows that fuel crises and conflicts across the globe. It also takes into account existing alliances and partnerships with certain countries that reflect France's major strategic objectives at the international level.

France implements a particularly rigorous national export control system. **Arms exports are prohibited unless authorized by the Government and under its control**. Authorizations are issued on the basis of **an inter-ministerial procedure that assesses applications according to strict criteria**, including those defined by the Arms Trade Treaty and, at European level, by EU Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 "*defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment*". They take into account, in particular, considerations of peace and international stability, the security of our forces, and those of our allies and respect for human rights.

## 1. Regulation of the conventional arms trade and prevention of illicit trafficking: France's action

### 1.1. France makes an active contribution to international initiatives in the field of arms control

France participates in the **Wassenaar Arrangement on export control for conventional arms and dual-use goods and technologies**. States participating in the Wassenaar Arrangement must ensure that their transfers of arms and dual-use goods and technologies do not contribute to the development or enhancement of military capabilities liable to undermine regional and international security and stability. The participating States have defined a list of dual-use goods and technologies and a list of military equipment and undertake to control transfers of these goods. The lists are updated annually.

In 2015, **existing controls were further clarified** regarding biological agent protection and detection equipment, electronic devices for military helmets and equipment that perform analogue-to-digital conversion. Participating States have also adopted new "**Best Practice Guidelines for Transit and Transshipment**". Furthermore, they have also underlined the importance of further strengthening export controls and intensifying cooperation **to prevent arms trafficking and the acquisition**

**of conventional arms and dual-use goods and technologies by terrorists.**

France, like all its European partners, applies all the provisions of the [EU Common Position 2008/944/CFSP](#). **The Common Position aims to foster merging between Member States' arms export policies** and promote transparency in the arms sector (assessment of applications for export licences on the basis of certain criteria, mechanism for notifying denials, forwarding of statistical data on arms exports, etc.).

Implementation of this Common Position led to the establishment by the Council of the European Union of a *Working Group on Conventional Arms Exports* (COARM), which stands monthly. **In 2012, the COARM initiated a review of the Common Position which led to a number of tangible improvements** such as the amendment of the "*User's Guide*" (taking into account the adoption and entry into force of the Arms Trade Treaty) and the development of a new IT system supporting the information-sharing on arms export denials between Member States.



*The adoption of the Code of conduct on Arms exports and of the Common Position 2008/944/CFSP contributed significantly to the convergence of national arms export control policies of EU Member States*

Lastly, by depositing the instruments of ratification of the **Arms Trade Treaty** (ATT) on 2 April 2014 alongside 16 other EU Member States, France officially acceded to the treaty, the first universal and legally binding instrument for regulating trade in conventional arms and taking global action against illicit arms trafficking. France attaches great importance to this treaty which is a major step forward for human rights, humanitarian law and international stability.

France played an active role during the different phases of negotiation and **is determined to work strenuously towards the promotion of its universalization and full implementation**. France brings its expertise in the framework of the *European Union implementation support programme* ([Council](#)

### THE ARMS TRADE TREATY: ONE YEAR ON

The Arms Trade Treaty entered into force on 24 December 2014. So far, it has been signed by 130 States and ratified by 87 States. **All European Member States are now parties to the Treaty.**

The First two conferences of States parties to the Arms Trade Treaty took place respectively in Cancun (August 2015) and Geneva (August 2016).

These conferences **laid the foundations of the ATT regime**: adoption of rules of procedures and financial rules, establishment of the ATT **Secretariat** in Geneva, establishment of the ATT **Voluntary Trust Fund**, endorsement of **reporting templates**, establishment of working groups on transparency, implementation and universalization.

**France continued to play an active role during these conferences, for instance as the facilitator on Secretariat issues and as a member of the Management Committee.**

In 2015 and 2016, States parties have submitted to the Secretariat their first reports in accordance with article 13 of the ATT: initial reports of measures undertaken in order to implement the treaty and annual reports of exports and imports of conventional arms. **Following authorization by France, French reports are made public by the Secretariat.**

At the European level, the review of the EU Common position 2008/944/CFSP has taken full account of the adoption and entry into force of the ATT. It has resulted in the **development of specific ATT-related guidance in the EU arms export control implementation guidelines ("User's guide")**.

Decision 2013/768/CFSP) which aims to assist a number of third countries, upon their request, in strengthening their arms transfer control systems in line with the requirements of the ATT. Under this programme, French experts participated to legal training workshops in several sub-Saharan African countries.

It also provides its support to the course "*Building Capacities for Effective Implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty*" organized by the Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP). This course aimed to provide training to government officials involved in the implementation of the ATT.

### 1.2. France supports the international exchange of information concerning arms transfers

Concerning exports of military technology and equipment, France is keen to demonstrate the greatest possible transparency with regard to the international community and civil society. This commitment to transparency is reflected in the annual report on arms exports submitted to the French Parliament since 1998. It contains information on licences granted, orders received and deliveries made. This report is made public.



*The Security Council of the United Nations in New York*



France participates in numerous exercises undertaken in a multilateral framework, providing information on its national system for controlling sensitive transfers and about its arms exports such as the [United Nations Register of Conventional Arms](#) (annual reporting of information relating to its exports, imports, military holdings and procurements through national production of major conventional weapons as well as small arms and light weapons) and the Arms Trade Treaty.

France also **shares information with its partners of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe** (transfers of conventional arms and destructions of small arms and light weapons), **the European Union** (denial notification mechanisms, contribution to the [EU annual report on arms exports](#), etc.) **and the Wassenaar Arrangement** (export of military equipment and certain dual-use goods).

In 2015, States parties of the Wassenaar Arrangement issued "[Elements for the Effective Fulfilment of National Reporting Requirements](#)" intended to assist all countries in meeting their international reporting obligations related to arms transfers.

French experts regularly participate as members of *Group of Governments Experts* (GGE) that convene every three years in order to assist the Secretary General in preparing a [report on the continuing operation of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms](#) and its further development. The last GGE has been set up in 2016.

### 1.3. France has taken the lead in several initiatives aimed at preventing and countering illicit flows of conventional weapons

The illicit trade in conventional arms threatens international peace and stability and endangers the security of States. These illicit flows – which affect every region of the globe – fuel conflicts, but also organized crime and international terrorism. Small arms and light weapons – easy to use, transport and conceal – and their ammunitions are at the heart of this illicit trafficking.

The international community has made substantial efforts to prevent and tackle the spread of small arms and light weapons. **France itself has led several initiatives in this field.** For instance, it was the driving force – alongside Switzerland – behind the adoption of the [International Tracing Instrument \(ITI\)](#), which aims to enable rapid and reliable identification, marking and tracing of illicit small arms and light weapons. France also played a leading role in the adoption - in the fra-

mework of the Wassenaar Arrangement and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe - of "**[Best Practices to Prevent Destabilising Transfers of Small Arms and Light Weapons through Air Transport](#)**".

As a consequence of on-going inter-ministerial reflection since 2010 and the impetus provided by the White Paper on Defence and National Security, **France adopted a "National Strategy for preventing and tackling the illicit trade in conventional arms" in the autumn of 2013.** This strategy combines several types of action in order to improve coordination of the actions undertaken by the different ministries involved in preventing and combating illicit trafficking in conventional arms.



*Seizure of weapons by the French Navy off the coast of Somalia*

The strengthening of cooperation with the private sector is one of the pillars of this strategy. This enhanced dialogue led, notably, **to the adoption of an operative code of conduct to "fight against the illicit flows of conventional arms by sea" by French ship-owners** acting through the professional organisation *Armateurs de France* and by the French Maritime Cluster, in which they undertake to facilitate the enforcement of embargoes and combat arms trafficking by sea through preventive measures and close cooperation with public authorities. The French Maritime Cluster and *Armateurs de France* have also undertaken to promote this policy with their foreign partners and within multilateral organisations in order to share best practices.

**Another element of this strategy is stepping up the assistance provided to regional organisations or States that so request.** These actions cover many aspects: security and

defence cooperation, equipment transfer, civilian disarmament efforts, destruction of small arms and light weapons, ammunition and explosive remnants of war, etc. Africa, which is particularly exposed to arms trafficking and destabilising flows, is a key focus of France's policy in this domain. Some recent examples are listed below:

- The French armed forces deployed across Africa's Sahel region (*Operation Barkhane*) have carried out several disarmament and arms and ammunition destruction operations. During 2015, the *Barkhane* force destroyed 20 tonnes of munitions seized during disarmament operations or on discovery of arms caches;
- Every year since 2012 a seminar on arms trafficking has been convening in Paris, bringing together experts from the French administration, international and regional organizations, civil society and private sector. The two last seminars were devoted to the enforcement of assistance and cooperation in the field of arms control (January 2015) and the role of the private sector in preventing and combatting the illicit trafficking in conventional arms (February 2016);

- *The Direction de la Coopération de Sécurité et de Défense* (DCSD) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs provides its support to the Centre for Humanitarian Demining Training (CPADD) of Ouidah (Benin). The CPADD has recently developed new training courses related to Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM)

#### THE CRIMINAL USE OF FIREARMS: THE RESPONSE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Control of firearms is crucial in the fight against crime and terrorism, and the EU has taken several measures to complement the work of Member States in addressing the risk of criminal use of firearms.

In November 2015, the European commission adopted a package of measures to make it more difficult to acquire firearms in the European Union, better track legally held firearms, strengthen cooperation between Member States, and ensure that deactivated firearms are rendered inoperable:

- An Implementing regulation on common minimum standards for deactivation of firearms (*Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2403 of 15 December 2015*). The Implementing Regulation sets out common and strict criteria on the way Member States must deactivate weapons so that they are rendered inoperable. The possession of the most dangerous firearms – even if they are deactivated – will no longer be allowed. The Implementing Regulation is based on the criteria for deactivation developed by the *Permanent International Commission for the*

*Proof of Small Arms* (the CIP);

- **A revision of the Firearms Directive** (*Directive 91/477/EEC of 18 June 1991*) to tighten controls on the acquisition and possession of firearms : stricter rules to ban certain firearms; tighter rules on the online acquisition of firearms; better exchange of information between Member States; etc. The proposal also introduces a system of exchange of information among Member States' firearms licencing authorities.
- **An Action plan against the illegal trafficking of weapons and explosives.** In addition to the adoption of these stricter rules and standards, the Commission has also developed an action plan against the illegal trafficking of weapons and explosives. The Action plan seeks, notably, to improve operational cooperation and the exchange of information at EU level and with third countries to render the fight against the black market of weapons and explosives more effective.

At national level, the French ministry of interior unveiled in August 2015 a plan for fighting illegally owned weapons.



# 2

## The French arms export control system

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## 2. The French arms export control system

### 2.1. A precise and comprehensive legal and regulatory framework

The relevant legislation is the following (all of these texts are publically available).

