

**ANNUAL REPORT  
ON EXPORT CONTROL  
FOR MILITARY MATERIAL,  
SMALL ARMS FOR CIVIL USE  
AND DUAL-USE GOODS AND  
TECHNOLOGIES  
IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC  
2019**





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## Introduction

The Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Industry and Trade was instructed by Government Resolution No 494 of 8 July 2019 to prepare, in cooperation with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Annual Report on Export Control for Military Material, Small Arms for Civil Use and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies in the Czech Republic 2019 (hereinafter the “Report”) and submit it by 30 June 2020 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.

The report respects the methodology for the preparation of the joint EU Annual Reports and is already the seventeenth Report of this type. It was prepared by the Ministry of Industry and Trade in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, using the documents of the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Interior, the Directorate General of Customs and the State Office for Nuclear Safety.

The introduction to the Report describes the system for the control of trade in military materials, the trade in small arms for civil use, the import of non-EU pyrotechnical articles and the export of dual-use goods and technologies, including the role and position of all bodies in these control processes. The following is a description of the EU’s role in conventional arms control. This part 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 (hereinafter also “CR”) 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 Report includes overviews of issued authorisations to conduct foreign trade in military material and licences granted in accordance with Act No 38/1994, on foreign trade in military material, and amending Act No 455/1991, on licensed trades (the Licensed Trades Act), as amended, and Act No 140/1961, the Criminal Code, as amended, as amended (hereinafter “Act No 38/1994”), and overviews of issued authorisation to export non-military weapons and ammunition granted for individual business cases in accordance with Act No 228/2005, on control of trade in products whose possession is regulated in the Czech Republic for security reasons, and amending certain acts, as amended (hereinafter “Act No 228/2005”).

The Electronic Licence Administration System (ELIS) for licensing and authorisation

procedures has been used since 2013 for the processing of data contained in these overviews. This ensures transparency, stable and secure data storage, including classified information.

According to these data, in 2019 a total of 1,212 licences were granted for the export of military material to 98 countries with a value of CZK 21,823.4 million, with a year-on-year increase of CZK 5,201.9 million compared to 2018. To import military material from a total of 43 countries, 464 licences were granted with the value of goods of CZK 3,249.4 million, which is a year-on-year decrease of CZK 7,195.9 million compared to 2018.

For imports of military material associated with the subsequent export (brokering), a total of 44 licences were granted in the total import value of CZK 798.5 million and subsequent export value of CZK 1,273.5 million.

Realised exports including brokering were CZK 15,898.3 million, a year-on-year decrease of CZK 1,909.1 million compared to 2018.

**For exports of firearms for civil use, their parts, essential components and ammunition** to 69 countries outside the European Union a total of 906 authorisations were granted in the total value of CZK 12,524.7 million, on the basis of which exports in the total amount of CZK 4,311.8 million were realised, which is a year-on-year increase of CZK 744.9 million compared to 2018.

**A total of 321 authorisations were granted for the transport of firearms, their essential components and dust charges** to EU countries amounting to CZK 854.3 million with a year-on-year increase of CZK 336.4 million compared to 2018. **A total of 527 authorisations were granted for imports from third countries and for transport from EU countries of firearms for civil use, their parts, essential components and ammunition**, on the basis of which imports were realised in the amount of CZK 513.5 million, with a year-on-year increase of CZK 50.7 million compared to 2018.

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# **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, which regulates the conditions for exercising the State's authorisation and control function in areas where business activities could endanger the economic, foreign policy or security interests of the Czech Republic and further in Decree No 210/2012, on the implementation of certain provisions of Act No 38/1994, on foreign trade in military material, as amended (hereinafter "Decree No 210/2012"). Act No 38/1994 sets out the procedures for authorising trade, authorising and subsequently licensing conditions and the use of licences, and overall control of trade in military material, including the imposition of sanctions for its violation.

In the Czech Republic, the control of foreign trade in military material has two stages. A business entity is entitled to offer military material and related services and enter into negotiations with foreign partners only after receiving a decision of the Ministry of Industry and Trade on granting an authorisation for foreign trade in military material. The Ministry of Industry and Trade may issue a decision on granting this authorisation only if the applicant meets all legal requirements after receiving the binding opinion of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Defence. The holder of an authorisation to conduct foreign trade in military material may be in the case of imports and exports only a legal person based in the Czech Republic, in the case of transfers between EU countries it may also be a natural person in accordance with Directive 2009/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 May 2009 simplifying terms and conditions of transfers of defence-related products within the Community, as amended (hereinafter the "Directive 2009/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council").

The decision to grant an authorisation sets out individual items of military material in accordance with Annex 1 to Decree No 210/2012, in which the holder of this authorisation may trade, as well as a list of countries in which this trading activity may be carried out.

For the execution of a specific business transaction, the holder of authorisation to conduct foreign trade in military material must apply for a licence, whose validity may even be longer than one calendar year, depending on the length on the contractual relationship. The licence simultaneously determines the conditions under which it may be used. A licence is not required in accordance with Directive 2009/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council in the case of a transfer of military material from another EU Member State, which can only be done

on the basis of and in accordance with a foreign trade authorisation.

After receiving binding opinions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Industry and Trade decides in administrative proceedings whether or not it issues a licence. The decision not to issue a licence 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 CR. The assessment of applications also takes into account the Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment, as amended by Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/1560 (hereinafter the “Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP”) and the common database of applications rejected by EU Member States (denials).

At the end of 2019, 290 legal persons and 4 natural persons were authorised for foreign trade in military material. In the given period, 27 applications for authorisation to conduct foreign trade in military material were received, four of which were incomplete submissions, which were not supplemented despite the call and therefore were stopped by resolutions on these applications. A total of 24 decisions on granting authorisation were issued in 2019 based on the applications, with one decision being issued on the basis of an application submitted at the end of 2018. During the year, 8 holders returned the issued authorisation to conduct foreign trade in military equipment and 2 holders had their authorisations revoked.

At the same time, at the request of the authorisation holders, 68 extensions were granted to include military material items that can be traded by the legal person or a list of countries in which the business can be carried out.

In 2019, 7 proceedings on administrative offences for violation of Act No 38/1994 were finally decided, within which penalties in the form of fines in the total amount of CZK 96,000 were imposed.

**1,212 licences for the export of military material to a total of 98 countries** were issued with a value of CZK 21,823.4 million (EUR 850.1 million). The value of exports realised to 98 countries under the licences, including licences issued in previous years, amounted to CZK 15,565.9 million (EUR 606.3 million). Of this, 512 transfer licences were issued for exports to EU countries, with the value of CZK 4,335.6 million (EUR 168.9 million), accounting for 27.9% of the total export of the Czech Republic. Most licences were traditionally granted for transfers to Slovakia (124), Poland (80) and Germany (54). The largest exports in terms of value were realised to Hungary – in the amount of CZK 767.3 million (EUR 29.9 million), to Poland – in the amount of CZK 622.9 million (EUR 24.3 million) and to Slovakia – in the amount of CZK 586.2 million (EUR 22.9 million). The largest number of export licences to non-EU countries was issued to the USA (71), Israel (70) and Switzerland (42). In terms of value, the largest



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exports were realised to Indonesia – in the amount of CZK 2,179.1 million (EUR 84.9 million), the United States – in the amount of CZK 1,617.9 million (EUR 63.0 million) and Jordan – in the amount of CZK 1,239.0 (EUR 48.3 million).

**464 licences for the import of military material from 43 countries outside the EU** were issued with a value of CZK 3,249.4 million (EUR 126.6 million). The value of realized trades under the licences, including licences granted in previous years, amounted to CZK 2,307.9 million (EUR 89.9 million).

**For imports associated with the subsequent export** (brokering), a total of 44 licences were issued in the total import value of CZK 798.5 million (EUR 31.1 million) and subsequent export value of CZK 1,273.5 million (EUR 49.6 million). The value of realized trades under licences amounted to CZK 166.6 million (EUR 6.5 million) for imports and CZK 332.4 million (EUR 12.9 million) for exports. The largest trade in terms of value was import from the United Arab Emirates, amounting to CZK 59.5 million (EUR 2.3 million) and subsequent export to Kenya amounting to CZK 102.7 million (EUR 4 million).

## **1.2 Foreign trade in small arms for civil use**

Foreign trade in civilian weapons and ammunition in the Czech Republic is regulated by Act No 228/2005, 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 (hereinafter the "Regulation (EU) No 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council"), and further by Government Decree No 282/2013, on the determination of the list of specified products, the conditions under which their import or transport may take place, the conditions under which their export may take place, and on the determination of the requisites and model applications for authorisations and export authorisations (hereinafter "Government Decree No 282/2013").

Regulation (EU) No 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council governing the export of arms for civil use and their ammunition is binding and directly applicable in its entirety in all Member States, and some of its articles are implemented in Act No 228/2005 and Government Decree No 282/2013, with effect from 30 September 2013.

When assessing applications for authorisations to conduct foreign trade in small arms and ammunition for civil use, the Czech Republic is bound, as in the case of military weapons, by Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP, as well as by other documents of an international law nature, which laid down in particular the sanctions in the area of export of arms and

ammunition.

The list of civilian arms that are subject to control during transport within the EU is set out in Annex 1 to Government Decree No 282/2013; these are 3 categories of firearms together with dust charges (smokeless and black powder). The list of civilian arms subject to control upon import from countries outside the EU is set out in Annex 2 to Government Decree No 282/2013, also by three categories of firearms and dust charges and also by ammunition intended for such controlled arms.

In the case of exports to third countries, Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council sets out 15 categories of firearms, their parts and essential components and ammunition for which such exports may only take place with the permission of the Ministry of Industry and Trade in accordance with Act No 228/2005, even for non-commercial exports carried out by a natural person or a legal person established in the Czech Republic.

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. In the case of authorisation to export these products, the Ministry of Industry and Trade decides in administrative proceedings whether or not it grants the authorisation after receiving binding opinions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of the Interior.

A total of 906 licences with a value of CZK 12,524.7 million (EUR 487.9 million) were granted **for the export of firearms, their parts, essential components and ammunition** to 69 non-EU countries. Implementation based on the use of export authorisations amounted to CZK 4,311.8 million (EUR 168.0 million). The largest number of authorisations was granted for exports to Thailand (296), Brazil (166) and Jordan (51). The highest value of exports was realised to the USA – in the amount of CZK 3,278.1 million (EUR 127.7 million), Canada – in the amount of CZK 192.8 million (EUR 7.5 million), and South Africa – in the amount of CZK 145.8 million (EUR 5.7 million).

**A total of 321 authorisations were granted for the transport of firearms, their essential components and dust charges to EU countries** amounting to CZK 2,350,676,522 (EUR 91,565,772), on the basis of which transport was realised in the amount of CZK 854.3 million (EUR 33.3 million). The largest number of authorisations was granted for transport to Germany (61), Poland (36), Slovakia (32), Austria (21) and Italy (17).

**A total of 526 authorisations were granted for the import of firearms, their essential**

**components and dust charges to the Czech Republic** amounting to CZK 1,887,491,043 (EUR 73,523,334), on the basis of which import was realised in the amount of CZK 513.5 million (EUR 20 million). The largest number of authorisations was granted for transport and imports from Germany (164), the United States (111), Austria (56), Italy (45) and Turkey (26).

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

Government Decree No 207/2015, on the determination of certain pyrotechnic articles, the conditions under which their import may take place, and the model application for an authorisation, as amended by Government Decree No 207/2015 (hereinafter “Government Decree No 207/2015”), implements Act No 228/2005 with regard to the control of imports of certain pyrotechnic articles from countries outside the EU.

Government Decree No 207/2015 was adopted to transpose Directive 2013/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of pyrotechnic articles, as amended. This directive was implemented into Act No 206/2015, on pyrotechnic articles and their handling and amending certain acts (on pyrotechnics), as amended, which at the same time repealed the existing provisions on pyrotechnics in Act No 156/2000, on the verification of firearms, ammunition and pyrotechnic articles and on the handling of certain pyrotechnic articles, as amended, as this legislation has been moved to this Act.

**A total of 136 authorisations were issued for imports of pyrotechnic articles from countries outside the EU** in 2019, of which 132 were for imports from China, the remaining cases were imports from Switzerland (2), Albania (1) and South Africa (1). The total declared import value of these permits is CZK 614,545.8 CZK.

### **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 prevention of their unwanted proliferation.

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 establishing transit and brokering controls. Subsequently, under the EU's common commercial policy, Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items (hereinafter "Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009") was adopted, 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 (hereinafter the "ICR"), i.e. the Wassenaar Arrangement, the Australian Group, the Nuclear Suppliers Group, and the Missile Technology Control Regime. The list of goods controlled is updated annually in accordance with the relevant obligations and commitments each member State has accepted as a member of the relevant international non-proliferation regimes and export control arrangements, or by ratification of relevant international treaties.

To implement the export control regime, Act No 594/2004 was adopted at the national level, which implements the regime of the European Communities for the control of exports, transport, brokering and transit of dual-use goods, as amended (hereinafter "Act No 594/2004"). This Act 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 CR to the territory of another Member State of the European Union and persons importing such goods into the CR. It also implements the measures adopted by Council Joint Action 2000/401/CFSP concerning the control of technical assistance related to certain military end-uses.

The authorisation concerns in particular the export of goods listed in Annex I to Council Regulation No 428/2009, but the authorisation is also granted for the provision of brokering services and technical assistance.

In 2019, discussions on the Commission's proposal to update Council Regulation 428/2009 continued, but there was no definitive agreement between Member States, in particular as regards the extension of export controls for cyber surveillance technology goods.

In accordance with Council Regulation 428/2009, individual export authorisations outside the EU are issued by the competent authorities of each Member State in which the exporter of the goods, intermediary or provider of technical assistance 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.

Annexes IIa to IIc of Council Regulation 428/2009 set out the EU General Export Authorisations, on the basis of which certain goods may be exported to certain destinations, under the conditions set out in the individual authorisations. Exporters may use six types of EU General Export Authorisations. To use the EU's general export authorisation, the exporter must register with the MIT.

An authorisation for the export of dual-use items not listed in Annex I to Council Regulation No 428/2009 shall be required in accordance with Article 4 thereof 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. These are catch-all measure.

