



MINISTERSTVO  
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# **ANNUAL REPORT ON EXPORT CONTROL FOR MILITARY MATERIAL, SMALL ARMS FOR CIVIL USE AND DUAL-USE GOODS AND TECHNOLOGIES IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC 2018**



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## Introduction

The Minister of Industry and Trade was instructed by Government Resolution No 470 of 18 July 2018 to prepare, in cooperation with the First Deputy Prime minister and Minister of the Interior entrusted with the management of the Ministry 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 2019 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 sixteenth 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 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 the 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.

To export military material to a total of 103 countries, 1,191 licenses were granted with a value of CZK 18,754 million (EUR 731.3 million), down CZK 2,344.0 million from 2017. To import military material from a total of 34 countries, 445 licenses were granted with the value of goods

of CZK 10,442.9 million (EUR 407.2 million), down CZK 1,845.3 million from 2017.

The exports, including brokering, amounted to CZK 13,989.2 million (EUR 545.5 million), down CZK 1,109.4 million from 2017.

**For imports associated with the subsequent export** (brokering), a total of 40 licences were granted in the total import value of CZK 816.7 million (EUR 31.8 million) and subsequent export value of CZK 1,116.7 million (EUR 43.5 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, on foreign trade in military material and amending Act No 455/1991, on licensed trades (the Licensed Trades Act), and Act No 140/1961, the Criminal Act, as amended (hereinafter 'Act No 38/1994'), 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, on the implementation of certain provisions of Act No 38/1994, on foreign trade in military material. Act No 38/1994 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 is subject to the terms of the concluded purchase agreement and 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 (MIT) 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 2018, 278 legal entities and 2 natural persons were holders of foreign trade permits for military equipment. In 2018, 27 legal persons and 1 natural person applied with the MIT for a permit to perform foreign trade in military material. A total of 19 permits were issued. New applications for permit to export to the following territories were denied: Belarus (export) 6x, Sudan 1x, South Sudan 2x, Iran 2x, Syria 3x, Eritrea 4x, Zimbabwe 6x, Western Sahara 1x; applications for renewal of a permit to export to the following territories were denied: Belarus (export) 7x, Iran 1x, Palestine 1x, Eritrea 3x, Zimbabwe 3x, South Sudan 1x and Western Sahara 1x.

At the same time, at the request of the permit holders, 80 extensions were granted to include military material items that can be traded by the legal entity or a list of countries in which the business can be carried out.

In 2018, 7 administrative offence proceedings were conducted in connection with a breach of the obligation to notify in writing and to document any change in any data contained in the permit application pursuant to Section 10(2) of Act No 38/1994. Fines of CZK 78,000 were imposed.

**1,191 licences for the export of military material to a total of 103 countries** were granted with a value of CZK 18,754 million (EUR 731.3 million). The value of realized exports under the licences, including licences granted in previous years, amounted to CZK 13,745.9 million (EUR 536.0 million). Of this, 489 transfer licences were granted for transfers to EU countries, with the value of CZK 4,905.3 million (EUR 191.2 million), accounting for 35.65% of the exports from the Czech Republic. Most licences were traditionally granted for transfers to Slovakia

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(102), Poland (95) and Germany (75). The highest value of transfer was to Slovakia (CZK 859 million / EUR 33.5 million), Poland (CZK 795.3 million / EUR 31.0 million), and Italy (CZK 694.4 million / EUR 27 million). The largest number of export licences to non-EU countries was granted to the USA (67), Israel (67) and India (40). The highest value of exports was to the USA (CZK 1,666.5 million / EUR 65 million), Vietnam (CZK 1,032.4 million / EUR 40.2 million), and Afghanistan (CZK 791.7 million / EUR 30.8 million).

445 licences **for the import of military material from 34 countries** were granted with a value of CZK 10,442.9 million (EUR 407.2 million). The value of realized trades under import licences amounted to CZK 2,262.1 million (EUR 88.2 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 40 licences were granted in the total import value of CZK 816.7 million (EUR 31.9 million) and export value of CZK 1,116.7 million (EUR 43.5 million). The value of realized trades under licences amounted to CZK 150.7 million (EUR 5.9 million) for imports and CZK 243.2 million (EUR 9.5 million) for exports. The largest trade in terms of value was import from Ukraine, amounting to CZK 29.9 million (EUR 1.2 million) and subsequent export to UAE amounting to CZK 32 million (EUR 1.3 million).

**In total**, 113 applications for import/export licences for military equipment **were suspended** and 2 applications were **rejected**.

## 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.

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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 MIT 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 799 authorisations with a value of CZK 7,000.7 million (EUR 273 million) and 5 authorisations without value (fairs, exhibitions, claims) were granted **for the export of firearms, their parts, essential components and ammunition** to 64 non-EU countries.

Execution based on the use of export authorisations amounted to CZK 3 279.9 million (EUR 139 million).

The largest number of authorisations was granted for exports to Thailand (226), Brazil (147) and Jordan (62).

The highest value of exports was to the USA (CZK 2,668 million / EUR 104 million), Canada (CZK 150 million / EUR 5.9 million), and South Africa (CZK 130.5 million / EUR 5.1 million).

A total of 282 authorisations were granted **for the transport of firearms**, their essential components and dust charges to EU countries amounting to CZK 517.9 million (EUR 20.2 million); 43 authorisations without value (fairs, exhibitions, claims) were granted.

38 administrative proceedings on applications for transport and export were suspended, in 32 cases the applications were withdrawn, in 3 cases for failure to remove defects, in 1 case for irrelevance and in 2 cases for inadmissibility.

496 import authorisations were issued **for the import of firearms**, their parts, essential components and ammunition amounting to CZK 462.8 million (EUR 18 million); and 35 authorisations without value (fairs, exhibitions, claims) were issued.

64 administrative proceedings on import applications **were suspended**, in 59 cases the applications were withdrawn, in 2 cases the defects were not removed, in 1 case for irrelevance and in 2 cases for inadmissibility.

### **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, 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, 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.

A total of 110 authorisations were issued for the import of pyrotechnic products in 2018, including 107 authorisations from China (CZK 411.7 million), 2 authorisations from Albania (CZK 6.3 million) and 1 authorisation from South Africa (CZK 77 million) with a total import value of CZK 495 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, inter alia, establish transit and brokering controls. Therefore, in late 2006, the European Commission issued a Communication on the review of the export control regime for dual-use items and technologies and presented a proposal for a recast Council Regulation. The primary objective was to increase the effectiveness of controls to ensure greater security, to ensure a transparent regulatory environment for the industry and to achieve greater consistency in the application of the regulation by Member States by adopting general principles or best practices for its implementation.

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

To implement the export control regime, the Czech Republic adopted Act No 594/2004, implementing the European Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items (hereinafter the 'Act No 594/2004'), which was amended by Act No 343/2010 following the adoption of Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009, Act No 281/2009 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 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. The current text of Annex I is set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 2018/1922 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009. In addition to this update, Annexes II and IV were updated with effect from 14 December 2018. Authorisation is also granted to provide mediation services and provide technical assistance.

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

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

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 2018, 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 more than 300 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 MIT 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 2018 it was held in November and 62 participants took part.

In 2018, the Ministry of Industry and Trade issued 521 administrative decisions concerning authorisations of export of dual-use goods and technologies to 98 companies, of which:

- 447 export authorisations granted for export outside the EU or for intra-EU transport;
- 33 rejected export authorisations;
- 32 administrative proceedings were terminated in accordance with Section 66(1) (a) to (c) of Act No 500/2004, the Code of Administrative Procedure, as amended.

In addition, in 54 cases, the MIT issued opinions on exporters' applications for preliminary examination of the possibility to obtain an authorisation or for assessment of the need for an authorisation.

Individual or global authorizations were granted for exports of dual-use items to 67 countries; in 2018 these primarily China (98x), Russia (44x), Indonesia (20x), India (19x), Ukraine (20x), Republic of Korea (14x), Pakistan (17x), Iran (15x), Mexico (12x), United Arab Emirates (8x) and Israel (7x).

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 2018, 25 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 107 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 2018:

- mechanical products (machine tools including spare parts, Nanospider, including

accessories, the Explonix portable detector, mass spectrometers);

- 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;
- 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 (military material), Act No 228/2005 (small arms for civil use, ammunition and pyrotechnic articles) and Act No 594/2004 (dual-use goods and technologies).

For this purpose, since 2013 the MIT 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 MIT 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.

#### **Breakdown of MIT chapter revenues for 2018:**

Section / Item	Item description	Budget	Realized revenue
000000/1361	Administrative fees (cashless and stamps)	1,000,000.00	2,921,550.00
	Revenue from administrative fines including costs of proceedings		78,000.00
	<b>Total revenue</b>		<b>2,999,550.00</b>

Revenues from authorisation and licencing procedure (3,626 operations) registered in the ELIS system for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2018 amounted to CZK 2,978,500.

The revenues are composed of administrative fees for issuing an authorisation for foreign trade in military material (CZK 20,000 per authorisation), licences for trade in military material pursuant to Act No 38/1994 (CZK 1,000 per licence), authorisations for export, import and transport of non-military material and the import of pyrotechnic articles pursuant to Act No

228/2005 (CZK 500 per authorisation), authorisations for the export of dual-use items pursuant to Act No 594/2004 (CZK 500 per authorisation), goods which could be used for the execution of the death penalty, torture or other cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment pursuant to Act No 38/2008 (CZK 500 per authorisation) and administrative fines for breach of Act No 38/1994

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 2018, the MIT conducted a total of 7 administrative proceedings for violating the Foreign Trade in Military Material Act, 6 administrative proceedings ended in imposing a fine totalling CZK 78,000 and 1 proceeding was discontinued. An integral part of the MIT'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 2018, there were three meetings of the Appeals Committee of the Minister of Industry and Trade – the Senate for Licensing Administration; the appeals were dismissed and the contested decisions were upheld.

For the needs of foreign persons, in 2018 the MIT issued a total of 355 declarations on the final use of military material and 51 declarations on the end use of weapons and ammunition of a non-military nature imported into the Czech Republic.

At the same time, the MIT 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 licencing procedure.

An important activity of the MIT is the organization of regular consultations with all the authorities concerned, which focus on checking the compliance with the rules applicable to the abovementioned licencing 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. The licence was issued if an entrepreneur has credibly demonstrated that the requested export or import concerned the fulfilment 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 of Industry and Trade thus confirms co-responsibility for compliance with international sanctions, which are within its competence in relation to control regimes.

### **1.5.2 Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (hereinafter the "MFA") provides opinions on applications for authorisations and licences for trade in military equipment, small arms for civil use and dual-use goods and technologies. Specific procedures in this area are defined by Act No 38/1994, Act No 228/2005 and No 594/2004. When reviewing the trade in military material, the MFA's opinions are binding, both at the stage of deciding on the granting of authorisations to 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. Within the cooperation in ensuring the export control of dual-use items, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs gives its foreign policy opinion also in respect of applications for export authorisations for these goods; however, its opinion is, in this case, only one of a number of others within the licensing procedure and is not binding or final.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the duty to ensure that the licences granted and the subsequent export or import 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. Similarly, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs makes sure that the licensing procedure and its results in relation to dual-use goods and technologies do not contradict the Czech Republic's obligations to participate in international control regimes.

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. With some limitations concerning the scope of related acts, the MFA also takes on its role in licensing procedures for the export of dual-use goods and technology.

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 2018, 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 allies<sup>1</sup>.

The granting of an authorisation to trade in a particular country cannot be considered a promise of approval by the MFA on individual licences for trading in military material. 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. In addition to the elementary control of the admissibility of exports or imports, according to any international restrictions, the MFA takes into account all the impacts that the supply could have on the situation in the recipient country and in the region, as well as on the risks of material proliferation or other abuse contrary to end-user guarantees. The basic aspects are clearly defined in the eight criteria of Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP, which are discussed below. An equally important part of the assessment is the assessment of export compatibility with the quality of bilateral relations between the Czech Republic and the country of final use. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs always

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<sup>1</sup> This issue is also dealt with in Chapter "International arms embargoes".

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 all the MFA departments concerned 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 been cultivating a culture of open, transparent dialogue with current or potential applicants in the field of trade in military equipment (as opposed to licensing procedures for exports of dual-use goods and technologies, where it does not substantially interfere with the direct contacts with 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. Thus, exporters usually have enough information to consider which potential business cases are worth the effort. 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 formal preliminary inquiries in the case of significant military material, have led in recent years to a significant reduction in the number of rejected applications for licences and authorisations due to inconsistency with 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 military material license when approving export licence applications. 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. An example is the permission pre-guaranteed by the applicant to allow

the acceptance checks of the exported goods, possibly allowing subsequent post-licence checks for a specified period of time. These controls may allow exports that would not be conceivable without the adoption of such policies. So far, post-licensing controls have been used by a limited number of Member States within the EU. However, this is a growing trend and the Czech Republic is occasionally asked about its experience with this tool. Post-licence controls can also be applied to previously granted export authorisations for dual-use goods and technologies.

