



MINISTERSTVO  
PRŮMYSLU A OBCHODU

**ANNUAL REPORT  
ON EXPORT CONTROL  
FOR MILITARY MATERIAL,  
SMALL ARMS FOR CIVIL USE  
AND DUAL-USE GOODS AND  
TECHNOLOGIES  
IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC  
2016**



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## Introduction

The Minister of Industry and Trade was instructed by Government Resolution No 752 of 24 August 2016 to prepare, in cooperation with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Annual Report on Export Control for Military Material, Small Arms for Civil Use and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies in the Czech Republic 2016 and submit it by 30 June 2017 to the Government and, for information, to the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic and to the Senate of the Parliament of the Czech Republic (hereinafter the 'Report').

The report respects the methodology for drafting the Joint EU Annual Reports and is already the 14th report of this type which was expanded this year for greater transparency to include the overviews of granted and used authorisations of non-military arms and ammunition exports to non-EU countries and the share of the use of these authorisations. It was prepared by the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MIT) in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), using the documents of the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Interior, the Directorate General of Customs and the State Office for Nuclear Safety (SÚJB).

The introduction to the Report describes the system for the control of trade in military materials, the trade in small arms for civil use, the import of non-EU pyrotechnical articles and the export of dual-use goods and technologies, including the role and position of all bodies in the control process. It is followed by an evaluation of international cooperation activities, information on UN activities in the field of control of small arms and light weapons within the framework of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects and the Arms Trade Treaty.

The next part of the Report contains information on the Czech Republic's involvement in international control regimes and describes Wassenaar Arrangement (WA) activities in controlling the export of conventional weapons and dual-use goods and technologies.

The last part of the Report deals with the issue of international arms embargos, which are

formulated and updated in international organizations with active participation of the Czech Republic.

The document is supplemented to include the overviews of granted authorisations for foreign trade in military material and authorisations pursuant to Act No 38/1994 Sb., and newly also authorisations for the export of non-military arms and ammunition granted for individual business cases pursuant to Act No 228/2005 Sb.

The Electronic Licence Administration System (ELIS) for licencing and authorisation procedures has been used since 2013 for the processing of data. This ensures transparency, stable and secure data storage, including classified information.

## **1. System of control for foreign trade in military material, small arms for civil use and dual-use goods and technologies in the Czech Republic**

### **1.1 Foreign trade in military material**

The control regime in the area of foreign trade in military material is laid down in Act No 38/1994 Sb., on foreign trade in military material and amending Act No 455/1991 Sb., on licensed trades (the Licensed Trades Act), and Act No 140/1961 Sb., the Criminal Act, as amended (hereinafter 'Act No 38/1994 Sb. '), which regulates the conditions for the application of the authorisation and control role of the State in an area where business activities could jeopardise the economic, foreign-policy or security interests of the Czech Republic, and also in Decree No 210/2012 Sb., on the implementation of certain provisions of Act No 38/1994 Sb., on foreign trade in military material. Act No 38/1994 Sb. sets out the procedures for authorising trade, licencing conditions and the use of licences, and overall control of trade in military material, including the imposition of sanctions for its violation.

In the Czech Republic, the control of foreign trade in military material has two stages. A business entity is entitled to offer military material and services and enter into negotiations with foreign partners only after receiving the relevant decision to grant authorisation for foreign trade in military material. In the case of import and export, only a legal person with its registered office in the territory of the Czech Republic and, from 30 June 2012, in the case of transfers between EU countries, a self-employed natural person may be a holder of the authorisation for foreign trade in military material.

The authorisation specifies individual items of military material in which the legal or self-employed natural person may trade and the list of countries in which such business may be carried out.

For the execution of a business transaction, the holder of authorisation for foreign trade in military material must apply for a licence, whose validity may even be longer than one calendar year. The licence also determines the conditions under which it may be used.

The issue of the licence or the refusal to grant it will be decided in administrative proceedings of the Ministry of Industry and Trade after it obtains the binding opinions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Defence. A decision not to grant a licence is issued if the applicant does not meet the requirements prescribed by a law or due to the foreign-policy or security interests of the Czech Republic (account is also taken of Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP and the common database of denials of EU Member States).

At the end of 2016, 251 legal persons and 2 natural persons were authorised for foreign trade in military material. In May 2016, the Ministry revoked the authorisation of one legal person that ceased to meet the conditions for the authorisation. In total, 55 authorisations were issued to legal persons. In 2016, 29 legal persons applied for authorisation for foreign trade in military material for the first time and 36 legal persons applied for the authorisation repeatedly; one application was withdrawn by the applicant and one authorisation was not issued because of non-compliance with the conditions stipulated by law. At the same time, 84 adjustments to authorisations were made, either concerning its extension to include an item of military material in which the legal person can trade or an extension of the list of countries in which such business can be carried out. Applications for extension for Belarus – export (19), Zimbabwe (2), Sudan (1), Cuba (3), South Sudan (2), Iran (8), Western Sahara (1) were rejected.

In 2016, 1,180 licences **for the export of military material** were granted with a value of CZK 15,876 million (EUR 587.3 million). The value of realized trades under the licences, including licences granted in previous years, amounted to CZK 18,241.2 million (EUR 674.8 million).

Of this, 526 transfer licences were granted for exports to EU countries, with the value of CZK 4,920 million (EUR 182 million). Most licenses were traditionally granted for exports to the Slovak Republic (119), Poland (73) and France (63). The highest value of exports was to Slovakia (CZK 1,156.4 million / EUR 42.8 million), Germany (CZK 586.7 million / EUR 21.7 million), and Bulgaria (CZK 572.9 million / EUR 21.2 million). The largest number of export licences to non-EU countries was granted to India (60), Israel (58) and United Arab Emirates (39). The highest value of exports was to Iraq (CZK 1,663.5 million / EUR 61.5 million), United Arab Emirates (CZK 1,406.6 million / EUR 52.0 million), and Egypt (CZK 1,133.5 million / EUR 41.9 million).

In addition to exports of military material under the regime of Act No 38/1994 Sb., on the proposal of the Ministry of Defence in accordance with Act No. 219/2000 Sb., on the property of the Czech Republic and its representation in legal relationships, as amended, the Government approved Government Resolution No 67 of 25 January 2016 donating military material (small arms and ammunition) to the Government of the United States of America with a total book value of CZK 21,439,991.00, in support of Iraqi armed forces and security forces in the fight against the so-called Islamic State, and Resolution No 68 of 25 January 2016 donating military material (small arms and ammunition) to the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan with a total book value of CZK 14,185,338.90.

466 licences **for the import of military material** were granted with a value of CZK 11,855.4 million (EUR 438.6 million). The value of realized trades under the licences, including licences granted in previous years, amounted to CZK 1,668.1 million (EUR 61.7 million).

*Note: As from 30 June 2012, import licences have been cancelled within transfers between EU countries.*

**For imports associated with the subsequent export** (brokering), a total of 36 licences were granted in the total import value of CZK 376.3 million (EUR 13.9 million) and subsequent export value of CZK 587.2 million (EUR 21.7 million). The value of realized trades under licences amounted to CZK 185.0 million (EUR 6.8 million) for imports and CZK 384.4 million (EUR 14.2 million) for exports. The largest trade in terms of value was import from Ukraine, amounting to CZK 48.2 million (EUR 1.8 million) and subsequent export to Peru amounting to CZK 56.4 million (EUR 2.1 million).

## 1.2 Foreign trade in small arms for civil use

The foreign trade in civil weapons and ammunition is regulated in the Czech Republic by Act No 228/2005 Sb., on the control of trade in products whose possession is restricted in the Czech Republic for safety reasons and amending certain acts, as amended (hereinafter the 'Act No 228/2005 Sb.').

The Czech Republic is bound by common rules for the control of exports of military technology and military material of the EU (Common Position 2008/944/CFSP) as well as other documents of an international-law nature, in particular international sanctions in the area of exports of arms and ammunition.

Authorisation is not granted unless the requirements of the application are fulfilled if so required by the security interests of the Czech Republic or if the applicant's authorisation has been revoked in the past. The revocation of authorisation is possible by law in the event of non-

compliance with the conditions stipulated in the authorisation, stating false information in the application or if so required by the security interests of the Czech Republic.

As from 30 September 2013, Regulation (EU) No 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2012 implementing Article 10 of the United Nations' Protocol against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UN Firearms Protocol), and establishing export authorisation, and import and transit measures for firearms, their parts and components and ammunition.

This Regulation is binding and directly applicable in its entirety in all Member States, with some of its articles implemented in Act No 228/2005 Sb. and its implementing regulation, i.e. Government Decree No 282/2013 Sb., on the establishment of a list of identified products, the conditions under which they can be imported or transported, establishing certain conditions for the identified products under which they can be exported, and laying down the details and models of applications for authorization and export authorization, with effect from 30 September 2013.

#### **Export procedure for exports to non-EU countries under Regulation (EU) No 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council:**

- In total, there are 15 categories of firearms, their parts, essential components and ammunition for exports to third countries.
- Obligation to apply for authorisation to export firearms, their parts, major parts and ammunition to third countries also for non-commercial exports by a natural person or a legal person established in the Czech Republic.
- Types of authorisation to export firearms, their parts, essential components and ammunition to third countries:
  - a single authorisation for one individual shipment of one or more firearms, their parts, essential components and ammunition to one particular recipient in a third country;
  - a multiple authorisation for multiple shipments of one or more firearms, their parts, essential components and ammunition to one particular recipient in a third country;
  - a global authorisation for multiple shipments of one or more firearms, their parts, essential components and ammunition to several identified recipients in one or several third countries.

- The obligation of the applicant to submit the necessary documents demonstrating that the importing third country has authorised the relevant import of firearms, their parts, essential components and ammunition.
- The obligation of the applicant to submit the necessary documents demonstrating that the third country of transit had no objections to the transit of firearms, their parts, essential components and ammunition.

*Note: Not required in the case of exports by sea or air and through ports or airports of third countries provided that there is no transshipment or change of means of transport.*

- Granting export authorisation for firearms, their parts, essential components and ammunition to third countries on the basis of binding opinions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in terms of the foreign-policy interests of the Czech Republic and compliance with the international obligations of the Czech Republic, in particular obligations arising from the international treaties binding on the Czech Republic and from the membership of the Czech Republic in international organizations, and of the Ministry of Interior in terms of internal order and security.
- Possibility to suspend the use of authorisation for the export, import and shipment of firearms and ammunition.

In 2016, a total of 797 authorisations were granted to export firearms, their parts, essential components and ammunition to non-EU countries under the regime of Act No 228/2005 Sb. with a value of CZK 7,848.7 million (EUR 290.3 million).

Implementation based on the use of export authorisations amounted to CZK 3 437.6 million (EUR 127.2 million).

*Note: Annex 13 of the Report presents the breakdown of items according to Regulation (EU) No 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Annex 14 presents export by items and countries and Annex 15 presents the share of countries and items in the authorisation's use.*

The largest number of authorisations was granted for exports to Thailand (191), Jordan (83) and Egypt (69). The highest value of exports was to the USA (CZK 2,394.4 million / EUR 88.6 million), Canada (CZK 125.5 million / EUR 4.6 million), and Thailand (CZK 103.7 million / EUR

3.8 million).

60 administrative proceedings on applications were terminated for reasons of withdrawal, non-removal of defects and irrelevance.

### **1.3 Imports of pyrotechnic articles produced outside the EU**

The legal framework governing the control of imported pyrotechnic articles in terms of their technical parameters and in compliance with the Community safety regulations is, with effect from 1 August 2011, given by Government Decree No 178/2011 Sb., on the determination of certain pyrotechnic products, the conditions under which they may be imported and the pattern of the application for authorisation (hereinafter the 'Regulation'). The Regulation is an implementing regulation to Act No 228/2005 Sb., which establishes the authorisation regime for the import of pyrotechnics produced outside the Community.

The Regulation obliges importers of pyrotechnic articles produced outside the EU to submit, upon the release of selected products into free circulation in the customs territory of the Czech Republic, an import authorisation issued by the Ministry of Industry and Trade. The import authorisation is issued on the basis of a certificate issued pursuant to Act No 156/2000 Sb., on the verification of firearms, ammunition and pyrotechnic articles and amending certain acts, as amended, or a certificate issued by a notified body in another EU Member State in accordance with Directive No 2007/23/EC, of the European Parliament and of the Council, on the placing on the market of pyrotechnic articles. Another condition is proof of contractual arrangement of imports and provision of information on end users of pyrotechnic articles.

As a result, the customs authority has an import authorisation with the identified products, their quantity and price, and it has already been proven during the authorisation proceedings that the pyrotechnics being imported comply with the required EU standards.

Concerning imports of pyrotechnic articles, a total of 88 authorisations were issued in 2016, of which 83 import authorisations were issued for China, two for Mexico and one for Japan, South Africa and Malaysia, with a declared import value of CZK 353,179 thousand.

### **1.4 Exports of dual-use goods and technologies**

Dual-use goods and technologies represent a wide range of products in the industrial, nuclear, chemical and biological fields. Although they are primarily manufactured and intended for civil

use, given their character and characteristics they can also be used for military purposes – in particular for the production of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their carriers or for the production of conventional weapons. An export control system in this area, as an important element of the comprehensive WMD non-proliferation strategy, is a mechanism to prevent the production and accumulation of conventional weapons in risk areas and the proliferation of WMDs and their carriers. An effective common system of export controls for dual-use items and technologies is necessary in order to ensure compliance with the international commitments and responsibilities of the Member States under the international and EU control regimes on non-proliferation.

In June 2003, the EU Member States, at the level of the heads of state and prime ministers, adopted the Action Plan on Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, and then in December 2003 the European Council adopted the EU Strategy against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction. In particular, it states that the export policy and procedures for dual-use items need to be strengthened.

United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 adopted in April 2004 decides that all States shall take and enforce effective measures to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery, including by establishing appropriate controls over related materials and to this end shall, among others, establish transit and brokering controls. Therefore, in late 2006, the European Commission issued a Communication on the review of the export control regime for dual-use items and technologies and presented a proposal for a recast Council Regulation. The primary objective was to increase the effectiveness of controls to ensure greater security, to ensure a transparent regulatory environment for the industry and to achieve greater consistency in the application of the regulation by Member States by adopting general principles or best practices for its implementation.

The export control regime for dual-use items and technologies is implemented under the EU's common commercial policy under **Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items**, which is binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all EU Member States (this Regulation has replaced previous Council Regulation (EC) No 1334/2000, which had been in force since 2000). The annex to the Regulation sets out a list of dual-use items which list goods specified on the lists agreed in the various international control regimes, i.e. the Wassenaar Arrangement (WA), the Australian Group (AG), the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), and the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR). The list of goods controlled is updated annually in accordance with the relevant obligations and commitments each member

State has accepted as a member of the relevant international non-proliferation regimes and export control arrangements, or by ratification of relevant international treaties.

To implement the export control regime, the Czech Republic adopted **Act No 594/2004 Sb., implementing the European Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items** (hereinafter the 'Act No 594/2004 Sb. '), which was amended by Act No 343/2010 Sb. following the adoption of Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009, Act No 281/2009 Sb. in connection with the adoption of the Tax Code and Act No 243/2016 Sb. in connection with the adoption of the Customs Act.

Act No 594/2004 Sb. regulates export control of dual-use items incl. software and technology, provision of mediation services and transit, rights and obligations of persons transporting such goods from the territory of the Czech Republic to the territory of another Member State of the European Union and persons importing such goods into the Czech Republic.

The Act also implements the measures adopted by Council Joint Action 2000/401/CFSP of 22 June 2000 concerning the control of technical assistance related to certain military end-uses.

Licensing procedure applies in particular to the export of items on the controlled goods list (Annex I to Council Regulation 428/2009) which can only be exported from the territory of the Community on the basis of an export authorisation. Authorisation is also granted to provide mediation services and provide technical assistance.

Individual authorisations are then issued by the relevant licensing authorities of each Member State in which the exporter of goods, an intermediary or a technical assistance provider is established. The export authorisation has the prescribed form and can be submitted to a customs office in an EU Member State other than the one in which the authorisation was issued. Where the items are located in a Member State other than that in which the export authorisation is sought, a consultation procedure is established between the competent authorities of the two Member States.

By the end of 2011, Regulation (EC) No 1232/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No 1232/2011 has added to Annex II to Council Regulation 428/2009 a total of 5 new EU General Export Regulations under which certain goods may be exported to certain destinations subject to the conditions laid down in the individual authorisations. Exporters may therefore use the six EU General Export Regulations – EU001 – Export to Australia, Canada, Japan, Norway, New Zealand, Switzerland, including Liechtenstein, and the United States of America, EU002 – Export authorisation for certain dual-use items to certain destinations, and, to selected countries, it is also possible to use EU003 – Export after repair/replacement, EU004 – Temporary export for exhibition or fair, EU005 – Telecommunications and No EU006 –

Chemicals. To use the EU's general export authorisation, the exporter must register with the MIT.

An authorisation shall be required for the export of dual-use items not listed in Annex I to Council Regulation No 428/2009 even if the exporter has been informed by the Ministry that the items in question are or may be intended, in their entirety or in part, for use in connection with the development, production, handling, operation, maintenance, storage, detection, identification or dissemination of chemical, biological or nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or the development, production, maintenance or storage of missiles capable of delivering such weapons. The authorisation is also required if an arms embargo is applicable to the purchasing country or country of destination and the exporter has been informed that all or part of the items in question may be intended for military end-use or that all or part of the goods in question may be intended for use as parts or components of items listed in the national list of military material and exported without authorisation or contrary to the authorisation.

Since 2005, the MIT has informed known exporters of goods classified under the Czech Integrated Tariff under subheadings 8456-8466 (various types of machine tools, including accessories) that regardless of whether or not they meet the technical requirements on the list of controlled goods, their exports to Iran and Syria can only take place with an individual export authorisation granted by the MIT. As restrictive measures against Iran have been lifted by the international community in early 2016, the MIT's measure in relation to Iran was cancelled. Following the international sanctions applied to the DPRK, an authorisation is required for the export of a wide range of products to this territory.

