



2016 FRANCE AND THE CONTROL OF THE ARMS TRADE

**FRANCE
AND ARMS TRADE
CONTROL
2016
(FY 2014)**

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 “military technology and equipment export authorizations” (AEMG) granted for the first half of 2014 and “licences” granted for the second half of 2014.

CONTENTS

1. REGULATION OF THE CONVENTIONAL ARMS TRADE AND PREVENTION OF ILLICIT TRAFFICKING: FRANCE'S ACTION.....	5
1.1. France makes an active contribution to international initiatives in the field of arms control.....	6
1.2. France supports the international exchange of information concerning arms transfers.....	7
1.3. France has taken the lead in several initiatives aimed at preventing and countering illicit flows of conventional weapons.....	8
2. THE FRENCH ARMS EXPORT CONTROL SYSTEM.....	11
2.1. A precise and comprehensive legal and regulatory framework.....	12
2.2. A general principle of prohibition that brings the entire defence sector and related flows under government control.....	13
2.3. <i>Ex-ante</i> control supplemented by <i>ex-post</i> control measures.....	15
2.4. A control system consistent with our international obligations and commitments.....	16
2.5. A control process based on a rigorous assessment of export applications.....	20
3. FRENCH MILITARY TECHNOLOGY AND EQUIPMENT EXPORTS IN 2014: SOME STATISTICS	21
4. APPENDICES	25
Appendix I: Number and amount (€) of military technology and equipment export authorizations (AEMG) granted by country since 2010.....	26
Appendix II: Number and amount (€) of military technology and equipment export authorizations (AEMG) granted by country and Military List (ML) category during the first half of 2014	34
Appendix III: Number of licences granted during the second half of 2014	44
Appendix IV: Detailed breakdown of military technology and equipment deliveries by country and region since 2010 (in millions of euros).....	46
Appendix V: Overview of EU Common Military List categories.....	50
INDEX	51

1

REGULATION OF THE CONVENTIONAL AND PREVENTION OF ILLICIT FRANCE'S ACTION

- 1.1. France makes an active contribution to international initiatives in the field of conventional weapons
- 1.2. France supports the international exchange of information concerning conventional weapons
- 1.3. France has taken the lead in several initiatives aimed at preventing and curbing the illicit flow of conventional weapons.....

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 interministerial procedure that assesses applications according to criteria, including those defined at European level by Common Position 2008/944/CFSP. 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. The issue of authorizations is therefore a sovereign act exercised in the framework of France's foreign, defence and security policy.

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. Established in 1996, it now brings together 41 Participating States, including the main producers and exporters of leading-edge 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 by the *Wassenaar Arrangement* Experts Group. In 2014, new export controls were placed in certain categories such as - under a French proposal - spacecraft equipment.

Furthermore, France, like all its European partners, applies all the provisions of the EU [Common Position 2008/944/CFSP](#). The Common Position aims to foster convergence 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 EU of a Working Group on Conventional Arms Exports (COARM), which stands monthly.



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](#) 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 and played an active role during the different phases of negotiation. For instance, France strongly supported efforts to ensure that respect of international human rights law and humanitarian law were given a central place in the treaty. It also contributed to the inclusion in the treaty provisions of all the operations involved in the chain of transfer (export, import, transit, transshipment, brokering), together with the fight against corruption and the strengthening of international mutual assistance in criminal matters. At France's proposal, a clause was introduced enabling adoption of amendments to the text of the treaty in a Conference of States Parties in order to adapt its scope of application to future technological developments in the arms sector.

The First Conference of States parties to the Arms Trade Treaty took place in Cancun (Mexico) in August 2015. This first Conference laid the foundations of the ATT regime by adopting its rules of procedures and financial rules and by establishing the ATT Secretariat in Geneva. France played an active role as the facilitator on Secretariat issues. France has also been elected to the Management Committee in charge of supervising the Secretariat.

CONTROL OF CONVENTIONAL ARMS EXPORTS: AWARENESS RAISING AND OUTREACH ACTIONS UNDERTAKEN BY FRANCE

The European Union adopted [Council Decision 2012/711/CFSP](#) of 19 November 2012 which aims to promote among third countries the principles and criteria of Common Position 2008/944/ CFSP. France contributes to the practical implementation of this decision by making its experts available to the European Union. For instance, France took part in several regional workshops in Tunis (November 2013), in

Paris (April 2014) and in Algiers (November 2014) for the benefit of North African States.

France also brings its expertise in the framework of the assistance programme adopted in December 2013 by the EU (Council Decision 2013/768/CFSP) to support early entry into force and effective implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty. French experts participate to two study-visits in 2015: one in Senegal and one in Burkina Faso.

More generally, France is wishing to cooperate with any State that so requests to be assisted with implementing the Arms Trade Treaty.

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. It has therefore participated in numerous exercises undertaken in a multilateral framework, providing information on its national system for controlling sensitive transfers and about its arms exports.

It participates, for instance, in the [United Nations Register of Conventional Arms](#), established in 1992, through annual reporting of information relating to its exports, imports, military holdings and procurement through national production of major conventional weapons as well as small arms and light weapons.

France also shares information (export of military equipment and certain dual-use goods) with its *Wassenaar Arrangement* partners and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (import, export and destruction of small arms and light weapons). Lastly, France participates fully in the mechanisms for information exchange set up within the European Union, notably in the framework of the Working Party Control of on *Conventional Arms Exports* (COARM) and through its contribution to the [EU annual report on arms exports](#).

The [annual report on arms exports](#) submitted to the French Parliament since 1998 is another aspect of this emphasis on transparency. It contains information on licences granted, orders received and deliveries made. This report is made public.



*The United Nations Headquarters
in New York*

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 in 2005 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 framework of the *Wassenaar Arrangement* in 2007 and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe in 2008) of [“Best Practices to Prevent Destabilising Transfers of Small Arms and Light Weapons through Air Transport”](#).

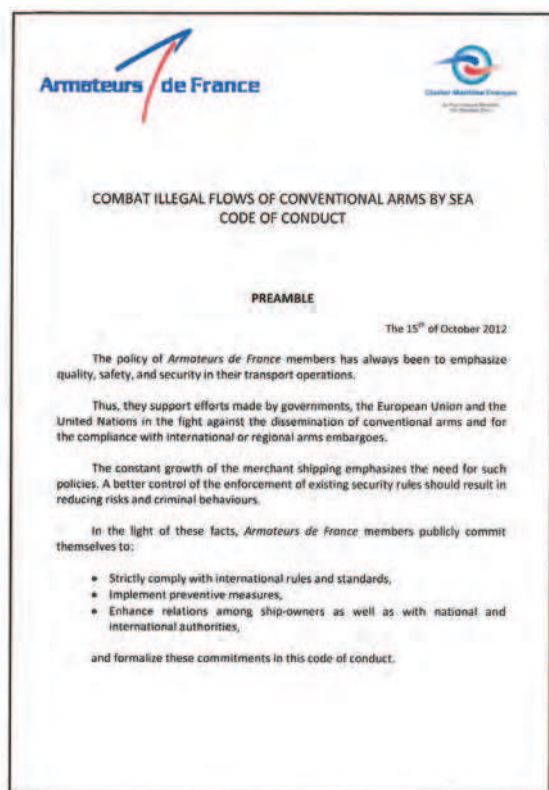
The [White Paper on Defence and National Security](#), approved by the President of the Republic in April 2013, gave fresh impetus by setting the main national priorities with regard to illicit arms trafficking: *“Substantial efforts must also be made to combat arms trafficking, in particular small arms and associated ammunition. Apart from reinforcing national and European legal means, we will reinforce assistance to countries that have become victims of arms trafficking but do not possess the means to control the arms trade. Implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty, to which the European Union and France have made a considerable diplomatic contribution, will be facilitated”*.

As a consequence of ongoing interministerial reflection since 2010 and the impetus provided by the White Paper, 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 – diplomatic initiatives, assistance to third countries, closer cooperation with the private sector – in order to improve coordination of the actions undertaken by the different ministries involved in preventing and combating illicit trafficking in conventional arms. It enables France to demonstrate international leadership on this issue.

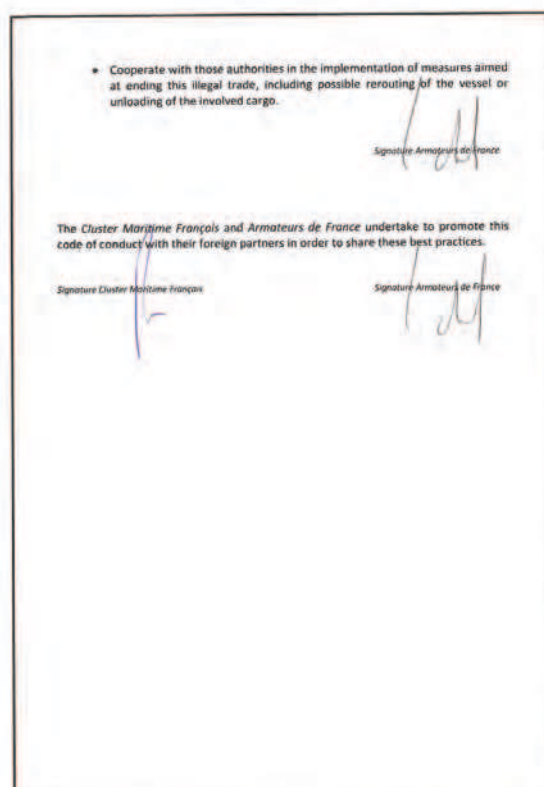
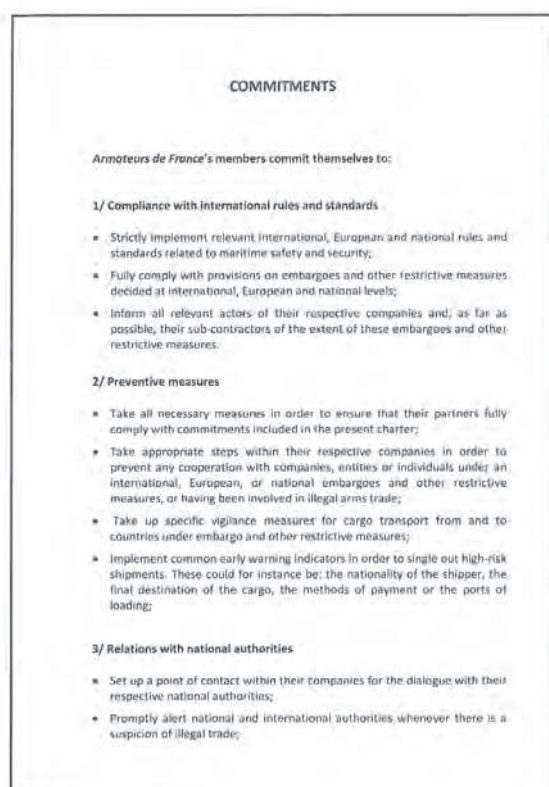


The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

More recently, France initiated a review process of reflection regarding the fight against arms trafficking – in particular through maritime transport – bringing the private sector into play. This work led, notably, to the adoption in October 2012 of a code of conduct by French shipowners acting through the professional organization Armateurs de France, in which they committed to implementing a series of steps to facilitate the enforcement of embargoes and combat arms trafficking by sea through preventive measures and close cooperation with public authorities ([see the document referred to below](#)).