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 approved 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 intensified in 2018 compared to previous years. In addition to the plenary session, a professional consultation was held on the process of amending Common Position 2008/944/CFSP, which was attended by the Defence and Security Industry Association (DSIA).

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 Defence and Security Industry Association, 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 (MI) in the process of granting authorisations and licences for foreign trade in military material are laid down in Act No 38/1994. It follows from this Act that the Ministry of the Interior must issue, 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 analyses 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 the control of exports of dual-use material is based on Act No 594/2004 Sb; 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 Mol fulfils its duties in the application of 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 'Act No 228/2005'). 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 2018, the Czech Police issued 437 arms consignment notes for permanent arms exports, on the basis of which 387 B-class weapons and 259 C-class weapons were exported. It also issued 552 consignment notes for permanent import, which resulted in the importation of 12 A-class weapons, 370 B-class weapons and 654 C-class weapons.

In conclusion, it is worth noting that the MoI very positively evaluates cooperation with the Ministry of Industry and Trade in the past calendar year and recommends continuing in the established trends.

#### **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 2018, the Ministry of Defence received a total of 40 submissions from 34 applicants. Of these, 21 were applications for authorisation, and 19 were applications for extension of a previously issued authorisation. In all cases, the opinion was favourable.

Pursuant to Section 16 of the Act, the Ministry of Defence issues a binding opinion on the application of a holder of an authorisation for foreign trade in military material for a licence for foreign trade in military material. These applications are also assessed in particular in terms of the defence of the Czech Republic. The opinion of the Ministry of Defence is required in cases concerning trade in important military material pursuant to Section 20 of the Act.

In 2018, the MoD received a total of 229 requests for an opinion on licence applications submitted by 39 entities. These included 20 import applications, 1 application for import and export without movement through the territory of the Czech Republic, 1 application for import and re-export, 1 application for import of service, 86 applications for licence renewal, 3 applications for re-export approval, 1 application for communication on the statement of the entrepreneur on the binding opinion of the Ministry of Defence, 10 applications for global

license for transfer within the EU, 34 applications for transfer within the EU, 1 opinion on inquiry of entrepreneur, 1 statement on opinion, 58 applications for export, 11 applications for export of Service, 1 application for export of additional costs.

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: Albania 1, Algeria 1, Australia 1, Belarus 1, Bolivia 2, Bulgaria 1, Burkina Faso 2, Chad 1, Montenegro 1, Ethiopia 1, Philippines 1, Finland 1, France 2, Ghana 3, Georgia 1, India 1, Indonesia 1, Israel 11, South Africa 1, Jordan 3, Cyprus 2, Lebanon 1, Lithuania 1, Hungary 3, Germany 3, Nigeria 10, Norway 5, Pakistan 2, Poland 6, Austria 2, Saudi Arabia 3, Slovakia 13, Slovenia 1, United Arab Emirates 6, Serbia 4, Switzerland 1, Turkey 1, Uganda 3, Ukraine 7, USA 7, Uzbekistan 1, United Kingdom 3, Vietnam 1, import and export without movement of goods across the Czech Republic 3.

The MoD did not consider any request for a certificate of recipient under Section 22g and Section 22h of the Act in 2018.

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, 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);

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- 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;
  - 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) and the Vienna Document.

In 2018 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 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. The year 2018 saw exports of 6,579 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 225 cases, where in 14 cases dual-use items were identified. Of the total of 225 identified cases of dual-use items, no request for an opinion was sent to the MIT in any of the identified cases.

In 2018, in the area of foreign trade in military material, the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic identified 19 violations of Act No 38/1994 by natural and legal persons. These concerned mainly ballistic materials and spare parts for military vehicles, helicopters and airplanes. In the area of control of trade in products, the possession of which is regulated by Act No 228/2005, five cases of violation of the Act were found in 2018.

For the period from 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018, the following numbers of exports and items of goods related to military material are recorded in the DGC database:



<b>HS heading</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Number of exports</b>
<b>8710</b>	Tanks and other armoured fighting vehicles; motorised, whether or not fitted with weapons, and parts of such vehicles	125
<b>8801</b>	Balloons and dirigibles; gliders, hang gliders and other non-powered aircraft.	51
<b>8802</b>	Aircraft n.e.c. in heading no. 8801 (e.g. helicopters, aeroplanes); spacecraft (including satellites) and suborbital and spacecraft launch vehicles	190
<b>8803</b>	Aircraft; parts of heading no. 8801 or 8802	3181
<b>8804</b>	Parachutes (including dirigible parachutes and paragliders) and rotochutes; parts thereof and accessories thereto	807
<b>8805</b>	Aircraft launching gear, deck-arrestor or similar gear, ground flying trainers; parts of the foregoing articles	17
<b>9301</b>	Military weapons; other than revolvers, pistols and arms of heading no. 9307	142
<b>9302</b>	Revolvers and pistols; other than those of heading no. 9303 or 9304	654
<b>9303</b>	Other firearms and similar devices which operate by the firing of an explosive charge	525
<b>9304</b>	Other firearms; (e.g. spring, air or gas guns and pistols, truncheons), excluding side arms under heading no. 9307	158
<b>9305</b>	Firearms; parts and accessories of articles of heading no. 9301 to 9304	1263
<b>9306</b>	Bombs, grenades, torpedoes, mines, missiles and similar munitions of war and parts thereof; cartridges and other ammunition, projectiles and parts thereof, including shot and cartridge wads	1231

### 1.5.6 State Office for Nuclear Safety

State Office for Nuclear Safety (SÚJB) as a central State administration body, is charged with the duties arising under the Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT), the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC). The SÚJB, as an executive and control authority for nuclear, chemical and biological items within its competence and in accordance with Act No 263/2016, the Atomic Act, Act No 19/1997, on certain measures related to the prohibition of chemical weapons, as amended, and Act No 281/2002, 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 2018 a total of 272 decisions and 5 resolutions to discontinue proceedings 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. Of this number, 3/7 authorisations were issued for import/export of nuclear materials, 9/4 authorisations for import/export of selected items and 15/222 authorisations for import/export of dual-use items in the nuclear area. Eight authorisations were issued for the export and re-import of nuclear materials, three authorisations were issued for the import and re-export of nuclear materials and no authorisation was issued for the export and re-import of selected nuclear items. In one decision, the SÚJB did not authorize the export of a dual use nuclear item to India. Two resolutions were issued in the sense of suspending proceedings to supplement the documentation; two resolutions were to discontinue the proceedings because the applicant had withdrawn his application and three resolutions discontinued administrative proceedings due to failure to submit sufficient documentation. Under Section 11(b) of Act No 263/2016, a total of 200 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) belong to the military material category. In 2018, 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) were exported from the Czech Republic in 2018. This substance group also includes substances for the reduction of flammability of textiles. They were imported from Germany, Great Britain, Liechtenstein, Switzerland and Slovakia to the Czech Republic

in 2018. The exports from the Czech Republic were not realised.

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, the Netherlands, France, Poland, Great Britain, Russia and Spain in 2018. From the Czech Republic they were exported primarily to the European Union (Slovakia, Hungary, France, the Netherlands, Great Britain and Germany) in 2018. 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 2018, the Czech National Collection of the National Institute of Public Health reported the export of type cultures of the bacteria *Vibrio cholerae* to France (recipient: the Pasteur Institute) and the Czech Collection of Microorganisms of Masaryk University reported the export of *Legionella pneumophila* to Slovakia (5 recipients in total). Also, diagnostic kits for the determination of aflatoxins, microcystin and *Staphylococcus aureus* toxins were also exported to Slovakia, Taiwan and Germany.

For the purposes of research, strains of *Brucella melitensis* and *Brucella suis* (recipient: the State Office of Nuclear, Chemical and Biological Protection) and swine vesicular disease virus (recipient: the State Veterinary Institute Prague) were imported from the UK to the Czech Republic. *Coxiella burnetii* (recipient: MoD, Military Health Agency, Military Health Institute, Department of Biological Protection Těchonín) was imported from Germany and *Legionella pneumophila* strains (recipients: OXOID CZ s.r.o. and Institute of Macromolecular Chemistry AS CR) were imported from Germany, Great Britain and the USA. In addition to the aforementioned biological agents, the State Office of Nuclear, Chemical and Biological Protection also imported isolated RNA of Andes and Choclo viruses.

A number of toxins (aflatoxins, trichothecene toxins, *Staphylococcus aureus* toxins, *Clostridium perfringens* toxins, shiga toxins, microcystins, saxitoxin and neosaxitoxin) were also imported in the form of standards and diagnostic kits to the Czech Republic. These cases included imports from Germany, Slovakia, Poland, Austria, Spain, France, Great Britain, Japan, the USA, Switzerland, Estonia and Norway.

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

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs appreciates the increasing intensity and quality of public debate on export control. While there is significant scope for increasing public debate dynamics in this field, it is beneficial that several journalists, representatives of civil society and academics are already focusing on these important issues. Also from the Parliament, the MFA can see a higher level of interest in some key topics compared to previous years.

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.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs continuously communicates with stakeholders from the Czech Republic and abroad. One example is the involvement of the MFA in dialogue with non-governmental and non-profit organizations, which is facilitated at European level by *Saferworld*. The MFA is also working closely with organizations involved in clarifying the origin of potential undesirable or unauthorized exports. An example of successful collaboration is communication with *Conflict Armament Research*. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs thus seeks to ensure maximum transparency towards the professional community and the general public.

## **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 have all EU Member States, the Czech Republic has consistently followed the basic principles of the EU Common Foreign and Security Policy, which, in the field of export control, 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 fully complies 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 following eight criteria adopted by the EU member States in 1998 as a politically binding EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports<sup>2</sup> and which relate to protected values that could, under certain circumstances, be specifically threatened by exports of military equipment:

1. International obligations of EU Member States (sanctions of the UNSC, EU/EC, OSCE, non-proliferation agreements, etc.);
2. Respect for human rights in the country of final destination as well as respect by that country of international humanitarian law;
3. Internal situation in the country of final destination;
4. Preservation of regional peace, security and stability;
5. National security of Member States and of territories whose external relations are the responsibility of Member States, as well as that of friendly and allied countries.
6. Behaviour of the buyer country with regard to the international community, as regards in particular its attitude to terrorism;
7. Existence of a risk that the military technology or equipment will be diverted within the buyer country or re-exported under undesirable conditions;
8. Compatibility of the exports of the military technology or equipment with the technical and economic capacity of the recipient country.

The adoption of the eight common criteria that States are considering when deciding on export

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

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 the importance of 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 2009<sup>3</sup> when amending their national legislation.

However, the importance of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP for the licensing system does not consist in it merely being a list of criteria. It is the basis of an important practice of mutual consultation based on previous denials of other member states. The text refers below to the EU Common Military List, prescribes informing other Member States in the form of annual reports, regulates cooperation with third countries in the area of improving control systems, etc.

On the basis of Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP, EU Member States 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. Due to its sensitivity to bilateral relations with the country of destination of exports and a possible trading abuse, the information about the denial is shared only between the authorities of the Member States under a classified regime. The control bodies of EU Member State assess each licence against this database to check whether another State has in the past denied an essentially identical case as contrary to the criteria of Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP. If the database contains information about denial of an *'essentially identical transaction'*<sup>4</sup> 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

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

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

system COARM.

In addition to issuing its own annual report, the Czech Republic contributes detailed information, primarily of a statistical nature, to joint EU annual reports. The latest, twentieth Annual Report under Article 8 of Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP was published in the EU Official Journal on 14 December 2018.

In 2018, the process of amending Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP was launched in the EU Council. This was not only due to symbolic reasons (the tenth anniversary of the adoption and the previously agreed plan to update the text after ten years), but also to the need to incorporate new instruments in the field of international law and pressure to gradually modernize the control mechanisms of the European Parliament and European civil society. The Czech Republic is actively involved in this process.

### **2.1.2 User's Guide to Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP**

The basic guideline for implementing the common position is the user's guide available online. This text has been continually updated since it was first published in 2003. The current process of amending the Common Position is also linked to the improvement of the User's Guide.

