



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
2017**



Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| Contents..... | 1 |
| Introduction | 3 |
| 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 | 4 |
| 1.1 Foreign trade in military material..... | 4 |
| 1.2 Foreign trade in small arms for civil use..... | 6 |
| 1.3 Imports of pyrotechnic articles produced outside the EU | 8 |
| 1.4 Exports of dual-use goods and technologies | 9 |
| 1.5 Role and position of State authorities and other bodies in the control system..... | 15 |
| 1.5.1 Ministry of Industry and Trade | 15 |
| 1.5.2 Ministry of Foreign Affairs | 16 |
| 1.5.3 Ministry of the Interior | 20 |
| 1.5.4 Ministry of Defence..... | 21 |
| 1.5.5 Ministry of Finance – Directorate-General of Customs..... | 23 |
| 1.5.6 State Office for Nuclear Safety | 25 |
| 1.5.7 Cooperation between control authorities and the public in export control..... | 28 |
| 2. European Union and international cooperation regarding the control of conventional weapons..... | 28 |
| 2.1 European Union | 28 |
| 2.1.1 Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP | 29 |
| 2.1.2 User’s Guide to the European Union Code of Conduct..... | 31 |
| 2.1.3 Activities aimed at strengthening the control mechanisms of other countries.... | 31 |
| 2.1.4 Position of the Czech Republic within the EU | 32 |
| 3. International cooperation | 33 |
| 3.1 Arms Trade Treaty..... | 33 |
| 3.2 UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its Aspects | 35 |
| 3.3 Cluster munitions..... | 36 |
| 4. International control regimes | 37 |
| 5. International arms embargoes | 40 |
| 6. List of Annexes..... | 42 |

Introduction

The Minister of Industry and Trade was instructed by Government Resolution No 548 of 24 July 2017 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 2017 and submit it by 30 June 2018 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 the preparation of the joint EU Annual Reports and is already the fifteenth Report of this type. It was prepared by the Ministry of Industry and Trade in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, using the documents of the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Interior, the Directorate General of Customs and the State Office for Nuclear Safety.

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 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 and overviews of issued authorisations for the export of non-military arms and ammunition granted for individual business cases pursuant to Act No 228/2005.

For the export of military material to a total of 106 countries, 1,159 licences with a value of CZK 21,098.0 million (EUR 801.3 million) were granted, an increase of CZK 5,222.0 million (EUR 198.3 million) compared to 2016, and for the imports of military material from 29 countries 470 licenses with a value of CZK 12,228.2 million (EUR 466.7 million) were granted,

an increase of CZK 432.8 million (EUR 16.4 million) compared to 2016. Realised exports including brokering were CZK 15,098.6 million, a decrease of CZK 3,527.0 million (EUR 115.6 million) compared to 2016.

For imports associated with the subsequent export (brokering), a total of 54 licences were granted in the total import value of CZK 853.3 million (EUR 32.4 million) and subsequent export value of CZK 1,025.2 million (EUR 38.9 million).

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.

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.

After receiving binding opinions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Industry and Trade decides in administrative proceedings whether or not it grants a licence. 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 2017, 261 legal persons and 1 natural person were authorised for foreign trade in military material. In 2017, 42 applications of legal persons for authorisation for foreign trade in military material were received, of which 23 were applications from new legal persons. The authorisations were granted to a total of 47 legal persons, of which 22 legal persons applied for the first time; the administrative proceedings on the applications were suspended in 3 cases. The following applications for authorisations were rejected: Belarus (12x), Sudan (2x), South Sudan (2x), Iran (2x), Syria (4x), Palestine (2x), Eritrea (3x), Zimbabwe (3x), Western Sahara (1x).

At the same time, 90 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.

1,159 licences **for the export of military material to a total of 106 countries** were granted with a value of CZK 21,098.0 million (EUR 801.3 million). The value of realized exports under the licences, including licences granted in previous years, amounted to CZK 14,676.9 million (EUR 557.4 million). Of this, 470 transfer licences were granted for exports to EU countries, with the value of CZK 4,455.9 million (EUR 169.2 million), accounting for 30.35% of the total export of the Czech Republic. Most licenses were traditionally granted for exports to the Slovak Republic (95), Poland (84) and Germany (70). The highest value of exports was to Slovakia (CZK 900.6 million / EUR 34.2 million), Poland (CZK 737.1 million / EUR 28.0 million), and Italy (CZK 594.0 million / EUR 22.6 million). The largest number of export licences to non-EU countries was granted to the USA (70), Israel (45) and India (39). The highest value of exports

was to the USA (CZK 1,663.0 million / EUR 63.1 million), Iraq (CZK 861.9 million / EUR 32.7 million), and India (CZK 847.8 million / EUR 32.2 million).

470 licences **for the import of military material from 29 countries** were granted with a value of CZK 12,288.2 million (EUR 466.7 million). The value of realized trades under the licences, including licences granted in previous years, amounted to CZK 2,054.4 million (EUR 78.0 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 54 licences were granted in the total import value of CZK 853.3 million (EUR 32.4 million) and subsequent export value of CZK 1,025.2 million (EUR 38.9 million). The value of realized trades under licences amounted to CZK 353.6 million (EUR 13.4 million) for imports and CZK 421.7 million (EUR 16.0 million) for exports. The largest trade in terms of value was import from Ukraine, amounting to CZK 65.8 million (EUR 2.5 million) and subsequent export to UAE amounting to CZK 70.4 million (EUR 2.7 million).

1.2 Foreign trade in small arms for civil use

The foreign trade in civil weapons and ammunition is regulated by Act No 228/2005, 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').

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; some of its articles were implemented in Act No 228/2005 and its implementing regulation – Government Decree No 282/2013 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 when exporting to third countries, where the obligation to apply for authorization to export firearms, their parts, essential components and ammunition to third countries even for non-commercial exports by a natural person or legal person established in the Czech Republic.

Types of authorisation to export firearms, their parts, essential components and ammunition to third countries are as follows:

- a single authorisation for one individual export of one or more firearms, their parts, essential components and ammunition to one particular recipient in a third country;
- a multiple authorisation for multiple exports of one or more firearms, their parts, essential components and ammunition to one particular recipient in a third country;
- a global authorisation for multiple exports 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.
- proving that the third country of transit had no objections to the transit of firearms, their parts, essential components and ammunition (*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*).

After receiving binding opinions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Industry and Trade decides in administrative proceedings whether or not it grants the authorisation. The decision not to grant authorisation is issued if the applicant did not meet the requirements prescribed by the law or because of the foreign policy or security interests of the Czech Republic.

A total of 720 licences with a value of CZK 9,100.2 million (EUR 345.6 million) were granted **for the export of firearms, their parts, essential components and ammunition** to 73 non-EU countries.

Implementation based on the use of export authorisations amounted to CZK 3 279.9 million (EUR 124.5 million).

The largest number of authorisations was granted for exports to Thailand (194), Brazil (64) and Jordan (54).

The highest value of exports was to the USA (CZK 2,382.0 million / EUR 90.5 million), Canada (CZK 152.3 million / EUR 5.8 million), and South Africa (CZK 92.0 million / EUR 3.5 million).

A total of 331 authorisations were granted **for the transport of firearms**, their essential components and dust charges to EU countries amounting to CZK 525.9 million (EUR 20.0 million).

63 administrative procedures on applications for transport and export were terminated; in 57 cases, the applications were withdrawn, in 4 cases they were terminated for groundlessness. Administrative procedures on 2 applications were rejected.

548 import authorisations were issued **for the import of firearms**, their parts, essential components and ammunition amounting to CZK 430.9 million (EUR 16.4 million).

51 administrative procedures on applications for import were terminated; in 49 cases, the applications were withdrawn by the entrepreneur, in 2 cases the defects of the applications were not removed.

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, on the verification of firearms, ammunition and handling certain 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 103 authorisations were issued in 2017, of which 96 import authorisations were issued for China, 5 for Albania and one for Switzerland and South Africa, with a declared import value of CZK 466.7 million.

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 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, the Australian Group, the Nuclear Suppliers Group, and the Missile Technology Control Regime. 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, Act No 243/2016 in connection with the adoption of the Customs Act and Act No 183/2017 in connection with the adoption of the Act on liability for administrative offences and proceedings thereon, and Act on certain administrative offences.

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 Ministry of Industry and Trade.

On 30 September 2016, the Commission published a proposal for a regulation to strengthen the effectiveness of export controls on dual-use items in the EU, thereby enhancing peace and security as well as free trade and protection of human rights, which are objectives set out in Article 3 of the Treaty on European Union. At the same time, the proposal addresses new security risks arising from rapid technological and scientific progress and is expanding the scope of export controls in the context of the protection of security and human rights in third countries. Beyond the existing dual-use framework (the list of which follows from the ICR), a new category of controlled goods of cybernetic technology should be introduced.

The proposal should also help to reduce the burden on EU exporters in carrying out controls and should lead to more clarity in the interpretation and application of controls between Member States, because asymmetric implementation distorts competition within the EU single market.

Throughout 2017, the Commission proposal was debated by the Member States; however, there has not yet been a definitive agreement on the extension of export controls to include cyber-surveillance technology, as well as on some provisions of the Regulation.

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.

The Ministry of Industry and Trade hereby informs exporters, in accordance with the provisions of Council Regulation 428/2009, that certain goods not included in the list of controlled items listed in Annex I to the Regulation could be used in connection with WMD or final military use, and sets the obligation to apply for an export authorisation for end-users in some countries (catch-all measures). These measures are primarily based on information from exporters or information obtained from the General Directorate of Customs or other state administration bodies. Where the information relates to a larger number of exporters, it is published on the Official Board of the Ministry of Industry and Trade (e.g. in relation to the DPRK or Syria) and in individual cases the specific exporter concerned by the measure is informed directly.

Currently, the catch-all measure covers about 340 exporters (some of them several times – different end-users) and other exporters are notified on the basis of current information.

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 Ministry of Industry and Trade during the processing their applications. Exporters have the opportunity to get comprehensive and up-to-date information on the Ministry of Industry and Trade website or on seminars organized by the Ministry; in 2017 it was held in November and 48 participants took part.

In 2017, the Ministry of Industry and Trade issued 536 administrative decisions concerning authorisations of export of dual-use goods and technologies to 75 companies, of which:

- 476 export authorisations granted for export outside the EU or for intra-EU transport;
- 26 rejected export authorisations;
- 33 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.

In 43 cases, the Ministry of Industry and Trade issued opinions on exporters' applications for preliminary examination of the possibility to obtain an authorisation or for assessment of the need for an authorisation.

Individual or global authorizations were granted for exports of dual-use items to 75 countries; in 2017 these primarily China (85x), Russia (58x), Indonesia (25x), India (20x), Ukraine (23x), Taiwan (19x), Pakistan (17x), Republic of Korea (16x), Iran (14x), Turkey (13x), United Arab Emirates (12x) and Israel (8x).

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 2017, 14 exporters were registered to use the EU's General Export Authorizations, bringing the total of companies being able to use them to 179.

The MIT also issued 87 opinions on the consultations of the licencing authorities of other Member States in cases where exporters from these countries realized exports from the Czech Republic.

The most frequently exported items in 2017:

- 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 Role and position of State authorities and other bodies in the control system

1.5.1 Ministry of Industry and Trade

The Ministry of Industry and Trade (the “MIT”) 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’ (which is associated with an 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.

Revenues from authorisation and licencing procedure (3,626 operations) registered in the ELIS system for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2017 amounted to CZK 3,454,590. 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)

In 2017, the Ministry conducted a total of 4 administrative proceedings for violating the Foreign Trade in Military Material Act, 2 administrative proceedings ended in imposing a fine of CZK 22,000 and 2 proceedings were discontinued. An integral part of the Ministry’s 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 2017 there were 8 meetings of the Appeal Commission of the Minister of Industry and Trade – Senate for Licencing, which

discussed 32 contested decisions of the Ministry, and the same number of decisions was issued.

For the needs of foreign persons, in 2017 the Ministry issued a total of 381 declarations on the final use of military material and 70 declarations on the end use of weapons and ammunition of a non-military nature imported into the Czech Republic.

At the same time, the Ministry 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 the organization of regular consultations with all the authorities concerned, which focus on checking the compliance with the rules applicable to the abovementioned licensing and authorisation regimes and to apply sanctions for violations under applicable laws.

The issue of the Council regulation (EU) concerning restrictive measures in relation to Russia's activities, which entered into force in 2014, was discussed with the business community. If an entrepreneur has credibly demonstrated that the requested export or import concerned the fulfillment of an obligation resulting from a contract or agreement concluded before 1 August 2014, or the import of spare parts and services necessary for the maintenance and safety of existing EU capacities. In the administrative procedure, the applications were always verified by competent authorities prior to the granting of an authorization in accordance with Council Regulation (EU) No 833/2014. Disputed cases were consulted with the Financial Analytical Bureau, which acts as a financial intelligence unit. 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). The Ministry thus confirms the co-responsibility for international sanctions, which are within the competence of its licencing and authorisation regimes.

1.5.2 Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The activities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (hereinafter the "MFA") in the control of the export of military equipment, small arms for civilian use and dual-use goods and technologies are based on the provisions of Act No 38/1994, Act No 228/2005 and Act No 594/2004. In the case of military material, the position of the MFA is defined as binding, both at the phase of

decision-making on the authorization for trade in military material and when assessing individual licence applications. A similar role is given to the MFA by a one-stage system of control of export of small arms and ammunition for civilian use, which is based on the Act on controlling the trade in products, whose possession in the Czech Republic is restricted for safety reasons. 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.

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, and 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 requirement 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 further transfer of material (intentional or unintended) to users not declared in advance are also carefully examined by other government authorities involved in the licensing procedure.

In the two-stage system for export control of military material, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in accordance with applicable legislation, first 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 2017, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs did not grant authorisations to trade in military material and limited the territorial validity of trading authorisations to certain 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 allies¹.

