

# 2015 FRANCE AND ARMS TRADE CONTROL



FRANCE  
AND ARMS TRADE  
CONTROL  
**2015**



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*France practices a responsible export policy guided by strict compliance with its international commitments. An inseparable part of our global export strategy, it guarantees its consistency with France's foreign, defence and security policy. It is a crucial instrument for combating illicit trafficking and destabilising 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 authorised by the State and under its control. Authorisations 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 – that take into account, in particular, considerations of peace and international stability, the security of our forces, as well as those of our allies and respect for human rights. The issue of authorisations 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 to control arms transfers

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 2013, pursuant to a proposal put forward by France, the *Wassenaar Arrangement* Plenary meeting approved the principle of including equipment used to intercept electronic communications in the dual-use goods and technologies list.



*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*

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 also led to the establishment by the Council of the EU of a *Working Group on Conventional Arms Exports* (COARM), which meets once a month.

Lastly, by depositing the instruments of ratification of the *Arms Trade Treaty* on 2 April 2014 alongside 16 other EU Member States, France officially adhered to the treaty, the first universal and legally binding instrument for regulating trade in conventional arms and taking global action against illicit arms trafficking.

Adoption of this treaty was a priority for France, which participated actively in 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 inclusion in the treaty provisions of all the operations involved in the chain of transfer (export, import, transit, trans-shipment, 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.

#### **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 organised in Tunis (November 2013), Paris (April 2014) and Algiers (November 2014) for the benefit of North African States.

France also participated in regional and sub-regional seminars organised by the European Union between 2009 and 2013 to promote adoption of the Arms Trade Treaty. It will propose its expertise in the framework of the assistance programmes to be put in place pursuant to *Council Decision 2013/768/CFSP* intended to foster early entry into force and effective implementation of the *Arms Trade Treaty*. These programmes are aimed primarily at countries wishing to benefit from the assistance of the European Union and its members as concerns export control of war materials.

More generally, France is willing to cooperate with any State that so requests to assist them with implementing the *Arms Trade Treaty*.

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

In the field of arms exports, France is keen to demonstrate the greatest possible transparency with regard towards the international community and civil society. It has therefore complied with numerous exercises undertaken in a multilateral framework by providing information on its national system for controlling sensitive transfers and also on 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 exchange of information set up within the European Union, notably in the framework of the *Working Party*





The United Nations Headquarters in New York

on *Conventional Arms Exports* (COARM) and through its contribution to the *EU annual report on arms exports*.

The annual publication since 1998 of a report on arms exports delivered to the French Parliament is another aspect of this emphasis on transparency, this time at the national level. It contains information on licences granted, orders received and deliveries made.

### 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 is a threat to international peace and stability and endangers the security of States. These illicit flows – which affect every region of the globe – fuel conflicts, but also organised 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*”.



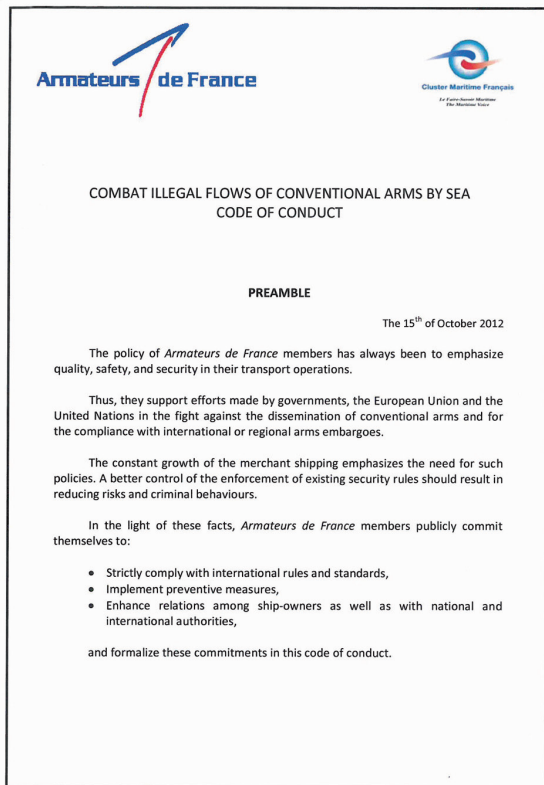
The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

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 organisation *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](#)).

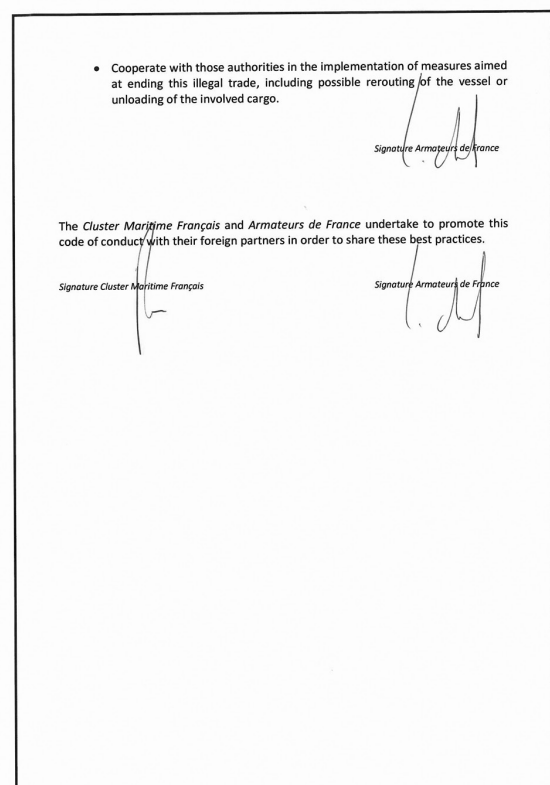
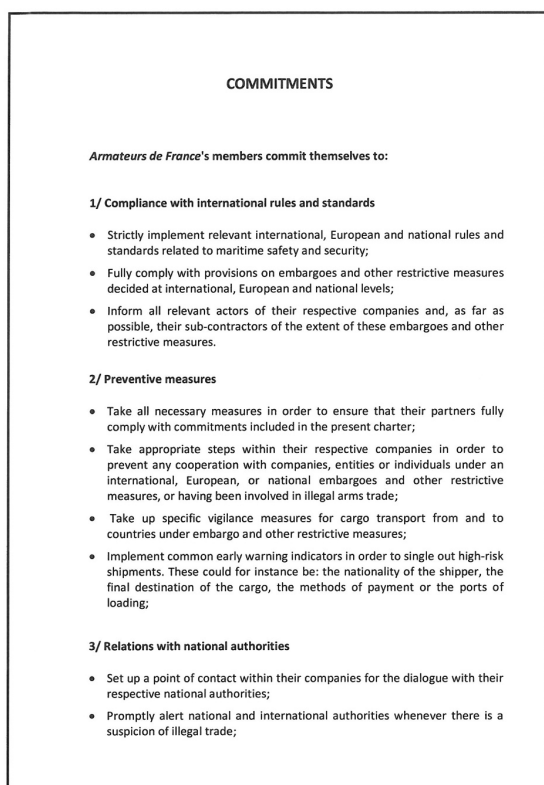
The *White Paper on Defence and National Security*, approved by the President of the Republic in April 2013, gave fresh impetus by setting the main national priorities with regard to illicit arms trafficking: “*Substantial efforts must also be made to combat arms trafficking, in particular small arms 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 and enable France to demonstrate international leadership on this issue.



## 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 actors 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 engaged 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 successively 750 kg and two tonnes of munitions (mortar shells, rockets, grenades, mines, automatic weapon cartridges) seized during disarmament operations or on discovery of arms caches.

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 15 and 16 December 2014.

## 2.The French arms export control system

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

The legal regime applicable to war materials, arms and munitions is set forth in the French Code of Defence.

WAR MATERIALS, ARMS AND MUNITIONS: LEGAL AND REGULATORY ARCHITECTURE	
DOCUMENTS	SCOPE OF APPLICATION
<b>Code de la Défense:</b> (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	<b>General regime</b> applicable to war materials, arms and munitions (production, trade, import, export, transfer within the European Union, acquisition, carrying, transportation, criminal provisions).
<b>Loi n°2011-702</b> (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”  <b>Décret n°2012-901</b> (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”	<b>Export and import</b> of war materials, arms and munitions and <b>intra-Community transfers</b> of defence-related products.
<b>Loi n°2012-304</b> (Act) of 6 March 2012 relative “to the establishment of a modern, simplified and preventive system of arms control”  <b>Décret n°2013-700</b> (Decree) of 30 July 2013 implementing Act no 2012-304 of 6 March 2012	<b>Regime of war materials, arms and munitions:</b> classification of equipment, organisation and functioning of production, trade and brokering licences (AFCI), rules applicable to acquisition, possession, carrying, transportation and transfer of arms, etc.
<b>Arrêté du 27 juin 2012</b> (Ministerial Order), as amended, relative “to the list of war materials and assimilated equipment requiring prior export authorisation and defence-related products requiring prior transfer authorisation”	<b>List of war materials and assimilated equipment</b> requiring prior export authorisation and defence-related products requiring prior transfer authorisation. 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).

These provisions were recently modified following, in particular, the transposition of *European directive 2009/43/EC of 6 June 2009 relative to 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 war materials and assimilated equipment, without in any 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 war materials and assimilated 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 the control of the State

### 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 war materials require an authorisation granted by the State. Any individual or legal entity wishing to produce, trade or engage in brokering of war materials, arms, munitions or defence-related products within the national territory must apply for authorisation from the Ministry of Defence, which grants a “production, trading or brokering licence” (AFCl) for a maximum (renewable) period of five years. Their activity is subject to conditions and controlled by the State. Over the course of 2013, 121 AFCl 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 authorisation

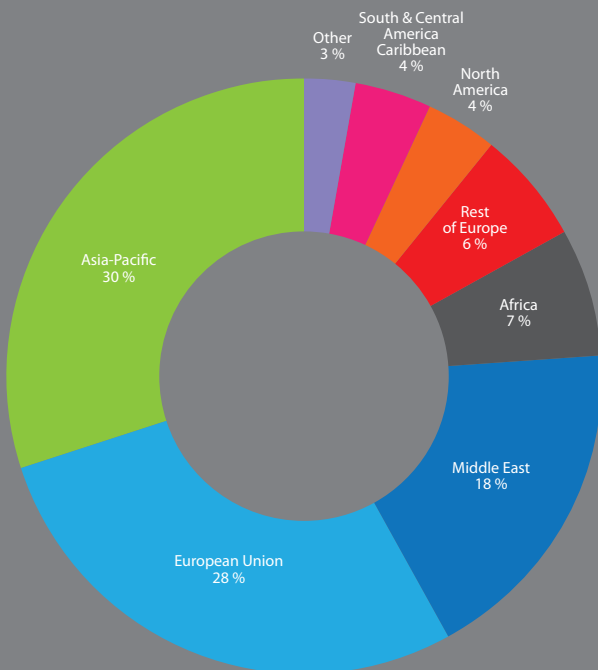
Prior authorisation – or “licences” – are required to export war materials and assimilated equipment to a State that is not a member of the European Union (export licence) or transfer defence-related products to a European Union Member State (transfer licence). There are three main categories of export and transfer licences: individual licences authorising shipment of goods in one or more consignments to one recipient; global licences authorising shipment of goods to one or more identified recipients for a specified period of time, with no quantity or amount restrictions; general licences authorising 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 War Material 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.