On the basis of information obtained principally from the Directorate General of Customs or on the basis of information from the exporter that the goods exported to it could be used in connection with WMDs or for military end-use, exporters may also be obliged to apply for an export authorisation for other goods to certain States. So far, 232 exporters have been informed of such an obligation (some even several times), and others are informed as new information is obtained.

The Ministry of Industry and Trade is the responsible authority for issuing export authorisations. The cooperating authorities in the assessment of individual applications for export authorisations are the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior and the intelligence services, which issue their opinions with regard to their scope of competence, the General Directorate of Customs, which is a statutory control authority, and the State Office for Nuclear Safety as executive and supervisory authority for nuclear, chemical and biological items.

One of the key elements of the dual-use export control system is co-operation with the business sector, as exporters and, in particular, manufacturers together with the State authorities are jointly responsible for the effectiveness of the control system. The exchange of information on the application of the system of export controls is mainly carried out in the form of consultations in the normal dealings between the applicants and the MIT during the processing their applications. Exporters may obtain comprehensive and up-to-date information on the MIT's website or at MIT seminars.

**In 2016, the MIT issued 461 decisions concerning authorisations of export of dual-use goods and technologies, of which:**

- 428 granted export authorisations to 70 countries;
- 15 rejected export authorisations;
- 18 administrative proceedings were terminated in accordance with Section 66(1)(a) to (c) of Act No 500/2004 Sb., the Code of Administrative Procedure, as amended by Act No 413/2005 Sb.

In 38 cases, the MIT issued opinions on exporters' applications for preliminary examination of the possibility to obtain an authorisation or for assessment of the need for an authorisation.

In 2016, dual-use items were extensively exported on the basis of individual or global export authorisations to the following countries: The Russian Federation (52), China (51), India (26), Indonesia (26), Ukraine (24), Pakistan (18), Turkey (16), United Arab Emirates (16), Israel (13) and Iran (13).

In addition, dual-use items are exported on the basis of EU General Export Authorizations, in particular to the USA, Canada, Norway, Switzerland (incl. Liechtenstein), Japan, Australia and New Zealand, and a limited number of dual-use items also to some other countries. In 2016, 19 exporters were registered to use the EU's General Export Authorizations, bringing the total of companies being able to use them to 165.

**The most frequently exported items in 2016:**

- mechanical products (machine tools including spare parts, Nanospider, including accessories, the Explonix portable detector, mass spectrometers, ZDZ model engine);
- in relation to chemical industry mainly sodium and potassium cyanide, krasol (liquid polybutadiene with terminal OH groups), hydrofluoric acid, carbon and aramid fibres;
- in relation to telecommunications radio devices for targeting, listening, intercepting and monitoring of mobile communications, including related software;
- systems and equipment for cryptographic 'information security', including relevant software;
- scanning electron microscopes;
- detection tubes, chemical warfare detection papers;
- protective gas masks and filters.

### **1.5.1 Ministry of Industry and Trade**

The Ministry of Industry and Trade assesses, evaluates and considers in administrative proceedings applications for authorisations and licences under the regime of Act No 38/1994 Sb. (military material), Act No 228/2005 Sb. (small arms for civil use, ammunition and pyrotechnic articles) and Act No 594/2004 Sb. (dual-use goods and technologies).

For this purpose, since 2013 the Ministry has been using the Electronic Licensing Administration System (ELIS) for licencing and authorisation procedure, which allows electronic submission of applications through the 'eForm' (with the associated automatic check of correctness and completeness), and communication between the applicant, the Ministry and the State authorities concerned by remote access via data boxes. The system makes it possible to track the life cycle of applications via remote access in all proceedings conducted by the Licensing Administration, including the possibility of electronic payment of the administrative fee, which streamlines and speeds up the administrative proceedings on individual applications.

For each administrative acts, the Ministry charged administrative fees in the period from 1 January to 31 December 2016 as follows:

Type of fee	Selected administrative fees
authorisation to trade in military material	CZK 1,081,000.00
licence to trade in military material	CZK 996,000.00
licence to broker military material	CZK 35,000.00
individual licence to transfer military material within the EU	CZK 413,000.00
global licence to transfer military material within the EU	CZK 16,000.00
single export of non-military material	CZK 159,500.00
multiple export of non-military material	CZK 235,000.00
global export of non-military material	CZK 3,000.00
import or transport of non-military material	CZK 213,000.00
transport of non-military material to an EU Member State	CZK 143,500.00
import of pyrotechnic articles	CZK 41,500.00
individual export authorisation for dual-use items	CZK 206,500.00
global export authorisation for dual-use items	CZK 7,500.00
international import certificate for dual-use items	CZK 2,500.00
export/import of goods that could be used for capital punishment	CZK 6,000.00
duplicate of an individual licence to transfer military material within the EU	CZK 20.00
duplicate for the import/export or transport of non-military material	CZK 135.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>CZK 3,559,155.00</b>

*(Note: Exemption from the fee applies to a licence for the export and import of military material, civil-use weapons and ammunition for the purpose of exhibitions, demonstrations, complaints and gratuitous export and import of samples and import of pyrotechnic articles for the purpose of exhibitions, demonstrations and gratuitous import of samples)*

The Ministry conducted a total of 11 administrative proceedings for violating the Foreign Trade with Military Material Act, 4 administrative proceedings were completed by imposing a fine of CZK 24,000. An integral part of the activity is to provide statutory cooperation to the bodies in charge of criminal proceedings and other public authorities in cases involving licencing and authorisation regimes.

The MIT issues decisions not to grant an authorisation or licence if the applicant does not meet the requirements prescribed by a law or due to the foreign-policy or security interests of the

Czech Republic (account is also taken of Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP and the common database of denials of EU Member States). In 2016, the Appellate Committee of the Minister of Industry and Trade – Senate for Licensing Administration considered a total of 273 company appeals against first-instance decisions of the Licensing Administration. In 270 cases, the appeals were submitted by two companies with the same owner.

For the needs of foreign persons, the Ministry issues a declaration on the end-use of military material imported into the Czech Republic. At the same time, it participates in the implementation of measures resulting from concluded intergovernmental agreements on the supply of military material and monitors the development of foreign trade in military material by commodities and territories, analyses the implementation data, prepares the documents and processes them for the documentation functions of the licensing procedure.

An important activity of the Ministry is to check the compliance with the rules applicable to the abovementioned licensing and authorisation regimes and to apply sanctions for violations under applicable laws.

In 2016, the issue of the relevant Council Regulations (EU) concerning restrictive measures in relation to Russia's activities, which entered into force in 2014, was discussed with the business community. Where an entrepreneur has credibly demonstrated that the requested export or import concerned the compliance with an obligation under a contract or agreement concluded prior to 1 August 2014 or the import of spare parts and services necessary for the maintenance and safety of existing EU capacities, prior to granting an authorization the competent authorities always considered the applications in administrative proceedings in accordance with Council Regulation (EU) No 833/2014. The disputed cases were consulted with the Financial and Analytical Unit of the Ministry of Finance, the body responsible for national coordination in the application of all international sanctions. No Czech entity was authorised to export dual-use goods and technology and to export or import arms under contracts after 1 August 2014 in accordance with the Council Regulation (EU).

## **1.5.2 Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

The role and status of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) in controlling the export of military material are laid down in the Foreign Trade in Military Material Act, which explicitly defines the opinion of the MFA as binding, both at the stage of granting the relevant authorisation for trade in military material, and in assessing individual applications for licence. The MFA is given a similar role also due to a one-stage system for the export control of small arms and ammunition for civil use based on Act No. 228/2005 Sb.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the duty to ensure that the licences granted and the subsequent export of military and civilian material are not contrary to the Czech Republic's foreign policy interests, in particular the obligations arising from the promulgated international treaties and the membership of the Czech Republic in international organizations.

The foreign policy interest includes, in the case of arms exports, a series of security-policy, human-right, humanitarian and other aspects. Policy in this area is based on a comprehensive assessment of exports by the entire MFA, including active involvement of embassies, consultations with partners in the EU and other international actors. The basic prerequisite is for exports to take place in accordance with the international control regimes and the law of the importing country. Another aspect is the minimization of the risk that the export will be realized in a way other than as declared and guaranteed in the documentation. These risks associated with potential criminal activity and possible further transfer of material (intentional or unintended) to users other than those listed in the end-use document are also carefully examined by other government authorities involved in the licensing procedure.

During the evaluation process, the MFA assesses each case of export of military material to end-use countries outside the EU on an individual basis. In doing so, it takes into account the situation in the country of end-use, the end-user and the foreign contractor, as well as the declared method of end-use of the items. The MFA also takes account of other circumstances and impacts that the consignment could have on the situation and deterioration of the human rights situation in the recipient country, on the internal security in the country, the risk of disruption of regional stability and security and the overall situation in the region. The basic aspects are clearly defined in the eight criteria of Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP, which are discussed in the following chapter. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs always examines applications for export licences according to the country of actual end use of the military material, even if the goods are exported through the territory of another state, including e.g. EU member states.

The above criteria and the verification of the submitted documentation are evaluated in close cooperation with the headquarters of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Prague and the embassies with jurisdiction in the country of the declared user. This process is in some cases quite time consuming, especially in cases where the Czech Republic does not have a resident embassy in the country. In these cases, the MFA must apply, in accordance with the law, for an extension of the twenty-day period. There is also a growing system of mutual formal and informal consultations with other EU Member States to more closely harmonise export control policies.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is developing a culture of open, transparent dialogue with

current or potential applicants and uses the form of a preventive dialogue and communication to try to discourage the negotiation of trades that would be contrary to foreign policy commitments and interests of the Czech Republic and that could not be approved. This not only reduces the administrative burden on the State administration, but also the risk of unnecessary costs on the part of the exporters. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in cooperation with the embassies, formulates its favourable opinions on export licence applications using the possibility to set additional licence conditions, including e.g. on-the-spot checks, which not only reduce the risk of possible breach of Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP criteria, but also promote transparency and responsibility on the part of the end user. These controls also allow the authorisation of exports to territories where it would not be conceivable without the adoption of these additional measures.

Preventive dialogue and communication with exporters, as well as the possibility of exporters to make formal preliminary inquiries in the case of significant military material, have led in recent years to a significant reduction in the number of rejected applications for export licences for military material due to inconsistency with foreign policy interests of the Czech Republic. In the context of contacts with exporters, the MFA openly declares its position on the individual territories of potential exports, informs about the existence of arms embargos within the scope of its competences, of other restrictive measures and of the Ministry's view on exports of individual categories of military material. Exporters therefore usually have enough information to consider which potential business cases are worth it in terms of negotiating with customers and submitting an export licence application.

In the two-stage system for export control of military material, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in accordance with Czech legislation, also gives its opinion on applications for authorisations to trade in military material. An integral part of such a process is to consider the proposed territorial focus of the authorisation. In 2016, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs did not grant authorisations to trade in military material and limited the territorial validity of trading authorisations to those territories that have been the subject of arms embargoes by the international community and countries whose policies threaten international or regional security or foreign policy interests of the Czech Republic or its allies<sup>1</sup>. With regard to the existence of restrictive measures and foreign policy interest, in 2016 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs did not grant authorisations to trade in military material for Syria, Iran, Sudan, South Sudan, North Korea, Eritrea and Zimbabwe.

Thanks to the intensive communication with the business community, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs also tries to define more clearly the intersection between foreign policy interests of the

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<sup>1</sup> This issue is also dealt with in Chapter 6 – International arms embargos.

Czech Republic and the interest of the State and the private sector in developing export relations. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is aware of the fact that the Czech security and defence industry is a traditional industry in the Czech Republic with export potential, offering products with high added value and, in some cases, acting as a major regional employer. In 2013, the Government of the Czech Republic issued Resolution No 631 of 14 August 2013 approving the Strategy of the relationship between the State and the defence and security industry of the Czech Republic. In October 2013, in accordance with Government Resolution No. 613 a Standing Expert Working Group for the defence and security industry was established under the Committee on Foreign Policy Coordination of the Czech Republic. The aim of this interministerial working group is to implement the conclusions of the Strategy, and it is also a forum for expert discussion between the representatives of individual ministries. The work of the Expert Working Group continued in 2016 by one plenary session.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs plays and will continue to play an active role in the implementation of new strategic documents governing the relationship between the State and the defence and security industry. On the basis of often formalized relations (with the Association of Defence and Security Industry, the MFA concluded a cooperation agreement already in 2006), the MFA helps the promotion of the interests of the defence and security industry abroad, e.g. through economic diplomacy projects. Thanks to the joint financial support of several government departments, dozens of projects focusing entirely on this area are currently being implemented, namely the support of participation in specialised exhibitions, exclusive presentations of the Czech defence industry in the target countries and trade missions targeting key ministries and armed forces abroad.

In the context of cooperation in the export control of dual-use items, the MFA also gives its foreign-policy opinion on applications for export authorizations for these goods.

### **1.5.3 Ministry of the Interior**

The role and position of the Ministry of the Interior in the process of granting authorisations and licences for foreign trade in military material are laid down in Act No 38/1994 Sb. The Ministry of the Interior issues, within a statutory time limit, legally binding opinions for the Ministry of Industry and Trade on all applications for authorisations and licences for foreign trade in military material in terms of public order, security and protection of the population.

When issuing binding opinions, the Ministry of the Interior cooperates closely with the Security Information Service, the Office for Foreign Relations and Information and the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic, from which it obtains information important for the consideration of the

application. It then analyses the information, assesses its relevance and then gives a binding opinion for the Ministry of Industry and Trade. Where necessary, the Mol staff discusses and evaluates the information obtained with the entity providing the information. Only then does the Mol prepares a binding opinion, which must be duly justified, in particular if it is negative. All binding opinions of the Ministry of the Interior are prepared immediately after the receipt of documents from the intelligence services and the Police of the Czech Republic within the statutory time limits.

The role and position of the Ministry of the Interior in the export control of dual-use material are laid down in Act No 594/2004 Sb. This Act obliges the Mol to provide the Ministry of Industry and Trade, within the stipulated time limits, with an opinion on all applications for an export authorisation in terms of the security interests of the Czech Republic. Similarly to foreign trade in military material, it cooperates with the Security Information Service and the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic. Finally, the Ministry of the Interior also participates in the implementation of Act No 228/2005 Sb. This Act obliges the Mol to provide the Ministry of Industry and Trade, within the statutory time limits, with binding opinions on all applications for export authorisations for non-military weapons and ammunition. In doing so, it also cooperates with the intelligence services and the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic.

In 2016, the Czech Police issued 587 firearm accompanying documents for permanent firearms exports, which were used in the export of 497 category B and 340 category C firearms. The Czech Police also issued 527 firearm accompanying documents for permanent import, which were used in the import of 10 category A firearms, 408 category B firearms and 559 category C firearms. The Mol appreciates the regular consultations with the Ministry of Industry and Trade with the participation of all stakeholders to address the issue of the transfer of documents in accordance with the abovementioned laws, and therefore recommends that this trend continues.

By mid-2016, an amendment to the Weapons Act and certain related acts was adopted, which, with effect from 1 August 2017, establishes an entirely new system of regulation of the handling of ammunition in the civil sector. To handle ammunition, businesses will now need an ammunition licence and physically handle ammunition through holders of ammunition cards. Only after a transitional period of 2 years will it be possible for persons which pursued business activities in this field upon the effective date of the amendment to the Weapons Act to continue their activities under the existing firearms licence and to use the personnel holding Group D firearms certificate. The new legislation is a response to explosions of ammunition warehouses in Vrbětice at the end of 2014.

The new legislative system of handling ammunition largely preserves the principles of legislation applicable to the business activities in firearms and ammunition. It also preserves the relation of the proceedings for the authorisation to transport ammunition to another State to Act No 38/1994 Sb. With regard to the nature of ammunition, it will probably always be military material, and the application of Act No 228/2005 Sb. is excluded, although in certain specific cases an even stricter regime on the handling of ammunition may be used, including restrictions on trade therein (in particular in the case of a newly introduced group of 'prohibited ammunition' subject to further restrictions stemming from international treaties.

#### **1.5.4 Ministry of Defence**

The law obliges the MoD to issue binding opinions for the Ministry of Industry and Trade on all applications for authorisation for foreign trade in military material in accordance with Act No 38/1994 Sb. and applications for foreign trade licences with significant military material in terms of securing the defence of the Czech Republic.

In 2016, the Ministry of Defence received a total of 77 submissions from 72 applicants. Of these, 61 were applications for authorisation, 14 were applications for extension of a previously issued authorisation, and one application was withdrawn by the applicant. In all cases, the opinion was favourable. In one case, it concerned the notification of a change in a company.

Pursuant to Section 16 of the Act, the Ministry of Defence issues a binding opinion on the application of a holder of an authorisation for foreign trade in military material for a licence for foreign trade in military material. These applications are also assessed in particular in terms of the defence of the Czech Republic. The opinion of the Ministry of Defence is required in cases concerning trade in important military material pursuant to Section 20 of Act No 38/1994 Sb.

In 2016, the Ministry of Defence received a total of 116 applications submitted by 24 applicants. Of these, 14 were applications for import, two were applications for import and export without movement of goods across the territory of the Czech Republic, two were applications for import of a service, one was an application for assessment of whether the exported material can be connected to military use, eight were applications for extension of an existing licence, three were applications for a global transfer licence within the EU, 42 were applications for intra-EU transfers, 37 were export applications, five were applications for export services, one was an application for a change of licence and one for a change in a licence application.

In terms of commodity composition of important military material, the applications concerned small firearms, large armament and ammunition, missile technology, tanks and armoured equipment with and without armaments, aviation technology, engineering, cryptography and services related to the export of important military material – guarantee repairs, general repairs, brokering services, etc.

The export and import of military material concerned the following States: 4x Albania, 1x Azerbaijan, 3x Bulgaria, 3x Denmark, 1x Ethiopia, 5x France, 1x Ghana, 1x Georgia, 1x Croatia, 1x Indonesia, 7x Iraq, 1x Italy, 3x Israel, 1x Jordan, 2x Canada, 3x Kenya, 1x Colombia, 1x Democratic Republic of the Congo, 2x Cyprus, 1x Lebanon, 1x Lithuania, 1x Hungary, 1x Mexico, 6x Germany, 1x Niger, 11x Nigeria, 7x Norway, 1x Pakistan, 8x Poland, 5x Austria, 1x Rwanda, 21x Slovakia, 1x Slovenia, 1x United Arab Emirates, 2x Serbia, 1x Switzerland, 1x Thailand, 1x Togo, 1x Turkey, 5x USA, 2x United Kingdom.