CODE OF CONDUCT TO COMBAT ILLEGAL FLOWS OF CONVENTIONAL ARMS BY SEA



ASSISTANCE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OF CONVENTIONAL ARMS: ACTIONS UNDERTAKEN BY FRANCE

Providing assistance to countries whose security is compromised by arms trafficking but which do not possess appropriate means of control must be a priority. In this respect, France provides funding and technical expertise for numerous projects undertaken on a national basis or in a multilateral framework (such as the United Nations, the European Union and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe). France is involved in numerous assistance and cooperation programs (civil disarmament efforts; operations to destroy small arms and light weapons, ammunition and explosive remnants of war; training programs; etc.) that bring many services into play (ministries responsible for defence, foreign affairs, home affairs or customs).

Some recent examples are listed below:

- France participates in projects aimed at improving the security of arms and ammunition depots in Mali, Ivory Coast, the Central African Republic and South Sudan;
- Starting in 2014, a team of French experts has been conducting a mine clearance operation (training a bomb-disposal unit for the Guinean armed forces and destruction of around 100 tonnes of munitions and explosive remnants of war) in the Kindia region in the Republic of Guinea;

- The French armed forces deployed in the Central African Republic and Mali have carried out several disarmament and arms and ammunition destruction operations. For instance, during the course of February 2014, the Sangaris force destroyed 750 kg then two tonnes of munitions (mortar shells, rockets, weapon cartridges) seized during disarmament operations or on discovery of arms caches.

- Every year since 2012 a seminar on “arms trafficking” is convened in Paris, bringing together experts from the French administration, international and regional organizations and non-governmental organizations. The last seminar – devoted to the enforcement of assistance and cooperation in the field of arms control – took place in January 2015.

Lastly, the French Ministry of Defence organised a *high-level seminar on the international assistance that could be provided to countries in sub-Saharan Africa to tackle illicit trafficking in conventional arms* held in Paris on the 2nd & 3rd of October 2014. During this seminar, representatives of African regional and sub-regional organisations were invited to express their expectations and define their priority needs for assistance in the presence of the main international actors (including the United Nations and the European Union) capable of providing them with technical and financial support. This dialogue continued in the framework of the Dakar Forum on Peace and Security in Africa held on December 15th and 16th 2014.

2

The French arms export control system

2.1. A precise and comprehensive legal and regulatory framework.....	12
2.2. A general principle of prohibition that brings the entire defence sector and related flows under governmental control.....	13
2.3. <i>Ex-ante</i> control supplemented by <i>ex-post</i> control measures.....	15
2.4. A control system consistent with our international obligations and commitments.....	16
2.5. A control process based on a rigorous assessment of export applications.	20

2 The French arms export control system

2.1 A precise and comprehensive legal and regulatory framework

The legal regime applicable to the export of military technology and equipment is set forth in the French Code of Defence.

WAR MATERIALS, ARMS AND MUNITIONS: LEGAL AND REGULATORY ARCHITECTURE	
DOCUMENTS	SCOPE OF APPLICATION
<i>Code de la Défense</i> : (French Code of Defence) Part III of Book III of the second legislative section and Part III of Book III of the second regulatory section.	General regime applicable to military technology and equipment (production, trade, import, export, transfer within the European Union, acquisition, carrying, transportation, criminal provisions).
<i>Loi n°2011-702</i> (Act) of 22 June 2011 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” <i>Décret n°2012-901</i> (Decree) of 20 July 2012 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 military technology and equipment and intra-Community transfers of defence-related products.
<i>Loi n°2012-304</i> (Act) of 6 March 2012 on the “establishment of a modern, simplified and preventive system of arms control”. <i>Décret n°2013-700</i> (Decree) of 30 July 2013 implementing Act no 2012-304 of 6 March 2012	Regime of 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.
<i>Arrêté du 27 juin 2012</i> (Ministerial Order), as amended “on the list of war materials and assimilated equipment requiring prior export authorization and defence-related products requiring prior transfer authorization”	List of military technology and 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, in addition to equipment controlled on the national level (such as satellites, space rockets and launchers).

These provisions were recently modified following, in particular, the transposition of [*European directive 2009/43/EC of 6 June 2009 on intra-Community transfers of defence-related products*](#) (ICT Directive). France took advantage of this transposition work to carry out a wide-ranging review that led to an overhaul of the entire domestic arms export control regime. This reform aims to simplify the rules and procedures applicable to trade in military technology and equipment, while in no way affecting

the scope and rigour of the control exercised by the State over the defence sector as a whole.

The new 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.

In parallel, new provisions were introduced, such as the “single licence” principle (covering the entire export or transfer operation, from negotiation of the contract until the goods physically leave national territory), creation of general licences and establishment of an ex-post control system.

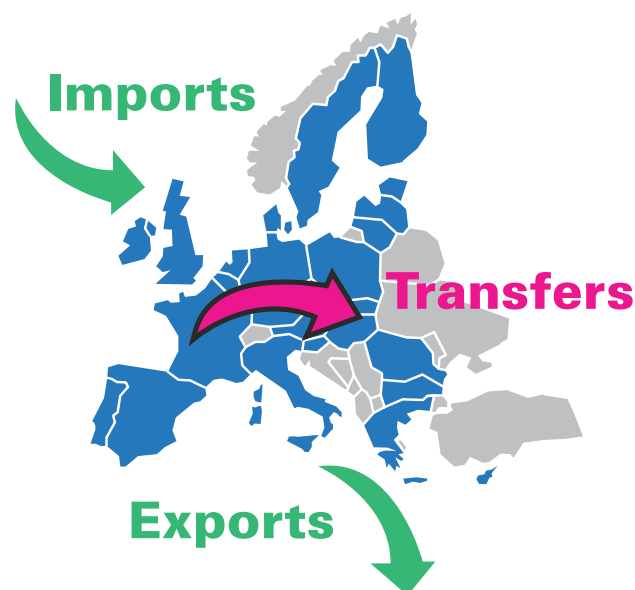
2.2. A general principle of prohibition that brings the entire defence sector and related flows under government control

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 national security but also to ensure that France complies with its international commitments as concerns arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation. 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. Over the course of 2014, 256 AFCI licences were granted (or renewed).



Destruction of conventional ammunition by French forces in theatre of operation



2.2.2. The export of conventional arms requires prior authorization

Prior authorization – or “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 licences authorizing shipment of goods in one or more consignments to one recipient; global licences authorizing shipment of goods to one or more identified recipients for a specified period of time, with no quantity or amount restrictions; general licences 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 the *Interministerial Commission for the Study of Military Equipment Exports* (CIEEMG). Licences are granted by the Prime Minister on the advice of the CIEEMG, and then notified by the minister in charge of customs.

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

LICENCES GRANTED IN 2014

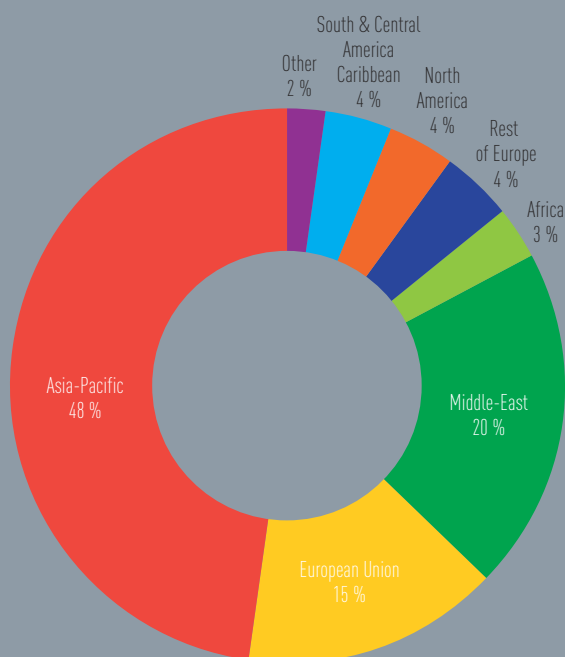
NB: Formerly (until 4 June 2014), prior authorization was required for giving out technical information, carrying out presentations and tests and signing contracts (Prior Agreement or AP) and again for actual export of equipment from French territory ("military technology and equipment export authorizations" 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).

During the first half of 2014, 2266 "military technology and equipment export authorizations" (AEMG) were granted (see Appendices I and II) for a total amount of

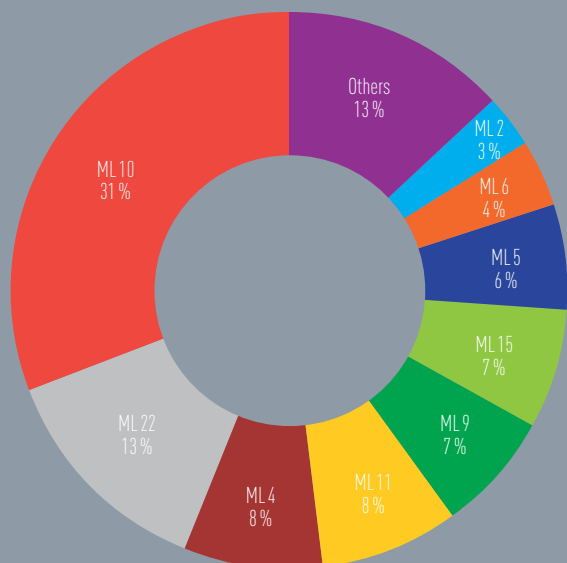
3.8 billion euros. Asia-Pacific and Middle East countries accounted for two-thirds of the licences granted, followed by European Union Members States. These "AEMG" primarily addressed equipment in the following categories: ML10 (aircraft, related equipment and components); ML22 (technology); ML4 (bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles, other explosives devices and related equipments); ML11 (electronic equipments); ML9 (vessels and naval equipment) and ML15 (imaging or counter measures equipment) as specified in the [EU Common Military List](#) (for brief descriptions of the ML categories see Appendix IV).

As for the second half of 2014, 3,237 single licences were granted, primarily for transfers to European Union Member States and exports to the Middle East (see Appendix III).

Regional breakdown of "military technology and equipment export authorizations" (AEMG) granted during the first half of 2014 (as % of the overall amount)



Breakdown by ML category of "military technology and equipment export authorizations" (AEMG) granted during the first half of 2014 (as % of the total number of licences)



CONTROL AUTHORITIES			
Operations	Authority granting the authorizations	Ministries consulted for their opinion	Individual licences granted in 2014
Exports (outside the EU) & Transfers (within the EU)	Prime Minister (on the advice of the CIEEMG) Notification by the minister in charge of customs	- General Secretariat for Defence and National Security - Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Ministry of Defence - Ministry of Finance - Ministry of the Economy	- 2,266 military technology and equipment export authorizations (AEMG) for the first half of 2014 - 3,237 single licences for the second half of 2014
Imports	Minister in charge of customs	- Ministry of Defence - Ministry of the Interior - Ministry of Foreign Affairs	900 import licences
Transit	Minister in charge of customs or Prime Minister (for operations requiring the opinion of the CIEEMG)	- General Secretariat for Defence and National Security - Ministry of the Economy - Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Ministry of Defence - Ministry of the Interior	142 transit licences

foreign affairs ministers or their representatives. In 2014, customs authorities granted 900 import licences.

A *transit licence* is required for certain transit and transshipment 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 2014, 142 transit licences were granted by the customs authorities.

Arms brokers must be authorized by the Government to carry out their activities. They complete a declaration to the Prefect and obtain an authorization from the Ministry of Defence. They must also keep records of their operations. In addition to these provisions and in line with [Common Position 2003/468/CFSP of 23 June 2003](#), a bill concerning control of brokering operations has been drafted. This new bill, once adopted, will require prior authorization for brokering operations (involving transfer of military technology and equipment from a third country outside the European Union to another third country) carried out by persons established or residing in France and French citizens residing outside France.

