

**ANNUAL REPORT  
ON EXPORT CONTROL  
OF MILITARY MATERIAL,  
SMALL ARMS FOR CIVIL USE,  
AND DUAL-USE GOODS AND  
TECHNOLOGIES  
IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC  
IN 2020**





## Table of contents

<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1 THE SYSTEM OF CONTROL FOR FOREIGN TRADE IN MILITARY MATERIAL, SMALL ARMS FOR CIVIL USE, AND DUAL-USE GOODS AND TECHNOLOGIES IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC .....</b>	<b>6</b>
1.1. FOREIGN TRADE IN MILITARY MATERIAL.....	6
1.2. FOREIGN TRADE IN SMALL ARMS FOR CIVIL USE .....	8
1.3. IMPORTS OF PYROTECHNIC ARTICLES PRODUCED OUTSIDE THE EU .....	10
1.4. EXPORTS OF DUAL-USE GOODS AND TECHNOLOGIES.....	11
1.5. THE ROLE AND POSITION OF STATE AUTHORITIES AND OTHER BODIES IN THE CONTROL SYSTEM .....	15
1.5.1. <i>The Ministry of Industry and Trade</i> .....	15
1.5.2. <i>The Ministry of Foreign Affairs</i> .....	18
1.5.3. <i>The Ministry of the Interior</i> .....	20
1.5.4. <i>The Ministry of Defence</i> .....	22
1.5.5. <i>Ministry of Finance – Directorate-General of Customs</i> .....	24
1.5.6. <i>State Office for Nuclear Safety</i> .....	27
1.5.7. <i>Cooperation between control authorities and the public in export control</i> .....	30
<b>2 EUROPEAN UNION ACTIVITY IN THE FIELD OF CONVENTIONAL ARMS CONTROL .....</b>	<b>31</b>
2.1. COUNCIL COMMON POSITION 2008/944/CFSP .....	31
2.2. USER'S GUIDE TO COUNCIL COMMON POSITION 2008/944/CFSP.....	33
2.3. ACTIVITIES AIMED AT STRENGTHENING AND STREAMLINING THE CONTROL MECHANISMS OF OTHER COUNTRIES .....	35
2.4. POSITION OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC WITHIN THE EU .....	35
<b>3 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION .....</b>	<b>37</b>
3.1. ARMS TRADE TREATY .....	37
3.2. UN PROGRAMME OF ACTION TO PREVENT, COMBAT AND ERADICATE THE ILLICIT TRADE IN SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS IN ALL ITS ASPECTS .....	38
3.3. CLUSTER MUNITIONS.....	39
3.4. ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES .....	39
<b>4 INTERNATIONAL CONTROL REGIMES .....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>5 INTERNATIONAL ARMS EMBARGOES.....</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>6 LIST OF ANNEXES .....</b>	<b>45</b>
ANNEX 1: SPECIFICATION OF ITEMS IN THE MILITARY LIST UNDER DECREE NO. 210/2012 COLL. ....	47
ANNEX 2 LICENCES ISSUED AND USED FOR MILITARY MATERIAL EXPORTS (SALES) IN 2020*) .....	50

ANNEX 3: SHARE OF ITEMS IN THE MILITARY MATERIAL LIST IN THE USE OF EXPORT LICENCES IN 2020*).....	55
ANNEX 4: MILITARY MATERIAL EXPORTS TO COUNTRIES IN 2010–2020 .....	59
ANNEX 5: OVERVIEW OF MILITARY MATERIAL EXPORTS BY FINANCIAL VOLUME IN 2001 – 2020 .....	66
ANNEX 6 GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF MILITARY MATERIAL EXPORTS BY FINANCIAL VOLUME IN 2001–2020 (EUR MIL.).....	67
ANNEX 7: LICENCES ISSUED AND USED FOR MILITARY MATERIAL IMPORTS IN 2020 .....	68
ANNEX 8: SHARE OF ITEMS IN THE MILITARY MATERIAL LIST IN THE USE OF IMPORT LICENCES .....	71
ANNEX 9: OVERVIEW OF MILITARY MATERIAL IMPORTS BY FINANCIAL VOLUME IN 2001 – 2020.....	73
ANNEX 10: GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF MILITARY MATERIAL IMPORTS BY FINANCIAL VOLUME IN 2001–2020 .....	74
ANNEX 11: LICENCES ISSUED AND USED FOR MILITARY MATERIAL IMPORTS AND SUBSEQUENT EXPORTS (BROKERING) IN 2020*)	75
ANNEX 12: AUTHORISATION FOR FOREIGN TRADE IN MILITARY MATERIAL IN 2020 .....	78
ANNEX 13 NON-MILITARY WEAPONS, THEIR PARTS, ESSENTIAL COMPONENTS AND AMMUNITION .....	79
ANNEX 14: AUTHORISATIONS GRANTED AND USED FOR NON-MILITARY ARMS AND AMMUNITION EXPORTS TO NON-EU COUNTRIES IN 2020 .....	80
ANNEX 15: SHARE OF NON-MILITARY FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION IN THE USE OF EXPORT LICENCES IN 2020 .....	83

## Introduction

The Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Industry and Trade and the Minister of Transport was instructed by Government Resolution No 741 of 13 July 2020 to prepare, in cooperation with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Annual Report on Export Control of Military Material, Small Arms for Civil Use, and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies in the Czech Republic in 2020 (hereinafter the “Report”) and submit it by 30 June 2021 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 eighteenth 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 the Interior, the Ministry of Defence, the Directorate General of Customs and the State Office for Nuclear Safety.

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

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

The last part of the Report deals with the issue of international arms embargos, which are formulated and updated in international organizations with active participation of the Czech Republic.

The Report is completed with summaries of authorisations issued for foreign trade in military material and licences granted under Act No. 38/1994 Coll., and summaries of authorisations issued for the export of non-military arms and ammunition granted for individual business transactions under Act No. 228/2005 Coll.

1 280 licenses with a value of CZK 16 012.8 million were granted for the export of military material to 106 countries. **The use of export licences amounted to CZK 16 993.7 million which account for a year-on-year increase by CZK 959.7 million compared to 2019.**

**To import military material** from a total of 41 countries, 424 licences were granted with the value of goods of CZK 9 832.0 million; the use of import licences amounted to CZK 2 696.1 million.

**For imports associated with the subsequent export (brokering)**, a total of 47 licences were issued amounting to the total import value of CZK 2 274.2 million (EUR 2 821.5 million); the use of import licences amounted to CZK 513.0 million while subsequent export amounted to CZK 513.0 million (EUR 796.0 million).

**For exports of firearms, their parts, essential components and ammunition** to 72 countries outside the European Union (EU), a total of 923 authorisations were granted in the total value of CZK 11 939.5 million, on the basis of which exports in the total amount of CZK 5 106.3 million were realised, which is a year-on-year increase of CZK 785.7 million compared to 2019.

A total of 340 authorisations were granted for **the transport of firearms, their essential components and dust charges** to EU countries on the basis of which transport was realised in the amount of CZK 552.7 million (EUR 20.9 million).

A total of 536 authorisations were granted for **the import of firearms, their essential components and dust charges** on the basis of which import was realised in the amount of CZK 493.9 million (EUR 18.68 million).

The Electronic Licensing Administration (ELIS) system has been used for data processing since 2013 for licensing and authorisation procedures. This ensures transparency, stable and secure data storage, including classified information.

# **1 The 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 Coll., on Foreign Trade with Military Material and on Amendment to Act No. 455/1991 Coll., on Trade Licensing (Trade Licensing Act), as amended, and Act No. 140/1961 Coll., the Criminal Code, as amended, as amended (hereinafter “Act No. 38/1994 Coll.”), 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 Coll., on the implementation of certain provisions of Act No. 38/1994 Coll., on Foreign Trade in Military Material. Act No. 38/1994 Coll. sets out the procedures for authorising trade, the conditions of granting licenses and the use of licences, and overall control of trade in military material, including the imposition of sanctions for its violation.