DOCUMENTS	SCOPE OF APPLICATION
<b><u>Code de la Défense</u></b> : (Part III of Book III of the second legislative section and Part III of Book III of the second regulatory section).	General legal regime applicable to war materials, arms and munitions (production, trade, import, export, acquisition, carrying, transport, criminal provisions).
<b><u>Loi n°2011-702 of 22 June 2011</u></b> relative to “the control of imports and exports of war materials and assimilated equipment, simplification of transfers of defence-related products in the European Union and the defence and security markets”.  <b><u>Décret n°2012-901 of 20 July 2012</u></b> relative to “import and export outside the territory of the European Union of war materials, arms and munitions and assimilated equipment and intra-Community transfers of defence-related products”.	Export and import of war materials, arms and munitions and intra-Community transfers of defence-related products.
<b><u>Loi n°2012-304 of 6 March 2012</u></b> relative to “the establishment of a modern, simplified and preventive system of arms control”.  <b><u>Décret n°2013-700 of 30 July 2013</u></b> implementing Loi n°2012-304 of 6 March 2012.	Regime of war materials, arms and munitions: classification of equipment, organization and functioning of production, trade and brokering licences (AFCI), rules applicable to acquisition, possession, carrying, transport and transfer of arms, etc.
<b><u>Arrêté du 27 juin 2012</u></b> , as amended, relative to “the list of war materials and assimilated equipment requiring prior export authorization and defence-related products requiring prior transfer authorization”.	List of war materials and assimilated equipment requiring prior export authorization and defence-related products requiring prior transfer authorization. This decree incorporates the European Union Common Military List into existing French law, supplementing equipment controlled on the national level (such as satellites, space rockets and launchers).

### 2.2. A general principle of prohibition that brings the entire defence sector and related flows under government control

nal security but also to ensure that France complies with its international commitments as concerns arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation.

#### 2.2.1. A stringent control of the defence sector

Activities in the defence equipment sector are strictly controlled by the French authorities for imperatives linked to natio-

For instance, **production of and trade in conventional weapons require an authorization granted by the Government**. Any individual or legal entity wishing to produce, trade or engage in brokering of conventional weapons and munitions

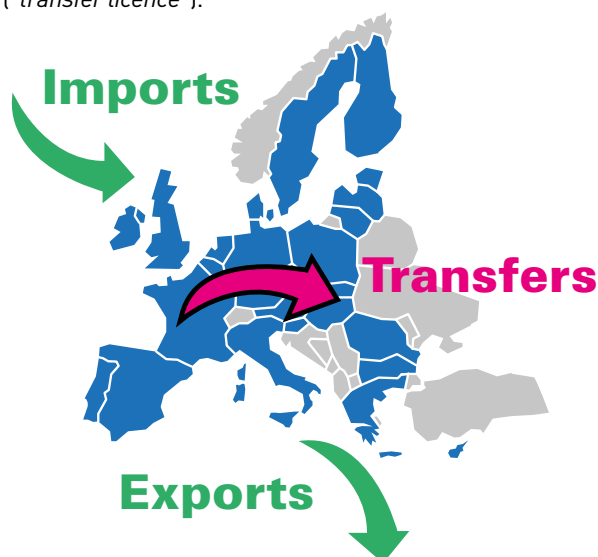
or defence-related products within the national territory must apply for authorization from the Ministry of Defence, which grants a “*production, trading or brokering licence*” (AFCI) for a maximum (renewable) period of five years. Their activity is subject to conditions and controls.

### 2.2.2. The export of conventional arms requires prior authorization

Since the entry into force of the *Transfer Directive* – previously known as *ICT directive* – (*Directive 2009/43/EC of 6 June 2009 “on intra-community transfers of defence related products”*), the French law establishes **two distinct regimes**:

- one relating to **exports** of military technology and equipment to third countries outside the European Union;
- the second to **transfers** of defence-related products to other EU Member States.

Prior authorizations (namely “*licences*”) are required to export military technology and equipment to a State that is not a member of the European Union (“*export licence*”) or transfer defence-related products to a European Union Member State (“*transfer licence*”).



There are **three main categories** of export and transfer licences:

- “**Individual licence**” authorizing shipment of goods in one or more consignments to one recipient;
- “**Global licence**” authorizing shipment of goods to one or more identified recipients for a specified period of time, with no quantity or amount restrictions;
- “**General licence**” authorizing export or transfer of the materials included in the licence’s scope of application to

recipients specified by the Government.

Applications for individual and global licences are assessed in the framework of an **inter-ministerial commission**: “*Interministerial Commission for the study of military equipment exports*” (CIEEMG). Chaired by General Secretariat for Defence and National Security (SGDSN) and comprised of several ministries (such as defence, foreign affairs, economy and finance), the CIEEMG assesses all aspects of licence applications, **taking into account, in particular, criteria defined by the Arms Trade Treaty and EU Common Position 2008/944/CFSP**.

Licences are granted by the Prime Minister on the advice of the CIEEMG, and then notified by the minister in charge of customs. **In 2015, 5,490 export and transfer licences were granted.**

The use of general licences – defined by a ministerial order – does not require CIEEMG assessment. To obtain such a licence, an operator (which must be established in France) needs to make a declaration and obtain a registration number from the Ministry of Defence. Registration is performed solely on first use of a general licence, no matter how many times it is to be used subsequently. It enables the administration to carry out ex-post controls of export or transfer operations.

**Conditions may be attached to the licences granted.** In most cases, they require the manufacturer to obtain commitments from its client – whether a State, a company or an individual – as to **end-use and non-re-export** of the equipment delivered, which may not be transferred to a third party without the prior agreement of the French government.

### 2.2.3. Control of the entire chain of transfer

Imports of conventional weapons from a third country outside the European Union require an import licence granted by the minister in charge of customs on the advice – depending on their respective competence – of the defence, interior or foreign affairs ministers or their representatives. In 2015, customs authorities granted **850 import licences**.

A transit licence is required for certain transit and trans-shipment operations on the national territory. Licences are granted by the minister in charge of customs on the advice of the Prime Minister and the economy, foreign affairs, defence and interior ministers or their representatives. On a case-by-case basis, some applications may be examined by the CIEEMG. In 2015, **133 transit licences** were granted by the customs authorities.

### THE FRENCH LICENSING SYSTEM

France substantially overhauled its export control system in June 2014 in notably shifting from a two-step control system (prior agreement and actual export authorization) to a single-base system.

French authorities now require exporters to apply for licences in the earliest phase of market prospection and to

inform in this regard on achievement potential. As early as the negotiation phase, disseminating documentation, demonstrations or participation in call for tenders require a licence.

Such comprehensive control and transparency approach entails a large value of licences granted and reported which does not reflect the value of actual orders and deliveries finally made.

Operations	Authorities	Licences granted in 2015
Export of military technology and equipment (outside the EU) and Transfer of defence related products (within the EU)	Authorizations granted by the Prime Minister on the advice of the "Interministerial Commission for the Study of Military Equipment Exports" (CIEEMG)	5,490
Import	Authorizations granted by the minister in charge of customs on the advice of ministers in charge of defence, interior and foreign affairs.	850
Transit / Transhipment	Authorizations granted by the minister in charge of customs on the advice of ministers in charge of defence, interior, foreign affairs and economy.	133

#### 2.2.4. Other Goods covered by export restrictions

Apart from military technology and equipment, export restrictions also apply to other goods exported from French territory in view of their nature or potentially sensitive use.

Export of any device containing **explosive** powder or substances (if not classified as war materials) requires prior authorization. These authorizations are granted by the minister in charge of customs following an inter-ministerial procedure that may, depending on the case, involve the foreign affairs, interior, economy or defence ministries.

The Community regulations in force impose a prohibition on import and export of **goods which have no practical use other than for the purpose of capital punishment, torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment**. Prior authorization is required for export of legitimately traded goods that could be diverted for these purposes. Such licences –

around 20 every year – are granted by the ministry in charge of customs on the advice of the foreign affairs, interior, defence and, in some cases, culture ministries.

Since the entry into force of [EU Regulation 258/2012 of the European Parliament and Council of March 14th 2012](#), prior authorization is required to export so-called civilian **firearms**. This authorization is granted by the minister in charge of customs on the advice – depending on their respective competence – of the ministers of interior, foreign affairs or defence. Licences will only be granted on presentation of an import licence from the importing country or a no-objection-to-transit certificate.

Export of certain **dual-use goods and technologies** to countries that are not members of the European Union requires prior authorization granted by the Dual-Use Goods Service (SBDU) of the Ministry of Economy. The most sensitive dossiers are examined by an inter-ministerial commission chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



## 2.3. Ex-ante control supplemented by post-shipment control measures

### 2.3.1. Implementation of documentary and on-site controls to verify that the operations carried out comply with the licences granted

Ex-post control is intended to ensure – after granting of the licence or use of general licences – that the operations carried out match the authorizations granted or published. These control measures are carried out by Ministry of Defence personnel (DGA - the French Defence Procurement Agency). They include two complementary actions: (1) **control of export declaration documents and of contracts** that companies are due to send to the administration; and (2) **checks carried out on the company's premises**. Companies are also required to send biannual reports to the Ministry of Defence listing the equipment orders received and the deliveries made.

A ministerial *Ex-post Control Committee* – made up of Ministry of Defence representatives – was set up in 2012. Its main remit is to approve the procedures, set the priorities and define the control programme. Every year it compiles a list of companies that will be subjected to on-site ex-post controls. **In 2015, 45 companies have been subjected to on-site controls and 3,700 contractual documents have been verified by sworn officials.** When ex-post controls reveal facts that may constitute an offence against existing regulations, the president of the *Ex-post Control Committee* – after consultation with its members – notifies the public prosecutor and inform the Ministry of Defence. **The law provides for criminal penalties** in the event of failure to comply with the provisions of the Code of defence. **Licences granted can also be modified, withdrawn, suspended or revoked.**

### 2.3.2. Control of flows by the customs service

Before leaving French territory, defence equipment is controlled by the customs service during the **customs clearance process**, after targeting and blocking of certain customs declarations following a risk analysis performed by the DELT@ automated on-line clearance system.

The customs service may also carry out a control after clearance within the three years following export (interviews, seizure of documents, visits to company premises, recognition of an infringement, sanctions).

## 2.4. A control system consistent with our international obligations and commitments

### 2.4.1. Compliance with sanctions and restrictive measures

France strictly applies the sanctions and restrictive measures imposed by the United Nations, the European Union and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

It rigorously respects the relevant clauses of United Nations Security Council resolutions and the decisions of the Council of the European Union imposing an embargo on arms transfers to (or from) States or non-State actors.

The French system has the flexibility to continuously adapt to developments in the political and international legal back-grounds, since **the law gives the authorities the right to suspend, modify, withdraw or remove previously granted export licences.**

The customs service plays a crucial role in controlling and intercepting goods sent to countries under embargo. **The DELT@ automated online clearance system can target and, if necessary, block customs declarations for goods exported to these countries.** Such goods can only be released once the customs authorities have checked that the equipment exported is not subject to embargo.

This system also makes it possible to prevent transfer of goods that are not subject to ex-ante control under the heading of military equipment, but which are covered by embargo decisions, e.g. goods that could be used for the purposes of internal repression (civil equipment listed in appendix to certain European regulations imposing restrictive measures).