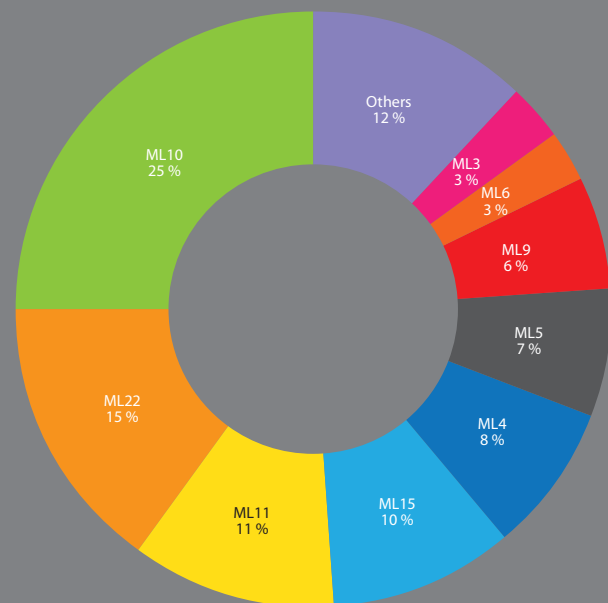
The use of general licences – defined by a ministerial order – does not require CIEEMG assessment. To obtain such a licence, an operator (which must be established in France) needs to make a declaration and obtain a registration number from the Ministry of Defence. Registration is performed solely on 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.

### LICENCES GRANTED IN 2013

In 2013, 6,936 export licences were granted (see [Appendices I and II](#)) for a total amount of 9.8 billion euros. Asia-Pacific countries and European Union Member States accounted for two-thirds of the licences granted, followed by Middle East countries. Licences granted in 2013 primarily concerned equipment in the following categories: ML10 (aircraft, related equipment and components); ML22 (technology); ML11 (electronic equipment) and ML15 (imaging or countermeasure equipment) as specified in the EU Common Military List (for brief descriptions of the ML categories see Appendix IV).



Regional breakdown of export licences granted in 2013 (as % of global amount)



Breakdown by equipment category of export licences granted in 2013 (as % of total number of licences)

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 authorities.

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

Imports of war materials from a third country outside the European Union require an *import licence*. It is granted by the minister in charge of customs on the advice – depending on their respective competence – of the defence, home affairs or foreign affairs ministers or their representatives. In 2013, customs authorities granted 1,493 such 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 home affairs ministers or their representatives. On a case by case basis, some applications may be examined by the CIEEMG. In 2013, 167 transit licences were granted by the customs authorities.



CONTROL AUTHORITIES			
Operations	Authority granting the authorisations	Ministries consulted for their opinion	Individual licences granted in 2013
Exports (outside the EU) & Transfers (within the EU)	Prime Minister (on the advice of the CIEEMG) Notification by the minister in charge of customs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- General Secretariat for Defence and National Security</li> <li>- Ministry of Foreign Affairs</li> <li>- Ministry of Defence</li> <li>- Ministry of Finance</li> <li>- Ministry of the Economy</li> </ul>	6,936 export licences
Imports	Minister in charge of customs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of Defence</li> <li>- Ministry of Home Affairs</li> <li>- Ministry of Foreign Affairs</li> </ul>	1,493 import licences
Transit	Minister in charge of customs or Prime Minister (for operations requiring the opinion of the CIEEMG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- General Secretariat for Defence and National Security</li> <li>- Ministry of the Economy</li> <li>- Ministry of Foreign Affairs</li> <li>- Ministry of Defence</li> <li>- Ministry of Home Affairs</li> </ul>	167 transit licences

As concerns brokering, arms brokers must be authorised by the State to carry out their activities. Before exercising these activities, they must fill out a declaration with the Préfet and obtain an authorisation from the Ministry of Defence. They must also keep a register of their operations. On 31 December 2013, 116 companies held a brokering licence. 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 was drafted. This bill requires prior authorisation for brokering operations (involving transfer of war materials and assimilated 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 authorisations granted or published. These control measures, implemented since June 2012, are carried out by Ministry of Defence personnel (DGA - Defence Procurement Agency). They include two types of action: control of the export declaration documents and contracts that companies are obliged to send to the administration and checks carried out on the company's premises.

Companies are also required to forward biannual reports to the Ministry of Defence listing equipment orders received and deliveries made. In order to supervise and organise this control activity, a ministerial ex-post control committee – composed 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 2013, these controls concerned almost 40 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 *DELTA* 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).



The control of arms flows is managed by the Customs services

## OTHER GOODS COVERED BY EXPORT RESTRICTIONS

Apart from war materials, 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 authorisation. These authorisations are granted by the minister in charge of customs following an interministerial procedure that may, depending on the case, involve the foreign affairs, home affairs, economy or defence ministries. The customs service grants more than 5,000 such licences every year;
- **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 authorisation 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, home affairs, 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 14 March 2012*, authorisation is required for export of so-called civilian firearms. This authorisation is granted by the minister in charge of customs on the advice – depending on their respective competence – of the ministers of home affairs, 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 authorisation granted by the *Dual-use Goods Service (SBDU)* of the Ministry of Economy, Industry and Digital Affairs. The most sensitive dossiers are examined by an interministerial commission chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 2013, 3,470 licences were granted (for a global value of around €5.3 billion).



## 2.4. A control system implemented in compliance with our international 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) certain States or non-state actors. The French system also allows for wide adaptation to developments in the political and international legal context, since the law gives the authorities the right to suspend, modify, revoke or remove previously granted export licences.

The customs service plays a crucial role in controlling and intercepting goods sent to countries under embargo. The *DELTA* 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 arms and war materials, 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). A bill was introduced in the National Assembly in February 2013 and a rapporteur designated in March of the same year. Once these new provisions have been adopted they 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 criminalise certain activities targeted by sanctions where prior control by the authorities cannot be envisaged, such as transportation or provision of financial services.

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

France's export policy is grounded in the overall rationale and framework of the different multilateral instruments relating to arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation to which France is party – 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, the *Arms Trade Treaty*, etc.

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 (NPT)	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 Landmines 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

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 on control of arms brokering* and *Directive 2009/43/EC of 6 May 2009 simplifying conditions of intra-Community transfer of defence-related products*.

### COMMON POSITION 2008/944/CFSP

*Common Position 2008/944/CFSP* aims to facilitate **convergence of the war materials export 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 procedure based on a rigorous assessment of export applications

Applications for export and transfer licences are examined by the *Interministerial Commission for the Study of War Materials Exports* (CIEEMG).

The CIEEMG assesses export applications in all their aspects, and in particular as concerns the potential consequences of the goods exported on regional peace and security, the internal situation in the end-user country and its practices as concerns respect of human rights, the risk of diversion to non-authorised 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 directives 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 authorisation 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 War Materials 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 of Defence and National Security* (SGDSN). Each ministry assesses export licence applications in the light of its particular field of expertise:

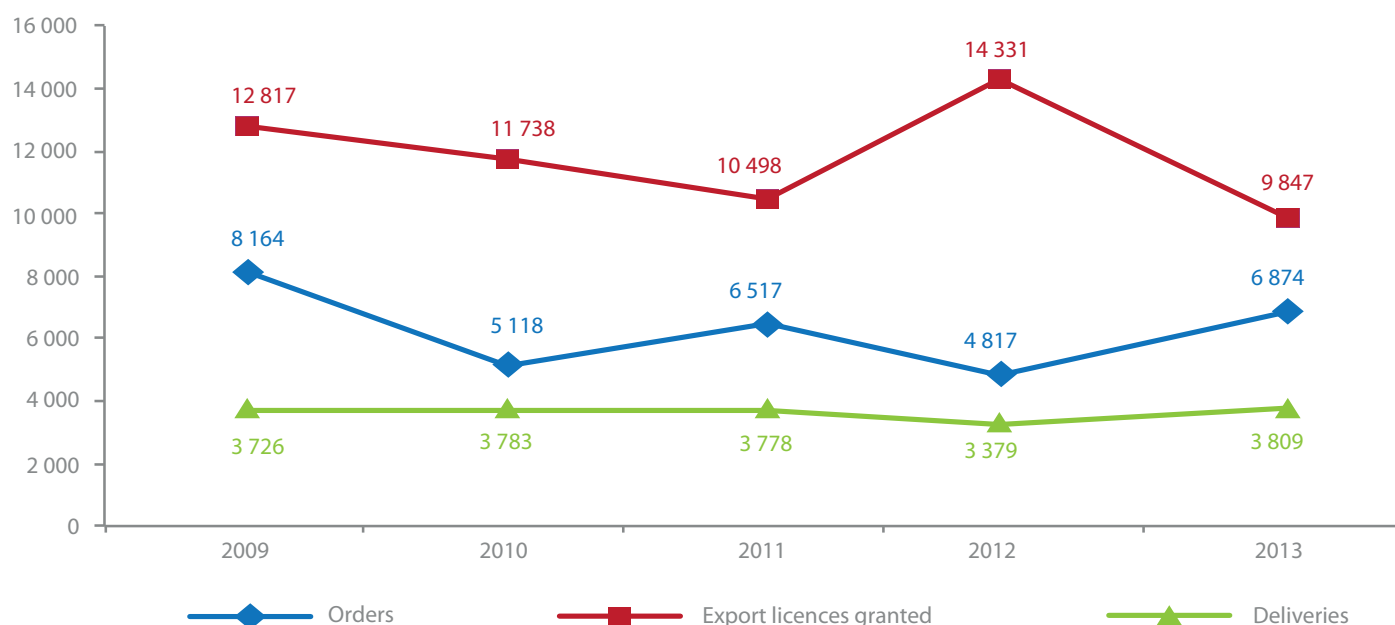
- representatives of the **Ministry of Defence** assess applications from the viewpoint of strategic and technological issues, operational impact and the potential risk they pose for our armed forces and those of our allies;
- the role of the **Foreign Affairs Ministry** is, primarily, to assess the 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.