In the Czech Republic, the control of foreign trade in military material has two stages. A business entity is entitled to offer military material and services and enter into negotiations with foreign partners only after receiving a relevant decision on granting an authorisation for foreign trade in military material. In the case of imports and exports, only a legal entity with its registered office in the Czech Republic may hold an authorisation to conduct foreign trade in military material and, effective from 30 June 2012, an entrepreneurial natural person may conduct transfers between EU countries.

The authorisation specifies individual items of military material that a given legal or natural person may trade in and provides a list of countries in which such trade may be conducted.

For the execution of a 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. The licence simultaneously determines the conditions under which it may be used.

After receiving binding opinions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Industry and Trade decides in administrative proceedings whether or not it issues a licence. A decision not to grant a licence is issued if the applicant has not complied with the requirements prescribed by law or for reasons of foreign policy or security interests of the Czech Republic (Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP and the common database of denials of EU Member States are also taken into account).

At the end of 2020, 301 legal persons and 7 natural persons were authorised for foreign trade in military material. In 2020, applications were received from 26 legal entities and 3 natural persons for authorisations to conduct foreign trade in military material. Within the 26 authorisations that were issued, the following territories were denied:

• Belarus (exports)	7x / 1x under authorisation extension	8x total
• Antarctica	4x	4x total
• Iran	4x / 4x under authorisation extension	8x total
• South Sudan	5x	5x total
• Sudan	5x / 1x under authorisation extension	6x total
• Syria	3x	3x total
• Democratic People's Republic of Korea	3x	3x total
• Zimbabwe	5x	5x total
• Western Sahara	6x	6x total

At the same time, at the request of the authorisation holders, 65 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 2020, 9 administrative offence proceedings were brought against legal entities under Section 25 of Act No. 38/1994 Coll. Fines including the proceedings fee of CZK 94 000 were paid.

1 280 licences for **the export of military material to a total of 106 countries** were issued with a value of CZK 16 012.8 million (EUR 605.5 million). **The value of exports realised to 94 countries under the licences, including licences issued in previous years, amounted to CZK 16 993.7 million (EUR 642.6 million).** Of these, 514 export transfer licences to EU countries were granted, the use of which amounted to CZK 5110.8 million (EUR 193.2 million). Most licences were traditionally granted for transfers to the USA (90), Slovakia (86), Switzerland (72), and Poland (68). The largest export by value was to Indonesia CZK 2 546.6 million (EUR 96.3 million), to Saudi Arabia CZK 1 094.8 million (EUR 41.4 million), Slovakia CZK 959.9 million (EUR 36.3 million), and Algeria CZK 888.5 (EUR 33.6 million).

**To import military material from a total of 41 countries**, 424 licences were granted with the value of goods of CZK 9 832.0 million (EUR 371.8 million) which accounts for an increase of CZK 7 135.9 million compared to 2019; the use of import licences amounted to CZK 2 696.1 million (EUR 101.9 million).



**For imports associated with the subsequent export (brokering)**, a total of 47 licences were issued in the total import value of CZK 2 274.2 million (EUR 86.0 million) and subsequent export value of CZK 2,821.5 million (EUR 106.7 million); the use of import licences amounted to CZK 513.0 million. CZK (EUR 19.4 million) and the subsequent exports amounted to CZK 796.0 million CZK (EUR 30.1 million).

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

Foreign trade in weapons and ammunition for civil use in the Czech Republic is regulated by Act No. 228/2005 Coll., on Control of Trade in Products Whose Possession Is Regulated in the Czech Republic for Security Reasons, and on Amendment to Some Other Acts, as amended (hereinafter referred to as “Act No. 228/2005 Coll.”).

The Czech Republic is bound by the EU common rules governing the control of exports of military technology and military equipment (Common Position 2008/944/CFSP) and other documents of an international legal nature, especially international sanctions related to the exports of weapons and ammunition.

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

*As of 30 September 2013, Regulation (EU) No 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2012 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, entered into force.*

The Regulation is binding and directly applicable in its entirety in all Member States; some of its articles have been implemented in Act No. 228/2005 Coll. and its implementing regulation, Government Decree No. 282/2013 Coll., laying down a list of specified products, the conditions under which their import or transport may take place, certain conditions for specified products under which their export may take place, and the particulars and specimens of applications for licences and export authorisations, with effect from 30 September 2013, which was amended with effect from 1 April 2020 by Government Regulation No. 103/2020 Coll. The amendment affected mainly the control of imports (from third countries) of expansion weapons and Flobert weapons.

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

It covers a total of 15 categories of firearms, their parts, major components and ammunition for export to third countries where it is obligatory to apply for an authorisation to export firearms, their parts, major components and ammunition to third countries also for non-commercial exports carried out by a natural person or a legal person established in the Czech Republic.

Attached to its application, the applicant is required to submit necessary documents proving that:

- the importing third country has authorised the relevant import of firearms, their parts, major components and ammunition (such documents include an EUC – End User Certificate, an IIC – International Import Certificate, or another similar document – a police confirmation, confirmation of the relevant state authority, and a user declaration).
- the third country of transit did not object to the transit of firearms, their parts, major components and ammunition (*not required for export by sea or air and through ports or airports of third countries, provided there is no transshipment or a change of means of transport*).

The Ministry of Industry and Trade decides on the issuance or denial of an authorisation in administrative proceedings after receiving binding opinions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of the Interior. 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.

In order to support Czech companies and simplify the administration of trade in non-military weapons and ammunition, the Licensing Administration issues authorisation without a fee within shortened time limits for the purpose of resolving complaints, exports to exhibitions and fairs, commercial presentations and weapons testing. Authorisations issued in this way are also valid for re-importation.

Pursuant to Government Regulation No. 103/2020 Coll., with effect from 1 April 2020, controls on the import of expansion (gas) weapons and Flobert-charge weapons (including ammunition intended for these types of weapons) into the Czech Republic from third countries (outside the EU) have been strengthened. From the effective date of the above Government Regulation to the end of 2020, the Licensing Administration issued authorisations for the import of almost 50 000 of such weapons.

The EU is currently preparing an amendment to Regulation (EU) No 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2012 so that the amended Regulation better reflects

(in terms of definitions and categorisation of weapons) Directive (EU) 2017/853 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 (acquisition and possession of weapons). In this context, Act No. 119/2002 Coll., the Act on Weapons, was amended by Act No. 13/2021 Coll., which entered into force on 30 January 2021 and introduces, among other things, new categories of weapons, including limits on magazines that are not included among controlled products under Act No. 228/2005 Coll.

Since September 2019, all movements of non-military weapons within the EU Single Market have been recorded in the European IMI - Internal Market Information system. Data on the transport of weapons for civil use are entered into the system by individual Police Directorates and the MIT Licensing Administration.

The entire control of trade in products the possession of which is in the Czech Republic regulated for security reasons handled, for the most part, electronically. At the same time, steps are being taken to fully digitise this matter.

A total of 923 licences with a value of CZK 11 939.5 million (EUR 451.5 million) were granted **for the export of firearms, their parts, essential components and ammunition** to 72 non-EU countries. Implementation based on the use of export authorisations amounted to CZK 5 106.3 million (EUR 193.1 million).

The largest number of authorisations was granted for exports to Thailand (349), Brazil (154), and Jordan (45). The highest value of exports was realised to the USA in the amount of CZK 3 921.6 million (EUR 148.3 million), Turkey in the amount of CZK 169.2 million (EUR 6.4 million), and Thailand in the amount of CZK 161.3 million (EUR 6.1 million).

A total of 340 authorisations were granted for **the transport of firearms, their essential components and dust charges** to EU countries on the basis of which transport was realised in the amount of CZK 552.7 million (EUR 20.9 million).

A total of 536 authorisations were granted for **the import of firearms, their essential components and dust charges to the Czech Republic** on the basis of which import was realised in the amount of CZK 493.9 million (EUR 18.68 million).