2.3. *Ex-ante* control supplemented by *ex-post* 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, implemented since June 2012, are carried out by Ministry of Defence personnel (DGA – the French Defence Procurement Agency). They include two complementary actions: control of export declaration documents and of contracts that companies are due to send to the administration and 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. In order to supervise and organise this control activity, 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*



The control of arms flows is managed by the Customs services

controls. In 2014, these controls concerned 37 companies.

2.3.2. Control of physical 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 context, 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

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. They include, in particular:

- Explosive devices. Export of any device containing explosive powder or substances (if not classified as war materials) requires prior authorization. These authorizations (namely AEPE) are granted by the minister in charge of customs following an interministerial procedure that may, depending on the case, involve the foreign affairs, interior, economy or defence ministries;
- Goods that could be used for torture. 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;

- Firearms and ammunition for civilian use. Since the entry into force of *EU Regulation 258/2012 of the European Parliament and Council of March 14th 2012*, authorization is required for export of 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;
- Dual-use goods and technologies. Export of certain dual-use goods and equipment 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 interministerial commission chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 2014, 3860 licences were granted (for a global value of around 5 billion euros).



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.

EU RESTRICTIVE MEASURES AGAINST RUSSIA

The EU has imposed restrictive measures against Russia in July 2014 ([Council Decision 2014/512/CFSP and Council Regulation \(EU\) no. 833/2014 of 31 July 2014](#)). These restrictions have been strengthened in December 2014 ([Council Decision 2014/872/CFSP and Council Regulation \(EU\) no. 1290/2014 of December 4th 2014](#)).

France implements these sanctions that prohibit, *inter alia*, the export to and import from Russia of arms and related materiel and the export of dual-use goods and technology for military use in Russia or for any military end-user in Russia.

In order to implement fully the arms embargo, French customs authorities has strengthened export and import control from and to Russia. Within this contest, since August 1st 2014, more than 700 customs declarations have been subject to thorough examination.

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: the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, conventions banning use of chemical and biological weapons, suppliers regimes, the convention to ban anti-personnel mines, the convention to ban cluster munitions, and the *Arms Trade Treaty*.

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

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

Instrument	Scope of application	Status	Ratified by France
The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (TNP)	Prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons	Legally binding. Entry into force: 1970	1992
Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	Complete ban on all nuclear explosions	Legally binding. Not yet in force (opened for signature in 1996)	1998
The Geneva protocol of 1925	Ban on the use of chemical and biological weapons in war	Legally binding. Entry into force: 1928	1928
Chemical Weapons Convention	Ban on chemical weapons	Legally binding. Entry into force: 1997	1995
Biological Weapons Convention	Ban on biological and toxin weapons	Legally binding. Entry into force: 1975	1984
Zangger Committee	Suppliers regime setting common guidelines for the export of goods covered by article III of paragraph 2 of the NPT to States that do not possess nuclear weapons	Political commitment (1970)	Participating State
Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)	Suppliers regime setting common guidelines for the export of nuclear materials and dual-use goods and technologies	Political commitment (1975)	Participating State
Australia Group	Suppliers regime setting common guidelines for the export of dual-use goods in the chemical and biological sectors	Political commitment (1984)	Participating State
Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)	Suppliers regime setting common guidelines for the transfer of missile-related equipment and technology capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction	Political commitment (1987)	Participating State
Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCoC)	Confidence-building and transparency measures to counter the spread of ballistic missiles	Political commitment (2002)	Participating State
Wassenaar Arrangement	Suppliers regime setting common guidelines for the export of conventional weapons and dual-use goods and technologies	Political commitment (1996)	Participating State
Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW)	Restrict / prohibit the use of certain conventional weapons. Five Protocols: Protocol I (non-detectable fragments); Protocol II (mines, booby-traps and other devices) – amended in 1996; Protocol III (incendiary weapons); Protocol IV (blinding laser weapons); Protocol V (explosive remnants of war)	Legally binding. Entry into force of the Convention: 1983. Entry into force of the Protocols: - I, II and III: 1983 - IV: 1998 - V: 2006	- Convention: 1988 - Protocol I: 1988 - Protocol II: 1988 (1998 for II amended) - Protocol III: 2002 - Protocol IV: 1998 - Protocol V: 2006
Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (Ottawa Convention)	Total ban on anti-personnel landmines	Legally binding. Entry into force: 1999	1998
Convention on Cluster Munitions (Oslo Convention)	Total ban on cluster munitions	Legally binding. Entry into force: 2010	2009
Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)	Common rules for regulating trade in conventional arms	Legally binding. Entry into force: 2014	2014

COMMON POSITION 2008/944/CFSP

Common Position 2008/944/CFSP aims to facilitate the harmonisation of national arms export control policies of Member States and promote transparency in the field of armaments. It defines eight criteria for assessing applications for export licences:

1. respect for Member States' international obligations and commitments, in particular the sanctions adopted by the UN Security Council or the European Union, and agreements on non-proliferation and other subjects;
2. respect for human rights in the country of final destination as well as respect by that country of international humanitarian law;
3. the internal situation in the country of final destination – Member States will not allow exports that would provoke or prolong armed conflicts or aggravate existing tensions or conflicts in the country of final destination;
4. preservation of regional peace, security and stability;
5. security of Member States and of territories whose external relations are the responsibility of a Member State, as well as that of friendly and allied countries;

6. behaviour of the buyer country with regard to the international community, as regards in particular its attitude to terrorism, the nature of its alliances and respect for international law;

7. existence of a risk that the military technology or equipment will be diverted within the buyer country or re-exported under undesirable conditions;

8. compatibility of the exports with the technical and economic capacity of the recipient country, 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;

The Common Position also provides for Member States to exchange information on their denials of export licences. A consultation and notification mechanism was set up to this end.

Implementation of this Common Position also led to the establishment by the Council of the EU of a *Working Group on Conventional Arms Exports* (COARM) that meets once a month.



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).

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 at European level by *Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 "defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment"*.

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 interministerial framework and approved by the political authorities, since the decision to grant or refuse an authorization for export of war materials falls within the political domain and concerns France's overall foreign and security policy.

THE CIEEMG

The *Interministerial Commission for the Study of Military Equipment Exports* (CIEEMG) is 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 Foreign Affairs Ministry 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.



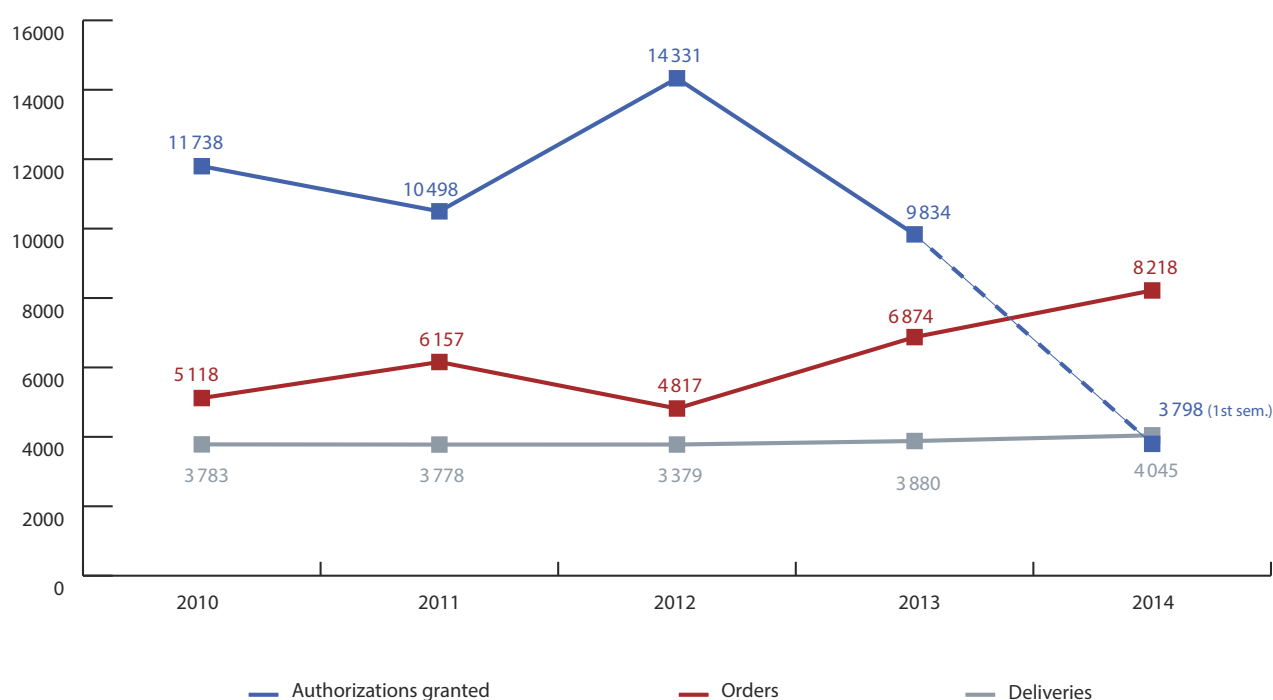
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h military technology
exports in 2014: s m

3 French military technology and equipment exports in 2014: some statistics

In 2014, French arms exports reached € 8.2 billion in orders, *i.e.* an increase of 13% compared to 2013. Deliveries of war materials amounted to € 4 billion. 2,266 “military technology and equipment export authorizations” (AEMG) were granted (for a total amount of € 3.8 billion) during the first half of 2014 and 3,237 “single licences” were granted for the second half of 2014.

Orders, export licences and deliveries of war materials over the last five years (millions of €)



EXPORT LICENCES, DELIVERIES AND ORDERS

- **Export licences.** Formerly, prior authorization was required for giving out technical presentations and tests and signing contracts (*Prior Agreement* or AP) and again for actual export of equipment from French territory (Military technology and equipment authorization 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).
- **Deliveries.** By “deliveries” is meant the total amount of

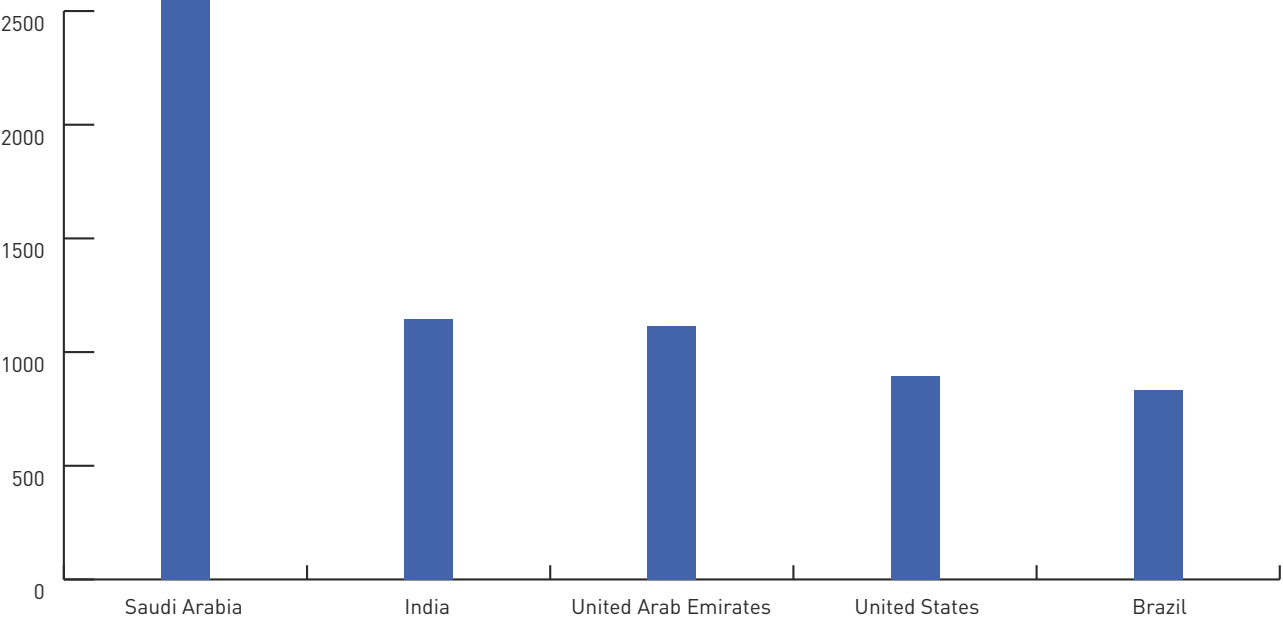
deliveries (equipment and services) invoiced during the year under consideration. These invoices cover deliveries made in the framework of contracts signed with the foreign client.