### **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.

The Czech Republic has long been actively involved in projects implemented within COARM by the German Federal Office for Economy and Export Control (BAFA) and in the United States Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) programme. Their main task is to organize regional seminars and individual assistance events to third countries seeking to achieve full compatibility of export control systems with the requirements of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) or harmonization with EU Member States' systems. Traditionally, the beneficiaries of this assistance are the countries of the Western Balkans, Eastern Europe and the South Caucasus, but other regions such as Central Asia and Southeast Asia, Western and Southern Africa and Latin America have also been successfully integrated into these programs in previous years. Experts from the Czech Republic regularly take part in these seminars.

In 2018, as an EU expert, the MFA representative attended a BAFA seminar for partner countries from the Western Balkans, Eastern Europe and the Caucasus in Eschborn, Germany.

On 28–30 November 2018 the MFA and the US Embassy in Prague co-hosted a three-day visit of Armenia'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.

### **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. The transparency of the Czech Republic's approach to the issue of export control of military equipment is illustrated, *inter alia*, by the statistics of consultations carried out on the basis of valid denials contained in the joint EU Annual Report – the Czech Republic carried out 18 out of 137 consultations.

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 countries<sup>5</sup>. 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.

### **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 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. Due to the Japanese Presidency, the 2018 meeting took place in Tokyo. 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 2018, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs actively participated in expert discussions, which aim to support the implementation of the ATT and its universalization.

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<sup>5</sup> Information on exports from non-EU countries not bound by Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP is not included in the European export control report.

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.

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

### **3.2 UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons<sup>6</sup> in all its Aspects**

The *Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects* (hereinafter the 'UN Programme of Action') is an important framework of UN activities in the control of small arms and light weapons. The UN Programme of Action was approved in 2001. The first conference to assess the implementation of the objectives of the international community in the field was held in 2006, followed in 2012 by the second evaluation conference and the third one was held in New York in 2018; 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 regionally binding moratoria on the production, import and

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<sup>6</sup> According to the UN working definition, small arms are weapons intended for personal use, usually operated by one person (e.g. sub-machine guns, light machine guns), light weapons are then operated by a group of persons and transported by light trucks; they include low calibre mortars or some types of portable cannons.

export of small arms and light weapons in order to prevent their undesirable accumulation in the region or area. At *global* level, this primarily concerns cooperation in the fight against illicit trade.

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

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

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 (KM) brings great humanitarian risks. Air-dropped or ground-launched containers contain larger quantities of explosive ammunition that explodes before, during or after it hits the ground. As a weapon with a large spatial effect, it does not distinguish between fighters and the civilian population in case of inappropriate use. Up to 25% of CM 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 2018 it had 106 contracting parties. The Czech Republic became a contracting party to the CCM on 1 March 2012; in accordance with the accepted commitments, the Czech Armed Forces decommissioned CM and destroyed its remaining Soviet-produced stock already in 2011.

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

## 4. International control regimes

International Control Regimes (ICR) monitor and restrict the international movement of goods, software and technology that are or may be used for military purposes in order to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and the proliferation of conventional weapons in sensitive areas. The ICRs are intergovernmental groupings that aim to create a consistent export regime based on common principles and procedural rules developed into national legislation and customs measures. Since 1996, the number of ICRs has been steady at five, with different regimes varying in focus. The Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and the Zangger Committee (ZC) are engaged in the field of nuclear non-proliferation. Non-proliferation

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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 (HCOOC). 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 WMDs<sup>7</sup> 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 and 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.

2018 saw the annual meetings of HCOOC (17th Annual Meeting; Vienna, 28–29 May), Australian Group (33rd Plenary Session; Paris, 4–8 June), NSG (Plenary meeting; Jūrmala, 11–15 June), the Zangger Committee (Annual Meeting; Vienna, 13 November) and the Wassenaar Arrangement (Plenary Meeting; Vienna, 6–8 December). The MTCR Plenary Meeting did not take place in 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

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<sup>7</sup> In this respect, United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) to non-state actors is important.

practice.

In the Czech Republic, Act No 38/1994 prohibits trade in nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as carriers capable of carrying such weapons<sup>8</sup>. Directly related issue is the export control of dual-use items, which falls under these international control regimes.

In the Czech Republic, export control of dual-use items is 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 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items – new general export authorizations, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/1922 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009, and updating Annex I (regular update of the list of controlled goods), II and IV with effect from 14 December 2018 and Act No 594/2004.

In the nuclear field, export control is also taken into account by Act No 263/2016, the Atomic Act, as amended, in the area of control of the prohibition of chemical weapons by Act No 19/1997, as amended, and in the area of control of prohibition of biological weapons by Act No 281/2002, as amended. In accordance with these laws, SÚJB acts as the national body in the field of control of nuclear weapon non-proliferation, the prohibition of chemical and biological weapons. Pursuant to these laws, SÚJB performs state supervision over exports, imports, licensing and disposal of nuclear items specified in Decree No 374/2016, Decree No 375/2016 and Decree No 376/2016 and on the handling of chemical substances and high-risk and hazardous biological agents and toxins listed in Decrees No 208/2008 and No 474/2002.

The Czech Republic's activity in the aforementioned international control regimes, with the exception of the Wassenaar Arrangement, has no direct impact on the trade in military material, but it concerns directly dual-use goods and technologies and extends into diplomacy and prevention<sup>9</sup>.

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.

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<sup>8</sup> 'Trade in military material may not involve weapons of mass destruction, which means nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.' Section 4 of Act No 38/1994.

<sup>9</sup> In the field of chemical weapons, the impact of international control regimes on Czech foreign trade cannot be ruled out. The issue of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction is closer to the issue of dual-use items than military material.

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 regional<sup>10</sup> or global level<sup>11</sup>.

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

The Wassenaar Arrangement (WA) on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies was established in 1996 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 countries help to expand the scope of their practical application in terms of geographical coverage and, above all, the volume of items covered.

PLM WA was held in Vienna on 5 and 6 December 2018 under the leadership of Ambassador Leigh Turner (UK). During the meeting, all changes to the dual-use goods list and the military list were approved as agreed at working level. A draft Declaration of Understanding on how to manage information exchange within WA has also been adopted. Most of the discussion, however, was devoted to the crisis in the Kerch Strait, thus focusing mainly on the mutual blaming between the Ukrainian and Russian delegations. While on technical issues there is usually a consensus or at least a willingness to discuss, in political issues every year, the barriers between Member States (especially Ukraine and Russia) are becoming increasingly

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

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



difficult to overcome. For the reasons mentioned above, the PLM public statement has not been approved for the fifth year, which had to be replaced only by the PLM Chairman's statement. However, this time, Russia also blocked the possibility of publication of the Chairman's own statement (not approved by plenary vote) on the WA website. In response, some Member States (and also EU delegations) reported that they would publish the statement on their national websites. Progress has not been made on WA applications either, where individual candidates are either blocked by WA member states or are not sufficiently prepared to join WA. India, which has recently become the last new member of WA, is thus likely to be the only exception for a long time.

## 5. International embargoes

The Czech Republic respects all arms<sup>12</sup> embargoes promulgated by the UN, the EU and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. At the same time, it is actively involved in their formulation and updating within the above international organizations.

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

In the reporting period, restrictions on trading in military material against Venezuela, based on the EU decision made in November 2017, were already fully applied. In 2018, both the UN and the EU lifted the embargo on Eritrea. The UN, on the other hand, has adopted export sanctions against South Sudan (the EU had already applied the embargo against the country).

The text of the embargos usually includes a definition of the material that they cover, and the area or end users against which they are targeted. The material is often described very broadly as *'arms and related material'*; only in some cases the import of heavy equipment<sup>13</sup> or, conversely, small arms<sup>14</sup> is limited. Unwanted end users defined by embargoes may be governments of certain States or non-governmental armed militias within a certain territory<sup>15</sup>. Relevant resolutions or restrictive EU measures mostly provide for embargo exemptions,

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<sup>12</sup> This Report does not contain information on restrictive measures in the field of dual-use items nor on goods that could be used for capital punishment, torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment pursuant to Council Regulation (EC) No 1236/2005.

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

<sup>14</sup> For example, the ECOWAS moratorium.

<sup>15</sup> For example, an embargo on Lebanon.

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*<sup>16</sup> 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.

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<sup>16</sup> See Chapter 3.3.

## **6. List of Annexes**

### **Annex No. 1**

Specification of items in the Military List under Decree No 210/2012.

### **Annex No. 2**

Licences issued and used for military material exports in 2018

### **Annex No. 3**

Share of items in the Military Material List in the use of export licences in 2018

### **Annex No. 4**

Military material exports to countries in 2008–2018

### **Annex No. 5**

Overview of military material exports by financial volume in 2000–2018

### **Annex No. 6**

Graphical representation of military material exports by financial volume in 2000–2018

### **Annex No. 7**

Licences issued and used for military material imports in 2018

### **Annex No. 8**

Share of items in the Military Material List in the use of import licences in 2018

### **Annex No. 9**

Overview of military material imports by financial volume in 2000–2018

### **Annex No. 10**

Graphical representation of military material imports by financial volume in 2000–2018

### **Annex No. 11**

Licences issued and used for military material imports and subsequent exports (brokering) in 2018

**Annex No. 12**

Authorisation for foreign trade in military material in 2018

**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 2018

**Annex No. 15**

Share of non-military firearms and ammunition for the use of export licences in 2018 according to items of Regulation (EU) No 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council as percentage

Specification of items in the Military List under Decree No 210/2012	Item No.
<b>Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20 mm, other arms and automatic weapons with a calibre of 12.7 mm (calibre 0.50 inches) or less and accessories, as follows, and specially designed components therefor</b>	1
services	
<b>Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20 mm, 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</b>	2
services	
<b>Ammunition and fuse setting devices, as follows, and specially designed components therefor</b>	3
services	
<b>Bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles, other explosive devices and charges and related equipment and accessories, as follows, and specially designed components therefor</b>	4
services	
<b>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</b>	5
services	
<b>Ground vehicles and components</b>	6
services	
<b>Chemicals, 'biological agents', 'riot control agents', radioactive materials, related equipment, components and materials</b>	7
services	
<b>'Energetic materials' and related substances</b>	8
services	
<b>Vessels of war (surface or underwater), special naval equipment, accessories, components and other surface vessels</b>	9
services	
<b>'Aircraft', 'lighter-than-air vehicles', unmanned airborne vehicles, aero-engines and 'aircraft' equipment, related equipment and components, specially designed or modified for military use</b>	10
services	
<b>Electronic equipment, "spacecraft" and components, not specified elsewhere on the EU Common Military List</b>	11
services	
<b>High velocity kinetic energy weapon systems and related equipment, as follows, and specially designed components therefor</b>	12
services	
<b>Armoured or protective equipment, constructions and components</b>	13
services	
<b>'Specialised equipment for military training' or for simulating military scenarios, simulators specially designed for training in the use of any firearm or weapon specified by ML1 or ML2, and specially designed components and accessories therefor.</b>	14
services	

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

## Licences issued and used for military material exports in 2018

Export – country	Number of licences **)	Licenses issued		License use	
		Principal items of military material (ML)	Value EUR thousand ***)	Principal items of military material (ML)	Use EUR thousand
<b>01 North Africa</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 18</b>	<b>13 347</b>	<b>1, 3, 6, 7, 10, 18</b>	<b>12 334</b>
Algeria	15	3, 6, 10, 18	7 576	3, 6, 10, 18	5 526
Morocco	4	3, 7, 11	1 466	3, 7	207
Tunisia	2	1, 3	4 305	1, 3, 10	6 601
<b>02 Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 18</b>	<b>64 178</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15</b>	<b>19 348</b>
Burkina Faso	5	1, 10, 15	13 668	1, 15	794
Ethiopia	1	10	14	10	188
Ghana	2	1	121	1	63
South Africa	3	1, 5	339	1	141
Cameroon	3	3	528	3	16
Kenya	3	1, 3, 13, 18	199	1, 3, 10, 13	2 055
Republic of the Congo	1	10	1 560	10	836
Lesotho	1	1	97		0
Mauritania	1	1, 3	579		0
Niger	2	1, 2, 3	6 248	1, 2, 3	493
Nigeria	21	1, 2, 3, 4, 10	33 700	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10	5 506
Rwanda	4	1, 2, 3, 7, 13, 17	1 051	1, 4	766
Senegal	3	1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 13	45	1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 13	43
Uganda	4	2, 3, 4, 6	5 954	2, 3, 4, 6, 11	8 387
Zambia	1	1, 13	74	1, 13	60
<b>03 North America</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22</b>	<b>158 741</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 16, 18</b>	<b>65 568</b>
Canada	6	1, 3, 6, 18	432	1, 3, 13, 18	579
United States of America	67	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 21, 22	158 309	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16	64 989
<b>04 Central America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1, 3, 10</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>1, 3, 10</b>	<b>712</b>
Dominican republic	3	1	39	1	30
Cuba	1	10	79	10	80
Mexico	3	1, 3	292	1, 3	557