The catch-all measures are set by the Ministry of Industry and Trade, primarily based on information from exporters or information obtained from the General Directorate of Customs or other State administration bodies. In the case of a catch-all measure involving a large number of exporters, the exporters are informed by publication on an official notice board of the Ministry of Industry and Trade (e.g. in relation to the DPRK or Syria). Currently, a catch-all measure applies to more than 300 exporters (to some, more than one measure applies, if it concerns different end-users in different countries).

The Ministry of Industry and Trade is the authority responsible for granting authorisation for the export of dual-use items listed in Annex I to Council Regulation 428/2009, as well as authorisations for the export of dual-use items under the catch-all measure. The cooperating authorities in assessing individual applications for these export permits are the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior and Intelligence Services (these concerned authorities issue opinions on authorisation applications within their competences), the General Directorate of Customs, which is the authority supervising the compliance with this Act under Act No 594/2004, and the State Office for Nuclear Safety in the case of nuclear, chemical and biological items.

In 2019, the Ministry of Industry and Trade issued 599 administrative decisions concerning authorisations of export of dual-use goods and technologies to 78 companies, of which:

- 532 export authorisations were granted for export outside the EU or for intra-EU transport;
- 24 decisions were made not to grant an authorisation for the export of dual-use goods;
- 42 decision were made to discontinue administrative proceedings on an application for an authorisation to export dual-use items.

Besides the above decisions, 49 opinions were issued by the Ministry of Industry and Trade 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 authorisations were granted for exports of dual-use good to 81 end-use countries – in 2019 the main countries were China (140), the Russian Federation (50), Taiwan (34), India (25), Ukraine (17), Republic of Korea (17), Singapore (15), Brazil (14), Pakistan (14), Turkey (14), Hong Kong (14), Saudi Arabia (13), Serbia (13), Sudan (12), Zimbabwe (12), Belarus (11), Malaysia (11) and Mexico (10).

In addition, dual-use items were exported on the basis of EU General Export Authorisations, in particular to the USA, Canada, Norway, Switzerland (incl. Liechtenstein), Japan, Australia and New Zealand. In 2019, 28 exporters were registered to use the EU's General Export Authorisations, bringing the total of companies being able to use them to more than 200.

In accordance with Council Regulation No 428/2009, the MIT further issued 48 opinions on the consultations of the licensing authorities of other EU Member States where exporters from these countries realised exports from the Czech Republic.

Authorisations in 2019 were most frequently granted for the following items:

- engineering products, especially machine tools, including spare parts;
- in relation to chemical industry – mainly sodium and potassium cyanide, krasol (liquid polybutadiene with terminal OH groups), hydrofluoric acid, carbon and aramid fibres;
- protective gas masks and filters;
- in relation to the nuclear field – equipment and parts of the primary circuit, as well as for the export of uranium for processing into NPP fuel;
- 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.

## **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 (hereinafter the “MIT”) is, in accordance with Act No 38/1994 (military material), Act No 228/2005 Sb. (small arms for civil use, ammunition and pyrotechnic articles) and Act No 594/2004 (dual-use goods and technologies), the administrative authority materially and locally competent to conduct all administrative proceedings on applications for authorisations and licences pursuant to the said laws.

In the administrative proceedings in question, the MIT acquires the documents necessary for the proper assessment of applications submitted in accordance with the above legal regulations from other State administration bodies, both in the form of binding opinions within the meaning of Section 149 of Act No 500/2004, the Administrative Procedure Code, as amended (hereinafter the “Administrative Procedure Code”), as well as in the form of statements and communications in accordance with Part Four of the Administrative Procedure Code. Based on, *inter alia*, these documents, the MIT subsequently decides on the merits of applications, provided that if, according to the relevant legal regulation, the issue of a decision is conditioned by a binding opinion of the body concerned, the MIT is bound by this opinion in accordance with Section 149 of the Administrative Procedure Code.

The decision on the non-granting of an authorisation or a licence is issued by the MIT if the applicant has not met the requirements prescribed by law or if it is justified by foreign policy or security interests of the CR, taking into account international obligations for the CR stemming from international treaties or the CR’s membership in international organisations, including the EU. In the event that it is possible to file an appeal against the decision of the MIT, the Minister of Industry and Trade shall decide on such an appeal, in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Code on the basis of the Remonstrance Commission’s recommendation. In 2019, the Minister of Industry and Trade, on the recommendation of the Senate of the Remonstrance Commission for the Licensing Administration, issued 5 decisions on appeals, rejecting the appeals in all cases and confirming the contested first-instance decisions of the MIT.

Furthermore, as part of its activities related to control regimes, the MIT issues end-use declarations for the needs of foreign persons. In 2019, the MIT issued a total of 336 declarations on the end use of military material and 54 declarations on the end use of weapons and ammunition of a non-military nature imported into the CR.

Since 2013, the MIT has been using the Electronic Licensing Administration information

system (hereinafter the “ELIS”) for the proper performance of the above activities within the agendas related to the control of foreign trade in sensitive material. Among other things, this system allows applicants to make an electronic submission via the “eForm”, which performs an automatic check of the correctness and completeness of the submission. It is also a necessary part of enabling communication between the applicant, the MIT and other State authorities by remote access via data boxes. The ELIS system makes it possible to remotely track the life cycle of applications in all proceedings conducted by the Licensing Administration of the MIT, or to record electronic payments of the administrative fees, which streamlines and speeds up the administrative proceedings on individual applications.

The ELIS system also to make records of administrative fees associated with authorisation and licensing procedures in accordance with Act No 634/2004, on administrative fees, as amended. Licences to conduct foreign trade in military material, authorisations to conduct foreign trade in civilian weapons and authorisation to import pyrotechnic articles for the purpose of exhibitions, demonstrations and imports of samples are exempt from these administrative fees. Revenues from administrative fees (for a total of 3,914 operations) registered in the ELIS system for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2019 amounted to CZK 3,168,690.

An integral part of the MIT’s activities is to provide statutory co-operation to authorities involved in criminal proceedings and other State authorities in cases concerning regimes of authorisation and licensing procedures, for which the ELIS system is also used, which aims, among other things, to increase transparency of control regimes.

Within the control regimes, 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 licensing procedure. It also represents the Czech Republic in international negotiations concerning the control of foreign trade in sensitive material, as well as in negotiations at the EU level and it participates in the creation of control mechanisms. An important activity of the MIT, which is closely connected to the above, is the organisation of regular consultations with all relevant authorities to control compliance with regulations applicable to the above authorisation and licensing regimes, application of sanctions for violations under relevant laws, but also coordination and preparation of the CR’s unified position in the area of international control regimes.

One of the key elements of the sensitive goods export control system is co-operation with the business sector, as exporters and, in particular, manufacturers together with the State



authorities are jointly responsible for the effectiveness of the control system. The exchange of information on the application of the system of export controls is mainly carried out in the form of consultations in the normal dealings between the applicants and the MIT during the processing their applications. Exporters may obtain comprehensive and up-to-date information on the MIT's website or at the MIT seminar on the control of dual-use items. This seminar, which took place in November 2019, was attended by 80 participants.

As part of strengthening mutual cooperation with the business community in this area, the MIT concluded a memorandum of cooperation with the Defence and Security Industry Association of the Czech Republic (hereinafter the "DSIA") on 11 June 2019. The purpose and aim of this memorandum is to improve the cooperation between the DSIA and the Ministry of Industry and Trade in supporting the production potential of Czech entities in the field of security and defence industry and ensuring its high technical level. The support also covers exports in the area of security and defence industry, including the implementation of effective control to ensure compliance with the Czech Republic's international obligations in this area, which stem from international treaties, CR's membership in the EU and in other international organisations. Other objectives include mutual cooperation in the preparation of concepts, measures and legal standards with an impact on the business sector in the field of defence and security technologies, as well as improving conditions for domestic manufacturers in the defence and security industry, supporting their investment in research, development and innovation, including improving the conditions for small and medium-sized enterprises.

An important step taken by the MIT in fulfilling one of the objectives of this memorandum, which is to support Czech manufacturers in the defence and security industry while simultaneously complying with the Czech Republic's international obligations, especially obligations arising from promulgated international treaties with the EU, NATO and other international organisations, is the conclusion of an agreement to shorten the deadlines for processing applications for a licence to trade in military material between the MIT and the relevant departments of the Ministries of Interior and Foreign Affairs. This agreement concluded in December 2019 will allow, except for justified complex cases, for the applications the subject-matter of which is not significant military material within the meaning of Section 20 of Act No 38/1994, the purpose of which is to export military material for one of the specified purposes (demonstration of samples at exhibitions, fairs or presentations; or market research or participation in tenders; or testing, trials or evaluations) to be decided within a short period of 15 days from the delivery of the application supported by all necessary documents.

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

The MFA 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 CR's foreign policy interests, and the obligations arising from the promulgated international treaties and the membership of the CR in international organizations.

The foreign policy interest includes, in the case of arms exports, a series of security-policy, human-right, humanitarian and other aspects. Policy in this area is based on a comprehensive assessment of exports by the entire MFA, including active involvement of embassies, consultations with partners in the EU and other international actors. The basic requirement is for exports to take place in accordance with the international control regimes and the law of the importing country. Another aspect is the minimization of the risk that the export will be realized in a way other than as declared and guaranteed in the documentation. These risks associated with potential criminal activity and further transfer of material (intentional or unintended) to users not declared in advance are also carefully examined by other government authorities involved in the licensing procedure.

In the two-stage system for export control of military material, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in accordance with applicable legislation, first gives its opinion on applications for authorisations to trade in military material. An integral part of such a process is to consider the proposed territorial focus of the authorisation. In 2019, the MFA 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

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

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 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 cultivated a culture of open, transparent dialogue with current or potential applicants. Through this communication, they try to discourage the negotiation of transactions, which would be contrary to the foreign policy commitments and interests of the Czech Republic, and in which there is high probability of a negative opinion of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the submitted licence or authorisation application. Within the scope of its competences, the MFA informs openly about the existence of arms embargoes and other restrictive measures, as well as about the Ministry's opinion on the exports of individual categories of controlled material specific destinations. Thus, exporters usually have enough information to consider which potential business cases are worth the effort, time and money. 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.

In justified cases, the MFA makes use of the possibility to lay down other conditions for the granting of a licence 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 additional conditions may allow exports that would not be otherwise conceivable. 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.

Thanks to the intensive communication with the business community, the MFA 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. However, the MFA in its approach fully takes into account the fact that this sector is a key element of the security structure of the State and its further development is one of the fundamental conditions for maintaining the long-term security of the CR.

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 CR. 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. Its regular plenary session took place on 17 December 2019, and the Defence and Security Industry Association (DSIA) has also traditionally participated in it.

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 (hereinafter the “Mol”) 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 the above that the Mol must issue, within a statutory time limit, legally binding opinions for the MIT 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 Mol cooperates closely with the Security Information Service, the Office for Foreign Relations and Information and the Police of the Czech Republic, from which it obtains information important for the consideration of the application. The Mol analyses this information in particular in legal terms, taking into account their factual relevance, and only then drafts a binding opinion for the MIT. Opinions are issued in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Code, they contain a justification and meet all other specified requirements.

The role and position of the Mol in the export control of dual-use goods are laid down in Act No 594/2004. The Mol expresses its opinion on all requests for the issue of an export authorisation in terms of the security interests of the CR within the statutory time limit, cooperating with the Security Intelligence Service and the Police of the Czech Republic in a similar way as in foreign trade with military material.

Finally, the Mol also participates in the application of Act No 228/2005. This Act obliges the Mol to provide the MIT, 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 of the Czech Republic.

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

In 2019, the Police of the Czech Republic issued 418 arms consignment notes for permanent arms exports, on the basis of which 721 weapons were exported, of which 3 were A-class weapons, 448 were B-class weapons and 270 were C-class weapons. It also issued 566 consignment notes for permanent import, which resulted in the importation 1,215 weapons, of which 12 were A-class weapons, 441 were B-class weapons and 762 C-class weapons.

Regarding the issue in question, the MoI is positive about the current system of cooperation of all interested entities and it is still ready to support all steps of the MIT aimed at streamlining the procedure of State authorities.

#### **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 Act No 38/1994, 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 Act No 38/1994, 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 Ministry of Defence issues binding opinions mainly in terms of securing the defence of the CR. In 2019, the Ministry of Defence received a total of 32 submissions from 30 applicants in this manner. Of these, 23 were applications for authorisation, and 9 were applications for extension of military material groups of a previously issued authorisation. In all cases, the opinion was favourable.

Pursuant to Section 16 of Act No 38/1994, the MoD 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 CR. The opinion of the MoD is required in cases concerning trade in important military material pursuant to Section 20 of Act No 38/1994.

In 2019, the MoD received a total of 132 requests for an opinion on licence applications submitted by 40 entities. These requests were as follow: 1 for supplementing a previous application – delivery of serial numbers; 13 regarding import of goods; 1 regarding import and export of goods – with movement of goods through the Czech Republic; 2 regarding import of goods on IDET; 7 regarding import of a service; 1 regarding import and export of goods – without movement of goods through the Czech Republic; 16 regarding extension of licence validity; 2 regarding re-export; 1 regarding a consent to confirmation of international import



certificate; 13 regarding global licence for transfer within EU; 28 regarding transfer within EU 28; 40 regarding export; 6 regarding export of a service; 1 regarding a change of opinion – import conditions.

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: Algeria, Azerbaijan via Israel, Bahrain, Belgium, Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Ghana, Croatia, India, Iraq, Iceland, Israel for AF Senegal, Israel, South Africa, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Hungary, Mali, Malta, Germany, Niger, Nigeria, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Austria, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, United Arab Emirates, Sri Lanka, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uganda, Uruguay, USA, Vietnam.

Request for a certificate of recipient under Section 22g and Section 22h of Act No 38/1994 Sb. was not considered by the MoD in 2019.