A total of five companies were issued with an opinion on the re-export request, one from Bulgaria to Iraq, two from Slovakia to Iraq, one from Slovakia to Nigeria and one from Slovakia to the USA.

In three cases, an opinion was issued on an application for a global license for Croatia, Poland and Slovakia.

In two cases there was a change of production numbers in an existing licence and one application for renewal of licence was not considered – it did not concern important military material. Request for a certificate of recipient under Section 22g and Section 22h of Act No 38/1994 Sb. was not considered by the Ministry of Defence in 2016.

The procedure for issuing opinions on foreign trade in military material is regulated by the Ministry of Defence by an internal regulation. Within the procedure for an opinion, the relevant units of the Ministry of Defence provide their opinions on the individual applications. In addition to ensuring and securing the defence of the Czech Republic, the opinions of these units also take account of the requirements of other laws and international conventions, such as:

- Act No 213/2011 Sb., on the prohibition of the use, development, production, stockpiling and transfer of cluster munitions and on its destruction (Cluster Munitions Prohibition Act);
- Act No 305/1999 Sb., on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines and on their destruction and amending Act No 140/1961 Sb., the Criminal Code, as amended by the Act No 41/2009 Sb., and Act No 213/2011 Sb., on the prohibition of the use, development, production, stockpiling and transfer of cluster munitions and on its destruction (Cluster Munitions Prohibition Act); Act No 19/1997 Sb., on certain measures related to the prohibition of chemical weapons and amending Act No

50/1976 Sb., on spatial planning and the building code (the Building Act), as amended, Act No 455/1991 Sb., on licensed trades (the Licensed Trades Act), as amended;

- Act No 140/1961 Sb., the Criminal Code, as amended, and Act No 281/2002 Sb., on certain measures related to the prohibition of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and amending the Licensed Trades Act, as amended;
- The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production of Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction;
- International obligations arising from the membership of the Czech Republic in NATO, the EU, UN and OSCE, the criteria set out in the EU Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment and, last but not least, obligations arising from the need to comply with the provisions of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (promulgated under No 94/2004 of the Collection of International Treaties) and the Vienna Document.

### **1.5.5 Ministry of Finance – Directorate-General of Customs**

The customs authorities supervise whether the trade in military material is carried out only by legal persons holding the authorisation under Act No 38/1994 Sb. and whether it is carried out to the extent and under the conditions established by the existing licences. The Customs Administration of the Czech Republic also controls export of dual-use items pursuant to Act No 594/2004 Sb. The year 2016 saw exports of 6,016 dual-use items included in customs declarations to which the Ministry of Industry and Trade had issued individual or global export authorisations or a general export authorisation, or an export authorisation issued by a competent authority of another EU Member State was used. The application DUAL USE was used to identify dual-use items in 346 cases, where in 19 cases dual-use items were identified. Of the total of 346 identified cases of dual-use items, no request for an opinion was sent to the MIT in any of the identified cases. Based on a similar number of identified cases (349 identified cases in 2015, 346 identified cases in 2016) and an increased number of positive identified cases (14 positive identified cases in 2015, 19 in 2016), it can be stated that during the identification of dual-use items within the verification of customs declarations, the selection of potential exports of dual-use goods without proper authorization is becoming more precise and such exports are subsequently detected, which ultimately contributes to the optimization of customs procedures.

In 2016, 16 cases of violations of foreign trade with military material were found, mainly concerning ballistic materials, spare parts for military vehicles, helicopters and airplanes. In 16

cases, the Ministry of Industry and Trade initiated administrative proceedings for breach of Act No 38/1994 Sb. Furthermore, the Czech Customs Administration found that in 2016 there was one violation of Act No 228/2005 Sb.

For the period from 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016, the following numbers of exports and items of goods related to military material are recorded in the DGC database:

<b>HS heading</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Number of exports</b>
<b>8710</b>	Tanks and other armoured fighting vehicles; motorised, whether or not fitted with weapons, and parts of such vehicles	299
<b>8801</b>	Balloons and dirigibles; gliders, hang gliders and other non-powered aircraft.	34
<b>8802</b>	Aircraft n.e.c. in heading no. 8801 (e.g. helicopters, aeroplanes); spacecraft (including satellites) and suborbital and spacecraft launch vehicles	160
<b>8803</b>	Aircraft; parts of heading no. 8801 or 8802	2,753
<b>8804</b>	Parachutes (including dirigible parachutes and paragliders) and rotochutes; parts thereof and accessories thereto	849
<b>8805</b>	Aircraft launching gear, deck-arrestor or similar gear, ground flying trainers; parts of the foregoing articles	15
<b>9301</b>	Military weapons; other than revolvers, pistols and arms of heading no. 9307	123
<b>9302</b>	Revolvers and pistols; other than those of heading no. 9303 or 9304	617
<b>9303</b>	Other firearms and similar devices which operate by the firing of an explosive charge	530
<b>9304</b>	Other firearms; (e.g. spring, air or gas guns and pistols, truncheons), excluding side arms under heading no. 9307	184
<b>9305</b>	Firearms; parts and accessories of articles of heading no. 9301 to 9304	1,392
<b>9306</b>	Bombs, grenades, torpedoes, mines, missiles and similar munitions of war and parts thereof; cartridges and other ammunition, projectiles and parts thereof, including shot and cartridge wads	1,034

### 1.5.6 State Office for Nuclear Safety

State Office for Nuclear Safety (SÚJB) as a central State administration body, is charged with the duties arising under the Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT), the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC). The SÚJB, as an executive and control authority for nuclear, chemical and biological items within its competence and in accordance with Act No 18/1997 Sb., on the peaceful use of nuclear energy and ionizing radiation (the Atomic Act) and amending and supplementing certain Acts, as amended, Act No 19/1997 Sb., on certain measures related to the prohibition of chemical weapons, as amended, and Act No 281/2002 Sb., on certain measures related to the prohibition of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and amending the Licensed Trades Act, as amended, carries out state supervision of chemical, biological and radioactive substances and nuclear materials and ensures compliance with the obligations arising from the handling thereof.

As part of the control of exports and imports of nuclear items, the SÚJB issued in 2016 a total of 342 decisions and 4 resolutions in the area of authorisation for the import/export of nuclear materials, selected items and dual-use items in the nuclear area pursuant to Section 9(1)(k) of Act No 18/1997 Sb. Of this number, 7/22 authorisations were issued for import/export of nuclear materials, 10/9 authorisations for import/export of selected items and 19/239 authorisations for import/export of dual-use items in the nuclear area. Three authorisations were issued for the export and re-import of nuclear materials, six authorisations were issued for the import and re-export of dual-use items in the nuclear area. Two authorisations were issued for the import and re-export of selected items in the nuclear area. In 16 cases, the SÚJB issued a change in the terms of the decision regarding the import/export of nuclear items. In two cases the proceedings were terminated because the applicant had withdrawn his application, and in two cases the proceedings were suspended because of a request to complete the documentation. In 2015, there was no decision that would not allow the activity provided for in Section 9(1)(k) of Act No 18/1997 Sb. In 2016, one fine was imposed on imports of nuclear material without a valid SÚJB authorisation.

In terms of items controlled under the SÚJB competence, only Schedule 1 chemicals under the Chemical Weapons Convention (Highly Dangerous Substances under Act No 19/1997 Sb.) belong to the military material category. In 2016, no transfer of a highly dangerous substance outside the Czech Republic was carried out.

In the field of control of exports of other chemicals monitored by the Chemical Weapons Convention, no substances listed in Schedule 2 to this Convention (dangerous substances, or pursuant to Act No 19/1997 Sb.) were exported from the Czech Republic in 2016.

The Czech Republic imports substances from Germany and Switzerland for reducing the flammability of textiles, which are chemicals subject to Schedule 2 (dangerous substances pursuant to Act No 19/1997 Sb.).

The chemicals listed in Schedule 3 (less dangerous substances under Act No 19/1997 Sb.) were exported mainly to European Union countries (Slovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Latvia, Lithuania, France and Germany). Outside the European Union, Schedule 3 chemicals were exported to Serbia.

The monitoring of exports of chemicals under the Schedule to Chemical Weapons Convention to the countries of the European Union is necessary as they need to be declared to the Technical Secretariat of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.

In the field of biology, the Faculty of Science of Masaryk University in Brno reported in 2016 the export of gelatine disks containing *Legionella pneumophila* culture to Slovakia to the company MkB Test, a.s., Rosina. The State Health Institute based in Prague announced the export of lyophilisate *Legionella pneumophila* to Hungary for the National Center for Epidemiology.

Furthermore, veterinary vaccines against rabies, Newcastle disease of poultry, classical swine fever produced by Bioveta, a.s. were exported. These exports were made to EU countries (Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, Greece and Slovakia) and outside the European Union (Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Macedonia, Serbia, Philippines, Iran and Cameroon). Also, diagnostic kits for the determination of aflatoxins and microcystin were also exported to Slovakia, Taiwan, the USA and Germany.

For research purposes, rabies virus was imported into the Czech Republic from the Netherlands for the Research Institute of Veterinary Medicine; from Sweden, genetically modified live vaccine strain of *Francisella tularensis* was imported for the MoD's University of Defence, Faculty of Military Health; from Germany, the *Coxiella burnetii* culture was imported for the MoD's Department of Biological Protection, Military Health Institute of the Military Health Agency in Těchonín, and from Austria, the lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus was imported for MediTox s.r.o. In the form of standards and diagnostic sets, aflatoxins, trichothecenic toxins, *Staphylococcus aureus* toxins and microcystin were imported into the Czech Republic. These were imported from Slovakia, Poland and the USA.

### **1.5.7 Cooperation between control authorities and the public in export control**

Effective control of foreign trade in military material requires co-operation and co-ordination between all stakeholders of the State administration – the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Defence and the intelligence services.

One of the objectives in the effort to ensure the most transparent export control system is to make the public aware (in particular journalists and NGO staff on the one hand, and representatives of manufacturers of and traders in military material on the other hand) of the principles and procedures for control resulting from the ongoing adaptation of the national system to standards in the developed countries of the European Union. For this purpose, annual reports are available to the public, both in Czech and English.

In 2016, there was continuous communication with non-profit organisations dealing with monitoring and control of trade in military material. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Industry and Trade thus seek to ensure maximum transparency towards the professional community and the general public. In 2016, representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs also took part in expert discussions concerning the exports of military material.

In 2016, the MFA continued to participate in EU activities concerning the support of export control of conventional arms in third countries. As in previous years, several regional seminars and individual assistance events were held in 2016 to assist third countries seeking to harmonize their own military export control systems with EU Member States' systems based on full implementation of Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP. A representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs took part in a seminar for the Eastern Partnership countries in Yerevan, Armenia, as an EU expert.

## **2. European Union and international cooperation regarding the control of conventional weapons**

### **2.1 European Union**

#### **European Union and international cooperation regarding the control of conventional weapons**

As in the case of all Member States, the Czech Republic has consistently respected the basic principles of the EU Common Foreign and Security Policy, which, in the field of export control,

also include the responsible approach to export of military material and the will to limit and eliminate the risk of uncontrolled proliferation of weapons. Czech legislation regulating the trade in arms and military material has been amended in recent years to comply with the relevant EU legal framework, in particular the requirements arising from Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP and Directive 2009/43 of the European Parliament and of the Council No 2009/43/EC simplifying transfers of defence-related products within the EU.

### **2.1.1 Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP**

In 2008, the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the EU Member States adopted Common Position 2008/944/CFSP establishing common rules for the control of exports of military technology and military material. The second article of this document contains eight criteria according to which all arms exports are evaluated in the Member States. These are the eight criteria that the EU Member States adopted in 1998 as a politically binding EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports<sup>2</sup>. Furthermore, Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP contains, in several articles, revised operational provisions, which were also part of the EU Code of Conduct.

The adoption of the eight common criteria that States are considering when deciding on export licence applications in the form of a legally binding Common Position is seen by the EU as a signal to partners and the European public demonstrating an important issue within arms export control on the European agenda.

Unlike the instruments of the EU's first pillar (the Treaty establishing the European Community), the common position is not directly applicable in the legal systems of the Member States and does not fall under the jurisdiction of the European Court of Justice; however, under Article 15 of the Treaty on European Union, *'Member States shall ensure that their national policies conform to the common positions.'* For this reason, some Member States and the Czech Republic among them already reflected the implementation of the principles of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP in 2009<sup>3</sup> when amending their national legislation.

The basic framework of Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP is the eight reference criteria relating to protected values which may be threatened in the event of the export of military material. EU Member States are required by the provisions of the Common Position to

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<sup>2</sup> EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports. The Czech translation does not exactly match the meaning, as the Code covers not only weapons, but the whole area of military material.

<sup>3</sup> A number of Member States (such as Germany) have already introduced the criteria of the EU Code of Conduct into their legislation.

assess all exports of military material against these Common Criteria. The criteria are:

1. International obligations of EU Member States (sanctions of the UNSC, EU/EC, OSCE, non-proliferation agreements, etc.);
2. Respect for human rights in the country of final destination as well as respect by that country of international humanitarian law;
3. Internal situation in the country of final destination;
4. Preservation of regional peace, security and stability;
5. National security of Member States and of territories whose external relations are the responsibility of Member States, 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;
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 of the military technology or equipment with the technical and economic capacity of the recipient country.

The above criteria, their extended text and the commentary and recommended practices of interpretation contained in the User's Guide, constitute a relatively detailed description of the common approach to the export policy on conventional weapons. Each licence application is also assessed in the Czech Republic against these criteria<sup>4</sup>.

On the basis of Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP, EU Member States also have an obligation to inform other Member States of their decisions in the event of the refusal of licences to export military material to third countries (so-called '*denial*'). EU Member States notify this information the other Member States in the prescribed manner. Because information on *denials* can be potentially abused as a trade advantage, it is only shared between the national authorities of the Member States as classified information. In 2016, an online database of denials was fully commissioned.

The Database of Denied Licences is regularly updated by the Council Secretariat and the control bodies of EU Member State assess each licence against this database to check whether another State has in the past denied an essentially identical case as contrary to the criteria of Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP. If the database contains information about denial of an '*essentially identical transaction*'<sup>5</sup> by any Member State, the evaluating

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<sup>4</sup> In some cases, such as criterion 3 or 7, the territorial delimitation of the validity of individual criteria is problematic. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs monitors the permeability of borders and the boundaries of problematic areas in individual countries; the logical unit to which the limitation applies is in most cases the State.

<sup>5</sup> An '*essentially identical transaction*' is usually understood as a transaction where similar material is supplied to the same end user.

State must consult the licence application with the State which has previously rejected such a transaction. If consultation proves that the case is '*essentially identical*', the licence application is rejected. If the Member State grants the licence despite such a result of the consultation, it shall notify it together with a detailed explanation of its course of action.

### **2.1.2 User's Guide to the European Union Code of Conduct**

In the framework of the COARM negotiations, an important document is the User's Guide to Common Position 2008/944/CFSP. This text has been continually updated since it was first published in 2003. In 2015, the text was revised again in connection with the entry into force of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT).

The User's Guide specifies communication between Member States, refers to best practices for issuing licences, explains in more detail the procedure for the application of the eight criteria of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP and defines the way Member States contribute to the EU Annual Report.

### **2.1.3 Activities aimed at strengthening the control mechanisms of other countries**

Many EU countries, as well as other countries with developed export control systems, are trying to support the control mechanisms of other countries in a variety of ways. These activities are bilateral or implemented within international organizations. In 2016, in cooperation with the Federal Office for Economic Cooperation and Export Control (BAFA) and individual EU Member States, the EU continued to implement Council Decision 2012/711/CFSP by organizing regional seminars and individual assistance events for third countries seeking to harmonize their own military export control systems with the systems of the EU Member States based on the full implementation of Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP. The beneficiaries of this assistance were the states of the Western Balkans, Eastern Europe and the South Caucasus. At EU level, there was also a political dialogue on the issue of arms and military material exports with other countries.

Under the Export Control and Related Border Security Program of the United States of America (EXBS), from 9 to 11 May 2016 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in cooperation with the US Embassy prepared a three-day visit of the staff of the Licensing Authority of Serbia led by Ms Bojana Todorovic, the Deputy Minister of Trade, and acquainted them with the licensing procedure, legislation and the powers of the institutions that are part of the system of export

control of arms, military equipment and dual-use items. Serbian colleagues will use the new knowledge in the application of European standards in their licensing procedures.

From 2 to 4 November 2016, Prague hosted the World Conference on Export Control of Strategic Items co-organized under the EXBS programme by the USA, Canada and the Czech Republic. It was attended by approximately 230 delegates from more than 80 countries. They were primarily representatives of the various state administration units within the national control regimes, representatives of international organizations and experts from the academic sector. Also, the MFA informed about the work of the COARM Working Group and the developments in international control regimes.

### **2.1.4 Position of the Czech Republic within the EU**

The Czech Republic is actively involved in the system of common EU standards for control of foreign trade in conventional arms. In accordance with the rules contained in Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP, the Czech Republic regularly and intensively consults *denials* with individual EU Member States. In addition, informal consultations are held with partner countries within the EU, both within the COARM Working Group and through direct communication.

Despite the sharing of relatively detailed information on licensing mechanisms and their practical application that characterizes COARM Working Group's current cooperation, the export policies of individual Member States differ in partial respects in line with their different views on EU policy towards different parts of the world. All this is due to historical reasons, traditional practices, as well as business opportunities and relationships arising in modern times.

The Czech Republic also has its own specific aspects compared to other Member States. As can be seen from the comparison of Czech exports with other countries' exports, there are destinations (outside the EU and NATO members) where, given the volume of exports, the Czech Republic has a position of a significant exporter of military material among the EU countries<sup>6</sup>. These exports are to be seen in the context of the above-mentioned specific aspects of individual member states and as a reflection of the business activities in the given year. They cannot be considered as a reflection of trends in foreign trade.