### 3. French arms exports in 2013: some statistics

In 2013, France retained its position as the world's fourth arms exporter with €6.87 billion in orders, *i.e.* an increase of 43% compared to 2012. Again in 2013, it granted 6,936 export licences for a total value of €9.8 billion. Deliveries of war materials amounted to €3.8 billion.

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

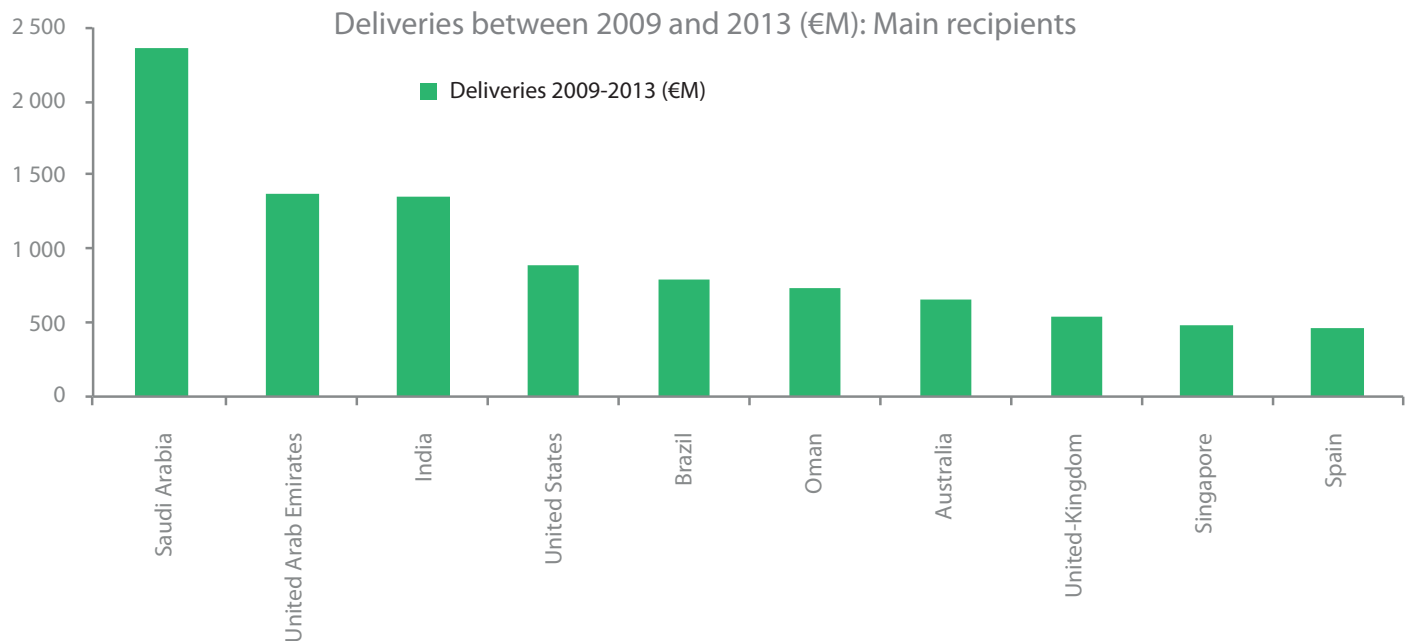


#### EXPORT LICENCES, DELIVERIES AND ORDERS

- **Export licences.** Formerly, prior authorisation 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 (*Export Licence* or AEMG). This double level of authorisation 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) authorising 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.

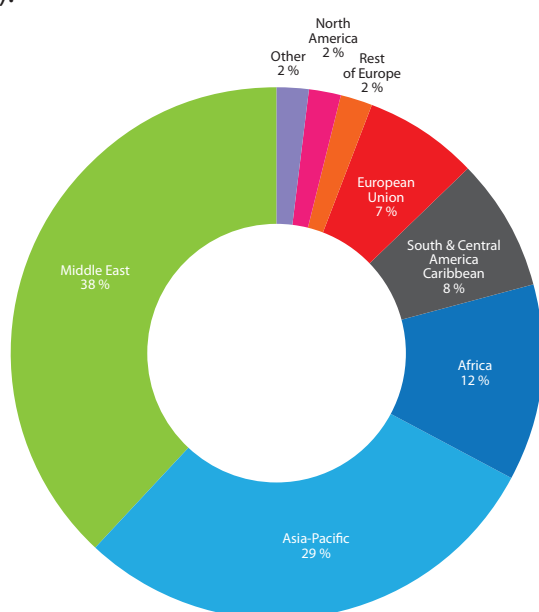
The cumulative value of export licences (AEMG) differs from that of orders and deliveries. This is because an order does not necessarily give rise to the grant of an export licence during the same year. Likewise, the grant of an export licence does not necessarily give rise to the delivery of equipment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

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

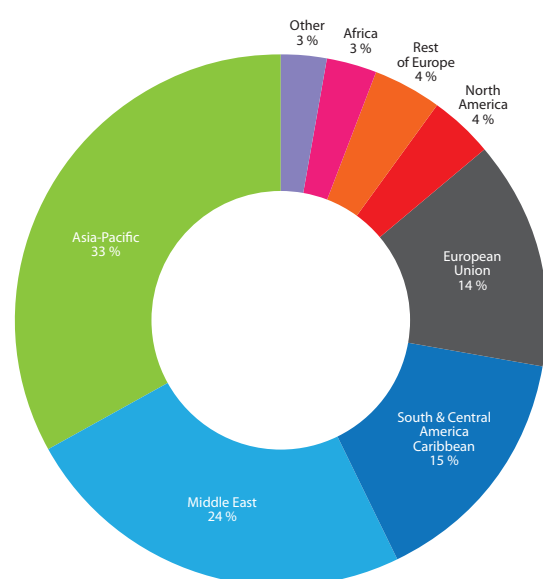


During 2013, France resumed trade with some of its historic clients – in the Arabian Gulf in particular – and strengthened its positions in emerging markets in Asia. The Middle East region accounted for over one-third of orders thanks, in particular, to Saudi Arabia, which has once again become France's leading client, with over €1.9 billion in contracts entering into force in 2013. The Asia-Pacific region accounts for 29% of orders (the main clients being India, Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore), followed by Africa (primarily Morocco) and South America (more particularly Brazil). France's export performance was driven primarily by missiles, the naval industry and the space industry.

Again in 2013, deliveries of war materials (physical exit from the national territory) amounted to €3.8 billion (see Appendix III). They were made primarily to the Asia-Pacific region (in particular India, Malaysia and Indonesia), the Middle East (including Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates), Latin America (more particularly Brazil) and the European Union (the main countries being Greece, Finland and the United Kingdom).



Regional breakdown of orders in 2013



Regional breakdown of deliveries in 2013

## Appendix I: Number and amount (€) of arms export licences granted by country since 2009

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

Countries		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Algeria	a	53	31	60	57	48	249
	b	120 910 926	93 221 994	53 529 650	22 950 128	54 964 812	345 577 510
Libya	a	58	65	8	2	10	143
	b	30 542 742	192 537 858	28 622 041	450 000	6 447 466	258 600 107
Morocco	a	130	115	120	109	74	548
	b	502 939 649	354 704 255	280 240 085	183 376 172	507 512 506	1 828 772 667
Tunisia	a	38	37	28	20	30	153
	b	38 520 210	15 799 561	4 405 337	1 192 343	7 506 958	67 424 408
Total NORTH AFRICA	a	279	248	216	188	162	1 093
	b	692 913 527	656 263 668	366 797 113	207 968 642	576 431 742	2 500 374 692
South Africa	a	88	93	101	76	50	408
	b	57 169 026	50 358 390	54 314 063	58 990 753	10 357 854	231 190 085
Angola	a	6	4	4	3	2	19
	b	72 231 600	24 994 685	3 248 373	391 621	1 240 238	102 106 517
Benin	a	3	-	2	5	-	10
	b	802 594	-	23 940	18 907 751	-	19 734 285
Botswana	a	2	3	5	2	2	14
	b	880 900	2 751 069	2 158 475	786 845	43 802	6 621 091
Burkina	a	-	5	4	4	23	36
	b	-	414 648	271 679	4 572 280	33 885 277	39 143 884
Burundi	a	-	-	2	-	-	2
	b	-	-	47 835	-	-	47 835
Cameroon	a	6	7	7	12	13	45
	b	6 395 822	4 088 712	3 692 898	7 105 691	10 886 149	32 169 271
Cape Verde	a	1	-	-	-	-	1
	b	5 992	-	-	-	-	5 992
Central African Republic	a	-	2	3	-	-	5
	b	-	109 987	28 440	-	-	138 427
Congo	a	-	2	6	13	8	29
	b	-	143 857	767 576	2 212 896	1 064 765	4 189 093
Democratic Republic of Congo	a	3	7	5	-	2	17
	b	1 051 000	1 215 843	217 507	-	531 200	3 015 550
Ivory Coast	a	-	2	-	-	1	3
	b	-	4 045 400	-	-	15 225	4 060 625
Djibouti	a	4	8	2	6	7	27
	b	799 400	1 680 400	16 220 325	831 528	487 698	20 019 352
Ethiopia	a	8	8	7	5	1	29
	b	3 166 744	4 205 936	3 252 614	2 538 940	2 938 357	16 102 591
Gabon	a	12	10	24	28	20	94
	b	1 614 225	11 365 889	33 098 191	8 571 729	24 055 649	78 705 683
Ghana	a	-	-	3	-	-	3
	b	-	-	80 600	-	-	80 600
Guinea	a	-	-	-	-	1	1
	b	-	-	-	-	306 690	306 690
Equatorial Guinea	a	3	3	15	-	5	26
	b	65 000	2 430 000	988 418	-	5 605 076	9 088 494
Kenya	a	1	-	19	9	1	30
	b	18 890 000	-	9 568 099	9 238 000	150 000	37 846 099
Liberia	a	-	-	1	-	-	1
	b	-	-	11 520	-	-	11 520