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 CR, 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), as amended;
- 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 Act No 41/2009, as amended;
- 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, and Act No 140/1961, the Criminal Code, as amended, as amended (hereinafter the “Act No 19/1997”);
- 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 CR 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 2019 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 Sb. The year 2019 saw exports of 7,031 dual-use items included in customs declarations to which the Ministry of Industry and Trade had issued individual 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 193 cases, where in 15 cases dual-use items were identified. Of the total of 193 identified cases of dual-use items, no request for an opinion was sent to the MIT in any of the identified cases.

In 2019, the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic found 23 cases of possible violations of regulations on foreign trade in military material in the area of foreign trade in military material; in total, there were 297 holders of authorisation to conduct foreign trade in military material. These concerned mainly military radios, 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 possible violation of the Act were found in 2019.

It is also possible to assume an increased risk of illegal exports of military equipment, weapons and dual-use goods (commercial goods) to areas affected by war conflicts, respectively or an indirect export to these countries via other non-risk transit destinations (the Czech Republic is in the role of an export or transit country).

For the period from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019, the following numbers of exports and items of goods related to military material are recorded in the DGC database:

HS	Description	Number of
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heading		exports
8710	Tanks and other armoured fighting vehicles; motorised, whether or not fitted with weapons, and parts of such vehicles	134
8801	Balloons and dirigibles; gliders, hang gliders and other non-powered aircraft.	49
8802	Aircraft n.e.c. in heading no. 8801 (e.g. helicopters, aeroplanes); spacecraft (including satellites) and suborbital and spacecraft launch vehicles	146
8803	Aircraft; parts of heading no. 8801 or 8802	2761
8804	Parachutes (including dirigible parachutes and paragliders) and rotochutes; parts thereof and accessories thereto	600
8805	Aircraft launching gear, deck-arrestor or similar gear, ground flying trainers; parts of the foregoing articles	22
9301	Military weapons; other than revolvers, pistols and arms of heading no. 9307	116
9302	Revolvers and pistols; other than those of heading no. 9303 or 9304	692
9303	Other firearms and similar devices which operate by the firing of an explosive charge	492
9304	Other firearms; (e.g. spring, air or gas guns and pistols, truncheons), excluding side arms under heading no. 9307	195
9305	Firearms; parts and accessories of articles of heading no. 9301 to 9304	1332
9306	Bombs, grenades, torpedoes, mines, missiles and similar munitions of war and parts thereof; cartridges and other ammunition, projectiles and parts thereof, including shot and cartridge wads	1228

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### 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, as amended (hereinafter "Act No 263/2016), Act No 19/1997 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 2019 a total of 217 decisions and 12 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, 8/4 authorisations were issued for import/export of nuclear materials, 9/7 authorisations for import/export of selected items and 9/170 authorisations for import/export of dual-use items in the nuclear area. Eight authorisations were granted for the export and re-import of nuclear materials, one authorisation was granted for the import and re-export of nuclear materials. One authorisation was granted for the export and re-import of a dual-use item. Ten resolutions involved the discontinuation of the proceedings because the applicant withdrew its application and two resolutions stopped the administrative proceedings due to non-delivery of the documents prescribed by the legislation. Under Section 11(b) of Act No 263/2016, a total of 205 notifications of the transfer of a nuclear item were also registered.

In terms of controlled articles in the competence of SÚJB, only chemical substances listed in List 1 to the Chemical Weapons Convention belong to the category of military material (highly dangerous substances pursuant to Decree No 208/2008, which implements the Act on Certain Measures Related to the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, (hereinafter referred to as "Decree No 208/2008")), with the exception of ricin and saxitoxin. In 2019, 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 List 2 to this Convention (dangerous substances pursuant to Decree No 208/2008) were exported from the CR in 2019. This group of substances also includes substances for reducing the flammability of textiles (CAS 84402-58-4 and CAS 170836-68-7). Both were imported into the Czech Republic in 2019 from Germany, Great

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Britain, Liechtenstein, Switzerland and Slovakia (in the total amount of 12.05 tonnes of CAS 84402-58-4 and 5.13 tonnes of CAS 170836-68-7, after conversion to 100%). Exports have not been made to any country.

For chemicals listed on List 3 (less hazardous substances pursuant to Decree No 208/2008), primarily their exports are monitored. These substances were imported to the Czech Republic from Belgium, Germany, France, Great Britain and Spain in 2019. One substance, triethanolamine CAS 102-71-6 in various concentrations, was imported in a total quantity of 348.5 tonnes after conversion to 100%). Further it was N-Methyldiethanolamine (CAS 105-59-9) in the amount of 37.9 tonnes from Germany and thionyl chloride (CAS 7719-09-7) in the amount of 36.5 tonnes also from Germany.

In 2019, three substances were exported from the Czech Republic, mainly to EU countries. This is triethanolamine (CAS 102-71-6) 13.44 tonnes to Slovakia, 3.72 tonnes to Hungary 3.72, 0.39 tonnes to Austria after conversion to 100%. Outside the EU, 15.0 tonnes were exported to Serbia. Furthermore, hydrogen cyanide (CAS 74-90-8) was exported from the Czech Republic, mostly to Germany in the amount of 17.2 tonnes and test samples were exported to Australia, Malaysia, Hungary, Morocco, France and Spain. The third exported substance was phosgene (CAS 75-44-5) to Germany in the amount of 34.88 tonnes.

The monitoring of handling listed chemicals under the Schedules to Chemical Weapons Convention (i.e. also their export to EU 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 area of specified biological agents and toxins, the reported exports in 2019 consisted of a cholera agent – *Vibrio cholerae* to France (National Institute of Public Health, Czech National Collection of Type Cultures), *Legionella pneumophila* to Slovakia (Masaryk University, Faculty of Science, Czech Collection of Microorganisms) and diagnostic samples containing orthopoxvirus sequences of smallpox virus obtained from museum exhibits to Israel (Department of Biological Protection of the Military Medical Institute of the Military Health Agency). At the same time, diagnostic kits for the determination of aflatoxins, enterotoxins *Staphylococcus aureus*, toxins *Clostridium perfringens* and microcystin were exported to Slovakia, Taiwan and Germany.

For research needs, the following were imported to the CR from the United Kingdom in 2019: bacteria *Shigella dysenteriae* Type 1, *Escherichia coli* – shiga toxin-producing strains (recipient Ministry of Defence, University of Defence, Faculty of Military Health), *Legionella pneumophila* (recipient OXOID CZ s.r.o.), *Clostridium botulinum*, *Clostridium butyricum*, botulinum neurotoxin-producing strains, and Rift Valley fever virus (recipient State Institute of Nuclear,

Chemical, and Biological Protection, v. v. i.). The following were imported from Germany: *Coxiella burnetii* (recipient Ministry of Defence, Department of Biological Protection of the Military Medical Institute of the Military Health Agency) and RNA isolates of Marburg, Lass, Ebola and Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever virus (recipient State Institute of Nuclear, Chemical and Biological Protection, v. v. i.).

The company BIOMEDICA ČS, s.r.o. imported from Austria plant pathogens *Ralstonia solanacearum*, variety 3, biovar 2 and *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *Sepedonicus*.

Aflatoxins, trichothecene toxins, microcystins, cholera toxin, tetrodotoxin, *Staphylococcus aureus* enterotoxins and *Clostridium perfringens* toxins were also imported into the Czech Republic in the form of analytical standards or diagnostic kits. These were imported from Slovakia, Poland, Austria, the United Kingdom, Switzerland and the USA.

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

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

State administration 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. There is a higher level of interest in some key topics also from the Parliament 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, which are already comparable to standards in the developed countries of the European Union.

Czech control authorities continuously communicate with stakeholders from the CR and abroad. One example is the involvement in dialogue with non-governmental and non-profit organisations, which is facilitated at the European level by Saferworld. Czech control authorities are also working closely with organisations involved in clarifying the origin of potential undesirable or unauthorised exports. An example of successful collaboration is communication with Conflict Armament Research. In November 2019, a discussion took place at the MFA with representatives of the professional public (Institute of International Relations),

the non-governmental sector (Nesehnutí), the Defence and Security Industry Association and selected exporters. The aim of these activities is to ensure maximum transparency towards the professional community and the general public.

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## **2. European Union action in the field of conventional arms control**

As have all EU Member States, the CR 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. Several legislative texts of the EU, 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 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;

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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.

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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 licence applications in the form of a legally binding Common Position is seen by the EU as a signal to partners and the European public demonstrating an important issue within arms export control on the European agenda. Several other countries have signed up to implement the common position, such as Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Georgia, Iceland, Canada, Northern 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 EU, *'Member States shall ensure that their national policies conform to the common positions.'* For this reason, some Member States and the CR 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 of the Common Position further refers 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 a denial of a licence to export military material to third countries. 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 protected 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 currently under consideration with the State which has previously rejected such a transaction. If the consultation shows that the case is "essentially identical", this existing denial must be taken into account when deciding the case

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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.



currently under consideration. A subsequent decision in this matter shall be notified by the Member State, together with an explanation of its procedure. Since 2016, a database has been in operation within the online information system of the Working Party on Conventional Arms Exports (hereinafter the “COARM”).

In addition to issuing its own annual report, the CR contributes detailed information, primarily of a statistical nature, to joint EU annual reports. The latest, 21st Annual Report under Article 8 of Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP was published in the EU Official Journal on 30 December 2019.

In 2019, the process of amending Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP was completed in the EU Council, following the adoption of Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/1560 amending Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment. 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. Despite the efforts of some Member States to supplement the text of the Common Position more substantially, the process resulted in a fundamentally technical amendment to the text, consisting mainly in the addition of references to new international legal instruments in this area – including the 2014 Arms Trade Treaty.

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

The basic guideline for implementing the Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP is the user's guide available on-line<sup>5</sup>. This text has been continually updated since it was first published in 2003.

## **2.3 Activities aimed at strengthening and streamlining 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 CR has long been actively involved in projects implemented within COARM by the German Federal Office for Economy and Export Control (hereinafter the “BAFA”) and in the United States Export Control and Related Border Security programme. Their main task is to organise 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 or

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<sup>5</sup> <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-12189-2019-INIT/cs/pdf>



harmonisation 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 CR regularly take part in these seminars.

In 2019, a representative of the MFA, as an EU Expert, attended seminars organised by BAFA in Moldova, Kazakhstan and Montenegro.

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

The CR 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 CR regularly and intensively consults denials with individual EU Member States. The transparency of the CR's approach to the issue of military material export control is illustrated, among other things, by the statistics of consultations carried out on the basis of valid denials contained in the above EU joint annual report. In 2018, the CR conducted the most consultations of all EU member states (a total of 17 consultations out of a total of 100).

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 in a stricter manner than required by the standards following from Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP.

The CR 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>6</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

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

no way interpreted as an immediate expression of the Czech Republic's foreign policy approach to specific countries.

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### **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 (hereinafter the “ATT”) culminated in 2013 when the treaty was adopted as a resolution of the UN’s General Assembly (hereinafter the “UNGA”) 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 (hereinafter the “UNSG”) 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, a 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 once again in Geneva. Due to the Japanese Presidency, the fourth meeting took place in 2018 in Tokyo. The fifth meeting of the parties took place in August 2019 in Geneva.

Main priorities of ATT include strengthening the transparency and universalization of the treaty. The Czech Republic became a member of the Management Committee, which oversees the establishment of the Secretariat and other practical aspects of the implementation of the treaty. In autumn 2017, the CR was re-elected for the next two years. In 2019, the CR actively participated in expert discussions, which aim to support the implementation of the ATT and its universalisation.

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 are 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 is it possible to authorise 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.

Given that the CR has a modern system of export control of conventional weapons, which fully meets the requirements of the ATT, Czech entities do not impose any new obligations or restrictions on the export of military equipment to the EU or third countries, but the implementation of ATT across the international community brings about a level playing field between exporters from EU countries and exporters from third countries. In this respect, ATT is beneficial for exporters from EU countries, including the CR.

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 CR and other developed nations, for the CR its adoption means a significant strengthening of international law, including international humanitarian law, respect for human rights and international security. From the Czech point of view, the implementation of the ATT by as many countries as possible is of utmost importance, as it 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 organised crime. Even though the ATT had 105 contracting parties at the end of 2019, it is in the Czech Republic's interest to continue to grow the number of states that ratify the ATT.

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### **3.2 UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons<sup>7</sup> in all its Aspects**

The Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (hereinafter the 'UN Programme of Action') is an important framework of UN activities in the control of small arms and light weapons. The UN Programme of Action was approved in 2001. The first conference to assess the implementation of the objectives of the international community in the field was held in 2006, followed in 2012 by the second evaluation conference 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 a regionally binding moratoria on the production, import and export of small arms and light weapons in order to prevent their undesirable accumulation in the region or area. At global level, this primarily concerns cooperation in the fight against illicit trade.

All measures form part of the international community's efforts to prevent and resolve conflicts where small arms and light weapons are misused. These are mainly demobilisation, demilitarisation, disarmament and consolidation projects aimed at fighters involved in the conflict. A key element is naturally the destruction of small arms and light weapons in conflict areas.

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<sup>7</sup> According to the UN working definition, small arms are weapons intended for personal use, usually operated by one person (e.g. submachine guns, light machine guns). The light weapons are weapons operated by a group of people and transported by light equipment; these are, for example, mortars of lower calibres or some types of portable cannons.

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

EU 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 EU'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 CR 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 CR joined the European Union's initiatives.

### **3.3 Cluster munitions**

The use of cluster munitions (hereinafter the "CM") brings great humanitarian risks. Air-dropped or ground-launched containers contain larger quantities of explosive ammunition that explodes before, during or after it hits the ground. As a weapon with a large spatial effect, the CM 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 CR and another 20 countries of the EU) 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 (hereinafter the "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 CR by Mr K. Schwarzenberg, the Foreign Minister. The CCM entered into force on 1 August 2010 and it currently has 108 contracting parties. The CR became a contracting party to the CCM on 1 March 2012; in accordance with the accepted commitments,

the Czech Armed Forces decommissioned the CM and destroyed its remaining Soviet-produced stock already in 2011.

The conclusion of the CCM outside the UN 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 (hereinafter the “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.