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

Government Decree No. 207/2015 Coll., on the determination of certain pyrotechnic articles, the conditions under which their import may take place and the model of the application for authorisations, implements Act No. 228/2005 Coll., on Control of Trade in Products Whose Possession Is Regulated in the Czech Republic for Security Reasons, and on Amendment to Some Other Acts, as amended.

Government Regulation No. 207/2015 Coll. 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. The above Directive was implemented in the Pyrotechnics Act, which was published under No. 206/2015 Coll. This Act repeals the existing provisions on pyrotechnics in Act No. 156/2000 Coll., on the Proving of Firearms, Ammunition and Pyrotechnics and on the Handling Certain Pyrotechnic Articles, with this legislation being transferred to the proposed Act. Government Regulation No. 207/2015 Coll. updates certain provisions to refer to the current legislation regarding the issuance of certificates.

A total of 138 authorisations were issued for imports of pyrotechnic articles in 2020, of which 135 authorisations were issued for imports from China, 2 authorisations for imports from Albania, and one authorisation for imports from South Africa with a declared import value of CZK 593 771 500.

#### **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 (hereinafter the “ICR”) 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. Therefore, at the end of 2006, the European Commission issued a Communication on the review of the regime for the control of exports of dual-use goods and technologies and at the same time presented a proposal for a revised Council Regulation.

The export control regime for dual-use items and technologies is currently implemented within the EU's Common Commercial Policy under **Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of**

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

Act No. 594/2004 Coll., Implementing the European Community Regime for the Control of Exports, Transfer, Brokering, and Transit of Dual-use Items (hereinafter Act No. 594/2004 Coll.) was adopted to implement the control of export at the national level. It was amended by Act No. 343/2010 Coll. in relation to the adoption of Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009, Act No. 281/2009 Coll. in relation to the adoption of the Tax Code, Act No. 243/2016 Coll. in relation to the adoption of the Custom Act, and Act No. 183/2017 Coll. in relation to the adoption of the Act on Liability for and Proceedings on Administrative Offences and the Act on Certain Administrative Offences.

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

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

In particular, exports of goods that are specified in the list of controlled goods (Annex I to Council Regulation 428/2009) and that can only be exported from the territory of the Community based on an export authorisation are subject to the licensing procedure. Authorisations are also granted for the provision of brokering services and technical assistance.

Individual export authorisations 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 goods are located in a Member State other than that one in which the export authorisation is sought, a consultation procedure is established between the competent authorities of the two Member States.

At the end of 2011, Regulation (EU) No 1232/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council added 5 new EU General Export Authorisations to Annex II of Council Regulation 428/2009, under which certain goods may be exported to certain destinations under the conditions set out in each authorisation. Therefore, exporters can use six EU General Export Authorisations (EU GEAs): No. EU001 — Exports to Australia, Canada, Japan, Norway, New Zealand, Switzerland, including Liechtenstein, the United States of America; No. EU002 — Authorisation for the export of certain dual-use items to certain destinations, and to selected countries; No. EU003 — Export after repair/exchange; No. EU004 — Temporary export to an exhibition or fair; No. EU005 — Telecommunications, and No. EU006 — Chemicals. To use the EU's general export authorisation, the exporter must register with the MIT.

Authorisations for the export of dual-use items not listed in Annex I to Council Regulation No 428/2009 is also required if the exporter has been informed by the Ministry that the goods in question are or may be intended, in whole 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 missile systems capable of delivering such weapons. In addition, an authorisation is required if the purchasing country or the country of destination is subject to an arms embargo and the exporter has been informed that the goods in question are or may be wholly or partly intended for military end-use or that the goods in question are or may be wholly or partly intended for use as parts or components of goods on the national list of military equipment and exported without authorisation or in violation of an authorisation.

In accordance with the provisions of Council Regulation No 428/2009, the Ministry of Industry and Trade informs exporters that certain goods not included in the list of controlled items listed in Annex I to the Regulation could be used in connection with WMD or for military end-uses and establishes the obligation to apply for an export authorisation for end-users in certain countries, the so-called “catch-all” measure. Similar measures are determined primarily based information from exporters or information obtained from the General Directorate of Customs or other government authorities. If the information concerns a large number of exporters, it is published on the MIT's official bulletin board (such as in relation to North Korea or Syria); in individual cases, the specific exporter affected by the measure is informed directly.

More than 300 exporters are currently covered by the catch-all measure (some more than once because of different end-users in different countries) and other exporters are notified according to the latest information received.

The responsible authority for issuing export authorisations is the Ministry of Industry and Trade.



When assessing individual applications for export authorisations, the cooperating authorities include the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior, and the intelligence services, which issue their opinions in terms of their competence, the General Directorate of Customs, which is the controlling authority by law, and the State Office for Nuclear Safety (SUJB) as the executive and controlling authority for nuclear, chemical and biological items.

In 2020, the Ministry of Industry and Trade issued 646 administrative decisions concerning export authorisations for dual-use goods and technologies to 84 companies, of which:

- 575 authorisations were granted for exports outside the EU or for shipments within the EU,
- 28 export authorisations were not granted,
- 37 administrative proceedings were discontinued pursuant to the provisions of Section 66 (1) (a) to (c) of Act No. 500/2004 Coll., the Administrative Code, as amended.

Besides that, the Ministry of Industry and Trade issued 46 opinions on exporters' applications for preliminary examination of the possibility to obtain an authorisation or for assessment of the need for an authorisation.

Individual or global authorisations were granted for exports of dual-use good to 70 end-use countries; in 2020, the main countries were China (144), the Russian Federation (66), Taiwan (35), India (23), Ukraine (25), the Republic of Korea (20), Singapore (5), Brazil (16), Pakistan (11), Turkey (8), Hong Kong (3), Saudi Arabia (8), Serbia (15), Sudan (16), Zimbabwe (7), Belarus (12), Malaysia (5), and Mexico (8).

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; a limited quantity of dual-use items was exported to some other countries. In 2020, 20 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.

The MIT also issued 39 opinions on consultations of the licensing authorities from other EU Member States where exporters from these countries realised exports from the Czech Republic.

In 2020, authorisations were most frequently granted for the following items:

- engineering products, especially machine tools, including spare parts;
- in relation to the 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.

In November 2020, an agreement was reached between the European Parliament, the Council of the EU and the European Commission on a proposal to amend the existing Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009. The aim of the agreed amendments is to ensure that the Union and its Member States can better comply with their international obligations and commitments in relation to dual-use items, obligations arising from relevant sanctions and aspects of national foreign and security policy, including those governed by Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008. This regulation, which is supposed to enter into force in 2021, also aims to strengthen guidelines for exporters in relation to responsible practices without harming their competitiveness.

## **1.5. The role and position of state authorities and other bodies in the control system**

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

The Ministry of Industry and Trade (hereinafter referred to as "MIT") is responsible for the management and implementation of activities related to the application of licensing and permitting regimes in the field of economic relations with foreign countries. In administrative proceedings, it assesses, evaluates and handles applications for authorisations and licences under Act No. 38/1994 Coll. (military material), Act No. 228/2005 Coll. (small arms for civilian use, ammunition and pyrotechnic products), and Act No. 594/2004 Coll. (dual-use goods and technology).

Since 2013, the MIT has been using the Electronic Licensing Administration system (ELIS) for licensing and authorising procedures, which enables electronic submission of applications via the "eForm". This is associated with an automatic check of the accuracy and completeness of the form, communication between the applicant, the Ministry, and the state authorities via remote access through data mailboxes. ELIS 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 related to individual applications.



As part of the digitalisation of public administration, an inter-ministerial working group was established with the aim of preparing an amendment to Acts under the authority of the MIT. The group is supposed to, among other things, enable the use of interactive web forms for submissions to the Licensing Administration. The draft amendment was submitted to the Government in November in accordance with the legislative work plan.

In 2020, over 97 000 documents were processed in ELIS and more than 6 000 decisions on granting licences, authorisation and inspection documents were issued in accordance with the relevant regulations; administrative fees collected for this service exceeded CZK 3.26 million.