Countries		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Madagascar	a	1	1	-	1	-	3
	b	100	350 000	-	1 053 192	-	1 403 292
Malawi	a	3	1	1	1	-	6
	b	209 081	100 000	100 000	11 400	-	420 481
Mali	a	2	8	5	1	7	23
	b	195 000	2 147 205	326 550	67 230	6 190 264	8 926 249
Mauritius	a	5	5	4	4	-	18
	b	2 045 178	176 033	56 596	42 455	-	2 320 262
Mauritania	a	7	23	15	10	6	61
	b	387 478	18 096 627	6 644 464	3 281 397	4 582 366	32 992 332
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	25
	b	-	-	1 606 875	8 216 637	5 443 619	15 267 131
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	6	9	17	9	17	58
	b	19 083 406	614 855	5 435 914	455 201	8 771 406	34 360 782
Seychelles	a	-	1	4	-	-	5
	b	-	280 000	755 300	-	-	1 035 300
Swaziland	a	1	-	-	-	-	1
	b	9 000	-	-	-	-	9 000
Tanzania	a	-	-	-	3	3	6
	b	-	-	-	130 000	112 000	242 000
Chad	a	5	4	6	2	3	20
	b	11 376 576	7 356 785	3 515 639	5 743 314	141 906	28 134 220
Togo	a	-	1	7	3	4	15
	b	-	161 892	4 212 550	331 058	7 994 765	12 700 265
Zambia	a	1	1	-	-	-	2
	b	10 445 920	4 749 890	-	-	-	15 195 810
Total SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	a	168	211	279	233	194	1 085
	b	206 824 042	143 015 494	150 939 384	142 729 919	145 269 417	788 778 256
Dominican Republic	a	1	2	37	-	-	40
	b	635 044	83 908	189 160 058	-	-	189 879 009
Haiti	a	-	1	-	3	3	7
	b	-	6 000	-	34 350	15 903	56 253
Mexico	a	20	30	-	41	15	106
	b	57 550 175	20 128 745	-	415 483 782	7 314 380	500 477 082
Panama	a	-	-	3	-	-	3
	b	-	-	902	-	-	902
Total CENTRAL AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	a	21	33	40	44	18	156
	b	58 185 218	20 218 653	189 160 960	415 518 132	7 330 283	690 413 246
Canada	a	76	74	97	88	81	416
	b	19 667 057	64 840 943	52 136 804	153 866 219	74 343 334	364 854 356
United States	a	395	328	399	367	326	1 815
	b	428 472 576	235 193 096	391 475 140	304 674 318	352 312 632	1 712 127 762
Total NORTH AMERICA	a	471	402	496	455	407	2 231
	b	448 139 632	300 034 039	443 611 944	458 540 537	426 655 966	2 076 982 118

Countries		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Argentina	a	23	22	36	31	34	146
	b	4 432 412	4 051 632	9 328 010	3 897 316	8 799 192	30 508 562
Bolivia	a	-	-	-	3	2	5
	b	-	-	-	176 800	10 000	186 800
Brazil	a	192	146	183	111	154	786
	b	233 794 561	329 050 886	198 275 698	1 550 968 604	201 540 811	2 513 630 559
Chile	a	61	45	56	81	95	338
	b	253 723 661	70 157 457	79 779 719	31 438 576	59 127 969	494 227 381
Colombia	a	14	39	32	24	19	128
	b	32 849 449	21 339 907	6 593 393	7 672 192	3 815 798	72 270 739
Ecuador	a	16	10	21	18	7	72
	b	13 959 165	2 692 888	24 280 466	67 050 622	22 119 503	130 102 644
Peru	a	13	27	44	32	32	148
	b	6 599 842	54 979 332	57 379 812	27 207 813	23 192 393	169 359 193
Uruguay	a	2	-	-	-	-	2
	b	225 650	-	-	-	-	225 650
Venezuela	a	20	27	11	14	19	91
	b	28 277 834	9 239 418	2 880 129	3 600 140	18 687 203	62 684 724
Total SOUTH AMERICA	a	341	316	383	314	362	1 716
	b	573 862 573	491 511 520	378 517 227	1 692 012 062	337 292 869	3 473 196 251
Kazakhstan	a	9	42	25	42	29	147
	b	8 955 431	29 254 113	355 492 627	74 495 465	21 701 356	489 898 992
Kyrgyzstan	a	-	1	-	-	-	1
	b	-	55 000	-	-	-	55 000
Uzbekistan	a	-	4	4	11	12	31
	b	-	8 915 000	8 755 000	10 555 000	196 043 196	224 268 196
Tajikistan	a	-	2	-	-	-	2
	b	-	164 898	-	-	-	164 898
Turkmenistan	a	5	6	8	8	8	35
	b	697 496	565 000	590 394	3 750 000	8 097 807	13 700 697
Total CENTRAL ASIA	a	14	55	37	61	49	216
	b	9 652 927	38 954 011	364 838 021	88 800 465	225 842 359	728 087 783
China	a	169	163	180	172	151	835
	b	198 706 376	196 329 668	283 674 464	147 184 451	164 430 084	990 325 044
South Korea	a	180	171	171	161	237	920
	b	204 757 741	104 791 443	45 139 554	53 544 548	129 731 937	537 965 224
Japan	a	79	72	67	58	67	343
	b	29 223 670	21 177 380	32 264 726	30 241 192	23 033 523	135 940 491
Mongolia	a	-	-	3	-	-	3
	b	-	-	143 000	-	-	143 000
Total NORTHEAST ASIA	a	428	406	421	391	455	2 101
	b	432 687 787	322 298 491	361 221 745	230 970 191	317 195 545	1 664 373 759
Afghanistan	a	2	1	1	6	2	12
	b	5 253 820	4 137	1 415 764	5 815 885	1 414 807	13 904 413
Bangladesh	a	3	-	5	7	8	23
	b	381 150	-	2 736 000	1 631 000	7 055 349	11 803 499
India	a	668	592	556	534	478	2 828
	b	914 654 240	814 217 673	870 706 243	1 190 116 521	1 002 420 840	4 792 115 516
Pakistan	a	360	383	418	399	243	1 803
	b	224 144 732	261 224 264	290 239 419	254 864 477	254 390 026	1 284 862 917
Sri Lanka	a	-	-	-	3	5	8
	b	-	-	-	129 536	146 979	276 515
Total SOUTH ASIA	a	1 033	976	980	949	736	4 674
	b	1 144 433 941	1 075 446 074	1 165 097 425	1 452 557 419	1 265 428 001	6 102 962 861

Countries		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Brunei	a	28	18	19	16	18	99
	b	16 370 870	16 610 290	6 355 868	7 247 143	1 991 715	48 575 886
Cambodia	a	1	-	-	-	2	3
	b	30 000	-	-	-	323 000	353 000
Indonesia	a	38	79	115	113	82	427
	b	13 281 910	134 808 438	152 246 628	105 809 755	182 998 072	589 144 804
Malaysia	a	93	126	129	218	138	704
	b	231 552 080	169 952 311	326 034 062	649 811 584	104 691 573	1 482 041 610
Philippines	a	2	2	-	-	1	5
	b	185 387	472 900	-	-	32 400	690 687
Singapore	a	182	150	155	129	174	790
	b	385 553 493	304 549 265	156 740 970	171 202 314	366 040 145	1 384 086 187
Thailand	a	47	67	83	64	50	311
	b	14 432 232	18 281 472	20 620 801	12 623 786	48 500 636	114 458 927
Vietnam	a	8	17	20	15	10	70
	b	1 291 340	4 741 900	44 510 351	20 099 313	6 242 094	76 884 998
Total SOUTHEAST ASIA	a	399	459	521	555	475	2 409
	b	662 697 312	649 416 576	706 508 679	966 793 895	710 819 635	3 696 236 098
Albania	a	-	2	3	8	-	13
	b	-	2 400 000	11 763 500	154 196 499	-	168 359 999
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	10
	b	-	-	14 177	5 994	1 290	21 461
Croatia	a	26	10	23	13	8	80
	b	6 897 204	2 807 403	3 820 322	2 505 672	922 422	16 953 023
Georgia	a	-	-	2	-	3	5
	b	-	-	4 297	-	29 702 000	29 706 297
Iceland	a	1	-	-	-	2	3
	b	700 000	-	-	-	22 394	722 394
Kosovo	a	-	1	-	4	1	6
	b	-	10 658	-	4 568 839	3 980	4 583 477
Macedonia (FYROM)	a	4	3	3	4	-	14
	b	298 000	298 000	298 000	431 065	-	1 325 065
Montenegro		-	-	-	4	-	4
		-	-	-	58 800	-	58 800
Norway	a	77	72	109	91	87	436
	b	99 498 818	205 288 535	231 771 597	67 556 632	156 058 920	760 174 503
Russia	a	90	74	110	154	161	589
	b	60 041 580	65 054 301	103 564 520	118 621 705	342 036 024	689 318 129
San Marino	a	2	-	-	-	-	2
	b	780	-	-	-	-	780
Serbia	a	33	36	48	28	23	168
	b	34 204 655	4 352 011	12 744 616	6 083 339	10 402 378	67 786 999
Switzerland	a	104	91	134	110	95	534
	b	104 466 089	65 133 051	74 455 907	37 239 463	33 310 996	314 605 506
Turkey	a	107	83	105	110	121	526
	b	161 821 973	137 449 516	30 477 098	234 733 566	42 872 836	607 354 990
Ukraine	a	4	6	7	16	13	46
	b	655 500	2 019 563	2 976 330	9 656 263	8 384 845	23 692 501
Total REST OF EUROPE	a	448	378	548	546	519	2 439
	b	468 584 600	484 813 038	471 947 272	635 657 837	623 724 350	2 684 727 097