### **3.4 Anti-personnel mines**

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction – the Ottawa Convention – was opened for signature in Ottawa in December 1997. The Ottawa Convention is the result of intensive efforts by the international community to ban anti-personnel mines because of their long-term tragic consequences, especially for the civilian population. This important instrument of international humanitarian law entered into force on 1 March 1999. Its success to date is evidenced by the decline in the number of mine victims, the minimisation of mine production and trade, the continuing destruction of their stocks and the growing number of parties to the Convention: the Ottawa Convention has 164 contracting parties and one signatory.



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## 4. International control regimes

International Control Regimes (hereinafter the “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 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 and the Zangger Committee are engaged in the field of nuclear non-proliferation. Non-proliferation of chemical and biological weapons is the focus of the Australian Group. Initiatives involved in the area of missile carriers include the Missile Technology Control Regime with the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation. 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.

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

ICRs 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 of these items 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 MFA 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 its Resolution No 480 of 2 May 2007 and following the conclusions of the last Annual Meetings.

In 2019, annual meetings of the following entities took place: the Australian Group (34th plenary session; Paris, 3-7 June), the HCOC (18th regular annual meeting; Vienna, 3-4 June),

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



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the NSG (plenary session; Nuremberg Sultan, 20-21 June), the MTCR (plenary session; Auckland, 7-11 October), the Zangger Committee (annual meeting; Vienna, 13 November) and the Wassenaar Arrangement (plenary session; Vienna, 4-5 December). In addition to exchanging information and views on the political aspects of the ICRs, and in particular on the development of regions and countries posing proliferation risks, thematically structured expert meetings were held to update checklists of monitored items and to share national information, experience and practice. The course of all the meetings in 2019 was marked by the increasingly difficult search for a consensus on which the international control regimes are built and without which no new decision has been agreed.

In the CR, Act No 38/1994 prohibits trade in nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as carriers capable of carrying such weapons<sup>9</sup>. Directly related issue is the export control of dual-use items, which falls under these international control regimes.

In the Czech Republic, the control of exports of dual-use goods is regulated by the EU law directly applicable in EU member states – Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items, as amended, which is implemented by 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. In accordance with these laws, the State Office for Nuclear Safety (SÚJB) acts as the national body in the field of control of nuclear weapon non-proliferation and the prohibition of chemical and biological weapons. Based on these laws, SÚJB performs state supervision over the export, import, licensing and handling of nuclear items and over the handling of chemical substances and high-risk and risk biological agents and toxins specified in the relevant decrees.

The Czech Republic's activity in the aforementioned international control regimes, with the exception of the Wassenaar Arrangement, has no direct impact on the Czech foreign trade in military material, but it concerns directly dual-use goods and technologies and extends into diplomacy and prevention<sup>10</sup>.

Even in relation to the control of small arms and light weapons, the CR is in a position to play its part, actively engaging in existing control regimes, and advocating for global enforcement

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

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

of stricter controls similar to those by which it itself is bound.

In the international control regimes, the authorities focus 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 above-mentioned *“Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects”*. An alternative to creating additional special regimes for small arms and light weapons is to increase the emphasis placed on this type of material in broader control regimes, whether on regional<sup>11</sup> or global level<sup>12</sup>.

The Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies (hereinafter the “WA”) 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.

The WA plenary session took place in Vienna on 4-5 December 2019. As in previous years, it was marked by a discussion about the accumulation of Russian weapons in Ukraine. Once again, the session failed to agree upon a text of the joint public statement, which was at least replaced by an accepted statement of the chair of the plenary session. Again, the WA was not expanded to include any other country. A total of nine countries remain candidates for participation in WA: Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Cyprus (the only EU country still outside the WA), Iceland, Kazakhstan, Montenegro, Northern Macedonia and Serbia.

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

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

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## 5. International arms embargoes

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

The list of internationally partially or fully embargoed countries, as well as the scope of individual embargos, is constantly changing, following the relevant decisions of the UN Security Council (UNSCR), the Council of the EU and possibly other entities. The EU transposes all its restrictive measures adopted by the UN Security Council into its legislation, but in addition it also makes autonomous restrictive measures in a number of cases.

The text of the embargos usually includes a definition of the material that they cover, and the area or end users against which they are targeted. The material is often described very broadly as '*arms and related material*'; only in some cases the import of heavy equipment<sup>14</sup> or, conversely, small arms<sup>15</sup> is limited. Unwanted end users defined by embargoes may be governments of certain States or non-governmental armed militias within a certain territory<sup>16</sup>. Relevant resolutions or restrictive EU measures mostly provide for embargo exemptions, which 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>17</sup>. The MFA publishes on its website links to the current lists of sanctions of the UN Security Council and the European Union.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> This Report does not contain information on restrictive measures in the field of dual-use items, even in the case of torture tools.

<sup>14</sup> In the context of the UN, heavy weapons are understood as weapons included in the United Nations Register (UNROCA).

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

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

<sup>17</sup> See chapters 4.3 and 4.4

<sup>18</sup> [www.mzv.cz/povoleni](http://www.mzv.cz/povoleni)

## **6. List of Annexes**

### **Annex No. 1**

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

### **Annex No. 2**

Licences issued and used for military material exports in 2019

### **Annex No. 3**

Share of items in the Military Material List in the use of export licences in 2019

### **Annex No. 4**

Military material exports to countries in 2009–2019

### **Annex No. 5**

Overview of military material exports by financial volume in 2001–2019

### **Annex No. 6**

Graphical representation of military material exports by financial volume in 2001–2019

### **Annex No. 7**

Licences issued and used for military material imports in 2019

### **Annex No. 8**

Share of items in the Military Material List in the use of import licences in 2019

### **Annex No. 9**

Overview of military material imports by financial volume in 2001–2019

### **Annex No. 10**

Graphical representation of military material imports by financial volume in 2001–2019

### **Annex No. 11**

Licences issued and used for military material imports and subsequent exports (brokering) in 2019

### **Annex No. 12**

Authorisation for foreign trade in military material in 2019

### **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 2019

### **Annex No. 15**

Share of non-military firearms and ammunition for the use of export licences in 2019 according to items of Regulation (EU) No 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council as percentage

<b>Specification of items in the Military List under Decree No 210/2012.</b>	<b>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 services	1
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 services	2
Ammunition and fuse setting devices, as follows, and specially designed components therefor services	3
Bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles, other explosive devices and charges and related equipment and accessories, as follows, and specially designed components therefor services	4
Fire control, and related alerting and warning equipment, and related systems, test and alignment and countermeasure equipment, as follows, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories therefor services	5
Ground vehicles and components services	6
Chemicals, 'biological agents', 'riot control agents', radioactive materials, related equipment, components and materials services	7
'Energetic materials' and related substances services	8
Vessels of war (surface or underwater), special naval equipment, accessories, components and other surface vessels services	9
'Aircraft', 'lighter-than-air vehicles', unmanned airborne vehicles, aero-engines and 'aircraft' equipment, related equipment and components, specially designed or modified for military use services	10
Electronic equipment, "spacecraft" and components, not specified elsewhere on the EU Common Military List services	11
High velocity kinetic energy weapon systems and related equipment, as follows, and specially designed components therefor services	12
Armoured or protective equipment, constructions and components services	13
'Specialised equipment for military training' or for simulating military scenarios, simulators specially designed for training in the use of any firearm or weapon specified by ML1 or ML2, and specially designed components and accessories therefor. services	14
Imaging or countermeasure equipment, as follows, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories therefor services	15

Specification of items in the Military List under Decree No 210/2012.	Item No
<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 2019

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>18</b>	<b>2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 18</b>	<b>23 500</b>	<b>3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 18</b>	<b>13 920</b>
Algeria	14	2, 6, 9, 10, 13, 18	22 755	6, 9, 10, 18	12 552
Morocco	3	11	259	3, 11	671
Tunisia	1	3	487	3, 10	697
<b>02 Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15, 18, 22</b>	<b>128 542</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18</b>	<b>49 148</b>
Burkina Faso	2	10	82	10	3 165
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1	15	70		0
Djibouti	1	10	155		0
Ethiopia	4	10, 18, 22	26 958	10	1 720
Ghana	2	1, 3, 10, 13	14 062	1, 10	4 108
South Africa	23	1, 2, 3, 5, 11, 13, 18, 22	955	1, 3, 5, 13, 14, 18	566
Cameroon	0		0	3	511
Kenya	2	1, 10	24 501	1, 10	3 388
Mauritania	0		0	1, 3	581
Niger	1	10	29	1, 2, 3, 10	958
Nigeria	15	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 11	48 093	1, 3, 4, 10, 11	27 533
Rwanda	0		0	1, 3, 7, 17	302
Uganda	6	1, 2, 4, 6, 11	13 630	1, 2, 4, 6, 11	6 311
Zambia	2	1, 13	6	1, 13	5
<b>03 North America</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 22</b>	<b>142 719</b>	<b>1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22</b>	<b>64 376</b>
Canada	12	1, 2, 3, 7, 13, 18	3 036	1, 3, 6, 7, 13, 18	1 354
United States of America	71	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 22	139 684	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22	63 022
<b>04 Central America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1, 3, 11</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>1, 3</b>	<b>193</b>
Dominican republic	4	1, 3	68	1, 3	59
Guatemala	1	1	0	1	0
Mexico	2	1, 11	51	1	38



Salvador	3	1, 3	112	1, 3	96
<b>05 South America</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1, 3, 6, 10, 13, 16, 18</b>	<b>91 744</b>	<b>1, 3, 6, 10, 16, 18</b>	<b>17 884</b>
Argentina	0		0	18	38
Bolivia	3	1	51	1	31
Brazil	9	1, 3, 6, 10, 18	86 479	1, 3, 6, 10	17 596
Colombia	2	1, 3, 13	0	3	0
Paraguay	1	3	72	3	62
Peru	1	16	5 142	16, 18	156
<b>06 Central Asia</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1, 8, 10, 11</b>	<b>15 548</b>	<b>1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11</b>	<b>4 445</b>
Kazakhstan	2	1, 10	15 506	1, 7, 10	3 783
Kyrgyzstan	1	8	4	8	2
Turkmenistan	0		0	2, 6	183
Uzbekistan	1	11	38	10, 11	477
<b>07 North-East Asia</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 15, 18</b>	<b>9 221</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 15, 18</b>	<b>11 647</b>
China	11	7, 10, 18	5 612	7, 10, 18	6 347
Hong Kong	3	1, 2, 15	78	1, 2, 15	70
Japan	1	8	1	8	1
Korean republic	12	3, 6, 8, 10, 18	3 266	3, 6, 8, 10, 18	2 811
Macau	5	3	175	3	118
Mongolia	4	1, 3, 15	30	1	29
Taiwan	2	10, 15	59	3, 10, 13	2 271
<b>08 South-East Asia</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 18, 21, 22</b>	<b>52 279</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 18, 21, 22</b>	<b>99 902</b>
Philippines	10	1, 2, 3, 18	1 593	1, 2, 3, 18	874
Indonesia	15	1, 3, 6, 7, 11, 18, 22	37 574	1, 3, 6, 13, 18, 22	84 882
Cambodia	4	1, 2, 13	1 088	1, 2, 13	947
Malaysia	10	1, 3, 7, 13, 18	2 391	1, 7, 10, 11, 18	3 007
Singapore	6	1, 3, 11, 18	225	3, 11, 18	210
Thailand	41	1, 3, 6, 10, 13, 18	3 404	1, 3, 6, 10, 13, 18	2 740
Vietnam	7	2, 6, 11, 18, 21	6 005	2, 5, 6, 11, 18, 21	7 241
<b>09 South Asia</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 16, 17, 18</b>	<b>19 950</b>	<b>1, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 18, 22</b>	<b>39 526</b>
Afghanistan	0		0	10	12 383
Bangladesh	11	10, 11, 13	645	10, 11	3 484
India	39	1, 3, 6, 7, 10, 16, 18	17 906	1, 3, 6, 7, 10, 18	15 118
Pakistan	15	1, 3, 6, 11, 13, 17, 18	747	1, 3, 6, 10, 11, 13, 18, 22	7 892
Sri Lanka	6	1, 3	652	1, 3, 6	650
<b>10 European Union</b>	<b>512 / 647</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22</b>	<b>168 886</b>
Belgium	15	1, 2, 3, 8, 13, 18	4	1, 3, 8, 13, 15, 16, 18	4 079
Bulgaria	41	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18	0	2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 13, 15, 16, 18	4 066

Croatia	7	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 11	0	1, 3, 6, 10, 11	739
Denmark	4	3, 13, 18	0	3, 13, 16, 18	2 904
Estonia	9	1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 13, 15	0	3, 10, 11, 15	253
Finland	12	1, 3, 6, 13, 18	0	1, 3, 6, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18	1 079
France	44	1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 11, 13, 17, 18	0	1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 22	6 422
Ireland	1	13	0	13	3
Italy	13	3, 8, 13, 16, 18	0	3, 7, 8, 10, 13, 15, 16, 18	21 246
Cyprus	6	1, 3, 6, 10, 13	518	6, 10	356
Lithuania	11	1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 13, 18	0	1, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22	8 615
Latvia	6	6, 8, 10	0	1, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 16	1 578
Luxembourg	2	18	138	3, 10, 18, 21	1 725
Hungary	20	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18	0	1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 21	29 887
Malta	3	1, 2, 3, 4, 6	0	1	0
Germany	54	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 16, 18	0	1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22	18 129
Netherlands	20	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 11, 13, 15, 18	0	1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18	1 010
Poland	80	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18	0	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18	24 264
Portugal	13	3, 11, 13	0	1, 3, 11, 13, 15	2 528
Austria	21	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 13, 16	0	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 16, 21	1 724
Greece	3	3, 11	0	11, 13	188
Romania	21	3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 18	0	1, 3, 7, 10, 11, 18	2 895
Slovakia	124	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22	0	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 21, 22	22 835
Slovenia	10	1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 11, 13	0	1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11	1 531
Spain	17	1, 2, 3, 6, 11, 13, 18	0	1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 16, 18	2 731
Sweden	35	1, 2, 3, 6, 14, 15, 16, 18	178	1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18	4 841
Great Britain	17	1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, 18	0	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 22	3 256
Unused general licences	38		0		0
<b>11 Other European countries</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 22</b>	<b>166 496</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18</b>	<b>36 557</b>
Albania	0		0	1	121
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7	1, 6, 8, 18	8 427	1, 3, 6, 8, 16, 18	1 598
Montenegro	1	8	1	8	1
Georgia	4	6	2 233	6	925
Iceland	1	1	192		0
Kosovo	1	11	13	11	12
Moldova	2	1	48	1	45
Norway	8	3, 18, 22	1 534	3, 6, 16, 18	3 228
Russia	0		0	10	384
Northern Macedonia	2	3, 8	456	3, 8	92
Serbia	5	1, 6, 8	554	1, 3, 6, 8, 18	624