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. Strong emphasis is placed on the wording contained in the end-use document and its binding nature in terms of issuing authorities. The MFA also takes account of other circumstances and impacts that the consignment could have on

¹ This issue is also dealt with in Chapter "International arms embargoes".

respecting human rights in the recipient country, on its internal security, or the disruption of regional stability 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 below. 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 to issue a binding opinion. There is also a growing system of mutual formal and informal consultations with other EU Member States to more closely harmonise export control policies. In cases of re-export of controlled items from other EU Member States via the Czech Republic to third countries, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs also takes into account the national export policies of the countries of origin.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has long cultivated a culture of open, transparent dialogue with current or potential applicants. Through this communication, they try to discourage the negotiation of transactions, which would be contrary to the foreign policy commitments and interests of the Czech Republic, and in which there is high probability of a negative opinion of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the submitted licence or authorisation application. Within the scope of its competences, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs informs openly about the existence of arms embargoes and other restrictive measures, as well as about the exports of individual categories of controlled material to specific destinations. 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. This not only reduces the administrative burden on the State administration, but also the risk of unnecessary costs on the part of the exporters. Preventive dialogue and communication with applicants, as well as the possibility to make preliminary inquiries formally in the case of significant military material, have led to a significant reduction in the number of rejected applications for licences and authorisations due to inconsistency with the foreign policy interests of the Czech Republic.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs makes use of the possibility to lay down other conditions for the granting of a license when approving export licence applications. An example of this is possibility to check the takeover of exported goods which is pre-guaranteed by the applicant. These conditions, on the one hand, reduce the risk of a possible breach of criteria of Council

Common Position 2008/944/CFSP and, on the other, encourage transparency and accountability 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 additional measures.

Thanks to the intensive communication with the business community, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs also tries to define more clearly the intersection between control obligations 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. Similarly, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs fully takes into account the fact that this sector is a key element of the State security structure – in this respect the Ministry of Foreign Affairs also relies on the Strategy of Arming and Promoting the Development of the Defence Industry of the Czech Republic by 2025, under the responsibility of the Ministry of Defence. 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 a Standing Expert Working Group for the Defence and Security Industry (SEWGDSI) was established under the Committee on Foreign Policy Coordination of the Czech Republic. The aim of this inter-ministerial working group is to implement the conclusions of the Strategy. The SEWGDSI is also a forum for expert discussion among representatives of individual ministries. The work of the expert working group continued in 2017 by one plenary session, to which the Association of Defence and Security Industry (AOBP) was invited.

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. Based on appropriate Government documents (e.g. the above-mentioned Strategy of Arming and Promoting to the Development of the Defence Industry of the Czech Republic by 2025) and 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.

1.5.3 Ministry of the Interior

The role and position of the Ministry of the Interior (hereinafter the “Mol”) is determined by Act No 38/1994. 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. The Ministry of the Interior analyzes this information in particular in legal terms, taking into account their factual relevance, and then drafts a binding opinion for the MIT. The opinions are issued in accordance with Act No 500/2004, the Code of Administrative Procedure, as amended, and meet all the required legal requirements, including justification.

The role and position of the Ministry of the Interior in controlling the export of dual-use goods and technologies is derived from Act No 594/2004, which implements the Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items, as amended. The Ministry of the Interior expresses its opinion on all requests for the issue of an export authorisation in terms of the security interests of the Czech Republic within the statutory time limit, cooperating with the Security Intelligence Service and the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic in a similar way as in foreign trade with military material.

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.

Pursuant to Section 44 et seq. of Act No 119/2002, on firearms and ammunition (the Weapons Act), as amended, the Czech Police issues arms consignment notes for permanent export, permanent import or transit of arms or ammunition.

In 2017, the Czech Police issued 577 arms consignment notes for permanent arms exports, on the basis of which 543 B-class weapons and 293 C-class weapons were exported. It also issued 540 consignment notes for permanent import, which resulted in the importation of 20 A-class weapons, 328 B-class weapons and 667 C-class weapons.

1.5.4 Ministry of Defence

The competence of the Ministry of Defence (hereinafter the “MoD”) in the field of foreign trade in military material is determined by Act No 38/1994. Within the two-stage national control mechanism, in the area of the first control stage pursuant to Section 6(1) and (2) of the Act, the MoD assesses applications by natural or legal persons for the issuance of an authorisation for foreign trade in military material. Within the second control stage pursuant to Section 16(1)(c) and also pursuant to Sections 22c and 22d of the Act, the MoD assesses the applications of holders of authorisations for foreign trade in military material for granting of licences for individual business cases which concern significant military material.

As part of the procedure for applications for authorisation for foreign trade in military material, the MoD issues binding opinions mainly in terms of securing the defence of the Czech Republic. In 2017, the Ministry of Defence received a total of 53 submissions from 52 applicants. Of these, 42 were applications for authorisation, and 11 were applications for extension of a previously issued authorisation. In all cases, the opinion was favourable.

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 the Act.

In 2017, the Ministry of Defence received a total of 144 applications submitted by 31 applicants. Of these, 10 applications were for import, 2 applications for import and subsequent re-export, 1 application for import and export without movement of goods across the territory of the Czech Republic, 1 application for import of a service, 10 applications for renewal of an already issued licence, 7 applications for global licences for intra-EU transfer, 49 applications for intra-EU transfer – change of production numbers, 1 clarification of MoD opinion, 51 applications for export, 5 applications for export of a service, 2 applications for export of a service – complaint, 3 applications for a change in the place of delivery, 1 application for a change of production numbers in an existing licence.

In terms of commodity composition of 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: Afghanistan 1x, Algeria 1x, Australia 1x, Bolivia 1x, Bulgaria 5x, Burkina Faso 1x, Egypt 1x, France 2x, Ghana 3x, Honduras 1x, Croatia 3x, India 2x, Indonesia 6x, Italy 1x, Israel 2x, Kenya 4x, Cyprus 2x, Latvia 1x, Hungary 3x, Malaysia 1x, Mauritania 1x, Germany 4x, Niger 1x, Nigeria 4x, Norway 7x, Poland 18x, Austria 1x, Saudi Arabia 1x, Slovakia 15x, United Arab Emirates 1x, Serbia 1x, Switzerland 2x, Thailand 2x, Tunisia 3x, Ukraine 14x, USA 13x, United Kingdom 2x, Vietnam 1x, import and export without movement of goods through the territory of the Czech Republic from Bulgaria to Israel.

In 6 cases, an opinion was issued on the application for a global licence for Belgium, Bulgaria, Estonia, France, Croatia, Italy, Malta, Germany, Poland, Austria, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden.

In 2 cases, these concerned the export of a service – a complaint from Estonia for the Senegalese Armed Forces (1x) and a complaint from Ukraine for the Senegalese Armed Forces (1x).

The MoT assessed in 2017 no application for a beneficiary certificate.

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 whose implementation falls within the responsibility of the Ministry of Defence, 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, on the prohibition of use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines and on their destruction and amending Act No 140/1961, the Criminal Code, as amended by the Act No 41/2009, and Act No 213/2011, on the prohibition of use, development, production, stockpiling and transfer of cluster munitions and on its destruction (Cluster Munitions Prohibition Act);
- Act No 19/1997 on certain measures related to the prohibition of chemical weapons and amending Act No 50/1976, on spatial planning and the building code (the Building Act), as amended, Act No 455/1991, on licensed trades (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, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs promulgated under No 14/2009;
- 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.

In 2017 the MoD did not provide any gift of military material abroad.

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 2017 saw exports of 4,180 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 241 cases, where in 18 cases dual-use items were identified. Of the total of 241 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 (346 identified cases in 2016, 241 identified cases in 2017) and a lower number of positive identified cases (18 cases in 2016, 19 in 2017), 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 2017, 15 cases of violations of foreign trade with military material were found, mainly concerning ballistic materials, spare parts for military vehicles, helicopters and airplanes. Furthermore, the Czech Customs Administration found that in 2017 there were two cases of violation of Act No 228/2005.

For the period from 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2017, the following numbers of exports and items of goods related to military material are recorded in the DGC database:

| HS heading | Description | Number of exports |
|------------|---|-------------------|
| 8710 | Tanks and other armoured fighting vehicles; motorised, whether or not fitted with weapons, and parts of such vehicles | 252 |
| 8801 | Balloons and dirigibles; gliders, hang gliders and other non-powered aircraft. | 41 |
| 8802 | Aircraft n.e.c. in heading no. 8801 (e.g. helicopters, aeroplanes); spacecraft (including satellites) and suborbital and spacecraft launch vehicles | 211 |
| 8803 | Aircraft; parts of heading no. 8801 or 8802 | 2854 |
| 8804 | Parachutes (including dirigible parachutes and paragliders) and rotochutes; parts thereof and accessories thereto | 871 |
| 8805 | Aircraft launching gear, deck-arrestor or similar gear, ground flying trainers; parts of the foregoing articles | 30 |
| 9301 | Military weapons; other than revolvers, pistols and arms of heading no. 9307 | 121 |
| 9302 | Revolvers and pistols; other than those of heading no. 9303 or 9304 | 518 |
| 9303 | Other firearms and similar devices which operate by the firing of an explosive charge | 543 |
| 9304 | Other firearms; (e.g. spring, air or gas guns and pistols, truncheons), excluding side arms under heading no. 9307 | 130 |
| 9305 | Firearms; parts and accessories of articles of heading no. 9301 to 9304 | 1347 |
| 9306 | 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 | 981 |

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, the Chemical Weapons Convention, and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention. The SÚJB, as an executive and control

authority for nuclear, chemical and biological items within its competence and in accordance with Act No 263/2016, the Atomic Act, 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 2017 a total of 281 decisions and 3 resolutions in the area of authorisation for the import/export of nuclear materials, selected nuclear items and dual-use items in the nuclear area pursuant to Section 9(5)(b) of Act No 263/2016 Sb. Of this number, 8/9 authorisations were issued for import/export of nuclear materials, 4/1 authorisations for import/export of selected items and 1/241 authorisations for import/export of dual-use items in the nuclear area. Nine authorisations were issued for the export and re-import of nuclear materials, one authorisation was issued for the import and re-export of nuclear materials and one authorisation was issued for the export and re-import of selected nuclear items. In 3 cases, the SÚJB issued a change in the conditions of the decision concerning the import/export of nuclear items issued in 2016 pursuant to Act No 18/1997. In connection with this, 2 decisions on the repayment of an administrative fee were issued. In one decision, the SÚJB did not authorize the export of a dual use nuclear item to Pakistan. Two resolutions were issued in the sense of suspending proceedings to supplement the documentation; one of these resolutions was to discontinue the proceedings because the applicant had withdrawn his application. Under Section 11(b) of Act No 263/2016, a total of 94 notifications of the transfer of a nuclear item were also registered.

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 2017, 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 2017. This substance group also includes substances for reducing textile flammability. They were imported from Germany, Great Britain, Liechtenstein, Switzerland and Slovakia to the Czech Republic in 2017. Exports have not been made to any country.

For chemicals listed on List 3 (less hazardous substances pursuant to Act No 19/1997), primarily their exports are monitored. These substances were imported to the Czech Republic from Belgium, Germany, France, Great Britain and Spain in 2017. From the Czech Republic they were exported primarily to the European Union (Slovakia, Hungary, Poland, France and Germany) in 2017. Outside the European Union, Schedule 3 chemicals were exported to Serbia and New Zealand.

The monitoring of handling listed chemicals under the Schedules to Chemical Weapons Convention (i.e. also their export to the European Union Member States) 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, in 2017 the Masaryk University Faculty of Science notified an export of bacteria *Escherichia coli* producing the shiga toxin (STEC) to Slovakia (recipient Mikrochem Trade, spol. s r.o.). MediTox s.r.o. exported the lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus to Austria. Furthermore, veterinary vaccines against rabies, Newcastle disease of poultry, classical swine fever produced by Bioveta, a.s. were exported. These exports were made both to the EU countries (Bulgaria, Lithuania, Latvia, Hungary, Germany, Poland, Romania, Greece, Slovakia) and outside the European Union (Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iran, Moldova, Nigeria, Pakistan, Syria). Also, diagnostic kits for the determination of aflatoxins and microcystin were also exported to Slovakia, Taiwan, the USA and Germany.

For the purpose of research, the Chikungunya virus was imported into the Czech Republic from the Netherlands (recipient Biological Center of the ASCR), *Burkholderia mallei* and *Burkholderia pseudomallei* bacteria were imported from Thailand (recipient the Ministry of Defence, Department of Biological Protection of the Military Health Institute under the Military Health Agency, Těchonín), *Coxiella burnetii* culture was imported from Germany (recipient MoD, Department of Biological Protection of the Military Health Institute under the Military Health Agency, Těchonín) and lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus was imported from Austria (recipient MediTox s.r.o.). MoD (University of Defence) also imported botulinum toxins from Germany. In the form of standards and diagnostic sets, also aflatoxins, trichothecenic toxins, *Staphylococcus aureus* toxins and microcystin were imported into the Czech Republic. These were imported from Slovakia, Poland, Austria, France 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 order to increase the transparency of the licensing process, communication with non-profit organizations dealing with monitoring and control of military material was continuously maintained in 2017, including the clarification of the origin of any undesirable or unauthorized exports. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs thus seeks to ensure maximum transparency towards the professional community and the general public. In 2017, representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs also took part in expert discussions and practical excursions concerning the exports of military material.

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. Several

legislative texts of the European Union, including Regulation 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council, also apply to the field of control of the export of civilian weapons.

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 Exports². 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. Some other countries have also signed up to implement the Common Position: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Georgia, Iceland, Canada, Macedonia and Norway.

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 2009³ when amending their national legislation. The Czech Republic is also participating in negotiations on amendments to this fundamental EU document.

As already mentioned above, 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

² 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.

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

the provisions of the Common Position to 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.

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. 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*⁴' by any Member State, the evaluating 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. Since 2016, the database has been functioning within the online information system COARM.

⁴ An '*essentially identical transaction*' is usually understood as a transaction where similar material is supplied to the same end user.

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

The basic guideline for the implementation of the common position is (in line with its Article 13) the User's Guide. 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, specifies 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 2017, the next phase of the implementation of Council Decision 2012/711/CFSP was completed as part of a project implemented by the German Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control (BAFA) and individual EU Member States. The programme consisted of organizing regional seminars and individual assistance events for third countries seeking to harmonize their own military export control systems with EU Member States. Beneficiaries of this assistance were the States of the Western Balkans, Eastern Europe and the South Caucasus; other regions such as Central Asia and West Africa are gradually being integrated into the programme. Experts from the Czech Republic regularly take part in these seminars. Representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as EU experts, attended seminars organized by BAFA in Skopje and Chisinau in 2017. In 2017, they also participated in a BAFA evaluation conference in Brussels. EU also pursued a political dialogue with third countries on the issue of arms and military material exports.