**Violation of sanctions is deemed to be violation of a prohibition and as such constitutes an offence.** Our control procedure should shortly be supplemented by the adoption of legal measures to make violation of sanctions and other restrictive measures a criminal offence, in line with the recommendations formulated by the UN Security Council in its [resolution 1196](#) (1998). Once adopted, these new provisions will allow criminal proceedings to be brought against individuals or groups involved in trafficking and prevent violations by imposing dissuasive penalties. These measures will also criminalize certain activities targeted by sanctions where prior control by the authorities cannot be envisaged, such as transport or provision of financial services.



### IRAN: THE LIFTING OF SANCTIONS UNDER THE JOINT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OF ACTION

On 14 July 2015, the E3/EU+3 (China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States, with the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy) and the Islamic Republic of Iran reached an agreement on a *Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action* (JCPOA). The full implementation of this JCPOA will ensure the exclusively peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme.

In compliance with JCPOA, economic and financial sanctions taken in connection with the Iranian nuclear programme against Iran have been lifted on 16 January 2016, the day on which the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) verified the implementation by Iran of nuclear-related measures ("Implementation day").

The UN Security Council [resolution 2231](#) (2015) stipulates that all States are allowed to participate in the supply, sale or transfer to Iran of major conventional arms provided that **the Security Council decides in advance on a case-by-case basis** to approve such supplies, sales or transfers. Resolution 2231 also stipulates that all States are to take the necessary measures to prevent, except as decided otherwise by the Security Council in advance on a case-by-case basis, the supply, sale, or transfer of arms or related material from Iran. Those provisions will remain in place until 18 October 2020.

**Sanctions related to arms (Council Decision 2010/413/CFSP) imposed by the EU remain in place.** The EU arms embargo prohibits the sale, supply or transfer to Iran and the procurement from Iran of arms and related materiel of all types (all goods included in the EU common military list). This embargo stays in place until 18 October 2023.

#### 2.4.2. Compliance with our international and European commitments

France's export policy is **grounded in the overall rationale and framework from the various multilateral instruments relating to arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation to which France is party**, such as, *inter alia*: The *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons*; The *Biological Weapons Convention*; The *Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction*; The *Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation*; The *Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects and its Protocols*; The *Convention on Cluster Munitions*; and The *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction and the Arms Trade Treaty*.

In addition, **France participates actively to numerous international non-proliferation and arms control regimes** such as the *Australia Group*; the *Missile Technology Control Regime*; the *Zangger Committee*; the *Nuclear Suppliers Group*; and the *Wassenaar Arrangement*.

France's arms control system also takes into account the different **European legal instruments defining common rules or regulating the arms trade**, such as EU Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 "*defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment*", [EU Common Position 2003/468/CFSP of](#)

[23 June 2003 "on control of arms brokering"](#) and Directive 2009/43/EC of 6 May 2009 "*simplifying conditions of intra-Community transfer of defence-related products*".

#### 2.5. A control process based on a rigorous assessment of export applications

Applications for export and transfer licences are examined by the **Interministerial Commission for the study of military equipment exports** (CIEEMG), a commission comprised of representatives from several ministries including those responsible for defence, foreign affairs, economy and finance, who are entitled to speak and vote. It reports to the Prime Minister and is chaired by the General Secretariat



for Defence and National Security (SGDSN). **Each ministry assesses export licence applications in the light of its particular field of expertise:**

- representatives of the Ministry of Defence assess applications from the viewpoint of strategic and technological issues, operational impact and the potential risk they might posed for our armed forces and those of our allies;
- the role of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is, primarily, to assess the geopolitical impact of operations and the compatibility of applications with France's foreign policy objectives and its international commitments;
- the opinion of the Ministry of Economy is based on assessing applications with respect to the financial situation of the buyer country and an analysis of its capacity to honour payments due to the French exporter.

The opinion of the intelligence services and diplomatic missions is also sought for the purposes of this assessment.

**The CIEEMG assesses all aspects of export applications,** and in particular the potential consequences of the goods exported concerning regional peace and security, the internal situation in the end-user country and its practices as regards respect of human rights, the risk of diversion to non-authorized end users, the need to protect the security of our forces and those of our allies and, lastly, to control the transfer of the most sensitive technologies. France applies, in particular, the criteria defined by the **Arms Trade Treaty** and, at European level, by EU **Common Position 2008/944/CFSP** of 8 december 2008.

Common Position 2008/944/CFSP	Arms Trade Treaty
Criteria n°1 - Respect for Member States' <b>international obligations and commitments</b> , in particular the sanctions adopted by the UN Security Council or the European Union, and agreements on non-proliferation and other subjects.	Art.6.1 – <b>Respect of obligations</b> under measures adopted by the United Nations Security Council acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular arms embargoes. Art.6.2 – Respect of States Parties' <b>international obligations</b> under international agreements to which it is a Party, in particular those relating to the transfer of, or illicit trafficking in conventional arms. Art.6.3 – Risk that arms or items would be used in the commission of genocide, crimes against humanity, grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, attacks directed against civilian objects or civilians protected as such, or other war crimes as defined by <b>international agreements</b> to which it is a Party.
Criteria n°2 - Respect for <b>human rights</b> in the country of final destination as well as respect by that country of <b>international humanitarian law</b> .	Art.7.1.b.i - Potential that the conventional arms could be used to commit or facilitate a serious violation of <b>international humanitarian law</b> . Art.7.1.b.ii - Potential that the conventional arms could be used to commit or facilitate a serious violation of <b>international human rights law</b> . Art.7.4 - Risk of the conventional arms covered under Article 2 (1) or of the items covered under Article 3 or Article 4 being used to commit or facilitate serious acts of <b>gender based violence</b> or serious acts of violence against women and children.
Criteria n°3 - <b>Internal situation</b> in the country of final destination. Criteria n°4 - Preservation of regional <b>peace, security and stability</b> . Criteria n°5 - <b>Security of Member States</b> and of territories whose external relations are the responsibility of a Member State, as well as that of friendly and allied countries.	Art 7.1.a - Potential that the conventional arms or items would contribute to or undermine <b>peace and security</b> .
Criteria n°6 - <b>Behaviour of the buyer country</b> with regard to the international community, as regards in particular its attitude to terrorism, the nature of its alliances and respect for international law.	Art.7.1.b.iii - Offence under international conventions or protocols relating to <b>terrorism</b> to which the exporting State is a Party. Art.7.1.b.iv - Offence under international conventions or protocols relating to <b>transnational organized crime</b> to which the exporting State is a Party.
Criteria n°7 - Existence of a risk that the military technology or equipment will be <b>diverted</b> within the buyer country or re-exported under undesirable conditions.	Art.11.2 - Risk of <b>diversion</b> of the export.
Criteria n°8 - <b>Compatibility of the exports with the technical and economic capacity of the recipient country</b> , taking into account the desirability that States should meet their legitimate security and defence needs with minimal diversion of human and economic resources for armaments.	

To guarantee the consistency and effectiveness of our export policy, **general guidelines taking account of these criteria are formulated every year, by country and equipment category.**

They are defined in an inter-ministerial framework and approved by the political authorities. The decision to grant or refuse a licence is therefore a sovereign act exercised in the framework of France's foreign, defence and security policy.

### France's participation in international instruments relating to disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation

Instrument	Scope of application	Status	Ratified by France
<b>Treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons (NPT)</b>	Prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons	Legally binding (1970)	1992
<b>Chemical weapons convention (CWC)</b>	Ban on chemical weapons	Legally binding (1997)	1995
<b>Biological weapons convention (BWC)</b>	Ban on biological and toxin weapons	Legally binding (1975)	1984
<b>Zangger committee</b>	Guidelines for the export of goods covered by art. III 2 of the NPT to States that do not possess nuclear weapons	Political commitment (1970)	n/a
<b>Nuclear suppliers group (NSG)</b>	Guidelines for the export of nuclear materials and dual-use goods and technologies	Political commitment (1975)	n/a
<b>Australia Group</b>	Guidelines for the export of dual-use goods in the chemical and biological sectors	Political commitment (1984)	n/a
<b>Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)</b>	Guidelines for the transfer of missile-related equipment and technology capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction	Political commitment (1987)	n/a
<b>Hague code of conduct against ballistic missile proliferation (HCOC)</b>	Confidence-building and transparency measures to counter the spread of ballistic missiles	Political commitment (2002)	n/a
<b>Convention on certain conventional weapons (CCW) and its 5 Protocols</b>	Restrict / prohibit the use of certain conventional weapons	Legally binding (1983)	1988
<b>Anti-personnel mines ban convention (Ottawa convention)</b>	Total ban on anti-personnel landmines	Legally binding (1999)	1998
<b>Convention on Cluster Munitions (Oslo Convention)</b>	Total ban on cluster munitions	Legally binding (2010)	2009
<b>Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)</b>	Common rules for regulating trade in conventional arms	Legally binding (2014)	2014

# 3

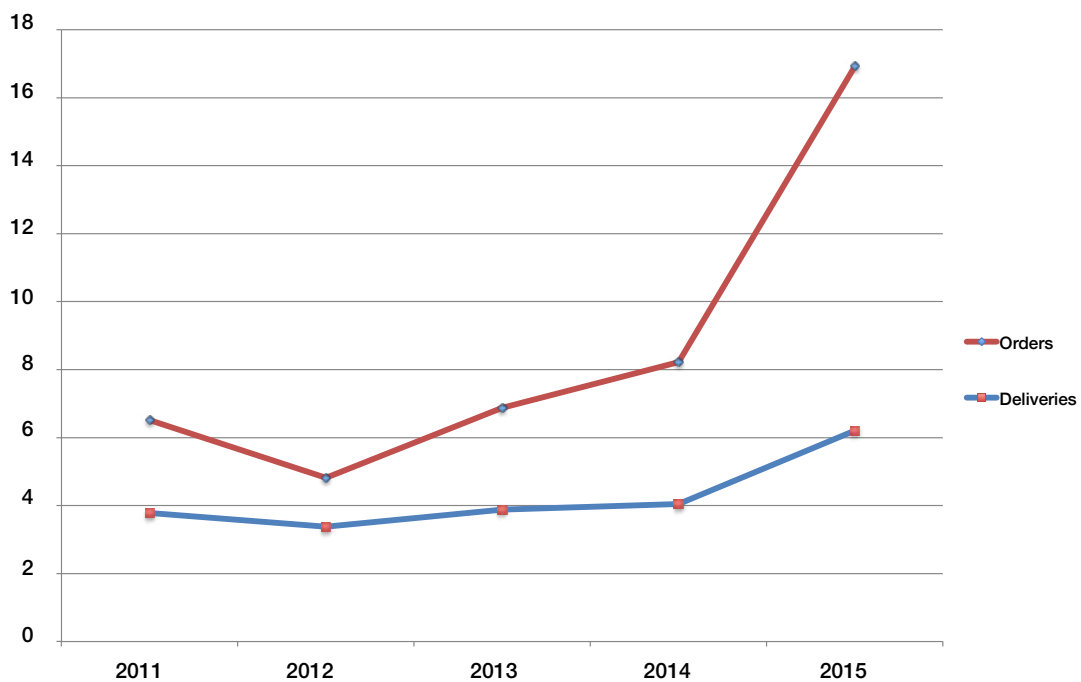
## French military technology and equipment exports in 2015: some statistics