The issuance of a licence for the export and import of military material, weapons for civilian use, and ammunition for the purpose of exhibitions, demonstrations, claims and gratuitous export and import of samples, and import of pyrotechnic articles for the purpose of exhibitions, demonstrations and gratuitous import of samples, is exempt from any fee.

A fine of CZK 94 000 (including the costs of proceedings) was imposed for offences against the provisions of Act No. 38/1994 Coll. 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 that concern authorisation and licensing procedures.

A decision not to grant an authorisation or licence is issued by the MIT if the applicant has not complied with the requirements prescribed by law or because of foreign policy or security interests of the Czech Republic (Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP and the common database of denials of EU Member States are also taken into account). The Minister of Industry and Trade rejected 4 appeals and upheld the contested decisions based on the recommendations of the Appeals Commission – the Senate for Licensing Administration in 2020.

In 2020, the MIT issued a total of 440 declarations on the end use of military material and 72 declarations on the end use of weapons and ammunition of a non-military nature imported into the Czech Republic. The declarations were issued for foreign entities.

The MIT also participates in the implementation of measures resulting from concluded intergovernmental agreements on the supply of military material and monitors the development of foreign trade in military material by commodities and territories, analyses the implementation data, prepares the documents and processes them for the documentation functions of the licensing procedure.

An important activity of the MIT is the organisation of regular consultations with all relevant authorities to control compliance with regulations applicable to the above authorisation and licensing regimes and the application of sanctions for violations under relevant laws.

One of the key elements of the export control system of goods and dual-use technologies is co-operation with the business sector, as exporters and, in particular, manufacturers together with state authorities are jointly responsible for the effectiveness of the control system. The exchange of information on the application of the export control system is mainly carried out in the form of consultations as part of regular dealings between the applicants and the MIT during the processing their applications. Exporters have the opportunity to obtain comprehensive and up-to-date information on the website of the Ministry of Industry and Trade or at seminars organized by the Ministry. In 2020, such seminar was held online in November and was attended by 87 participants.

Following Government Resolution No. 494 of 8 July 2019, as part of non-legislative work, the “Annual Report on Export Control of Military Material, Small Arms for Civilian Use, and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies in the Czech Republic in 2019” was prepared in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the first half of 2020 and submitted to the Government with the recommendation of the State Security Council. The Report was considered by the Government on 13 July 2020. Subsequently, the Report was published on the MIT website and submitted to the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate of the Parliament of the Czech Republic for information.

### **1.5.2. The 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 Acts No. 38/1994 Coll., No. 228/2005 Coll. and No. 594/2004 Coll. In controlling trade in military material, the opinions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are binding, both at the stage of deciding whether to grant a permit to trade in military material and when assessing individual licence applications. A similar role is assigned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the one-stage system of export control of small arms and ammunition for civilian use based on the Act on Control of Trade in Products Whose Possession in the Czech Republic is Restricted for Security Reasons. As part of cooperation in ensuring export control of dual-use goods, the MFA also takes a position with respect to applications for export licences for these goods from a foreign policy point of view.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs must ensure that authorisations, licences and subsequent exports or imports of military and civilian equipment do not contradict the foreign policy interests of the Czech Republic and obligations arising from international treaties and the Czech Republic's membership in international organisations.

In case of weapons exports, foreign policy concerns include a range of security, human rights, 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 2020, 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 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 end-use and the actual type and quantity 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 for the assessment of individual applications 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 originating from other EU Member States via the Czech Republic to third countries, the MFA regularly requires proof of the consent of the country of origin to such export.

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

---

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

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 case of significant military material, have contributed to a 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. On the one hand, these conditions reduce the risk of a possible breach of criteria included in Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP and, on the other hand, encourage transparency and accountability on the part of the end-user. An example is the end-user's pre-guaranteed permission to accept checks of exported goods, or the permission of subsequent post-licensing checks for a pre-specified period of time. These additional conditions may allow exports that would not be otherwise practicable. 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 an 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.

### **1.5.3. The Ministry of the Interior**

The role and position of the Ministry of the Interior in the process of granting authorisations and licenses for foreign trade in military material derives from Act No. 38/1994 Coll., on Foreign Trade in Military Material and on Supplementing Act No. 455/1991 Coll., on Trade Licencing,

as amended, and Act No. 140/1961 Coll., the Criminal Code, as amended. This defines an obligation for the Ministry of the Interior to issue binding opinions for the Ministry of Industry and Trade on all applications for authorisations and licenses for foreign trade in military material within the statutory time limits with respect to public order, security, and protection of the population.

In issuing binding opinions, the Ministry of the Interior cooperates closely with the Security Information Service, the Office for Foreign Relations and Information, and the Police of the Czech Republic, from whom the Ministry obtains information relevant to the assessment of the application. The Ministry of the Interior analyses this information mainly from a legal point of view, taking into account its factual relevance, and only then prepares binding opinions for the Ministry of Industry and Trade. The opinions are issued in accordance with Act No. 500/2004 Coll., the Administrative Code, as amended, must contain justification and meet all other prescribed requirements.

The role and position of the Ministry of the Interior in controlling the export of dual-use items results from Act No. 594/2004 Coll., Implementing the European Community Regime for the Control of Exports, Transport, Brokering and Transit of Dual-Use Goods, as amended. The Ministry of the Interior comments on all applications for export authorisations within the statutory time limits, taking into account the security interests of the Czech Republic, cooperating with the Security Information Service and the Police of the Czech Republic in a similar manner as in the case of foreign trade in military material.

The Ministry of the Interior also performs tasks related to the application of Act No. 228/2005 Coll., on Control of Trade in Products Whose Possession is Regulated in the Czech Republic for Security Reasons, and on Amendment to Some Other Acts, as amended. This Act implies the obligation to issue binding opinions for the Ministry of Industry and Trade on all applications for authorisations to export arms and ammunition that are not military material within the time limit set by law. When performing these tasks, the Ministry of the Interior also cooperates with the intelligence services and the Police of the Czech Republic.

Pursuant to Section 44 et seq. of Act No. 119/2002 Coll., on Firearms and Ammunition, as amended, the Czech Police issues weapon waybills for permanent export, permanent import or transit of arms or ammunition.

In 2020, the Police of the Czech Republic issued 363 weapon waybills for the permanent export of weapons based on which a total of 558 weapons were exported, of which 376 weapons were in category B and 182 weapons in category C. In addition, a total of 471 weapon waybills for the permanent import of weapons were issued, under which a total of 1 170 weapons were imported into the Czech Republic, including 2 weapons of category A, 544 weapons of

category B, and 624 weapons of category C.

Act No. 13/2021 Coll., amending Act No. 119/2002 Coll., on Firearms and Ammunition, Act No. 156/2000 Coll., on the Proving of Firearms and Ammunition, and Act No. 634/2004 Coll., on Administrative Fees, entered into force on 30 January 2021. The category of weapons was expanded to include A-I and C-I categories. The amendment to the Act on Weapons provides that the provisions governing the export, import, transit or transport of a category D weapon, which is a firearm, will apply *mutatis mutandis* to the export, import, transit or transport of a category C-I weapon within the meaning of Section 15(6) of the Act on Weapons. From the effective date of the above amendment to the Act on Weapons, a natural person may, in cases where no other regime under a special act applies, export, import, transit or transport a weapon classified in category C-I or a firearm of category D only with a weapon waybill (or, in case of transit, also subject to registering the weapon in the European Firearms pass (EFP).

#### **1.5.4. The Ministry of Defence**

The competence of the Ministry of Defence in the field of foreign trade in military material is determined by Act No. 38/1994 Coll., on Foreign Trade in Military Material and on Supplementing Act No. 455/1991 Coll., on Trade Licencing (the Trade Licensing Act), as amended, and Act No. 140/1961 Coll., Criminal Act, as amended, as amended (hereinafter referred to as "the Act"). Within the framework of the two-stage national control mechanism, in the area of the first control stage under Section 6 (1) and (2) of the Act, the Ministry of Defence assesses applications filed by legal entities or entrepreneurial natural persons for the issue of authorisation for foreign trade in military material. Within the second control stage pursuant to Section 16 (1) (c) and also pursuant to Sections 22c and 22d of the Act, the Ministry of Defence assesses applications filed by entities holding authorisations for foreign trade in military material with respect to the granting of licences for individual business transactions which concern significant military material.