Countries		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Australia	a	118	137	168	171	105	699
	b	650 772 029	897 276 015	403 154 448	866 363 833	256 911 488	3 074 477 813
New Zealand	a	21	19	10	14	8	72
	b	18 088 931	10 040 213	304 377 446	13 619 498	120 694 308	466 820 396
Tonga	a	-	-	-	-	1	1
	b	-	-	-	-	1 620	1 620
Vanuatu	a	1	-	-	-	-	1
	b	649 407	-	-	-	-	649 407
Total OCEANIA	a	140	156	178	185	114	773
	b	669 510 368	907 316 228	707 531 894	879 983 331	377 607 415	3 541 949 237
Saudi Arabia	a	263	283	345	323	270	1 484
	b	1 064 229 266	1 470 960 908	936 816 704	1 574 263 421	777 670 373	5 823 940 673
Bahrain	a	27	26	9	17	18	97
	b	27 942 577	18 280 596	17 338 096	5 147 900	4 602 116	73 311 285
Egypt	a	135	134	97	120	92	578
	b	123 042 410	122 298 451	107 777 187	148 004 388	118 086 723	619 209 159
United Arab Emirates	a	303	370	349	320	309	1 651
	b	1 210 127 906	805 351 786	529 885 413	1 001 217 756	453 897 275	4 000 480 136
Iraq	a	2	13	10	7	9	41
	b	274 000	16 804 075	14 700 146	15 515 711	25 356 782	72 650 714
Israel	a	139	129	129	112	129	638
	b	45 980 189	32 830 696	25 904 722	21 197 884	35 967 348	161 880 839
Jordan	a	53	34	28	23	31	169
	b	18 987 246	13 191 151	4 076 817	2 858 087	4 554 725	43 668 026
Kuwait	a	59	51	97	85	66	358
	b	118 117 213	81 693 711	75 858 396	70 420 327	9 075 665	355 165 312
Lebanon	a	7	10	15	14	28	74
	b	686 660	2 212 122	4 694 662	7 610 957	15 136 857	30 341 257
Oman	a	114	113	100	125	105	557
	b	839 378 556	618 730 463	158 469 052	1 054 681 500	116 445 101	2 787 704 673
Qatar	a	129	134	169	187	97	716
	b	96 809 921	118 820 692	133 689 655	494 290 641	178 553 973	1 022 164 883
Yemen	a	13	6	1	6	-	26
	b	3 969 242	4 265 703	194 300	6 483 337	-	14 912 582
Total MIDDLE EAST	a	1 244	1 303	1 349	1 339	1 154	6 389
	b	3 549 545 185	3 305 440 354	2 009 405 151	4 401 691 910	1 739 346 939	15 005 429 540
Germany	a	313	293	323	283	317	1 529
	b	150 697 992	169 476 414	252 240 960	189 568 387	367 128 726	1 129 112 479
Austria	a	45	22	32	18	28	145
	b	15 202 512	27 810 268	14 537 271	5 513 096	6 488 482	69 551 628
Belgium	a	140	128	126	115	132	641
	b	115 742 829	54 946 943	123 028 541	69 625 522	28 083 823	391 427 659
Bulgaria	a	14	15	25	8	20	82
	b	55 147 794	138 656 039	7 023 621	75 372 583	3 398 244	279 598 281
Cyprus	a	19	30	27	20	25	121
	b	12 303 860	34 486 645	5 228 908	5 299 830	5 019 617	62 338 860
Denmark	a	30	31	34	32	29	156
	b	14 596 013	13 936 483	9 722 692	23 646 088	3 335 198	65 236 474
Spain	a	269	246	273	232	213	1 233
	b	950 357 283	270 144 301	776 402 465	110 492 097	745 046 500	2 852 442 646
Estonia	a	10	16	27	12	27	92
	b	10 388 174	18 565 298	19 531 135	27 864 054	5 365 783	81 714 443
Finland	a	91	79	97	92	78	437
	b	400 343 878	206 088 604	60 435 357	319 395 047	45 306 528	1 031 569 413

Countries		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Greece	a	181	140	83	53	62	519
	b	946 444 690	876 076 596	716 987 868	108 807 919	516 349 494	3 164 666 567
Hungary	a	11	10	15	6	2	44
	b	2 958 500	3 257 405	16 035 845	1 172 500	83 000	23 507 250
Ireland	a	8	5	8	4	1	26
	b	5 637 000	5 185 653	9 396 003	20 224 158	298 800	40 741 614
Italy	a	276	293	337	275	324	1 505
	b	110 491 570	160 748 550	132 255 565	570 040 993	161 158 841	1 134 695 520
Latvia	a	10	7	17	4	8	46
	b	2 388 472	5 495 047	2 777 986	3 670 492	679 870	15 011 867
Lithuania	a	14	16	20	17	15	82
	b	7 296 280	4 925 297	4 835 812	7 814 841	2 318 535	27 190 765
Luxembourg	a	42	22	34	32	21	151
	b	17 522 402	15 037 052	4 709 897	11 423 298	2 322 456	51 015 106
Malta	a	3	-	-	-	-	3
	b	734 229	-	-	-	-	734 229
Netherlands	a	130	117	96	124	117	584
	b	65 872 627	125 293 439	61 990 950	177 310 701	109 071 266	539 538 983
Poland	a	64	61	112	81	90	408
	b	23 161 706	19 356 710	41 767 759	87 298 036	71 377 815	242 962 026
Portugal	a	37	36	34	35	14	156
	b	13 590 831	21 961 294	16 649 110	4 202 237	2 792 080	59 195 551
Romania	a	49	26	29	23	27	154
	b	23 331 592	18 229 426	21 812 783	15 229 349	14 424 409	93 027 560
United Kingdom	a	497	434	601	512	430	2 474
	b	417 159 090	240 899 926	245 707 248	270 051 498	386 346 879	1 560 164 642
Slovakia	a	23	6	31	6	8	74
	b	8 151 458	1 242 644	8 865 706	1 084 500	681 582	20 025 890
Slovenia	a	23	11	14	9	4	61
	b	39 158 792	3 557 745	12 887 193	1 492 871	927 850	58 024 450
Sweden	a	135	134	144	115	104	632
	b	345 699 596	344 968 911	93 842 335	56 242 984	301 188 792	1 141 942 618
Czech Republic	a	35	42	34	34	40	185
	b	6 578 520	6 738 238	17 324 711	24 246 114	6 298 867	61 186 450
Total EUROPEAN UNION	a	2 469	2 220	2 573	2 142	2 136	11 540
	b	3 760 957 689	2 787 084 929	2 675 997 720	2 187 089 197	2 785 493 435	14 196 622 970
Others <sup>(1)</sup>	a	75	64	69	92	61	361
	b	124 088 443	157 204 595	249 407 281	184 068 355	132 189 499	846 958 172
Multi-country <sup>(2)</sup>	a	33	81	72	117	94	397
	b	15 008 187	398 780 199	256 711 678	386 334 302	176 042 701	1 232 877 068
Total	a	7 563	7 308	8 162	7 611	6 936	37 580
	b	12 817 091 432	11 737 797 869	10 497 693 495	14 330 716 196	9 846 670 156	59 229 969 147

<sup>(1)</sup> International organisations, States not members of the United Nations, etc.<sup>(2)</sup> Temporary exports (e.g. exhibitions), global licences, etc.

## Appendix II: Number and amount (€) of arms export licences granted by country and Military List (ML) category in 2013

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

Countries		ML1	ML2	ML3	ML4	ML5	ML6	ML7	ML8	ML9	ML10	ML11
Afghanistan	a	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	1 414 807	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	a	-	2	-	6	7	2	1	-	-	11	3
	b	-	825 702	-	282 649	1 198 200	1 400	205 000	-	-	2 005 937	1 736 480
Algeria	a	-	-	-	2	3	-	1	3	4	5	5
	b	-	-	-	5 650 500	5 258 000	-	162 260	189 440	20 640 000	10 627 892	1 570 710
Germany	a	6	5	40	19	7	10	1	8	5	77	34
	b	115 235	2 169 969	31 891 277	21 256 400	62 239 965	2 994 960	806 640	1 297 689	5 180 001	174 693 241	36 541 399
Angola	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 240 238
Saudi Arabia	a	4	6	12	15	34	12	3	-	35	26	18
	b	69 394	1 997 737	59 311 871	279 813 346	21 465 658	79 310 348	798 750	-	27 774 592	20 815 841	47 135 317
Argentina	a	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	18	3
	b	-	2 500	850	-	286 200	-	205 000	-	4 666	4 277 480	2 580 000
Armenia	a	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	4 224	2 040	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	a	2	7	-	8	6	3	-	-	15	37	3
	b	7 347	893 130	-	7 661 376	416 790	496 000	-	-	49 740 688	183 223 423	1 416 171
Austria	a	-	-	-	-	7	6	1	-	-	6	3
	b	-	-	-	-	808 330	2 312 140	1 100	-	-	2 199 591	1 035 000
Bahrain	a	-	1	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	2	1
	b	-	1 000	-	523 762	225 200	1 845 000	-	-	-	37 155	32 500
Bangladesh	a	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	2
	b	-	-	-	98 400	1 925 000	2 947 449	-	-	-	-	2 054 100
Belgium	a	3	5	4	28	7	7	-	2	1	19	8
	b	1 196 731	473 565	427 991	4 025 779	3 240 077	3 135 650	-	23 190	155 600	2 538 823	4 580 020
Bolivia	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	a	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	70	1 220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	a	2	9	2	5	16	1	1	-	15	38	14
	b	298 868	1 559 132	3 780	189 214	11 717 333	450 000	211 019	-	78 566 354	20 140 114	11 214 515
Brunei	a	-	-	-	3	4	2	3	-	-	-	2
	b	-	-	-	145 400	334 595	137 750	439 540	-	-	-	898 140
Bulgaria	a	-	1	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	3	1
	b	-	30 500	514 979	17 220	392 000	-	-	-	-	973 613	35 000
Burkina	a	-	-	-	3	4	9	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	90 484	178 180	31 978 282	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	a	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	323 000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	a	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
	b	-	281 400	79 540	29 885	-	-	-	-	-	6 637 945	-
Canada	a	5	4	4	1	7	2	1	-	2	14	12
	b	1 306 464	456 524	165 286	22 000	17 516 515	4 561 708	150	-	106 913	2 699 062	8 427 964
Chile	a	-	-	1	9	6	1	-	-	47	10	2
	b	-	-	29 250	5 974 128	16 181 531	192 620	-	-	20 855 392	553 426	1 214 327
China	a	-	-	-	-	11	-	8	-	5	26	9
	b	-	-	-	-	3 526 220	-	1 830 180	-	194 379	34 160 908	14 790 876
Cyprus	a	-	1	-	2	1	5	-	-	-	8	2
	b	-	143 103	-	335 895	175 000	372 147	-	-	-	2 004 914	415 622
Colombia	a	2	1	2	-	2	1	1	-	2	4	2
	b	250 000	400 000	248 000	-	184 581	600 000	22 000	-	476 984	134 232	1 300 000
Democratic Republic of Congo	a	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	531 200	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	a	-	-	-	2	3	1	-	-	-	1	-
	b	-	-	-	107 565	363 700	6 000	-	-	-	550 000	-

ML12	ML13	ML14	ML15	ML16	ML17	ML18	ML19	ML20	ML21	ML22	TOTAL
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 414 807
-	-	-	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	50
-	-	-	1 458 300	1 498 950	-	-	-	-	-	1 145 236	10 357 854
-	1	1	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	48
-	424 200	1 700 000	5 018 520	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 723 290	54 964 812
-	10	2	36	6	1	11	-	-	4	35	317
-	2 119 393	67 212	10 046 069	589 670	790	2 040 971	-	-	4 329 750	8 748 096	367 128 726
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 240 238
-	6	6	31	1	-	-	-	-	5	56	270
-	9 110 704	5 982 605	88 225 402	498 934	-	-	-	-	3 621 232	131 738 641	777 670 373
-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	34
-	-	-	392 000	850 096	-	-	-	-	15 000	185 400	8 799 192
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 264
-	1	2	6	-	-	1	-	-	1	13	105
-	150 207	707 648	8 960 686	-	-	886 983	-	-	1 299 800	1 051 238	256 911 488
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	28
-	3 564	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128 756	6 488 482
-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	18
-	-	-	1 797 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	140 500	4 602 116
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30 400	7 055 349
-	4	2	13	4	1	7	-	-	2	15	132
-	351 219	800 895	3 211 114	252 289	230	1 741 639	-	-	187 000	1 742 011	28 083 823
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 000	1 000	10 000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 290
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 000	33 802	43 802
-	5	-	16	3	4	3	-	-	1	19	154
-	1 775 509	-	65 051 082	1 331 999	590 157	4 295 348	-	-	50 000	4 096 387	201 540 811
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 000	26 290	1 991 715
-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	20
-	264 432	-	1 038 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	132 500	3 398 244
-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	23
-	349 020	-	5 040	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 284 271	33 885 277
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	323 000
-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	3 359 589	-	497 790	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 886 149
-	1	-	11	-	-	4	-	-	-	13	81
-	41 346	-	35 964 500	-	-	800 000	-	-	-	2 274 902	74 343 334
-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	95
-	234 997	-	4 090 000	-	-	-	-	-	10 000	9 792 298	59 127 969
-	-	-	68	2	1	-	-	-	4	17	151
-	-	-	99 284 591	139 323	1 719 000	-	-	-	1 144 958	7 639 650	164 430 084
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 572 936	5 019 617
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200 000	3 815 798
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	531 200
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37 500	1 064 765