### 3. French military technology and equipment exports in 2015: some statistics

In 2015, **French arms exports reached € 16.9 billion in orders**, i.e. twice the 2014 amount. This export performance is mainly driven by the signature of contracts with Egypt and Qatar for the sale of Rafale fighter planes. **During the same year, the deliveries of military equipment and technology amounted to € 6.2 billion.**

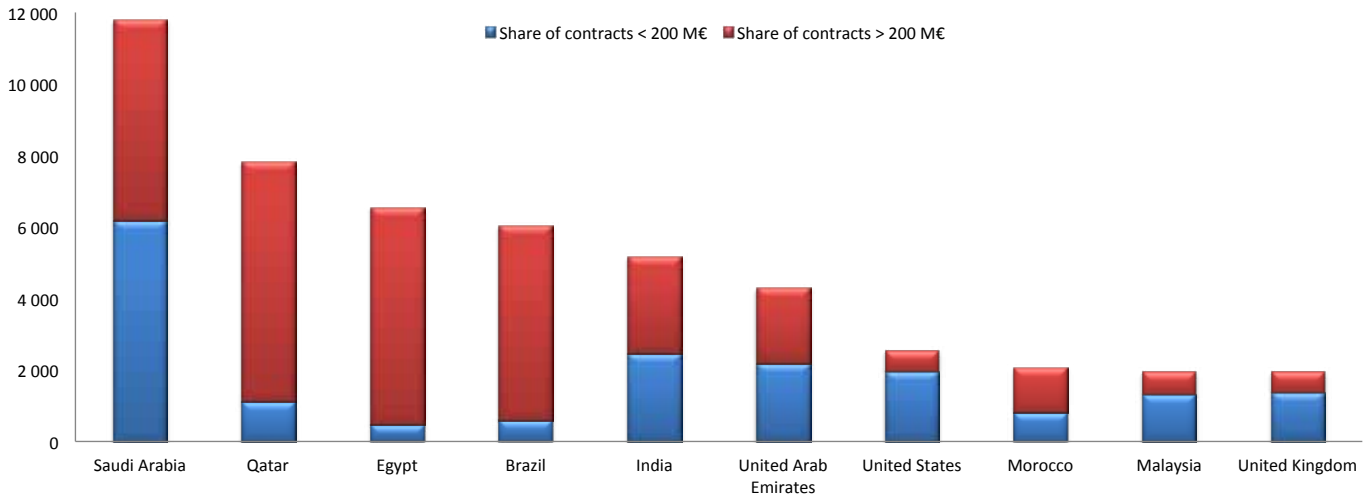
Over the last ten years, the largest importing countries of French military equipment – in terms of orders – were Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Egypt, Brazil, India, United Arab Emirates, United States, Morocco, Malaysia and United Kingdom.

Orders and deliveries of military technology and equipment over the last five years  
(billions of €)

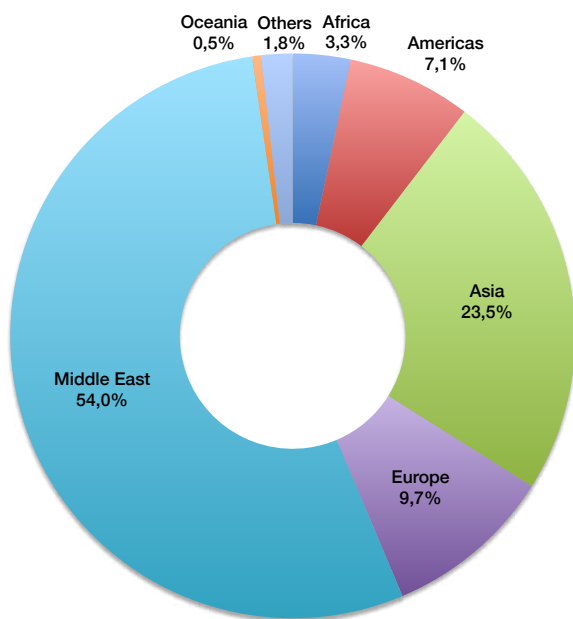


By “deliveries” is meant the total amount of deliveries (equipment and services) invoiced during the year under consideration. These invoices cover deliveries made in the framework of contracts signed with the foreign client. By “orders” is meant the total amount of the French share of contracts signed and having entered into force through payment of a first instalment during the year under consideration.

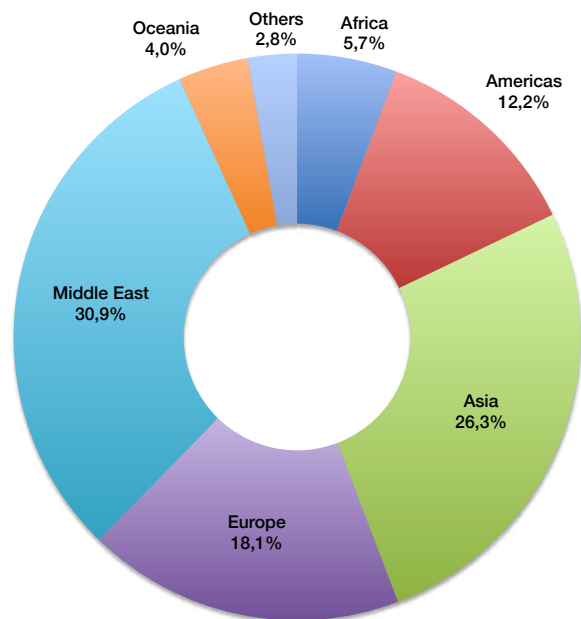
Largest importing countries of French military technology and equipment over the last ten years  
(millions of €)



Regional breakdown of orders  
over the last five years  
(% of global amount between 2011 & 2015)



Regional breakdown of deliveries  
over the last five years  
(% of global amount between 2011 & 2015)



In 2015, **5,490 export and transfer licences were granted** (for a total amount of approximately 164 billion euros) **mainly for Asia-Pacific countries and European Union member states.**

These licenses primarily addresses equipment in the following categories: ML 22 (technology), ML4 (bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles, other explosive devices and related equipment), ML10 (aircraft), ML11 (electronic equipment) and ML15 (imaging and countermeasure equipment) as specified in the EU Common Military List.

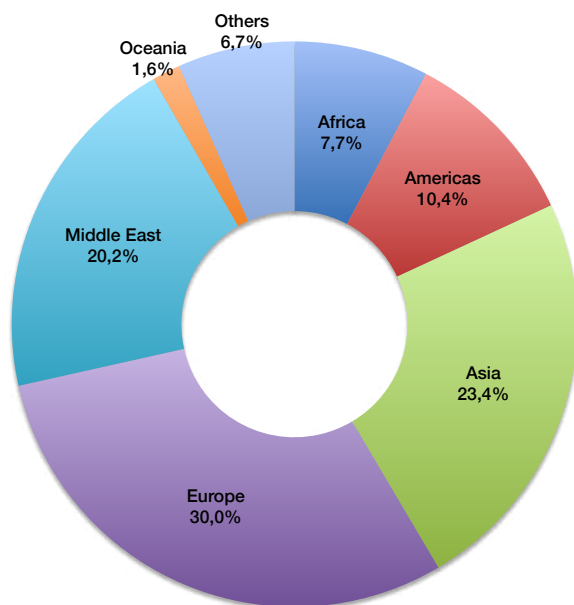
**The total value of export and transfer licences granted in 2015 does not reflect the value of actual orders finally made.**

France substantially overhauled its export control system in June 2014 in notably shifting from a two-step control system (prior agreement and actual export authorization) to a single licence-based system.

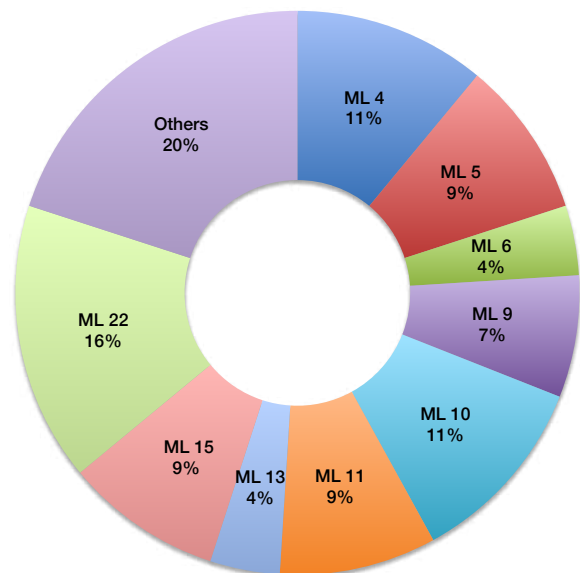
This shift has entailed the addition of the values of both the prior agreements granted and the export authorizations, which has therefore inflated the overall value of licences reported. Furthermore, the implementation of this change in the licensing system has driven a large number of exporters to request that their prior agreements already granted be converted into single licences.

Comparison between 2014 data and earlier data is therefore irrelevant due to this change in the reporting. Finally, French authorities now **require exporters to apply for licences in the earliest phase of market prospection and to inform in this regard on achievement potential.** As early as the negotiation phase, operations such as disseminating documentation, demonstrations, participation in call for tenders require a licence.

**Regional breakdown of licences granted in 2015**  
(% of the total number of licences granted)



**Breakdown by ML Category of licences granted in 2015**  
(% of the total number of licences granted)





# 4

## Appendices

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# Appendix I

## Number of licences granted since the second half of 2014

Countries	2nd half 2014	2015	Total
Algeria	22	45	67
Libya	2	3	5
Morocco	28	68	96
Tunisia	20	26	46
<b>Total NORTH AFRICA</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>214</b>
Angola	1	6	7
Benin	5	3	8
Botswana	1	5	6
Burkina Faso	3	4	7
Burundi	3	8	11
Cameroon	9	22	31
Chad	9	13	22
Comoros	-	1	1
Congo	1	2	3
Democratic Republic of Congo	8	2	10
Djibouti	1	3	4
Equatorial Guinea	2	3	5
Ethiopia	1	3	4
Gabon	13	32	45
Ghana	2	2	4
Guinea	-	3	3
Guinea Bissau	2	-	2
Ivory Coast	6	10	16
Kenya	-	6	6
Liberia	-	1	1
Madagascar	1	4	5
Mali	7	11	18
Mauritania	3	7	10
Mauritius	2	-	2
Mozambique	1	-	1
Namibia	2	-	2
Niger	2	12	14
Nigeria	8	21	29
Senegal	12	16	28
Seychelles	-	3	3
Sierra Leone	-	1	1
Somalia	-	1	1
South Africa	29	57	86
Sudan	1	-	1
Tanzania	1	3	4
Togo	2	10	12
Uganda	-	3	3
Zambia	-	1	1
<b>Total Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>417</b>