The Czech Republic continues to be actively involved in the US Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) programme. As part of this programme, on 22–24 May 2017 the MFA and the US Embassy in Prague co-hosted a three-day visit of Ukraine's licensing staff, who took part in a series of lectures and bilateral exchanges of experience on licensing procedures. Thanks to the involvement of a number of institutions from the public and private sector, the programme could also include practical excursions to State authorities involved in the control activity and to the companies involved in the licencing procedure as applicants. On 21–22 June

2017, within the EXBS programme, a reciprocal visit of the control bodies of the Czech Republic in Serbia was organised, following on a seminar held in the Czech Republic in 2016.

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. When assessing re-exports of small arms for civilian use from an EU Member State to third countries via the Czech Republic, the MFA's opinions are also based on consultations conducted by the MIT in accordance with Regulation 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

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 positions within the EU Common Foreign and Security Policy. Some EU Member States formulate their national export policies, going beyond the obligations and standards following from Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP.

The Czech Republic also has its own specific approaches to certain destinations 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 countries⁵. However, these exports are to be seen not only in the context of the above-mentioned specific aspects of individual member states, but also as a reflection of the business activities of individual exporters in the given year. The statistics can therefore be in no way interpreted as an immediate expression of the Czech Republic's foreign policy approach to specific countries.

⁵ 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 has consistently been 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.

3.1 Arms Trade Treaty

The multi-year process of preparing the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) culminated in 2013 when the treaty was adopted 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. In 2016, the second meeting of the parties in Geneva took place, followed in 2017 by the third meeting of the parties again 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. In autumn 2017, the Czech Republic was re-elected for the next two years. In 2017, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs actively participated in expert discussions, which aim to support the implementation of the ATT and its universalization.

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 are 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 Weapons⁶ 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.

⁶ 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.

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.

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 primarily includes the strengthening of legislative standards on the control of carrying and registering small arms and light weapons, control of production and movement of small arms and light weapons, keeping of records and the destruction of surplus small arms and light weapons, etc. At the regional and global level, the Czech Republic joined the European Union's initiatives.

3.3 Cluster munitions

The use of cluster munitions (CM) 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 will fail upon impact and will not explode, so even after the end of the conflict they are similar to anti-personnel mines. Its appearance is attractive to children, it explodes by accident or upon physical contact, e.g. 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 2017 it had 102 contracting parties and 17 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 compliance between two international approaches 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. The Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and the Zangger Committee (ZC) are engaged in the field of nuclear non-proliferation. Non-proliferation of chemical and biological weapons is the focus of the Australian Group (AG). Initiatives involved in the area of missile carriers include the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) with the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCOB). Finally, in the conventional arms segment, the relevant control regime relies on 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 WMDs⁷ and small arms and light weapons. In this sense, international control regimes effectively complement and strengthen the system of these UN instruments.

International control regimes are therefore specific non-binding control mechanisms to strengthen controls and transparency in the export of sensitive items, that is, items directly applicable to the research and production of WMDs and dual use items of civil or military use. The lists do not (and cannot) contain all relevant items, but only those that are relevant and controllable in terms of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The lists are not closed and are continuously updated at regular meetings of expert groups of international control regimes.

Every year, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs submits annual information on annual meetings of international control regimes on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, conventional weapons and dual-use items to the Government of the Czech Republic on the basis of Resolution No 480 of the Government of the Czech Republic dated 2 May 2007 and following the conclusions of the last Annual Meetings.

In 2017, the following Annual Meetings were held: Australian Group (Paris, 32nd meeting took place from 26–30 June 2017), MTCR (Dublin, 31st meeting held on October 16–20, 2017), HCOC (Vienna, 16th meeting held on 6 and 7 June 2017) and NSG (Bern, meeting was held 18–23 June 2018). In addition to exchanging information and views on the political aspects of the international control regimes, and in particular on the development of regions and countries posing proliferation risks, thematically structured expert meetings were held to update checklists of monitored items and to share national information, experience and practice.

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 weapons⁸. Directly related issue is the export control of dual-use items, which falls under these international control regimes.

In the Czech Republic, export controls on dual-use items are regulated by EU legislation directly applicable in EU Member States – Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items, Regulation (EU) No 1232/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 November 2011, Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/2268 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 and updating Annexes I, II and IV (list of dual-use items) with effect from 16

⁷ 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.

⁸ '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.

December 2017, and Act No 594/2004, implementing the European Community regime for controlling the export, transport, brokering and transit of dual-use items, as amended.

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 prevention⁹.

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, 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 regional¹⁰ or global level¹¹.

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

The Wassenaar Arrangement 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. The WA annually updates lists of controlled items, extending its set of best practices to keep up with technological advances and changes in geopolitical developments. Despite the fact that these WA instruments are not contractual in nature and that the WA associates only 42 participating countries, the links with non-member

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ Apart from the Wassenaar Arrangement, it is mainly the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT).

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 7 December 2017, a Plenary Session of the Wassenaar Arrangement was held in Vienna under the French 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 fourth consecutive year. An emergency solution, chosen in the previous three years, was the 'Declaration of the President of the Plenary Session'. The session of the Wassenaar Arrangement was thus marked by continued (and escalating) distrust among some of 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. The Schedules to the Wassenaar Arrangement are 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 terrorist attacks in Europe and elsewhere, the current issue is also the regulation of export rules for 'deactivated weapons'. New topics of discussions include emerging technologies (e.g. graphene and its products, space debris, or quantum mechanics). Last year, the Plenary Session again failed to reach the necessary consensus to admit one of the long-standing candidates for membership (Cyprus, Iceland), with the exception of the admission of India (which applied as the last of ten candidates). India thus became the 42nd WA member.

5. International arms embargoes

The Czech Republic respects all arms¹² 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 EU transposes all its restrictive measures adopted by the UN Security Council into its legislation, but in addition it also makes autonomous restrictive measures in a number of cases.

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

¹² This Report does not contain information on restrictive measures in the field of dual-use items, even in the case of torture tools.

as *'arms and related material'*; only in some cases the import of heavy equipment¹³ or, conversely, small arms¹⁴ is limited. Unwanted end users defined by embargoes may be governments of certain States or non-governmental armed militias within a certain territory¹⁵. Relevant resolutions or restrictive EU measures mostly provide for embargo exemptions, which involve e.g. supplies for peacekeeping missions, humanitarian purposes or for the protection service of embassies of European countries. Exemption requests are usually submitted by the Member States of the international organizations concerned. In UN Security Council resolutions, special sanctions committees for individual resolutions are responsible for evaluating exemption requests; in the case of the EU, it is the EU Council. 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*¹⁶ valid in the Czech Republic. The MFA publishes on its website links to the current lists of sanctions of the UN Security Council and the European Union.

¹³ In the context of the UN, heavy weapons are understood as weapons included in the United Nations Register (UNROCA).

¹⁴ For example, the ECOWAS moratorium.

¹⁵ For example, an embargo on Lebanon.

¹⁶ See Chapter 3.3

6. List of Annexes

Annex No. 1

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

Annex No. 2

Licences issued and used for military material exports in 2017

Annex No. 3

Share of items in the Military Material List in the use of export licences in 2017

Annex No. 4

Military material exports to countries in 2007–2017

Annex No. 5

Overview of military material exports by financial volume in 1999–2017

Annex No. 6

Graphical representation of military material exports by financial volume in 1999–2017

Annex No. 7

Licences issued and used for military material imports in 2017

Annex No. 8

Share of items in the Military Material List in the use of import licences in 2017

Annex No. 9

Overview of military material imports by financial volume in 1999–2017

Annex No. 10

Graphical representation of military material imports by financial volume in 1999–2017

Annex No. 11

Licences issued and used for military material imports and subsequent exports (brokering) in 2017

Annex No. 12

Authorisation for foreign trade in military material in 2017

Annex No. 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 No. 14

Authorisations granted and used for non-military arms and ammunition exports to non-EU countries in 2017

Annex No. 15

Share of non-military firearms and ammunition for the use of export authorisations in 2017 according to items of Regulation (EU) No 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council as percentage

| Military Material Groups, ML | ML designation pursuant to Decree No 210/2012 Sb. |
|--|--|
| 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 |
| Bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles, other explosive devices and charges and 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 |
| Imaging or countermeasure equipment, as follows, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories therefor | 15 |

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

Licences issued and used for military material exports in 2017

| 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 |
| 01 North Africa | 18 | 1, 3, 6, 10, 11, 15 | 42 726 | 1, 3, 6, 10, 11, 18 | 20 066 |
| Algeria | 12 | 6, 10 | 29 535 | 6, 10, 18 | 12 007 |
| Morocco | 2 | 11, 15 | 8 410 | 11 | 5 999 |
| Tunisia | 4 | 1, 3, 10 | 4 781 | 1, 3, 10 | 2 060 |
| 02 Sub-Saharan Africa | 42 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, 18 | 67 427 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18 | 32 086 |
| Chad | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Ethiopia | 2 | 6, 10 | 2 463 | 6, 10, 14 | 4 082 |
| Ghana | 0 | | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| South Africa | 11 | 1, 6, 7, 10, 11, 18 | 805 | 1, 6, 7, 10, 11, 18 | 758 |
| Cameroon | 2 | 3 | 236 | 3 | 22 |
| Kenya | 12 | 1, 3, 4, 10, 13, 15 | 42 848 | 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 13, 15 | 21 493 |
| Mauritania | 0 | | 0 | 1, 3 | 150 |
| Niger | 0 | | 0 | 1, 3 | 17 |
| Nigeria | 6 | 1, 3, 4, 6, 10, 13 | 13 018 | 1, 2, 6, 10 | 2 676 |
| Ivory Coast | 1 | 3 | 325 | | 0 |
| Rwanda | 2 | 4, 11 | 395 | | 0 |
| Senegal | 2 | 2, 3 | 0 | | 0 |
| Uganda | 3 | 6, 11 | 7 335 | 6, 10, 11 | 2 883 |
| 03 North America | 83 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21 | 161 632 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 21 | 64 811 |
| Canada | 13 | 1, 3, 11, 13, 18 | 3 165 | 1, 3, 11, 13, 18 | 1 651 |
| United States of America | 70 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21 | 158 467 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 16, 18, 21 | 63 159 |
| 04 Central America and the Caribbean | 20 | 1, 3, 8, 10, 13, 18 | 2 936 | 1, 3, 8, 10, 13, 18 | 1 532 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 1 | 3 | 133 | | 0 |
| Dominican republic | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 4 |
| Guatemala | 1 | 3 | 0 | | 0 |
| Honduras | 1 | 1 | 68 | 1 | 55 |
| Mexico | 10 | 1, 3, 8, 10, 13, 18 | 2 612 | 1, 3, 8, 10, 13, 18 | 1 374 |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------|---|----------------|--|---------------|
| Panama | 3 | 1 | 35 | 1 | 22 |
| Salvador | 2 | 1, 3 | 82 | 1, 8 | 77 |
| 05 South America | 22 | 1, 3, 11, 18 | 3 937 | 1, 3, 6, 10, 18 | 11 548 |
| Argentina | 1 | 1 | 99 | | 0 |
| Bolivia | 7 | 1 | 3 064 | 1 | 176 |
| Brazil | 8 | 1, 18 | 701 | 1, 6, 10, 18 | 10 896 |
| Chile | 2 | 1, 3 | 0 | 1, 3 | 0 |
| Colombia | 1 | 1 | 19 | 1, 10 | 449 |
| Peru | 1 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Uruguay | 2 | 3 | 54 | 3 | 18 |
| Venezuela | 0 | | 0 | 10 | 9 |
| 06 Central Asia | 17 | 1, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 18 | 11 061 | 1, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13 | 6 493 |
| Kazakhstan | 8 | 1, 3, 7, 10, 13, 18 | 3 964 | 1, 3, 7, 13 | 705 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 1 | 10 | 917 | 10 | 357 |
| Turkmenistan | 2 | 6 | 370 | 6 | 245 |
| Uzbekistan | 6 | 6, 11 | 5 811 | 6, 10, 11, 13 | 5 186 |
| 07 North-East Asia | 36 | 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 18 | 7 382 | 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 18 | 5 602 |
| China | 8 | 7, 10 | 3 244 | 10 | 3 921 |
| Hong Kong | 6 | 1, 2, 13 | 65 | 1, 2, 13 | 33 |
| Japan | 8 | 8, 14 | 3 046 | 8, 14 | 1 110 |
| Korean republic | 9 | 1, 6, 8, 10, 18 | 974 | 1, 6, 8, 10, 18 | 431 |
| Macau | 4 | 3 | 46 | 3 | 76 |
| Mongolia | 1 | 11 | 6 | 11 | 30 |
| 08 South-East Asia | 86 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19, 22 | 208 219 | 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 18 | 27 639 |
| Philippines | 4 | 18 | 1 152 | 18 | 159 |
| Indonesia | 14 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 11, 13, 18, 22 | 150 303 | 1, 3, 4, 11, 18 | 3 979 |
| Cambodia | 2 | 1 | 63 | 1 | 55 |
| Laos | 2 | 1 | 203 | 1 | 184 |
| Malaysia | 15 | 1, 6, 7, 10, 11 | 8 866 | 1, 6, 7, 10, 11 | 3 251 |
| Singapore | 13 | 1, 3, 11, 13, 18 | 964 | 1, 3, 11, 18 | 879 |
| Thailand | 22 | 1, 3, 6, 10, 11, 14, 18, 19 | 6 851 | 1, 3, 6, 10, 14, 18 | 4 170 |
| Vietnam | 14 | 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 11, 14, 18 | 39 817 | 1, 3, 6, 10, 11, 14, 18 | 14 962 |
| 09 South Asia | 102 | 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 21, 22 | 56 882 | 1, 3, 6, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 21, 22 | 74 395 |
| Afghanistan | 7 | 1, 10 | 6 720 | 1, 10 | 20 535 |
| Bangladesh | 20 | 6, 10, 11 | 3 938 | 10, 11 | 1 859 |
| India | 44 | 1, 3, 5, 6, 14, 15, 18, 21 | 30 853 | 3, 6, 14, 15, 18, 21 | 32 200 |
| Pakistan | 27 | 2, 3, 6, 10, 11, 18, 22 | 15 365 | 3, 6, 10, 11, 14, 18, 22 | 19 793 |
| Sri Lanka | 4 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 7 |