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<sup>6</sup> Information on exports from non-EU countries not bound by Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP is not included in the European export control report.

### **3. International cooperation**

A lot of attention is paid to the control of trading in military material, or its transfers in general, also on a global scale. This area is therefore at the forefront of international cooperation among States and is the subject of discussions within many international organizations. Worldwide, arms trade is on the rise. The biggest problem, however, is not legal exports to trusted States, but weapons sold illegally to non-state paramilitary entities, terrorist groups, etc. These lead to a general destabilization of the security situation in some areas – e.g. in sub-Saharan Africa.

#### **3.1 Arms Trade Treaty**

The multi-year process of preparing the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) culminated in 2013 when the treaty was adopted by majority vote as a resolution of the UN's General Assembly by 154 countries against 3 (23 countries abstained and 13 countries did not take part in the vote). The ATT was opened for signature by the parties on 3 June 2013. The Czech Republic was one of the 67 countries that signed the ATT on the first day. The instruments of ratification for the Czech Republic were deposited with the Secretary General of the United Nations on 25 September 2014. The Czech Republic has thus become one of the fifty countries whose ratification allowed ATT to enter into force on 26 December 2014. In 2015, the first meeting of the parties was held in Cancun, Mexico. This was followed in 2016 by the second meeting of the parties in Geneva. Main priorities of ATT include strengthening the transparency and universalization of the treaty. The Czech Republic became a member of the Management Committee, which oversees the establishment of the Secretariat and other practical aspects of the implementation of the treaty. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs also actively participated in an expert discussion in 2016 to support the implementation of the ATT, including by taking part in an expert seminar organized by the NGO Saferworld held in Amsterdam in November.

ATT creates the first global instrument to control international trade in arms, military and other related material. Until the adoption of the ATT, arms trade was only regulated at national level or within the framework of regional integration groupings (EU, partly also ECOWAS). National control systems are not yet harmonized, and many states have yet to develop state-of-the-art arms control systems. In this respect, the ATT is a breakthrough document the importance of which is not diminishing even by the existence of a group of countries that refuse to regulate arms trade in this form.

The ATT obliges contracting parties to introduce into their legislation a control system based on the contractual arrangement. This is the minimum standard that allows the ATT parties to apply more stringent regulation. Under the ATT, States will be required to control transactions involving 8 categories of conventional weapons (including small arms and light weapons).

Separately, the treaty regulates control regime for ammunition and weapon components and parts. At the core of the ATT is the regulation of arms exports, with the signatory states taking on the commitment to prevent arms exports in a situation where the export would violate international obligations (including embargoes and sanctions), treaties and arrangements, or lead to genocide, crimes against humanity and serious violations Geneva Conventions. At the same time, the signatory States will be required to carry out an assessment of the risks specified in the ATT (in relation to international security and peace, violations of international humanitarian law and human rights, terrorism, organized crime and other partial interests). Only if no such risks are found at national level will it be possible to authorize the export of weapons to the declared country of end-use. States are required by the ATT to take appropriate measures to prevent the risk of arms and controlled material to be diverted to a non-declared end-user and take this risk into account when assessing individual export cases. An important progress in comparison with previous fragmented practice is the set of obligations relating to the keeping of records of authorisations granted and transactions carried out, as well as the obligation to share defined information.

For the Czech Republic, as a State with an advanced system for controlling the export of conventional arms or for individual exporters, the ATT does not create new obligations beyond the existing legislative framework. For Czech entities, the ATT imposes no new obligations or restrictions in relation to the export of military material to the EU or to third countries. The implementation of the ATT across the international community will partially level the playing field for EU exporters and third-country exporters, which, prior to the ATT, did not apply the criteria contained in developed control systems to arms exports. In this respect, ATT is beneficial for exporters from EU countries, including the Czech Republic.

Although a number of major arms exporters are still outside the ATT and although the ATT is only the result of a compromise reflecting the common interests of the individual actors of the international community, rather than an ideal document reflecting the full position of the Czech Republic and other developed nations, for the Czech Republic its adoption means a significant strengthening of international law, including international humanitarian law, respect for human rights and international security. The implementation of the ATT will, in the long run, reduce the negative impacts of unregulated arms trade, but also illegal trade and the misuse of weapons by terrorists and organized crime.

### **3.2 UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the**

## Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons<sup>7</sup> in all its Aspects

The *Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects* (hereinafter the 'UN Programme of Action') is an important framework of UN activities in the control of small arms and light weapons. The UN Programme of Action was approved in 2001. The first conference to assess the implementation of the objectives of the international community in the field was held in 2006, followed in 2012 by the second evaluation conference; every two years there is a review of the achievement of the objectives and the exchange of experience in order to strengthen the implementation mechanisms. Every year, the UN Secretary-General presents the UN General Assembly with a report on small arms (together with a set of recommendations for the UN Security Council), and the UN General Assembly traditionally adopts resolutions under the names of 'Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects' and 'Assistance to States for curbing illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them'.

The advantage of the UN Program of Action is to define specific commitments and mechanisms to improve the control of small arms and light weapons to be put into life. These measures can be divided depending on whether they are to be taken at national, regional or global level. At *national* level, this includes, *inter alia*, the adoption and implementation of legislative standards on the control of production, export and import of small arms and light weapons, the recording and tracking of their movement and the destruction of surplus small arms and light weapons. *Regional* level measures are voluntary and aim at increasing transparency; they may also include a regionally binding moratoria on the production, import and export of small arms and light weapons in order to prevent their undesirable accumulation in the region or area. At *global* level, this primarily concerns cooperation in the fight against illicit trade.

All measures are part of the international community's efforts to prevent conflicts where small arms and light weapons are abused and to resolve these conflicts: in particular, these measures include demobilization, demilitarization, disarmament and consolidation projects aimed at combatants involved in the conflict. A key element is naturally the destruction of small arms and light weapons in conflict areas.

Part of implementing the Programme of Action is also the '*International instrument to enable States to identify and trace, in a timely and reliable manner, illicit small arms and light weapons*' (ITI), which was adopted in 2005 as a politically binding document.

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<sup>7</sup> According to the UN working definition, small arms are weapons intended for personal use, usually operated by one person (e.g. sub-machine guns, light machine guns), light weapons are then operated by a group of persons and transported by light trucks; they include low calibre mortars or some types of portable cannons.

The European Union supports the Programme of Action in the form of cooperation projects based on specific Council Decisions. One of the European Union's measures in relation to the illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons includes a clause prohibiting the illicit accumulation and proliferation of small arms and light weapons. The clause is a binding part of the European Union's international agreements with third countries, starting on 8 December 2008. Joint actions of the Council of the European Union also address the issue of preventing the illicit air transport of small arms and light weapons.

As part of the implementation of the Programme of Action, the Czech Republic is an active participant in the efforts of the international community to prevent illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons and their uncontrolled proliferation and accumulation. At national level, this concerns in particular the strengthening of legislative standards on the regulation of the possession, carrying and registration of small arms and light weapons, control of production, export, import and transfer of small arms and light weapons to prevent illicit activities, including legal sanctions; marking of weapons in production and import; record keeping; destruction of surplus small arms and light weapons. At the regional and global level, the Czech Republic joined the European Union's initiatives and, in addition provided a voluntary contribution to support the work of the *United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)*, which was used in 2009 to organize an UNODA seminar on the implementation of the *International Tracking Instrument* for participants from West African countries. The seminar was held in the Czech Republic on 14–18 September 2009. During the second review conference of the UN Programme of Action, the Czech Republic, together with Kenya, held a joint event in New York at the beginning of September 2012 on the topic 'National experience in the marking and monitoring of weapons and ammunition'.

### **3.3 Cluster munitions**

The use of cluster munitions (KM) brings great humanitarian risks. Air-dropped or ground-launched containers contain larger quantities of explosive ammunition that explodes before, during or after it hits the ground. As a weapon with a large spatial effect, it does not distinguish between fighters and the civilian population in case of inappropriate use. Up to 25% of CM does not explode after hitting the ground, so even after the end of the conflict, it acts like an antipersonnel mine; its appearance is attractive to children (usually looks like a shiny jingle bell), exploding accidentally or on physical contact, for example, when cultivating the soil.

In February 2007, the conference on the prohibition of CM launched the so-called 'Oslo Process'. A total of 46 countries (including the Czech Republic and another 20 countries of the

European Union) agreed that by the end of 2008 they would conclude a legally binding international instrument banning the use, production, movement and storage of CM. *The Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM)* was concluded in Dublin on 30 May 2008 and was officially opened for signature in Oslo on 3 December 2008. The CCM was signed more than 100 countries on the spot, signed for the Czech Republic by Mr K. Schwarzenberg, the Foreign Minister. The CCM entered into force on 1 August 2010 and at the end of 2015 it had 98 contracting parties and 20 signatories. The Czech Republic became a contracting party to the CCM on 1 March 2012; in accordance with the accepted commitments, the Czech Armed Forces decommissioned CM and destroyed its remaining Soviet-produced stock already in 2011.

The conclusion of the CCM outside the United Nations was a response to the lengthy negotiation of a new protocol (Protocol VI) on the limitation of CM to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) under the auspices of the UN. Excessive complexity of the commitments including the absolute prohibition of CM discouraged the main users and manufacturers of cluster munitions from signing the CCM. The convention actually affects only a minor part of the CM (about 10% of the world's volume), especially older CM. Therefore, negotiations on Protocol VI to the CCW continued in Geneva, but at the end of 2011, despite the participants' efforts, they failed without any hope of resuming the process in the foreseeable future. The failure was largely due to the difficult question of compatibility and complementarity between two international instruments of varying complexity relating to the same subject matter.

## 4. International control regimes

International Control Regimes (ICR) monitor and restrict the international movement of goods, software and technology that are or may be used for military purposes in order to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and the proliferation of conventional weapons in sensitive areas. The ICRs are intergovernmental groupings that aim to create a consistent export regime based on common principles and procedural rules developed into national legislation and customs measures. Since 1996, the number of ICRs has been steady at five, with different regimes varying in focus. Nuclear non-proliferation is the focus of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and the Zangger Committee (ZC), the Australian Group (AG) focuses on non-proliferation of chemical and biological weapons, missile carriers are addressed by the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), reinforced by the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCOC), and the control regime of

conventional arms is the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies (WA).

The Czech Republic, like most other industrialized countries, is an active participant in all these regimes. Although their activities are not based on international treaties (with the exception of the Zangger Committee, the role of which follows from *the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty*), it focuses on the consistent compliance with the obligations of the participating countries arising from legally binding UN international treaties on prohibition and/or non-proliferation of WMDs<sup>8</sup> and small arms and light weapons. In this sense, international control regimes effectively complement and strengthen the system of these UN instruments.

As already mentioned, in the Czech Republic, Act No 38/1994 Sb. prohibits trade in nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as carriers capable of carrying such weapons<sup>9</sup>. Directly related issue is the export control of dual-use items, which falls under these international control regimes. In the Czech Republic, the export control of the items under all international control regimes was implemented in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items, which entered into force on 27 August 2009 and replaced in full Council Regulation (EC) No 1334/2000 and Act No 594/2004 Sb. The Czech Republic's activity in the aforementioned international control regimes, with the exception of the Wassenaar Arrangement, has no direct impact on the Czech foreign trade in military material, but it concerns directly dual-use goods and technologies and extends into diplomacy and prevention<sup>10</sup>.

Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction is not the only problem related to military material. Small arms and light weapons kill an unacceptably large numbers of civilians in the world, and the global community is becoming more and more susceptible to this issue. Dangers posed by transfers of small arms and light weapons to non-state actors are illustrated by examples of misuse of portable anti-aircraft missiles against civil aviation.

Even in relation to the control of small arms and light weapons, the Czech Republic is in a position to play its part, actively engaging in existing control regimes, and advocating for global enforcement of stricter controls similar to those by which it itself is bound.

In the global control regimes, there are authorities focusing on a specific type of weapons,

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<sup>8</sup> In this respect, United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) to non-state actors is important.

<sup>9</sup> 'Trade in military material may not involve weapons of mass destruction, which means nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.' Section 4 of Act No 38/1994 Sb.

<sup>10</sup> In the field of chemical weapons, the impact of international control regimes on Czech foreign trade cannot be ruled out. The issue of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction is closer to the issue of dual-use items than military material.

most commonly weapons of mass destruction, as mentioned above. The only such initiative at the global level, focused on small arms and light weapons, but only limited to illicit trade therein, is the 'Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects'. An alternative to creating additional special regimes for small arms and light weapons is to increase the emphasis placed on this type of material in broader control regimes, whether on regional<sup>11</sup> or global level<sup>12</sup>.

#### The Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies

The Wassenaar Arrangement (WA) on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies was established in 1995 as a control group focusing on a wide range of conventional weapons and dual-use items, i.e. items primarily intended for industry but also usable to produce conventional weapons. The core of WA's activity is a specific system of international information exchange on general aspects of international trade in strategic goods, such as global arms trade trends, security situations in certain regions, suspicious purchasing activities in a particular country, suspicious projects or firms in a particular country, etc., and at the same time reporting of specific transfers of listed items to countries outside WA denied applications for export to these countries. WA annually updates lists of items checked, expanding its set of best practice rules to keep up with technological advances and changes in geopolitical development: this is for example evidenced by the launch of a debate on the risk of the spread of thermobaric weapons and cloud computing. Despite the fact that these WA instruments are not contractual in nature and that the WA associates only 41 participating countries, the links with non-member countries help to expand the scope of their practical application in terms of geographical coverage and, above all, the volume of items covered.

From 6 to 8 December 2016, a Plenary Session of the Wassenaar Arrangement was held in Vienna under the Finnish Presidency. Due to the dispute between Russia and Ukraine on the supply of weapons to the conflict zone in the east of Ukraine, no public declaration has been adopted for the third consecutive year. An emergency solution, chosen in the previous two years, was the 'Declaration of the President of the Plenary Session'.

This year's 20th anniversary of the founding of the Wassenaar Arrangement was marked by continued distrust among its members, which partly undermines its effectiveness in preventing the destabilizing accumulation of conventional weapons, which is one of the main reasons for the existence of the Wassenaar Arrangement. As 2016 saw a further round of evaluation of

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<sup>11</sup> In addition to the EU arms export mechanism (CP 2008/944/CFSP), an example of regional cooperation in controlling arms transfers is the Nairobi Protocol or similar initiatives within MERCOSUR, OSCE or CARICOM.

<sup>12</sup> Apart from the Wassenaar Arrangement, it is mainly the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT).

the control regime's activities over the past period, a substantial part of the Plenary Session was devoted to this issue, including the adoption of recommendations prepared by the General Working Group and the revision of the List of Controlled Items. The Wassenaar Arrangement is striving to keep up with technological advances in an environment where goods which can be misused for military purposes increasingly comes from civilian production. In connection with a wave of terrorist attacks in Europe, the current issue is also the regulation of export rules for 'deactivated weapons'. Even this time, however, the Plenary Session failed to reach the necessary consensus to accept one of the long-standing candidates for membership (Cyprus, Iceland).

## 5. International arms embargoes

The Czech Republic respects all arms<sup>13</sup> embargoes promulgated by the UN, the EU and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. At the same time, it is actively involved in their formulation and updating within the above international organizations.

The list of internationally partially or fully embargoed countries, as well as the scope of individual embargos, is constantly changing, following the relevant decisions of the UN Security Council (UNSCR), the Council of the EU and possibly other entities.

The text of the embargos usually includes a definition of the material that they cover, and the area or end users against which they are targeted. The material is often described very broadly as '*arms and related material*'; only in some cases the import of heavy equipment<sup>14</sup> or, conversely, small arms<sup>15</sup> is limited. Unwanted end users defined by embargoes may be governments of certain States or non-governmental armed militias within a certain territory<sup>16</sup>. Relevant resolutions or restrictive EU measures mostly provide for embargo exemptions, which often involve supplies of protective, non-lethal military equipment or supplies for peacekeeping missions or for the protection of embassies of European countries. A specific example of a restrictive measure is the *prohibition on supplies to terrorist groups* and the *prohibition to trade in anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions*<sup>17</sup> valid in the Czech Republic.

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<sup>13</sup> This Report does not contain information on restrictive measures in the field of dual-use items nor on goods that could be used for capital punishment, torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

<sup>14</sup> In the context of the UN, heavy weapons are understood as weapons included in the United Nations Register (UNROCA). The UN embargoes thus limit imports to Iran and the DPRK.

<sup>15</sup> For example, the ECOWAS moratorium.

<sup>16</sup> For example, an embargo on Lebanon.

<sup>17</sup> See Chapter 3.3

## **6. List of Annexes**

### **Annex 1**

Specification of items in the Military List (ML) under Decree No 210/2012 Sb.