Switzerland	42	1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18	6 041	1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18	6 731
Turkey	23	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 18	11 632	3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 18	17 519
Ukraine	33	3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18	135 367	2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18	5 276
<b>12 Middle East</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18</b>	<b>199 002</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18</b>	<b>99 850</b>
Bahrain	7	1, 3	2 175	1, 3, 6	1 279
Egypt	31	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 14, 18	22 781	1, 6, 7, 10, 18	10 482
Iraq	4	1, 10, 13	53 331	10	1
Israel	70	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18	37 984	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18	7 193
Jordan	10	1, 2, 3, 4, 6	63 322	1, 2, 3, 6	48 266
Qatar	5	1, 3, 18	631	1, 3	34
Kuwait	3	1, 3	0	1, 3	0
Lebanon	9	1, 2, 11	756	1	148
Oman	6	1, 3, 7, 8	2 762	3, 7, 8, 16	2 440
Saudi Arabia	10	3, 6, 8, 13, 17	10 796	3, 6, 8, 13, 17, 18	26 957
United Arab Emirates	23	1, 3, 6, 7, 13, 16, 18	4 463	1, 3, 6, 7, 11, 13, 16, 18	3 050
<b>13 Australia and Oceania</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1, 11</b>	<b>5</b>
Australia	0		0	1, 11	5
New Zealand	1	2	14		0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,212 / 1,347</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22</b>	<b>850 085</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22</b>	<b>606 338</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 2019\*)

Country	Share	ML in %	ML in %	ML in %	ML in %
Indonesia	13.7714	ML 6 - 97%	ML 3 - 1%		
United States of America	10.2826	ML 10 - 43%	ML 11 - 31%	ML 6 - 11%	ML 4 - 9%
Jordan	7.7938	ML 6 - 81%	ML 1 - 13%	ML 3 - 2%	ML 2 - 2%
Hungary	4.8261	ML 1 - 94%	ML 11 - 3%	ML 3 - 1%	
Nigeria	4.4687	ML 4 - 32%	ML 11 - 22%	ML 3 - 17%	ML 10 - 13%
Saudi Arabia	4.3529	ML 6 - 62%	ML 18 - 37%		
Poland	3.9180	ML 3 - 26%	ML 10 - 25%	ML 6 - 21%	ML 11 - 9%
Slovakia	3.6873	ML 6 - 62%	ML 3 - 12%	ML 10 - 8%	ML 1 - 6%
Italy	3.4307	ML 16 - 53%	ML 10 - 40%	ML 3 - 5%	
Germany	2.9274	ML 3 - 39%	ML 6 - 30%	ML 11 - 11%	ML 16 - 10%
Brazil	2.8414	ML 10 - 58%	ML 6 - 41%		
Turkey	2.8289	ML 6 - 54%	ML 18 - 41%	ML 8 - 2%	ML 10 - 1%
India	2.4412	ML 6 - 74%	ML 10 - 13%	ML 18 - 11%	
Algeria	2.0355	ML 6 - 65%	ML 10 - 33%		
Afghanistan	1.9995	ML 10 - 100%			
Kenya	1.8261	ML 10 - 49%	ML 3 - 35%	ML 1 - 14%	
Egypt	1.6926	ML 18 - 56%	ML 6 - 29%	ML 7 - 12%	ML 1 - 1%
Lithuania	1.3911	ML 10 - 73%	ML 8 - 12%	ML 3 - 7%	ML 11 - 4%
Pakistan	1.2744	ML 6 - 37%	ML 10 - 31%	ML 22 - 22%	ML 18 - 6%
Vietnam	1.1692	ML 6 - 57%	ML 2 - 28%	ML 5 - 7%	ML 21 - 3%
Israel	1.1616	ML 16 - 34%	ML 6 - 27%	ML 15 - 20%	ML 3 - 6%
Switzerland	1.0869	ML 16 - 38%	ML 15 - 38%	ML 5 - 13%	ML 11 - 4%
France	1.0370	ML 6 - 54%	ML 10 - 14%	ML 18 - 8%	ML 8 - 6%
China	1.0248	ML 10 - 98%	ML 18 - 1%		
Ukraine	1.0227	ML 6 - 44%	ML 15 - 16%	ML 10 - 16%	ML 11 - 8%

Uganda	1.0190	ML 6 - 54%	ML 4 - 33%	ML 11 - 8%	ML 2 - 1%
Sweden	0.7817	ML 14 - 44%	ML 3 - 23%	ML 16 - 13%	ML 1 - 9%
Bangladesh	0.6919	ML 11 - 73%	ML 10 - 26%		
Ghana	0.6634	ML 10 - 99%			
Belgium	0.6586	ML 3 - 95%	ML 18 - 2%	ML 8 - 1%	
Bulgaria	0.6565	ML 10 - 45%	ML 6 - 21%	ML 8 - 13%	ML 3 - 7%
Kazakhstan	0.6108	ML 10 - 98%	ML 1 - 1%		
United Arab Emirates	0.5519	ML 3 - 70%	ML 6 - 10%	ML 10 - 10%	ML 11 - 6%
Great Britain	0.5257	ML 8 - 32%	ML 14 - 17%	ML 11 - 12%	ML 22 - 12%
Norway	0.5213	ML 16 - 58%	ML 3 - 40%	ML 18 - 1%	
Malaysia	0.5186	ML 1 - 67%	ML 11 - 18%	ML 10 - 7%	ML 15 - 6%
Burkina Faso	0.5110	ML 10 - 100%			
Denmark	0.4690	ML 3 - 94%	ML 13 - 4%		
Romania	0.4675	ML 3 - 57%	ML 1 - 21%	ML 10 - 10%	ML 7 - 7%
Korean republic	0.4540	ML 6 - 81%	ML 10 - 11%	ML 18 - 3%	ML 3 - 3%
Thailand	0.4425	ML 1 - 38%	ML 10 - 33%	ML 6 - 11%	ML 3 - 10%
Spain	0.4409	ML 3 - 86%	ML 10 - 7%	ML 16 - 3%	ML 11 - 1%
Portugal	0.4083	ML 11 - 75%	ML 3 - 22%	ML 1 - 1%	
Oman	0.3940	ML 8 - 73%	ML 7 - 9%	ML 3 - 9%	ML 16 - 7%
Taiwan	0.3668	ML 3 - 91%	ML 13 - 6%	ML 10 - 2%	
Ethiopia	0.3295	ML 10 - 100%			
Luxembourg	0.2786	ML 3 - 62%	ML 10 - 30%	ML 18 - 6%	
Austria	0.2785	ML 1 - 32%	ML 8 - 32%	ML 3 - 10%	ML 16 - 7%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.2580	ML 16 - 65%	ML 1 - 15%	ML 6 - 14%	ML 18 - 2%
Latvia	0.2549	ML 10 - 67%	ML 6 - 27%	ML 16 - 4%	
Slovenia	0.2472	ML 3 - 63%	ML 10 - 26%	ML 1 - 6%	ML 8 - 1%
Canada	0.2186	ML 3 - 45%	ML 13 - 24%	ML 18 - 21%	ML 1 - 4%
Sri Lanka	0.2145	ML 10 - 51%	ML 3 - 29%	ML 1 - 19%	

Bahrain	0.2066	ML 3 - 84%	ML 1 - 9%	ML 6 - 6%	
Finland	0.1742	ML 3 - 47%	ML 1 - 42%	ML 6 - 5%	ML 16 - 4%
Netherlands	0.1631	ML 6 - 26%	ML 7 - 18%	ML 15 - 17%	ML 11 - 14%
Niger	0.1547	ML 2 - 96%	ML 10 - 3%		
Cambodia	0.1529	ML 1 - 95%	ML 13 - 3%		
Georgia	0.1494	ML 6 - 100%			
Philippines	0.1412	ML 1 - 47%	ML 18 - 41%	ML 2 - 8%	ML 3 - 2%
Croatia	0.1193	ML 3 - 56%	ML 10 - 37%	ML 11 - 4%	ML 6 - 1%
Tunisia	0.1125	ML 3 - 69%	ML 10 - 30%		
Morocco	0.1084	ML 3 - 61%	ML 11 - 38%		
Serbia	0.1007	ML 3 - 51%	ML 8 - 21%	ML 1 - 20%	ML 18 - 5%
Mauritania	0.0938	ML 1 - 57%	ML 3 - 42%		
South Africa	0.0914	ML 1 - 88%	ML 14 - 8%	ML 18 - 1%	
Cameroon	0.0826	ML 3 - 100%			
Uzbekistan	0.0770	ML 11 - 94%	ML 10 - 5%		
Rwanda	0.0715	ML 17 - 66%	ML 4 - 31%	ML 7 - 1%	
Russia	0.0621	ML 10 - 100%			
Cyprus	0.0575	ML 6 - 99%			
Estonia	0.0409	ML 10 - 94%	ML 3 - 4%	ML 15 - 1%	
Singapore	0.0339	ML 11 - 70%	ML 18 - 29%		
Chad	0.0328	ML 4 - 100%			
Greece	0.0304	ML 13 - 89%	ML 11 - 10%		
Turkmenistan	0.0296	ML 2 - 89%	ML 6 - 10%		
Peru	0.0252	ML 18 - 99%			
Lebanon	0.0238	ML 1 - 100%			
Albania	0.0195	ML 1 - 100%			
Macau	0.0190	ML 3 - 100%			
Salvador	0.0155	ML 1 - 70%	ML 3 - 29%		

Northern Macedonia	0.0148	ML 8 - 96%	ML 3 - 3%		
Hong Kong	0.0112	ML 1 - 57%	ML 15 - 39%	ML 2 - 3%	
Paraguay	0.0101	ML 3 - 100%			
Dominican republic	0.0096	ML 1 - 76%	ML 3 - 23%		
Moldova	0.0072	ML 1 - 100%			
Argentina	0.0062	ML 18 - 100%			
Mexico	0.0061	ML 1 - 100%			
Qatar	0.0054	ML 1 - 92%	ML 3 - 7%		
Bolivia	0.0050	ML 1 - 100%			
Mongolia	0.0047	ML 1 - 100%			
Kosovo	0.0020	ML 11 - 100%			
Australia	0.0008	ML 11 - 100%			
Zambia	0.0008	ML 13 - 100%			
Ireland	0.0004	ML 13 - 100%			
Kyrgyzstan	0.0003	ML 8 - 100%			
Japan	0.0002	ML 8 - 100%			
Montenegro	0.0002	ML 8 - 100%			
Iraq	0.0001	ML 10 - 100%			
Kuwait	0.0000	ML 3 - 100%			
Colombia	0.0000	ML 3 - 100%			

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



### Military material exports to countries in 2009–2019

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Indicative value (EUR thousand)											
<b>01 North Africa</b>	<b>13 920</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>
Algeria	12 552	5 526	12 007	22 337	37 482	32 938	12 781	17 774	20 130	8 961	6 651
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	299	0	0	0	13	0
Morocco	671	207	5 999	247	0	130	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	697	6 601	2 060	7 824	4 121	3 938	1 645	1 580	811	519	1 066
<b>02 Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	<b>49 148</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>
Angola	0	0	0	10	199	257	239	0	0	0	0
Burkina Faso	3 165	794	0	995	0	13	470	28	0	0	0
Chad	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	1 720	188	4 082	4 200	2 657	209	284	46	200	754	6 980
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	439	0	0
Ghana	4 108	63	1	132	1 937	0	0	0	59	0	0
South Africa	566	141	758	80	200	28	155	28	14	2	0
Cameroon	511	16	22	0	47	64	14	60	641	0	2 002
Cape Verde	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Kenya	3 388	2 055	21 493	4 427	183	733	35	176	66	29	0
Lesotho	0	0	0	433	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Republic of the Congo	0	836	0	0	0	17	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	0	181	0
Mauritania	581	0	150	0	33	0	3	5	2	6	0
Mozambique	0	0	0	28	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Namibia	0	0	0	0	95	107	0	22	0	148	0
Niger	958	493	17	2 142	125	0		38	0	0	0

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Indicative value (EUR thousand)											
Nigeria	27 533	5 506	2 676	5 974	14 252	3 862	1 825	1 500	176	118	446
Rwanda	302	766	0	6 250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	42	4
Senegal	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanzania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Togo	0	0	0	422	0	0	0	0	0	35	0
Uganda	6 311	8 387	2 883	21 121	950	162	1 718	1 487	8	0	0
Zambia	5	60	0	167	1	0	0	0	44	0	0
<b>03 North America</b>	<b>64 376</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>
Canada	1 354	579	1 651	952	934	412	1 334	1 729	1 406	551	539
United States of America	63 022	64 989	63 159	41 998	41 653	33 037	28 249	31 940	13 410	11 879	9 766
<b>04 Central America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>193</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>
Belize	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican republic	59	30	4	44	109	76	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	77	215	5	0	0	0
Haiti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras	0	0	55	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	97	153	4
Cuba	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	38	557	1 374	488	6 832	7 100	1 650	947	363	2 485	1 192
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	77	20	0	0
Panama	0	0	22	4	11	38	89	0	62	97	0
Salvador	96	45	77	3	114	53	4	6	7	0	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0	0	0	0	73	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>05 South America</b>	<b>17 884</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>
Argentina	38	174	0	56	323	98	105	96	0	0	0
Bolivia	31	95	176	211	181	72	99	0	0	0	0
Brazil	17 596	20 098	10 896	27 559	21 875	15 307	3 755	2 641	562	401	6 358