- **Orders.** 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.

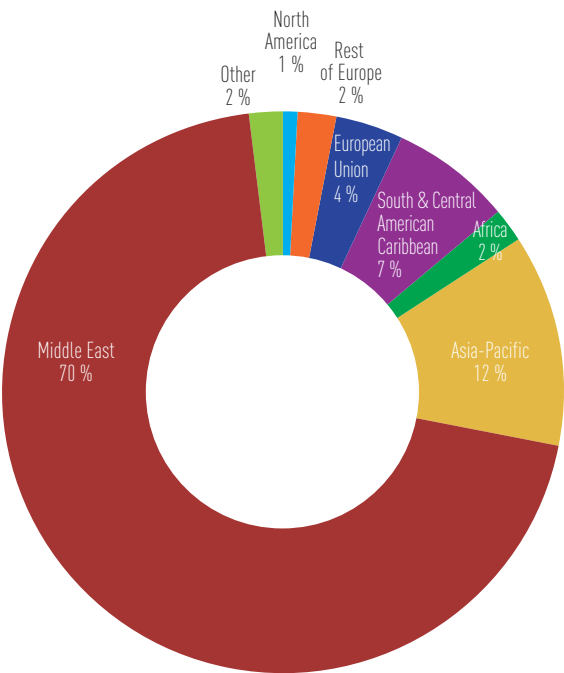
The cumulative value of authorization granted (AEMG) differs from that of orders and deliveries. This is because an order does not necessarily give rise to the grant of an authorization during the same year. Likewise, the grant of an authorization does not necessarily give rise to the delivery of equipment during its period of validity.

In the last five years, the main final destinations of French military equipment were Saudi Arabia, India, the United Arab Emirates, the United States and Brazil.

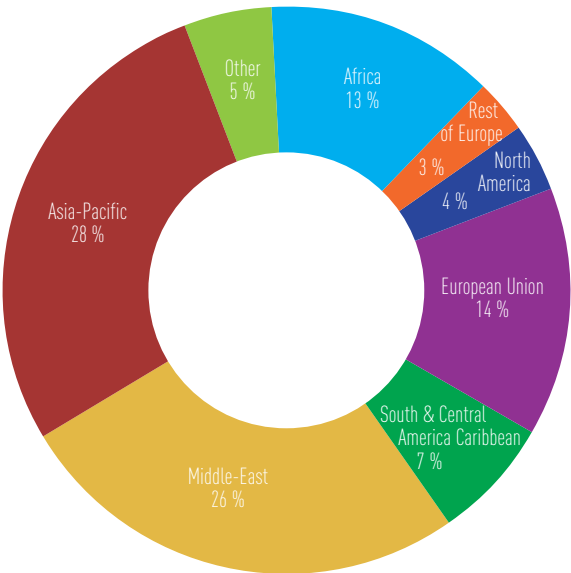
Deliveries between 2010 and 2014 (millions of €): main recipients



Regional breakdown of orders in 2014



Regional breakdown of deliveries in 2014



4

APPENDICES

Appendix I: Number and amount (€) of military technology and equipment delivered by country since 2010.....	10
Appendix II: Number and amount (€) of military technology and equipment delivered by country and Military List (ML) category during the first half of 2014.....	11
Appendix III: Number of licences granted during the second half of 2014.....	12
Appendix IV: Detailed breakdown of military technology and equipment delivered since 2010 (millions of €).....	13
Appendix V: Overview of EU Common Military List categories.....	14

Appendix I

Number and amount (€) of military technology and equipment export authorizations (AEMG) granted by country since 2010

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

Countries		2010	2011	2012	2013	First half of 2014	Total
Algeria	a	31	60	57	48	24	220
	b	93 221 994	53 529 650	22 950 128	54 964 812	16 264 659	240 931 243
Libya	a	65	8	2	10	2	87
	b	192 537 858	28 622 041	450 000	6 447 466	14 912 592	242 969 957
Morocco	a	115	120	109	74	23	441
	b	354 704 255	280 240 085	183 376 172	507 512 506	5 910 589	1 331 743 607
Tunisia	a	37	28	20	30	-	115
	b	15 799 561	4 405 337	1 192 343	7 506 958	-	28 904 198
Total NORTH AFRICA	a	248	216	188	162	49	863
	b	656 263 668	366 797 113	207 968 642	576 431 742	37 087 840	1 844 549 005
South Africa	a	93	101	76	50	14	334
	b	50 358 390	54 314 063	58 990 753	10 357 854	34 920 399	208 941 458
Angola	a	4	4	3	2	1	14
	b	24 994 685	3 248 373	391 621	1 240 238	3 233 000	33 107 917
Benin	a	-	2	5	-	1	8
	b	-	23 940	18 907 751	-	140 000	19 071 691
Botswana	a	3	5	2	2	1	13
	b	2 751 069	2 158 475	786 845	43 802	303 000	6 043 191
Burkina	a	5	4	4	23	2	38
	b	414 648	271 679	4 572 280	33 885 277	1 479 920	40 623 804
Burundi	a	-	2	-	-	1	3
	b	-	47 835	-	-	754 124	801 959
Cameroon	a	7	7	12	13	4	43
	b	4 088 712	3 692 898	7 105 691	10 886 149	95 755	25 869 204
Central African Republic	a	2	3	-	-	1	6
	b	109 987	28 440	-	-	3 192	141 619
Congo	a	2	6	13	8	1	30
	b	143 857	767 576	2 212 896	1 064 765	138 000	4 327 093
Democratic Republic of Congo	a	7	5	-	2	-	14
	b	1 215 843	217 507	-	531 200	-	1 964 550
Ivory Coast	a	2	-	-	1	2	5
	b	4 045 400	-	-	15 225	2 793 394	6 854 019
Djibouti	a	8	2	6	7	3	26
	b	1 680 400	16 220 325	831 528	487 698	54 661	19 274 613
Ethiopia	a	8	7	5	1	1	22
	b	4 205 936	3 252 614	2 538 940	2 938 357	1 395 651	14 331 498
Gabon	a	10	24	28	20	6	88
	b	11 365 889	33 098 191	8 571 729	24 055 649	939 116	78 030 574
Ghana	a	-	3	-	-	1	4
	b	-	80 600	-	-	825 000	905 600
Guinea	a	-	-	-	1	2	3
	b	-	-	-	306 690	130 229	436 919

Countries		2010	2011	2012	2013	First half of 2014	Total
Equatorial Guinea	a	3	15	-	5	-	23
	b	2 430 000	988 418	-	5 605 076	-	9 023 494
Kenya	a	-	19	9	1	1	30
	b	-	9 568 099	9 238 000	150 000	46 000	19 002 099
Liberia	a	-	1	-	-	-	1
	b	-	11 520	-	-	-	11 520
Madagascar	a	1	-	1	-	1	3
	b	350 000	-	1 053 192	-	19 757	1 422 949
Malawi	a	1	1	1	-	-	3
	b	100 000	100 000	11 400	-	-	211 400
Mali	a	8	5	1	7	5	26
	b	2 147 205	326 550	67 230	6 190 264	264 363	8 995 612
Mauritius	a	5	4	4	-	3	16
	b	176 033	56 596	42 455	-	114 210	389 294
Mauritania	a	23	15	10	6	1	55
	b	18 096 627	6 644 464	3 281 397	4 582 366	12 900	32 617 755
Mozambique	a	-	-	-	1	-	1
	b	-	-	-	12 282 000	-	12 282 000
Namibia	a	-	6	1	-	-	7
	b	-	-	100 000	-	-	100 000
Niger	a	-	-	14	11	1	26
	b	-	1 606 875	8 216 637	5 443 619	9 620	15 276 751
Nigeria	a	1	4	18	6	-	29
	b	118 755	294 944	9 020 000	8 183 112	-	17 616 811
Uganda	a	2	-	3	-	-	5
	b	1 058 636	-	130 000	-	-	1 188 636
Senegal	a	9	17	9	17	6	58
	b	614 855	5 435 914	455 201	8 771 406	898 000	16 175 376
Seychelles	a	1	4	-	-	-	5
	b	280 000	755 300	-	-	-	1 035 300
Tanzania	a	-	-	3	3	-	6
	b	-	-	130 000	112 000	-	242 000
Chad	a	4	6	2	3	-	15
	b	7 356 785	3 515 639	5 743 314	141 906	-	16 757 644
Togo	a	1	7	3	4	3	18
	b	161 892	4 212 550	331 058	7 994 765	9 562 080	22 262 345
Zambia	a	1	-	-	-	-	1
	b	4 749 890	-	-	-	-	4 749 890
Total SUB SAHARAN AFRICA	a	211	279	233	192	60	975
	b	143 015 494	150 939 384	142 729 919	132 680 728	58 002 142	627 367 667
Dominican Republic	a	2	37	-	-	-	39
	b	83 908	189 160 058	-	-	-	189 243 966

Countries		2010	2011	2012	2013	First half of 2014	Total
Haiti	a	1	-	3	3	-	7
	b	6 000	-	34 350	15 903	-	56 253
Mexico	a	30	-	41	15	8	94
	b	20 128 745	-	415 483 782	7 314 380	4 323 796	447 250 703
Panama	a	-	3	-	-	-	3
	b	-	902	-	-	-	902
Total CENTRAL AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	a	33	40	44	18	8	143
	b	20 218 653	189 160 960	415 518 132	7 330 283	4 323 796	636 551 824
Canada	a	74	97	88	81	20	360
	b	64 840 943	52 136 804	153 866 219	74 343 334	892 628	346 079 928
United States	a	328	399	367	326	128	1 548
	b	235 193 096	391 475 140	304 674 318	352 312 632	160 778 088	1 444 433 274
Total NORTH AMERICA	a	402	496	455	407	148	1 908
	b	300 034 039	443 611 944	458 540 537	426 655 966	161 670 716	1 790 513 202
Argentina	a	22	36	31	34	12	135
	b	4 051 632	9 328 010	3 897 316	8 799 192	1 938 876	28 015 026
Bolivia	a	-	-	3	2	-	5
	b	-	-	176 800	10 000	-	186 800
Brazil	a	146	183	111	154	61	655
	b	329 050 886	198 275 698	1 550 968 604	201 540 811	35 682 735	2 315 518 733
Chile	a	45	56	81	95	28	305
	b	70 157 457	79 779 719	31 438 576	59 127 969	92 033 847	332 537 568
Colombia	a	39	32	24	19	4	118
	b	21 339 907	6 593 393	7 672 192	3 815 798	6 162 795	45 584 085
Ecuador	a	10	21	18	7	4	60
	b	2 692 888	24 280 466	67 050 622	22 119 503	583 758	116 727 237
Peru	a	27	44	32	32	4	139
	b	54 979 332	57 379 812	27 207 813	23 192 393	1 417 000	164 176 351
Venezuela	a	27	11	14	19	1	72
	b	9 239 418	2 880 129	3 600 140	18 687 203	62 000	34 468 890
Total SOUTH AMERICA	a	316	383	314	362	114	1 489
	b	491 511 520	378 517 227	1 692 012 062	337 292 869	137 881 011	3 037 214 689
Kazakhstan	a	42	25	42	29	9	147
	b	29 254 113	355 492 627	74 495 465	21 701 356	11 629 857	492 573 418
Kyrgyzstan	a	1	-	-	-	-	1
	b	55 000	-	-	-	-	55 000
Uzbekistan	a	4	4	11	12	1	32
	b	8 915 000	8 755 000	10 555 000	196 043 196	445 000	224 713 196
Tajikistan	a	2	-	-	-	-	2
	b	164 898	-	-	-	-	164 898
Turkmenistan	a	6	8	8	8	2	32
	b	565 000	590 394	3 750 000	8 097 807	815 000	13 818 201