Countries		ML1	ML2	ML3	ML4	ML5	ML6	ML7	ML8	ML9	ML10	ML11
South Korea	a	-	1	3	21	22	29	5	-	7	38	42
	b	-	253 000	146 500	11 591 420	43 581 079	8 337 928	801 260	-	27 144 582	9 731 996	18 773 987
Ivory Coast	a	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	15 225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	a	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
	b	-	2 500	665	2 100	35 000	350 000	-	-	-	-	492 167
Denmark	a	2	4	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	4	-
	b	225 110	150 595	-	180 000	569 042	-	-	-	-	349 231	-
Djibouti	a	2	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	358 300	-	23 000	4 798	21 600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	a	-	2	2	-	-	5	-	-	-	39	26
	b	-	8 544	180 000	-	-	39 843 749	-	-	-	38 597 593	15 120 069
United Arab Emirates	a	1	5	6	41	32	6	4	1	3	48	43
	b	0	702 500	15 335 056	193 014 375	44 200 920	10 528 916	905 600	300 234	8 275 775	54 732 327	29 586 985
Ecuador	a	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	b	-	-	-	19 128 580	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 908 579
Spain	a	1	2	13	11	7	2	-	10	6	66	26
	b	1 921 530	1 002 500	215 153	1 894 769	1 331 950	880 000	-	804 078	3 138 536	702 889 228	11 193 900
Estonia	a	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	2	3
	b	-	-	-	123 228	2 725 825	-	-	-	-	360 000	1 213 477
United States	a	8	7	9	29	24	12	-	3	19	120	27
	b	20 923 919	2 033 791	14 953 855	8 574 757	9 670 522	3 244 746	-	1 503 274	126 103 478	96 952 365	20 765 794
Ethiopia	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 938 357
Finland	a	-	-	-	3	12	-	1	1	-	12	2
	b	-	-	-	609 178	14 127 900	-	1 342	6 000	-	19 266 690	1 300 000
Gabon	a	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	4
	b	-	-	7 060	7 692	-	1 815 000	-	-	-	891 941	18 342 889
Georgia	a	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
	b	-	-	-	-	3 717 000	-	285 000	-	-	25 700 000	-
Greece	a	-	-	1	10	2	1	-	-	-	37	5
	b	-	-	10 010	1 786 649	175 000	6 739	-	-	-	513 075 445	320 952
Guinea	a	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	306 690	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	a	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	4 081 200	-	-	-	1 412 912	-	-
Haiti	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	a	1	8	8	23	34	8	2	2	51	175	48
	b	10 000	8 298 905	640 664	95 409 517	28 046 345	398 063	402 100	139 805	324 520 664	393 317 617	39 802 383
Indonesia	a	2	7	6	9	2	4	-	-	-	11	13
	b	4 168 500	93 095 708	2 892 086	31 258 646	1 402 000	8 082 086	-	-	-	14 234 945	9 126 589
Iraq	a	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	b	-	-	7 484 004	8 181 818	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 830 000
Ireland	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	a	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	b	7 182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 212	-
Israel	a	-	2	-	21	7	1	1	2	-	48	14
	b	-	46 844	2 660	2 221 008	317 938	164 504	430 000	2 397 620	-	20 959 001	2 457 680
Italy	a	6	3	6	31	20	9	-	11	5	148	11
	b	851 429	405 772	2 026 105	6 110 947	9 764 228	10 428 672	-	966 709	2 028 023	86 351 456	3 908 576
Japan	a	-	-	12	9	5	-	-	-	2	15	2
	b	-	-	1 145 823	906 599	1 578 872	-	-	-	1 379 000	1 592 329	2 306
Jordan	a	1	-	-	3	1	1	2	-	-	11	2
	b	58	-	-	217 514	105 000	26 000	155 150	-	-	412 124	1 562 789
Kazakhstan	a	1	4	3	2	1	3	2	-	-	1	7
	b	1 000 000	4 424 800	149 000	54 500	216 800	1 610 000	428 000	-	-	200 000	4 507 000
Kenya	a	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	150 000	-	-	-	-	-

ML12	ML13	ML14	ML15	ML16	ML17	ML18	ML19	ML20	ML21	ML22	TOTAL
-	2	-	32	7	-	1	-	1	-	26	237
-	13 367	-	5 570 410	514 626	-	2 310	-	86 026	-	3 183 446	129 731 937
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 225
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	39 990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	922 422
-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	29
-	-	160 000	1 031 135	-	-	-	-	-	80 000	590 085	3 335 198
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	80 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	487 698
-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	92
-	-	-	1 146 980	-	-	-	-	-	-	23 189 788	118 086 723
-	7	2	42	-	2	-	-	-	12	54	309
-	929 263	310 000	59 811 312	-	15 000	-	-	-	1 753 812	33 495 201	453 897 275
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	7
-	-	-	6 144	-	-	-	-	-	-	76 200	22 119 503
-	-	3	24	4	3	4	-	-	-	31	213
-	-	291 620	12 922 007	481 975	8 833	467 408	-	-	-	5 603 015	745 046 500
2	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	27
354 844	-	-	420 704	-	-	-	-	-	-	167 705	5 365 783
-	2	1	7	5	-	4	-	-	9	40	326
-	4 047 444	699 230	15 984 464	4 032 036	-	6 114 126	-	-	4 115 030	12 593 803	352 312 632
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 938 357
-	4	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	78
-	2 039 523	-	5 611 900	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 343 996	45 306 528
-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	20
-	571 435	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 419 632	24 055 649
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29 702 000
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	62
-	-	-	847 396	-	-	-	-	-	-	127 303	516 349 494
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	306 690
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	110 964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 605 076
-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	6 525	-	9 378	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 903
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	-	-	82 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 000	83 000
-	4	1	19	-	2	5	-	-	5	82	478
-	8 406 224	7 854 607	35 452 633	-	50 000	18 427 612	-	-	120 020	41 123 682	1 002 420 840
-	-	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	82
-	-	492 861	7 117 566	-	-	-	-	-	558 700	10 568 385	182 998 072
-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
-	-	-	7 860 960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 356 782
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	298 800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	298 800
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22 394
-	-	1	6	9	-	3	-	-	2	12	129
-	-	2 362 786	1 567 944	2 417 068	-	244 000	-	-	25 000	353 296	35 967 348
-	9	6	17	9	1	6	-	-	3	23	324
-	4 238 428	9 702 902	7 864 476	1 537 280	3 984	422 955	-	-	1 520 000	13 026 899	161 158 841
-	4	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	67
-	518 809	-	9 509 817	3 417 760	-	-	-	-	-	2 982 207	23 033 523
-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	31
-	10 090	-	1 933 957	-	-	-	-	-	-	132 044	4 554 725
-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	29
-	4 627 146	-	4 110	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 480 000	21 701 356
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150 000

Countries		ML1	ML2	ML3	ML4	ML5	ML6	ML7	ML8	ML9	ML10	ML11
Kosovo	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	a	-	3	1	1	5	6	1	-	-	39	2
	b	-	320 115	3 400	6 000	383 655	2 681 642	285 000	-	-	4 115 351	328 710
Latvia	a	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	1
	b	2 370	-	-	-	175 000	-	-	-	-	360 000	35 000
Lebanon	a	-	-	3	4	3	5	-	-	-	3	-
	b	-	-	409 500	714 740	94 420	8 581 365	-	-	-	2 096 026	-
Libya	a	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	316 000	-	22 645	-	2 701 711	-	-
Lithuania	a	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
	b	13 975	-	-	-	175 000	-	-	-	-	360 000	1 049 200
Luxembourg	a	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
	b	28 565	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	580 759	-
Malaysia	a	-	-	2	8	13	4	1	-	34	8	18
	b	-	-	375 041	11 281 526	14 944 083	554 983	27 400	-	3 287 769	3 081 980	12 644 194
Mali	a	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
	b	441 898	-	-	-	-	984 126	-	-	-	-	1 987 551
Morocco	a	2	-	-	4	6	4	1	1	15	20	5
	b	96 852	-	-	87 648	2 112 018	13 588 418	380 000	135 000	471 993 700	12 452 013	4 555 098
Mauritania	a	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	1	-
	b	-	-	-	-	363 450	568 000	-	-	-	3 550 000	-
Mexico	a	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-
	b	-	-	-	-	118 550	223 779	-	-	-	302 000	-
Mozambique	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 282 000	-	-
Niger	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 520 000	16 826
Nigeria	a	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	1
	b	-	-	-	-	250 000	1 383 112	-	-	4 990 000	-	1 200 000
Norway	a	2	6	3	10	6	2	-	1	20	6	7
	b	24 329	251 320	169 700	4 150 768	933 121	20 900	-	62 100	8 264 636	135 356 747	1 004 500
New Zealand	a	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1
	b	-	-	-	827	309 000	-	-	-	-	120 362 396	15 000
Oman	a	1	3	2	11	9	3	5	-	2	11	30
	b	252 000	52 690	185 562	70 465 862	1 262 801	291 253	382 750	-	613 057	3 076 727	35 371 372
Uzbekistan	a	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	174 130 516	500 000
Pakistan	a	1	-	-	5	6	1	1	-	62	146	6
	b	500	-	-	15 661 530	991 000	28 441	3 186	-	103 507 208	127 637 955	2 089 558
Netherlands	a	2	-	1	9	3	1	4	-	11	33	18
	b	96 600	-	3 100	1 072 807	2 035 569	50 000	41 320	-	9 760 519	65 703 562	10 435 385
Peru	a	-	1	-	7	2	3	-	-	-	8	4
	b	-	2 200	-	757 995	101 088	212 578	-	-	-	19 594 014	1 350 758
Philippines	a	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	32 400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	a	2	6	3	8	10	2	-	2	1	3	13
	b	2 087	360 363	51 000	12 294 680	3 346 182	1 320 000	-	3 584 681	505 000	35 560 000	5 591 774
Portugal	a	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
	b	-	-	3 600	-	-	59 957	-	-	-	509 456	-
Qatar	a	1	-	-	16	9	7	1	-	-	25	10
	b	273 569	-	-	8 831 864	26 571 502	4 486 053	380 000	-	1 050	90 009 331	32 221 343
Romania	a	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	1	2	5
	b	-	-	-	-	597 000	3 373 000	-	-	4 580 940	54 360	655 315
United Kingdom	a	3	4	19	27	14	8	-	11	35	186	53
	b	790 897	16 001 084	9 195 602	7 564 477	6 055 801	3 235 024	-	3 421 968	22 263 313	226 687 828	38 592 789
Russia	a	2	2	1	1	13	7	-	-	1	8	26
	b	902 125	540 000	50 000	673	27 870 944	1 923 631	-	-	13 714 245	117 235 073	91 653 186
Senegal	a	-	1	2	3	4	1	-	-	1	-	1
	b	-	43 938	1 460 164	59 995	90 116	791 078	-	-	5 503 410	-	8 861
Serbia	a	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	b	-	343 205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 330 733