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Indicative value (EUR thousand)											
Ecuador	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 015
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	152	91	7
Guyana	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	0	56	449	349	159	1	0	8	0	0	176
Paraguay	62	0	0	0	0	8	0	13	8	0	0
Peru	156	5	0	106	68	277	32	227	0	0	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Uruguay	0	0	18	0	0	12	292	0	0	20	4
Venezuela	0	0	9	0	170	142	0	0	0	0	0
<b>06 Central Asia</b>	<b>4 445</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>
Kazakhstan	3 783	1 906	705	317	2 980	4 305	273	183	83	41	22
Kyrgyzstan	2	628	357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Turkmenistan	183	644	245	1 545	368	1 018	4	0	0	0	0
Uzbekistan	477	977	5 186	3 405	689	0	0	0	199	0	0
<b>07 North-East Asia</b>	<b>11 647</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>
China	6 347	4 707	3 921	2 387	3 798	1 953	793	782	383	921	44
Hong Kong	70	19	33	0	8	4	16	0	11	0	1
Japan	1	33	1 110	735	0	0		0	0	0	7
Korean republic	2 811	722	431	163	327	135	401	467	44	17	5
Macau	118	60	76	12	19	2	7	0	29	0	0
Mongolia	29	0	30	1 007	770	0	106	214	28	0	0
Taiwan	2 271	24	0	4 186	2 607	1 701	2 692	0	0	0	0
<b>08 South-East Asia</b>	<b>99 902</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>
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	0	21	0
Philippines	874	850	159	168	860	315	46	270	209	365	40
Indonesia	84 882	3 746	3 979	12 122	1 140	354	359	292	1 860	54	0
Cambodia	947	673	55	0	0	0	4 410	0	0	0	0
Laos	0	0	184	564							
Malaysia	3 007	573	3 251	1 194	6 129	5 715	4 120	1 994	2	54	3 633
Singapore	210	172	879	925	329	50	93	137	0	0	0
Thailand	2 740	2 710	4 170	2 394	5 247	3 084	4 323	8 720	9 750	5 897	5 260
Vietnam	7 241	40 262	14 962	5 307	9 068	13 861	43 310	32 974	4 108	5 159	2 059

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Indicative value (EUR thousand)											
<b>09 South Asia</b>	<b>39 526</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>
Afghanistan	12 383	30 875	20 535	34 556	26 299	4 234	3 268	5 196	2 734	2 560	347
Bangladesh	3 484	5 307	1 859	694	342	600	491	597	2 273	1 438	785
Bhutan	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	15 118	18 554	32 200	30 000	12 683	2 803	426	6 220	12 464	29 382	17 097
Nepal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
Pakistan	7 892	5 984	19 793	13 165	25 253	17 147	996	1 827	4 009	3 481	14 289
Sri Lanka	650	1	7	33	228	49	28	312	68	344	553
<b>10 European Union</b>	<b>168 886</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>
Belgium	4 079	4 718	5 075	2 085	4 828	1 655	4 420	2 230	1 713	1 791	1 533
Bulgaria *)	4 066	4 604	5 031	21 193	37 289	4 430	8 717	1 537	2 244	4 684	1 976
Czech Republic****)	0	0	0	0	0	1 681	0	0	0	0	0
Croatia***)	739	908	899	3 939	3 239	942	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	2 904	139	130	109	182	414	404	402	304	480	438
Estonia	253	198	1 129	5 461	3 113	88	66	115	117	747	423
Finland	1 079	692	506	777	951	440	80	236	198	308	54
France	6 422	6 752	6 800	5 103	4 114	4 726	4 109	1 966	1 184	505	506
Ireland	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0
Italy	21 246	27 082	22 556	18 782	19 460	12 724	5 996	3 806	7 410	7 680	10 477
Cyprus	356	2 762	27	13	1 218	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lithuania	8 615	2 338	1 590	3 561	1 824	2 051	1 301	1 262	1 019	617	2 375
Latvia	1 578	503	353	13 962	1 064	77	686	70	48	993	349
Luxembourg*****)	1 725	20 917	16 189	11 508	1 251	699	6 093	1 735	2 656	69	17
Hungary	29 887	16 795	10 633	731	1 873	1 185	1 435	3 721	1 291	3 098	1 529
Malta	0	0	3	48	87	50	159	84	45	0	25
Germany	18 129	15 440	17 395	21 703	15 634	39 456	4 817	6 132	5 990	6 026	8 754
Netherlands	1 010	619	1 992	1 658	1 496	701	301	324	275	181	137
New Caledonia (overseas administrative corporation, sui generis France)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	24 264	31 015	27 998	16 003	14 187	23 000	12 630	12 327	12 309	4 450	4 502
Portugal	2 528	969	203	2 341	884	282	548	47	300	642	77

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Indicative value (EUR thousand)											
Austria	1 724	4 552	7 175	3 904	3 735	3 669	12 604	49 079	23 278	31 348	11 584
Greece	188	67	453	117	194	709	46	530	0	223	502
Romania **)	2 895	2 183	1 185	652	692	458	3 732	447	341	256	193
Slovakia	22 835	33 500	34 206	42 778	35 438	23 282	17 939	15 634	8 143	10 874	21 613
Slovenia	1 531	5 131	1 794	472	429	232	36	24	85	14	1 345
Spain	2 731	2 298	1 579	2 358	444	644	473	462	544	8 528	1 845
Sweden	4 841	1 093	681	1 293	1 228	4 515	1 079	5 415	3 061	2 235	322
Great Britain	3 256	6 020	3 649	1 435	1 167	692	1 064	1 304	998	787	246
<b>11 Other European countries</b>	<b>36 557</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>
Albania	121	223	0	0	0	0	0	30	64	0	0
Andorra	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Azerbaijan	0	662	182	1 087	3 387	1 916	0	1 328	2 542	3 117	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 598	1 348	408	1 047	2 043	2 205	1 236	35	0	28	22
Bulgaria *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montenegro	1	0	7	8	153	601	38	8	35	0	0
Croatia***	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	242	287	133	650
Georgia	925	248	625	543	1 716	1 079	39	108	3 464	4 022	40
Iceland	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kosovo	12	369	0	440	0	74	47	66	0	0	0
Macedonia (name of the country effective until 30 June 2019)	0	26	93	20	1	258	28	390	0	0	0
Moldova	45	0	0	43	6	12	144	81	113	35	14
Norway	3 228	2 045	2 292	2 592	1 303	1 197	3 449	2 491	704	2 218	72
Romania **	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russian federation	384	545	1 843	7 036	4 446	5 264	4 313	5 258	1 207	3 890	3 218
Northern Macedonia (name of the country effective from 1 July 2019)	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serbia	624	2 635	4 970	4 051	2 284	305	13	298	366	0	0
Switzerland	6 731	6 308	5 234	3 094	2 241	3 475	3 388	426	2 668	1 320	248
Turkey	17 519	5 410	2 682	2 694	6 174	4 181	2 960	1 051	95	356	195

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Indicative value (EUR thousand)											
Ukraine	5 276	17 204	2 908	1 373	1 013	2 124	670	3 500	2 479	3 406	2 299
<b>12 Middle East</b>	<b>99 850</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>
Bahrain	1 279	909	285	163	3 919	352	187	229	0	0	0
Egypt	10 482	2 224	13 637	41 929	3 829	19 857	24 320	5 595	4 477	7 750	4 191
Iraq	1	17 419	32 735	61 536	60 040	10 390	6 439	1 780	0	1 491	975
Israel	7 193	15 277	20 188	12 538	7 532	4 277	4 229	2 031	2 601	1 440	362
Yemen	0	0	462	0	0	1 964	5 406	5 900	1 749	12 525	10 498
Jordan	48 266	15 341	1 733	21 136	4 421	683	1 456	2 589	472	2 268	38
Qatar	34	63	405	31	199	0	0	0	0	5	0
Kuwait	0	1	3	272	139	118	0	0	76	41	143
Lebanon	148	1 283	420	0	76	185	0	0	0	24	0
Oman	2 440	3 510	2 467	776	941	19	124	487	2	3	83
Saudi Arabia	26 957	4 179	28 327	14 492	20 303	70 061	11 291	3 298	4 637	8 556	4
United Arab Emirates	3 050	9 655	21 923	52 032	32 384	5 679	6 123	2 285	4 813	1 561	835
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>13 Australia and Oceania</b>	<b>5</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>
Australia	5	31	69	216	15	30	89	45	5	10	0
New Zealand	0	24	10	8	34	44	15	20	13	14	10
<b>Other</b>	<b>0</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>
Curacao	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Sudan*****)	0	0	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>606 338</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>

\*) 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

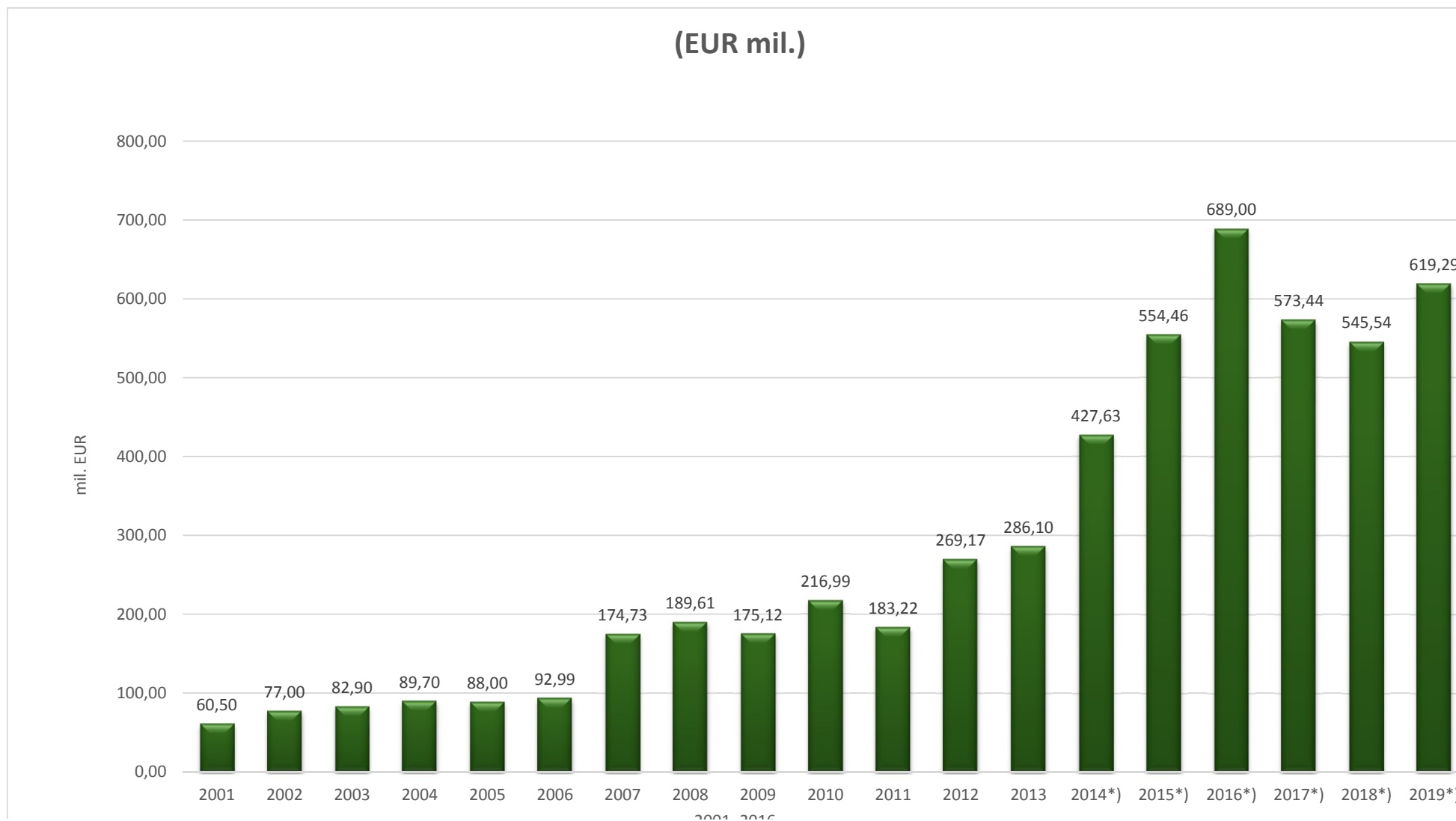
\*\*\*\*\*) Export of armour-plated Toyota for Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

### Overview of military material exports by financial volume in 2001–2019

Year	Financial volume (CZK mil.)	Financial volume (EUR mil.)
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
2019*)	15 898,31	619,29

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



**Graphical representation of military material exports by financial volume in 2001–2019**

## Licences issued and used for military material imports in 2019\*)

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>01 North Africa</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>
Tunisia	1	3	0		0
<b>02 Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5, 15</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>5, 15</b>	<b>315</b>
South Africa	3	5, 15	46	5, 15	46
Seychelles	1	5	267	5	269
<b>03 North America</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21</b>	<b>37 211</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22</b>	<b>32 107</b>
Canada	8	1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 15	136	1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 16	471
United States of America	155	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21	37 074	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22	31 636
<b>04 Central America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>
Mexico	1	3	0		0
<b>05 South America</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2, 3</b>	<b>3 189</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2 291</b>
Brazil	2	3	3 087	3	2 291
Uruguay	1	2	102		0
<b>06 Central Asia</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>242</b>		<b>0</b>
Kazakhstan	1	3	242		0
<b>07 North-East Asia</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 13, 15, 17</b>	<b>4 272</b>	<b>1, 4, 6, 10, 13, 15</b>	<b>1 439</b>
China	22	1, 2, 4, 6, 10, 13, 15, 17	2 645	1, 4, 6, 10, 13, 15	382
Hong Kong	1	13	0		0
Korean republic	7	3, 6, 13, 15	1 544	6, 13, 15	1 016
Taiwan	2	1, 3	83	1	40
<b>08 South-East Asia</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1, 3, 6</b>	<b>4 078</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
Indonesia	1	6	4 078		0
Malaysia	2	3	0		0
Singapore	2	1	0	1	0
Thailand	4	1, 3	0		0
<b>09 South Asia</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1, 3, 6, 8, 13, 16</b>	<b>3 043</b>	<b>1, 6, 8, 10, 16</b>	<b>384</b>
Afghanistan	1	1	0	1	0