Countries		2010	2011	2012	2013	First half of 2014	Total
Total CENTRAL ASIA	a	55	37	61	49	12	214
	b	38 954 011	364 838 021	88 800 465	225 842 359	12 889 857	731 324 713
China	a	163	180	172	151	64	730
	b	196 329 668	283 674 464	147 184 451	164 430 084	62 521 091	854 139 759
South Korea	a	171	171	161	237	67	807
	b	104 791 443	45 139 554	53 544 548	129 731 937	32 233 047	365 440 530
Japan	a	72	67	58	67	20	284
	b	21 177 380	32 264 726	30 241 192	23 033 523	5 985 230	112 702 051
Mongolia	a	-	3	-	-	-	3
	b	-	143 000	-	-	-	143 000
Total NORTHEAST ASIA	a	406	421	391	455	151	1 824
	b	322 298 491	361 221 745	230 970 191	317 195 545	100 739 368	1 332 425 340
Afghanistan	a	1	1	6	2	-	10
	b	4 137	1 415 764	5 815 885	1 414 807	-	8 650 593
Bangladesh	a	-	5	7	8	2	22
	b	-	2 736 000	1 631 000	7 055 349	1 100 550	12 522 899
India	a	592	556	534	478	121	2 281
	b	814 217 673	870 706 243	1 190 116 521	1 002 420 840	1 175 666 928	5 053 128 205
Pakistan	a	383	418	399	243	95	1 538
	b	261 224 264	290 239 419	254 864 477	254 390 026	31 964 272	1 092 682 458
Sri Lanka	a	-	-	3	5	3	11
	b	-	-	129 536	146 979	57 729	334 244
Total SOUTH ASIA	a	976	980	949	736	221	3 862
	b	1 075 446 074	1 165 097 425	1 452 557 419	1 265 428 001	1 208 789 479	6 167 318 399
Brunei	a	18	19	16	18	5	76
	b	16 610 290	6 355 868	7 247 143	1 991 715	266 792	32 471 808
Cambodia	a	-	-	-	2	-	2
	b	-	-	-	323 000	-	323 000
Indonesia	a	79	115	113	82	28	417
	b	134 808 438	152 246 628	105 809 755	182 998 072	183 813 744	759 676 637
Malaysia	a	126	129	218	138	45	656
	b	169 952 311	326 034 062	649 811 584	104 691 573	119 878 987	1 370 368 517
Philippines	a	2	-	-	1	1	4
	b	472 900	-	-	32 400	96 120	601 420
Singapore	a	150	155	129	174	49	657
	b	304 549 265	156 740 970	171 202 314	366 040 145	52 651 518	1 051 184 211
Thailand	a	67	83	64	50	17	281
	b	18 281 472	20 620 801	12 623 786	48 500 636	102 385 010	202 411 705
Vietnam	a	17	20	15	10	6	68
	b	4 741 900	44 510 351	20 099 313	6 242 094	1 653 974	77 247 632
Total SOUTHEAST ASIA	a	459	521	555	475	151	2 161
	b	649 416 576	706 508 679	966 793 895	710 819 635	460 746 145	3 494 284 931

Countries		2010	2011	2012	2013	First half of 2014	Total
Albania	a	2	3	8	-	3	16
	b	2 400 000	11 763 500	154 196 499	-	745 000	169 104 999
Armenia	a	-	-	-	2	-	2
	b	-	-	-	6 264	-	6 264
Belarus	a	-	1	-	-	-	1
	b	-	56 909	-	-	-	56 909
Bosnia and Herzegovina	a	-	3	4	3	1	11
	b	-	14 177	5 994	1 290	10 000	31 461
Croatia	a	10	23	13	8	-	54
	b	2 807 403	3 820 322	2 505 672	922 422	-	10 055 819
Georgia	a	-	2	-	3	-	5
	b	-	4 297	-	29 702 000	-	29 706 297
Iceland	a	-	-	-	2	-	2
	b	-	-	-	22 394	-	22 394
Kosovo	a	1	-	4	1	-	6
	b	10 658	-	4 568 839	3 980	-	4 583 477
Macedonia (FYROM)	a	3	3	4	-	2	12
	b	298 000	298 000	431 065	-	118 000	1 145 065
Montenegro	a	-	-	4	-	-	4
	b	-	-	58 800	-	-	58 800
Norway	a	72	109	91	87	25	384
	b	205 288 535	231 771 597	67 556 632	156 058 920	5 146 127	665 821 812
Russia	a	74	110	154	161	46	545
	b	65 054 301	103 564 520	118 621 705	342 036 024	22 156 987	651 433 536
Serbia	a	36	48	28	23	5	140
	b	4 352 011	12 744 616	6 083 339	10 402 378	1 468 621	35 050 965
Switzerland	a	91	134	110	95	44	474
	b	65 133 051	74 455 907	37 239 463	33 310 996	7 871 172	218 010 589
Turkey	a	83	105	110	121	41	460
	b	137 449 516	30 477 098	234 733 566	42 872 836	130 161 513	575 694 530
Ukraine	a	6	7	16	13	-	42
	b	2 019 563	2 976 330	9 656 263	8 384 845	-	23 037 001
Total REST OF EUROPE	a	378	548	546	517	167	2 156
	b	484 813 038	471 947 272	635 657 837	623 718 086	167 677 420	2 383 813 653
Australia	a	137	168	171	105	45	626
	b	897 276 015	403 154 448	866 363 833	256 911 488	31 736 012	2 455 441 796
New Zealand	a	19	10	14	8	2	53
	b	10 040 213	304 377 446	13 619 498	120 694 308	453 450	449 184 915
Total OCEANIA	a	156	178	185	113	47	679
	b	907 316 228	707 531 894	879 983 331	377 605 796	32 189 462	2 904 626 711
Saudi Arabia	a	283	345	323	270	84	1 305
	b	1 470 960 908	936 816 704	1 574 263 421	777 670 373	294 552 295	5 054 263 701

Countries		2010	2011	2012	2013	First half of 2014	Total
Bahrain	a	26	9	17	18	1	71
	b	18 280 596	17 338 096	5 147 900	4 602 116	33 000	45 401 708
Egypt	a	134	97	120	92	26	469
	b	122 298 451	107 777 187	148 004 388	118 086 723	13 711 480	509 878 229
United Arab Emirates	a	370	349	320	309	88	1 436
	b	805 351 786	529 885 413	1 001 217 756	453 897 275	290 206 075	3 080 558 305
Iraq	a	13	10	7	9	2	41
	b	16 804 075	14 700 146	15 515 711	25 356 782	870 136	73 246 850
Israel	a	129	129	112	129	49	548
	b	32 830 696	25 904 722	21 197 884	35 967 348	6 109 636	122 010 286
Jordan	a	34	28	23	31	11	127
	b	13 191 151	4 076 817	2 858 087	4 554 725	1 955 615	26 636 395
Kuwait	a	51	97	85	66	31	330
	b	81 693 711	75 858 396	70 420 327	9 075 665	36 024 889	273 072 988
Lebanon	a	10	15	14	28	3	70
	b	2 212 122	4 694 662	7 610 957	15 136 857	704 762	30 359 360
Oman	a	113	100	125	105	28	471
	b	618 730 463	158 469 052	1 054 681 500	116 445 101	36 241 273	1 984 567 390
Qatar	a	134	169	187	97	37	624
	b	118 820 692	133 689 655	494 290 641	178 553 973	85 991 462	1 011 346 424
Yemen	a	6	1	6	-	1	14
	b	4 265 703	194 300	6 483 337	-	51 050	10 994 390
Total MIDDLE EAST	a	1 303	1 349	1 339	1 154	361	5 506
	b	3 305 440 354	2 009 405 151	4 401 691 910	1 739 346 939	766 451 673	12 222 336 027
Germany	a	293	323	283	317	116	1 332
	b	169 476 414	252 240 960	189 568 387	367 128 726	182 472 350	1 160 886 837
Austria	a	22	32	18	28	3	103
	b	27 810 268	14 537 271	5 513 096	6 488 482	2 009 768	56 358 885
Belgium	a	128	126	115	132	41	542
	b	54 946 943	123 028 541	69 625 522	28 083 823	5 635 658	281 320 488
Bulgaria	a	15	25	8	20	1	69
	b	138 656 039	7 023 621	75 372 583	3 398 244	256 030	224 706 517
Cyprus	a	30	27	20	25	4	106
	b	34 486 645	5 228 908	5 299 830	5 019 617	428 359	50 463 359
Denmark	a	31	34	32	29	8	134
	b	13 936 483	9 722 692	23 646 088	3 335 198	1 475 308	52 115 769
Spain	a	246	273	232	213	71	1 035
	b	270 144 301	776 402 465	110 492 097	745 046 500	26 436 439	1 928 521 803
Estonia	a	16	27	12	27	3	85
	b	18 565 298	19 531 135	27 864 054	5 365 783	1 001 884	72 328 154
Finland	a	79	97	92	78	20	366
	b	206 088 604	60 435 357	319 395 047	45 306 528	76 502 772	707 728 308