### **Annex 2**

Licences issued and used for military material exports in 2016

### **Annex 3**

Share of items in the Military Material List in the use of export licences in 2016

### **Annex 4**

Military material exports to countries in 2006–2016

### **Annex 5**

Overview of military material exports by financial volume in 1999–2016

### **Annex 6**

Graphical representation of military material exports by financial volume in 1999–2016

### **Annex 7**

Licences issued and used for military material imports in 2016

**Annex 8**

Share of items in the Military Material List in the use of import licences in 2016

**Annex 9**

Overview of military material imports by financial volume in 1999–2016

**Annex 10**

Graphical representation of military material imports by financial volume in 1999–2016

**Annex 11**

Licences issued and used for military material imports and subsequent exports (brokering) in 2016

**Annex 12**

Authorisation for foreign trade in military material in 2016

**Annex 13**

Non-military weapons, their parts and essential components, and ammunition under Regulation (EU) No 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council

**Annex 14**

Authorisations granted and used for non-military arms and ammunition exports to non-EU countries in 2016

**Annex 15**

Share of non-military firearms and ammunition in the use of export authorisations in 2016

<b>Military Material Groups, ML</b>	<b>ML designation pursuant to Decree No 210/2012 Sb.</b>
Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20 mm, other arms and automatic weapons with a calibre of 12.7 mm (calibre 0.50 inches) or less and accessories, as follows, and specially designed components therefor services	1
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, as follows, specially designed components therefor services	2
Ammunition and fuze setting devices, as follows, and specially designed components therefor services	3
related equipment and accessories, as follows, and specially designed components therefor services	4
Fire control, and related alerting and warning equipment, and related systems, test and alignment and countermeasure equipment, as follows, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories therefor services	5
Ground vehicles and components services	6
Chemical or biological toxic agents, 'riot control agents', radioactive materials, related equipment, components and materials services	7
'Energetic materials' and related substances services	8
Vessels of war (surface or underwater), special naval equipment, accessories, components and other surface vessels services	9
'Aircraft', 'lighter-than-air vehicles', unmanned airborne vehicles, aero-engines and 'aircraft' equipment, related equipment and components, specially designed or modified for military use services	10
Electronic equipment, "spacecraft" and components, not specified elsewhere on the EU Common Military List services	11
High velocity kinetic energy weapon systems and related equipment, as follows, and specially designed components therefor services	12
Armoured or protective equipment, constructions and components services	13
'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. services	14

<b>Military Material Groups, ML</b>	<b>ML designation pursuant to Decree No 210/2012 Sb.</b>
<b>Imaging or countermeasure equipment, as follows, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories therefor</b> services	<b>15</b>
<b>Forgings, castings and other unfinished products, specially designed for items specified by ML1 to ML4, ML6, ML9, ML10, ML12 or ML19</b> services	<b>16</b>
<b>designed components therefor</b> services	<b>17</b>
<b>'Production equipment and components'</b> services	<b>18</b>
<b>Directed energy weapon systems (DEW), related or countermeasure equipment and test models, as follows, and specially designed components therefor</b> services	<b>19</b>
<b>Cryogenic and 'superconductive' equipment, as follows, and specially designed components and accessories therefor</b> services	<b>20</b>
<b>'Software'</b> services	<b>21</b>
<b>'Technology'</b> services	<b>22</b>

## Licences issued and used for military material exports in 2016

Export – country	Number of licences **	Licenses issued		License use	
		Principal items of military material (ML)	Value EUR thousand ***	Principal items of military material (ML)	Use EUR thousand
<b>01 North Africa</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 18</b>	<b>14 465</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 15, 18</b>	<b>30 408</b>
Algeria	11	6, 10, 18	8 667	6, 10, 18	22 337
Morocco	3	1, 3, 15	221	3, 15	247
Tunisia	7	1, 3, 10	5 577	1, 2, 3, 10	7 824
<b>02 Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 18</b>	<b>83 749</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 18</b>	<b>46 383</b>
Angola	1	10	8	10	10
Burkina Faso	1	1	921	1, 10	995
Ethiopia	8	6, 10, 14	5 882	6, 10, 14	4 200
Ghana	2	1, 2, 3, 4	22 145	1, 2, 4	132
South Africa	6	6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 18	82	8, 10, 11, 13, 18	80
Cameroon	1	3	509		0
Kenya	5	1, 7, 8	188	1, 3, 7, 10	4 427
Lesotho	1	1	481	1	433
Mauritania	1	1, 3	174		0
Mozambique	0		0	10	28
Namibia	1	1	52		0
Niger	4	1, 2, 3, 4, 10	19 107	4, 10	2 142
Nigeria	7	1, 3, 6, 7, 10, 13	24 689	1, 3, 6, 10	5 974
Rwanda	1	1	7 250	1	6 250
Senegal	1	1	1	1	0
Togo	1	4	46	3	422
Uganda	2	6	2 011	6, 10, 11	21 121
Zambia	1	3	203	3	167
<b>03 North America</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 18</b>	<b>139 051</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 16, 18</b>	<b>42 950</b>
Canada	9	1, 3, 6, 13	2 335	1, 3, 6, 13	952
United States of America	58	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 16, 18	136 716	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 18	41 998
<b>04 Central America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1, 3, 8, 10, 11, 18</b>	<b>2 618</b>	<b>1, 8, 18</b>	<b>680</b>
Belize	1	3	78		0

Dominican republic	5	1	74	1	44
Honduras	4	1	781	1	141
Mexico	10	1, 8, 10, 11, 18	1 580	1, 8, 18	488
Panama	1	1	5	1	4
Salvador	2	1, 8	100	1	3
<b>05 South America</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1, 6, 8, 10, 13, 14, 18, 22</b>	<b>9 553</b>	<b>1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 14, 18</b>	<b>28 304</b>
Argentina	3	1, 13, 14	4 205	14	56
Bolivia	0		0	1	211
Brazil	5	6, 8, 18	3 232	6, 8, 10, 18	27 559
Chile	1	1, 13	0		0
Ecuador	1	6	7	6	7
Guyana	1	1	354	1	15
Colombia	0		0	3	349
Peru	3	1, 22	1 746	1	106
Venezuela	1	10	9		0
<b>06 Central Asia</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13</b>	<b>4 369</b>	<b>1, 6, 7, 10, 11, 18</b>	<b>5 267</b>
Kazakhstan	5	1, 7, 10, 13	280	1, 7, 10, 18	317
Turkmenistan	4	6, 11	2 624	6, 11	1 545
Uzbekistan	4	6, 10, 13	1 466	6, 10, 11	3 405
<b>07 North-East Asia</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18</b>	<b>4 918</b>	<b>1, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18</b>	<b>8 489</b>
China	3	7, 10	603	7, 10, 18	2 387
Hong Kong	1	1, 2	21		0
Japan	3	14	1 203	14	735
Korean republic	6	1, 10, 18	421	1, 10, 18	163
Macau	1	3	59	3	12
Mongolia	2	1, 11, 13, 14, 17	905	1, 3, 11, 13, 14, 17	1 007
Taiwan	2	3, 8	1 706	3, 8	4 186
<b>08 South-East Asia</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18</b>	<b>21 870</b>	<b>1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 18</b>	<b>22 673</b>
Philippines	3	1, 11, 18	43	18	168
Indonesia	16	1, 3, 6, 7, 11, 13	920	1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 13	12 122
Laos	2	1	629	1	564
Malaysia	11	1, 2, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15	166	1, 6, 11	1 194
Singapore	7	1, 3, 10, 11	940	1, 5, 11	925
Thailand	29	1, 3, 6, 10, 18	13 547	1, 3, 10, 18	2 394
Vietnam	17	1, 3, 6, 10, 11, 15, 18	5 624	1, 3, 6, 10, 11, 15, 18	5 307
<b>09 South Asia</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, 18, 22</b>	<b>123 389</b>	<b>1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 22</b>	<b>78 448</b>
Afghanistan	16	1, 10, 11	74 840	1, 10, 11	34 556
Bangladesh	14	10, 11	1 100	3, 4, 10, 11	694
India	60	1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 15, 18, 22	36 919	1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11, 14, 15, 18, 22	30 000

Pakistan	14	1, 3, 6, 7, 11, 13, 18	10 505	3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 18, 22	13 165
Sri Lanka	5	1, 3, 6	26	1, 3, 6	33
<b>10 European Union</b>	<b>526 / 576</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21</b>	<b>1 233</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22</b>	<b>181 988</b>
Belgium	13	1, 3, 8, 18	0	1, 3, 7, 8, 18, 22	2 085
Bulgaria	20	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10	0	1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 14	21 193
Croatia	5	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 18	0	3, 6, 11, 18	3 939
Denmark	9	1, 6, 8, 13, 18	0	1, 3, 6, 8, 18	109
Estonia	7	1, 2, 3, 10, 15	1 233	2, 3, 10, 11, 13	5 461
Finland	7	3, 6, 8, 15, 18	0	1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 13, 14	777
France	63	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18	0	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18	5 103
Ireland	1	8	0	8	0
Italy	14	1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 13	0	1, 3, 8, 10, 13, 16	18 782
Cyprus	1	13	0	13	13
Lithuania	10	3, 8, 10, 13, 15, 18	0	1, 3, 8, 10, 11, 15, 16	3 561
Latvia	1	10	0	8, 10, 11, 16	13 962
Luxembourg	2	1, 10	0	3, 10	11 508
Hungary	8	1, 3, 6, 8, 10	0	1, 3, 6, 8, 14	731
Malta	1	1	0	1	48
Germany	56	1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 18	0	1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 22	21 703
Netherlands	9	1, 2, 6, 8, 10, 15, 18	0	1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 15, 18	1 658
Poland	73	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 15, 18	0	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18	16 003
Portugal	6	11, 13, 18	0	1, 3, 11, 13, 18	2 341
Austria	11	1, 2, 6, 11	0	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 15, 16	3 904
Greece	1		0	8, 11, 13	117
Romania	16	1, 3, 7, 8, 10, 18	0	1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10	652
Slovakia	119	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 17, 18, 21	0	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 22	42 778
Slovenia	6	3, 8, 10, 13	0	1, 3, 8, 10, 15	472
Spain	5	3, 18	0	2, 3, 8, 10, 16, 18	2 358
Sweden	18	1, 3, 6, 10, 14, 16, 18	0	1, 3, 6, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 21	1 293
Great Britain	26	1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 11, 13, 15, 18, 21	0	1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18, 21, 22	1 435
Unused general licences	68		0		0
<b>11 Other European countries</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18</b>	<b>21 799</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18</b>	<b>24 048</b>
Albania	1	7	70		0
Andorra	1	3	4	3	4
Azerbaijan	7	1, 3, 11, 13	72	1, 3, 10, 13	1 087
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	3, 6, 18	126	6, 16, 18	1 047
Montenegro	1	7	9	7	8

Georgia	7	1, 3, 6, 7, 10	2 795	1, 3, 6, 7	543
Iceland	1	6	16	6	16
Kosovo	3	3, 8, 13	466	3, 8, 13	440
Macedonia	1	8	215	8	20
Moldova	2	1	67	1	43
Norway	4	8, 15, 18	72	6, 8, 16, 18	2 592
Russian federation	1	10	333	10	7 036
Serbia	14	8, 10, 18	8 571	1, 8, 10, 18	4 051
Switzerland	21	1, 2, 5, 7, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18	4 326	1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18	3 094
Turkey	16	3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 15, 18	2 656	3, 6, 8, 10, 15, 18	2 694
Ukraine	9	6, 7, 10	2 001	6, 7, 10, 18	1 373
<b>12 Middle East</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 22</b>	<b>159 885</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 22</b>	<b>204 904</b>
Bahrain	5	3	502	1, 3	163
Egypt	20	1, 5, 6, 7, 10, 14, 18	30 923	1, 6, 7, 10, 14, 18, 22	41 929
Iraq	7	1, 2, 3, 4, 10	13 066	2, 3, 4, 6, 10	61 536
Israel	58	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 11, 15, 16, 18	27 683	1, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18	12 538
Jordan	9	1, 2, 3, 6, 13, 14	23 788	1, 3, 6, 14	21 136
Qatar	3	1, 3, 13	56	3, 13	31
Kuwait	3	11, 13	243	8, 11, 13	272
Oman	3	3, 8	697	3, 8	776
Saudi Arabia	9	3, 6, 13, 14, 18	12 003	3, 6, 13, 14, 18	14 492
United Arab Emirates	39	1, 3, 4, 6, 11, 13, 22	50 925	1, 3, 6, 7, 11, 13	52 032
<b>13 Australia and Oceania</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1, 3, 10, 11, 14</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>1, 3, 10, 11, 14</b>	<b>224</b>
Australia	7	1, 3, 10, 11, 14	321	3, 10, 11, 14	216
New Zealand	1	1	38	1	8
<b>Other</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>
Curacao	1	1	8	1	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,180 / 1,230</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22</b>	<b>587 265</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22</b>	<b>674 776</b>

\*) In the case of use, this also includes licences granted in previous years.

\*\*) The first value before the slash indicates the number of licences issued, the second is the mathematical sum of the countries in the region allowed under the licences issued. (In accordance with the amendment to Act No 38/1994 Sb., for general transfer licences export is possible under the licence to all EU countries; for global transfer licences export is possible to the EU countries listed on the licence).

\*\*\*) In accordance with the amendment to Act No 38/1994 Sb. the value of the exported goods is not limited under all types of transfer licences. For general and global transfer licences, the licence issued does not specify the military equipment item, the name of the item and its quantity. That means that depending on the type of transfer licence, the use of the licence issued is without limitation for the specific item, its quantity and the value throughout its validity.

## Share of ML items in the use of export licences in 2016

Country	Share	ML in %	ML in %	ML in %	ML in %
Iraq	9,8899	% ML 10 - 78%	ML 4 - 7%	ML 3 - 5%	ML 2 - 5%
United Arab Emirates	7,8307	% ML 6 - 54%	ML 11 - 32%	ML 3 - 5%	ML 1 - 3%
Slovakia	6,2088	% ML 6 - 35%	ML 3 - 19%	ML 1 - 16%	ML 4 - 10%
United States of America	6,1221	% ML 10 - 87%	ML 3 - 7%	ML 4 - 2%	ML 8 - 1%
Egypt	6,0988	% ML 18 - 62%	ML 6 - 35%		
Afghanistan	5,0155	% ML 10 - 99%			
India	4,3569	% ML 6 - 87%	ML 18 - 6%	ML 1 - 5%	
Brazil	3,9998	% ML 6 - 68%	ML 10 - 31%		
Algeria	3,2607	% ML 6 - 48%	ML 10 - 30%	ML 18 - 20%	
Germany	3,1500	% ML 3 - 44%	ML 11 - 21%	ML 6 - 20%	ML 10 - 5%
Bulgaria	3,0760	% ML 6 - 79%	ML 10 - 12%	ML 8 - 2%	ML 3 - 2%
Jordan	3,0676	% ML 6 - 94%	ML 3 - 4%		
Uganda	3,0655	% ML 11 - 94%	ML 6 - 3%	ML 10 - 2%	
Italy	2,7260	% ML 16 - 53%	ML 10 - 34%	ML 3 - 8%	ML 8 - 2%
Poland	2,3227	% ML 6 - 28%	ML 3 - 26%	ML 10 - 26%	ML 2 - 7%
Saudi Arabia	2,1033	% ML 6 - 53%	ML 14 - 24%	ML 3 - 14%	ML 18 - 7%
Latvia	2,0265	% ML 11 - 98%	ML 10 - 1%		
Israel	1,9267	% ML 6 - 59%	ML 16 - 26%	ML 15 - 5%	ML 1 - 3%
Pakistan	1,9107	% ML 18 - 56%	ML 6 - 23%	ML 10 - 11%	ML 22 - 6%
Indonesia	1,7700	% ML 6 - 91%	ML 1 - 4%	ML 3 - 1%	
Luxembourg	1,6702	% ML 3 - 64%	ML 10 - 35%		
Tunisia	1,1356	% ML 3 - 52%	ML 10 - 47%		
Russian federation	1,0212	% ML 10 - 100%			
Rwanda	0,9071	% ML 1 - 100%			
Nigeria	0,8671	% ML 6 - 59%	ML 10 - 20%	ML 1 - 11%	ML 3 - 8%
Estonia	0,7926	% ML 11 - 89%	ML 2 - 8%	ML 3 - 1%	
Vietnam	0,7869	% ML 6 - 32%	ML 10 - 26%	ML 3 - 16%	ML 11 - 11%
France	0,7407	% ML 10 - 33%	ML 18 - 18%	ML 8 - 12%	ML 14 - 10%
Kenya	0,6425	% ML 10 - 98%	ML 7 - 1%		
Ethiopia	0,6323	% ML 10 - 73%	ML 6 - 21%	ML 14 - 5%	
Taiwan	0,6075	% ML 3 - 89%	ML 8 - 10%		
Serbia	0,5880	% ML 18 - 95%	ML 8 - 2%	ML 10 - 1%	
Croatia	0,5717	% ML 3 - 84%	ML 11 - 7%	ML 6 - 6%	
Austria	0,5666	% ML 1 - 36%	ML 3 - 35%	ML 8 - 12%	ML 5 - 7%
Niger	0,5396	% ML 4 - 93%	ML 10 - 6%		
Lithuania	0,5169	% ML 10 - 67%	ML 8 - 14%	ML 16 - 11%	ML 3 - 4%
Uzbekistan	0,4942	% ML 6 - 60%	ML 11 - 36%	ML 10 - 2%	
Switzerland	0,4491	% ML 16 - 53%	ML 15 - 24%	ML 5 - 18%	ML 7 - 1%
Turkey	0,3911	% ML 3 - 72%	ML 6 - 14%	ML 8 - 11%	ML 18 - 1%
Norway	0,3762	% ML 16 - 96%	ML 18 - 2%		
Thailand	0,3475	% ML 10 - 51%	ML 1 - 33%	ML 3 - 15%	
China	0,3464	% ML 10 - 76%	ML 7 - 19%	ML 18 - 3%	
Spain	0,3423	% ML 3 - 93%	ML 16 - 3%	ML 10 - 1%	
Portugal	0,3397	% ML 11 - 79%	ML 3 - 18%	ML 18 - 1%	
Peru	0,3185	% ML 10 - 95%	ML 1 - 4%		
Belgium	0,3026	% ML 3 - 91%	ML 18 - 4%	ML 1 - 2%	ML 7 - 1%
Netherlands	0,2406	% ML 3 - 38%	ML 6 - 32%	ML 7 - 17%	ML 15 - 10%
Turkmenistan	0,2243	% ML 6 - 100%			
Great Britain	0,2083	% ML 10 - 43%	ML 11 - 18%	ML 8 - 14%	ML 1 - 12%