ML12	ML13	ML14	ML15	ML16	ML17	ML18	ML19	ML20	ML21	ML22	TOTAL
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	3 980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 980
-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	66
-	-	-	340 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	611 792	9 075 665
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107 500	679 870
-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	28
-	448 648	-	1 803 460	-	-	-	-	-	-	988 698	15 136 857
-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	10
-	7 110	-	-	-	800 000	-	-	-	-	2 600 000	6 447 466
-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	15
-	9 660	-	180 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	530 700	2 318 535
-	2	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	21
-	1 157 196	-	491 115	-	217	-	-	-	-	64 603	2 322 456
-	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	5	37	138
-	38 675	300 000	32 911 000	-	-	-	-	-	11 767 510	13 477 413	104 691 573
-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7
-	669 559	-	883 730	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 223 400	6 190 264
-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	74
-	690 075	-	56 167	-	-	-	-	-	135 200	1 230 316	507 512 506
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
-	100 916	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 582 366
-	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	15
-	501 187	-	2 278 000	223 864	-	-	-	-	-	3 667 000	7 314 380
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 282 000
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	11
-	-	-	53 793	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 853 000	5 443 619
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	360 000	8 183 112
-	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	5	13	87
-	201 475	-	2 679 300	-	-	-	-	-	732 594	2 207 431	156 058 920
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 085	120 694 308
-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	20	105
-	51 350	-	176 560	-	-	-	-	-	300 600	3 962 517	116 445 101
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21 412 680	196 043 196
-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	243
-	-	-	2 170 000	-	-	-	-	-	40 000	2 260 647	254 390 026
-	10	2	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	16	117
-	885 816	17 114 650	1 145 565	18 936	7 906	-	-	-	-	699 531	109 071 266
-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	32
-	2 000	-	26 800	-	-	690 557	-	-	-	454 404	23 192 393
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32 400
-	4	1	14	4	2	1	-	-	1	13	90
-	266 567	648 000	3 844 880	87 540	160 700	97 360	-	-	1 800 000	1 857 001	71 377 815
-	3	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	14
-	104 804	-	2 091 000	-	263	-	-	-	-	23 000	2 792 080
-	4	1	5	-	-	1	-	-	2	15	97
-	1 583 381	4 426 685	1 597 717	-	-	6 150	-	-	120 000	8 045 328	178 553 973
-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	27
-	613 224	-	3 640 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	910 570	14 424 409
-	7	2	12	3	1	2	-	-	6	37	430
-	6 241 939	5 905 496	21 361 431	1 327 732	1 435	934 856	-	-	2 282 616	14 482 592	386 346 879
-	2	-	36	-	4	-	-	2	1	55	161
-	185 364	6 000	74 626 522	-	295 000	-	-	78 000	40 000	12 915 261	342 036 024
-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17
-	772 070	-	35 349	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 425	8 771 406
-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	23
-	-	-	3 961 840	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 766 601	10 402 378

Countries		ML1	ML2	ML3	ML4	ML5	ML6	ML7	ML8	ML9	ML10	ML11
Singapore	a	-	4	1	20	22	3	1	2	14	11	14
	b	-	333 589	416 002	120 450 793	19 656 155	1 405 282	160 000	2 012	4 183 878	1 434 812	120 188 915
Slovakia	a	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
	b	-	-	-	-	175 000	-	-	-	-	360 000	39 082
Slovenia	a	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	18 250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	a	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	146 979	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	a	2	1	8	7	7	-	1	1	3	40	11
	b	281 250	83 000	1 612 700	2 187 554	479 055	-	10 150	347 212	16 374 141	251 671 046	13 659 843
Switzerland	a	5	10	3	7	3	2	5	-	1	7	15
	b	3 537 015	10 500 560	789 034	191 768	638 863	1 400	37 148	-	1 240 000	2 442 444	1 370 787
Tanzania	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	a	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	38 316	94 760	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	a	1	1	1	-	3	3	2	-	-	6	5
	b	15 000	3 727	12 000	-	500 650	109 396	103 000	-	-	488 132	275 702
Thailand	a	-	-	1	5	3	-	-	-	-	6	9
	b	-	-	10 000	184 980	315 000	-	-	-	-	36 009 185	1 744 343
Togo	a	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	b	24 000	-	-	89 012	-	7 661 294	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	a	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	1 620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	a	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	6
	b	-	2 820	250	188 000	-	-	57 575	-	-	1 930 661	2 101 596
Turkmenistan	a	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b	-	-	-	8 097 807	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	a	3	1	-	7	13	2	3	1	1	41	11
	b	7 980	10 600	-	11 048 067	3 910 011	38 175	257 017	425 000	174 912	5 631 304	1 157 936
Ukraine	a	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
	b	23 765	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 499 650	2 280 100
Venezuela	a	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
	b	5 618 623	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 277 411	1 186 591
Vietnam	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	155 000	-	-	-	5 334 944
Multi-country	a	-	1	1	15	5	1	-	-	1	18	13
	b	-	20 298	100 000	2 189 625	2 540 500	350 000	-	-	2 085	152 442 777	8 400 963
Others	a	4	-	1	7	12	-	1	-	5	12	2
	b	21 928	-	5 360	45 889	2 374 255	-	100 602	-	103 870 811	17 436 885	365 576
TOTAL	a	90	146	199	538	513	234	70	62	440	1 757	725
	b	45 180 622	148 561 628	152 736 550	986 893 862	433 425 133	271 808 922	10 492 884	15 606 011	1 487 512 925	4 077 863 499	726 116 389

ML12	ML13	ML14	ML15	ML16	ML17	ML18	ML19	ML20	ML21	ML22	TOTAL
-	5	1	20	4	-	2	-	-	4	46	174
-	2 860 161	8 234 626	67 682 450	455 530	-	1 629 967	-	-	840 700	16 105 274	366 040 145
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107 500	681 582
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
-	-	-	909 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	927 850
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146 979
-	5	-	4	1	1	3	-	-	-	9	104
-	933 415	-	11 007 380	16 380	100	282 222	-	-	-	2 243 343	301 188 792
-	6	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	19	95
-	4 174 931	865 130	5 863 137	-	-	-	-	-	338 800	1 319 980	33 310 996
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
-	-	-	110 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	112 000
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	8 830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141 906
-	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	40
-	2 080	-	740 372	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 048 808	6 298 867
-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	50
-	-	-	8 415 135	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 821 993	48 500 636
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220 458	7 994 765
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 620
-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	30
-	3 420	-	2 104 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 118 636	7 506 958
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 097 807
-	-	-	20	1	1	1	-	-	1	14	121
-	-	-	9 449 223	122 969	30 400	1 000 000	-	-	287 000	9 322 243	42 872 836
-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	13
-	-	-	2 325 930	-	-	-	-	-	498 400	757 000	8 384 845
-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	19
-	-	-	283 002	-	-	-	-	-	-	321 576	18 687 203
-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10
-	-	-	390 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	362 150	6 242 094
-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	4	32	94
-	-	-	1 781 700	-	-	12 000	-	-	4 275 812	3 926 941	176 042 701
-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	13	61
-	4 060	-	-	-	-	2 458	-	-	923 301	7 038 374	132 189 499
2	154	42	666	70	28	62	-	3	97	1 038	6 936
354 844	66 225 291	68 632 953	767 629 733	19 814 955	3 684 013	40 098 920	-	164 026	43 241 835	480 625 161	9 846 670 156

## Appendix III: Detailed breakdown of arms deliveries by country and region since 2009 (in millions €)

0,0 means less than 50 000€

Countries	LV 2009	LV 2010	LV 2011	LV 2012	LV 2013	Total
Algeria	87,9	62,1	48,9	25,8	5,4	230,0
Libya	44,3	88,4	87,3	0,4	11,0	231,4
Morocco	130,1	156,5	104,1	13,6	40,4	444,8
Tunisia	31,4	1,0	0,2	0,5	0,5	33,5
<b>Total NORTH AFRICA</b>	<b>293,7</b>	<b>307,9</b>	<b>240,5</b>	<b>40,3</b>	<b>57,3</b>	<b>939,7</b>
South Africa	29,2	23,7	84,7	5,0	5,3	147,9
Angola	1,4	-	5,0	0,1	0,9	7,4
Benin	3,3	-	-	-	-	3,3
Botswana	0,0	0,1	0,1	-	-	0,2
Burkina	-	0,5	1,1	-	31,8	33,4
Cameroon	0,1	0,3	2,2	4,7	1,5	8,9
Cape Verde	0,0	-	-	-	-	0,0
Central African Republic	-	0,0	0,0	-	-	0,0
Congo	-	-	0,3	0,9	0,0	1,2
Democratic Republic of Congo	-	-	0,1	0,2	0,5	0,7
Ivory Coast	-	-	0,1	-	-	0,1
Djibouti	-	0,2	1,6	1,8	0,0	3,6
Ethiopia	0,3	0,9	0,2	0,3	-	1,7
Gabon	0,1	0,2	1,0	10,9	9,6	21,7
Guinea	-	-	-	0,2	-	0,2
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	0,0	-	0,1	0,1
Kenya	12,7	10,0	5,8	0,0	-	28,5
Liberia	-	-	0,0	-	-	0,0
Malawi	0,1	0,2	0,1	-	-	0,4
Mali	-	0,0	0,6	0,1	0,7	1,4
Mauritius	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	1,5	1,8
Mauritania	0,2	6,0	6,8	1,3	0,0	14,4
Niger	-	-	0,2	-	3,4	3,7
Nigeria	12,7	10,0	4,0	0,2	5,8	32,7
Uganda	-	-	2,9	1,2	-	4,0
Senegal	2,4	0,2	2,5	0,3	1,9	7,3
Seychelles	-	-	0,0	-	-	0,0
Chad	3,3	1,3	5,0	0,3	3,1	12,9
Togo	0,0	-	0,7	1,9	1,1	3,7
Zambia	-	-	0,1	-	0,0	0,1
<b>Total SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>	<b>65,9</b>	<b>53,5</b>	<b>125,2</b>	<b>29,2</b>	<b>67,4</b>	<b>341,1</b>
Dominican Republic	0,1	0,5	-	-	-	0,6
Haiti	-	-	-	-	0,1	0,1
Mexico	2,3	30,1	55,1	206,4	58,6	352,5
Trinidad and Tobago	0,5	-	-	-	-	0,5
<b>Total CENTRAL AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN</b>	<b>2,9</b>	<b>30,7</b>	<b>55,1</b>	<b>206,4</b>	<b>58,7</b>	<b>353,7</b>
Canada	29,0	17,5	43,6	10,9	4,2	105,2
United States	164,4	186,2	273,7	104,7	161,8	890,8
<b>Total NORTH AMERICA</b>	<b>193,5</b>	<b>203,6</b>	<b>317,2</b>	<b>115,6</b>	<b>166,0</b>	<b>996,0</b>
Argentina	2,0	1,4	2,5	5,1	0,7	11,8
Brazil	25,6	49,6	113,1	168,5	440,0	796,8