Salvador	2	1	94	3	45
<b>05 South America</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 18</b>	<b>197 009</b>	<b>1, 6, 8, 10, 11, 18</b>	<b>20 427</b>
Argentina	2	1, 18	108	1, 18	174
Bolivia	4	1	349	1	95
Brazil	10	1, 3, 6, 10, 14, 18	195 306	1, 6, 10, 18	20 098
Chile	2	11	0	11	0
Colombia	1	1	66	1	56
Peru	5	1, 8, 10, 18	1 180	8, 10	5
<b>06 Central Asia</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11</b>	<b>20 718</b>	<b>1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13</b>	<b>4 156</b>
Kazakhstan	5	1, 3, 10	5 277	1, 3, 10, 13	1 906
Kyrgyzstan	0		0	10	628
Turkmenistan	2	2, 6, 7	175	6, 7	644
Uzbekistan	4	5, 10, 11	15 266	5, 6, 11	977
<b>07 North-East Asia</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 18</b>	<b>9 599</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 18</b>	<b>5 565</b>
China	11	5, 7, 10, 11, 18	6 710	5, 7, 10, 18	4 707
Hong Kong	2	1, 2	13	1, 2	19
Japan	6	8, 14	33	8, 14	33
Korean republic	12	1, 3, 6, 8, 10	411	3, 6, 8, 10	722
Macau	2	3	91	3	60
Taiwan	2	3, 13	2 342	3, 13	24
<b>08 South-East Asia</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18, 21</b>	<b>23 915</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 18, 21</b>	<b>48 985</b>
Philippines	6	1, 3, 6, 8, 11, 18	695	8, 18	850
Indonesia	22	1, 3, 5, 6, 11, 13, 18	8 158	1, 3, 5, 6, 13, 18	3 746
Cambodia	1	1, 2, 13	760	1, 2, 13	673
Malaysia	13	1, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15	937	1, 6, 7, 10, 11	573
Singapore	11	1, 3, 6, 8, 11, 13, 18	126	1, 3, 6, 8, 11, 18	172
Thailand	25	1, 3, 6, 10, 11, 14, 18	1 339	1, 3, 6, 10, 11, 14, 18	2 710
Vietnam	16	2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11, 18, 21	11 899	2, 3, 6, 7, 11, 18, 21	40 262
<b>09 South Asia</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>1, 3, 6, 10, 11, 15, 18</b>	<b>33 190</b>	<b>1, 3, 6, 10, 11, 15, 18, 22</b>	<b>60 721</b>
Afghanistan	1	1	3	1, 10	30 875
Bangladesh	17	1, 3, 10, 11	5 990	1, 3, 6, 10, 11	5 307
Bhutan	1	1	1		1
India	40	1, 3, 6, 15, 18	20 814	1, 3, 6, 15, 18	18 554
Pakistan	25	1, 3, 6, 10, 11, 18	6 380	1, 3, 6, 10, 11, 18, 22	5 984
Sri Lanka	5	1, 3, 6	2	1	1
<b>10 European Union</b>	<b>489 / 589</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22</b>	<b>19 085</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22</b>	<b>191 295</b>
Belgium	12	1, 2, 3, 6, 13, 16, 18	0	1, 3, 7, 10, 16, 18	4 718
Bulgaria	22	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18	0	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 15, 18	4 604



Croatia	4	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18	0	3, 6, 11	908
Denmark	3	6, 13, 16	0	3, 6, 8, 18	139
Estonia	6	7, 10	0	7, 10, 11, 13	198
Finland	10	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18	0	1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 14, 16, 18	692
France	42	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18	0	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 21	6 752
Ireland	0		0	8	1
Italy	9	1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 13, 16, 18	0	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 16, 18	27 082
Cyprus	2	6, 10	2 688	6, 10	2 762
Lithuania	23	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18	15 185	1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 18, 21	2 338
Latvia	5	3, 10, 16	0	3, 6, 10, 11, 16, 21	503
Luxembourg	1	1	0	1, 3, 4, 10	20 917
Hungary	19	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18	0	1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18	16 795
Malta	3	1, 2, 3, 4, 6	0		0
Germany	75	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18	0	1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22	15 440
Netherlands	12	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 11, 14	0	3, 4, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18	619
Poland	95	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18	0	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22	31 015
Portugal	6	5, 11	0	3, 5, 11, 18	969
Austria	18	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 13, 16	0	1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16	4 552
Greece	1	11	0	11	67
Romania	14	3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 15, 18	0	1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 15, 18	2 183
Slovakia	102	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18	0	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 21	33 500
Slovenia	8	1, 2, 3, 8, 16	0	1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 15	5 131
Spain	7	2, 3, 6, 8, 13, 18	0	2, 3, 8, 10, 11, 16, 18	2 298
Sweden	18	1, 3, 6, 14, 16, 18	0	1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18	1 093
Great Britain	28	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22	1 213	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22	6 020
Unused general licences	44		0		0
<b>11 Other European countries</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18</b>	<b>60 220</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18</b>	<b>37 024</b>
Albania	3	1, 3, 13	382	1	223
Azerbaijan	3	7, 10	1 341	10	662
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9	3, 6, 8, 18	7 412	3, 6, 8, 16, 18	1 348
Montenegro	2	1, 3, 15	1	3	0
Georgia	2	6, 12	490	6	248

Kosovo	0		0	3	369
Macedonia	2	1, 3, 8	115	3, 8	26
Moldova	2	1	6	1	0
Norway	9	3, 6, 8, 16, 18	2 091	3, 6, 8, 18	2 045
Russia	1	15	0	10	545
Serbia	16	1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 18	2 749	1, 2, 6, 8, 10, 18	2 635
Switzerland	24	1, 5, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18	8 281	1, 5, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18	6 308
Turkey	24	1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 15, 18	17 330	3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 15, 18	5 410
Ukraine	22	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 15, 16, 18	20 020	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 18	17 204
<b>12 Middle East</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18</b>	<b>130 765</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18</b>	<b>69 860</b>
Bahrain	6	1, 6, 11	521	1, 3, 6	909
Egypt	18	1, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 18	7 341	1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 14, 18	2 224
Iraq	1	1	14	1, 10	17 419
Israel	67	1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 11, 15, 17, 18	72 674	1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18	15 277
Jordan	20	1, 2, 3, 6	19 878	1, 2, 3, 6	15 341
Qatar	2	3	3	3	63
Kuwait	1	3	0	3	1
Lebanon	9	1, 2, 15	2 012	1, 2, 15	1 283
Oman	7	1, 3, 7, 16	7 619	1, 3, 7, 8, 16	3 510
Saudi Arabia	7	1, 6, 11, 13, 15, 18	18 027	6, 14, 15, 18	4 179
United Arab Emirates	26	1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14	2 675	1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14	9 655
<b>13 Australia and Oceania</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 6, 11</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 14</b>	<b>56</b>
Australia	6	1, 2, 3, 6, 11	72	3, 14	31
New Zealand	2	1, 11	4	1, 2	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>1191 / 1291</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22</b>	<b>731 348</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22</b>	<b>536 051</b>

\*) 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.

## Share of items in the Military Material List in the use of export licences in 2018\*)

Country	Share	ML in %	ML in %	ML in %	ML in %
United States of America	12.2370	ML 10 - 46%	ML 11 - 17%	ML 2 - 11%	ML 1 - 8%
Vietnam	7.3803	ML 11 - 80%	ML 6 - 10%	ML 2 - 4%	ML 3 - 2%
Slovakia	6.1406	ML 3 - 34%	ML 6 - 30%	ML 4 - 15%	ML 1 - 6%
Poland	5.6853	ML 6 - 31%	ML 10 - 24%	ML 3 - 15%	ML 15 - 12%
Afghanistan	5.6595	ML 10 - 99%			
Italy	4.9643	ML 10 - 52%	ML 16 - 42%	ML 3 - 5%	
Luxembourg	3.8342	ML 3 - 60%	ML 10 - 31%	ML 4 - 8%	
Brazil	3.6842	ML 10 - 56%	ML 6 - 43%		
Iraq	3.5584	ML 10 - 93%	ML 1 - 6%		
India	3.4010	ML 6 - 98%			
Ukraine	3.2495	ML 6 - 44%	ML 18 - 25%	ML 1 - 15%	ML 10 - 7%
Hungary	3.0786	ML 1 - 92%	ML 11 - 4%	ML 8 - 2%	
Israel	2.8572	ML 6 - 77%	ML 15 - 9%	ML 16 - 5%	ML 11 - 3%
Germany	2.8302	ML 3 - 45%	ML 6 - 29%	ML 11 - 8%	ML 7 - 5%
Jordan	2.8121	ML 6 - 86%	ML 3 - 12%		
United Arab Emirates	1.9991	ML 3 - 43%	ML 10 - 37%	ML 6 - 14%	ML 14 - 1%
Uganda	1.5374	ML 4 - 53%	ML 6 - 19%	ML 3 - 19%	ML 11 - 6%
France	1.2376	ML 3 - 30%	ML 11 - 19%	ML 18 - 16%	ML 10 - 10%
Tunisia	1.2101	ML 3 - 97%	ML 10 - 2%		
Bangladesh	1.1899	ML 11 - 75%	ML 10 - 22%	ML 6 - 1%	
Switzerland	1.1563	ML 14 - 36%	ML 15 - 31%	ML 16 - 16%	ML 5 - 14%
Algeria	1.1060	ML 10 - 51%	ML 6 - 45%	ML 18 - 2%	
Great Britain	1.1036	ML 10 - 43%	ML 14 - 34%	ML 11 - 10%	ML 16 - 4%
Pakistan	1.0969	ML 10 - 54%	ML 3 - 14%	ML 18 - 13%	ML 22 - 13%
Nigeria	1.0092	ML 1 - 57%	ML 3 - 15%	ML 4 - 11%	ML 10 - 11%

Turkey	0.9916	ML 3 - 61%	ML 4 - 14%	ML 18 - 10%	ML 6 - 10%
Slovenia	0.9405	ML 3 - 97%	ML 1 - 1%		
Belgium	0.8649	ML 3 - 73%	ML 16 - 24%	ML 18 - 1%	
China	0.8628	ML 10 - 75%	ML 18 - 22%	ML 7 - 2%	
Bulgaria	0.8439	ML 10 - 39%	ML 8 - 16%	ML 6 - 15%	ML 1 - 9%
Austria	0.8344	ML 3 - 51%	ML 6 - 23%	ML 1 - 11%	ML 8 - 5%
Saudi Arabia	0.7661	ML 6 - 67%	ML 18 - 24%	ML 15 - 7%	
Indonesia	0.7173	ML 1 - 35%	ML 6 - 33%	ML 3 - 19%	ML 18 - 6%
Oman	0.6434	ML 8 - 86%	ML 3 - 10%	ML 16 - 1%	
Cyprus	0.5063	ML 6 - 99%			
Thailand	0.5017	ML 1 - 38%	ML 3 - 22%	ML 10 - 13%	ML 6 - 13%
Serbia	0.4831	ML 18 - 57%	ML 10 - 25%	ML 8 - 10%	ML 6 - 3%
Lithuania	0.4285	ML 8 - 32%	ML 11 - 28%	ML 3 - 20%	ML 1 - 12%
Spain	0.4212	ML 3 - 76%	ML 10 - 16%	ML 16 - 6%	
Egypt	0.4077	ML 6 - 37%	ML 1 - 36%	ML 18 - 10%	ML 8 - 7%
Romania	0.4001	ML 1 - 46%	ML 8 - 16%	ML 18 - 12%	ML 7 - 11%
Kenya	0.3766	ML 10 - 83%	ML 1 - 13%	ML 13 - 1%	ML 3 - 1%
Norway	0.3749	ML 3 - 97%	ML 6 - 1%	ML 18 - 1%	
Kazakhstan	0.3494	ML 10 - 85%	ML 1 - 13%	ML 3 - 1%	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.2470	ML 16 - 68%	ML 6 - 19%	ML 18 - 10%	
Lebanon	0.2351	ML 1 - 97%	ML 2 - 1%		
Sweden	0.2003	ML 10 - 37%	ML 14 - 24%	ML 16 - 19%	ML 15 - 8%
Uzbekistan	0.1791	ML 6 - 60%	ML 11 - 23%	ML 5 - 16%	
Portugal	0.1776	ML 3 - 56%	ML 11 - 31%	ML 18 - 6%	ML 5 - 5%
Bahrain	0.1665	ML 1 - 78%	ML 3 - 13%	ML 6 - 8%	
Croatia	0.1665	ML 3 - 95%	ML 6 - 2%	ML 11 - 1%	
Philippines	0.1558	ML 18 - 54%	ML 8 - 45%		
Republic of the Congo	0.1532	ML 10 - 100%			