Countries	2nd half 2014	2015	Total
Belize	1	-	1
Costa Rica	-	1	1
El Salvador	-	1	1
Guatemala	-	1	1
Haiti	1	-	1
Honduras	1	-	1
Mexico	15	46	61
Panama	-	2	2
Trinidad and Tobago	1	-	1
<b>Total Central America and Caribbean</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>70</b>
Canada	30	47	77
United States	117	193	310
<b>Total North America</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>387</b>
Argentina	32	24	56
Bolivia	2	5	7
Brazil	59	110	169
Chile	32	59	91
Colombia	11	23	34
Ecuador	10	9	19
Paraguay	2	8	10
Peru	19	26	45
Surinam	-	1	1
Uruguay	1	3	4
Venezuela	8	10	18
<b>Total South America</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>454</b>
Azerbaijan	5	9	14
Kazakhstan	10	25	35
Kirghizstan	-	1	1
Tajikistan	-	1	1
Turkmenistan	2	5	7
Uzbekistan	4	20	24
<b>Total Central Asia</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>82</b>
China	51	112	163
Japan	44	66	110
Mongolia	5	3	8
South Korea	74	168	242
<b>Total North East Asia</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>523</b>
Afghanistan	3	2	5
Bangladesh	2	8	10
India	200	307	507
Pakistan	94	126	220
<b>Total South Asia</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>742</b>

## FRANCE AND ARMS TRADE CONTROL 2016 (FY 2015)

Countries	2nd half 2014	2015	Total
Brunei	5	34	39
Cambodia	-	1	1
Indonesia	46	73	119
Malaysia	41	102	143
Philippines	14	19	33
Singapore	68	132	200
Thailand	16	52	68
Vietnam	7	20	27
<b>Total South East Asia</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>630</b>
Albania	1	3	4
Andorra	-	1	1
Armenia	1	1	2
Belarus	-	1	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	5	9
Georgia	1	4	5
Iceland	1	-	1
Macedonia (FYROM)	-	4	4
Moldavia	-	1	1
Monaco	-	4	4
Montenegro	2	2	4
Norway	22	48	70
Russia	4	36	40
Serbia	5	15	20
Switzerland	34	64	98
Turkey	73	148	221
Ukraine	8	25	33
<b>Total Rest of Europe</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>518</b>
Australia	39	81	120
New Zealand	5	6	11
Tonga	-	1	1
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>132</b>
Bahrain	6	21	27
Egypt	47	63	110
Iraq	11	33	44
Israel	73	163	236
Jordan	10	18	28
Kuwait	33	91	124
Lebanon	20	36	56
Oman	38	67	105
Qatar	62	142	204
Saudi Arabia	105	219	324
United Arab Emirates	140	256	396
Yemen	2	-	2
<b>Total Middle East</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>1 109</b>	<b>1 656</b>

Countries	2nd half 2014	2015	Total
Austria	8	12	20
Belgium	53	94	147
Bulgaria	4	9	13
Croatia	2	4	6
Cyprus	1	10	11
Czech Republic	11	21	32
Denmark	6	14	20
Estonia	3	12	15
Finland	17	26	43
Germany	148	205	353
Greece	21	30	51
Hungary	3	3	6
Ireland	3	3	6
Italy	126	186	312
Latvia	5	5	10
Lithuania	6	8	14
Luxembourg	5	5	10
Netherlands	57	80	137
Poland	49	61	110
Portugal	9	14	23
Romania	12	7	19
Slovakia	5	4	9
Slovenia	1	9	10
Spain	127	146	273
Sweden	35	71	106
United Kingdom	232	248	480
<b>Total European Union</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>1 287</b>	<b>2 236</b>
Multi-countries <sup>(1)</sup>	283	333	616
Others <sup>(2)</sup>	15	35	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 237</b>	<b>5 490</b>	<b>8 727</b>

(1) TEMPORARY EXPORTS (E.G. EXHIBITIONS), GLOBAL LICENCES, ETC.

(2) INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS, STATES NOT MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, ETC.

# Appendix II

## Number and value (€) of licences granted in 2015 by country and Military List Category

(a) Number of licences granted - (b) Amount of licences (€)

Countries		ML 1	ML 2	ML 3	ML 4	ML 5	ML 6	ML 7	ML 8	ML 9	ML 10	ML 11
Afghanistan	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	260 000	67 150 000
Albania	a	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	0	42 197 500	-	-	-	-
Algeria	a	-	-	1	2	3	-	5	-	2	3	7
	b	-	-	819 000	14 569 000	5 800 000	-	46 198 545	-	49 350 000	10 591 966	35 090 428
Andorra	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Angola	a	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
	b	-	-	-	-	-	64 491 122	-	-	-	-	280 250 000
Argentina	a	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	6	12	2
	b	-	-	-	84 764 000	50 000 000	-	-	-	123 311 966	106 774 318	15 129 600
Armenia	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	27 600 000	-	-	-	-
Australia	a	-	1	1	6	9	2	-	-	13	13	8
	b	-	3 408 000	140 000	42 490 526	153 476 796	1 652 000 000	-	-	1 095 672 948	292 262 973	24 643 893
Austria	a	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	2
	b	-	-	760 300	-	8 300 000	100 000	0	-	-	-	2 807 000
Azerbaijan	a	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	-	1
	b	-	-	-	978 000	-	-	27 600 000	-	606 540 000	-	10 300 000
Bahrain	a	1	-	-	2	1	-	4	-	-	-	3
	b	0	-	-	30 563 200	20 250 000	-	43 073 610	-	-	-	137 090 000
Bangladesh	a	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	1
	b	-	-	7 400 000	-	-	25 270 918	27 600 000	-	1 400 000	-	893 000
Belarus	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	a	6	10	12	10	10	3	1	2	1	4	3
	b	1 146 250	81 681 678	23 981 405	79 901 556	123 581 800	845	500 000	85 500	79 000	1 801 000	7 722 150
Benin	a	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	1 241 300	1 697 200	1 042 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78 858 024	75 465 000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	a	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
	b	-	-	1 750 000	-	-	-	27 600 000	-	-	2 000 000	-
Botswana	a	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	1 219 000	-	39 482 000	9 328 114	0	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	a	-	1	-	13	4	3	2	1	19	16	13
	b	-	0	-	691 285 254	41 320 700	16 000 000	373 600	40 250	2 596 703 715	505 727 528	327 878 250
Brunei	a	-	-	-	6	-	1	3	-	-	-	3
	b	-	-	-	362 908 969	-	2 500 000	15 517 500	-	-	-	883 195
Bulgaria	a	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
	b	-	280 000	52 263 000	-	21 667 528	-	-	-	-	9 590 000	-

ML 12	ML 13	ML 14	ML 15	ML 16	ML 17	ML 18	ML 19	ML 21	ML 22	Satellites	Total
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67 410 000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42 197 500
-	2	2	13	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	45
-	6 950 000	6 500 000	968 763 041	-	-	-	-	48 750 000	5 850 000	-	1 199 231 980
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	22 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22 000
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6
-	4 897 292	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 000 000	-	-	350 638 414
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	24
-	-	-	11 924 700	-	-	-	-	-	-	900 000	392 804 584
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27 600 000
-	4	1	9	-	-	-	-	5	9	-	81
-	15 500 000	136 500 000	399 576 200	-	-	-	-	38 118 000	43 994 000	-	3 897 783 336
-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	12
-	3 000 000	-	1 320 000	-	-	-	-	-	7 550 000	-	23 837 300
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9
-	5 000 000	90 000 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169 093 784	909 511 784
-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	6	-	21
-	-	-	12 658 584	-	0	240 000	-	-	31 062 500	-	274 937 894
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 440 000	-	68 003 918
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	362 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	362 500
-	6	-	4	-	1	2	-	2	16	1	94
-	16 188 755	-	58 380 000	-	0	1 981 000	-	22 740 000	4 068 940	3 000 000	426 839 879
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 980 600
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 440 000	159 000 000	314 763 024
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	1 339 000	-	-	4 400 000	-	-	-	-	37 089 000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 029 114
-	2	1	5	1	2	11	-	1	14	1	110
-	2 440 000	0	15 808 500	4 694 400	78 160 000	17 236 769	-	0	1 100 811 022	141 750	5 398 621 738
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	34
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17 795 159	-	399 604 823
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	9
-	-	-	4 160 000	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	87 960 528



ML 12	ML 13	ML 14	ML 15	ML 16	ML 17	ML 18	ML 19	ML 21	ML 22	Satellites	Total
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	796 100	4 380 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36 888 705
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	3 068 702	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24 672 382
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27 600 000
-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	22
-	8 349 896	-	-	-	-	-	-	685 743	-	-	134 518 421
-	-	-	5	2	1	-	-	4	5	-	47
-	-	-	41 297 000	200	374 500	-	-	2 541 000	759 001	-	1 772 984 223
-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	6 465 360	-	875 778	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80 968 953
-	1	-	4	-	-	1	-	2	11	1	59
-	2 200 000	-	27 159 556	-	-	924 000	-	13 450 000	13 443 441	3 480 000	410 724 540
-	4	-	41	1	-	2	-	-	6	10	112
-	11 006 500	-	715 345 700	1 070 000	-	1 780 000	-	-	4 267 601	4 342 683	1 183 388 540
-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
-	35 000 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	349 890 852
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30 200	-	30 200
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 960 000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 310 000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57 797 500
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18 600 000	-	-	353 834 726
-	5	1	2	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	21
-	9 400 000	0	10 970 000	26 100	-	4 509 750	-	0	-	-	97 227 630
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80 804 354
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	14
-	5 000 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	17 600 000	-	334 909 652
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 033 687
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	9
-	3 000 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 000 000	206 000 000	410 690 000
-	1	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	3	-	63
-	1 050 000	-	211 660 560	-	-	41 400 480	-	-	31 350 000	-	19 090 031 745
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 400 000