Ukraine	0,1993	%	ML 10 - 52%	ML 6 - 43%	ML 7 - 3%	ML 18 - 1%
Sweden	0,1877	%	ML 14 - 38%	ML 10 - 19%	ML 16 - 14%	ML 3 - 10%
Malaysia	0,1732	%	ML 6 - 88%	ML 11 - 8%	ML 1 - 2%	
Bangladesh	0,1636	%	ML 10 - 82%	ML 4 - 14%	ML 3 - 3%	
Azerbaijan	0,1578	%	ML 10 - 94%	ML 1 - 5%		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0,1519	%	ML 16 - 94%	ML 6 - 4%		
Mongolia	0,1461	%	ML 11 - 62%	ML 1 - 29%	ML 3 - 3%	ML 13 - 2%
Burkina Faso	0,1444	%	ML 1 - 89%	ML 10 - 10%		
Canada	0,1382	%	ML 3 - 46%	ML 13 - 25%	ML 1 - 24%	ML 6 - 3%
Singapore	0,1342	%	ML 1 - 81%	ML 11 - 13%	ML 5 - 4%	
Finland	0,1128	%	ML 3 - 59%	ML 6 - 30%	ML 8 - 6%	ML 13 - 2%
Oman	0,1126	%	ML 8 - 56%	ML 3 - 43%		
Japan	0,1067	%	ML 14 - 100%			
Hungary	0,1062	%	ML 8 - 88%	ML 3 - 11%		
Romania	0,0947	%	ML 3 - 59%	ML 8 - 14%	ML 10 - 13%	ML 7 - 11%
Laos	0,0818	%	ML 1 - 100%			
Georgia	0,0787	%	ML 6 - 79%	ML 1 - 13%	ML 3 - 4%	ML 7 - 2%
Mexico	0,0708	%	ML 8 - 71%	ML 1 - 25%	ML 18 - 2%	
Slovenia	0,0685	%	ML 3 - 57%	ML 10 - 33%	ML 15 - 7%	ML 8 - 1%
Kosovo	0,0638	%	ML 3 - 94%	ML 13 - 3%	ML 8 - 2%	
Lesotho	0,0628	%	ML 1 - 100%			
Togo	0,0613	%	ML 3 - 100%			
Kazakhstan	0,0591	%	ML 1 - 33%	ML 10 - 30%	ML 7 - 23%	ML 18 - 12%
Colombia	0,0507	%	ML 3 - 100%			
	0,0395	%	ML 11 - 88%	ML 8 - 11%		
Morocco	0,0359	%	ML 15 - 100%			
Australia	0,0314	%	ML 14 - 57%	ML 10 - 32%	ML 11 - 7%	ML 3 - 1%
Bolivia	0,0306	%	ML 1 - 100%			
Philippines	0,0244	%	ML 18 - 100%			
Zambia	0,0243	%	ML 3 - 100%			
Korean republic	0,0237	%	ML 10 - 77%	ML 18 - 21%		
Bahrain	0,0236	%	ML 3 - 67%	ML 1 - 32%		
Honduras	0,0205	%	ML 1 - 100%			
Ghana	0,0192	%	ML 4 - 48%	ML 2 - 46%	ML 1 - 5%	
Greece	0,0169	%	ML 11 - 97%	ML 13 - 2%		
Denmark	0,0158	%	ML 6 - 62%	ML 8 - 26%	ML 18 - 7%	ML 1 - 2%
South Africa	0,0116	%	ML 8 - 56%	ML 13 - 16%	ML 10 - 9%	ML 11 - 9%
Argentina	0,0081	%	ML 14 - 100%			
Malta	0,0070	%	ML 1 - 100%			
Dominican republic	0,0063	%	ML 1 - 100%			
Moldova	0,0062	%	ML 1 - 100%			
Sri Lanka	0,0050	%	ML 1 - 59%	ML 6 - 36%	ML 10 - 4%	
Qatar	0,0045	%	ML 13 - 100%			
Mozambique	0,0041	%	ML 10 - 100%			
Macedonia	0,0030	%	ML 8 - 100%			
Iceland	0,0023	%	ML 6 - 100%			
Guyana	0,0022	%	ML 1 - 100%			
Cyprus	0,0018	%	ML 13 - 100%			
Macau	0,0018	%	ML 3 - 100%			
Angola	0,0015	%	ML 10 - 100%			
Curacao	0,0014	%	ML 1 - 100%			
Montenegro	0,0012	%	ML 7 - 100%			
New Zealand	0,0011	%	ML 1 - 100%			
Ecuador	0,0010	%	ML 6 - 100%			

Panama	0,0006	%	ML 1 - 100%			
Andorra	0,0005	%	ML 3 - 100%			
Salvador	0,0004	%	ML 1 - 100%			
Ireland	0,0001	%	ML 8 - 100%			
Senegal	0,0001	%	ML 1 - 100%			

\*) Including exports under the so-called brokering (import/export licence)

### Military material exports to countries in 2006–2016

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Indicative value (EUR thousand)											
<b>01 North Africa</b>	<b>30 408</b>	<b>41 603</b>	<b>37 304</b>	<b>14 426</b>	<b>19 355</b>	<b>20 941</b>	<b>9 493</b>	<b>7 717</b>	<b>17 791</b>	<b>14 650</b>	<b>7 096</b>
Algeria	22 337	37 482	32 938	12 781	17 774	20 130	8 961	6 651	17 221	9 339	2 213
Libya	0	0	299	0	0	0	13	0	383	2 233	712
Morocco	247	0	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	7 824	4 121	3 938	1 645	1 580	811	519	1 066	187	3 078	4 171
<b>02 Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	<b>46 383</b>	<b>20 682</b>	<b>5 452</b>	<b>4 742</b>	<b>3 390</b>	<b>1 719</b>	<b>1 315</b>	<b>9 439</b>	<b>9 394</b>	<b>11 434</b>	<b>1 581</b>
Angola	10	199	257	239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burkina Faso	995	0	13	470	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	4 200	2 657	209	284	46	200	754	6 980	2 432	7 334	1 015
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	439	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	132	1 937	0	0	0	59	0	0	0	135	0
South Africa	80	200	28	155	28	14	2	0	26	160	0
Cameroon	0	47	64	14	60	641	0	2 002	106	0	0
Cape Verde	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	4	2	0
Kenya	4 427	183	733	35	176	66	29	0	0	0	0
Lesotho	433										
Republic of the Congo	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madagascar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0
Malawi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mali	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	0	0	0	3
Mauritania	0	33	0	3	5	2	6	0	0	0	0
Mozambique	28	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Namibia	0	95	107	0	22	0	148	0	0	0	0
Niger	2 142	125	0		38	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	5 974	14 252	3 862	1 825	1 500	176	118	446	6 532	1 736	539

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Indicative value (EUR thousand)											
Rwanda	6 250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	70	42	4	0	2 030	0
Senegal	0										
Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	294	0	0
Tanzania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Togo	422	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0
Uganda	21 121	950	162	1 718	1 487	8	0	0	0	0	0
Zambia	167	1	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	24
<b>03 North America</b>	<b>42 950</b>	<b>42 587</b>	<b>33 449</b>	<b>29 583</b>	<b>33 669</b>	<b>14 816</b>	<b>12 430</b>	<b>10 305</b>	<b>10 801</b>	<b>10 636</b>	<b>9 433</b>
Canada	952	934	412	1 334	1 729	1 406	551	539	433	410	96
United States of America	41 998	41 653	33 037	28 249	31 940	13 410	11 879	9 766	10 368	10 226	9 337
<b>04 Central America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>7 163</b>	<b>7 344</b>	<b>1 973</b>	<b>1 035</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>2 735</b>	<b>1 196</b>	<b>3 156</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>221</b>
Belize	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican republic	44	109	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	77	215	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haiti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	0	0
Honduras	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	0	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	10	0	97	153	4	3	0	0
Mexico	488	6 832	7 100	1 650	947	363	2 485	1 192	2 928	533	221
Nicaragua	0	0	0	5	77	20	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	4	11	38	89	0	62	97	0	0	265	0
Salvador	3	114	53	4	6	7	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>05 South America</b>	<b>28 304</b>	<b>22 775</b>	<b>15 918</b>	<b>4 282</b>	<b>2 994</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>7 560</b>	<b>1 192</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>1 208</b>
Argentina	56	323	98	105	96	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bolivia	211	181	72	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	27 559	21 875	15 307	3 755	2 641	562	401	6 358	75	64	0
Ecuador	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 015	0	0	68
Chile	0	0	0	0	8	152	91	7	87	62	3

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Indicative value (EUR thousand)											
Guyana	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	349	159	1	0	8	0	0	176	815	251	438
Paraguay	0	0	8	0	13	8	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	106	68	277	32	227	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	0	0	12	292	0	0	20	4	215	186	118
Venezuela	0	170	142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	581
<b>06 Central Asia</b>	<b>5 267</b>	<b>4 037</b>	<b>5 323</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>324</b>
Kazakhstan	317	2 980	4 305	273	183	83	41	22	0	0	324
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0
Turkmenistan	1 545	368	1 018	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uzbekistan	3 405	689	0	0	0	199	0	0	0	0	0
<b>07 North-East Asia</b>	<b>8 489</b>	<b>7 530</b>	<b>3 794</b>	<b>4 013</b>	<b>1 463</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>1 282</b>
China	2 387	3 798	1 953	793	782	383	921	44	189	0	1 166
Hong Kong	0	8	4	16	0	11	0	1	0	0	1
Japan	735	0	0		0	0	0	7	16	93	81
Korean republic	163	327	135	401	467	44	17	5	67	0	0
Macau	12	19	2	7	0	29	0	0	0	0	0
Mongolia	1 007	770	0	106	214	28	0	0	24	4	34
Taiwan	4 186	2 607	1 701	2 692	0	0	0	0	334	202	0
<b>08 South-East Asia</b>	<b>22 673</b>	<b>22 774</b>	<b>23 379</b>	<b>56 663</b>	<b>44 468</b>	<b>15 929</b>	<b>11 550</b>	<b>10 992</b>	<b>23 129</b>	<b>5 622</b>	<b>5 650</b>
Brunei	0	0	0	0	81	0	21	0	0	0	0
Philippines	168	860	315	46	270	209	365	40	151	69	19
Indonesia	12 122	1 140	354	359	292	1 860	54	0	19	431	167
Cambodia	0	0	0	4 410	0	0	0	0	29	0	0
Laos	564										
Malaysia	1 194	6 129	5 715	4 120	1 994	2	54	3 633	17 306	473	357
Singapore	925	329	50	93	137	0	0	0	95	0	139
Thailand	2 394	5 247	3 084	4 323	8 720	9 750	5 897	5 260	4 209	4 277	2 221
Vietnam	5 307	9 068	13 861	43 310	32 974	4 108	5 159	2 059	1 320	372	2 747
<b>09 South Asia</b>	<b>78 448</b>	<b>64 760</b>	<b>24 833</b>	<b>5 209</b>	<b>14 152</b>	<b>21 548</b>	<b>37 205</b>	<b>33 104</b>	<b>41 282</b>	<b>53 423</b>	<b>9 186</b>
Afghanistan	34 556	26 299	4 234	3 268	5 196	2 734	2 560	347	520	920	205

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Indicative value (EUR thousand)											
Bangladesh	694	342	600	491	597	2 273	1 438	785	414	326	437
India	30 000	12 683	2 803	426	6 220	12 464	29 382	17 097	20 430	39 457	7 024
Nepal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0
Pakistan	13 165	25 253	17 147	996	1 827	4 009	3 481	14 289	9 004	12 697	46
Sri Lanka	33	228	49	28	312	68	344	553	10 914	23	1 474
<b>10 European Union</b>	<b>181 988</b>	<b>156 021</b>	<b>128 802</b>	<b>88 736</b>	<b>108 890</b>	<b>73 553</b>	<b>86 553</b>	<b>70 823</b>	<b>44 562</b>	<b>41 326</b>	<b>38 639</b>
Belgium	2 085	4 828	1 655	4 420	2 230	1 713	1 791	1 533	573	528	257
Bulgaria *	21 193	37 289	4 430	8 717	1 537	2 244	4 684	1 976	517	182	0
Czech Republic****	0	0	1 681		0	0	0	0	0	5 454	0
Croatia***	3 939	3 239	942	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	109	182	414	404	402	304	480	438	116	0	4
Estonia	5 461	3 113	88	66	115	117	747	423	51	4 231	3 158
Finland	777	951	440	80	236	198	308	54	10	19	72
France	5 103	4 114	4 726	4 109	1 966	1 184	505	506	1 786	375	216
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0
Italy	18 782	19 460	12 724	5 996	3 806	7 410	7 680	10 477	5 733	226	13
Cyprus	13	1 218	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	59
Lithuania	3 561	1 824	2 051	1 301	1 262	1 019	617	2 375	445	2 415	435
Latvia	13 962	1 064	77	686	70	48	993	349	78	2 486	3 318
Luxembourg	11 508	1 251	699	6 093	1 735	2 656	69	17	184	300	18
Hungary	731	1 873	1 185	1 435	3 721	1 291	3 098	1 529	171	1 012	99
Malta	48	87	50	159	84	45	0	25	14	26	0
Germany	21 703	15 634	39 456	4 817	6 132	5 990	6 026	8 754	4 234	5 918	3 865
Netherlands	1 658	1 496	701	301	324	275	181	137	113	232	100
New Caledonia (overseas administrative corporation, sui generis France)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	16 003	14 187	23 000	12 630	12 327	12 309	4 450	4 502	7 648	3 149	6 271
Portugal	2 341	884	282	548	47	300	642	77	14	28	14
Austria	3 904	3 735	3 669	12 604	49 079	23 278	31 348	11 584	1 868	2 442	956
Greece	117	194	709	46	530	0	223	502	226	343	361

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Indicative value (EUR thousand)											
Romania **	652	692	458	3 732	447	341	256	193	175	299	0
Slovakia	42 778	35 438	23 282	17 939	15 634	8 143	10 874	21 613	18 972	10 696	18 748
Slovenia	472	429	232	36	24	85	14	1 345	21	19	14
Spain	2 358	444	644	473	462	544	8 528	1 845	1 033	295	206
Sweden	1 293	1 228	4 515	1 079	5 415	3 061	2 235	322	247	0	383
Great Britain	1 435	1 167	692	1 064	1 304	998	787	246	333	651	72
<b>11 Other European countries</b>	<b>24 048</b>	<b>24 766</b>	<b>22 690</b>	<b>16 512</b>	<b>15 313</b>	<b>14 024</b>	<b>18 525</b>	<b>6 758</b>	<b>27 795</b>	<b>20 802</b>	<b>9 598</b>
Albania	0	0	0	0	30	64	0	0	0	0	0
Andorra	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Azerbaijan	1 087	3 387	1 916	0	1 328	2 542	3 117	0	466	470	230
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 047	2 043	2 205	1 236	35	0	28	22	0	0	0
Bulgaria *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	540
Montenegro	8	153	601	38	8	35	0	0	0	0	0
Croatia***	0	0	0	187	242	287	133	650	120	593	0
Georgia	543	1 716	1 079	39	108	3 464	4 022	40	14 023	13 244	6 196
Iceland	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kosovo	440	0	74	47	66	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macedonia	20	1	258	28	390	0	0	0	190	0	68
Moldova	43	6	12	144	81	113	35	14	3	43	0
Norway	2 592	1 303	1 197	3 449	2 491	704	2 218	72	14	544	2
Romania **	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	838
Russian federation	7 036	4 446	5 264	4 313	5 258	1 207	3 890	3 218	9 864	3 142	327
Serbia	4 051	2 284	305	13	298	366	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	3 094	2 241	3 475	3 388	426	2 668	1 320	248	2 347	241	66
Turkey	2 694	6 174	4 181	2 960	1 051	95	356	195	251	30	9
Ukraine	1 373	1 013	2 124	670	3 500	2 479	3 406	2 299	517	2 495	1 322
<b>12 Middle East</b>	<b>204 904</b>	<b>133 781</b>	<b>113 586</b>	<b>59 576</b>	<b>24 194</b>	<b>18 827</b>	<b>35 664</b>	<b>17 129</b>	<b>9 872</b>	<b>15 065</b>	<b>8 744</b>
Bahrain	163	3 919	352	187	229	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	41 929	3 829	19 857	24 320	5 595	4 477	7 750	4 191	7 124	6 177	4 646
Iraq	61 536	60 040	10 390	6 439	1 780	0	1 491	975	962	2 404	38
Israel	12 538	7 532	4 277	4 229	2 031	2 601	1 440	362	161	394	261

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Indicative value (EUR thousand)											
Yemen	0	0	1 964	5 406	5 900	1 749	12 525	10 498	1 230	1 854	3 071
Jordan	21 136	4 421	683	1 456	2 589	472	2 268	38	121	553	299
Qatar	31	199	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	272	139	118	0	0	76	41	143	0	0	12
Lebanon	0	76	185	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0
Oman	776	941	19	124	487	2	3	83	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	14 492	20 303	70 061	11 291	3 298	4 637	8 556	4	0	2 578	
United Arab Emirates	52 032	32 384	5 679	6 123	2 285	4 813	1 561	835	274	1 105	202
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	215
<b>13 Australia and Oceania</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>27</b>
Australia	216	15	30	89	45	5	10	0	6	0	0
New Zealand	8	34	44	15	20	13	14	10	0	107	27
<b>Other</b>	<b>10</b>										
Curacao	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>674 776</b>	<b>548 530</b>	<b>421 948</b>	<b>286 096</b>	<b>269 170</b>	<b>183 224</b>	<b>216 990</b>	<b>175 117</b>	<b>189 614</b>	<b>174 725</b>	<b>92 989</b>