Burkina Faso	0.1455	ML 15 - 98%	ML 1 - 1%		
Rwanda	0.1405	ML 1 - 50%	ML 4 - 49%		
Korean republic	0.1324	ML 10 - 69%	ML 6 - 21%	ML 3 - 7%	
Sri Lanka	0.1301	ML 10 - 99%			
Finland	0.1268	ML 3 - 75%	ML 1 - 17%	ML 6 - 3%	ML 16 - 1%
Cambodia	0.1233	ML 1 - 97%	ML 13 - 1%		
Azerbaijan	0.1214	ML 10 - 100%			
Turkmenistan	0.1181	ML 6 - 99%			
Kyrgyzstan	0.1151	ML 10 - 100%			
Netherlands	0.1135	ML 15 - 28%	ML 11 - 25%	ML 7 - 23%	ML 14 - 14%
Ethiopia	0.1063	ML 10 - 100%			
Canada	0.1061	ML 13 - 58%	ML 3 - 27%	ML 18 - 12%	
Malaysia	0.1049	ML 10 - 69%	ML 11 - 24%	ML 1 - 5%	
Mexico	0.1021	ML 3 - 92%	ML 1 - 7%		
Russia	0.0999	ML 10 - 100%			
Morocco	0.0978	ML 11 - 61%	ML 7 - 38%		
Latvia	0.0922	ML 10 - 37%	ML 11 - 35%	ML 16 - 23%	ML 6 - 2%
Niger	0.0904	ML 1 - 59%	ML 3 - 22%	ML 2 - 18%	
Kosovo	0.0677	ML 3 - 100%			
British Virgin Islands	0.0594	ML 10 - 100%			
Georgia	0.0454	ML 6 - 100%			
Albania	0.0409	ML 1 - 100%			
Estonia	0.0363	ML 11 - 56%	ML 10 - 38%	ML 7 - 4%	
Argentina	0.0319	ML 1 - 75%	ML 18 - 24%		
Singapore	0.0315	ML 18 - 81%	ML 3 - 11%	ML 1 - 2%	ML 8 - 2%
South Africa	0.0259	ML 1 - 100%			
Denmark	0.0254	ML 6 - 82%	ML 8 - 12%	ML 18 - 4%	
Bolivia	0.0174	ML 1 - 100%			

Cuba	0.0147	ML 10 - 100%			
Greece	0.0123	ML 11 - 100%			
Ghana	0.0116	ML 1 - 100%			
Qatar	0.0115	ML 3 - 100%			
Macau	0.0110	ML 3 - 100%			
Zambia	0.0109	ML 1 - 93%	ML 13 - 6%		
Colombia	0.0102	ML 1 - 100%			
Salvador	0.0082	ML 3 - 100%			
Senegal	0.0080	ML 8 - 88%	ML 6 - 6%	ML 4 - 5%	
Japan	0.0060	ML 14 - 76%	ML 8 - 23%		
Australia	0.0057	ML 3 - 100%			
Dominican republic	0.0055	ML 1 - 100%			
Macedonia	0.0049	ML 8 - 100%			
New Zealand	0.0045	ML 1 - 98%	ML 2 - 1%		
Taiwan	0.0044	ML 13 - 99%			
Hong Kong	0.0036	ML 1 - 95%	ML 2 - 4%		
Cameroon	0.0030	ML 3 - 100%			
Peru	0.0009	ML 10 - 88%	ML 8 - 11%		
Ireland	0.0002	ML 8 - 100%			
Bhutan	0.0001	ML 1 - 100%			
Kuwait	0.0001	ML 3 - 100%			
Moldova	0.0001	ML 1 - 100%			

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

### Military material exports to countries in 2008–2018

2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	
Indicative value (EUR thousand)											
<b>01 North Africa</b>	<b>12 334</b>	<b>20 066</b>	<b>30 408</b>	<b>41 603</b>	<b>37 304</b>	<b>14 426</b>	<b>19 355</b>	<b>20 941</b>	<b>9 493</b>	<b>7 717</b>	<b>17 791</b>
Algeria	5 526	12 007	22 337	37 482	32 938	12 781	17 774	20 130	8 961	6 651	17 221
Libya	0	0	0	0	299	0	0	0	13	0	383
Morocco	207	5 999	247	0	130	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	6 601	2 060	7 824	4 121	3 938	1 645	1 580	811	519	1 066	187
<b>02 Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	<b>19 348</b>	<b>32 086</b>	<b>46 383</b>	<b>20 682</b>	<b>5 452</b>	<b>4 742</b>	<b>3 390</b>	<b>1 719</b>	<b>1 315</b>	<b>9 439</b>	<b>9 394</b>
Angola	0	0	10	199	257	239	0	0	0	0	0
Burkina Faso	794	0	995	0	13	470	28	0	0	0	0
Chad	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	188	4 082	4 200	2 657	209	284	46	200	754	6 980	2 432
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	439	0	0	0
Ghana	63	1	132	1 937	0	0	0	59	0	0	0
South Africa	141	758	80	200	28	155	28	14	2	0	26
Cameroon	16	22	0	47	64	14	60	641	0	2 002	106
Cape Verde	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	4
Kenya	2 055	21 493	4 427	183	733	35	176	66	29	0	0
Lesotho	0	0	433	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Republic of the Congo	836	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madagascar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malawi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	0	0
Mauritania	0	150	0	33	0	3	5	2	6	0	0
Mozambique	0	0	28	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Namibia	0	0	0	95	107	0	22	0	148	0	0
Niger	493	17	2 142	125	0		38	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	5 506	2 676	5 974	14 252	3 862	1 825	1 500	176	118	446	6 532

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Indicative value (EUR thousand)											
Rwanda	766	0	6 250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	42	4	0
Senegal	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	294
Tanzania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Togo	0	0	422	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0
Uganda	8 387	2 883	21 121	950	162	1 718	1 487	8	0	0	0
Zambia	60	0	167	1	0	0	0	44	0	0	0
<b>03 North America</b>	<b>65 568</b>	<b>64 811</b>	<b>42 950</b>	<b>42 587</b>	<b>33 449</b>	<b>29 583</b>	<b>33 669</b>	<b>14 816</b>	<b>12 430</b>	<b>10 305</b>	<b>10 801</b>
Canada	579	1 651	952	934	412	1 334	1 729	1 406	551	539	433
United States of America	64 989	63 159	41 998	41 653	33 037	28 249	31 940	13 410	11 879	9 766	10 368
<b>04 Central America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>1 532</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>7 163</b>	<b>7 344</b>	<b>1 973</b>	<b>1 035</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>2 735</b>	<b>1 196</b>	<b>3 156</b>
Belize	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican republic	30	4	44	109	76	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	77	215	5	0	0	0	0
Haiti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57
Honduras	0	55	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	97	153	4	3
Cuba	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	557	1 374	488	6 832	7 100	1 650	947	363	2 485	1 192	2 928
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	5	77	20	0	0	0
Panama	0	22	4	11	38	89	0	62	97	0	0
Salvador	45	77	3	114	53	4	6	7	0	0	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0	0	0	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>05 South America</b>	<b>20 427</b>	<b>11 548</b>	<b>28 304</b>	<b>22 775</b>	<b>15 918</b>	<b>4 282</b>	<b>2 994</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>7 560</b>	<b>1 192</b>
Argentina	174	0	56	323	98	105	96	0	0	0	0
Bolivia	95	176	211	181	72	99	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	20 098	10 896	27 559	21 875	15 307	3 755	2 641	562	401	6 358	75
Ecuador	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 015	0



	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Indicative value (EUR thousand)											
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	152	91	7	87
Guyana	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	56	449	349	159	1	0	8	0	0	176	815
Paraguay	0	0	0	0	8	0	13	8	0	0	0
Peru	5	0	106	68	277	32	227	0	0	0	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Uruguay	0	18	0	0	12	292	0	0	20	4	215
Venezuela	0	9	0	170	142	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>06 Central Asia</b>	<b>4 156</b>	<b>6 493</b>	<b>5 267</b>	<b>4 037</b>	<b>5 323</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4</b>
Kazakhstan	1 906	705	317	2 980	4 305	273	183	83	41	22	0
Kyrgyzstan	628	357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4
Turkmenistan	644	245	1 545	368	1 018	4	0	0	0	0	0
Uzbekistan	977	5 186	3 405	689	0	0	0	199	0	0	0
<b>07 North-East Asia</b>	<b>5 565</b>	<b>5 602</b>	<b>8 489</b>	<b>7 530</b>	<b>3 794</b>	<b>4 013</b>	<b>1 463</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>630</b>
China	4 707	3 921	2 387	3 798	1 953	793	782	383	921	44	189
Hong Kong	19	33	0	8	4	16	0	11	0	1	0
Japan	33	1 110	735	0	0		0	0	0	7	16
Korean republic	722	431	163	327	135	401	467	44	17	5	67
Macau	60	76	12	19	2	7	0	29	0	0	0
Mongolia	0	30	1 007	770	0	106	214	28	0	0	24
Taiwan	24	0	4 186	2 607	1 701	2 692	0	0	0	0	334
<b>08 South-East Asia</b>	<b>48 985</b>	<b>27 639</b>	<b>22 673</b>	<b>22 774</b>	<b>23 379</b>	<b>56 663</b>	<b>44 468</b>	<b>15 929</b>	<b>11 550</b>	<b>10 992</b>	<b>23 129</b>
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	0	21	0	0
Philippines	850	159	168	860	315	46	270	209	365	40	151
Indonesia	3 746	3 979	12 122	1 140	354	359	292	1 860	54	0	19
Cambodia	673	55	0	0	0	4 410	0	0	0	0	29
Laos	0	184	564								
Malaysia	573	3 251	1 194	6 129	5 715	4 120	1 994	2	54	3 633	17 306
Singapore	172	879	925	329	50	93	137	0	0	0	95
Thailand	2 710	4 170	2 394	5 247	3 084	4 323	8 720	9 750	5 897	5 260	4 209
Vietnam	40 262	14 962	5 307	9 068	13 861	43 310	32 974	4 108	5 159	2 059	1 320
<b>09 South Asia</b>	<b>60 721</b>	<b>74 395</b>	<b>78 448</b>	<b>64 760</b>	<b>24 833</b>	<b>5 209</b>	<b>14 152</b>	<b>21 548</b>	<b>37 205</b>	<b>33 104</b>	<b>41 282</b>

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Indicative value (EUR thousand)											
Afghanistan	30 875	20 535	34 556	26 299	4 234	3 268	5 196	2 734	2 560	347	520
Bangladesh	5 307	1 859	694	342	600	491	597	2 273	1 438	785	414
Bhutan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	18 554	32 200	30 000	12 683	2 803	426	6 220	12 464	29 382	17 097	20 430
Nepal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0
Pakistan	5 984	19 793	13 165	25 253	17 147	996	1 827	4 009	3 481	14 289	9 004
Sri Lanka	1	7	33	228	49	28	312	68	344	553	10 914
<b>10 European Union</b>	<b>191 295</b>	<b>169 232</b>	<b>181 988</b>	<b>156 021</b>	<b>128 802</b>	<b>88 736</b>	<b>108 890</b>	<b>73 553</b>	<b>86 553</b>	<b>70 823</b>	<b>44 562</b>
Belgium	4 718	5 075	2 085	4 828	1 655	4 420	2 230	1 713	1 791	1 533	573
Bulgaria *)	4 604	5 031	21 193	37 289	4 430	8 717	1 537	2 244	4 684	1 976	517
Czech Republic****)	0	0	0	0	1 681	0	0	0	0	0	0
Croatia***)	908	899	3 939	3 239	942	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	139	130	109	182	414	404	402	304	480	438	116
Estonia	198	1 129	5 461	3 113	88	66	115	117	747	423	51
Finland	692	506	777	951	440	80	236	198	308	54	10
France	6 752	6 800	5 103	4 114	4 726	4 109	1 966	1 184	505	506	1 786
Ireland	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0
Italy	27 082	22 556	18 782	19 460	12 724	5 996	3 806	7 410	7 680	10 477	5 733
Cyprus	2 762	27	13	1 218	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lithuania	2 338	1 590	3 561	1 824	2 051	1 301	1 262	1 019	617	2 375	445
Latvia	503	353	13 962	1 064	77	686	70	48	993	349	78
Luxembourg*****)	20 917	16 189	11 508	1 251	699	6 093	1 735	2 656	69	17	184
Hungary	16 795	10 633	731	1 873	1 185	1 435	3 721	1 291	3 098	1 529	171
Malta	0	3	48	87	50	159	84	45	0	25	14
Germany	15 440	17 395	21 703	15 634	39 456	4 817	6 132	5 990	6 026	8 754	4 234
Netherlands	619	1 992	1 658	1 496	701	301	324	275	181	137	113
New Caledonia (overseas administrative corporation, sui generis France)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	31 015	27 998	16 003	14 187	23 000	12 630	12 327	12 309	4 450	4 502	7 648
Portugal	969	203	2 341	884	282	548	47	300	642	77	14
Austria	4 552	7 175	3 904	3 735	3 669	12 604	49 079	23 278	31 348	11 584	1 868