## FRANCE AND ARMS TRADE CONTROL 2016 (FY 2015)

Countries		ML 1	ML 2	ML 3	ML 4	ML 5	ML 6	ML 7	M L 8	ML 9	ML 10	ML 11
Equatorial Guinea	a	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	131 400	-	-	-	6 498 114	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	a	-	1	-	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	2
	b	-	79 800 000	-	46 499 410	8 300 000	-	-	-	160 000 000	-	19 650 000
Ethiopia	a	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	b	-	-	-	-	-	5 400 000	-	-	-	-	33 960 000
Finland	a	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	3	-	1	2
	b	-	-	74 235 000	-	72 400 000	175 074	-	1 822 400	-	27 516 885	102 425 600
Gabon	a	2	1	2	-	1	7	1	-	1	6	3
	b	5 585 693	2 330 725	12 269 640	-	0	35 312 660	44 354	-	15 000 000	80 750 547	59 835 000
Georgia	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	27 600 000	-	-	-	-
Germany	a	-	1	7	13	11	17	2	18	8	38	16
	b	-	50 000	73 308 520	58 234 195	275 814 600	14 847 245	806 640	19 121 853	67 810 200	3 989 567	90 436 891
Ghana	a	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	7 750 000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	a	-	-	1	10	2	2	-	-	1	8	-
	b	-	-	1 750 000	751 771 000	11 414 000	1 150 571	-	-	7 150 000	37 317 909	-
Guatemala	a	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	8 335 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	a	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	1 255 130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	a	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	11 680 000	16 400 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	a	4	5	3	22	37	7	1	1	35	43	28
	b	523 956	3 293 441 791	185 280 000	6 599 231 200	901 923 231	40 285 000	60 000	11 839	1 066 822 014	140 658 689	1 103 562 144
Indonesia	a	3	3	8	10	10	7	1	-	4	4	9
	b	7 977 382	234 190 000	18 842 977	973 421 092	253 684 145	146 265 644	27 600 000	-	223 900 000	146 486 812	111 214 745
Iraq	a	2	6	2	5	1	2	2	-	-	4	3
	b	8 555 282	18 997 431	79 000 000	483 462 000	675 700 000	14 710 000	48 100 000	-	-	174 325 040	62 260 000
Ireland	a	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	b	-	-	-	2 220 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	300 000
Israel	a	-	-	3	20	20	4	2	6	-	16	7
	b	-	-	60 968 000	23 159 008	14 389 350	5 969 518	15 237 500	16 022 000	-	6 358 707	10 580 000
Italy	a	1	2	7	32	20	9	3	6	14	23	8
	b	3 288	43 000 000	12 264 686	99 854 184	309 668 000	27 623 477	315 803	1 658 622	316 951 800	6 759 095	109 419 325
Ivory Coast	a	2	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1
	b	17 480	2 599 000	8 922 000	128 000	0	1 000 000	-	-	-	-	9 940 000
Japan	a	-	2	2	3	6	-	3	4	7	6	6
	b	-	266 700 000	4 000 000	1 129 750	193 260 000	-	16 830 000	3 486 560	541 636 000	285 153 065	61 587 000
Jordan	a	-	2	1	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	1
	b	-	2 139 300	9 400 000	-	1 050 340 000	-	42 997 500	-	-	-	1 640 000

ML 12	ML 13	ML 14	ML 15	ML 16	ML 17	ML 18	ML 19	ML 21	ML 22	Satellites	Total
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	620 056	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 249 570
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	12
-	-	-	54 800 000	-	-	-	-	12 300 000	486 667	-	381 836 077
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550 000	-	39 910 000
-	1	-	4	-	-	2	-	5	2	-	26
-	25 000 000	-	27 974 000	-	-	3 599 250	-	8 570 000	315 000	-	344 033 209
-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	32
-	1 054 294	-	9 390 000	-	-	-	-	-	4 050 000	-	225 622 913
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	43 962 204	-	0	-	-	71 562 204
-	11	-	9	6	1	3	-	8	26	10	205
-	44 510 000	-	81 167 500	4 454 330	153 000	3 348 900	-	22 754 100	6 114 200	120 754 901	887 676 642
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 000 000	-	-	15 750 000
-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	30
-	2 787 460	-	57 194 800	-	-	-	-	5 000	-	-	870 540 740
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 335 000
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	106 850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 361 980
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	28 080 000
-	-	3	19	5	1	9	-	5	70	9	307
-	-	40 040 000	181 164 350	37 342 520	0	81 017 700	-	36 352 000	905 888 595	30 136 455	14 643 741 484
-	2	-	5	1	-	-	-	1	4	1	73
-	9 000 000	-	41 583 700	943 150	-	-	-	27 000 000	220 750 020	186 300	2 443 045 967
-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	33
-	411 000	-	44 238 900	-	-	-	-	-	1 125 000	-	1 610 884 653
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	52 700 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55 220 000
-	10	1	49	9	-	1	-	-	11	4	163
-	51 321 000	300 000	122 319 550	38 780 210	-	15 000	-	-	10 792 600	3 156 574	379 369 017
-	2	2	6	3	1	-	-	5	23	19	186
-	10 000 000	7 300 000	63 445 000	6 054 200	180 000	-	-	7 679 750	167 354 700	47 656 564	1 237 188 494
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22 606 480
-	5	1	4	-	2	-	-	1	8	6	66
-	11 350 000	1 580 000	196 313 834	-	240 000	-	-	0	8 569 800	9 307 620	1 601 143 629
-	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
-	12 689 250	-	6 775 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 125 981 050

## FRANCE AND ARMS TRADE CONTROL 2016 (FY 2015)

Countries		ML 1	ML 2	ML 3	ML 4	ML 5	ML 6	ML 7	ML 8	ML 9	ML 10	ML 11
Kazakhstan	a	-	-	2	2	4	-	7	-	-	1	3
	b	-	-	450 000	1 757 500	28 330 000	-	59 192 500	-	-	7 198 000	14 340 000
Kenya	a	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
	b	-	130 750 000	6 255 000	-	5 600	-	44 354	-	-	-	88 360 000
Kirghizstan	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	27 600 000	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	a	-	7	3	3	6	4	3	-	3	10	4
	b	-	187 687 030	43 712 282	45 790 000	84 680 000	27 040 000	45 297 500	-	30 000 000	1 652 518 551	36 755 023
Latvia	a	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
	b	-	-	-	2 010 000	222 500 000	-	-	-	-	93 790	-
Lebanon	a	3	2	2	2	2	4	-	-	2	2	4
	b	2 596 169	350 750	56 000	283 067 973	312 136 000	18 111 841	-	-	427 841 000	250 700 000	80 050 000
Liberia	a	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	18 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 797 500	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	a	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	b	-	79 800 000	-	18 550 000	500 000	-	-	-	-	-	3 215 000
Luxembourg	a	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	18 610	-	-	3 039	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia (FYROM)	a	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	b	-	25 500 000	13 820 000	-	-	-	14 797 500	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	a	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	b	-	-	-	240 000	-	-	-	-	30 750 000	-	-
Malaysia	a	-	5	1	8	16	-	1	-	23	5	10
	b	-	131 450 000	2 113 756	1 906 822 000	557 299 385	-	165 000	-	368 193 546	518 788 100	59 034 272
Mali	a	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	1
	b	2 419	-	497 160	20 728	15 500 000	160 758	-	-	-	70 900 000	10 900 000
Mauritania	a	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	-
	b	6 751	-	-	50	-	3 000 000	28 027	-	56 220 001	-	-
Mexico	a	4	2	1	4	8	2	-	-	3	2	3
	b	3 200 000	661 787	39 440 000	3 200 000	25 058 000	3 400 000	-	-	58 950 000	2 204 928 000	21 685 000
Moldavia	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monaco	a	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	b	-	7 907	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	371 000
Mongolia	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	27 600 000	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	a	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	b	-	-	35 650 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000 000	-
Morocco	a	-	-	2	13	9	2	6	-	8	3	4
	b	-	-	10 825 000	612 077 588	496 576 000	9 151 000	28 030 314	-	168 925 000	8 390 000	14 870 463

ML 12	ML 13	ML 14	ML 15	ML 16	ML 17	ML 18	ML 19	ML 21	ML 22	Satellites	Total
-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	25
-	10 500 000	1 500 000	-	-	-	37 205 523	-	-	124 750 000	-	285 223 523
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225 414 954
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27 600 000
-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	43	-	91
-	-	-	42 768 800	-	-	-	-	323 000	172 420 347	-	2 368 992 533
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	224 603 790
-	6	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	36
-	20 543 591	-	80 583 450	-	-	-	-	0	39 315 000	-	1 515 351 774
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18 000
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	565 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 362 500
-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	0	4 993 650	-	-	-	-	107 058 650
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5
-	90 539	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 000	-	152 188
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54 117 500
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	1 642 000	-	-	-	-	-	32 632 000
-	-	-	6	-	-	2	-	2	20	3	102
-	-	-	10 966 772	-	-	18 401 100	-	2 470 000	635 651 020	202 338 100	4 413 693 051
-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	6 856 500	-	1 768 168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106 605 733
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	160 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59 414 829
-	5	-	4	1	-	2	-	-	4	1	46
-	3 560 000	-	14 750 000	2 668 400	-	96 902 400	-	-	1 320 000	288 000 000	2 767 723 587
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	30 982 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30 982 500
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	5 580 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 958 907
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 017 000	-	28 617 000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37 650 000
-	2	1	8	-	-	-	-	2	7	1	68
-	289 177	700 000	1 016 350 300	-	-	-	-	1 900 000	1 054 501	600 000 000	2 969 139 343

## FRANCE AND ARMS TRADE CONTROL 2016 (FY 2015)

[illegible]

ML 12	ML 13	ML 14	ML 15	ML 16	ML 17	ML 18	ML 19	ML 21	ML 22	Satellites	Total
-	6	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	16	4	80
-	17 126 000	18 000 000	9 014 900	-	-	-	-	-	197 235 087	16 946 763	314 334 999
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	6
-	-	-	3 630 000	-	-	-	-	1 127 000	-	19 702 000	139 914 000
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	753 061	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 372 542
-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	21
-	-	-	65 402 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	461 000 000	967 876 650
-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	4	7	-	48
-	-	-	283 270 050	4 800 000	-	-	-	777 000	8 523 000	-	651 659 177
-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	13	-	67
-	-	-	50 263 000	-	-	10 695 300	-	-	9 815 898	-	904 631 611
-	1	-	10	2	-	2	-	2	7	1	126
-	5 000 000	-	97 022 256	11 149 200	-	56 960 150	-	100 000	51 663 000	4 500 000	1 639 280 926
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	80 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 080 000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	159 000 000	351 921 000
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	2	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	20 490 750	-	1 800 000	54 030 500	280 725 000	1 277 741 250
-	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	19
-	11 216 350	-	-	-	-	47 468 050	-	-	-	640 000	168 059 250
-	1	1	6	1	-	1	-	1	9	-	61
-	4 250 000	0	71 484 600	797 600	-	580 000	-	0	514 603 101	-	5 501 657 930
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	14
-	-	-	24 377 000	-	-	-	-	-	10 000	-	30 197 856
-	1	-	12	-	1	-	-	7	57	1	142
-	0	-	174 299 800	-	5 000	-	-	61 018 000	479 051 239	84 000 000	14 766 914 482
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	7
-	-	-	2 586 000	-	7 000	-	-	2 229 750	-	-	114 015 350
-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	36
-	-	-	54 857 825	-	-	-	-	17 800 000	-	5 850 000	877 761 874
-	1	2	28	-	-	1	-	3	52	-	219
-	6 000 000	6 584 292	1 050 109 520	-	-	38 529 976	-	6 970 000	255 533 114	-	16 887 838 556
-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
-	6 855 668	-	4 237 204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135 041 359
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	604 104 100
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	2 040	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64 266
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	471 400	-	-	-	-	-	471 400