\*) Bulgaria joined the European Union in 2007

\*\*) Romania joined the European Union in 2007

\*\*\*) Croatia joined the European Union in 2013

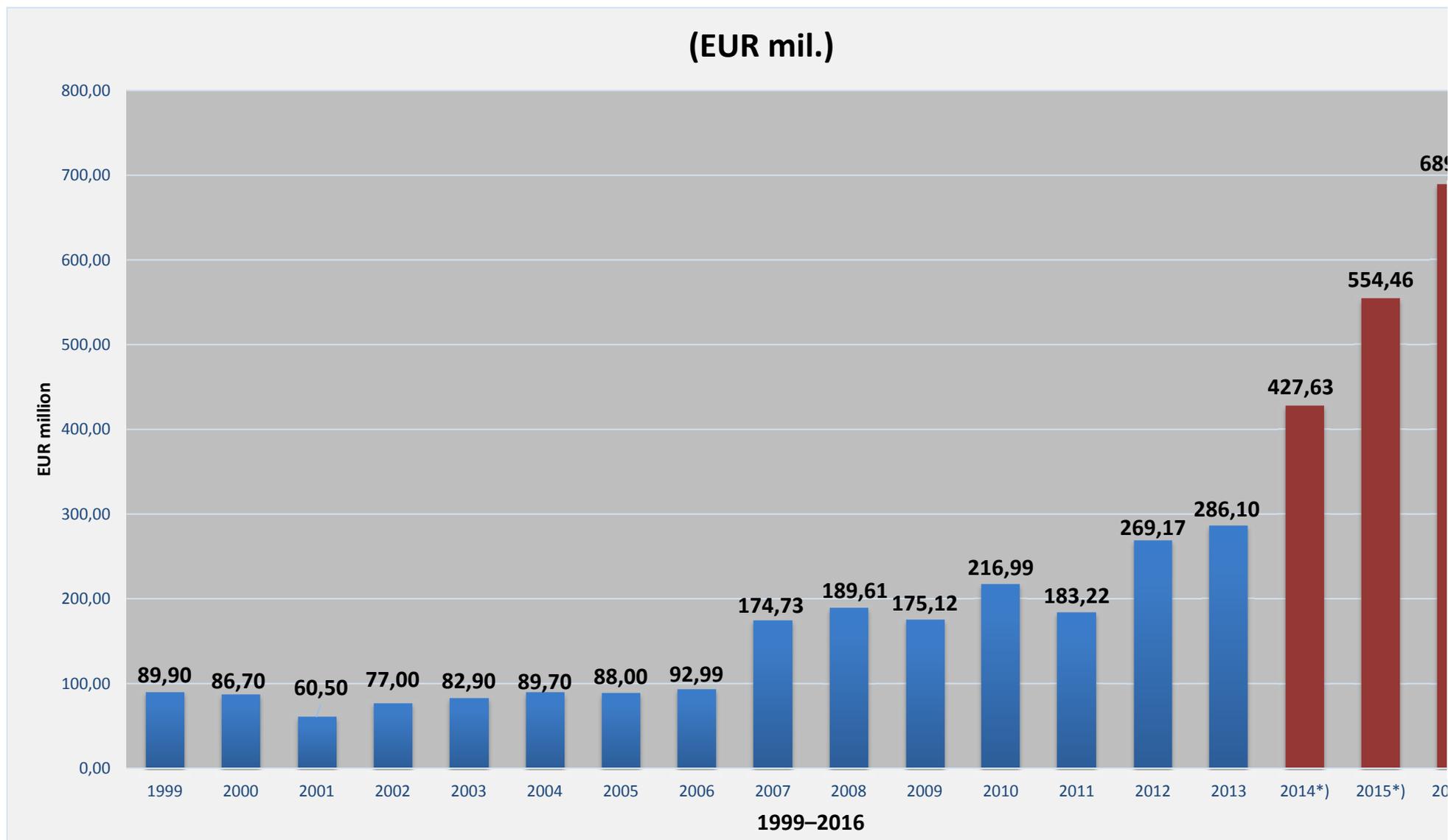
\*\*\*\*) The table shows the Czech Republic due to the purchase of military material by the Ministry of Defence of the Czech Republic through NATO NSPA

### Overview of military material exports by financial volume in 1999–2016

Year	Financial volume (CZK mil.)	Financial volume (EUR mil.)
1999	3 315,70	89,90
2000	3 087,40	86,70
2001	2 062,00	60,50
2002	2 372,50	77,00
2003	2 639,90	82,90
2004	2 861,80	89,70
2005	2 620,90	88,00
2006	2 627,40	92,99
2007	4 830,60	174,73
2008	4 729,00	189,61
2009	4 630,50	175,12
2010	5 485,48	216,99
2011	4 509,19	183,22
2012	6 767,74	269,17
2013	7 431,16	286,10
2014*)	11 773,94	427,63
2015*)	15 127,20	554,46
2016*)	18 625,63	689,00

\*) Including exports under the so-called brokering (import/export licence)

## Graphical representation of military material exports by financial volume in 1999–2016



## Licences issued and used for military material imports in 2016

Imports – country	Number of licences**	Licenses issued		License use	
		Principal items of military material (ML)	Value EUR thousand	Principal items of military material (ML)	Use EUR thousand
<b>02 Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1, 6, 13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>
Burkina Faso	2	6	0		0
South Africa	1	13	1	13	0
Togo	1	1	0		0
<b>03 North America</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19</b>	<b>96 343</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 22</b>	<b>36 023</b>
Canada	4	1, 3, 10, 11	316	1, 3, 10, 11	278
United States of America	197	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19	96 027	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 22	35 745
<b>04 Central America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
Mexico	1	1	0	1	0
<b>05 South America</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1, 3</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>1, 3</b>	<b>156</b>
Argentina	1	1	0	1	0
Brazil	1	3	377	3	156
<b>06 Central Asia</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>447</b>
Kazakhstan	1	10	111	10	107
Kyrgyzstan	1	10	341	10	340
<b>07 North-East Asia</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1, 8, 13, 17</b>	<b>3 521</b>	<b>1, 8, 13</b>	<b>275</b>
China	11	1, 13, 17	1 508	1, 13	174
Hong Kong	2	8, 13	1 833	8	76
Korean republic	1	13	179		0
Taiwan	0		0	1	25
<b>08 South-East Asia</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1, 10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
Thailand	2	10	11	10	10
Vietnam	1	1	0		0
<b>09 South Asia</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1, 3, 6, 8, 16</b>	<b>1 768</b>	<b>1, 3, 8, 16</b>	<b>257</b>
India	5	1, 3, 6, 8, 16	276	1, 3, 8, 16	112
Pakistan	3	1, 3, 6	1 492	1, 3	144
<b>10 European Union</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>29</b>
British Virgin Islands	1	10	50	10	29

<b>11 Other European countries</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22</b>	<b>112 240</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 22</b>	<b>18 500</b>
Albania	4	1, 2, 3, 4	2 430	2, 3, 4	745
Azerbaijan	1	1	1	1	1
Belarus	2	3, 8	702		0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6	1, 10	266	3, 10	696
Macedonia	1	3	4		0
Norway	30	3, 5, 6, 8, 11, 13	5 992	3, 5, 8, 11	3 120
Russian federation	57	6, 10, 15, 22	32 705	1, 6, 10, 22	4 361
Serbia	5	1, 2, 3	209	1, 2, 3	137
Switzerland	39	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17	50 544	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17	2 479
Turkey	7	1, 2, 13	14 465	1, 4, 13	1 443
Ukraine	33	1, 6, 10	4 922	1, 6, 8, 10	5 517
<b>12 Middle East</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 13, 15, 16</b>	<b>223 789</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 15, 16</b>	<b>6 010</b>
Egypt	3	6	1 096	6	203
Israel	36	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 13, 15, 16	212 241	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 15, 16	4 866
Saudi Arabia	1	15	0		0
United Arab Emirates	5	6, 10	10 452	6, 10	941
<b>Total</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22</b>	<b>438 553</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 22</b>	<b>61 707</b>

\*) In the case of use, this also includes licences granted in previous years. The table includes both import data according to the regime in force both before and after the amendment to Act No 38/1994 Sb., valid as from 30 June 2012. effective until the end of their validity.

### Share of ML items in the use of import licences in 2016

Country	Share		ML in %	ML in %	ML in %	ML in %
United States of America	53,1958	%	ML 11 - 36%	ML 10 - 35%	ML 16 - 18%	ML 1 - 2%
Ukraine	13,7663	%	ML 10 - 98%	ML 8 - 1%		
Israel	8,7356	%	ML 6 - 53%	ML 11 - 20%	ML 4 - 18%	ML 1 - 4%
Russian federation	6,7577	%	ML 10 - 89%	ML 6 - 6%	ML 22 - 3%	
Norway	4,5512	%	ML 3 - 54%	ML 11 - 39%	ML 8 - 6%	
Switzerland	3,6166	%	ML 1 - 38%	ML 16 - 25%	ML 5 - 16%	ML 10 - 9%
Turkey	2,1049	%	ML 13 - 53%	ML 4 - 29%	ML 1 - 16%	
United Arab Emirates	1,3733	%	ML 10 - 97%	ML 6 - 2%		
Canada	1,3254	%	ML 4 - 68%	ML 10 - 22%	ML 3 - 6%	ML 1 - 2%
Albania	1,0871	%	ML 3 - 72%	ML 4 - 24%	ML 2 - 3%	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,0159	%	ML 3 - 70%	ML 10 - 29%		
Kyrgyzstan	0,4958	%	ML 10 - 100%			
Egypt	0,2961	%	ML 6 - 100%			
China	0,2539	%	ML 1 - 65%	ML 13 - 34%		
Brazil	0,2276	%	ML 3 - 100%			
Pakistan	0,2104	%	ML 1 - 95%	ML 3 - 4%		
Serbia	0,2003	%	ML 1 - 74%	ML 2 - 25%		
India	0,1638	%	ML 8 - 49%	ML 16 - 48%	ML 3 - 1%	
Kazakhstan	0,1567	%	ML 10 - 100%			
Bulgaria	0,1155	%	ML 1 - 100%			
Hong Kong	0,1111	%	ML 8 - 100%			
Germany	0,0939	%	ML 7 - 100%			
British Virgin Islands	0,0425	%	ML 10 - 100%			
Taiwan	0,0361	%	ML 1 - 100%			
Great Britain	0,0308	%	ML 10 - 100%			
Cyprus	0,0193	%	ML 11 - 72%	ML 10 - 27%		
Thailand	0,0152	%	ML 10 - 100%			
Azerbaijan	0,0010	%	ML 1 - 100%			

\*) Including imports under the so-called brokering (import/export licence)

### Overview of military material imports by financial volume in 1999–2016

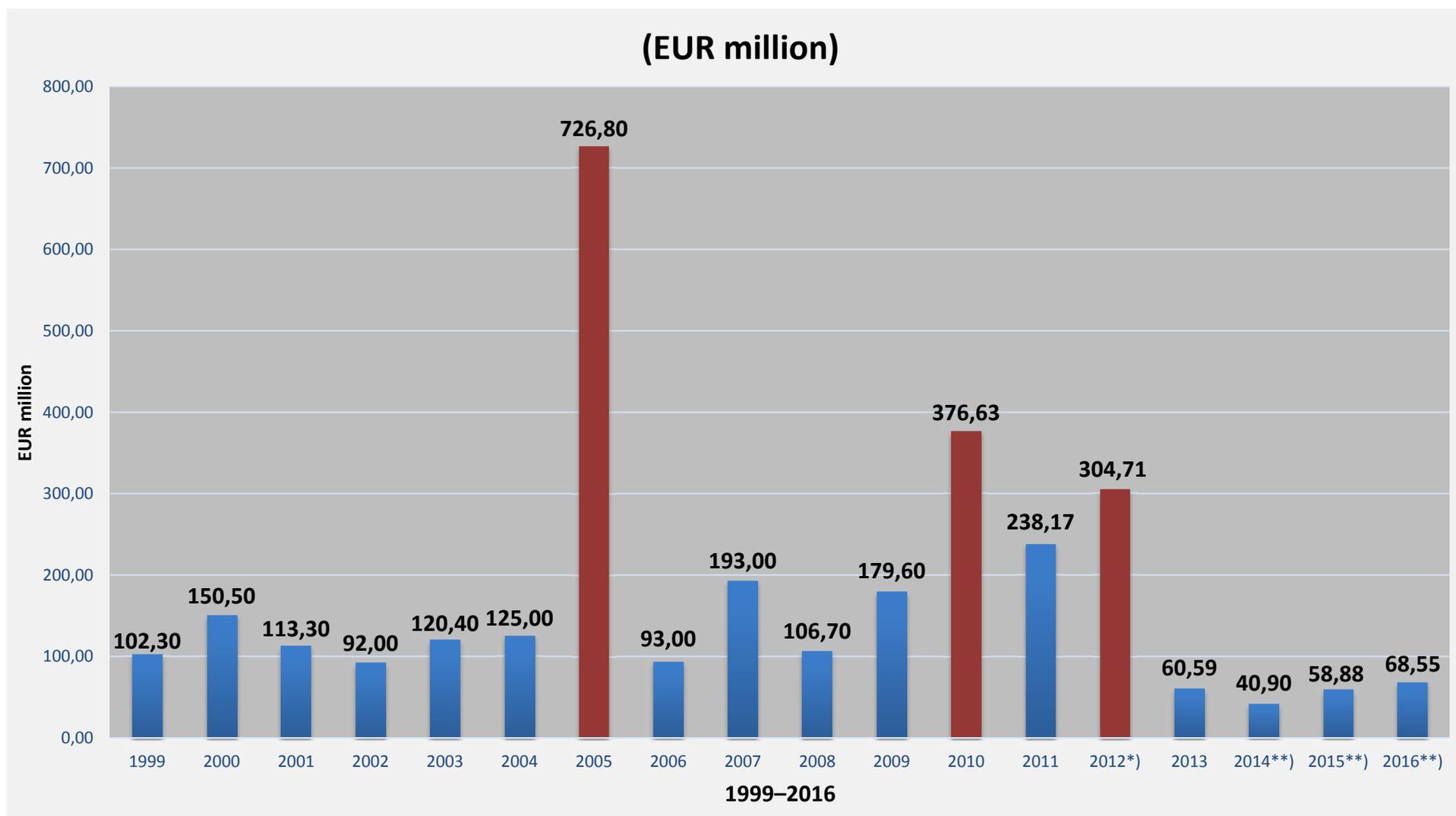
Year	Financial volume (CZK mil.)	Financial volume (EUR mil.)
1999	3 773,03	102,30
2000	5 359,30	150,50
2001	3 861,60	113,30
2002	2 834,70	92,00
2003	3 834,02	120,40
2004	3 988,00	125,00
2005	21 647,01	726,80
2006	2 635,90	93,00
2007	5 358,07	193,00
2008	2 661,31	106,70
2009	4 749,52	179,60
2010	9 524,27	376,63
2011	5 855,64	238,17
2012*)	7 661,32	304,71
2013	1 573,80	60,59
2014**)	1 125,90	40,90
2015**)	1 605,90	58,88
2016**)	1 853,14	68,55

\*) As from 30 June 2012, import licences have been cancelled within transfers between EU countries

\*\*) Including imports under the so-called brokering (import/export licence)

5.

## Graphical representation of military material imports by financial volume in 1999–2016



\*) As from 30 June 2012, import licences have been cancelled within transfers between EU countries.

\*\*) Including imports under the so-called brokering (import/export licence)

## Licences issued and used for military material imports and subsequent exports (brokering) in 2016\*)

Import (I) – country**)	Export (E) – country***)	Number of	Licenses issued		License use		Use I EUR	Use E EUR
			Principal items of military material (ML)	Value I EUR	Value E EUR	Principal items of military material (ML)		
<b>03 North America</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>4, 10</b>	<b>4 069</b>	<b>9 507</b>	<b>4, 6, 10</b>	<b>1 353</b>	<b>7 341</b>
Canada	Iraq	1	4, 10	4 069	9 507	4, 10	631	6 605
United States of America	Israel	0		0	0	6	722	736
<b>06 Central Asia</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2 830</b>	<b>3 048</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Kazakhstan	United States of America	1	1	2 830	3 048		0	0
<b>10 European Union</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>4, 6, 7, 10, 11</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>1 523</b>	<b>1, 7, 10, 11</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>228</b>
Bulgaria	United States of America	0		0	0	1	79	86
Cyprus	Bangladesh	1	10	4	5	10	4	5
Cyprus	India	1	11	10	19	11	10	19
Germany	Kazakhstan	1	7	64	91	7	64	91
Germany	China	1	7	387	453		0	0
Great Britain	United States of America	1	6	0	183		0	0
Great Britain	Iraq	1	4	497	742		0	0
Great Britain	Ethiopia	1	10	24	32	10	21	28
<b>11 Other European countries</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>3, 6, 10</b>	<b>6 034</b>	<b>7 646</b>	<b>4, 6, 10</b>	<b>4 191</b>	<b>4 869</b>
Russian federation	Algeria	1	6	185	222	6	92	130
Russian federation	Ethiopia	1	10	96	129	10	94	129
Russian federation	Egypt	1	10	61	96	10	58	91

Russian federation	Indonesia	0		0	0	10	27	30
Serbia	Kenya	2	3	390	1 079		0	0
Ukraine	United Arab Emirates	12	10	1 587	1 820	10	1 695	1 921
Ukraine	Algeria	2	6	1 054	1 258		0	0
Ukraine	India	1	10	8	9		0	0
Ukraine	Bangladesh	2	10	574	620	10	390	429
Ukraine	Sri Lanka	3	10	195	210	10	2	2
Ukraine	Peru	1	10	1 843	2 158	10	1 782	2 088
Ukraine	Indonesia	1	10	40	43	10	41	43
Ukraine	United States of America	0		0	0	4	5	6
Ukraine	-	0		0	0	10	5	0
<b>12 Middle East</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1 122</b>	<b>1 576</b>
Israel	Niger	0		0	0	4	1 122	1 576
<b>Other</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6, 10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>206</b>
-	United States of America	0		0	0	6	0	91
-	Vietnam	0		0	0	10	0	115
<b>Total</b>		<b>36</b>	<b>1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11</b>	<b>13 919</b>	<b>21 723</b>	<b>1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11</b>	<b>6 844</b>	<b>14 220</b>

\*) In the case of use, this also includes licences granted in previous years.

\*\*) If the country of import is not indicated, it is a license issued before 2012, used for imports before 2014.

\*\*\*) If the country of export is not indicated, the export will be carried out subsequently during the validity of the licence.