Countries	LV 2009	LV 2010	LV 2011	LV 2012	LV 2013	Total
Chile	6,1	34,4	18,9	14,8	32,7	107,0
Colombia	1,6	16,6	26,7	1,7	1,2	47,8
Ecuador	13,2	17,0	1,0	12,0	35,3	78,4
Peru	1,3	6,6	14,8	4,0	2,1	28,8
Uruguay	0,2	0,1	-	-	-	0,3
Venezuela	29,9	8,1	3,6	0,2	0,2	42,0
<b>Total SOUTH AMERICA</b>	<b>80,0</b>	<b>133,7</b>	<b>180,6</b>	<b>206,3</b>	<b>512,3</b>	<b>1 112,8</b>
Kazakhstan	-	8,6	5,3	7,6	27,6	49,0
Turkmenistan	0,3	-	0,0	0,0	5,9	6,3
<b>Total CENTRAL ASIA</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>8,6</b>	<b>5,3</b>	<b>7,6</b>	<b>33,5</b>	<b>55,3</b>
China	43,2	68,4	65,5	104,8	118,1	400,0
South Korea	66,0	53,0	28,1	45,9	35,7	228,8
Japan	30,0	15,8	60,2	17,9	16,9	140,9
<b>Total NORTHEAST ASIA</b>	<b>139,2</b>	<b>137,3</b>	<b>153,8</b>	<b>168,6</b>	<b>170,8</b>	<b>769,7</b>
Afghanistan	5,5	-	-	0,0	0,1	5,7
Bangladesh	0,1	-	0,0	0,4	4,8	5,3
India	246,9	301,2	227,1	233,9	345,9	1 354,9
Pakistan	83,2	73,2	71,0	49,4	103,3	380,1
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	0,1	0,2	0,3
<b>Total SOUTH ASIA</b>	<b>335,7</b>	<b>374,3</b>	<b>298,1</b>	<b>284,0</b>	<b>454,3</b>	<b>1 746,4</b>
Brunei	1,4	19,2	1,7	0,0	4,7	27,1
Indonesia	30,0	88,3	31,3	51,8	123,0	324,4
Malaysia	61,5	31,5	28,2	102,2	215,3	438,8
Philippines	0,2	0,1	0,1	-	0,0	0,3
Singapore	92,3	46,8	45,8	180,3	111,0	476,1
Thailand	289,3	4,2	4,7	3,7	25,8	327,7
Vietnam	0,4	-	19,0	31,7	7,2	58,3
<b>Total SOUTHEAST ASIA</b>	<b>475,0</b>	<b>190,1</b>	<b>130,8</b>	<b>369,8</b>	<b>487,0</b>	<b>1 652,6</b>
Albania	-	-	0,0	18,6	31,4	49,9
Armenia					0,0	0,0
Belarus	-	-	0,1	-	-	0,1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	0,0	0,0	-	0,0
Croatia	0,1	-	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2
Georgia	-	-	-	0,0	1,5	1,5
Iceland	4,2	1,2	-	-	-	5,3
Kosovo	-	0,0	-	1,5	0,2	1,7
Macedonia (FYROM)	0,7	-	-	-	0,0	0,7
Norway	45,6	31,7	57,3	23,0	22,1	179,7
Russia	10,3	31,6	26,8	53,9	45,4	167,9
Serbia	14,1	4,5	1,0	2,1	1,8	23,4
Switzerland	49,3	56,9	54,6	13,5	13,8	188,1
Turkey	38,2	30,4	25,1	38,8	31,2	163,6
Ukraine	-	0,9	23,7	2,2	3,3	30,2
<b>Total REST OF EUROPE</b>	<b>162,6</b>	<b>157,1</b>	<b>188,4</b>	<b>153,5</b>	<b>150,7</b>	<b>812,4</b>
Australia	130,5	157,5	130,4	150,6	79,9	648,9
New Zealand	0,2	1,0	93,4	75,2	31,5	201,4
Tonga	-	-	-	-	0,0	0,0
<b>Total OCEANIA</b>	<b>130,7</b>	<b>158,5</b>	<b>223,8</b>	<b>225,8</b>	<b>111,4</b>	<b>850,3</b>
Saudi Arabia	444,7	697,6	380,5	418,9	418,6	2 360,4
Bahrain	3,9	9,8	26,8	76,7	3,0	120,2
Egypt	30,3	39,6	9,8	27,5	63,6	170,9

Countries	LV 2009	LV 2010	LV 2011	LV 2012	LV 2013	Total
United Arab Emirates	385,4	257,9	271,1	185,8	274,0	1 374,3
Iraq	0,2	2,9	0,6	0,2	0,9	4,8
Israel	26,4	35,2	20,5	11,0	14,4	107,4
Jordan	2,4	0,8	0,7	0,6	0,6	5,1
Kuwait	23,4	41,3	11,0	8,7	9,4	93,8
Lebanon	0,1	0,6	1,5	0,4	9,2	11,8
Oman	52,2	221,1	123,1	222,9	110,1	729,3
Qatar	33,5	36,9	37,0	122,7	20,3	250,4
Yemen	1,0	0,7	-	-	-	1,8
<b>Total MIDDLE EAST</b>	<b>1 003,5</b>	<b>1 344,5</b>	<b>882,6</b>	<b>1 075,6</b>	<b>924,0</b>	<b>5 230,2</b>
Germany	51,4	39,5	45,5	74,2	57,4	268,0
Andorra	-	0,0	-	-	-	0,0
Austria	12,5	3,2	12,4	0,9	1,4	30,4
Belgium	68,0	32,0	6,5	39,7	31,8	178,0
Bulgaria	53,8	27,3	70,6	2,5	0,5	154,7
Cyprus	9,7	5,7	0,8	2,5	1,6	20,4
Denmark	11,7	7,3	1,1	8,4	1,3	29,8
Spain	76,6	102,4	216,1	52,1	22,9	470,2
Estonia	30,9	2,7	0,3	13,1	2,8	49,7
Finland	50,8	50,9	35,2	42,6	86,9	266,4
Greece	118,4	67,1	81,7	25,8	94,6	387,6
Hungary	5,2	3,2	0,8	1,1	-	10,3
Ireland	-	0,7	0,3	1,6	0,3	2,9
Italy	31,4	56,5	72,6	39,4	44,3	244,3
Latvia	5,4	2,8	0,5	1,3	0,0	9,9
Lithuania	4,4	2,8	1,0	1,0	1,9	11,2
Luxembourg	8,2	15,5	7,3	4,6	0,9	36,5
Malta	-	0,7	0,0	0,7	-	1,4
Netherlands	36,5	33,6	33,1	16,3	50,6	170,0
Poland	19,1	10,5	4,5	9,4	10,3	53,9
Portugal	10,0	6,3	7,2	2,0	0,2	25,6
Romania	7,1	5,6	11,3	3,1	2,0	29,2
United Kingdom	102,7	76,4	198,2	88,5	68,6	534,5
Slovakia	4,5	1,9	0,1	0,8	-	7,3
Slovenia	5,0	14,6	11,2	0,8	0,2	31,8
Sweden	78,1	28,8	22,0	27,4	32,0	188,3
Czech Republic	6,5	6,0	5,5	1,4	3,0	22,4
<b>Total EUROPEAN UNION</b>	<b>807,8</b>	<b>604,0</b>	<b>845,9</b>	<b>461,4</b>	<b>515,7</b>	<b>3 234,8</b>
<b>Others<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>35,2</b>	<b>79,1</b>	<b>130,9</b>	<b>35,0</b>	<b>99,8</b>	<b>380,1</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3 726,0</b>	<b>3 783,0</b>	<b>3 778,2</b>	<b>3 379,1</b>	<b>3 808,8</b>	<b>18 475,1</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> International organisations, States not members of the United Nations, etc.

## Appendix IV: Brief descriptions 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 therefor
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 therefor
ML3	Ammunition and fuse setting devices, and specially designed components therefor
ML4	Bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles, other explosive devices and charges and related equipment and accessories, and specially designed components therefor
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 therefor
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, 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 therefor
ML12	High velocity kinetic energy weapon systems and related equipment, and specially designed components therefor
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 therefor
ML15	Imaging or countermeasure equipment, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories therefor
ML16	Forgings, castings and other unfinished products the use of which in a specified product is identifiable by material composition, geometry or function, and which are specially designed for any products specified by ML1 to ML4, ML6, ML9, ML10, ML12 or ML19
ML17	Miscellaneous equipment, materials and 'libraries', and specially designed components therefor
ML18	Production equipment and components of products referred to in the EU Common Military List
ML19	Directed energy weapon systems (DEW), related or countermeasure equipment and test models, and specially designed components therefor
ML20	Cryogenic and 'superconductive' equipment, and specially designed components and accessories therefor
ML21	'Software' specially designed or modified for the 'development', 'production' or '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

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Project Manager : Julien Canin

Head of publishing office : Commander Jérôme Baroë

Art Director : Jean-Charles Mougeot

Graphic Designer : Cédric Boutet

Manufacturing : Thierry Lepsch

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### Photos

p 4 : Christophe Fiard

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