## FRANCE AND ARMS TRADE CONTROL 2016 (FY 2015)

Countries		ML 1	ML 2	ML 3	ML 4	ML 5	ML 6	ML 7	ML 8	ML 9	ML 10	ML 11
Singapore	a	-	-	-	23	12	-	2	2	9	4	14
	b	-	-	-	1 725 634 155	263 584 760	-	584 840	1 020 000	258 685 763	416 623 731	334 381 300
Slovakia	a	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	27 250	3 502 000	265 000 000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 350 000	-	-	6 800 000	-
Somalia	a	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	6 400 000	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	a	-	-	2	7	4	2	1	1	1	5	4
	b	-	-	32 695 000	42 725 000	5 000 000	1 152 300	0	260 000	8 500 000	22 112 998	6 435 000
South Korea	a	-	1	2	30	22	9	3	8	17	16	17
	b	-	10 000 000	55 185 000	57 073 625	320 154 870	3 541 585	14 887 500	7 354 000	317 437 500	300 629 037	339 240 330
Spain	a	1	-	5	11	7	1	4	6	11	24	22
	b	0	-	965 500	44 435 205	93 105 000	258 000	2 677 884	2 914 905	337 272 690	23 902 794	194 183 062
Surinam	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68 430 000	-	-
Sweden	a	-	3	6	9	8	3	2	-	5	5	10
	b	-	1 812 413	2 696 500	24 829 620	1 049 000	11 569 000	211 220	-	33 449 350	102 409 171	170 688 758
Switzerland	a	6	-	5	6	4	2	-	-	-	4	8
	b	153 428	-	34 811 185	474 765	1 351 000 000	5 000	-	-	-	5 452 000	277 936 893
Tajikistan	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	27 600 000	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	a	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	6 150 000	-	-	52 700 000	-	-
Thailand	a	1	1	3	3	2	3	4	-	6	7	6
	b	92 500	77 000 000	11 535 142	279 289 650	10 960 000	10 710 000	27 913 890	-	1 350 400 000	159 750 000	119 360 000
Togo	a	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	-
	b	8 000	-	-	-	-	9 413 320	-	-	-	1 492 000	-
Tonga	a	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	780	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	a	-	1	-	-	1	3	6	-	-	3	4
	b	-	500 000	-	-	128 531 000	82 750 000	27 814 316	-	-	2 487 000	13 895 500
Turkey	a	1	3	3	27	20	3	4	5	10	10	9
	b	4 260 000	10 390 000	38 507 500	185 523 649	154 266 104	1 258 500	1 331 702	7 612 734	795 967 285	16 187 500	72 430 750
Turkmenistan	a	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
	b	-	-	-	73 054 641	8 600 000	-	27 600 000	-	-	-	58 550 000
Uganda	a	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	7 620 000	44 354	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	a	-	1	1	2	4	1	-	1	-	3	5
	b	-	92 500	187 400 000	450 000	82 255 000	19 600 000	-	534	-	30 468 950	254 075 000
United Arab Emirates	a	-	7	5	38	29	7	5	-	10	25	34
	b	-	23 581 000	582 940 000	3 651 878 936	1 060 490 570	83 785 447	2 062 036	-	1 460 450 000	23 878 914	1 482 738 885

ML 12	ML 13	ML 14	ML 15	ML 16	ML 17	ML 18	ML 19	ML 21	ML 22	Satellites	Total
-	8	-	13	1	-	1	-	6	35	2	132
-	29 090 000	-	50 033 200	219 800	-	3 200 450	-	20 905 100	58 473 245	562 500	3 162 998 844
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	268 529 250
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	9
-	7 000 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 264 000	-	19 414 000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 400 000
-	5	-	14	3	-	1	-	2	5	-	57
-	10 075 050	-	26 311 900	5 466 320	-	4 171 230	-	4 600 000	3 085 000	-	172 589 798
-	-	1	18	6	2	3	-	2	7	4	168
-	-	255 000	18 082 575	2 894 140	240 000	1 331 750	-	383 000	101 473 950	368 250 000	1 918 413 862
-	10	-	6	12	5	-	-	6	13	2	146
-	106 980 000	-	246 000 750	10 817 688	344 472	-	-	2 824 000	21 131 004	36 078 000	1 123 890 954
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68 430 000
-	2	1	6	1	1	-	-	1	7	1	71
-	5 800 000	0	9 597 095	990 940	153 500	-	-	550 000	1 056 100	36 000 000	402 862 667
-	3	1	2	2	-	3	-	4	14	-	64
-	7 635 000	3 000 000	500 420	3 768 000	-	5 871 100	-	5 200 200	70 651 000	-	1 766 458 991
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27 600 000
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58 850 000
-	8	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	3	-	52
-	19 444 172	-	4 350 000	-	-	2 463 000	-	0	10 703 749	-	2 083 972 103
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	10
-	143 200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300 000	-	11 356 520
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	780
-	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	26
-	334 680	-	146 500 000	-	-	4 461 450	-	-	222 000	-	407 495 946
-	7	1	19	1	2	1	-	8	14	-	148
-	33 750 000	500 000	145 105 000	1 939 200	1 382 769	1 300 000	-	20 388 200	28 770 000	-	1 520 870 893
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	167 804 641
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	25 026 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32 690 354
-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	25
-	13 345 000	10 550 000	9 300 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 780 000	614 316 984
-	7	5	16	-	2	2	-	10	53	1	256
-	18 270 736	98 200 000	217 421 000	-	9 000 000	98 763 852	-	50 986 750	206 278 431	10 000 000	9 080 726 557



## FRANCE AND ARMS TRADE CONTROL 2016 (FY 2015)

Countries		ML 1	ML 2	ML 3	ML 4	ML 5	ML 6	ML 7	ML 8	ML 9	ML 10	ML 11
United States	a	5	1	8	26	13	4	-	8	6	35	20
	b	33 023	3 800 000	177 930 336	90 935 995	569 085 433	7 519 030	-	6 210 910	2 290 472 000	357 513 937	216 041 622
United Kingdom	a	-	1	5	21	11	6	1	4	17	46	31
	b	-	0	738 592	150 057 273	61 144 950	1 410 000	960 000	965 490	93 238 107	102 961 088	374 886 100
Uruguay	a	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	2 310 000	-	-	-	290 250 000	-	-
Uzbekistan	a	-	4	-	1	3	1	5	-	-	3	-
	b	-	86 030 000	-	728 000	3 875 000	0	29 935 200	-	-	322 000 000	-
Venezuela	a	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	2
	b	-	-	-	-	42 000 000	-	150 000	-	-	17 969 195	2 022 000
Vietnam	a	-	-	2	3	1	1	2	-	3	-	1
	b	-	-	67 280 000	41 152 000	0	178 300 000	55 200 000	-	115 900 000	-	1 350 000
Zambia	a	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	21 450 000	-	-	-	-	-
Multi-countries (1)	a	-	8	7	41	30	5	-	1	16	30	23
	b	-	29 950 926	84 299 800	2 024 863 300	494 997 000	6 277 678	-	300 000	1 282 306 820	669 627 176	477 199 200
Others (2)	a	-	-	-	6	1	-	2	-	7	1	4
	b	-	-	-	296 156 785	1 138 000 000	-	216 342	-	157 505 385	500 000	23 835 000
Total	a	66	135	177	607	479	233	144	87	373	606	524
	b	94 590 719	10 251 378 225	3 326 150 450	45 227 929 289	14 120 031 349	7 604 196 616	1 199 406 881	103 735 277	22 504 670 049	23 989 092 077	13 175 867 929

(1) Temporary exports (e.g. exhibitions), global licenses, etc.

(2) International organisations, States not members of the United Nations, etc.

ML 12	ML 13	ML 14	ML 15	ML 16	ML 17	ML 18	ML 19	ML 21	ML 22	Satellites	Total
-	6	3	6	4	-	1	-	4	33	10	193
-	30 895 000	3 000 000	282 635 100	20 562 750	-	12 870 000	-	12 005 137	64 371 731	198 916 000	4 344 798 004
-	9	3	18	4	1	-	-	21	47	2	248
-	39 693 500	220 500 000	99 359 600	2 447 800	8 000	-	-	62 315 200	34 031 200	2 150 000	1 246 866 900
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	292 560 000
-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
-	-	-	32 780 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	475 348 200
-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	-	41 731 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103 872 195
-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20
-	-	-	193 245 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	260 000 000	912 427 000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21 450 000
-	9	1	12	-	2	3	-	27	110	8	333
-	46 458 500	755 000	298 698 800	-	68 966	2 265 000	-	446 462 521	820 998 385	527 703 018	7 213 232 090
-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	8	2	35
-	1 500 000	-	600 000	-	-	7 552 000	-	300	23 404 518	2 770 000	1 652 040 330
0	210	37	484	68	31	76	0	174	858	121	5 490
0	776 173 618	646 560 392	8 362 107 399	161 886 948	92 430 607	680 891 784	0	991 680 751	6 610 705 566	4 329 068 012	164 248 553 938

# Appendix III

Detailed breakdown of military technology and equipment deliveries by country and region since 2011 (millions of €).

Countries	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL
Algeria	48,9	25,8	5,4	33,4	39,6	153,1
Libya	87,3	0,4	11,0	-	-	98,7
Morocco	104,1	13,6	40,4	461,5	12,7	632,3
Tunisia	0,2	0,5	0,5	0,3	1,8	3,3
<b>Total North Africa</b>	<b>240,5</b>	<b>40,3</b>	<b>57,3</b>	<b>495,2</b>	<b>54,1</b>	<b>887,4</b>
Angola	5	0,1	0,9	-	0,9	6,8
Benin	-	-	-	0,1	2,8	3
Botswana	0,1	-	-	-	2,1	2,2
Burkina Faso	1,1	-	31,8	0,6	-	33,5
Burundi	-	-	-	-	5,4	5,4
Cameroon	2,2	4,7	1,5	2,6	5,3	16,4
Central African Republic	0	-	-	-	-	0
Chad	5	0,3	3,1	5,6	0,5	14,4
Congo	0,3	0,9	0	0,1	1,9	3,3
Democratic Republic of Congo	0,1	0,2	0,5	-	-	0,7
Djibouti	1,6	1,8	0	0,1	0,3	3,8
Equatorial Guinea	0	-	0,1	-	-	0,1
Ethiopia	0,2	0,3	-	-	0,9	1,4
Gabon	1	10,9	9,6	3,7	10,6	35,7
Guinea	-	0,2	-	0	0,3	0,5
Ivory Coast	0,1	-	-	0,8	2,1	3
Kenya	5,8	0	-	-	-	5,8
Liberia	0	-	-	-	-	0
Madagascar	-	-	-	-	0,1	0,1
Malawi	0,1	-	-	-	-	0,1
Mali	0,6	0,1	0,7	6,3	6,4	14,2
Mauritania	6,8	1,3	0	0,7	0,7	9,6
Mauritius	0,1	0	1,5	0,1	0,2	2
Niger	0,2	-	3,4	0	-	3,7
Nigeria	4	0,2	5,8	-	0,3	10,4
Senegal	2,5	0,3	1,9	1,6	13,7	19,9
Seychelles	0	-	-	-	0	0
South Africa	84,7	5	5,3	3,9	6,9	105,9
Togo	0,7	1,9	1,1	6,7	0,1	10,5
Uganda	2,9	1,2	-	-	0,2	4,3
Zambia	0,1	-	0	-	0	0,1
<b>Total Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	<b>125,2</b>	<b>29,2</b>	<b>67,4</b>	<b>33,1</b>	<b>62,0</b>	<b>316,8</b>
Haiti	-	-	0,1	0,0	-	0,1
Honduras	-	-	-	-	0,2	0,2
Mexico	55,1	206,4	58,6	112,2	3,0	435,3
<b>Total Central America and Caribbean</b>	<b>55,1</b>	<b>206,4</b>	<b>58,7</b>	<b>112,2</b>	<b>3,2</b>	<b>435,5</b>