### Authorisation for foreign trade in military material in 2016

<b>Number of applications for authorisation</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>Number of decisions on authorisation</b>	<b>55</b>
of which denials	0
<b>Number of revoked authorisations (Section 13(c) of the Act)</b>	<b>1</b>

<b>Number of applications for extension of authorisation</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>Number of decisions on extension of authorisation</b>	<b>84</b>

<b>Number of authorisation holders at the end of 2016</b>	<b>253</b>
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Number of authorisation holders at the end of 2015	228
Number of authorisation holders at the end of 2014	215
Number of authorisation holders at the end of 2013	203
Number of authorisation holders at the end of 2012	179

<b>Non-military weapons, their parts, essential components and ammunition</b>	<b>Items in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council</b>
Semi-automatic or repeating short firearms	1
Single-shot short firearms with centre-fire percussion	2
Single-shot short firearms with rimfire percussion whose overall length is less than 28 cm	3
Semi-automatic long firearms whose magazine and chamber can together hold more than three rounds	4
Semi-automatic long firearms whose magazine and chamber cannot together hold more than three rounds, where the loading device is removable or where it is not certain that the weapon cannot be converted, with ordinary tools, into a weapon whose magazine and chamber can together hold more than three rounds.	5
Repeating and semi-automatic long firearms with smooth-bore barrels not exceeding 60 cm in length	6
Semi-automatic firearms for civilian use which resemble weapons with automatic mechanisms	7
Repeating long firearms other than those listed in point 6	8
Long firearms with single-shot rifled barrels	9
Semi-automatic long firearms other than those in points 4 to 7	10
Single-shot short firearms with rimfire percussion whose overall length is not less than 28 cm	11
Single-shot long firearms with smooth-bore barrels	12
Parts specifically designed for a firearm and essential to its operation, including a barrel, frame or receiver, slide or cylinder, bolt or breech block, and any device designed or adapted to diminish the sound caused by firing a firearm.   Any essential component of such firearms: the breech-closing mechanism, the chamber and the barrel of a firearm which, being separate objects, are included in the category of the firearms on which they are or are intended to be mounted	13
Ammunition: the complete round or the components thereof, including cartridge cases, primers, propellant powder, bullets or projectiles, that are used in a firearm, provided that those components are themselves subject to authorisation in the relevant Member State	14
Collections and collectors' pieces of historical interest Antiques of an age exceeding 100 years	15

### Authorisations granted and used for non-military arms and ammunition exports to non-EU countries in 2016

Export – country	Number of authorisations	Authorisations issued		Authorisations use	
		Items of firearms and ammunition	Authorisations (EUR thousands)	Items of firearms and ammunition	Use EUR thousand
<b>Australia and Oceania</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 1</b>	<b>6 986</b>	<b>13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 1</b>	<b>3 222</b>
Australia	10	1, 13, 14, 4, 6, 8	6 264	1, 13, 14, 4, 6, 8	2 876
New Zealand	10	1, 13, 14, 4, 8	722	1, 13, 14, 4, 8	346
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>12, 13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 1, 8</b>	<b>8 385</b>	<b>12, 13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 1, 8</b>	<b>3 681</b>
Bahrain	3	1, 14, 4	71	1, 14, 4	79
Egypt	69	1, 12, 4, 6, 8	933	1, 12, 4, 6, 8	170
Israel	10	1, 13, 14, 8	6 577	1, 13, 14, 8	2 714
Jordan	83	1, 14, 8	586	1, 14, 8	472
Qatar	2	8	2	8	1
	28	1, 14, 8	44	1, 14, 8	23
Oman	2	1, 13	27	1, 13	85
United Arab Emirates	1	1, 13, 6, 8	146	1, 13, 6, 8	138
<b>Other European countries</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>12, 13, 14, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1, 12, 13, 14</b>	<b>37 553</b>	<b>12, 13, 14, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1, 12, 13, 14</b>	<b>12 375</b>
Andorra	2	14	57	14	30
Armenia	4	1, 14, 4, 5, 8	141	1, 13, 14, 4, 5, 8	1 040
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	1, 13, 14, 6, 8	415	1, 13, 14, 6, 8	99
Montenegro	1	1, 4, 8	270	1, 4, 8	62
Georgia	1	14	50	1, 14, 4, 5, 8	62
Iceland	4	13, 8	55	13, 8	33
Macedonia	5	1, 14, 8	121	1, 14, 6, 8	132
Moldova	8	1, 13, 14, 6, 8	1 222	1, 13, 14, 4, 6, 8	206
Norway	4	1, 13, 14, 8	7 380	1, 13, 14, 8	1 826
Russian federation	23	12, 13, 14, 6, 8, 9	5 649	12, 13, 14, 6, 8, 9	3 709
Serbia	8	1, 13, 14, 6, 8	3 207	1, 13, 14, 4, 6, 8	195
Switzerland	13	1, 13, 14, 4, 7, 8	10 350	1, 13, 14, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9	2 273
Turkey	11	14, 8	5 356	14, 8	1 994
Ukraine	18	1, 12, 13, 14, 4, 5, 8, 9	3 281	1, 12, 13, 14, 4, 5, 8, 9	712

<b>European Union</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13, 14, 6, 8, 1, 13</b>	<b>1 905</b>	<b>13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 1, 13</b>	<b>649</b>
Greenland	2	13, 14, 6, 8	1 634	13, 14, 6, 8	500
New Caledonia	5	1, 13, 14, 8	271	1, 13, 14, 4, 8	149
<b>South–East Asia</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>13, 14, 6, 7, 8, 1</b>	<b>8 907</b>	<b>13, 14, 6, 7, 8, 1</b>	<b>4 700</b>
Philippines	4	1, 13, 14, 6, 7, 8	4 281	1, 13, 14, 6, 7, 8	133
Indonesia	4	1	528	1	481
Malaysia	11	1, 13, 14, 6, 8	280	1, 13, 14, 6, 8	249
Thailand	191	1, 14, 8	3 818	1, 14, 8	3 837
<b>South America</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 1</b>	<b>23 063</b>	<b>13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 1</b>	<b>1 504</b>
Argentina	5	1, 13, 14, 6, 8	20 904	1, 13, 14, 6, 8	584
Brazil	3	1, 14	57	1, 14	32
Ecuador	2	1	30	1	0
Guyana	1	1, 4, 6	154	1, 4, 6	43
Chile	3	1, 13, 14, 8	273	1, 13, 14, 6, 8	359
Paraguay	2	1, 8	135	1, 8	115
Peru	5	1, 13, 14, 8	1 200	1, 13, 14, 8	244
Uruguay	2	1, 13, 6, 8	312	1, 13, 14, 6, 8	127
<b>South Asia</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4, 8, 13, 14</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>4, 8, 13, 14</b>	<b>345</b>
Afghanistan	2	14, 4	85	14, 4	12
India	10	14, 8	328	14, 8	334
Pakistan	1	13	0	13	0
<b>Other</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>4, 6, 8, 1</b>	<b>10</b>
Curacao	1	4	36	1, 4, 6, 8	10
<b>North America</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>12, 13, 14, 2, 4, 6, 8, 1</b>	<b>183 777</b>	<b>12, 13, 14, 2, 4, 6, 8, 1</b>	<b>93 219</b>
Canada	20	1, 12, 13, 14, 4, 6, 8	15 263	1, 12, 13, 14, 4, 6, 8	4 644
United States of America	30	1, 13, 14, 2, 4, 6, 8	168 514	1, 13, 14, 2, 4, 6, 8	88 575
<b>North-East Asia</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>13, 14, 8, 1, 13, 14, 9</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>13, 14, 8, 1, 13, 14, 9</b>	<b>803</b>
China	1	13	14	13, 14	289
Hong Kong	2	1, 13, 14, 8	23	1, 13, 14, 8	20
Japan	4	14, 8	250	14, 8	280
Korean republic	1	9	4	9	4
Macau	2	14	28	14	16
Mongolia	41	14, 8	167	14, 8	194
<b>Central America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>13, 14, 6, 8, 1, 14</b>	<b>3 442</b>	<b>12, 13, 14, 6, 8, 1</b>	<b>2 021</b>
Belize	3	1, 14	176	1, 14	30
Guatemala	4	1, 14, 8	708	1, 14, 8	603

Honduras	2	1, 13, 14, 8	528	1, 13, 14, 6, 8	541
Jamaica	4	1, 13, 6, 8	297	1, 13, 14, 6, 8	156
Costa Rica	3	1, 13, 8	80	1, 13, 14, 8	76
Mexico	2	1, 8	573	1, 12, 8	358
Nicaragua	1	14	832	1, 14	175
Salvador	5	1, 8	247	1, 8	82
<b>Central Asia</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13, 14, 4, 8, 9, 1, 10, 14</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 9, 1, 10, 14</b>	<b>457</b>
Kazakhstan	2	1, 13, 4	558	1, 13, 14, 4, 6, 8	407
Kyrgyzstan	2	14	20	14	17
Tajikistan	3	10, 14, 8, 9	36	10, 14, 8, 9	33
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>13, 14, 4, 6, 7, 8, 1, 14</b>	<b>14 770</b>	<b>13, 14, 4, 6, 7, 8, 1, 14</b>	<b>4 176</b>
Burkina Faso	4	1, 14	62	1, 14	2
Ghana	42	1, 6, 8	60	1, 6, 8	20
South Africa	14	1, 13, 14, 4, 6, 7, 8	12 195	1, 13, 14, 4, 6, 7, 8	3 349
Kenya	10	1, 14, 8	446	1, 13, 14, 4, 6, 8	189
Mauritius	1	1, 8	6	1, 8	4
Mauritania	6	1	6	1, 8	2
Mozambique	2	14, 6, 8	102	14, 6, 8	0
Namibia	2	1, 14, 6, 8	1 358	1, 14, 6, 8	406
Tanzania	2	1, 14	374	1, 14	148
Zambia	3	14, 6, 8	162	1, 14, 6, 8	56
<b>Total</b>	<b>797</b>		<b>290 337</b>		<b>127 162</b>

## Share of non-military firearms and ammunition in the use of export authorisations in 2016

Country	Share	Item in %	Item in %	Item in %	Item in %
United States of America	62.5968 %	14 - 49.4239 %	1 - 25.2491 %	13 - 11.5361 %	8 - 10.6422 %
Canada	6.3903 %	1 - 43.3951 %	8 - 27.0390 %	4 - 13.9245 %	14 - 8.0023 %
Argentina	4.6090 %	8 - 60.9948 %	1 - 30.8766 %	14 - 4.5496 %	6 - 2.1838 %
South Africa	3.7788 %	1 - 43.2662 %	8 - 35.3295 %	14 - 13.3827 %	6 - 3.9769 %
Israel	2.5948 %	14 - 74.6788 %	1 - 21.1033 %	8 - 2.2187 %	13 - 1.9992 %
Switzerland	2.3656 %	14 - 44.4860 %	8 - 26.5930 %	1 - 18.5722 %	4 - 6.4921 %
Australia	2.0995 %	1 - 24.9023 %	8 - 24.2111 %	13 - 19.4760 %	14 - 14.5514 %
Norway	1.8177 %	14 - 71.0447 %	8 - 13.6509 %	1 - 8.6135 %	13 - 6.6909 %
Turkey	1.5813 %	14 - 98.2037 %	8 - 1.7932 %	13 - 0.0031 %	
Thailand	1.3778 %	8 - 59.8491 %	1 - 20.6555 %	14 - 19.4502 %	4 - 0.0351 %
Russian federation	1.2806 %	14 - 57.6044 %	8 - 29.7628 %	13 - 7.3521 %	6 - 5.1852 %
Philippines	1.2703 %	1 - 37.0867 %	8 - 30.9790 %	6 - 16.2323 %	13 - 7.1780 %
Serbia	0.9891 %	14 - 43.3952 %	8 - 30.7687 %	1 - 19.7508 %	6 - 3.9572 %
Georgia	0.7681 %	14 - 36.2478 %	8 - 23.9057 %	1 - 19.6399 %	4 - 18.4125 %
Greenland	0.6317 %	14 - 72.0091 %	8 - 21.1305 %	6 - 5.5327 %	13 - 1.3278 %
Ukraine	0.6200 %	14 - 40.6703 %	8 - 28.2706 %	13 - 23.1117 %	1 - 7.8918 %
Kazakhstan	0.3994 %	8 - 35.0052 %	14 - 28.3840 %	1 - 19.9530 %	6 - 9.6264 %
Peru	0.3748 %	1 - 68.8086 %	8 - 16.5961 %	14 - 14.5449 %	13 - 0.0503 %
Egypt	0.2945 %	1 - 88.5940 %	6 - 9.7117 %	12 - 1.0466 %	4 - 0.3582 %
Moldova	0.2818 %	14 - 50.1946 %	1 - 31.2680 %	8 - 9.1732 %	6 - 5.5317 %
Costa Rica	0.2781 %	14 - 88.2693 %	1 - 9.7052 %	8 - 1.5606 %	13 - 0.4649 %
Namibia	0.2565 %	8 - 43.5967 %	1 - 32.6975 %	14 - 20.4360 %	6 - 3.2698 %
Honduras	0.2304 %	1 - 46.1137 %	14 - 41.5630 %	8 - 11.5527 %	6 - 0.5279 %
Kenya	0.2230 %	1 - 56.3509 %	14 - 30.3049 %	4 - 5.3371 %	8 - 4.3279 %
Guatemala	0.2221 %	14 - 67.0465 %	1 - 27.7157 %	8 - 5.2252 %	13 - 0.0126 %
Armenia	0.2213 %	14 - 69.2732 %	8 - 22.2005 %	13 - 3.8437 %	1 - 3.5366 %
New Zealand	0.2036 %	8 - 46.5417 %	14 - 21.6181 %	4 - 13.7988 %	1 - 13.6992 %
Jordan	0.1734 %	14 - 99.7904 %	1 - 0.2096 %	8 - 0.0000 %	
Nicaragua	0.1681 %	14 - 93.5551 %	1 - 6.4449 %		
Mexico	0.1391 %	1 - 41.2060 %	8 - 36.6834 %	12 - 22.1106 %	
Oman	0.1086 %	8 - 57.0895 %	13 - 42.2218 %	1 - 0.6887 %	
India	0.1086 %	14 - 98.2298 %	8 - 1.1909 %	1 - 0.5793 %	
Tanzania	0.1049 %	1 - 80.0067 %	14 - 19.9933 %		
Indonesia	0.1000 %	1 - 99.7903 %	8 - 0.2097 %		
Chile	0.0988 %	1 - 33.9511 %	14 - 31.8291 %	8 - 30.2023 %	6 - 3.5366 %
Japan	0.0962 %	14 - 96.9499 %	8 - 3.0501 %		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.0824 %	8 - 66.7402 %	6 - 20.2359 %	14 - 7.8483 %	13 - 2.9696 %
Zambia	0.0761 %	8 - 51.4233 %	14 - 27.9155 %	1 - 16.5289 %	6 - 4.1322 %
Uruguay	0.0736 %	8 - 41.7616 %	1 - 29.1856 %	14 - 19.9317 %	6 - 8.4472 %
Jamaica	0.0735 %	1 - 71.2928 %	6 - 19.4867 %	14 - 4.7529 %	13 - 3.8023 %
China	0.0710 %	14 - 96.3038 %	13 - 3.6962 %		
Paraguay	0.0703 %	1 - 82.0406 %	8 - 17.8998 %	13 - 0.0597 %	
Curacao	0.0636 %	14 - 54.9821 %	4 - 32.4614 %	13 - 9.1476 %	1 - 2.1993 %
New Caledonia	0.0576 %	1 - 43.9061 %	14 - 36.4038 %	8 - 15.2896 %	4 - 3.7743 %
Malaysia	0.0553 %	1 - 57.4713 %	14 - 38.3984 %	13 - 3.2462 %	6 - 0.8842 %

Salvador	0.0533	%	1 - 80.7339 %	8 - 10.7471 %	14 - 8.5190 %	
United Arab Emirates	0.0526	%	8 - 68.4113 %	13 - 16.5117 %	1 - 11.9554 %	6 - 3.1217 %
Montenegro	0.0510	%	1 - 61.6438 %	8 - 27.3973 %	4 - 10.9589 %	
Macedonia	0.0401	%	14 - 48.1675 %	8 - 25.6545 %	1 - 22.6876 %	6 - 3.4904 %
Mongolia	0.0379	%	8 - 65.5384 %	14 - 34.4616 %		
Guyana	0.0343	%	4 - 52.7647 %	1 - 25.8111 %	6 - 21.4242 %	
Belize	0.0333	%	1 - 50.4202 %	14 - 49.5798 %		
Bahrain	0.0236	%	14 - 91.8192 %	4 - 5.9578 %	1 - 2.2231 %	
Mozambique	0.0221	%	8 - 58.9258 %	14 - 27.8041 %	6 - 13.2701 %	
Afghanistan	0.0214	%	14 - 83.1424 %	4 - 16.8576 %		
Iceland	0.0172	%	8 - 64.6987 %	14 - 23.7450 %	13 - 8.0975 %	1 - 3.4587 %
Trinidad and Tobago	0.0144	%	14 - 93.3720 %	1 - 6.6280 %		
Burkina Faso	0.0121	%	14 - 91.8352 %	1 - 8.1648 %		
Ghana	0.0113	%	1 - 96.0298 %	6 - 2.7295 %	8 - 1.2407 %	
Brazil	0.0113	%	1 - 95.0311 %	8 - 4.9689 %	14 - 0.0000 %	
Andorra	0.0107	%	14 - 100.0000			
Lebanon	0.0101	%	1 - 64.4286 %	14 - 27.5187 %	13 - 8.0527 %	
	0.0093	%	1 - 82.6409 %	8 - 15.8561 %	14 - 1.5030 %	
Kosovo	0.0084	%	14 - 93.3333 %	1 - 5.6667 %	8 - 1.0000 %	
Tajikistan	0.0068	%	14 - 65.5973 %	10 - 30.9749 %	8 - 1.8916 %	9 - 1.5362 %
Macau	0.0060	%	14 - 100.0000			
Singapore	0.0056	%	14 - 100.0000			
Ecuador	0.0056	%	1 - 100.0000 %			
Suriname	0.0049	%	1 - 100.0000 %			
Hong Kong	0.0046	%	1 - 70.9970 %	8 - 13.5952 %	14 - 8.6103 %	13 - 6.7976 %
Cameroon	0.0042	%	1 - 89.0756 %	14 - 10.9244 %		
Kyrgyzstan	0.0038	%	14 - 100.0000			
Cambodia	0.0018	%	14 - 70.3125 %	1 - 25.3906 %	8 - 4.2969 %	
Mauritania	0.0016	%	1 - 93.0435 %	8 - 6.9565 %		
Mauritius	0.0011	%	8 - 90.3226 %	1 - 9.6774 %		
Uganda	0.0007	%	1 - 100.0000 %			
Korean republic	0.0007	%	9 - 100.0000 %			
Qatar	0.0004	%	8 - 100.0000 %			