As part of the proceedings regarding 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 Czech Republic. In 2020, the Ministry of Defence received a total of 43 submissions from 41 applicants. Of these, 28 were applications for authorisation, and 15 were applications for extension of previously issued authorisations. In all cases, the Ministry of Defence issued positive opinions.

Pursuant to Section 16 of the Act, the Ministry of Defence issues a binding opinion on the application filed by a holder of an authorisation for foreign trade in military material to be granted a licence for foreign trade in military material. Such applications are also assessed especially in terms of the defence of the Czech Republic. The opinion of the Ministry of Defence



is required in cases that concern trade in significant military equipment pursuant to Section 20 of the Act. In 2020, the Ministry of Transport received a total of 197 requests for an opinion on licence applications submitted by 36 entities. Of these, there were 12 applications for import, 9 applications for import and export without movement through the territory of the Czech Republic, 1 application for import and export with movement through the territory of the Czech Republic, 5 applications for the import of a service, 1 application for the confirmation of an opinion, 47 applications for the extension of licence validity, 5 applications for consent to re-export, 2 applications for consent to the change of end-user, 13 applications for a general licence for transfer within the EU, 27 applications for transfer within the EU, 1 application for an opinion on entrepreneur's application, 1 application for an opinion on entrepreneur's statement, 60 export applications, 12 applications for the export of a service, and 1 application for consent to change of end-user.

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 3, Azerbaijan 1, Belarus 6, Bhutan 1, Bulgaria 8, Burkina Faso 3, Montenegro 3, Djibouti 2, Egypt 5, Philippines 3, Finland 1, France 3, Ghana 4, India 1, Indonesia 4, Iraq 1, Ireland 1, Israel 5, Jordan 3, Cambodia 5, Kazakhstan 1, Kenya 2, Lebanon 1, Hungary 2, Malaysia 1, Moldova 1, Germany 7, Niger 3, Nigeria 9, Netherlands 5, Norway 5, Pakistan 1, Poland 18, Austria 2, United Arab Emirates 8, Saudi Arabia 2, Slovakia 12, Sri Lanka 2, Serbia 1, Turkey 3, Uganda 5, Ukraine 12, USA 7, United Kingdom 3, Vietnam 4, imports and exports without movement of goods through the territory of the Czech Republic 17.

Request for a recipient's certificate under Sections 22g and 22h of Act No 2020 Coll. was not considered by the Ministry of Defence in 2019.

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

- Act No. 213/2011 Coll., on the prohibition of the use, development, production,



stockpiling and transfer of cluster munitions and on its destruction (Cluster Munitions Prohibition Act);

- Act No. 305/1999 Coll., 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 Coll., and Act No. 213/2011 Coll., on the Prohibition of the Use, Development, Production, Stockpiling and Transfer of Cluster Munitions and on Its Destruction (Cluster Munitions Prohibition Act);
- Act No. 19/1997 Coll., 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 Coll., on Trade Licensing (the Trade Licensing Act);
- 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 Sb.m.s.;
- International obligations arising from the membership of the Czech Republic in NATO, the EU, UN and OSCE, the criteria set out in the EU Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment and, last but not least, obligations arising from the need to comply with the provisions of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (promulgated under No. 94/2004 Sb.m.s.) and the Vienna Document.

In 2020, the Ministry of Defence 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 Coll., on Foreign Trade with Military Material (hereinafter “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 the export of dual-use goods pursuant to Act No. 594/2004 Coll., Implementing the European Community Regime for the Control of Exports of Dual-Use Goods and Technology, as amended (hereinafter referred to “Act No. 594/2004”). The year 2020 saw exports of 7 654 dual-use items included in customs declarations to which the Ministry of Industry and Trade – the Licensing Administration (hereinafter the MIT-LS) had issued individual export authorisations or to which a general export authorisation or an export authorisation issued by a competent authority of another EU Member State was used. The DUAL USE application was used to identify dual-use items in 173 cases and of which 22 cases of dual-use items were identified.

Of the total of 173 identified cases of dual-use items, no request for an opinion was sent to the MIT-LS in any of the identified cases.

In 2020, the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic found 35 cases of violations of regulations on foreign trade in military material in the area of foreign trade in military material which, given the total of 307 authorisation holders to conduct foreign trade in military material, was a remarkable number. These concerned mainly military radios, ballistic materials and spare parts for military vehicles, helicopters and airplanes. Regarding the control of trade in items the possession of which is regulated by Act No.228/2005 Coll., on Control of Trade in Products Whose Possession is Regulated in the Czech Republic for Security Reasons, and on Amendment to Some Other Acts, as amended (hereinafter “Act No. 228/2005”), six cases of violation of Act No. 228/2005 were detected in 2020.

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 2020 to 31 December 2020, the following numbers of exports and items of goods related to military material are recorded in the DGC database:

HS heading	Description	Number of exports
<b>8710</b>	Tanks and other armoured fighting vehicles, motorised, whether or not fitted with weapons, and parts of such vehicles	199
<b>8801</b>	Balloons and dirigibles; gliders, hang gliders and other non-powered aircraft.	29
<b>8802</b>	Other aircraft (e.g. helicopters, aeroplanes), spacecraft (including satellites), and suborbital and spacecraft launch vehicles	124
<b>8803</b>	Aircraft and parts of heading No. 8801 or 8802	2114
<b>8804</b>	Parachutes (including dirigible parachutes and paragliders) and rotochutes, parts thereof and accessories thereto	546
<b>8805</b>	Aircraft launching gear and similar equipment, deck-arrestor or similar gear and similar equipment, ground flying trainers; parts of the foregoing articles	28
<b>9301</b>	Military weapons other than revolvers, pistols and arms of heading No. 9307	130
<b>9302</b>	Revolvers and pistols other than those of heading No. 9303 or 9304	664

<b>9303</b>	Other firearms and similar devices which operate by the firing of an explosive charge	565
<b>9304</b>	Other firearms (e.g. spring, air or gas guns and pistols, truncheons), excluding side arms under heading No. 9307	188
<b>9305</b>	Firearms, parts and accessories of articles of heading No. 9301 to 9304	1391
<b>9306</b>	Bombs, grenades, torpedoes, mines, missiles and similar munitions of war and parts thereof; cartridges and other ammunition, projectiles and parts thereof, including shot and cartridge wads	1170

### 1.5.6. State Office for Nuclear Safety

The State Office for Nuclear Safety (SUJB) as a central state administration body is in charge of the duties arising under the Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT), the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC). The SUJB, as an executive and control authority for nuclear, chemical and biological items within its competence and in accordance with Act No. 263/2016 Coll., the Atomic Act, Act No. 19/1997 Coll., on Certain Measures Related to the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, as amended, and Act No. 281/2002 Coll., 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, in 2020, the SUJB issued a total of 216 decisions and 21 resolutions on the suspension of proceedings in the area of licensing for import/export of nuclear materials, selected items in the nuclear field, and dual-use items in the nuclear field pursuant to Section 9 (5)(b) of Act No.263/2016 Coll. Of this number, 10/14 authorisations were issued for the import/export of nuclear materials, 12/14 authorisation for the import/export of selected items, and 9/145 authorisations for the import/export of dual-use items in the nuclear field. Five authorisations were issued for the export and re-import of nuclear materials, and two authorisations were issued for the import and re-export of nuclear materials. In 5 cases, the SUJB issued a decision rejecting the export of a nuclear item. The target country in all cases of rejection was Israel. In 15 of the resolutions, the proceedings were discontinued because the applicant withdrew its application, in 5 resolutions the administrative proceedings were suspended because of a failure to provide sufficient supporting documents, and in 1 resolution, the proceedings was discontinued because the application was manifestly inadmissible by law. Under Section 11(b) of Act No. 263/2016 Coll., a total of 162 notifications of nuclear item transfers were also registered.