India	6	6, 8, 13, 16	997	6, 8, 16	146
Pakistan	4	3, 6	394	1, 10	238
Sri Lanka	3	3, 6	1 651		0
<b>10 European Union</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3, 10, 11, 15</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>3, 11, 15</b>	<b>118</b>
Belgium	1	15	4	15	4
Denmark	1	3	7	3	7
France	0		0	11	101
Cyprus	1	11	9	11	5
Lithuania	2	10	348		0
Austria	1	15	1		0
Great Britain	1	10	0		0
<b>11 Other European countries</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 21</b>	<b>55 329</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 15, 16, 18, 21</b>	<b>25 123</b>
Armenia	0		0	6	19
Belarus	16	1, 2, 4, 6, 10, 15	6 775	8, 10	1 333
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6	3, 10	873	1, 3, 10	520
Montenegro	1	10	10	10	10
Georgia	1	6	479		0
Moldova	1	1	54		0
Norway	23	3, 5, 8, 11, 15	5 108	3, 5, 8, 11, 15	4 360
Russia	52	10	13 814	10	7 529
Serbia	6	1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 10	2 409	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8	2 897
Switzerland	21	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 15, 16, 21	13 707	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 16, 21	2 320
Turkey	8	1, 3, 4, 6, 13, 16, 18	1 560	1, 4, 6, 16, 18	957
Ukraine	44	1, 2, 6, 7, 10, 11	10 539	1, 2, 6, 7, 10, 11	5 178
<b>12 Middle East</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15, 18</b>	<b>18 398</b>	<b>1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15</b>	<b>28 010</b>
Egypt	6	1, 6, 18	85	6	18
Israel	34	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15	16 928	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15	18 257
Jordan	2	2, 3	1 300	6	4 130
United Arab Emirates	7	1, 3, 10, 15	85	10	5 604
<b>13 Australia and Oceania</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1, 2</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>1, 2, 11</b>	<b>110</b>
Australia	1	1, 2	131	1, 2, 11	110
<b>Total</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21</b>	<b>126 575</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22</b>	<b>89 896</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 2019\*)**

<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	32.8305 %	ML 10 - 39%	ML 11 - 21%	ML 16 - 19%	ML 15 - 6%
Israel	18.9415 %	ML 6 - 33%	ML 2 - 28%	ML 4 - 27%	ML 1 - 9%
United Arab Emirates	8.2198 %	ML 10 - 100%			
Russia	7.8108 %	ML 10 - 100%			
Ukraine	7.7131 %	ML 10 - 88%	ML 6 - 3%	ML 11 - 2%	ML 2 - 2%
Norway	4.5239 %	ML 11 - 83%	ML 8 - 9%	ML 5 - 5%	
Jordan	4.2845 %	ML 6 - 100%			
Serbia	3.0051 %	ML 3 - 29%	ML 4 - 25%	ML 2 - 19%	ML 6 - 18%
Switzerland	2.4073 %	ML 10 - 44%	ML 1 - 23%	ML 3 - 16%	ML 16 - 12%
Brazil	2.3769 %	ML 3 - 100%			
Belarus	1.3826 %	ML 10 - 81%	ML 8 - 18%		
China	1.2111 %	ML 15 - 78%	ML 4 - 9%	ML 13 - 6%	ML 1 - 4%
Korean republic	1.0544 %	ML 6 - 97%	ML 15 - 1%		
Turkey	0.9927 %	ML 4 - 84%	ML 16 - 8%	ML 18 - 5%	ML 6 - 1%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.5400 %	ML 3 - 85%	ML 1 - 10%	ML 10 - 3%	
Canada	0.4883 %	ML 11 - 35%	ML 1 - 29%	ML 3 - 29%	ML 16 - 2%
Ethiopia	0.4880 %	ML 1 - 100%			
Australia	0.2952 %	ML 15 - 61%	ML 11 - 23%	ML 1 - 13%	ML 2 - 1%
Seychelles	0.2788 %	ML 5 - 100%			
Pakistan	0.2474 %	ML 1 - 96%	ML 10 - 3%		
Bulgaria	0.2045 %	ML 4 - 100%			
Great Britain	0.2011 %	ML 10 - 100%			
India	0.1515 %	ML 16 - 55%	ML 8 - 42%	ML 6 - 1%	

France	0.1050 %	ML 11 - 100%			
Kenya	0.0903 %	ML 4 - 100%			
South Africa	0.0480 %	ML 5 - 68%	ML 15 - 31%		
Taiwan	0.0417 %	ML 1 - 100%			
Armenia	0.0196 %	ML 6 - 100%			
Egypt	0.0191 %	ML 6 - 100%			
Montenegro	0.0103 %	ML 10 - 100%			
Denmark	0.0077 %	ML 3 - 100%			
Cyprus	0.0055 %	ML 11 - 100%			
Belgium	0.0041 %	ML 15 - 100%			

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

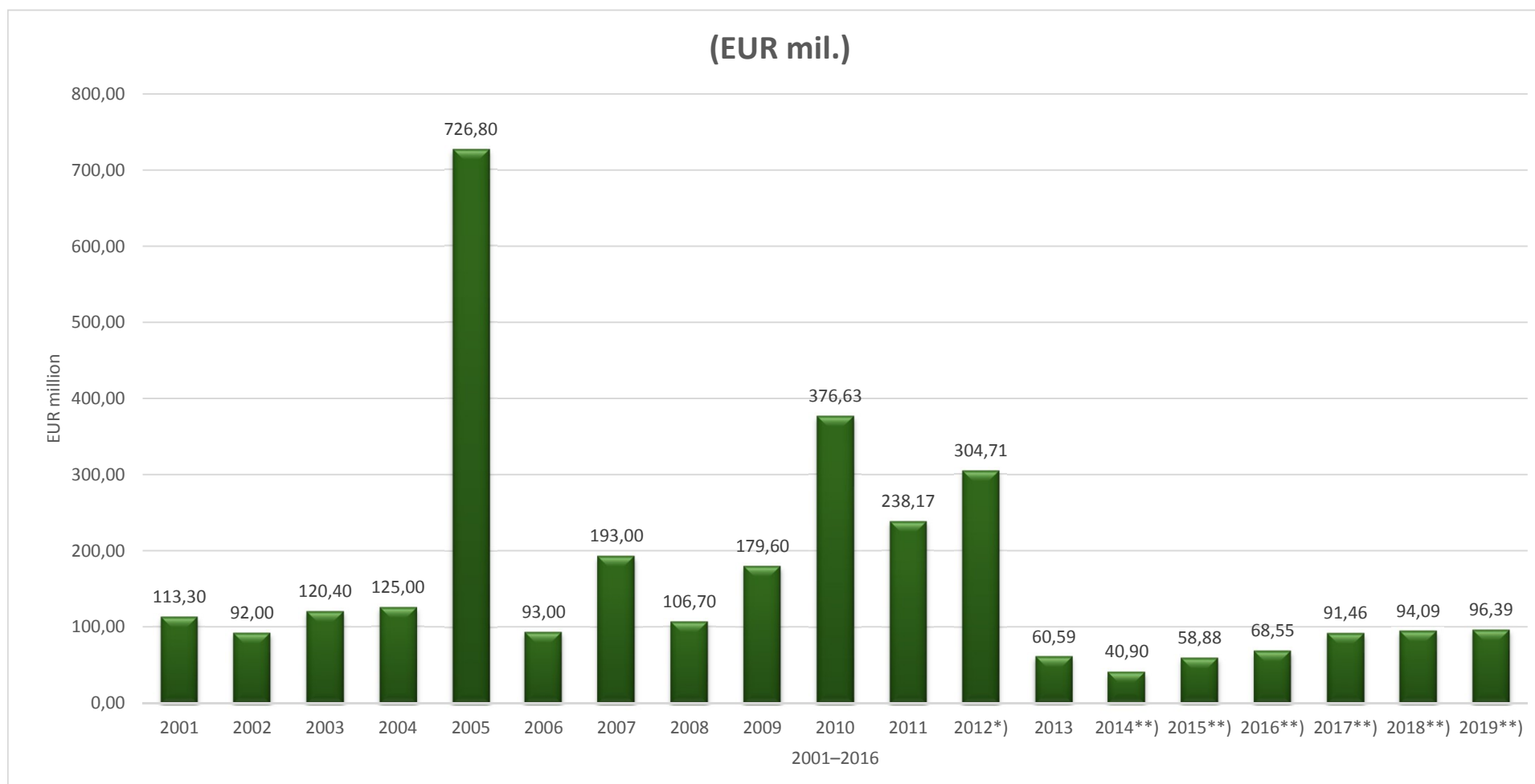
### Overview of military material imports by financial volume in 2001–2019

Year	Financial volume (CZK mil.)	Financial volume (EUR mil.)
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
2019**)	2 474,46	96,39

\*) 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 2001–2019



\*) 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 2019\*

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>		1 4		83	122	1, 4	557	779
Ethiopia	United States of America	0		0	0	1	470	656
Kenya	Rwanda	1 4		83	122	4	87	123
<b>03 North America</b>		2 2, 4		1 995	3 914	4	9	19
United States of America	Rwanda	1 4		8	19	4	9	19
United States of America	Jordan	1 2		1 987	3 895		0	0
<b>07 North-East Asia</b>		1 15		14 486	19 822	15	785	1 057
China	Ukraine	1 15		14 486	19 822	15	785	1 057
<b>10 European Union</b>		4 2, 4, 10		4 036	5 666	4, 10	391	524
Bulgaria	Chad	1 4		829	854	4	197	203
Slovakia	Jordan	1 2		2 658	3 895		0	0
Great Britain	Ethiopia	2 10		549	917	10	194	320
<b>11 Other European countries</b>		34 2, 3, 4, 10, 11		10 247	19 701	6, 10	2 256	2 443
Serbia	Nigeria	3 2, 3, 4		5 186	13 451		0	0
Ukraine	Sri Lanka	16 10		476	513	10	631	679
Ukraine	United Arab Emirates	9 10		1 032	1 111	10	342	368
Ukraine	Bangladesh	3 10		1 976	2 117	10	748	800



Ukraine	Nigeria	1	10	123	133	10	123	140
Ukraine	Indonesia	1	10	81	88	10	378	402
Ukraine	Mongolia	1	11	1 373	2 288		0	0
Ukraine	Algeria	0		0	0	6	34	54
<b>12 Middle East</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2 318</b>	<b>3 890</b>
United Arab Emirates	United States of America	0		0	0	10	1	1
United Arab Emirates	Kenya	0		0	0	10	2 318	3 889
<b>13 Australia and Oceania</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>11, 15</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>205</b>
Australia	Malaysia	1	15	172	218	15	175	205
New Zealand	Rwanda	1	11	83	161		0	0
<b>Other</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4 032</b>
-	Kenya	0		0	0	3	0	4 032
<b>Total</b>		<b>44</b>	<b>2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 15</b>	<b>31 102</b>	<b>49 605</b>	<b>1, 3, 4, 6, 10, 15</b>	<b>6 491</b>	<b>12 948</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 2019

<b>Number of applications for authorisation</b>	<b>27</b>
of which stopped	4
of which denials	0
<b>Number of decisions on authorisation</b>	<b>24<sup>*)</sup></b>
<b>Number of revoked authorisations (Section 13(c) of the Act)</b>	<b>2</b>

<b>Number of applications for extension of authorisation<sup>**)</sup></b>	<b>73</b>
<b>Number of decisions on extension of authorisation<sup>**)</sup></b>	<b>68</b>

<b>Number of authorisation holders at the end of 2019</b>	<b>294<sup>***)</sup></b>
-----------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------

Number of authorisation holders at the end of 2018	280
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

<sup>\*)</sup> 1 decision on granting an authorisation was issued on the basis of an application from the end of 2018

<sup>\*\*)</sup> extension of an authorisation to include items of military material with which a legal person may trade and a list of countries in which trading activities may be carried out

<sup>\*\*\*)</sup> during the year, 8 holders of authorisations returned their authorisations and 2 authorisations were revoked

<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>
<b>Semi-automatic or repeating short firearms</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Single-shot short firearms with centre-fire percussion</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Single-shot short firearms with rimfire percussion whose overall length is less than 28 cm</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Semi-automatic long firearms whose magazine and chamber can together hold more than three rounds</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>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.</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Repeating and semi-automatic long firearms with smooth-bore barrels not exceeding 60 cm in length</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Semi-automatic firearms for civilian use which resemble weapons with automatic mechanisms</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Repeating long firearms other than those listed in point 6</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Long firearms with single-shot rifled barrels</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Semi-automatic long firearms other than those in points 4 to 7</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Single-shot short firearms with rimfire percussion whose overall length is not less than 28 cm</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Single-shot long firearms with smooth-bore barrels</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>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</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>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</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Collections and collectors' pieces of historical interest Antiques of an age exceeding 100 years</b>	<b>15</b>

## Authorisations granted and used for non-military arms and ammunition exports to non-EU countries in 2019

Export – country	Number of authorised business cases*)	Authorisations issued		Authorisations use	
		Items of firearms and ammunition in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council	Authorisations (EUR thousands)	Items of firearms and ammunition in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council	Use EUR thousand
<b>Australia and Oceania</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 1</b>	<b>6 341</b>	<b>13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 1</b>	<b>3 116</b>
Australia	9	1, 13, 14, 6, 8	5 555	1, 13, 14, 4, 6, 8	2529
New Zealand	10	1, 13, 4, 8	786	1, 13, 14, 4, 8	586
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>13, 14, 8, 1, 14, 8</b>	<b>8 246</b>	<b>13, 14, 4, 8, 1, 13, 8</b>	<b>2 628</b>
Egypt	1	1	0	1	0
Israel	7	1, 13, 14, 8	6 534	1, 13, 14, 8	1 953
Jordan	51	1, 14	326	1, 13, 14	237
Qatar	1	8	1	8	1
Kuwait	22	1, 13, 14, 8	256	1, 13, 14, 4, 8	126
Lebanon	5	1, 14, 8	380	1, 14, 8	102
Oman	4	14, 8	42	13, 14, 8	46
United Arab Emirates	2	1, 13, 8	706	1, 13, 8	163
<b>Other European countries</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>12, 13, 14, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 1, 13, 14</b>	<b>27 580</b>	<b>12, 13, 14, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 1, 13, 14</b>	<b>9 057</b>
Albania	2	1, 14	627	1, 14	295
Andorra	2	14	60	14	38
Armenia	6	13, 14, 8	245	1, 13, 14, 4, 8	229
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6	1, 13, 14, 8	874	1, 13, 14, 8	321
Montenegro	5	1, 14, 4	312	1, 13, 14, 4, 8	102
Georgia	3	14	66	1, 14, 4, 8	179
Iceland	4	1, 13, 6, 8	121	1, 13, 6, 8	22
Moldova	10	1, 13, 14, 6, 7, 8	685	1, 13, 14, 6, 7, 8	254
Norway	5	1, 13, 14, 8	2 065	1, 13, 14, 8	1 061
Russia	3	14, 8	143	13, 14, 8	107
Northern Macedonia	6	1, 13, 14, 8	417	1, 13, 14, 8	126
Switzerland	12	1, 13, 14, 4, 8	8 016	1, 13, 14, 4, 8	3 389
Turkey	3	1, 14	7 673	1, 14, 6, 8	935