Countries	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL
Canada	43,6	10,9	4,2	2,5	4,5	65,7
United States	273,7	104,7	161,8	167,7	141,9	849,8
<b>Total North America</b>	<b>317,2</b>	<b>115,6</b>	<b>166,0</b>	<b>170,2</b>	<b>146,4</b>	<b>915,5</b>
Argentina	2,5	5,1	0,7	1,7	3,9	13,9
Bolivia	-	-	-	0,3	-	0,3
Brazil	113,1	168,5	440,0	64,7	121,5	907,8
Chile	18,9	14,8	32,7	30,6	21,1	118,2
Colombia	26,7	1,7	1,2	1,7	6,3	37,6
Ecuador	1,0	12,0	35,3	11,4	0,8	60,5
Peru	14,8	4,0	2,1	33,4	37,0	91,2
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	0,1	0,1
Venezuela	3,6	0,2	0,2	4,4	0,7	9,2
<b>Total South America</b>	<b>180,6</b>	<b>206,3</b>	<b>512,3</b>	<b>148,2</b>	<b>191,5</b>	<b>1 238,8</b>
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	0,2	140,2	140,4
Kazakhstan	5,3	7,6	27,6	0,4	4,9	45,7
Turkmenistan	0	0	5,9	1,2	5,5	12,7
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	0,1	61	61,1
<b>Total Central Asia</b>	<b>5,3</b>	<b>7,6</b>	<b>33,5</b>	<b>1,9</b>	<b>211,6</b>	<b>259,8</b>
China	65,5	104,8	163,2	114,8	105,2	553,6
Japan	60,2	17,9	17,1	24,9	31,3	151,3
South Korea	28,1	45,9	41,8	54,4	68,1	238,3
<b>Total North East Asia</b>	<b>153,8</b>	<b>168,6</b>	<b>222,1</b>	<b>194,1</b>	<b>204,6</b>	<b>943,2</b>
Afghanistan	-	0,0	0,1	1,3	1,0	2,5
Bangladesh	0,0	0,4	4,8	1,7	3,0	10,0
India	227,1	233,9	346,0	369,5	1 050,0	2 226,5
Pakistan	71,0	49,4	103,3	139,2	85,5	448,5
Sri Lanka	-	0,1	0,2	0,0	-	0,3
<b>Total South Asia</b>	<b>298,1</b>	<b>284,0</b>	<b>454,4</b>	<b>511,7</b>	<b>1 139,5</b>	<b>2 687,7</b>
Brunei	1,7	0,0	4,7	2,2	21,6	30,3
Indonesia	31,3	51,8	123,0	67,2	189,2	462,5
Malaysia	28,2	102,2	215,3	77,9	32,5	456,2
Philippines	0,1	-	0,0	0,3	0,1	0,5
Singapore	45,8	180,3	112,6	95,2	115,5	549,4
Thailand	4,7	3,7	25,8	19,5	96,0	149,7
Vietnam	19,0	31,7	7,2	1,7	1,1	60,7
<b>Total South East Asia</b>	<b>130,8</b>	<b>369,8</b>	<b>488,6</b>	<b>263,9</b>	<b>456,1</b>	<b>1 709,2</b>
Albania	0,0	18,6	31,4	15,2	-	65,2
Armenia			0,0	-	0,0	0,0
Belarus	0,1	-	-	-	0,1	0,2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0,0	0,0	-	-	0,1	0,1
Georgia	-	0,0	1,5	-	-	1,5

## FRANCE AND ARMS TRADE CONTROL 2016 (FY 2015)

Countries	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL
Iceland	-	-	-	-	0,0	0,0
Kosovo	-	1,5	0,2	-	-	1,7
Macedonia (FYROM)	-	-	0,0	0,1	-	0,1
Monaco	-	-	-	-	0,0	0,0
Norway	57,3	23,0	22,1	16,2	18,2	136,7
Russia	26,8	53,9	57,3	81,7	58,9	278,6
Serbia	1,0	2,1	1,8	1,2	0,3	6,4
Switzerland	54,6	13,5	13,8	9,7	6,4	97,9
Turkey	25,1	38,8	36,0	10,2	131,1	241,1
Ukraine	23,7	2,2	3,3	1,6	1,0	31,9
<b>Total Rest of Europe</b>	<b>188,4</b>	<b>153,5</b>	<b>167,5</b>	<b>135,9</b>	<b>216,1</b>	<b>861,4</b>
Australia	130,4	150,6	79,9	117,8	132,6	611,2
New Zealand	93,4	75,2	31,5	38,1	8,0	246,3
Tonga	-	-	0,0	-	-	0,0
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>223,8</b>	<b>225,8</b>	<b>111,4</b>	<b>155,8</b>	<b>140,6</b>	<b>857,5</b>
Saudi Arabia	380,5	418,9	418,6	643,7	899,8	2 761,5
Bahrain	26,8	76,7	3,0	0,9	3,1	110,5
Egypt	9,8	27,5	63,6	103,0	1 240,2	1 444,1
United Arab Emirates	271,1	185,8	274,0	126,8	293,6	1 151,3
Iraq	0,6	0,2	0,9	3,7	12,1	17,5
Israel	20,5	11,0	15,0	14,0	19,5	80,0
Jordan	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,6	1,6	4,2
Kuwait	11,0	8,7	9,4	9,5	8,6	47,2
Lebanon	1,5	0,4	9,2	9,7	3,0	23,7
Oman	123,1	222,9	110,1	85,6	32,0	573,7
Qatar	37,0	122,7	20,3	46,5	134,7	361,2
<b>Total Middle East</b>	<b>882,6</b>	<b>1 075,6</b>	<b>924,7</b>	<b>1 043,8</b>	<b>2 648,3</b>	<b>6 575,0</b>
Germany	45,5	74,2	58,4	83,2	76,9	338,1
Austria	12,4	0,9	1,4	1,0	5,5	21,2
Belgium	6,5	39,7	31,8	52,6	46,1	176,8
Bulgaria	70,6	2,5	0,5	0,3	0,3	74,2
Cyprus	0,8	2,5	1,6	0,3	0,5	5,8
Croatia	0,0	0,0	0,0	-	0,5	0,6
Denmark	1,1	8,4	1,3	8,7	1,9	21,5
Spain	216,1	52,1	22,9	93,7	32,3	417,2
Estonia	0,3	13,1	2,8	8,4	8,6	33,2
Finland	35,2	42,6	86,9	26,0	57,0	247,7
Greece	81,7	25,8	94,6	62,3	32,9	297,3
Hungary	0,8	1,1	-	0,0	0,2	2,1
Ireland	0,3	1,6	0,3	0,7	0,0	2,8
Italy	72,6	39,4	44,4	48,8	56,2	261,4

Countries	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL
Latvia	0,5	1,3	0,0	-	0,1	1,8
Lithuania	1,0	1,0	1,9	0,7	0,1	4,7
Luxembourg	7,3	4,6	0,9	5,5	0,7	19,0
Malta	0,0	0,7	-	-	-	0,7
Netherlands	33,1	16,3	50,6	26,0	65,3	191,3
Poland	4,5	9,4	10,5	7,2	53,4	85,0
Portugal	7,2	2,0	0,2	1,7	1,2	12,2
Romania	11,3	3,1	2,0	2,2	0,9	19,5
United Kingdom	198,2	88,5	68,6	79,7	97,2	532,3
Slovakia	0,1	0,8	-	0,0	0,0	1,0
Slovenia	11,2	0,8	0,2	20,1	0,1	32,5
Sweden	22,0	27,4	32,0	40,2	48,0	169,6
Czech Republic	5,5	1,4	3,0	11,5	1,0	22,5
<b>Total European Union</b>	<b>845,9</b>	<b>461,5</b>	<b>516,9</b>	<b>580,8</b>	<b>587,0</b>	<b>2 992,1</b>
Others (1)	130,9	35,0	99,8	198,8	140,3	604,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 778,2</b>	<b>3 379,1</b>	<b>3 880,6</b>	<b>4 045,4</b>	<b>6 201,5</b>	<b>21 284,8</b>

(1) International organisations, States not members of the United Nations, etc.

# Appendix IV

## Overview of EU Common Military List categories

<b>ML 1</b>	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20 mm, other arms and automatic weapons with a calibre of 12.7 mm (calibre 0.50 inches) or less and accessories, and specially designed components
<b>ML 2</b>	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20 mm or more, other weapons or armament with a calibre greater than 12.7 mm (calibre 0.50 inches), projectors and accessories, and specially designed components
<b>ML 3</b>	Ammunition and fuse setting devices, and specially designed components
<b>ML 4</b>	Bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles, other explosive devices and charges and related equipment and accessories, and specially designed components
<b>ML 5</b>	Fire control, and related alerting and warning equipment, and related systems, test and alignment and countermeasure equipment, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories
<b>ML 6</b>	Ground vehicles and components
<b>ML 7</b>	Chemical or biological toxic agents, 'riot control agents', radioactive materials, related equipment, components and materials
<b>ML 8</b>	'Energetic materials', and related substances
<b>ML 9</b>	Vessels of war (surface or underwater), special naval equipment, accessories, components and other surface vessels
<b>ML 10</b>	Aircraft, 'lighter-than-air vehicles', Unmanned Aerial Vehicles ('UAVs'), aero-engines and 'aircraft' equipment, related equipment, and components, specially designed or modified for military use
<b>ML 11</b>	Electronic equipment, not specified elsewhere on the EU Common Military List, and specially designed components
<b>ML 12</b>	High velocity kinetic energy weapon systems and related equipment, and specially designed components
<b>ML 13</b>	Armoured or protective equipment, constructions and components
<b>ML 14</b>	'Specialised equipment for military training' or for simulating military scenarios, simulators specially designed for training in the use of any firearm or weapon specified by ML1 or ML2, and specially designed components and accessories
<b>ML 15</b>	Imaging or countermeasure equipment, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories
<b>ML 16</b>	Forgings, castings and other unfinished products specially designed for items specified by ML1 to ML4, ML6, ML9, ML10, ML12 or ML19 –ML16 applies to unfinished products when they are identifiable by material composition, geometry or function
<b>ML 17</b>	Miscellaneous equipment, materials and 'libraries', and specially designed components
<b>ML 18</b>	'Production' equipment and components of products referred to in the EU Common Military List
<b>ML 19</b>	Directed Energy Weapon (DEW) systems, related or countermeasure equipment and test models, and specially designed components
<b>ML 20</b>	Cryogenic and 'superconductive' equipment, and specially designed components and accessories
<b>ML 21</b>	'Software' specially designed or modified for the 'development', 'production', 'use' of equipment or materials controlled by the EU Common Military List
<b>ML 22</b>	'Technology' for the 'development', 'production' or 'use' of items controlled in the EU Common Military List

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