In terms of controlled items within the competence of SUJB, only chemicals included in Schedule 1 under the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter the Convention), except for ricin and saxitoxin, fall into the category of military material. There were no transfers of highly hazardous substances outside the Czech Republic in 2020.

In terms of export control of other chemical substances monitored by the Chemical Weapons Convention, no substances under Schedule 2 of the Convention were exported from the Czech Republic in 2020. This group of substances includes substances for reducing the flammability of textiles (CAS 84402-58-4 and CAS 170836-68-7). In the Czech Republic, both substances for reducing the flammability of textiles were imported in 2020 from Germany, the UK,

Liechtenstein, Switzerland and Slovakia (in the total amount of CAS 84402-58-4 10.04 t and CAS 170836-68-7 6.4 t (after conversion to 100%). 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.

in particular, exports of chemicals under Schedule 3 are monitored. Three substances were imported into the Czech Republic in 2020. The largest imports were recorded for triethanolamine CAS 102-71-6 in various concentrations which was imported in a total quantity of 271.593 t (100%) from Belgium, France, Germany, Slovakia, Spain, and the UK. This was followed by N-methyldiethanolamine (CAS 105-59-9) in quantities of 31.225 t from Belgium, Germany and Russia and thionyl chloride (CAS 7719-09-7) in quantities of 38.8 t from Germany.

Three substances were exported from the Czech Republic in 2020, mainly to EU countries. These

included triethanolamine (CAS 102-71-6) Slovakia 15.68 t and Hungary 3.72 t (after conversion to 100%). Furthermore, hydrogen cyanide (CAS 74-90-8) was exported from the Czech Republic, mainly to Germany in the amount of 8.5 t and smaller amounts ( $\leq$  t) were exported to Australia, France, New Zealand, Spain, and the UK. The third substance was phosgene (CAS 75-44-5), exported to Germany in the amount of 19.114 t.

The monitoring of the handling of specified chemicals under the Schedules of the Chemical Weapons Convention (i.e. also their exports to the countries in the European Union) is necessary in order to declare such data to the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.

In the field of established biological agents and toxins, the export of *Legionella pneumophila* to Slovakia (Masaryk University, the Faculty of Science, Czech Collection of Microorganisms) and a coronavirus causing severe acute respiratory syndrome to Austria (the Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry of the Czech Academy of Sciences) was reported in 2020. As far as toxins are concerned, aflatoxins and cholera toxin were exported to Slovakia (Chromservis s.r.o. and OXOID CZ s.r.o., respectively). Furthermore, diagnostic kits for the determination of aflatoxins and enterotoxins of *Staphylococcus aureus* were exported to Slovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Austria.

In 2020, for the purpose of research, a virus of monkeypox was imported to the Czech Republic from Germany and a virus of bovine nodular dermatitis from the UK (the recipient of both virus strains was the State Institute of Nuclear, Chemical and Biological Defence) and *Legionella pneumophila* bacteria (the recipient was OXOID CZ s.r.o.).

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

Aflatoxins, trichothecene toxins, microcystins, cholera toxin, *Staphylococcus aureus* enterotoxins, botulinum toxins, saxitoxin, and neosaxitoxin were imported into the Czech Republic in the form of analytical standards or diagnostic kits. These were imported from Slovakia, Poland, Austria, the United Kingdom, France, Switzerland, Germany, Spain, and the USA.

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

The state administration appreciates the intensity and quality of the public debate on export control. While there is significant scope for increasing the dynamism of public debate in this field, it is beneficial that several journalists, civil society representatives and academics are already focusing on these important issues. A higher level of interest in some key topics has also been noticed in the Parliament.

In order to effectively control foreign trade in military material, cooperation and coordination between all involved branches of state administration (the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, the Interior, Defence, Industry and Trade, and Intelligence Services) is essential.

In order to support Czech entrepreneurs, an agreement was concluded with the relevant departments of the Ministries of the Interior and Foreign Affairs in 2019 to shorten the time limits for processing applications for a licence to trade in military material, the subject of which is not significant military material within the meaning of Section 20 of Act No.38/1994 Coll., where the reason for exporting the military material is the demonstration of samples at exhibitions, fairs or presentations, market research, or participation in tenders, or testing, examination or evaluation.

Based on this agreement, it is possible to decide on the applications in question within a shortened period of 15 days, except in justified complex cases.

One of the goals of the effort to make the export control system as transparent as possible is to familiarize the public (especially journalists and NGO workers on the one hand and representatives of manufacturers and traders of military material on the other) with the principles and procedures of the Czech control system, which are fully comparable with the standards in developed countries of the European Union.

The MFA continuously communicates with stakeholders from the Czech Republic and abroad. One example is the MFA's involvement in dialogue with NGOs and non-profit organisations facilitated at a pan-European level by Saferworld. The MFA also works closely with organisations involved in clarifying the origin of any unwanted or unauthorised exports. An example of cooperation in this area is communication with Conflict Armament Research. Another example of successful collaboration is a contribution to a Swedish SIPRI publication on post-licensing inspections, published in December 2020.<sup>2</sup>

---

<sup>2</sup> 'Post-shipment Control Measures: European Approaches to On-site Inspections of Exported Military Materiel' <https://www.sipri.org/publications/2020/sipri-background-papers/post-shipment-control-measures-european-approaches-site-inspections-exported-military-materiel>

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

The Czech Republic, like all EU Member States, has long been guided by the basic principles of the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy, which in the area of export control include a responsible approach to the export of military equipment and the will to reduce and eliminate the risk of uncontrolled proliferation. Czech legislation regulating trade in weapons and military material is fully in line with the relevant EU legal framework, in particular the requirements arising from Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP and Directive 2009/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on simplifying terms and conditions of transfers of defence-related products within the Community. Several European Union legislative texts, including Regulation (EC) No 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council, also apply to the area of civilian arms export controls.

Many EU countries, as well as other countries with developed export control systems, are trying to support the control mechanisms of other countries in a variety of ways. These activities are bilateral or implemented within international organizations.

The Czech Republic has long been actively involved in projects implemented within COARM by the German Federal Office for Economy and Export Control (BAFA) and in the United States Export Control and Related Border Security programme (EXBS). 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 (ATT) or 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 Czech Republic have been participating in these seminars for a long time and regularly.

In February 2020, a representative of the MFA participated as an EU expert in a seminar organised by BAFA in Kyrgyzstan. Further cooperation was interrupted this year by the covid-19 pandemic.

### **2.1. Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP**

In 2008, the Council of Foreign Ministers of the EU Member States adopted Common Position 2008/944/CFSP establishing common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment. European Union action in the field of conventional arms control These include the following eight criteria, which were adopted by EU Member States in 1998 as a politically



binding EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports<sup>3</sup> and relate to protected values that could be threatened by a particular export of military equipment in certain circumstances:

1. International obligations of EU Member States (UNSC, EU/EU, OSCE sanctions, non-proliferation agreements, etc.);
2. respect for human rights in the country of final destination; (also respect for international humanitarian law);
3. the internal situation in the country of final destination;
4. preserving regional peace, security and stability;
5. the national security of Member States and territories for which Member States are responsible in their external relations, and the security of friendly and allied countries;
6. the buyer country's behaviour towards the international community, in particular its relationship to terrorism;
7. there is a risk that the material will be delivered in the purchasing country to a user other than the declared user or re-exported under undesirable conditions;
8. compatibility of the export 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 Czech Republic as one of them, already reflected the implementation of the principles of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP in 2009<sup>4</sup> when amending its 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 builds on the important practice of mutual

---

<sup>3</sup> EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports. The usual Czech translation does not correspond exactly to the meaning, as the Code covers not only the field of weapons, but the entire field of military material.

<sup>4</sup> A number of Member States (such as Germany) have already introduced the criteria of the EU Code of Conduct into their legislation.

consultation based previous denials by other Member States (see below). The text of the Common Position also refers to the EU Common Military List, prescribes information to other Member States in the form of annual reports, regulates cooperation with third countries in the area of improving control systems, etc.