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Indicative value (EUR thousand)											
Greece	67	453	117	194	709	46	530	0	223	502	226
Romania **)	2 183	1 185	652	692	458	3 732	447	341	256	193	175
Slovakia	33 500	34 206	42 778	35 438	23 282	17 939	15 634	8 143	10 874	21 613	18 972
Slovenia	5 131	1 794	472	429	232	36	24	85	14	1 345	21
Spain	2 298	1 579	2 358	444	644	473	462	544	8 528	1 845	1 033
Sweden	1 093	681	1 293	1 228	4 515	1 079	5 415	3 061	2 235	322	247
Great Britain	6 020	3 649	1 435	1 167	692	1 064	1 304	998	787	246	333
<b>11 Other European countries</b>	<b>37 024</b>	<b>21 248</b>	<b>24 048</b>	<b>24 766</b>	<b>22 690</b>	<b>16 512</b>	<b>15 313</b>	<b>14 024</b>	<b>18 525</b>	<b>6 758</b>	<b>27 795</b>
Albania	223	0	0	0	0	0	30	64	0	0	0
Andorra	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Azerbaijan	662	182	1 087	3 387	1 916	0	1 328	2 542	3 117	0	466
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 348	408	1 047	2 043	2 205	1 236	35	0	28	22	0
Bulgaria *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montenegro	0	7	8	153	601	38	8	35	0	0	0
Croatia***	0	0	0	0	0	187	242	287	133	650	120
Georgia	248	625	543	1 716	1 079	39	108	3 464	4 022	40	14 023
Iceland	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kosovo	369	0	440	0	74	47	66	0	0	0	0
Macedonia	26	93	20	1	258	28	390	0	0	0	190
Moldova	0	0	43	6	12	144	81	113	35	14	3
Norway	2 045	2 292	2 592	1 303	1 197	3 449	2 491	704	2 218	72	14
Romania **	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russian federation	545	1 843	7 036	4 446	5 264	4 313	5 258	1 207	3 890	3 218	9 864
Serbia	2 635	4 970	4 051	2 284	305	13	298	366	0	0	0
Switzerland	6 308	5 234	3 094	2 241	3 475	3 388	426	2 668	1 320	248	2 347
Turkey	5 410	2 682	2 694	6 174	4 181	2 960	1 051	95	356	195	251
Ukraine	17 204	2 908	1 373	1 013	2 124	670	3 500	2 479	3 406	2 299	517
<b>12 Middle East</b>	<b>69 860</b>	<b>122 586</b>	<b>204 904</b>	<b>133 781</b>	<b>113 586</b>	<b>59 576</b>	<b>24 194</b>	<b>18 827</b>	<b>35 664</b>	<b>17 129</b>	<b>9 872</b>
Bahrain	909	285	163	3 919	352	187	229	0	0	0	0
Egypt	2 224	13 637	41 929	3 829	19 857	24 320	5 595	4 477	7 750	4 191	7 124
Iraq	17 419	32 735	61 536	60 040	10 390	6 439	1 780	0	1 491	975	962

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Indicative value (EUR thousand)											
Israel	15 277	20 188	12 538	7 532	4 277	4 229	2 031	2 601	1 440	362	161
Yemen	0	462	0	0	1 964	5 406	5 900	1 749	12 525	10 498	1 230
Jordan	15 341	1 733	21 136	4 421	683	1 456	2 589	472	2 268	38	121
Qatar	63	405	31	199	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Kuwait	1	3	272	139	118	0	0	76	41	143	0
Lebanon	1 283	420	0	76	185	0	0	0	24	0	0
Oman	3 510	2 467	776	941	19	124	487	2	3	83	0
Saudi Arabia	4 179	28 327	14 492	20 303	70 061	11 291	3 298	4 637	8 556	4	0
United Arab Emirates	9 655	21 923	52 032	32 384	5 679	6 123	2 285	4 813	1 561	835	274
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>13 Australia and Oceania</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>
Australia	31	69	216	15	30	89	45	5	10	0	6
New Zealand	24	10	8	34	44	15	20	13	14	10	0
<b>Other</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Curacao	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Sudan*****)	0	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>536 051</b>	<b>557 420</b>	<b>674 776</b>	<b>548 530</b>	<b>421 948</b>	<b>286 096</b>	<b>269 170</b>	<b>183 423</b>	<b>216 990</b>	<b>175 117</b>	<b>189 614</b>

\*) Bulgaria joined the European Union in 2007

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

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

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

\*\*\*\*) Including exports for NATO NSPA

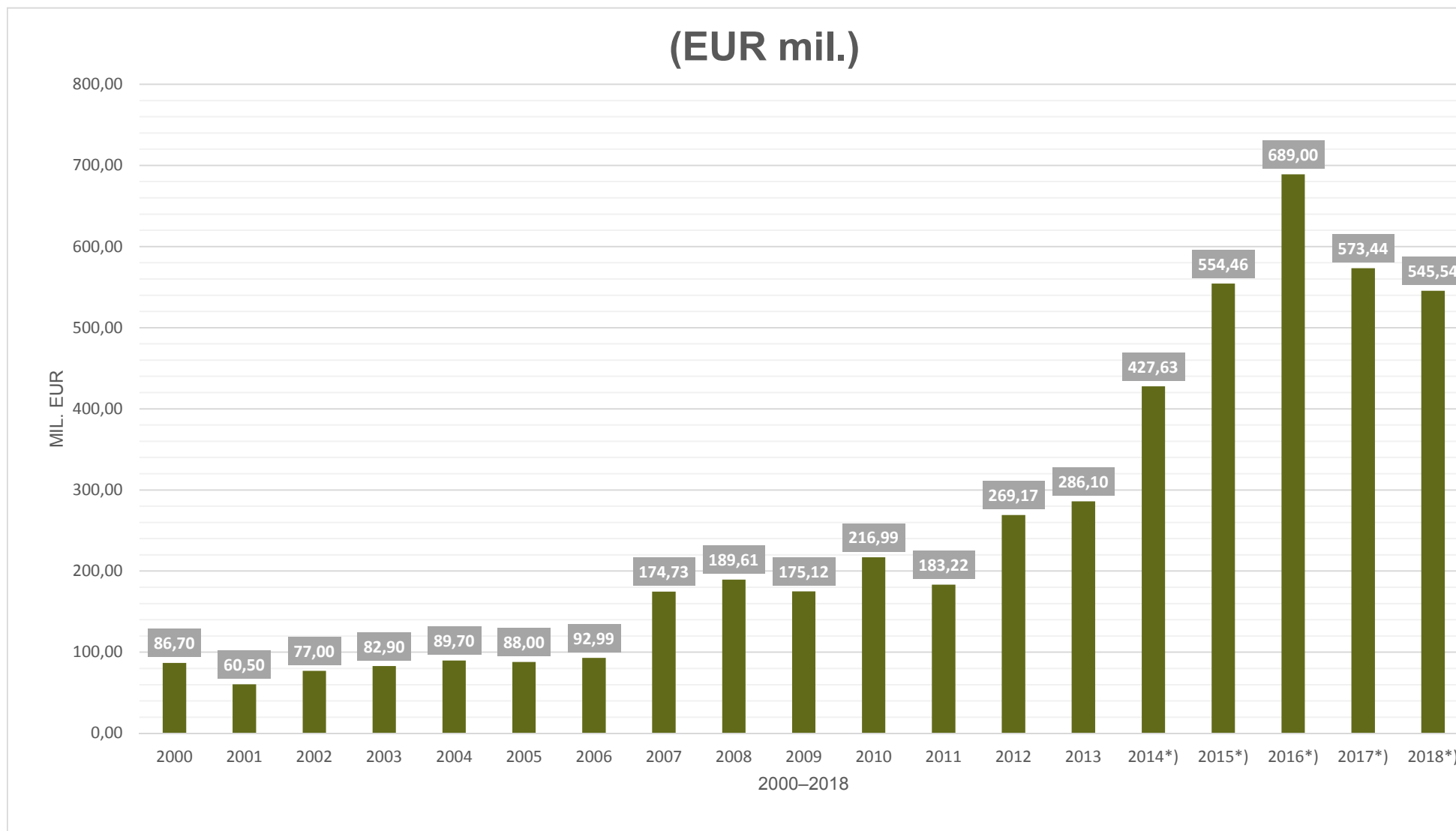
\*\*\*\*\*) Export of armour-plated Toyota for Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

### Overview of military material exports by financial volume in 2000–2018

Year	Financial volume (CZK mil.)	Financial volume (EUR mil.)
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
2018*)	13 989,21	545,54

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

## Graphical representation of military material exports by financial volume in 2000–2018



## Licences issued and used for military material imports in 2018\*)

Imports – country	Number of licences**)	Licenses issued		License use	
		Principal items of military material (ML)	Value EUR thousand	Principal items of military material (ML)	Use EUR thousand
<b>02 Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1, 5, 12</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>5, 12</b>	<b>213</b>
South Africa	10	1, 5, 12	318	5, 12	213
<b>03 North America</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21</b>	<b>174 193</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 19, 22</b>	<b>34 974</b>
Canada	11	1, 10, 11, 15, 16	567	1, 3, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16	522
United States of America	189	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21	173 626	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 19, 22	34 451
<b>05 South America</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3, 6</b>	<b>1 344</b>	<b>3, 6</b>	<b>999</b>
Brazil	2	3	1 340	3	995
Peru	1	6	46		4
<b>06 Central Asia</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6, 10</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>6, 10</b>	<b>432</b>
Turkmenistan	1	6	186		19
Uzbekistan	1	10	405	10	413
<b>07 North-East Asia</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1, 3, 13, 15</b>	<b>22 883</b>	<b>1, 3, 8, 13, 15</b>	<b>2 474</b>
China	11	1, 3, 13, 15	8 259	1, 3, 13, 15	2 406
Hong Kong	2	3, 13	14 624	8, 13	68
Korean republic	1	1	0		0
<b>08 South-East Asia</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6, 13</b>	<b>26 260</b>	<b>6, 13</b>	<b>1 551</b>
Indonesia	1	6	0		0
Malaysia	3	13	26 260		0
Vietnam	0		0	6, 13	1 551
<b>09 South Asia</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1, 8, 10</b>	<b>1 864</b>	<b>3, 8, 10, 14, 16</b>	<b>171</b>
India	2	1, 8	1 763	3, 8, 16	155
Pakistan	1	10	101	10	16
Sri Lanka	0		0	14	1
<b>10 European Union</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10, 11</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16</b>
Estonia	1	10	15	10	16
France	1	11	114		0
Great Britain	1	10	69		0

<b>11 Other European countries</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 21, 22</b>	<b>54 118</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22</b>	<b>32 071</b>
Armenia	1	6	65	6	42
Belarus	7	1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 15	2 853	1, 6, 8, 10, 15	774
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0		0	10	12
Moldova	0		0	10	35
Norway	17	3, 5, 8, 11, 21	1 908	3, 5, 8, 11, 15, 21	5 811
Russia	54	10, 15, 22	19 769	10, 15, 22	17 255
Serbia	14	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10	4 045	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10	2 404
Switzerland	29	1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 14, 15, 17	21 859	1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17	2 814
Turkey	5	1, 2, 6	406	1, 6	315
Ukraine	33	2, 3, 7, 10, 11	3 212	2, 3, 7, 10, 11	2 610
<b>12 Middle East</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1, 2, 4, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15</b>	<b>125 576</b>	<b>1, 2, 6, 10, 11, 14, 15</b>	<b>15 311</b>
Egypt	2	6	54	6	56
Israel	31	1, 2, 4, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15	96 724	1, 2, 6, 10, 11, 15	14 898
Jordan	2	6, 14	3 602	14	63
Qatar	1	6	0	6	0
United Arab Emirates	7	6, 10	25 196	6, 10	294
<b>13 Australia and Oceania</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1, 11</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>1, 11</b>	<b>4</b>
Australia	3	1, 11	67	1, 11	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22</b>	<b>407 245</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22</b>	<b>88 215</b>