| 10 European Union | 470 / 556 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22 | 1 816 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22 | 169 232 |
|---|------------------|--|----------------|--|----------------|
| Belgium | 18 | 1, 2, 3, 6, 13, 16, 18 | 0 | 1, 3, 16, 17, 18 | 5 075 |
| Bulgaria | 13 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 18 | 0 | 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 18 | 5 031 |
| Croatia | 4 | 1, 2, 3, 6 | 0 | 3, 6, 11 | 899 |
| Denmark | 5 | 3, 8, 18 | 0 | 3, 6, 13, 18 | 130 |
| Estonia | 4 | 1, 2, 3, 6 | 0 | 1, 3, 10, 11, 13, 15 | 1 129 |
| Finland | 4 | 3, 6 | 0 | 3, 6, 18 | 506 |
| France | 45 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 11, 14, 18 | 0 | 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19 | 6 800 |
| Ireland | 0 | | 0 | 8 | 1 |
| Italy | 13 | 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 17, 18 | 0 | 1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 16, 17, 18 | 22 556 |
| Cyprus | 0 | | 0 | 13 | 27 |
| Lithuania | 8 | 3, 8, 10, 16, 18 | 0 | 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 11, 15, 16 | 1 590 |
| Latvia | 2 | 6 | 0 | 3, 10, 11, 16 | 353 |
| Luxembourg****) | 6 | 1, 3, 4 | 1 805 | 1, 3, 6, 10, 13 | 16 189 |
| Hungary | 15 | 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 15 | 0 | 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 15 | 10 633 |
| Malta | 3 | 1, 2, 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Germany | 70 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22 | 0 | 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22 | 17 395 |
| Netherlands | 11 | 1, 2, 8, 11, 18 | 0 | 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 15, 18 | 1 992 |
| New Caledonia (overseas administrative corporation, sui generis France) | 1 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 1 |
| Poland | 84 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 22 | 0 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18 | 27 998 |
| Portugal | 3 | 3, 11, 18 | 0 | 3, 10, 11, 15 | 203 |
| Austria | 14 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 16 | 0 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16 | 7 175 |
| Greece | 4 | 3, 8, 11 | 0 | 8, 11 | 453 |
| Romania | 12 | 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 18 | 0 | 1, 3, 7, 8, 10, 18 | 1 185 |
| Slovakia | 95 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22 | 0 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22 | 34 206 |
| Slovenia | 9 | 1, 2, 3, 8 | 0 | 1, 3, 8, 11, 13, 15 | 1 794 |
| Spain | 10 | 3, 6, 8, 13, 18 | 0 | 3, 8, 10, 16, 18 | 1 579 |
| Sweden | 12 | 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 14, 15, 16 | 0 | 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18 | 681 |
| Great Britain | 26 | 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 18 | 0 | 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18 | 3 649 |
| Unused general licences | 65 | | 0 | | 0 |
| 11 Other European countries | 113 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 | 156 024 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 | 21 248 |
| Andorra | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Azerbaijan | 3 | 4, 5, 11 | 109 596 | 4, 5, 10 | 182 |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|--|----------------|--|----------------|
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 9 | 1, 3, 8, 16, 18 | 10 228 | 1, 3, 8, 16, 18 | 408 |
| Montenegro | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Georgia | 1 | 1 | 28 | 1, 6 | 625 |
| Kosovo | 1 | 3 | 390 | | 0 |
| Macedonia | 4 | 8, 10 | 289 | 8, 10 | 93 |
| Norway | 5 | 3, 18 | 4 352 | 3, 18 | 2 292 |
| Russia | 2 | 10, 15 | 0 | 10 | 1 843 |
| Serbia | 12 | 1, 8, 10, 18 | 2 056 | 8, 10, 18 | 4 970 |
| Switzerland | 26 | 1, 8, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 | 8 975 | 1, 5, 7, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 | 5 234 |
| Turkey | 30 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 15, 18 | 8 918 | 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 15, 18 | 2 682 |
| Ukraine | 18 | 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 15, 18 | 11 183 | 2, 6, 10 | 2 908 |
| 12 Middle East | 146 | 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 | 81 080 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 | 122 586 |
| Bahrain | 8 | 1, 3, 11 | 801 | 3 | 285 |
| Egypt | 14 | 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 11 | 5 957 | 1, 6, 7, 18 | 13 637 |
| Iraq | 3 | 1, 4 | 2 275 | 2, 3, 4, 10 | 32 735 |
| Israel | 45 | 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18 | 30 775 | 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18 | 20 188 |
| Yemen | 2 | 6 | 471 | 6 | 462 |
| Jordan | 8 | 1, 3, 6, 13 | 3 150 | 3, 6, 13 | 1 733 |
| Qatar | 4 | 1, 3 | 523 | 1, 3 | 405 |
| Kuwait | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3, 13 | 3 |
| Lebanon | 2 | 6, 7 | 184 | 2, 6 | 420 |
| Oman | 13 | 1, 3, 4, 8, 18 | 10 446 | 3, 8, 18 | 2 467 |
| Saudi Arabia | 9 | 3, 6, 13, 14, 17, 18 | 17 613 | 3, 6, 13, 14, 17 | 28 327 |
| United Arab Emirates | 36 | 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18 | 8 883 | 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 13, 16, 18 | 21 923 |
| 13 Australia and Oceania | 3 | 1, 2, 3, 6 | 67 | 1, 10, 14 | 80 |
| Australia | 2 | 1, 6 | 37 | 1, 10, 14 | 69 |
| New Zealand | 1 | 1, 2, 3 | 30 | 1 | 10 |
| Other | 1 | 6 | 102 | 6 | 102 |
| South Sudan*****) | 1 | 6 | 102 | 6 | 102 |
| Total | 1159 / 1245 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22 | 801 291 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22 | 557 420 |

*) The "Licences used" column also includes licences issued in previous years, which are not fully used and still valid.

**) 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.

****) Including exports for NATO NSPA

*****) Export of armour-plated Toyota for Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Share of ML items in the use of export licences in 2017

| Country | Share | ML in % | ML in % | ML in % | ML in % |
|--------------------------|---------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| United States of America | 11.0142 | ML 10 - 64% | ML 11 - 19% | ML 1 - 6% | ML 2 - 2% |
| Iraq | 6.3061 | ML 10 - 87% | ML 4 - 9% | ML 2 - 2% | |
| Slovakia | 5.9651 | ML 6 - 49% | ML 3 - 15% | ML 1 - 11% | ML 4 - 6% |
| India | 5.6168 | ML 6 - 92% | ML 18 - 7% | | |
| Saudi Arabia | 4.9399 | ML 6 - 64% | ML 13 - 24% | ML 14 - 10% | |
| Poland | 4.8824 | ML 6 - 41% | ML 3 - 27% | ML 10 - 17% | ML 2 - 7% |
| United Arab Emirates | 4.2894 | ML 6 - 50% | ML 3 - 25% | ML 10 - 15% | ML 4 - 6% |
| Italy | 3.9335 | ML 10 - 47% | ML 16 - 46% | ML 3 - 4% | |
| Kenya | 3.8264 | ML 1 - 64% | ML 10 - 29% | ML 3 - 5% | |
| Israel | 3.7405 | ML 6 - 82% | ML 16 - 10% | ML 15 - 3% | ML 11 - 1% |
| Afghanistan | 3.5810 | ML 10 - 99% | | | |
| Pakistan | 3.4517 | ML 6 - 46% | ML 10 - 18% | ML 22 - 14% | ML 18 - 11% |
| Germany | 3.0334 | ML 3 - 45% | ML 6 - 27% | ML 11 - 10% | ML 10 - 4% |
| Luxembourg | 2.8232 | ML 3 - 82% | ML 10 - 16% | | |
| Vietnam | 2.6092 | ML 11 - 43% | ML 1 - 15% | ML 3 - 12% | ML 14 - 12% |
| Egypt | 2.3781 | ML 6 - 87% | ML 18 - 9% | ML 1 - 2% | |
| Algeria | 2.2857 | ML 6 - 53% | ML 10 - 36% | ML 18 - 9% | |
| Brazil | 1.9001 | ML 10 - 60% | ML 6 - 23% | ML 18 - 16% | |
| Hungary | 1.8542 | ML 6 - 61% | ML 15 - 20% | ML 8 - 11% | ML 10 - 3% |
| Morocco | 1.3581 | ML 11 - 100% | | | |
| Austria | 1.2511 | ML 3 - 78% | ML 1 - 12% | ML 6 - 3% | ML 2 - 1% |
| France | 1.1858 | ML 14 - 21% | ML 10 - 19% | ML 11 - 17% | ML 18 - 10% |
| Ethiopia | 0.9736 | ML 14 - 57% | ML 10 - 40% | ML 6 - 2% | |
| Switzerland | 0.9128 | ML 16 - 59% | ML 15 - 24% | ML 5 - 11% | ML 11 - 1% |
| Uzbekistan | 0.9044 | ML 11 - 52% | ML 13 - 23% | ML 6 - 22% | ML 10 - 2% |

| | | | | | |
|---------------|--------|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| Belgium | 0.8850 | ML 3 - 74% | ML 16 - 21% | ML 18 - 2% | |
| Bulgaria | 0.8773 | ML 6 - 39% | ML 10 - 32% | ML 8 - 18% | ML 3 - 5% |
| Serbia | 0.8667 | ML 18 - 93% | ML 10 - 6% | | |
| China | 0.7649 | ML 10 - 89% | ML 7 - 10% | | |
| Ukraine | 0.7442 | ML 6 - 49% | ML 10 - 43% | ML 2 - 7% | |
| Thailand | 0.7271 | ML 1 - 62% | ML 3 - 18% | ML 10 - 9% | ML 14 - 6% |
| Indonesia | 0.7060 | ML 1 - 48% | ML 4 - 44% | ML 18 - 3% | ML 10 - 1% |
| Great Britain | 0.6364 | ML 16 - 19% | ML 10 - 18% | ML 8 - 17% | ML 1 - 17% |
| Malaysia | 0.5670 | ML 6 - 53% | ML 1 - 37% | ML 11 - 8% | |
| Uganda | 0.5028 | ML 6 - 95% | ML 10 - 3% | ML 11 - 1% | |
| Bangladesh | 0.4754 | ML 11 - 51% | ML 10 - 48% | | |
| Turkey | 0.4678 | ML 3 - 66% | ML 6 - 22% | ML 18 - 6% | ML 10 - 3% |
| Nigeria | 0.4667 | ML 1 - 85% | ML 6 - 10% | ML 10 - 3% | |
| Oman | 0.4303 | ML 8 - 71% | ML 3 - 27% | ML 18 - 1% | |
| Norway | 0.3996 | ML 3 - 99% | | | |
| Tunisia | 0.3593 | ML 3 - 84% | ML 10 - 12% | ML 1 - 2% | |
| Netherlands | 0.3474 | ML 3 - 51% | ML 8 - 12% | ML 15 - 10% | ML 7 - 8% |
| Russia | 0.3215 | ML 10 - 100% | | | |
| Slovenia | 0.3128 | ML 3 - 98% | | | |
| Jordan | 0.3023 | ML 3 - 93% | ML 6 - 6% | | |
| Canada | 0.2880 | ML 13 - 46% | ML 3 - 26% | ML 18 - 19% | ML 1 - 5% |
| Lithuania | 0.2773 | ML 8 - 45% | ML 16 - 23% | ML 3 - 20% | ML 10 - 7% |
| Spain | 0.2753 | ML 3 - 78% | ML 16 - 11% | ML 18 - 8% | ML 10 - 2% |
| Mexico | 0.2396 | ML 8 - 45% | ML 10 - 39% | ML 18 - 11% | ML 3 - 3% |
| Kazakhstan | 0.2235 | ML 10 - 44% | ML 1 - 35% | ML 7 - 16% | ML 3 - 2% |
| Romania | 0.2066 | ML 3 - 48% | ML 8 - 30% | ML 7 - 10% | ML 1 - 4% |
| Estonia | 0.1969 | ML 3 - 80% | ML 10 - 11% | ML 11 - 4% | ML 15 - 2% |
| Japan | 0.1935 | ML 8 - 55% | ML 14 - 44% | | |

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| Croatia | 0.1568 | ML 3 - 92% | ML 6 - 6% | | |
| Singapore | 0.1532 | ML 11 - 87% | ML 1 - 9% | ML 3 - 3% | |
| South Africa | 0.1322 | ML 11 - 43% | ML 6 - 26% | ML 7 - 25% | ML 1 - 3% |
| Sweden | 0.1188 | ML 14 - 64% | ML 9 - 13% | ML 1 - 8% | ML 3 - 6% |
| Georgia | 0.1090 | ML 6 - 95% | ML 1 - 4% | | |
| Finland | 0.0882 | ML 3 - 77% | ML 6 - 13% | ML 18 - 9% | |
| Yemen | 0.0806 | ML 6 - 100% | | | |
| Greece | 0.0790 | ML 8 - 100% | | | |
| Colombia | 0.0784 | ML 10 - 96% | ML 1 - 3% | | |
| Korean republic | 0.0752 | ML 10 - 82% | ML 6 - 10% | ML 1 - 6% | |
| Lebanon | 0.0732 | ML 2 - 74% | ML 6 - 25% | | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 0.0712 | ML 16 - 68% | ML 1 - 12% | ML 18 - 11% | ML 3 - 6% |
| Qatar | 0.0707 | ML 1 - 97% | ML 3 - 2% | | |
| Sri Lanka | 0.0624 | ML 10 - 98% | ML 1 - 1% | | |
| Kyrgyzstan | 0.0622 | ML 10 - 100% | | | |
| Latvia | 0.0616 | ML 10 - 91% | ML 3 - 6% | ML 16 - 2% | |
| Bahrain | 0.0496 | ML 3 - 100% | | | |
| Turkmenistan | 0.0428 | ML 6 - 100% | | | |
| Portugal | 0.0354 | ML 3 - 65% | ML 11 - 32% | ML 10 - 1% | |
| Laos | 0.0321 | ML 1 - 100% | | | |
| Azerbaijan | 0.0317 | ML 10 - 64% | ML 5 - 28% | ML 4 - 6% | |
| Bolivia | 0.0307 | ML 1 - 100% | | | |
| Philippines | 0.0277 | ML 18 - 100% | | | |
| Mauritania | 0.0262 | ML 1 - 91% | ML 3 - 8% | | |
| Denmark | 0.0226 | ML 6 - 97% | ML 18 - 1% | | |
| Peru | 0.0211 | ML 10 - 100% | | | |
| South Sudan | 0.0178 | ML 6 - 100% | | | |
| Macedonia | 0.0161 | ML 8 - 94% | ML 10 - 5% | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------------|-------------|-----------|--|
| Salvador | 0.0134 | ML 8 - 94% | ML 1 - 5% | | |
| Macau | 0.0132 | ML 3 - 100% | | | |
| Australia | 0.0121 | ML 14 - 93% | ML 10 - 4% | ML 1 - 1% | |
| Honduras | 0.0097 | ML 1 - 100% | | | |
| Cambodia | 0.0096 | ML 1 - 100% | | | |
| Hong Kong | 0.0058 | ML 1 - 86% | ML 2 - 13% | | |
| Mongolia | 0.0053 | ML 11 - 100% | | | |
| Cyprus | 0.0048 | ML 13 - 100% | | | |
| Cameroon | 0.0039 | ML 3 - 100% | | | |
| Panama | 0.0038 | ML 1 - 100% | | | |
| Uruguay | 0.0032 | ML 3 - 100% | | | |
| Niger | 0.0029 | ML 1 - 98% | ML 3 - 1% | | |
| New Zealand | 0.0018 | ML 1 - 100% | | | |
| Venezuela | 0.0015 | ML 10 - 100% | | | |
| Montenegro | 0.0012 | ML 7 - 100% | | | |
| Dominican republic | 0.0007 | ML 1 - 100% | | | |
| Andorra | 0.0006 | ML 3 - 100% | | | |
| Malta | 0.0004 | ML 1 - 100% | | | |
| Kuwait | 0.0004 | ML 3 - 69% | ML 13 - 30% | | |
| Chad | 0.0004 | ML 1 - 100% | | | |
| New Caledonia (overseas administrative corporation, sui generis France) | 0.0002 | ML 1 - 100% | | | |
| Ghana | 0.0002 | ML 1 - 100% | | | |
| Ireland | 0.0002 | ML 8 - 100% | | | |