Countries		2010	2011	2012	2013	First half of 2014	Total
Greece	a	140	83	53	62	18	356
	b	876 076 596	716 987 868	108 807 919	516 349 494	49 547 847	2 267 769 723
Hungary	a	10	15	6	2	-	33
	b	3 257 405	16 035 845	1 172 500	83 000	-	20 548 750
Ireland	a	5	8	4	1	-	18
	b	5 185 653	9 396 003	20 224 158	298 800	-	35 104 614
Italy	a	293	337	275	324	119	1 348
	b	160 748 550	132 255 565	570 040 993	161 158 841	34 315 873	1 058 519 823
Latvia	a	7	17	4	8	-	36
	b	5 495 047	2 777 986	3 670 492	679 870	-	12 623 395
Lithuania	a	16	20	17	15	2	70
	b	4 925 297	4 835 812	7 814 841	2 318 535	40 100	19 934 585
Luxembourg	a	22	34	32	21	11	120
	b	15 037 052	4 709 897	11 423 298	2 322 456	5 408 415	38 901 119
Netherlands	a	117	96	124	117	35	489
	b	125 293 439	61 990 950	177 310 701	109 071 266	29 526 765	503 193 121
Poland	a	61	112	81	90	21	365
	b	19 356 710	41 767 759	87 298 036	71 377 815	76 254 302	296 054 622
Portugal	a	36	34	35	14	3	122
	b	21 961 294	16 649 110	4 202 237	2 792 080	70 134	45 674 855
Romania	a	26	29	23	27	1	106
	b	18 229 426	21 812 783	15 229 349	14 424 409	643 900	70 339 868
United Kingdom	a	434	601	512	430	200	2 177
	b	240 899 926	245 707 248	270 051 498	386 346 879	48 823 553	1 191 829 104
Slovakia	a	6	31	6	8	2	53
	b	1 242 644	8 865 706	1 084 500	681 582	86 726	11 961 158
Slovenia	a	11	14	9	4	2	40
	b	3 557 745	12 887 193	1 492 871	927 850	800 000	19 665 659
Sweden	a	134	144	115	104	45	542
	b	344 968 911	93 842 335	56 242 984	301 188 792	20 578 832	816 821 854
Czech Republic	a	42	34	34	40	8	158
	b	6 738 238	17 324 711	24 246 114	6 298 867	6 035 555	60 643 485
Total EUROPEAN UNION	a	2 220	2 573	2 142	2 136	734	9 805
	b	2 787 084 929	2 675 997 720	2 187 089 197	2 785 493 435	568 350 570	11 004 015 850
Others (1)	a	64	69	92	61	9	295
	b	157 204 595	249 407 281	184 068 355	132 189 499	31 137 045	754 006 775
Multi-country (2)	a	81	72	117	94	32	396
	b	398 780 199	256 711 678	386 334 302	176 042 701	50 616 421	1 268 485 302
Total	a	7 308	8 162	7 611	6 931	2 266	32 278
	b	11 737 797 869	10 497 693 495	14 330 716 196	9 834 073 582	3 798 683 172	50 198 964 314

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

(2) Temporary exports (e.g. exhibitions), global licences, etc.

Appendix II

Number and amount (€) of military technology and equipment export authorizations (AEMG) granted by country and Military List (ML) category during the first half of 2014

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
South Africa	a	-	1	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	1	1
	b	-	62 300	-	337 999	940 000	-	-	-	-	31 518 000	1 750 000
Albania	a	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	600 000	120 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Algeria	a	-	1	1	9	1	-	-	-	2	-	3
	b	-	2 700	650	5 398 411	780 000	-	727 995	-	3 712 243	-	2 436 330
Germany	a	3	2	5	1	3	19	2	7	1	42	8
	b	396 135	1 206 000	1 409 325	84 081	74 024 425	17 700 494	806 640	978 436	158 703	58 272 422	15 630 080
Angola	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 233 000
Saudi Arabia	a	2	1	6	5	1	1	2	-	17	15	2
	b	4 640	1 278 360	14 483 530	5 262 252	170 588 169	6 967 460	103 550	-	26 123 489	9 344 467	571 200
Argentina	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	6	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	907 200	91 795	916 180	-
Australia	a	3	8	-	1	-	1	-	-	4	10	1
	b	23 545	262 493	-	1 014 580	30 000	225 064	-	-	2 135 630	4 425 234	125 000
Austria	a	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	b	-	-	-	9 836	-	-	-	-	-	1 921 933	-
Bahrain	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	438 000	-	605 550
Belgium	a	1	-	2	5	2	2	-	-	-	11	3
	b	790	-	118 500	327 695	202 077	9 800	-	-	-	3 152 275	745 548
Benin	a	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	140 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	a	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	303 000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	a	1	4	1	-	6	3	-	1	8	22	3
	b	6 547	1 841 167	13 002	1 062	1 660 762	850 000	-	65 440	11 357 457	12 495 056	2 901 004
Brunei	a	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	b	-	-	-	178 368	-	14 987	-	-	-	-	73 437
Bulgaria	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	256 030
Burkina	a	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	b	-	-	-	-	-	479 920	-	-	-	-	1 000 000
Burundi	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	a	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	24 475	71 280	-	-	-	-	-	-

ML 12	ML 13	ML 14	ML 15	ML 16	ML 17	ML 18	ML 19	ML 20	ML 21	ML 22	Total
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	14
-	-	-	160 000	-	-	-	-	-	150 000	2 100	34 920 399
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 000	15 000	745 000
-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	24
-	-	-	2 692 459	-	-	-	-	-	-	513 871	16 264 659
-	2	-	7	4	2	-	-	-	1	7	116
-	393 348	-	1 668 393	109 214	854	-	-	-	450 000	9 183 800	182 472 350
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 233 000
-	3	3	5	-	1	1	-	-	2	17	84
-	950 492	1 989 775	15 868 318	-	5 000	70 000	-	-	2 217 776	38 723 816	294 552 295
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23 700	1 938 876
-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	45
-	-	-	1 485 976	-	-	-	-	-	-	22 008 491	31 736 012
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78 000	-	-	2 009 768
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	32 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 000	33 000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57 000	1 100 550
-	-	-	3	1	1	2	-	-	3	5	41
-	-	-	69 062	21 560	410	34 387	-	-	419 343	534 212	5 635 658
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140 000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 000	-	10 000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	303 000
-	1	-	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	61
-	195 964	-	697 077	-	-	1 981 002	-	-	-	1 617 193	35 682 735
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	266 792
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	256 030
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 479 920
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	754 124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	754 124
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95 755

Countries		ML 1	ML 2	ML 3	ML 4	ML 5	ML 6	ML 7	ML 8	ML 9	ML 10	ML 11
Canada	a	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	6	1
	b	1 910	244 305	-	-	-	7 983	-	10 050	-	36 880	70 000
Chile	a	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	10	7	-
	b	-	-	-	320 983	30 051 934	498 360	-	-	1 058 617	54 238 142	-
Central African Republic	a	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	1 301	-	-	-	1 891	-	-	-
China	a	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	3	17	3
	b	-	-	-	-	790 525	-	561 000	-	481 029	6 201 500	2 248 040
Cyprus	a	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	143 103	-	267 500	-	17 756	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	a	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
	b	-	5 220 000	-	1 826	-	-	-	-	211 563	699 406	-
Congo	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Korea	a	-	-	1	7	6	2	-	2	1	18	8
	b	-	-	104 200	1 532 468	20 757 458	50 738	-	73 800	160 983	807 362	2 111 621
Ivory Coast	a	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	759 590	1 610 400	-	237 400	-	-	-	-
Denmark	a	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
	b	146 400	77 670	-	-	-	138 328	-	-	-	91 720	-
Djibouti	a	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	54 604	57	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	a	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	11	6
	b	-	36 650	-	575 092	850 000	2 672 267	-	-	-	2 518 434	3 859 305
United Arab Emirates	a	-	1	4	10	5	4	1	-	-	42	7
	b	-	2 000 000	529 824	35 578 335	148 336 502	5 348 642	80 000	-	-	58 291 826	12 403 241
Ecuador	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18 220	180 000	305 538
Spain	a	1	2	5	5	-	-	-	1	-	31	7
	b	377 250	149 508	272 007	341 654	275 000	-	-	91 767	-	22 150 086	746 989
Estonia	a	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	b	1 884	-	-	-	500 000	-	-	-	-	-	500 000
United States	a	1	1	3	9	3	4	-	-	27	45	10
	b	1 000	10 956	84 138	5 331 650	511 153	1 422 067	-	-	16 666 575	116 969 255	4 191 083
Ethiopia	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 395 651
Finland	a	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	2
	b	-	-	-	100 645	59 835 191	-	-	-	-	-	2 553 174
Gabon	a	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1
	b	-	-	-	-	-	162 000	-	-	-	150 096	6 600
Ghana	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	750 000	-	-	-	75 000	-	-

ML 12	ML 13	ML 14	ML 15	ML 16	ML 17	ML 18	ML 19	ML 20	ML 21	ML 22	Total
-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	20
-	-	-	154 980	-	-	-	-	-	200 000	166 520	892 628
-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	28
-	-	-	3 843 139	-	16 032	-	-	-	-	2 006 640	92 033 847
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 192
-	-	-	22	2	-	-	-	-	8	2	64
-	-	-	38 212 700	10 378 375	-	-	-	-	2 403 095	1 244 827	62 521 091
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	428 359
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30 000	6 162 795
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	138 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138 000
-	1	1	6	5	-	-	-	2	-	7	67
-	1 523 000	93 284	1 606 636	628 151	-	1 472 000	-	59 562	-	1 251 785	32 233 047
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	186 004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 793 394
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
-	-	-	990 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	31 190	1 475 308
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54 661
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	26
-	-	-	115 596	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 084 137	13 711 480
-	1	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	2	5	88
-	850	-	3 459 428	10 000	49 000	-	-	-	12 072 600	12 045 826	290 206 075
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	80 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	583 758
-	-	1	4	5	1	-	-	-	-	8	71
-	-	55 038	826 537	496 030	670	-	-	-	-	653 904	26 436 439
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 001 884
-	1	1	9	1	1	-	-	-	1	11	128
-	95 302	77 078	9 578 349	2 546	18 980	-	-	-	3 475 800	2 342 157	160 778 088
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 395 651
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	20
-	-	5 680 000	119 372	-	-	-	-	-	4 322 000	3 892 390	76 502 772
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	570 420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 000	939 116
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	825 000

Countries		ML 1	ML 2	ML 3	ML 4	ML 5	ML 6	ML 7	ML 8	ML 9	ML 10	ML 11
Greece	a	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
	b	-	-	-	48 209 629	-	-	-	-	-	1 336 235	-
Guinea	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	a	1	5	1	10	1	2	-	1	9	49	12
	b	937	990 263	1 495 000	11 328 743	342 969 066	31 170	-	441 600	32 505 758	577 564 935	55 794 467
Indonesia	a	-	-	-	3	3	2	-	-	2	3	4
	b	-	6 118 400	178 600	17 034 539	1 909 500	248 729	-	-	14 688 433	131 583 730	1 267 027
Iraq	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	870 120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	a	-	-	-	15	7	1	-	-	1	9	1
	b	-	-	-	1 842 930	942 568	3 731	-	-	70 000	1 087 026	650 000
Italy	a	1	-	2	11	6	5	-	3	1	61	7
	b	10 000	-	4 045 233	6 048 449	1 346 455	2 242 448	-	342 257	87 219	10 690 910	4 224 689
Japan	a	-	-	6	4	-	-	-	1	1	4	-
	b	-	-	1 531 068	95 691	-	-	-	31 500	4 033 220	36 412	-
Jordan	a	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	6	-
	b	-	-	5 700	1 000	1 702 500	39 067	-	-	-	203 994	-
Kazakhstan	a	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	-
	b	-	400 000	-	40 000	9 702 000	-	-	-	-	116 357	-
Kenya	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	a	-	3	-	1	6	-	-	-	6	13	-
	b	-	45 470	-	750	581 275	-	-	-	32 867 338	2 411 897	-
Lebanon	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	626 762	-
Libya	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	13 661 540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	a	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3
	b	7 693	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61 173	5 007 224
Macedonia (FYROM)	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	a	-	-	-	1	12	1	-	-	8	5	6
	b	-	1 000	4 000	115 288	10 005 480	530 000	-	-	77 817 689	3 866 857	8 614 249
Mali	a	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	85 890	-	-	15 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	a	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	11	3
	b	17 000	-	66 750	90 000	663 000	97 688	-	-	500 000	3 300 380	290 188