\*) 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 items in the Military Material List in the use of import licences  
in 2018\*)**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Share</b>	<b>ML in %</b>	<b>ML in %</b>	<b>ML in %</b>	<b>ML in %</b>
United States of America	37.2175 %	ML 10 - 64%	ML 16 - 18%	ML 11 - 7%	ML 15 - 3%
Russia	18.3985 %	ML 10 - 98%	ML 15 - 1%		
Israel	15.8329 %	ML 11 - 61%	ML 6 - 24%	ML 2 - 6%	ML 10 - 5%
Ukraine	6.3991 %	ML 10 - 83%	ML 11 - 5%	ML 6 - 5%	ML 3 - 2%
Norway	6.1754 %	ML 3 - 83%	ML 8 - 10%	ML 11 - 4%	ML 15 - 1%
Serbia	3.2702 %	ML 3 - 71%	ML 6 - 16%	ML 10 - 7%	ML 2 - 2%
Switzerland	2.9907 %	ML 10 - 30%	ML 5 - 19%	ML 3 - 13%	ML 1 - 11%
China	2.7832 %	ML 3 - 83%	ML 15 - 10%	ML 1 - 4%	ML 13 - 1%
Vietnam	1.6486 %	ML 6 - 95%	ML 13 - 4%		
Brazil	1.0572 %	ML 3 - 100%			
Belarus	0.9485 %	ML 6 - 55%	ML 8 - 34%	ML 1 - 7%	ML 10 - 2%
Canada	0.7965 %	ML 13 - 44%	ML 10 - 37%	ML 1 - 13%	ML 16 - 3%
Uzbekistan	0.4388 %	ML 10 - 100%			
Turkey	0.3347 %	ML 6 - 82%	ML 1 - 17%		
United Arab Emirates	0.3129 %	ML 10 - 96%	ML 6 - 3%		
Great Britain	0.2504 %	ML 10 - 100%			
South Africa	0.2262 %	ML 5 - 86%	ML 12 - 13%		
Germany	0.2116 %	ML 10 - 100%			
India	0.1643 %	ML 16 - 75%	ML 8 - 23%	ML 3 - 1%	
Bulgaria	0.1632 %	ML 4 - 100%			
Hong Kong	0.0720 %	ML 8 - 92%	ML 13 - 7%		
Jordan	0.0669 %	ML 14 - 100%			
Egypt	0.0599 %	ML 6 - 100%			

Armenia	0.0448 %	ML 6 - 100%			
Moldova	0.0369 %	ML 10 - 100%			
Montenegro	0.0230 %	ML 10 - 100%			
Turkmenistan	0.0199 %	ML 6 - 100%			
Pakistan	0.0169 %	ML 10 - 100%			
Estonia	0.0166 %	ML 10 - 100%			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.0126 %	ML 10 - 100%			
Peru	0.0044 %	ML 6 - 100%			
Australia	0.0043 %	ML 1 - 100%			
Sri Lanka	0.0008 %	ML 14 - 100%			
Slovakia	0.0006 %	ML 7 - 100%			

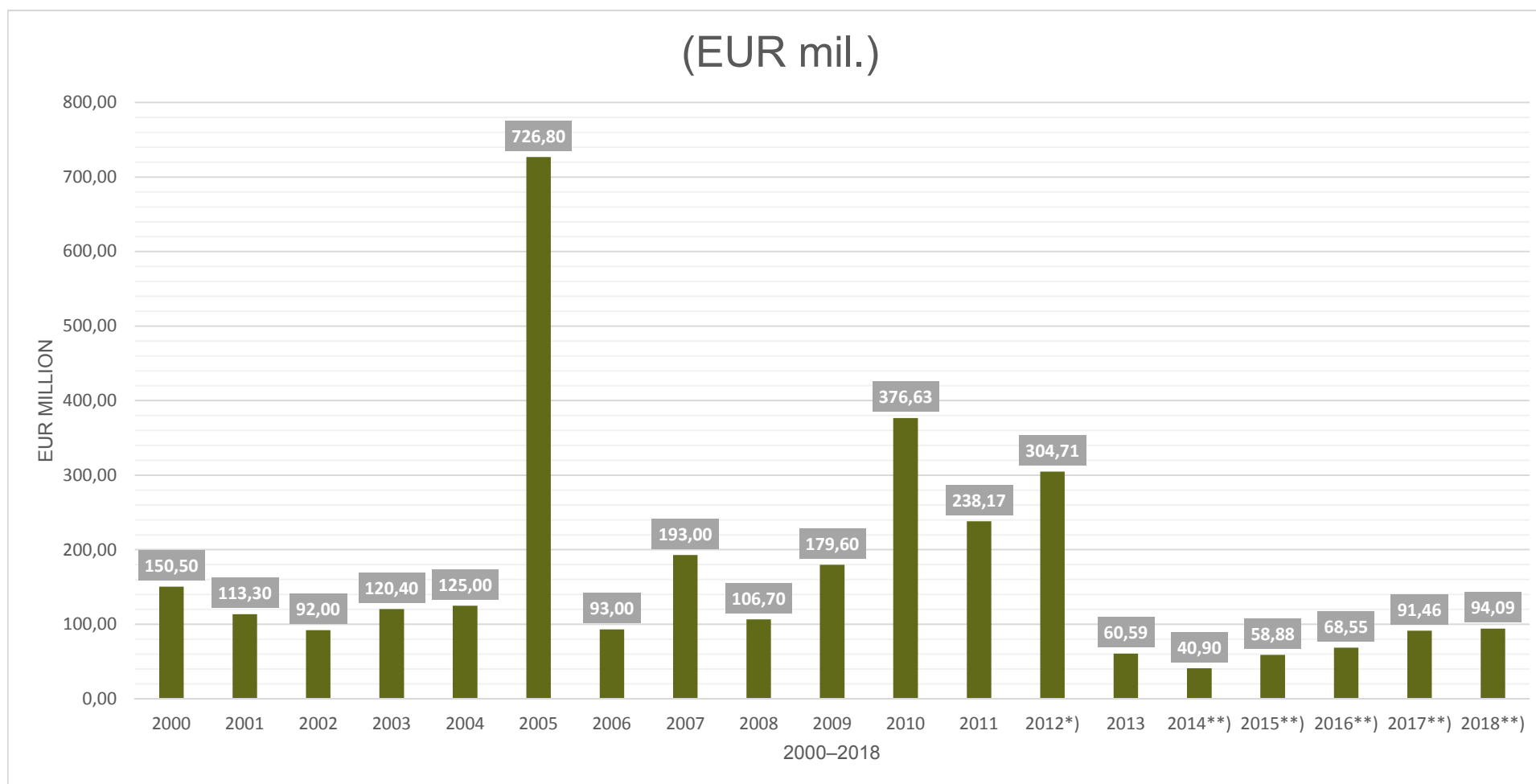
### Overview of military material imports by financial volume in 2000–2018

Year	Financial volume (CZK mil.)	Financial volume (EUR mil.)
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
2018**)	2 412,82	94,09

\*) 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 2000–2018



\*) 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 2018\*)

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
<b>02 Sub-Saharan Africa</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5 128</b>	<b>7 292</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Ethiopia	United States of America	1	1	5 128	7 292		0	0
<b>03 North America</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>3, 10, 11, 15</b>	<b>2 614</b>	<b>4 483</b>	<b>6, 10, 11</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>2 621</b>
Canada	Iraq	0		0	0	10	227	1 994
United States of America	Morocco	1	11	276	330	11	276	327
United States of America	Montenegro	1	15	3	5		0	0
United States of America	Kazakhstan	2	3, 10	32	74		0	0
United States of America	Ukraine	3	10	2 303	4 075	10	224	231
United States of America	Israel	0		0	0	6	68	69
<b>07 North-East Asia</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10 964</b>	<b>14 305</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>292</b>
China	Ukraine	1	15	10 964	14 305	15	213	292
<b>10 European Union</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>4, 10</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>4, 7, 10</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>872</b>
Bulgaria	Israel	1	4	151	268	4	154	241
Germany	British Virgin Islands	1	10	193	325	10	199	324
Slovakia	Brazil	0		0	0	7	1	1
Great Britain	Ethiopia	0		0	0	10	236	307

<b>11 Other European countries</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>3, 4, 10</b>	<b>10 285</b>	<b>11 767</b>	<b>3, 6, 10</b>	<b>4 282</b>	<b>5 701</b>
Belarus	Algeria	0		0	0	6	119	78
Montenegro	Thailand	1	10	20	29	10	22	27
Macedonia	United States of America	0		0	0	3	0	1 769
Russia	Ethiopia	1	10	57	86	10	57	86
Serbia	Kenya	1	3, 4	565	565		0	0
Serbia	United States of America	1	3	4 641	5 265		0	0
Serbia	Ethiopia	1	3	1 638	2 199		0	0
Serbia	-	0		0	0	3	673	0
Ukraine	Indonesia	2	10	455	493	10	153	168
Ukraine	United Arab Emirates	8	10	894	961	10	1 169	1 251
Ukraine	Sri Lanka	9	10	601	647	10	648	709
Ukraine	Bangladesh	2	10	1 414	1 521	10	1 096	1 184
Ukraine	Algeria	0		0	0	6	345	430
<b>12 Middle East</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2 515</b>	<b>5 109</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
United Arab Emirates	Kenya	3	10	2 515	5 109		0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>1, 3, 4, 10, 11, 15</b>	<b>31 851</b>	<b>43 549</b>	<b>3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 15</b>	<b>5 878</b>	<b>9 486</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>1, 3, 4, 10, 11, 15</b>	<b>31 851</b>	<b>43 549</b>	<b>3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 15</b>	<b>5 878</b>	<b>9 486</b>

\*) 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 2018

<b>Number of applications for authorisation</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Number of decisions on authorisation</b>	<b>19</b>
of which denials	0
<b>Number of revoked authorisations (Section 13(c) of the Act)</b>	<b>0</b>

<b>Number of applications for extension of authorisation</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>Number of decisions on extension of authorisation</b>	<b>80</b>

<b>Number of authorisation holders at the end of 2018</b>	<b>280</b>
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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

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



## Authorisations granted and used for non-military arms and ammunition exports to non-EU countries in 2018

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	
<b>Australia and Oceania</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 1</b>	<b>6 332</b>	<b>13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 1</b>	<b>2 835</b>
Australia	11	1, 13, 14, 4, 6, 8	5 591	1, 13, 14, 4, 6, 8	2 365
New Zealand	12	1, 13, 14, 4, 8	740	1, 13, 14, 4, 8	469
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>13, 14, 4, 8, 1, 13, 14</b>	<b>17 118</b>	<b>13, 14, 4, 8, 1, 13, 14</b>	<b>2 575</b>
Israel	12	1, 13, 14, 8	15 328	1, 13, 14, 8	1 881
Jordan	63	1, 13, 14	390	1, 13, 14	319
Qatar	3	14, 8	10	14, 8	8
Kuwait	26	1, 13, 14, 4, 8	348	1, 13, 14, 4, 8	193
Lebanon	2	1, 14	244	1, 13, 14	19
Oman	6	13, 14, 8	325	13, 14, 8	11
United Arab Emirates	3	1, 13, 14, 8	473	1, 13, 14, 8	144
<b>Other European countries</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>12, 13, 14, 4, 6, 7, 8, 1, 13, 14</b>	<b>27 289</b>	<b>12, 13, 14, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1, 13, 14</b>	<b>9 421</b>
Andorra	3	14	72	14	56
Armenia	8	1, 13, 14, 4, 8	1 450	1, 13, 14, 4, 8	136
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6	1, 13, 14, 8	492	1, 13, 14, 6, 8	386
Montenegro	4	1, 13, 7, 8	942	1, 13, 7, 8	212
Georgia	7	1, 14, 4, 8	1 031	1, 12, 13, 14, 4, 8, 9	156
Iceland	5	1, 13, 8	39	1, 13, 8	23
Kosovo	1	14	72	14	0
Macedonia	4	1, 13, 14, 8	156	1, 13, 14, 6, 8	83
Moldova	12	1, 13, 14, 6, 7, 8	1 197	1, 13, 14, 6, 7, 8	184
Norway	3	1, 13, 14, 8	6 579	1, 13, 14, 8	1 664
Russia	3	13, 14	619	13, 14	461
Serbia	4	1, 13, 14, 8	1 104	1, 13, 14, 6, 8	238