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

Military material exports to countries in 2007–2017

| | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Indicative value (EUR thousand) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 01 North Africa | 20 066 | 30 408 | 41 603 | 37 304 | 14 426 | 19 355 | 20 941 | 9 493 | 7 717 | 17 791 | 14 650 |
| Algeria | 12 007 | 22 337 | 37 482 | 32 938 | 12 781 | 17 774 | 20 130 | 8 961 | 6 651 | 17 221 | 9 339 |
| Libya | 0 | 0 | 0 | 299 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 383 | 2 233 |
| Morocco | 5 999 | 247 | 0 | 130 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tunisia | 2 060 | 7 824 | 4 121 | 3 938 | 1 645 | 1 580 | 811 | 519 | 1 066 | 187 | 3 078 |
| 02 Sub-Saharan Africa | 32 086 | 46 383 | 20 682 | 5 452 | 4 742 | 3 390 | 1 719 | 1 315 | 9 439 | 9 394 | 11 434 |
| Angola | 0 | 10 | 199 | 257 | 239 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Burkina Faso | 0 | 995 | 0 | 13 | 470 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chad | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Djibouti | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ethiopia | 4 082 | 4 200 | 2 657 | 209 | 284 | 46 | 200 | 754 | 6 980 | 2 432 | 7 334 |
| Gabon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 439 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ghana | 1 | 132 | 1 937 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 59 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 135 |
| South Africa | 758 | 80 | 200 | 28 | 155 | 28 | 14 | 2 | 0 | 26 | 160 |
| Cameroon | 22 | 0 | 47 | 64 | 14 | 60 | 641 | 0 | 2 002 | 106 | 0 |
| Cape Verde | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 2 |
| Kenya | 21 493 | 4 427 | 183 | 733 | 35 | 176 | 66 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lesotho | 0 | 433 | | | | | | | | | |
| Republic of the Congo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Madagascar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 |
| Malawi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mali | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 181 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mauritania | 150 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mozambique | 0 | 28 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Namibia | 0 | 0 | 95 | 107 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 148 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Niger | 17 | 2 142 | 125 | 0 | | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nigeria | 2 676 | 5 974 | 14 252 | 3 862 | 1 825 | 1 500 | 176 | 118 | 446 | 6 532 | 1 736 |

| 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

Indicative value (EUR thousand)

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Rwanda | 0 | 6 250 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Equatorial Guinea | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 42 | 4 | 2 030 | |
| Senegal | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Sudan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 294 | 0 | |
| Tanzania | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Togo | 0 | 422 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Uganda | 2 883 | 21 121 | 950 | 162 | 1 718 | 1 487 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Zambia | 0 | 167 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 03 North America | | 42 950 | 42 587 | 33 449 | 29 583 | 33 669 | 14 816 | 12 430 | 10 305 | 10 801 | 10 636 |
| Canada | 1 651 | 952 | 934 | 412 | 1 334 | 1 729 | 1 406 | 551 | 539 | 433 | 410 |
| United States of America | 63 159 | 41 998 | 41 653 | 33 037 | 28 249 | 31 940 | 13 410 | 11 879 | 9 766 | 10 368 | 10 226 |
| 04 Central America and the Caribbean | 1 532 | 680 | 7 163 | 7 344 | 1 973 | 1 035 | 549 | 2 735 | 1 196 | 3 156 | 798 |
| Belize | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dominican republic | 4 | 44 | 109 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guatemala | 0 | 0 | 0 | 77 | 215 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Haiti | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 57 | 0 |
| Honduras | 55 | 141 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 168 | 0 |
| Costa Rica | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 97 | 153 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| Mexico | 1 374 | 488 | 6 832 | 7 100 | 1 650 | 947 | 363 | 2 485 | 1 192 | 2 928 | 533 |
| Nicaragua | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 77 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Panama | 22 | 4 | 11 | 38 | 89 | 0 | 62 | 97 | 0 | 0 | 265 |
| Salvador | 77 | 3 | 114 | 53 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 0 | 0 | 73 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 05 South America | 11 548 | 28 304 | 22 775 | 15 918 | 4 282 | 2 994 | 722 | 517 | 7 560 | 1 192 | 563 |
| Argentina | 0 | 56 | 323 | 98 | 105 | 96 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bolivia | 176 | 211 | 181 | 72 | 99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Brazil | 10 896 | 27 559 | 21 875 | 15 307 | 3 755 | 2 641 | 562 | 401 | 6 358 | 75 | 64 |
| Ecuador | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 015 | 0 | 0 |
| Chile | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 152 | 91 | 7 | 87 | 62 |

| | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Indicative value (EUR thousand) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guyana | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Colombia | 449 | 349 | 159 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 176 | 815 | 251 |
| Paraguay | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 13 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Peru | 0 | 106 | 68 | 277 | 32 | 227 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Suriname | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Uruguay | 18 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 292 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 4 | 215 | 186 |
| Venezuela | 9 | 0 | 170 | 142 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 06 Central Asia | 6 493 | 5 267 | 4 037 | 5 323 | 277 | 183 | 282 | 41 | 27 | 4 | 0 |
| Kazakhstan | 705 | 317 | 2 980 | 4 305 | 273 | 183 | 83 | 41 | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 357 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| Turkmenistan | 245 | 1 545 | 368 | 1 018 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Uzbekistan | 5 186 | 3 405 | 689 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 199 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 07 North-East Asia | 5 602 | 8 489 | 7 530 | 3 794 | 4 013 | 1 463 | 495 | 938 | 57 | 630 | 299 |
| China | 3 921 | 2 387 | 3 798 | 1 953 | 793 | 782 | 383 | 921 | 44 | 189 | 0 |
| Hong Kong | 33 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 16 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Japan | 1 110 | 735 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 16 | 93 |
| Korean republic | 431 | 163 | 327 | 135 | 401 | 467 | 44 | 17 | 5 | 67 | 0 |
| Macau | 76 | 12 | 19 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mongolia | 30 | 1 007 | 770 | 0 | 106 | 214 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 4 |
| Taiwan | 0 | 4 186 | 2 607 | 1 701 | 2 692 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 334 | 202 |
| 08 South-East Asia | 27 639 | 22 673 | 22 774 | 23 379 | 56 663 | 44 468 | 15 929 | 11 550 | 10 992 | 23 129 | 5 622 |
| Brunei | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 81 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Philippines | 159 | 168 | 860 | 315 | 46 | 270 | 209 | 365 | 40 | 151 | 69 |
| Indonesia | 3 979 | 12 122 | 1 140 | 354 | 359 | 292 | 1 860 | 54 | 0 | 19 | 431 |
| Cambodia | 55 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 410 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 0 |
| Laos | 184 | 564 | | | | | | | | | |
| Malaysia | 3 251 | 1 194 | 6 129 | 5 715 | 4 120 | 1 994 | 2 | 54 | 3 633 | 17 306 | 473 |
| Singapore | 879 | 925 | 329 | 50 | 93 | 137 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 95 | 0 |
| Thailand | 4 170 | 2 394 | 5 247 | 3 084 | 4 323 | 8 720 | 9 750 | 5 897 | 5 260 | 4 209 | 4 277 |
| Vietnam | 14 962 | 5 307 | 9 068 | 13 861 | 43 310 | 32 974 | 4 108 | 5 159 | 2 059 | 1 320 | 372 |
| 09 South Asia | 74 395 | 78 448 | 64 760 | 24 833 | 5 209 | 14 152 | 21 548 | 37 205 | 33 104 | 41 282 | 53 423 |
| Afghanistan | 20 535 | 34 556 | 26 299 | 4 234 | 3 268 | 5 196 | 2 734 | 2 560 | 347 | 520 | 920 |

| | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Indicative value (EUR thousand) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 1 859 | 694 | 342 | 600 | 491 | 597 | 2 273 | 1 438 | 785 | 414 | 326 |
| India | 32 200 | 30 000 | 12 683 | 2 803 | 426 | 6 220 | 12 464 | 29 382 | 17 097 | 20 430 | 39 457 |
| Nepal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| Pakistan | 19 793 | 13 165 | 25 253 | 17 147 | 996 | 1 827 | 4 009 | 3 481 | 14 289 | 9 004 | 12 697 |
| Sri Lanka | 7 | 33 | 228 | 49 | 28 | 312 | 68 | 344 | 553 | 10 914 | 23 |
| 10 European Union | 169 232 | 181 988 | 156 021 | 128 802 | 88 736 | 108 890 | 73 553 | 86 553 | 70 823 | 44 562 | 41 326 |
| Belgium | 5 075 | 2 085 | 4 828 | 1 655 | 4 420 | 2 230 | 1 713 | 1 791 | 1 533 | 573 | 528 |
| Bulgaria *) | 5 031 | 21 193 | 37 289 | 4 430 | 8 717 | 1 537 | 2 244 | 4 684 | 1 976 | 517 | 182 |
| Czech Republic****) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 681 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 454 |
| Croatia***) | 899 | 3 939 | 3 239 | 942 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Denmark | 130 | 109 | 182 | 414 | 404 | 402 | 304 | 480 | 438 | 116 | 0 |
| Estonia | 1 129 | 5 461 | 3 113 | 88 | 66 | 115 | 117 | 747 | 423 | 51 | 4 231 |
| Finland | 506 | 777 | 951 | 440 | 80 | 236 | 198 | 308 | 54 | 10 | 19 |
| France | 6 800 | 5 103 | 4 114 | 4 726 | 4 109 | 1 966 | 1 184 | 505 | 506 | 1 786 | 375 |
| Ireland | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Italy | 22 556 | 18 782 | 19 460 | 12 724 | 5 996 | 3 806 | 7 410 | 7 680 | 10 477 | 5 733 | 226 |
| Cyprus | 27 | 13 | 1 218 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Lithuania | 1 590 | 3 561 | 1 824 | 2 051 | 1 301 | 1 262 | 1 019 | 617 | 2 375 | 445 | 2 415 |
| Latvia | 353 | 13 962 | 1 064 | 77 | 686 | 70 | 48 | 993 | 349 | 78 | 2 486 |
| Luxembourg*****) | 16 189 | 11 508 | 1 251 | 699 | 6 093 | 1 735 | 2 656 | 69 | 17 | 184 | 300 |
| Hungary | 10 633 | 731 | 1 873 | 1 185 | 1 435 | 3 721 | 1 291 | 3 098 | 1 529 | 171 | 1 012 |
| Malta | 3 | 48 | 87 | 50 | 159 | 84 | 45 | 0 | 25 | 14 | 26 |
| Germany | 17 395 | 21 703 | 15 634 | 39 456 | 4 817 | 6 132 | 5 990 | 6 026 | 8 754 | 4 234 | 5 918 |
| Netherlands | 1 992 | 1 658 | 1 496 | 701 | 301 | 324 | 275 | 181 | 137 | 113 | 232 |
| New Caledonia (overseas administrative corporation, sui generis France) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Poland | 27 998 | 16 003 | 14 187 | 23 000 | 12 630 | 12 327 | 12 309 | 4 450 | 4 502 | 7 648 | 3 149 |
| Portugal | 203 | 2 341 | 884 | 282 | 548 | 47 | 300 | 642 | 77 | 14 | 28 |
| Austria | 7 175 | 3 904 | 3 735 | 3 669 | 12 604 | 49 079 | 23 278 | 31 348 | 11 584 | 1 868 | 2 442 |
| Greece | 453 | 117 | 194 | 709 | 46 | 530 | 0 | 223 | 502 | 226 | 343 |
| Romania **) | 1 185 | 652 | 692 | 458 | 3 732 | 447 | 341 | 256 | 193 | 175 | 299 |

| | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Indicative value (EUR thousand) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Slovakia | 34 206 | 42 778 | 35 438 | 23 282 | 17 939 | 15 634 | 8 143 | 10 874 | 21 613 | 18 972 | 10 696 |
| Slovenia | 1 794 | 472 | 429 | 232 | 36 | 24 | 85 | 14 | 1 345 | 21 | 19 |
| Spain | 1 579 | 2 358 | 444 | 644 | 473 | 462 | 544 | 8 528 | 1 845 | 1 033 | 295 |
| Sweden | 681 | 1 293 | 1 228 | 4 515 | 1 079 | 5 415 | 3 061 | 2 235 | 322 | 247 | 0 |
| Great Britain | 3 649 | 1 435 | 1 167 | 692 | 1 064 | 1 304 | 998 | 787 | 246 | 333 | 651 |
| 11 Other European countries | 21 248 | 24 048 | 24 766 | 22 690 | 16 512 | 15 313 | 14 024 | 18 525 | 6 758 | 27 795 | 20 802 |
| Albania | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Andorra | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Azerbaijan | 182 | 1 087 | 3 387 | 1 916 | 0 | 1 328 | 2 542 | 3 117 | 0 | 466 | 470 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 408 | 1 047 | 2 043 | 2 205 | 1 236 | 35 | 0 | 28 | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| Bulgaria * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Montenegro | 7 | 8 | 153 | 601 | 38 | 8 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Croatia*** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 187 | 242 | 287 | 133 | 650 | 120 | 593 |
| Georgia | 625 | 543 | 1 716 | 1 079 | 39 | 108 | 3 464 | 4 022 | 40 | 14 023 | 13 244 |
| Iceland | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kosovo | 0 | 440 | 0 | 74 | 47 | 66 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Macedonia | 93 | 20 | 1 | 258 | 28 | 390 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 190 | 0 |
| Moldova | 0 | 43 | 6 | 12 | 144 | 81 | 113 | 35 | 14 | 3 | 43 |
| Norway | 2 292 | 2 592 | 1 303 | 1 197 | 3 449 | 2 491 | 704 | 2 218 | 72 | 14 | 544 |
| Romania ** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Russian federation | 1 843 | 7 036 | 4 446 | 5 264 | 4 313 | 5 258 | 1 207 | 3 890 | 3 218 | 9 864 | 3 142 |
| Serbia | 4 970 | 4 051 | 2 284 | 305 | 13 | 298 | 366 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Switzerland | 5 234 | 3 094 | 2 241 | 3 475 | 3 388 | 426 | 2 668 | 1 320 | 248 | 2 347 | 241 |
| Turkey | 2 682 | 2 694 | 6 174 | 4 181 | 2 960 | 1 051 | 95 | 356 | 195 | 251 | 30 |
| Ukraine | 2 908 | 1 373 | 1 013 | 2 124 | 670 | 3 500 | 2 479 | 3 406 | 2 299 | 517 | 2 495 |
| 12 Middle East | 122 586 | 204 904 | 133 781 | 113 586 | 59 576 | 24 194 | 18 827 | 35 664 | 17 129 | 9 872 | 15 065 |
| Bahrain | 285 | 163 | 3 919 | 352 | 187 | 229 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Egypt | 13 637 | 41 929 | 3 829 | 19 857 | 24 320 | 5 595 | 4 477 | 7 750 | 4 191 | 7 124 | 6 177 |
| Iraq | 32 735 | 61 536 | 60 040 | 10 390 | 6 439 | 1 780 | 0 | 1 491 | 975 | 962 | 2 404 |
| Israel | 20 188 | 12 538 | 7 532 | 4 277 | 4 229 | 2 031 | 2 601 | 1 440 | 362 | 161 | 394 |
| Yemen | 462 | 0 | 0 | 1 964 | 5 406 | 5 900 | 1 749 | 12 525 | 10 498 | 1 230 | 1 854 |

| | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Indicative value (EUR thousand) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jordan | 1 733 | 21 136 | 4 421 | 683 | 1 456 | 2 589 | 472 | 2 268 | 38 | 121 | 553 |
| Qatar | 405 | 31 | 199 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kuwait | 3 | 272 | 139 | 118 | 0 | 0 | 76 | 41 | 143 | 0 | 0 |
| Lebanon | 420 | 0 | 76 | 185 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oman | 2 467 | 776 | 941 | 19 | 124 | 487 | 2 | 3 | 83 | 0 | 0 |
| Saudi Arabia | 28 327 | 14 492 | 20 303 | 70 061 | 11 291 | 3 298 | 4 637 | 8 556 | 4 | 0 | 2 578 |
| United Arab Emirates | 21 923 | 52 032 | 32 384 | 5 679 | 6 123 | 2 285 | 4 813 | 1 561 | 835 | 274 | 1 105 |
| Syria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 Australia and Oceania | 80 | 224 | 49 | 74 | 104 | 66 | 18 | 24 | 10 | 6 | 107 |
| Australia | 69 | 216 | 15 | 30 | 89 | 45 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| New Zealand | 10 | 8 | 34 | 44 | 15 | 20 | 13 | 14 | 10 | 0 | 107 |
| Other | 102 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Curacao | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| South Sudan*****) | 102 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 557 420 | 674 776 | 548 530 | 421 948 | 286 096 | 269 170 | 183 423 | 216 990 | 175 117 | 189 614 | 174 725 |

*) 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

****) Including exports for NATO NSPA

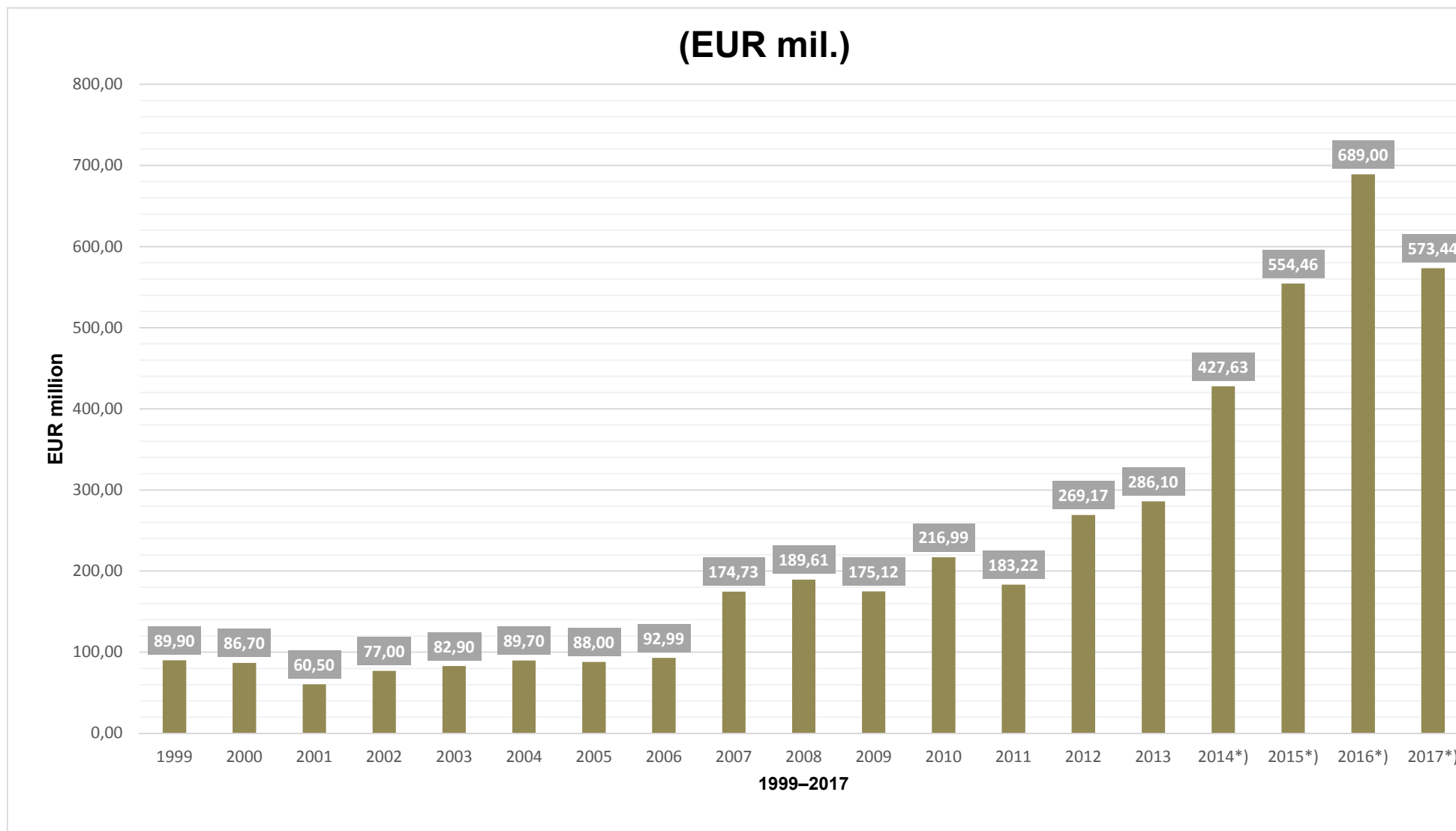
*****) Export of armour-plated Toyota for Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Overview of military material exports by financial volume in 1999–2017

| 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 |
| 2017*) | 15 098,61 | 573,44 |

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

Graphical representation of military material exports by financial volume in 1999–2017



Licences issued and used for military material imports in 2017*)

| 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 |
| 01 North Africa | 1 | 10 | 56 | 10 | 56 |
| Algeria | 1 | 10 | 56 | 10 | 56 |
| 02 Sub-Saharan Africa | 5 | 1, 2, 5, 6 | 1 061 | 5, 6 | 16 |
| South Africa | 5 | 1, 2, 5, 6 | 1 061 | 5, 6 | 16 |
| 03 North America | 207 | 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22 | 295 602 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22 | 45 864 |
| Canada | 10 | 1, 3, 11, 13 | 2 277 | 1, 3, 11, 16 | 196 |
| United States of America | 197 | 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22 | 293 325 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22 | 45 668 |
| 05 South America | 2 | 3 | 2 241 | 3 | 358 |
| Brazil | 2 | 3 | 2 241 | 3 | 358 |
| 06 Central Asia | 2 | 10 | 81 | | 0 |
| Kazakhstan | 2 | 10 | 81 | | 0 |
| 07 North-East Asia | 21 | 1, 6, 8, 10, 13, 15 | 12 847 | 1, 8, 10, 13, 15 | 559 |
| China | 16 | 1, 6, 8, 10, 13, 15 | 8 082 | 1, 8, 13, 15 | 352 |
| Hong Kong | 3 | 8, 10, 13 | 3 655 | 8, 10, 13 | 207 |
| Korean republic | 2 | 1, 13 | 1 109 | | 0 |
| 08 South-East Asia | 4 | 1, 6, 13 | 7 799 | 1, 10, 13 | 1 511 |
| Malaysia | 1 | 1 | 58 | 1 | 56 |
| Thailand | 0 | | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Vietnam | 3 | 6, 13 | 7 740 | 13 | 1 455 |
| 09 South Asia | 8 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 14 | 13 553 | 3, 6, 14, 16 | 249 |
| India | 1 | 3 | 6 955 | 3, 16 | 126 |
| Pakistan | 5 | 1, 2, 3, 6 | 1 989 | 3, 6 | 119 |
| Sri Lanka | 2 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 14 | 4 610 | 14 | 4 |
| 11 Other European countries | 174 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22 | 77 220 | 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22 | 21 200 |
| Belarus | 8 | 1, 3, 6, 10 | 3 520 | 6, 8 | 1 325 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 4 | 1, 3, 10 | 297 | 10 | 7 |
| Macedonia | 1 | 4 | 11 | 3 | 3 |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|---|----------------|--|---------------|
| Moldova | 1 | 10 | 38 | | 0 |
| Norway | 22 | 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 11, 15 | 6 924 | 1, 3, 8, 11, 15 | 4 536 |
| Russia | 62 | 10, 15, 22 | 12 685 | 10, 15, 22 | 5 725 |
| Serbia | 11 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 | 4 892 | | 0 |
| Switzerland | 25 | 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 | 4 486 | 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17 | 1 550 |
| Turkey | 8 | 1, 2, 6, 11, 13 | 34 | 1, 13 | 527 |
| Ukraine | 32 | 2, 7, 10, 11, 22 | 44 334 | 2, 10, 11, 22 | 7 526 |
| 12 Middle East | 45 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15, 18 | 56 095 | 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 13, 15 | 8 133 |
| Egypt | 2 | 6, 18 | 630 | | 0 |
| Israel | 36 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15 | 55 291 | 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 13, 15 | 7 634 |
| Saudi Arabia | 1 | 6 | 9 | | 0 |
| United Arab Emirates | 6 | 6, 10 | 166 | 6, 10 | 499 |
| 13 Australia and Oceania | 1 | 4 | 146 | 4 | 82 |
| New Zealand | 1 | 4 | 146 | 4 | 82 |
| Total | 470 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22 | 466 700 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22 | 78 027 |

*) The "Licences used" column also includes licences issued in previous years, which are not fully used and still valid.

**) According to the amendment to Act No 38/1994 Sb. no transfer licences are issued for imports from EU countries. The licences issued for import from EU countries before 30 June 2012 are effective until the end of their validity.