Under Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP, EU Member States are obliged to inform other Member States of their decisions in the event of a denial of a licence to export military equipment to third countries. EU Member States notify this information to all 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. When assessing each licence in this database, the control authorities of the EU Member States verify whether another State has previously assessed an essentially identical case as contrary to the criteria of Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP. Where the database contains information on the rejection of a 'substantially identical transaction'<sup>5</sup> by any Member State, it is the duty of the evaluating State to consult the State that has previously rejected a similar transaction on the licence application currently under consideration. If the consultation shows that the case is "essentially identical", this existing denial must be taken into account when deciding the case currently under consideration. The subsequent decision on this matter will be notified by the Member State together with an explanation of its action. Since 2016, the database has been operating within the online system of the COARM Working Group.

In addition to publishing its own annual report, the Czech Republic provides detailed information, mainly of a statistical nature, to the European Union's joint annual reports. The most recent, twenty-second Annual Report under Article 8 of Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP covering data for 2019 was published on 23 October 2020. At the same time, a public web portal was launched to summarise the content of the EU 2013–2019 Annual Reports in a clear and searchable format.<sup>6</sup> This portal will be continuously updated with data from subsequent annual reports

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

A basic guide for the implementation of the Common Position is the User's Guide freely available on the Internet. This text has been continuously updated since its first publication in

---

<sup>5</sup> A "substantially identical transaction" usually means a transaction in which the end user and the material supplied are identical.

<sup>6</sup> <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/eeasqap/sense/app/75fd8e6e-68ac-42dd-a078-f616633118bb/sheet/24ca368f-a36e-4cdb-94c6-00596b50c5ba/state/analysis>

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 Czech Republic has long been actively involved in projects implemented within COARM by the German Federal Office for Economy and Export Control (BAFA) and in the United States Export Control and Related Border Security programme (EXBS). 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 (ATT) or 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 Czech Republic have been participating in these seminars for a long time and regularly.

In February 2020, a representative of the MFA participated as an EU expert in a seminar organised by BAFA in Kyrgyzstan. Further cooperation was interrupted this year by the covid-19 pandemic.

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

The Czech Republic is actively involved in the system of common EU standards for control of foreign trade in conventional arms. In accordance with the rules contained in Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP, the Czech Republic regularly and intensively consults denials with individual EU Member States. The transparency of the 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 2019, the Czech Republic conducted the most consultations of all EU member states (a total of 35 consultations out of a total of 119).

In addition, informal consultations are held with partner countries within the EU, both within the COARM Working Group and through bilateral 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 Licencing Administration 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.

### 3 International cooperation

The control of transfers of military equipment is also the subject of negotiations by international organisations. 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 destabilization of the security situation in some areas. The Czech Republic not only actively participates in the regulation of arms trade, including small arms and light weapons (SALW), but is also a party to conventions prohibiting the use, storage, production and transfer of cluster munitions and anti-personnel mines. However, as a result of the pandemic, the processes that deal with this issue have come to a factual standstill.

#### 3.1. Arms Trade Treaty

NGOs have been advocating for regulation of the conventional arms trade since about 2003. This process culminated in 2013. The ATT was opened for signature on 3 June 2013 and the Czech Republic was one of the 67 states that signed it that day. The ATT entered into force on 26 December 2014.

The main priorities of the ATT include strengthening the transparency and universalisation of the treaty. The Czech Republic became a member of the Steering Committee, which oversees the practical aspects of the implementation of the treaty. In autumn 2017, the Czech Republic was re-elected for the next two years, and it intends to run for the Steering Committee again in 2021.

ATT is 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 (such as Russia, India, Egypt, and Iran).

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. The core of the ATT is the regulation of arms exports, with signatory states taking on the obligation to prevent arms exports in situations where the export would violate international obligations (including embargoes and sanctions measures). At the same time, before an export

authorisation is granted, the signatory states are required to carry out an assessment of risks specified in the ATT (such as in relation to international security and peace, violations of international humanitarian law and human rights, terrorism, organized crime and other partial interests). Under the ATT, states are required to prevent the diversion of arms and controlled material to other than the declared end-user. A significant shift from the current practice is, among other, the obligation to share defined information.

The ATT does not create new obligations for the Czech Republic, as a state with an advanced export control system for conventional arms, or for individual exporters beyond the existing legislative framework. The implementation of the ATT across the international community provides an opportunity to level the uneven playing field between exporters from EU countries and exporters from third countries. In this respect, ATT is beneficial for exporters from EU countries. In the long run, the implementation of the ATT will reduce the negative impacts of unregulated arms trade, but also illegal trade and the misuse of weapons by terrorists and organised crime.

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

The UN Programme of Action was approved in 2001. Every two years, the objectives are reviewed, and experience is exchanged to strengthen implementation.

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. 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.

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.

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

---

<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.

arms and light weapons. The clause is a binding part of the European Union's international agreements with third countries, starting on 8 December 2008. Joint actions of the Council of the European Union also address the issue of preventing the illicit air transport of small arms and light weapons.

Under the implementation of the Action Programme, the Czech Republic is strengthening legislative norms concerning the regulation of possession, carrying and registration of SALW, as well as the control of production and movement of SALW, marking of weapons, record keeping, disposal of redundant SALW, etc.

### 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'. The Czech Republic also participated in the conference. *The Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM)* was opened for signature in Oslo on 3 December 2008. Over 100 countries, including the Czech Republic, signed the CCM on the spot. The CCM then entered into force on 1 August 2010. 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.

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. In the hope of involving the main users and producers of cluster munitions in international regulation, negotiations on the future Protocol VI to the CCW continued in Geneva. However, it failed at the end of 2011. 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. This important instrument of international humanitarian law entered into force on 1 March 1999. Its success to date is evidenced by a decline in the number of mine casualties, the minimisation of mine production and trade, the continued destruction of mine stock, and the growing number of Convention members.

## 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 (hereinafter the “WMD”) and the proliferation of conventional weapons in sensitive areas. The ICRs are intergovernmental groupings that aim to create a consistent export regime based on common principles and procedural rules developed into national legislation and customs measures. Since 1996, the number of ICRs has been steady at five, with different regimes varying in focus. The Nuclear Suppliers Group 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. In the field of missile delivery systems, the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) is reinforced by the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCOC), which serves primarily as a confidence-building measure among its signatories. In the conventional arms segment, the relevant control regime is based on the Wassenaar Arrangement (WA), which was established in 1996 as a control group focusing its attention on a wide range of conventional arms and dual-use material, i.e. items primarily intended for the industrial sphere use but also usable for the production of 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, 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.

The Czech Republic, 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

---

<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.

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 WMD. The lists are not closed and are continuously updated at regular meetings of ICR expert groups.

Every year, the MFA submits information regarding 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 under Government Resolution No. 480 of 2 May 2007 and following the conclusions of the last annual meetings.

Due to the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic and related epidemiological measures, none of the originally planned annual meetings of the ICR took place in 2020, with the exception of the HCOC (19th meeting in Vienna, postponed to 12 October and in a limited format). Concerns regarding threats to the confidentiality of the content of the proceedings prevented them from organising a videoconference. Moreover, some delegations insisted on physical negotiations and did not want to allow any other way. A logical consequence was an almost complete halt in the process of modifying and supplementing the ICR checklists, which were unable to accommodate current developments in relevant technologies. The sharing of national information, experience and practice has also been significantly limited.

Act No 38/1994 Coll., on Foreign Trade in Military Material, prohibits trade in nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as carriers capable of carrying such weapons<sup>9</sup>. A directly related issue is the export control of dual-use items, which falls under the ICRs.

In the Czech Republic, export control of dual-use items is regulated by EU legislation directly applicable in EU Member States – Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items, Regulation (EU) No 1232/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 November 2011 amending Council Regulation (EC) No. 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items – new general export authorisations, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1749 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009, and updated Annexes I (a regular update of the list of controlled items), II and IV with effect from 15 December 2020, and Act No. 594/2004 Coll., Implementing the European Communities Regime for the Control of Exports, Transfer, Brokering and Transit

---

<sup>9</sup> "The subject of trade in military material shall not be weapons of mass destruction, which means nuclear, chemical and biological weapons." (Article 4 of Act No. 38/1994 Coll.)

of Dual-Use Items, as amended.