Ukraine	22	1, 12, 13, 14, 2, 6, 8	6 275	1, 12, 13, 14, 2, 6, 8	1 999
<b>European Union</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14, 6, 8, 1, 13</b>	<b>1 620</b>	<b>14, 6, 8, 1, 13</b>	<b>401</b>
Aruba	1	1	10	1	9
Greenland	2	13, 14, 6, 8	1 582	13, 14, 6, 8	388
New Caledonia	1	1, 8	28	1, 8	4
<b>South–East Asia</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>13, 14, 8, 1, 8</b>	<b>20 342</b>	<b>13, 14, 6, 8, 1, 13</b>	<b>6 440</b>
Philippines	11	1, 13, 8	12 326	1, 13, 6, 8	1 393
Indonesia	8	1, 14, 8	1 034	1, 13, 14, 8	678
Cambodia	1	8	51	13, 8	0
Malaysia	12	1, 13, 14	328	1, 13, 14, 8	341
Thailand	296	1, 13, 14, 8	6 605	1, 13, 14, 8	4 028
<b>South America</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>13, 14, 8, 1, 14</b>	<b>3 868</b>	<b>13, 14, 8, 1, 14</b>	<b>726</b>
Argentina	5	1, 14	144	1, 14	118
Bolivia	1	1, 13, 8	30	1, 13, 8	26
Brazil	166	1, 8	266	1, 14, 8	150
Ecuador	1	14	30	14	0
Chile	3	1, 13, 8	74	1, 13, 8	133
Paraguay	1	1	74	1, 13	0
Peru	3	1, 13, 8	2 104	1, 13, 8	234
Suriname	1	14	26	14	15
Uruguay	2	1, 8	1 120	1, 14, 8	50
<b>South Asia</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8, 14</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>8, 14</b>	<b>331</b>
India	7	14, 8	300	14, 8	331
<b>Other</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13, 14, 8, 1, 14</b>	<b>2 237</b>	<b>13, 14, 8, 1, 14</b>	<b>511</b>
Curacao	1	14	219	14	217
Serbia	9	1, 13, 14, 8	2 018	1, 13, 14, 8	294
<b>North America</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 1</b>	<b>397 290</b>	<b>13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 1</b>	<b>135 201</b>
Canada	19	1, 13, 14, 4, 6, 8	29 294	1, 13, 14, 4, 6, 8	7 511
United States of America	26	1, 13, 14, 4, 6, 8	367 996	1, 13, 14, 4, 6, 8	127 690
<b>North-East Asia</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>13, 14, 6, 8, 9, 1, 13, 14</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>13, 14, 6, 8, 9, 1, 13, 14</b>	<b>276</b>
Hong Kong	1	1	7	1	6
Japan	4	13, 14, 8	155	13, 14, 8	148
Macau	1	14	23	14	15
Mongolia	33	1, 13, 14, 6, 8, 9	262	1, 13, 14, 6, 8, 9	107
<b>Central America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>13, 14, 2, 4, 5, 8, 1, 13, 14</b>	<b>4 594</b>	<b>13, 14, 2, 4, 5, 8, 1, 13</b>	<b>2 428</b>
Guatemala	18	1, 13, 14, 4, 5, 8	1 370	1, 13, 14, 4, 5, 8	925

Honduras	1	14	107	1, 13, 14, 8	0
Jamaica	1	13	1	13	0
Costa Rica	1	1	30	1, 13, 14	26
Mexico	6	1, 13	1 444	1, 13, 8	1 210
Salvador	5	1, 13, 14, 2, 4	706	1, 13, 14, 2, 4, 8	103
Trinidad and Tobago	7	1, 14	936	1, 14	164
<b>Central Asia</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13, 7, 8, 1</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>13, 14, 6, 7, 8, 1</b>	<b>141</b>
Kazakhstan	2	1, 13, 8	770	1, 13, 14, 6, 8	83
Kyrgyzstan	5	1, 13, 7, 8	79	1, 13, 14, 7, 8	58
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>13, 14, 4, 8, 1, 13, 14</b>	<b>14 159</b>	<b>13, 14, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 1, 13, 14</b>	<b>6 108</b>
Burkina Faso	2	1	2	1	1
South Africa	18	1, 13, 14, 4, 8	13 530	1, 13, 14, 4, 5, 6, 8	5 680
Kenya	1	14	19	1, 14, 6, 8	42
Madagascar	2	1, 14	12	1, 14	10
Mauritius	1	13, 8	5	13, 8	0
Mauritania	8	1, 4	9	1, 4	5
Mozambique	1	14	23	14	19
Namibia	2	1, 13, 14, 8	287	1, 13, 14, 7, 8	157
Tanzania	6	1, 13, 14	233	1, 13, 14	141
Zambia	2	14	38	14, 8	53
<b>Total</b>	<b>906</b>		<b>487 872</b>		<b>167 364</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 2019 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	71.2865 %	1 - 32.5415 %	13 - 28.9133 %	14 - 19.5755 %	8 - 18.3479 %
Canada	6.5126 %	8 - 41.0988 %	1 - 37.5148 %	13 - 7.8875 %	14 - 5.3147 %
South Africa	3.7412 %	1 - 44.4672 %	8 - 27.9236 %	14 - 22.9909 %	13 - 4.2090 %
Switzerland	2.1992 %	14 - 42.8443 %	8 - 27.8758 %	1 - 18.7852 %	13 - 9.0897 %
Philippines	1.9973 %	1 - 59.7216 %	8 - 26.9601 %	13 - 12.0033 %	6 - 1.3151 %
Israel	1.9444 %	14 - 82.1401 %	1 - 11.6683 %	13 - 4.7563 %	8 - 1.4353 %
Australia	1.5448 %	8 - 41.9415 %	1 - 39.2996 %	14 - 8.0561 %	13 - 7.5806 %
Turkey	1.4347 %	14 - 95.5753 %	1 - 3.3185 %	8 - 1.1062 %	6 - 0.0000 %
Thailand	1.3147 %	8 - 46.9405 %	1 - 32.1721 %	14 - 20.8821 %	13 - 0.0053 %
Ukraine	1.2556 %	14 - 78.6503 %	13 - 7.9759 %	1 - 7.4529 %	8 - 4.3584 %
Norway	1.2133 %	14 - 52.5099 %	8 - 21.1990 %	1 - 19.7510 %	13 - 6.5401 %
Peru	0.6307 %	1 - 71.2334 %	8 - 26.2028 %	13 - 2.5639 %	
Greenland	0.4691 %	14 - 63.8340 %	8 - 27.6495 %	6 - 5.4832 %	13 - 3.0333 %
Mexico	0.4070 %	1 - 58.4230 %	8 - 40.7433 %	13 - 0.8337 %	
Serbia	0.3604 %	14 - 49.0338 %	1 - 31.9153 %	8 - 17.9324 %	13 - 1.1185 %
Guatemala	0.3034 %	14 - 43.1810 %	4 - 28.2163 %	1 - 13.6818 %	8 - 6.7634 %
Moldova	0.2614 %	14 - 51.5720 %	1 - 24.9783 %	8 - 8.3749 %	13 - 6.2812 %
Kazakhstan	0.2486 %	8 - 78.3135 %	1 - 11.0084 %	14 - 4.5134 %	13 - 3.7428 %
Armenia	0.1910 %	14 - 75.1410 %	4 - 16.6771 %	8 - 5.1012 %	1 - 1.6622 %
New Zealand	0.1755 %	8 - 52.5676 %	1 - 27.0159 %	4 - 8.4635 %	14 - 7.8585 %
Trinidad and Tobago	0.1750 %	14 - 72.4845 %	1 - 27.5155 %		
Salvador	0.1649 %	1 - 60.2067 %	4 - 19.2243 %	14 - 8.6285 %	8 - 6.9692 %

Indonesia	0.1638 %	1 - 51.6852 %	14 - 44.9412 %	13 - 2.3381 %	8 - 1.0355 %
Uruguay	0.1635 %	8 - 56.2343 %	1 - 40.0502 %	14 - 3.7155 %	
United Arab Emirates	0.1546 %	13 - 42.8241 %	8 - 36.4535 %	1 - 20.7224 %	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.1498 %	8 - 57.8524 %	14 - 22.7538 %	1 - 17.5310 %	13 - 1.8627 %
Montenegro	0.1422 %	1 - 47.9783 %	8 - 18.8610 %	14 - 18.2809 %	4 - 7.9513 %
Georgia	0.1227 %	14 - 85.7618 %	1 - 9.4120 %	4 - 3.0415 %	8 - 1.7847 %
Albania	0.0881 %	1 - 59.0062 %	14 - 40.9938 %		
Lebanon	0.0876 %	14 - 92.4834 %	1 - 6.2047 %	8 - 1.3119 %	
Northern Macedonia	0.0792 %	8 - 38.1212 %	14 - 32.4532 %	1 - 21.8774 %	13 - 7.5482 %
Jordan	0.0742 %	14 - 94.7492 %	1 - 5.2051 %	13 - 0.0457 %	
Kenya	0.0712 %	1 - 70.4842 %	14 - 22.5980 %	8 - 3.8432 %	6 - 3.0746 %
India	0.0675 %	14 - 93.7539 %	8 - 6.2461 %		
Namibia	0.0673 %	14 - 91.0939 %	7 - 3.4567 %	8 - 2.9280 %	1 - 2.4400 %
Malaysia	0.0660 %	14 - 68.3746 %	1 - 31.5011 %	13 - 0.1244 %	8 - 0.0000 %
Honduras	0.0621 %	1 - 47.5771 %	8 - 26.4317 %	14 - 24.2291 %	13 - 1.7621 %
Brazil	0.0596 %	1 - 71.3196 %	8 - 28.6417 %	14 - 0.0387 %	
Kuwait	0.0520 %	1 - 50.0866 %	8 - 35.7367 %	14 - 7.9046 %	13 - 4.1656 %
Argentina	0.0475 %	14 - 93.1410 %	1 - 6.8590 %		
Chile	0.0445 %	1 - 74.7572 %	8 - 23.7305 %	13 - 1.5124 %	
Japan	0.0444 %	14 - 97.2906 %	8 - 2.5862 %	13 - 0.1232 %	
Mongolia	0.0377 %	8 - 51.9270 %	14 - 28.0410 %	1 - 17.5050 %	13 - 1.4521 %
Tanzania	0.0374 %	1 - 73.1850 %	14 - 26.7125 %	13 - 0.1025 %	
Paraguay	0.0343 %	1 - 99.4339 %	13 - 0.5661 %		
Curacao	0.0307 %	14 - 100.0000 %			
Russia	0.0283 %	8 - 46.3819 %	13 - 28.8232 %	14 - 24.7950 %	
Guyana	0.0208 %	8 - 57.8947 %	1 - 42.1053 %		



Iceland	0.0190 %	8 - 78.7356 %	13 - 11.4943 %	1 - 5.4598 %	6 - 4.3103 %
Andorra	0.0182 %	14 - 100.0000 %			
Costa Rica	0.0179 %	14 - 76.2195 %	1 - 23.7805 %	13 - 0.0000 %	
Zambia	0.0154 %	14 - 86.4769 %	8 - 13.5231 %		
Kyrgyzstan	0.0141 %	1 - 42.4845 %	8 - 24.8994 %	14 - 20.6198 %	13 - 9.3135 %
Oman	0.0120 %	13 - 50.2742 %	14 - 47.0750 %	8 - 2.6508 %	
Afghanistan	0.0112 %	14 - 100.0000 %			
Kosovo	0.0101 %	14 - 100.0000 %			
Cambodia	0.0085 %	8 - 96.7742 %	13 - 3.2258 %		
Nigeria	0.0079 %	14 - 100.0000 %			
Suriname	0.0058 %	14 - 100.0000 %			
Bolivia	0.0042 %	1 - 85.1613 %	8 - 14.1935 %	13 - 0.6452 %	
Ecuador	0.0042 %	14 - 100.0000 %			
New Caledonia	0.0039 %	1 - 57.7465 %	8 - 42.2535 %		
Tajikistan	0.0033 %	14 - 79.7671 %	4 - 18.0227 %	8 - 1.3098 %	12 - 0.9005 %
Laos	0.0033 %	1 - 100.0000 %			
Mozambique	0.0033 %	14 - 100.0000 %			
Macau	0.0033 %	14 - 100.0000 %			
Madagascar	0.0017 %	14 - 98.1997 %	1 - 1.8003 %		
Aruba	0.0014 %	1 - 100.0000 %			
Mauritania	0.0012 %	1 - 80.0530 %	4 - 19.9470 %		
Hong Kong	0.0010 %	1 - 100.0000 %			
Mauritius	0.0007 %	8 - 96.7742 %	13 - 3.2258 %		
Burkina Faso	0.0002 %	1 - 100.0000 %			
Jamaica	0.0001 %	13 - 100.0000 %			
Qatar	0.0001 %	8 - 100.0000 %			

Egypt	0.0001	%	1 - 100.0000 %			
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