Switzerland	15	1, 13, 14, 4, 8	7 692	1, 13, 14, 4, 8	2 751
Turkey	7	1, 14, 6, 8	2 546	1, 14, 6, 8	1 985
Ukraine	14	1, 12, 13, 14, 8	3 300	1, 12, 13, 14, 8, 9	1 087
<b>European Union</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14, 6, 8, 13</b>	<b>1 759</b>	<b>14, 6, 8, 13</b>	<b>499</b>
Greenland	2	13, 14, 6, 8	1 759	13, 14, 6, 8	499
<b>South–East Asia</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>13, 14, 6, 8, 1, 13</b>	<b>7 001</b>	<b>13, 14, 6, 8, 1, 13</b>	<b>3 747</b>
Philippines	3	1, 13, 6, 8	1 894	1, 13, 6, 8	381
Indonesia	2	1, 13, 14	199	1, 13, 8	111
Cambodia	1	13, 8	10	13, 8	4
Laos	1	1	23	1	18
Malaysia	10	1, 13, 14, 8	433	1, 13, 14, 8	189
Thailand	226	1, 14, 8	4 441	1, 14, 8	3 043
<b>South America</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>13, 14, 6, 8, 1, 14</b>	<b>12 217</b>	<b>13, 14, 6, 8, 1, 14</b>	<b>1 192</b>
Argentina	2	1, 13, 14, 6, 8	7 759	1, 13, 14, 6, 8	157
Bolivia	1	1, 8	86	1, 13, 8	52
Brazil	147	1, 14, 8	409	1, 14, 8	259
Guyana	1	1, 8	148	1, 8	88
Chile	4	1, 13, 14, 8	343	1, 13, 14, 8	170
Paraguay	3	1, 13	264	1, 13, 8	130
Peru	6	1, 13, 8	3 149	1, 13, 8	275
Suriname	1	14	16	14	15
Uruguay	1	14	43	1, 13, 14, 8	46
<b>South Asia</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>203</b>
Afghanistan	1	14	80	14	18
India	13	14	185	14	185
<b>North America</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 1</b>	<b>177 736</b>	<b>13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 1</b>	<b>109 931</b>
Canada	12	1, 13, 14, 4, 6, 8	17 902	1, 13, 14, 4, 6, 8	5 881
United States of America	27	1, 13, 14, 4, 6, 8	159 834	1, 13, 14, 4, 6, 8	104 051
<b>North-East Asia</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14, 8, 9, 1, 14</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>14, 8, 9, 1, 14</b>	<b>301</b>
Hong Kong	1	1	2	1	1
Japan	2	14	162	14	152
Mongolia	13	1, 14, 8, 9	152	1, 14, 8, 9	148
<b>Central America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>13, 14, 4, 8, 1, 13, 14</b>	<b>4 477</b>	<b>13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 1, 14</b>	<b>2 608</b>
Dominican republic	1	14	211	14	191
Guatemala	11	1, 13, 14, 4, 8	875	1, 13, 14, 4, 8	644
Honduras	1	1, 13, 8	335	1, 13, 8	265

Costa Rica	2	13, 14	97	1, 13, 14, 8	126
Mexico	4	1, 13, 8	2 180	1, 13, 8	1 250
Salvador	2	1, 8	468	1, 6, 8	51
Trinidad and Tobago	3	1, 14	310	1, 14, 4	80
<b>Central Asia</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 1, 12</b>	<b>1 336</b>	<b>13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 1, 12</b>	<b>137</b>
Kazakhstan	4	1, 13, 14, 6, 8	1 022	1, 13, 14, 6, 8	19
Kyrgyzstan	7	1, 13, 14, 4, 8	285	1, 13, 14, 4, 8	90
Tajikistan	3	12, 14, 4, 8	30	12, 14, 4, 8	28
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>13, 14, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1, 14</b>	<b>17 162</b>	<b>13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 9, 1, 13, 14</b>	<b>5 650</b>
South Africa	24	1, 13, 14, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9	14 469	1, 13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 9	5 089
Kenya	14	1, 14, 6, 8	488	1, 13, 14, 6, 8	134
Madagascar	1	1	0	1	0
Namibia	5	1, 13, 14, 6, 7, 8	2 029	1, 13, 14, 6, 8	305
Nigeria	1	14	57	14	0
Tanzania	2	14	33	13, 14	22
Zambia	5	14, 8	87	1, 14, 6, 8	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>804</b>		<b>273 008</b>		<b>139 099</b>

\*) 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 2018 according to items of Regulation (EU) No 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council as percentage**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Share</b>	<b>Item in %</b>	<b>Item in %</b>	<b>Item in %</b>	<b>Item in %</b>
United States of America	63.7669 %	1 - 38.3097 %	14 - 33.3725 %	8 - 16.1032 %	13 - 11.0235 %
Canada	6.8773 %	1 - 44.8570 %	8 - 32.9907 %	4 - 6.5731 %	13 - 6.1460 %
South Africa	4.6408 %	1 - 48.1798 %	8 - 27.9177 %	14 - 19.6531 %	13 - 2.1688 %
Israel	3.8006 %	14 - 82.0954 %	1 - 11.5522 %	13 - 5.3599 %	8 - 0.9926 %
Norway	2.7255 %	14 - 67.5868 %	1 - 15.0988 %	8 - 12.1849 %	13 - 5.1296 %
Switzerland	2.6625 %	14 - 44.0194 %	8 - 26.0192 %	1 - 16.9083 %	13 - 9.3294 %
Australia	2.3142 %	1 - 41.2460 %	8 - 27.4134 %	14 - 15.6124 %	6 - 9.5434 %
Argentina	1.3983 %	8 - 68.6712 %	1 - 23.6425 %	14 - 4.8413 %	6 - 1.9620 %
Ukraine	1.3049 %	14 - 68.9067 %	8 - 10.6760 %	13 - 10.3971 %	1 - 10.0016 %
Thailand	1.1314 %	8 - 53.2610 %	1 - 33.1605 %	14 - 13.5785 %	
Turkey	1.1183 %	14 - 90.9352 %	1 - 4.9556 %	8 - 4.1092 %	6 - 0.0000 %
Peru	0.9381 %	1 - 78.5203 %	8 - 18.9355 %	13 - 2.5442 %	
Philippines	0.6609 %	1 - 58.2711 %	8 - 16.8120 %	13 - 14.9543 %	6 - 9.9626 %
Greenland	0.6154 %	14 - 71.5801 %	8 - 21.5099 %	6 - 5.4611 %	13 - 1.4489 %
Mexico	0.5530 %	1 - 49.9864 %	8 - 49.1181 %	13 - 0.8955 %	
Serbia	0.4687 %	14 - 50.1171 %	1 - 25.8999 %	8 - 22.3881 %	13 - 0.9804 %
Armenia	0.4400 %	14 - 73.1741 %	4 - 21.2321 %	13 - 3.0839 %	8 - 1.3095 %
Guatemala	0.4287 %	14 - 40.3951 %	1 - 30.1083 %	4 - 17.7700 %	13 - 7.0599 %
Namibia	0.3568 %	8 - 37.0954 %	1 - 30.9449 %	14 - 21.9113 %	13 - 6.9251 %
Montenegro	0.3407 %	1 - 65.5769 %	8 - 17.9163 %	7 - 9.8032 %	13 - 6.7035 %
Georgia	0.3101 %	14 - 76.8171 %	1 - 13.6567 %	4 - 3.3874 %	12 - 2.9356 %
Moldova	0.2770 %	14 - 50.5154 %	1 - 26.0002 %	8 - 9.9033 %	6 - 8.4178 %

New Zealand	0.2728 %	8 - 39.8428 %	1 - 24.9145 %	4 - 13.4334 %	14 - 12.3676 %
Kazakhstan	0.1837 %	8 - 69.3897 %	1 - 12.3188 %	14 - 9.7057 %	13 - 4.4796 %
Russia	0.1747 %	14 - 56.5076 %	6 - 26.6962 %	13 - 10.1221 %	8 - 6.6741 %
Honduras	0.1579 %	1 - 52.5744 %	14 - 28.2425 %	8 - 18.0100 %	13 - 1.1731 %
Chile	0.1479 %	1 - 73.3952 %	8 - 13.3998 %	14 - 11.1317 %	13 - 2.0733 %
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.1311 %	14 - 54.8640 %	8 - 30.3347 %	1 - 10.4603 %	13 - 2.2490 %
United Arab Emirates	0.1306 %	8 - 42.5494 %	13 - 30.5462 %	1 - 25.1564 %	14 - 1.7480 %
Salvador	0.1304 %	1 - 83.6622 %	8 - 16.0484 %	6 - 0.2894 %	
Kenya	0.1255 %	1 - 72.2404 %	14 - 18.3607 %	8 - 3.5519 %	6 - 3.0055 %
Brazil	0.1044 %	1 - 47.4607 %	14 - 26.6611 %	8 - 25.8781 %	
Jordan	0.1019 %	14 - 97.3372 %	1 - 2.6212 %	13 - 0.0417 %	
Paraguay	0.0944 %	1 - 96.8374 %	8 - 2.9048 %	13 - 0.2578 %	
Zambia	0.0765 %	1 - 49.2964 %	8 - 24.0208 %	14 - 23.0976 %	6 - 3.5852 %
Malaysia	0.0762 %	14 - 67.0265 %	1 - 31.7589 %	8 - 1.0796 %	13 - 0.1350 %
Kuwait	0.0748 %	1 - 76.3150 %	8 - 15.0600 %	14 - 5.0801 %	4 - 3.5403 %
Tanzania	0.0737 %	1 - 74.4879 %	14 - 22.7188 %	13 - 2.7933 %	
Indonesia	0.0580 %	1 - 64.9849 %	14 - 20.2339 %	13 - 10.0549 %	8 - 4.7262 %
Oman	0.0572 %	13 - 80.8771 %	14 - 18.6077 %	8 - 0.5152 %	
Trinidad and Tobago	0.0564 %	14 - 66.2211 %	1 - 33.0498 %	4 - 0.7290 %	
Macedonia	0.0545 %	14 - 47.4094 %	1 - 32.4913 %	8 - 16.6990 %	13 - 1.7631 %
India	0.0534 %	14 - 97.4293 %	8 - 2.5707 %		
Japan	0.0518 %	14 - 100.0000 %			
Afghanistan	0.0501 %	14 - 100.0000 %			
Kyrgyzstan	0.0500 %	14 - 59.3427 %	4 - 17.1313 %	1 - 9.6401 %	8 - 7.2088 %
Costa Rica	0.0499 %	1 - 57.7717 %	14 - 34.3879 %	8 - 5.5021 %	13 - 2.3384 %
Lebanon	0.0444 %	14 - 90.3040 %	1 - 9.0014 %	13 - 0.6945 %	

Mongolia	0.0422 %	14 - 71.9614 %	8 - 19.8139 %	1 - 7.1217 %	9 - 1.0430 %
Uruguay	0.0382 %	8 - 53.8890 %	1 - 25.1482 %	14 - 19.9389 %	13 - 1.0239 %
Dominican republic	0.0370 %	14 - 100.0000 %			
Bolivia	0.0307 %	1 - 53.5714 %	8 - 40.8482 %	13 - 5.5804 %	
Guyana	0.0261 %	8 - 57.8947 %	1 - 42.1053 %		
Andorra	0.0209 %	14 - 100.0000 %			
New Caledonia	0.0190 %	1 - 49.3682 %	4 - 25.3685 %	8 - 19.9065 %	13 - 5.3567 %
Kosovo	0.0126 %	14 - 100.0000 %			
Iceland	0.0102 %	8 - 77.4411 %	1 - 18.7205 %	13 - 3.8384 %	
Nigeria	0.0099 %	14 - 100.0000 %			
Laos	0.0081 %	1 - 50.8475 %	10 - 49.1525 %		
Cameroon	0.0075 %	1 - 82.5688 %	14 - 17.4312 %		
Tajikistan	0.0056 %	14 - 78.7019 %	4 - 13.5418 %	13 - 6.0956 %	8 - 0.9841 %
Suriname	0.0051 %	14 - 53.3333 %	1 - 46.6667 %		
Macau	0.0043 %	14 - 100.0000 %			
Nicaragua	0.0031 %	1 - 100.0000 %			
Qatar	0.0029 %	14 - 61.3589 %	8 - 38.6411 %		
Cambodia	0.0017 %	8 - 80.0000 %	13 - 20.0000 %		
Faroe Islands	0.0009 %	14 - 100.0000 %			
Sri Lanka	0.0008 %	1 - 59.3135 %	8 - 40.6865 %		
Hong Kong	0.0004 %	1 - 100.0000 %			
Mauritania	0.0002 %	1 - 100.0000 %			
Madagascar	0.0000 %	1 - 100.0000 %			