Share of ML items in the use of import licences in 2017*)

| Country | Share | ML in % | ML in % | ML in % | ML in % |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| United States of America | 53.3253 % | ML 10 - 28% | ML 11 - 23% | ML 16 - 19% | ML 4 - 13% |
| Ukraine | 13.3411 % | ML 10 - 89% | ML 6 - 6% | ML 2 - 2% | |
| Israel | 8.3469 % | ML 6 - 86% | ML 10 - 5% | ML 1 - 2% | ML 5 - 2% |
| Russia | 6.3344 % | ML 10 - 97% | ML 6 - 1% | | |
| Norway | 4.9599 % | ML 3 - 60% | ML 11 - 30% | ML 8 - 8% | |
| Canada | 2.9008 % | ML 4 - 72% | ML 10 - 20% | ML 3 - 4% | ML 1 - 1% |
| Belarus | 2.8315 % | ML 6 - 50% | ML 10 - 48% | | |
| Switzerland | 1.6943 % | ML 16 - 40% | ML 1 - 30% | ML 17 - 8% | ML 3 - 8% |
| Vietnam | 1.5904 % | ML 13 - 100% | | | |
| Great Britain | 1.3294 % | ML 10 - 100% | | | |
| Turkey | 0.5765 % | ML 13 - 89% | ML 1 - 10% | | |
| United Arab Emirates | 0.5459 % | ML 6 - 52% | ML 10 - 47% | | |
| Germany | 0.4344 % | ML 7 - 100% | | | |
| Brazil | 0.3909 % | ML 3 - 100% | | | |
| China | 0.3849 % | ML 1 - 81% | ML 13 - 12% | ML 15 - 5% | |
| Serbia | 0.2732 % | ML 3 - 100% | | | |
| Hong Kong | 0.2262 % | ML 8 - 87% | ML 10 - 8% | ML 13 - 3% | |
| India | 0.1382 % | ML 16 - 86% | ML 3 - 13% | | |
| Pakistan | 0.1301 % | ML 6 - 81% | ML 3 - 18% | | |
| New Zealand | 0.0899 % | ML 4 - 100% | | | |
| Malaysia | 0.0617 % | ML 1 - 100% | | | |
| Algeria | 0.0608 % | ML 10 - 100% | | | |
| South Africa | 0.0173 % | ML 5 - 63% | ML 6 - 36% | | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 0.0082 % | ML 10 - 100% | | | |

| | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|--------------|--|--|--|
| Sri Lanka | 0.0041 % | ML 14 - 100% | | | |
| Macedonia | 0.0035 % | ML 3 - 100% | | | |
| Thailand | 0.0001 % | ML 10 - 100% | | | |

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

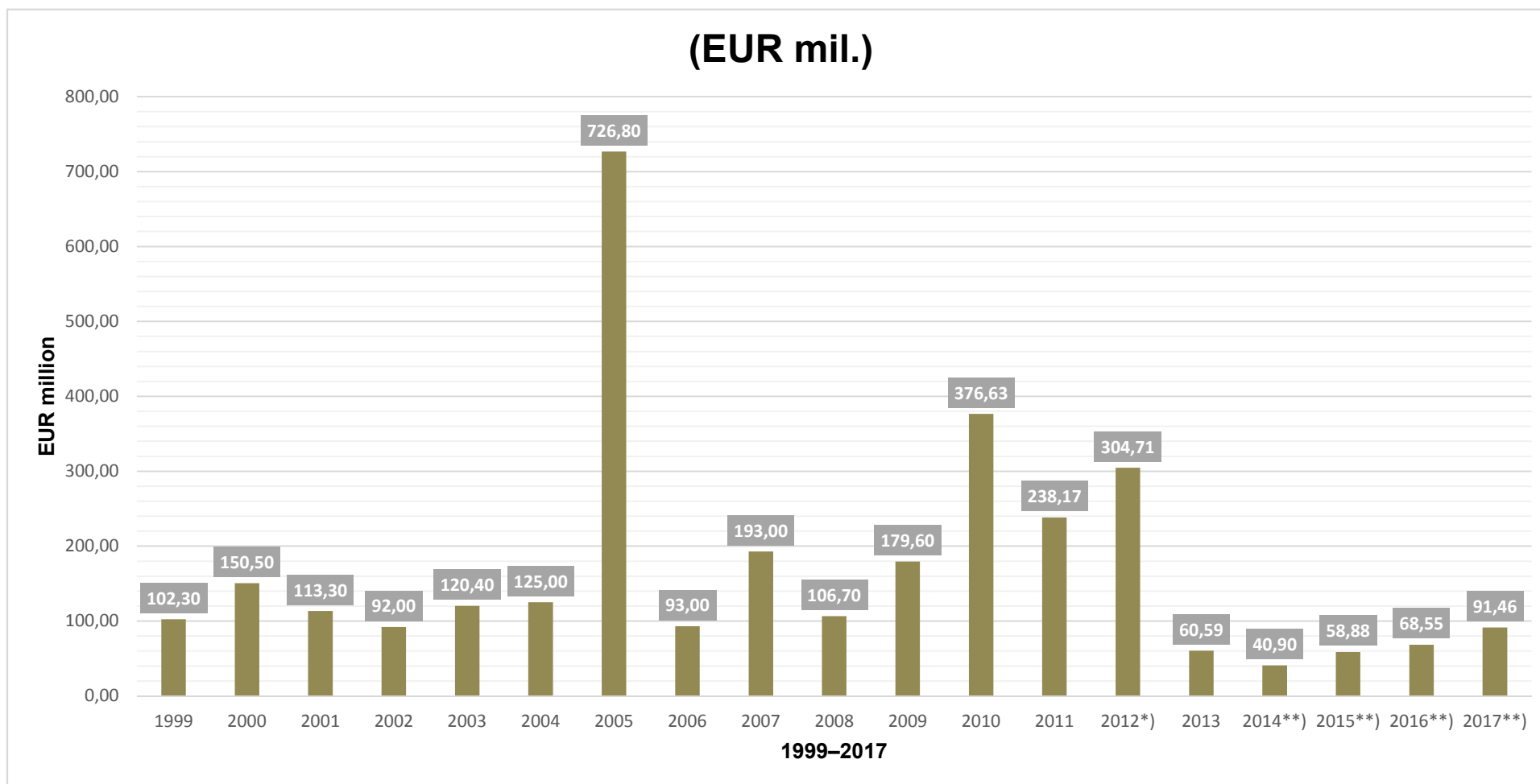
Overview of military material imports by financial volume in 1999-2017

| 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 |
| 2017**) | 2 408,08 | 91,46 |

*) 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)

Graphical representation of military material imports by financial volume in 1999–2017



*) 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 2017*)

| Import (I) – country**) | Export (E) – country***) | Number of licences | Licenses issued | | License use | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | Principal items of military material (ML) | Value I EUR thousand | Value E EUR thousand | Principal items of military material (ML) | Use I EUR thousand | Use E EUR thousand |
| 03 North America | | 4 | 10, 11 | 2 421 | 2 859 | 1, 4, 6, 10, 11 | 5 559 | 7 053 |
| Canada | Iraq | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 4, 10 | 2 457 | 3 426 |
| United States of America | Morocco | 2 | 11 | 1 999 | 2 194 | 11 | 1 482 | 1 789 |
| United States of America | Kazakhstan | 2 | 10 | 422 | 665 | 1, 10 | 373 | 576 |
| United States of America | Israel | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 247 | 1 261 |
| 10 European Union | | 5 | 1, 7, 10 | 4 033 | 4 840 | 7, 10 | 1 613 | 1 966 |
| Hungary | United States of America | 1 | 1 | 2 402 | 2 553 | | 0 | 0 |
| Germany | China | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 7 | 397 | 465 |
| Slovakia | Brazil | 1 | 7 | 6 | 6 | | 0 | 0 |
| Great Britain | Ethiopia | 3 | 10 | 1 625 | 2 281 | 10 | 1 216 | 1 501 |
| 11 Other European countries | | 44 | 3, 6, 10 | 25 954 | 31 237 | 3, 6, 10 | 6 258 | 6 999 |
| Belarus | Ukraine | 1 | 10 | 1 266 | 1 361 | 10 | 1 264 | 1 360 |
| Belarus | Algeria | 3 | 6 | 124 | 139 | | 0 | 0 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | Ghana | 1 | 3 | 101 | 105 | | 0 | 0 |
| Montenegro | Thailand | 1 | 10 | 19 | 28 | | 0 | 0 |
| Macedonia | United States of America | 2 | 3 | 16 232 | 17 372 | | 0 | 0 |
| Macedonia | South Africa | 1 | 3 | 101 | 105 | | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Russia | Algeria | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 6 | 68 | 96 |
| Serbia | Kenya | 2 | 3 | 718 | 4 018 | 3 | 250 | 449 |
| Ukraine | Bangladesh | 5 | 10 | 2 320 | 2 498 | 10 | 804 | 867 |
| Ukraine | Sri Lanka | 7 | 10 | 1 016 | 1 118 | 10 | 313 | 351 |
| Ukraine | United Arab Emirates | 16 | 10 | 3 328 | 3 651 | 10 | 2 498 | 2 674 |
| Ukraine | Peru | 1 | 10 | 261 | 280 | 10 | 127 | 121 |
| Ukraine | Indonesia | 2 | 10 | 69 | 74 | 10 | 64 | 69 |
| Ukraine | Algeria | 1 | 6 | 342 | 418 | 6 | 807 | 1 004 |
| Ukraine | Ethiopia | 1 | 10 | 57 | 71 | | 0 | 0 |
| Ukraine | India | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 10 | 8 | 8 |
| Ukraine | - | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 10 | 55 | 0 |
| 12 Middle East | | 1 | 10 | 1 | 1 | | 0 | 0 |
| United Arab Emirates | United States of America | 1 | 10 | 1 | 1 | | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 54 | 1, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11 | 32 409 | 38 937 | 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11 | 13 430 | 16 017 |

*) The "Licences used" column also includes licences issued in previous years, which are not fully used and still valid.

**) 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 2017

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Number of applications for authorisation | 42 |
| Number of decisions on authorisation | 47 |
| of which denials | 0 |
| Number of revoked authorisations (Section 13(c) of the Act) | 0 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Number of applications for extension of authorisation | 84 |
| Number of decisions on extension of authorisation | 90 |

| | |
|---|------------|
| Number of authorisation holders at the end of 2017 | 262 |
| | |
| Number of authorisation holders at the end of 2016 | 253 |
| 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 |

| Non-military weapons, their parts, essential components and ammunition | Items in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council |
|--|---|
| 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 2017

| Export – country | Number of authorised business cases*) | Authorisations issued | Authorisations (EUR thousands) | Authorisations use | Use EUR thousand |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---|------------------|
| | | Items of firearms and ammunition in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council | | Items of firearms and ammunition in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council | |
| Australia and Oceania | 22 | 13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 1 | 8 295 | 13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 1 | 2 008 |
| Australia | 9 | 1, 13, 14, 6, 8 | 7 373 | 1, 13, 14, 4, 6, 8 | 1 692 |
| New Zealand | 13 | 1, 13, 14, 4, 8 | 923 | 1, 13, 14, 4, 8 | 316 |
| Middle East | 101 | 13, 14, 4, 8, 1, 13, 14 | 9 920 | 13, 14, 4, 8, 1, 13, 14 | 2 502 |
| Bahrain | 1 | 1, 8 | 9 | 1, 14, 8 | 15 |
| Egypt | 9 | 1, 4 | 20 | 1, 4 | 19 |
| Israel | 4 | 1, 13, 14, 8 | 8 684 | 1, 13, 14, 8 | 1 854 |
| Jordan | 54 | 1, 14 | 343 | 1, 14 | 345 |
| Qatar | 2 | 14, 8 | 11 | 14, 8 | 6 |
| Kuwait | 21 | 1, 14, 8 | 80 | 1, 14, 8 | 25 |
| Lebanon | 2 | 1, 13, 14 | 291 | 1, 13, 14 | 0 |
| Oman | 6 | 1, 13, 8 | 218 | 1, 13, 8 | 2 |
| United Arab Emirates | 2 | 13, 8 | 263 | 13, 8 | 237 |
| Other European countries | 121 | 10, 12, 13, 14, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 1, 10, 13, 14 | 35 720 | 10, 12, 13, 14, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1, 10, 13, 14 | 9 045 |
| Andorra | 2 | 14 | 91 | 14 | 18 |
| Armenia | 8 | 1, 13, 14, 4, 8 | 1 064 | 1, 13, 14, 4, 8 | 79 |
| Azerbaijan | 1 | 10, 8 | 24 | 10, 8 | 24 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 7 | 1, 13, 14, 6, 8 | 945 | 1, 13, 14, 6, 8 | 270 |
| Montenegro | 2 | 1, 13, 14, 8 | 1 029 | 1, 13, 8 | 0 |
| Georgia | 16 | 1, 12, 13, 14, 4, 5, 8, 9 | 981 | 1, 12, 13, 14, 4, 5, 8, 9 | 168 |
| Iceland | 5 | 1, 13, 8 | 63 | 1, 13, 8 | 35 |
| Macedonia | 6 | 1, 13, 14, 6, 8 | 190 | 1, 13, 14, 6, 8 | 108 |
| Moldova | 3 | 1, 13, 14, 6, 8 | 1 174 | 1, 13, 14, 6, 8 | 269 |
| Norway | 8 | 1, 13, 14, 8 | 8 686 | 1, 13, 14, 8 | 1 646 |
| Russia | 7 | 13, 14, 6, 8 | 1 329 | 13, 14, 6, 8 | 1 696 |
| Serbia | 5 | 1, 13, 14, 6, 8 | 2 167 | 1, 13, 14, 6, 8 | 155 |

| | | | | | |
|---|------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Switzerland | 14 | 1, 13, 14, 4, 8 | 7 585 | 1, 13, 14, 4, 7, 8 | 2 561 |
| Turkey | 11 | 1, 14, 6, 8 | 5 611 | 1, 14, 6, 8 | 996 |
| Ukraine | 26 | 1, 10, 12, 13, 14, 4, 5, 8, 9 | 4 780 | 1, 10, 12, 13, 14, 4, 5, 8, 9 | 1 020 |
| European Union | 8 | 13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 1, 13, 14 | 1 805 | 13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 1, 13, 14 | 466 |
| Faroe Islands | 1 | 14 | 5 | 14 | 2 |
| Greenland | 2 | 13, 14, 6, 8 | 1 695 | 13, 14, 6, 8 | 421 |
| New Caledonia (overseas administrative corporation, sui generis France) | 5 | 1, 13, 4, 8 | 105 | 1, 13, 4, 8 | 44 |
| South-East Asia | 211 | 13, 14, 6, 8, 1, 10 | 5 983 | 13, 14, 6, 7, 8, 1, 10 | 3 989 |
| Philippines | 1 | 1, 13, 6, 8 | 1 815 | 1, 13, 14, 6, 7, 8 | 750 |
| Indonesia | 3 | 1, 13, 6, 8 | 321 | 1, 13, 6, 8 | 180 |
| Laos | 2 | 10, 13, 8 | 27 | 10, 13, 8 | 22 |
| Malaysia | 11 | 1, 13, 14 | 564 | 1, 13, 14 | 323 |
| Thailand | 194 | 1, 14, 8 | 3 257 | 1, 14, 8 | 2 715 |
| South America | 90 | 13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 1 | 38 096 | 13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 1 | 2 540 |
| Argentina | 7 | 1, 13, 14, 6, 8 | 33 851 | 1, 13, 14, 6, 8 | 1 210 |
| Bolivia | 1 | 1, 13, 8 | 87 | 1, 13, 8 | 67 |
| Brazil | 64 | 1, 14, 8 | 505 | 1, 14, 8 | 194 |
| Guyana | 1 | 1, 4, 8 | 97 | 1, 4, 6, 8 | 0 |
| Chile | 6 | 1, 13, 8 | 500 | 1, 13, 8 | 197 |
| Colombia | 1 | 1 | 18 | 1 | 16 |
| Paraguay | 3 | 1, 14, 8 | 575 | 1, 14, 8 | 416 |
| Peru | 4 | 1, 13, 8 | 2 128 | 1, 13, 14, 8 | 415 |
| Suriname | 1 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 10 |
| Uruguay | 2 | 1, 13, 14, 8 | 321 | 1, 13, 14, 6, 8 | 15 |
| South Asia | 9 | 8, 1, 14 | 319 | 4, 8, 1, 14 | 114 |
| Afghanistan | 1 | 14 | 200 | 14, 4 | 76 |
| India | 6 | 14, 8 | 115 | 14, 8 | 34 |
| Sri Lanka | 2 | 1, 8 | 4 | 1, 8 | 4 |
| North America | 57 | 13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 9, 1 | 223 972 | 13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 1 | 96 251 |
| Canada | 23 | 1, 13, 14, 4, 6, 8 | 26 535 | 1, 13, 14, 4, 6, 8 | 5 783 |
| United States of America | 34 | 1, 13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 9 | 197 438 | 1, 13, 14, 4, 6, 8 | 90 468 |
| North-East Asia | 20 | 13, 14, 8, 1, 14 | 289 | 13, 14, 8, 1, 14 | 288 |
| Japan | 1 | 14 | 129 | 14 | 180 |
| Macau | 3 | 1, 13, 14 | 41 | 1, 13, 14 | 0 |
| Mongolia | 16 | 1, 13, 14, 8 | 119 | 1, 13, 14, 8 | 109 |