ML 12	ML 13	ML 14	ML 15	ML 16	ML 17	ML 18	ML 19	ML 20	ML 21	ML 22	Total
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 982	49 547 847
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	126 107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 122	130 229
-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	21	121
-	278 207	-	7 445 741	-	-	9 273 092	-	-	1 035 055	134 512 892	1 175 666 928
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	28
-	-	-	278 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 506 787	183 813 744
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	870 136
-	-	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	1	7	49
-	-	18 960	705 900	403 693	-	-	-	-	30 000	354 829	6 109 636
-	3	-	1	4	2	-	-	-	2	10	119
-	295 169	-	130 000	1 180 489	6 593	-	-	-	2 708 000	957 963	34 315 873
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	257 338	5 985 230
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	3 354	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 955 615
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	9
-	-	-	-	-	999 000	-	-	-	-	372 500	11 629 857
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	45 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 000	46 000
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
-	-	25 160	92 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 000	36 024 889
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	77 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 000	704 762
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 251 052	14 912 592
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	40 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 100
-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11
-	85 250	-	242 820	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 255	5 408 415
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
-	-	-	108 000	-	-	-	-	-	10 000	-	118 000
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	19 757	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19 757
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	45
-	-	-	1 352 000	-	-	-	-	-	1 410 000	16 162 424	119 878 987
-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	82 410	-	80 563	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	264 363
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	23
-	2 000	-	272 000	-	-	469 315	-	-	16 000	126 267	5 910 589

Countries		ML 1	ML 2	ML 3	ML 4	ML 5	ML 6	ML 7	ML 8	ML 9	ML 10	ML 11
Mauritius	a	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	74 898	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	a	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	12 900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	a	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
	b	-	-	12 086	-	97 000	-	-	-	-	610 000	38 710
Niger	a	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	9 620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	a	1	3	2	5	-	-	-	2	3	-	4
	b	11 489	171 395	292 443	1 989 472	-	-	-	450 758	638 980	-	1 047 022
New Zealand	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	a	-	-	3	5	-	2	-	1	-	6	11
	b	-	-	373 492	14 749 790	1 998 531	471 177	-	865 360	-	219 372	13 657 992
Uzbekistan	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	445 000	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	a	-	-	1	3	4	3	-	-	31	46	3
	b	-	-	977 040	1 267 400	2 025 350	11 527	-	-	6 788 580	13 893 016	223 010
Netherlands	a	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	14	3
	b	-	-	-	-	769 256	-	-	-	-	1 543 300	631 220
Peru	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	682 000	725 000
Philippines	a	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	96 120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	a	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	3	1
	b	4 136	45 756	-	94 110	350 000	-	-	-	3 482 798	70 009 750	185 060
Portugal	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	a	-	1	1	8	5	6	-	-	-	7	2
	b	-	20 290 000	1 610 000	36 462 845	4 711 920	7 418 753	-	-	-	7 128 678	4 953 357
Romania	a	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	643 900	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	a	2	5	3	16	6	2	2	3	11	110	12
	b	1 083 724	857 810	9 185 047	3 098 841	61 270	77 198	795 990	40 982	10 145 823	12 484 031	3 963 213
Russia	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
	b	-	-	-	-	153 332	-	230 000	-	-	200 000	4 227 560
Senegal	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	380 066	39 310
Serbia	a	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	1 079 703	60 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	a	-	1	-	13	3	-	-	1	4	3	1
	b	-	75 350	-	23 690 751	6 742 580	-	-	138 849	318 780	21 453	7 520

ML 12	ML 13	ML 14	ML 15	ML 16	ML 17	ML 18	ML 19	ML 20	ML 21	ML 22	Total
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	39 312	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114 210
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 900
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
-	-	-	606 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 960 000	4 323 796
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 620
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	25
-	2 330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	301 000	241 239	5 146 127
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	-	-	414 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	39 450	453 450
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
-	-	346 644	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 558 915	36 241 273
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	445 000
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	95
-	-	-	6 362 849	-	-	-	-	-	-	415 500	31 964 272
-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	35
-	412 064	-	19 540	-	-	-	-	-	290 500	25 860 886	29 526 765
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 000	1 417 000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96 120
-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	21
-	3 193	-	2 023 500	-	-	-	-	-	6 000	50 000	76 254 302
-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	69 871	-	-	-	263	-	-	-	-	-	70 134
-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	37
-	685 952	-	-	-	18 000	-	-	-	731 623	1 980 334	85 991 462
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	643 900
-	-	-	6	2	1	-	-	-	6	13	200
-	-	-	2 516 040	2 631 133	23 000	-	-	-	134 671	1 724 781	48 823 553
-	1	-	16	-	1	-	-	-	1	23	46
-	94 465	-	10 420 030	-	694 000	-	-	-	1 008 000	5 129 600	22 156 987
-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
-	203 002	-	178 490	-	-	-	-	-	-	97 132	898 000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30 000	298 918	1 468 621
-	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	16	49
-	31 663	-	3 833 000	-	18 000	-	-	-	0	17 773 572	52 651 518

Countries		ML 1	ML 2	ML 3	ML 4	ML 5	ML 6	ML 7	ML 8	ML 9	ML 10	ML 11
Slovakia	a	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	11 726	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	a	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	800 000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	a	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	57 729	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	a	1	1	1	3	7	-	-	-	-	20	3
	b	10 600	1 260 000	11 900	6 120 580	1 087 965	8 745 015	-	-	-	1 141 533	395 550
Switzerland	a	6	7	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	3	6
	b	176 449	776 195	867 326	116 887	194 935	-	-	-	-	655 241	234 413
Czech Republic	a	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
	b	-	-	80 000	-	309 000	-	-	-	-	31 000	-
Thailand	a	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	3	5
	b	-	-	178 600	-	895 500	40 313	-	-	-	94 360 440	6 530 752
Togo	a	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	59 956	-	-	9 500 000	-	-
Turkmenistan	a	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	165 000	50 000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	a	1	2	-	3	7	1	-	-	2	6	3
	b	300 000	182 954	-	4 675 566	1 597 250	84 933	-	-	301 408	9 782 038	104 163 946
Venezuela	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	b	-	10 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32 000
Vietnam	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	b	-	-	-	-	545 700	-	-	-	-	-	304 000
Yemen	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51 050
Multi-country (2)	a	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	2	5	-
	b	-	-	-	739 053	-	351 000	-	-	536 674	7 200 920	300 000
Others (1)	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 455 414	7 537 429	-
TOTAL	a	35	65	55	191	134	81	10	25	168	709	172
	b	2 817 639	45 547 353	38 979 581	249 158 759	905 092 263	57 795 097	3 987 575	4 439 890	268 427 418	1 345 147 209	277 276 950

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

(2) Temporary exports (e.g. exhibitions), global licences, etc.

ML 12	ML 13	ML 14	ML 15	ML 16	ML 17	ML 18	ML 19	ML 20	ML 21	ML 22	Total
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	75 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86 726
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800 000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57 729
-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	5	45
-	937 180	-	-	268 782	-	-	-	6 600	-	593 127	20 578 832
-	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	44
-	2 041 035	-	207 846	-	-	-	-	-	338 000	2 262 845	7 871 172
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 615 555	6 035 555
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	17
-	-	-	176 580	-	-	-	-	-	-	202 825	102 385 010
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	2 124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 562 080
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	600 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	815 000
-	-	-	7	-	1	3	-	-	1	4	41
-	-	-	4 748 720	-	999 000	283 000	-	-	354 000	2 688 699	130 161 513
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	20 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62 000
-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6
-	-	-	801 274	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 000	1 653 974
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51 050
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	18	32
-	-	-	2 106 778	-	-	-	-	-	30 464 892	8 917 104	50 616 421
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 144 202	31 137 045
-	49	9	161	30	17	9	-	4	46	296	2 266
-	10 262 049	8 285 939	127 598 693	16 129 973	2 848 801	13 582 796	-	144 162	64 598 354	356 562 669	3 798 683 172

Appendix III

Number of licences granted during the second half of 2014

Countries	second half 2014
Algeria	22
Libya	2
Morocco	28
Tunisia	20
Total NORTH AFRICA	72
South Africa	29
Angola	1
Benin	5
Botswana	1
Burkina	3
Burundi	3
Cameroon	9
Congo	1
Democratic Republic of Congo	8
Ivory Coast	6
Djibouti	1
Ethiopia	1
Gabon	13
Ghana	2
Equatorial Guinea	2
Guinea Bissau	2
Madagascar	1
Mali	7
Mauritius	2
Mauritania	3
Mozambique	1
Namibia	2
Niger	2
Nigeria	8
Senegal	12
Sudan	1
Tanzania	1
Chad	9
Togo	2
Total SUB SAHARAN AFRICA	138
Belize	1
Haiti	1
Honduras	1
Mexico	15
Trinidad and Tobago	1
Total CENTRAL AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	19
Canada	30

Countries	second half 2014
United States	117
Total NORTH AMERICA	147
Argentina	32
Bolivia	2
Brazil	59
Chile	32
Colombia	11
Ecuador	10
Paraguay	2
Peru	19
Uruguay	1
Venezuela	8
Total SOUTH AMERICA	176
Azerbaijan	5
Kazakhstan	10
Uzbekistan	4
Turkmenistan	2
Total CENTRAL ASIA	21
China	51
South Korea	74
Japan	44
Mongolia	5
Total NORTHEAST ASIA	174
Afghanistan	3
Bangladesh	2
India	200
Pakistan	94
Total SOUTH ASIA	299
Brunei	5
Indonesia	46
Malaysia	41
Philippines	14
Singapore	68
Thailand	16
Vietnam	7
Total SOUTHEAST ASIA	197
Albania	1
Armenia	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4
Croatia	2
Georgia	1
Iceland	1

Countries	second half 2014
Montenegro	2
Norway	22
Russia	4
Serbia	5
Switzerland	34
Turkey	73
Ukraine	8
Total REST OF EUROPE	158
Australia	39
New Zealand	5
Total OCEANIA	44
Saudi Arabia	105
Bahrain	6
Egypt	47
United Arab Emirates	140
Iraq	11
Israel	73
Jordan	10
Kuwait	33
Lebanon	20
Oman	38
Qatar	62
Yemen	2
Total MIDDLE EAST	547
Germany	148
Austria	8
Belgium	53
Bulgaria	4
Cyprus	1
Denmark	6
Spain	127
Estonia	3
Finland	17
Greece	21
Hungary	3
Ireland	3
Italy	126
Latvia	5
Lithuania	6
Luxembourg	5
Netherlands	57
Poland	49

Countries	second half 2014
Portugal	9
Romania	12
United Kingdom	232
Slovakia	5
Slovenia	1
Sweden	35
Czech Republic	11
Total EUROPEAN UNION	947
Multi-country (2)	283
Others (1)	15
Total	3 237

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

(2) Temporary exports (e.g. exhibitions), global licences, etc.

Appendix IV

Detailed breakdown of military and equipment deliveries by country and region since 2010 (millions of €).