| | | | | | |
|--|------------|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Central America and the Caribbean | 27 | 13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 1, 14 | 3 881 | 13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 1, 14 | 2 883 |
| Belize | 1 | 14 | 57 | 14 | 38 |
| Guatemala | 11 | 1, 13, 14, 4, 8 | 1 768 | 1, 13, 14, 4, 8 | 1 203 |
| Honduras | 4 | 1, 13, 14, 8 | 547 | 1, 13, 14, 8 | 408 |
| Costa Rica | 2 | 1, 13, 8 | 181 | 1, 13, 8 | 50 |
| Mexico | 4 | 1, 13, 8 | 939 | 1, 13, 8 | 770 |
| Nicaragua | 1 | 1 | 17 | 1, 14 | 284 |
| Salvador | 1 | 1, 6, 8 | 266 | 1, 6, 8 | 53 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 3 | 1, 14, 4 | 106 | 1, 14, 4 | 77 |
| Central Asia | 11 | 13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 9, 1, 13 | 1 885 | 13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 9, 1, 13 | 216 |
| Kazakhstan | 3 | 1, 13, 6, 8 | 1 534 | 1, 13, 4, 6, 8 | 30 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 6 | 1, 14, 8 | 328 | 1, 14, 8 | 162 |
| Tajikistan | 2 | 13, 4, 8, 9 | 24 | 13, 4, 8, 9 | 24 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 43 | 13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 1, 14 | 15 454 | 13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 1, 14 | 4 217 |
| Burkina Faso | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1, 14 | 65 |
| Ghana | 4 | 1, 14, 8 | 28 | 1, 14, 8 | 15 |
| South Africa | 16 | 1, 13, 14, 4, 6, 8 | 12 933 | 1, 13, 14, 4, 6, 8 | 3 494 |
| Cameroon | 2 | 1, 14 | 41 | 1, 14 | 4 |
| Kenya | 7 | 1, 13, 14, 6, 8 | 254 | 1, 13, 14, 6, 8 | 103 |
| Mauritania | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Mozambique | 1 | 14 | 17 | 14 | 14 |
| Namibia | 3 | 1, 13, 14, 6, 8 | 1 463 | 1, 13, 14, 6, 8 | 274 |
| Tanzania | 3 | 1, 13, 14 | 376 | 1, 13, 14 | 178 |
| Zambia | 5 | 1, 14, 6, 8 | 339 | 1, 14, 6, 8 | 69 |
| Total | 720 | | 345 622 | | 124 519 |

*) In accordance with Regulation (EU) No 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council, multiple business cases may be authorized under a global authorisation.

Share of non-military firearms and ammunition for the use of export licences in 2017 according to items of Regulation (EU) No 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council as percentage

| Country | Share | Item in % | Item in % | Item in % | Item in % |
|--------------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| United States of America | 57.8207 % | 1 - 35.7768 % | 14 - 33.2952 % | 8 - 18.3373 % | 13 - 11.0686 % |
| Argentina | 8.0012 % | 8 - 64.5717 % | 1 - 29.5783 % | 14 - 2.4368 % | 6 - 1.9363 % |
| Canada | 7.1503 % | 1 - 49.6142 % | 8 - 28.4432 % | 4 - 6.8136 % | 14 - 6.0904 % |
| South Africa | 3.6151 % | 1 - 52.5112 % | 8 - 28.7099 % | 14 - 13.1207 % | 4 - 2.2261 % |
| Switzerland | 2.8755 % | 14 - 33.6117 % | 8 - 30.8229 % | 1 - 21.3844 % | 4 - 7.7783 % |
| Norway | 2.8110 % | 14 - 78.6236 % | 8 - 8.8392 % | 1 - 8.7576 % | 13 - 3.7796 % |
| Israel | 2.6871 % | 14 - 68.1449 % | 1 - 25.0634 % | 13 - 5.0816 % | 8 - 1.7102 % |
| Australia | 2.3155 % | 1 - 32.5094 % | 8 - 26.1738 % | 13 - 14.6829 % | 14 - 13.2006 % |
| Turkey | 1.5759 % | 14 - 93.4180 % | 1 - 3.3326 % | 8 - 3.2493 % | 6 - 0.0000 % |
| Ukraine | 1.2785 % | 14 - 65.5857 % | 8 - 15.9898 % | 13 - 12.7343 % | 1 - 5.6483 % |
| Thailand | 1.0933 % | 8 - 60.6610 % | 1 - 25.5373 % | 14 - 13.8017 % | |
| Philippines | 1.0735 % | 1 - 42.1940 % | 8 - 24.2157 % | 6 - 13.2085 % | 13 - 10.9123 % |
| Serbia | 0.8120 % | 8 - 37.0609 % | 14 - 34.3592 % | 1 - 24.9569 % | 13 - 2.3943 % |
| Russia | 0.6714 % | 14 - 63.7631 % | 6 - 19.7518 % | 13 - 12.5739 % | 8 - 3.9112 % |
| Greenland | 0.5830 % | 14 - 71.7377 % | 8 - 21.1685 % | 6 - 5.6299 % | 13 - 1.4638 % |
| Peru | 0.5551 % | 1 - 77.4625 % | 8 - 17.0299 % | 14 - 4.6123 % | 13 - 0.8953 % |
| Guatemala | 0.3450 % | 14 - 61.7802 % | 1 - 27.3036 % | 4 - 10.8591 % | 8 - 0.0323 % |
| Namibia | 0.3021 % | 8 - 31.7253 % | 14 - 30.4215 % | 1 - 29.3350 % | 13 - 6.5625 % |
| Kazakhstan | 0.2850 % | 8 - 52.7163 % | 1 - 27.6384 % | 6 - 10.1341 % | 4 - 6.7714 % |
| New Zealand | 0.2701 % | 8 - 34.4635 % | 1 - 24.9119 % | 4 - 17.7178 % | 14 - 14.7041 % |
| Mexico | 0.2640 % | 1 - 58.4257 % | 8 - 41.2709 % | 13 - 0.3033 % | |
| Moldova | 0.2635 % | 14 - 49.1765 % | 1 - 27.4048 % | 8 - 9.9654 % | 6 - 8.4706 % |

| | | | | | |
|---|----------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Montenegro | 0.2258 % | 1 - 71.2292 % | 8 - 17.4439 % | 14 - 4.5529 % | 13 - 4.4482 % |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 0.1962 % | 14 - 61.5813 % | 8 - 28.7806 % | 6 - 5.6892 % | 13 - 2.4095 % |
| Honduras | 0.1884 % | 14 - 44.2586 % | 1 - 44.2586 % | 8 - 10.9601 % | 13 - 0.5227 % |
| Armenia | 0.1873 % | 14 - 79.5614 % | 4 - 13.7920 % | 13 - 3.0967 % | 1 - 2.3479 % |
| Georgia | 0.1785 % | 14 - 49.6442 % | 1 - 29.9683 % | 8 - 8.7044 % | 12 - 4.8832 % |
| Nicaragua | 0.1506 % | 14 - 98.0606 % | 1 - 1.9394 % | | |
| Indonesia | 0.1492 % | 1 - 87.8944 % | 8 - 9.6810 % | 6 - 1.7602 % | 13 - 0.6645 % |
| Egypt | 0.1313 % | 1 - 85.3789 % | 6 - 14.3850 % | 4 - 0.2362 % | |
| Tanzania | 0.1313 % | 1 - 87.0000 % | 14 - 11.5000 % | 13 - 1.5000 % | |
| Paraguay | 0.1234 % | 1 - 90.1596 % | 8 - 7.4468 % | 14 - 2.3936 % | |
| Jordan | 0.1163 % | 14 - 98.8150 % | 1 - 1.1850 % | 8 - 0.0000 % | |
| Uruguay | 0.1109 % | 8 - 43.8051 % | 1 - 26.4903 % | 14 - 23.6784 % | 6 - 5.2685 % |
| Kenya | 0.1103 % | 1 - 74.1744 % | 14 - 18.4469 % | 8 - 3.3918 % | 13 - 3.0943 % |
| Chile | 0.1053 % | 1 - 76.2083 % | 8 - 21.6215 % | 13 - 2.1703 % | |
| Malaysia | 0.0975 % | 14 - 79.0793 % | 1 - 20.8264 % | 13 - 0.0943 % | 8 - 0.0000 % |
| Brazil | 0.0973 % | 14 - 51.9835 % | 1 - 37.9503 % | 8 - 10.0661 % | |
| Salvador | 0.0899 % | 1 - 86.6740 % | 8 - 12.9244 % | 6 - 0.4016 % | |
| Zambia | 0.0874 % | 1 - 41.3006 % | 8 - 39.7988 % | 14 - 12.5178 % | 6 - 6.3828 % |
| India | 0.0783 % | 14 - 97.8188 % | 8 - 2.1812 % | | |
| United Arab Emirates | 0.0714 % | 8 - 77.7369 % | 13 - 19.1812 % | 1 - 2.7599 % | 6 - 0.3220 % |
| New Caledonia (overseas administrative corporation, sui) | 0.0662 % | 1 - 47.8068 % | 14 - 29.7651 % | 8 - 13.4935 % | 4 - 6.9542 % |
| Japan | 0.0640 % | 14 - 100.0000 % | | | |
| Kyrgyzstan | 0.0566 % | 1 - 81.6539 % | 8 - 15.8855 % | 14 - 2.4606 % | |
| Lebanon | 0.0555 % | 14 - 92.7440 % | 1 - 6.7235 % | 13 - 0.5326 % | |
| Macedonia | 0.0496 % | 14 - 61.2993 % | 1 - 23.5432 % | 8 - 12.5123 % | 6 - 1.7194 % |
| Afghanistan | 0.0496 % | 14 - 93.1788 % | 4 - 6.8212 % | | |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Costa Rica | 0.0455 % | 1 - 87.8788 % | 8 - 8.6580 % | 13 - 3.4632 % | |
| Guyana | 0.0440 % | 4 - 47.0149 % | 1 - 31.3433 % | 6 - 12.6866 % | 8 - 8.9552 % |
| Oman | 0.0423 % | 13 - 98.7122 % | 8 - 0.9309 % | 1 - 0.3569 % | |
| Mongolia | 0.0326 % | 8 - 69.9884 % | 14 - 23.6671 % | 1 - 6.2702 % | 13 - 0.0743 % |
| Jamaica | 0.0323 % | 1 - 79.2683 % | 6 - 11.1789 % | 13 - 8.1301 % | 8 - 1.4228 % |
| Kuwait | 0.0196 % | 1 - 62.4625 % | 8 - 27.2539 % | 14 - 10.2836 % | |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 0.0183 % | 14 - 89.9281 % | 1 - 7.9137 % | 4 - 2.1583 % | |
| Belize | 0.0177 % | 14 - 55.5556 % | 1 - 44.4444 % | | |
| Andorra | 0.0158 % | 14 - 100.0000 % | | | |
| Iceland | 0.0156 % | 8 - 85.8162 % | 13 - 10.4490 % | 1 - 3.7348 % | |
| Bolivia | 0.0150 % | 1 - 83.3333 % | 13 - 10.9649 % | 8 - 5.7018 % | |
| Macau | 0.0121 % | 14 - 74.9891 % | 1 - 21.7486 % | 13 - 3.2623 % | |
| Burkina Faso | 0.0113 % | 14 - 92.4239 % | 1 - 7.5761 % | | |
| Bahrain | 0.0097 % | 14 - 83.0383 % | 8 - 13.5694 % | 1 - 3.3923 % | |
| Cameroon | 0.0072 % | 1 - 82.5688 % | 14 - 17.4312 % | | |
| Curacao | 0.0064 % | 4 - 100.0000 % | | | |
| Ecuador | 0.0053 % | 1 - 100.0000 % | | | |
| Ghana | 0.0050 % | 1 - 72.3684 % | 14 - 18.4211 % | 8 - 9.2105 % | |
| Laos | 0.0046 % | 10 - 82.8571 % | 8 - 16.0000 % | 13 - 1.1429 % | |
| Tajikistan | 0.0042 % | 8 - 78.0965 % | 4 - 12.8907 % | 13 - 7.8376 % | 9 - 1.1752 % |
| Azerbaijan | 0.0041 % | 10 - 64.7320 % | 8 - 35.2680 % | | |
| Colombia | 0.0032 % | 1 - 100.0000 % | | | |
| Mozambique | 0.0030 % | 14 - 100.0000 % | | | |
| Qatar | 0.0023 % | 8 - 50.0000 % | 14 - 50.0000 % | | |
| Suriname | 0.0023 % | 1 - 100.0000 % | | | |
| Mauritania | 0.0012 % | 1 - 100.0000 % | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---------------|----------|-----------------|---------------|--|--|
| Mauritius | 0.0010 % | 8 - 90.3226 % | 1 - 9.6774 % | | |
| Faroe Islands | 0.0009 % | 14 - 100.0000 % | | | |
| Sri Lanka | 0.0007 % | 1 - 59.3135 % | 8 - 40.6865 % | | |
| Hong Kong | 0.0002 % | 14 - 100.0000 % | | | |