Countries	LV 2010	LV 2011	LV 2012	LV 2013	LV 2014	Total
Algeria	62,1	48,9	25,8	5,4	33,4	175,5
Libya	88,4	87,3	0,4	11,0	-	187,1
Morocco	156,5	104,1	13,6	40,4	461,5	776,1
Tunisia	1,0	0,2	0,5	0,5	0,3	2,5
Total NORTH AFRICA	307,9	240,5	40,3	57,3	495,2	1 141,1
South Africa	23,7	84,7	5,0	5,3	3,9	122,6
Angola	-	5,0	0,1	0,9	-	5,9
Benin	-	-	-	-	0,1	0,1
Botswana	0,1	0,1	-	-	-	0,2
Burkina	0,5	1,1	-	31,8	0,6	34,0
Cameroon	0,3	2,2	4,7	1,5	2,6	11,3
Central African Republic	0,0	0,0	-	-	-	0,0
Congo	-	0,3	0,9	0,0	0,1	1,4
Democratic Republic of Congo	-	0,1	0,2	0,5	-	0,7
Ivory Coast	-	0,1	-	-	0,8	0,9
Djibouti	0,2	1,6	1,8	0,0	0,1	3,7
Ethiopia	0,9	0,2	0,3	-	-	1,4
Gabon	0,2	1,0	10,9	9,6	3,7	25,3
Guinea	-	-	0,2	-	0,0	0,2
Equatorial Guinea	-	0,0	-	0,1	-	0,1
Kenya	10,0	5,8	0,0	-	-	15,8
Liberia	-	0,0	-	-	-	0,0
Malawi	0,2	0,1	-	-	-	0,3
Mali	0,0	0,6	0,1	0,7	6,3	7,8
Mauritius	0,0	0,1	0,0	1,5	0,1	1,8
Mauritania	6,0	6,8	1,3	0,0	0,7	14,9
Niger	-	0,2	-	3,4	0,0	3,7
Nigeria	10,0	4,0	0,2	5,8	-	20,1
Uganda	-	2,9	1,2	-	-	4,0
Senegal	0,2	2,5	0,3	1,9	1,6	6,4
Seychelles	-	0,0	-	-	-	0,0
Chad	1,3	5,0	0,3	3,1	5,6	15,2
Togo	-	0,7	1,9	1,1	6,7	10,4
Zambia	-	0,1	-	0,0	-	0,1
Total SUB SAHARAN AFRICA	53,5	125,2	29,2	67,4	33,1	308,3
Dominican Republic	0,5	-	-	-	-	0,5
Haiti	-	-	-	0,1	0,0	0,1
Mexico	30,1	55,1	206,4	58,6	112,2	462,4
Tinidad and Tobago	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total CENTRAL AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	30,7	48,9	206,4	58,7	112,2	463,0
Canada	17,5	104,1	10,9	4,2	2,5	78,6
United States	186,2	0,2	104,7	161,8	167,7	894,1

Countries	LV 2010	LV 2011	LV 2012	LV 2013	LV 2014	Total
Total NORTH AMERICA	203,6	317,2	115,6	166,0	170,2	972,7
Argentina	1,4	2,5	5,1	0,7	1,7	11,5
Bolivia	-	-	-	-	0,3	0,3
Brazil	49,6	113,1	168,5	440,0	64,7	835,9
Chile	34,4	18,9	14,8	32,7	30,6	131,5
Colombia	16,6	26,7	1,7	1,2	1,7	47,9
Ecuador	17,0	1,0	12,0	35,3	11,4	76,7
Peru	6,6	14,8	4,0	2,1	33,4	60,8
Uruguay	0,1	-	-	-	-	0,1
Venezuela	8,1	3,6	0,2	0,2	4,4	16,5
Total SOUTH AMERICA	133,7	180,6	206,3	512,3	148,2	1 181,1
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	0,2	0,2
Kazakhstan	8,6	5,3	7,6	27,6	0,4	49,4
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	0,1	0,1
Turkmenistan	-	0,0	0,0	5,9	1,2	7,2
Total CENTRAL ASIA	8,6	5,3	7,6	33,5	1,9	56,8
China	68,4	65,5	104,8	163,2	114,8	516,8
South Korea	53,0	28,1	45,9	41,8	54,4	223,2
Japan	15,8	60,2	17,9	17,1	24,9	135,8
Total NORTHEAST ASIA	137,3	153,8	168,6	222,1	194,1	875,9
Afghanistan	-	-	0,0	0,1	1,3	1,4
Bangladesh	-	0,0	0,4	4,8	1,7	7,0
India	301,2	227,1	233,9	346,0	369,5	1 477,7
Pakistan	73,2	71,0	49,4	103,3	139,2	436,1
Sri Lanka	-	-	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,3
Total SOUTH ASIA	374,3	298,1	284,0	454,4	511,7	1 922,5
Brunei	19,2	1,7	0,0	4,7	2,2	27,9
Indonesia	88,3	31,3	51,8	123,0	67,2	361,6
Malaysia	31,5	28,2	102,2	215,3	77,9	455,2
Philippines	0,1	0,1	-	0,0	0,3	0,5
Singapore	46,8	45,8	180,3	112,6	95,2	480,6
Thailand	4,2	4,7	3,7	25,8	19,5	58,0
Vietnam	-	19,0	31,7	7,2	1,7	59,5
Total SOUTHEAST ASIA	190,1	130,8	369,8	488,6	263,9	1 443,2
Albania	-	0,0	18,6	31,4	15,2	65,2
Armenia	-	-	-	0,0	-	0,0
Belarus	-	0,1	-	-	-	0,1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	0,0	0,0	-	-	0,0
Croatia	-	0,0	0,0	0,0	-	0,1
Georgia	-	-	0,0	1,5	-	1,5
Iceland	1,2	-	-	-	-	1,2
Kosovo	0,0	-	1,5	0,2	-	1,7

Countries	LV 2010	LV 2011	LV 2012	LV 2013	LV 2014	Total
Macedonia (FYROM)	-	-	-	0,0	0,1	0,1
Norway	31,7	57,3	23,0	22,1	16,2	150,2
Russia	31,6	26,8	53,9	57,3	81,7	251,3
Serbia	4,5	1,0	2,1	1,8	1,2	10,6
Switzerland	56,9	54,6	13,5	13,8	9,7	148,4
Turkey	30,4	25,1	38,8	36,0	10,2	140,4
Ukraine	0,9	23,7	2,2	3,3	1,6	31,8
Total REST OF EUROPE	157,1	188,4	153,5	167,5	135,9	802,5
Australia	157,5	130,4	150,6	79,9	117,8	636,2
New Zealand	1,0	93,4	75,2	31,5	38,1	239,2
Tonga	-	-	-	0,0	-	0,0
Total OCEANIA	158,5	223,8	225,8	111,4	155,8	875,4
Saudi Arabia	697,6	380,5	418,9	418,6	643,7	2 559,3
Bahrain	9,8	26,8	76,7	3,0	0,9	117,1
Egypt	39,6	9,8	27,5	63,6	103,0	243,5
United Arab Emirates	257,9	271,1	185,8	274,0	126,8	1 115,7
Iraq	2,9	0,6	0,2	0,9	3,7	8,3
Israel	35,2	20,5	11,0	15,0	14,0	95,8
Jordan	0,8	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,6	3,4
Kuwait	41,3	11,0	8,7	9,4	9,5	79,9
Lebanon	0,6	1,5	0,4	9,2	9,7	21,3
Oman	221,1	123,1	222,9	110,1	85,6	762,7
Qatar	36,9	37,0	122,7	20,3	46,5	263,4
Yemen	0,7	-	-	-	-	0,7
Total MIDDLE EAST	1 344,5	882,6	1 075,6	924,7	1 043,8	5 271,2
Germany	39,5	45,5	74,2	58,4	83,2	300,7
Andorra	0,0	-	-	-	-	0,0
Austria	3,2	12,4	0,9	1,4	1,0	18,9
Belgium	32,0	6,5	39,7	31,8	52,6	162,7
Bulgaria	27,3	70,6	2,5	0,5	0,3	101,2
Cyprus	5,7	0,8	2,5	1,6	0,3	11,0
Denmark	7,3	1,1	8,4	1,3	8,7	26,8
Spain	102,4	216,1	52,1	22,9	93,7	487,3
Estonia	2,7	0,3	13,1	2,8	8,4	27,3
Finland	50,9	35,2	42,6	86,9	26,0	241,6
Greece	67,1	81,7	25,8	94,6	62,3	331,5
Hungary	3,2	0,8	1,1	-	0,0	5,2
Ireland	0,7	0,3	1,6	0,3	0,7	3,5
Italy	56,5	72,6	39,4	44,4	48,8	261,8
Latvia	2,8	0,5	1,3	0,0	-	4,5
Lithuania	2,8	1,0	1,0	1,9	0,7	7,4
Luxembourg	15,5	7,3	4,6	0,9	5,5	33,8

Countries	LV 2010	LV 2011	LV 2012	LV 2013	LV 2014	Total
Malta	0,7	0,0	0,7	-	-	1,4
Netherlands	33,6	33,1	16,3	50,6	26,0	159,6
Poland	10,5	4,5	9,4	10,5	7,2	42,1
Portugal	6,3	7,2	2,0	0,2	1,7	17,3
Romania	5,6	11,3	3,1	2,0	2,2	24,2
United Kingdom	76,4	198,2	88,5	68,6	79,7	511,5
Slovakia	1,9	0,1	0,8	-	0,0	2,8
Slovenia	14,6	11,2	0,8	0,2	20,1	46,9
Sweden	28,8	22,0	27,4	32,0	40,2	150,5
Czech Republic	6,0	5,5	1,4	3,0	11,5	27,4
Total EUROPEAN UNION	604,0	845,9	461,4	516,9	580,8	3 009,0
Others (1)	79,1	130,9	35,0	99,8	198,8	543,7
TOTAL	3 783,0	3 778,2	3 379,1	3 880,6	4 045,4	14 821,0

0,0 : means less than 50 000 €

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

Appendix V

Overview of EU Common Military List categories

ML1	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
ML2	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
ML3	Ammunition and fuse setting devices, and specially designed components
ML4	Bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles, other explosive devices and charges and related equipment and accessories, and specially designed components
ML5	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
ML6	Ground vehicles and components
ML7	Chemical or biological toxic agents, 'riot control agents', radioactive materials, related equipment, components and materials
ML8	'Energetic materials', and related substances
ML9	Vessels of war (surface or underwater), special naval equipment, accessories, components and other surface vessels
ML10	'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
ML11	Electronic equipment, not specified elsewhere on the EU Common Military List, and specially designed components
ML12	High velocity kinetic energy weapon systems and related equipment, and specially designed components
ML13	Armoured or protective equipment, constructions and components
ML14	'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
ML15	Imaging or countermeasure equipment, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories
ML16	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
ML17	Miscellaneous equipment, materials and 'libraries', and specially designed components
ML18	'Production' equipment and components of products referred to in the EU Common Military List
ML19	Directed Energy Weapon (DEW) systems, related or countermeasure equipment and test models, and specially designed components
ML20	Cryogenic and 'superconductive' equipment, and specially designed components and accessories
ML21	'Software' specially designed or modified for the 'development', 'production', 'use' of equipment or materials controlled by the EU Common Military List
ML22	'Technology' for the 'development', 'production' or 'use' of items controlled in the EU Common Military List

5

INDEX

Index

A

Arms Trade Treaty 4, 5, 6, 14, 15

B

Brokering 5, 9, 10, 12, 16

C

CIEEMG 10, 11, 12, 17

COARM 4, 6, 16

Code of Defence, 9

Common Position 2003/468/CFSP, 12, 15

Common Position 2008/944/CFSP 4, 5, 16, 17

Council Decision 2012/711/CFSP 5

Council Decision 2013/768/CFSP 4

Customs 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14

D

Directive 2009/43/EC 9, 16

Dual-use goods 4, 5, 13, 15

E

EU annual report on arms exports 6

EU Common Military List 11, 37

Explosive 8, 13, 15, 37

Export licence 3, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 26

Ex-post control 10, 12, 13

F

Firearms 13

I

Import licence 11, 12, 13

N

National Strategy for preventing and tackling the illicit trade in conventional arms, 7

S

Sanctions 13, 14, 16

T

Transfer licence 10, 17, 18

Transit licence 11, 12

U

United Nations Register of Conventional Arms 5

W

Wassenaar Arrangement 4, 5, 6, 15

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