In the nuclear field, export control is reflected by Act No. 263/2016 Coll., the Atomic Act, as amended, in the area of chemical weapons by Act No. 19/1997 Coll., as amended, and in the area of prohibition of biological weapons by Act No. 281/2002 Coll. Pursuant to the above Acts, the State Office for Nuclear Safety (SUJB) acts as the national authority for the control of nuclear non-proliferation and the prohibition of chemical and biological weapons. In accordance with these laws, the State Office for Nuclear Safety acts as the national body in the field of control of nuclear weapon non-proliferation and the prohibition of chemical and biological weapons.

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

Within international control regimes, there are authorities focused on specific types of weapons, most often WMD, 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 *"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>.

---

<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 WMD is closer to the issue of dual-use items than military material.

<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).

## 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 (OBSE). 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 UNO and the European Union.<sup>18</sup>

---

<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 1**

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

### **Annex 2**

Licences issued and used for military material exports in 2020

### **Annex 3**

Share of items in the Military Material List in the use of export licences in 2020

### **Annex 4**

Military material exports to countries in 2010–2020

### **Annex 5**

Overview of military material exports by financial volume in 2001–2020

### **Annex 6**

Graphical representation of military material exports by financial volume in 2001–2020 (in million EUR)

### **Annex 7**

Licences issued and used for military material imports in 2020

### **Annex 8**

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

### **Annex 9**

Overview of military material imports by financial volume in 2001–2020

### **Annex 10**

Graphical representation of military material imports by financial volume in 2001–2020

### **Annex 11**

Licences issued and used for military material imports and subsequent exports (brokering) in 2020

### **Annex 12**

Authorisation for foreign trade in military material in 2020

### **Annex 13**

Non-military weapons, their parts, essential components and ammunition

### **Annex 14**

Authorisations granted and used for non-military arms and ammunition exports to non-EU countries in 2020

### **Annex 15**

Share of non-military firearms and ammunition in the use of export licences in 2020



## Annex 1: Specification of items in the Military List under Decree No. 210/2012 Coll.

Specification of items in the Military List under Decree No 210/2012 Coll.		Item No
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	1	
services		
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	2	
services		
Ammunition and fuse setting devices, as follows, and specially designed components therefor	3	
services		
Bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles, other explosive devices and charges and related equipment and accessories, as follows, and specially designed components therefor	4	
services		
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	5	
services		
Ground vehicles and components	6	
services		
Chemicals, 'biological agents', 'riot control agents', radioactive materials, related equipment, components and materials	7	
services		
'Energetic materials' and related substances	8	
services		

Specification of items in the Military List under Decree No 210/2012 Coll.		Item No
<b>Vessels of war (surface or underwater), special naval equipment, accessories, components and other surface vessels</b>	9	
services		
<b>'Aircraft', 'lighter-than-air vehicles', unmanned airborne vehicles, aero-engines and 'aircraft' equipment, related equipment and components, specially designed or modified for military use</b>	10	
services		
<b>Electronic equipment, "spacecraft" and components, not specified elsewhere on the EU Common Military List</b>	11	
services		
<b>High velocity kinetic energy weapon systems and related equipment, as follows, and specially designed components therefor</b>	12	
services		
<b>Armoured or protective equipment, constructions and components</b>	13	
services		
<b>'Specialised equipment for military training' or for simulating military scenarios, simulators specially designed for training in the use of any firearm or weapon specified by ML1 or ML2, and specially designed components and accessories therefor.</b>	14	
services		
<b>Imaging or countermeasure equipment, as follows, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories therefor</b>	15	
services		
<b>Forgings, castings and other unfinished products, specially designed for items specified by ML1 to ML4, ML6, ML9, ML10, ML12 or ML19</b>	16	
services		

Specification of items in the Military List under Decree No 210/2012 Coll.		Item No
Miscellaneous equipment, materials and libraries, as follows, and specially designed components therefor		17
services		
'Production equipment and components'		18
services		
Directed energy weapon systems (DEW), related or countermeasure equipment and test models, as follows, and specially designed components therefor		19
services		
Cryogenic and 'superconductive' equipment, as follows, and specially designed components and accessories therefor		20
services		
'Software'		21
services		
'Technology'		22
services		

**Annex 2 Licences issued and used for military material exports (sales) in 2020\*)**

Export – country	Number of licences**	Licenses issued	Value tis. EUR ***	License use	Use EUR thousand
		Principal items of military material (ML)		Principal items of military material (ML)	
01 North Africa	24	1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 11, 18	47 493	1, 2, 6, 10, 11, 18	34 414
Algeria	21	1, 2, 6, 10, 18	45 574	1, 2, 6, 10, 18	33 628
Morocco	1	11	303	11	315
Tunisia	2	3, 10	1 616	10	471
02 Sub-Saharan Africa	65	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18	87 224	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18	82 805
Burkina Faso	10	1, 3, 4, 10, 13, 14	5 304	1, 10, 13, 14	10 905
Ethiopia	3	6, 10	1 993	6, 10	6 653
Ghana	2	1, 3, 10	24 848	1, 3, 10, 13	5 025
South Africa	12	1, 3, 5, 10, 11, 13, 16, 18	1 849	1, 3, 10, 11, 13	192
Kenya	3	1, 3, 13	3 822	1, 3, 10, 13, 18	4 781
Lesotho	3	1	182		0
Niger	1	10	606		0
Nigeria	15	1, 3, 4, 6, 10	22 002	1, 3, 4, 6, 10	31 962
Rwanda	6	1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 13, 15, 17	3 432	1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 13, 15, 17	2 893
Uganda	6	1, 2, 4, 6, 14	23 144	1, 4, 6, 11, 14	20 361
Zambia	4	3, 13	42	3, 13	33
03 North America	102	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22	103 292	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22	26 738
Canada	12	1, 3, 5, 7, 15	1 145	1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 13, 15	1 329
United States of America	90	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 22	102 147	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 16, 18, 22	25 409
04 Central America and the Caribbean	9	1, 3, 7, 13	6 472	1, 3, 7	332
Dominican republic	3	1, 3	54	1	12
Guatemala	2	3	197	3	188
Honduras	1	1	9		0
Mexico	2	7, 13	6 089	7	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1	3	123	3	132

Export – country	Number of licences*	Licenses issued	Value EUR thousand**	License use	Use EUR thousand
		Principal items of military material (ML)		Principal items of military material (ML)	
<b>05 South America</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1, 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 14, 18</b>	<b>4 607</b>	<b>1, 3, 4, 6, 10, 18</b>	<b>12 178</b>
Argentina	2	1, 14	70	1	31
Bolivia	1	1	17	1	11
Brazil	8	1, 3, 6, 10	4 289	1, 3, 6, 10, 18	11 865
Chile	2	11, 18	60		0
Colombia	1	3	0		0
Paraguay	1	3	34		0
Peru	3	10	136	10	96
Uruguay	1	4	0	4	175
<b>06 Central Asia</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14</b>	<b>16 820</b>	<b>1, 6, 7, 10, 11</b>	<b>10 991</b>
Kazakhstan	11	1, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14	16 764	1, 6, 7, 11	330
Uzbekistan	2	6, 10	56	10, 11	10 661
<b>07 North-East Asia</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 14, 15</b>	<b>18 906</b>	<b>1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 14, 18</b>	<b>12 715</b>
China	18	10, 15	8 371	10, 18	6 493
Hong Kong	1	1	10	1	6
Japan	6	8, 14	177	8, 14	22
Korean republic	10	1, 3, 6, 10	7 060	1, 3, 6, 10	6 082
Macau	1	3	59	3	40
Taiwan	3	3, 6, 10	3 228	3, 10	72
<b>08 South-East Asia</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18</b>	<b>64 821</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18, 22</b>	<b>113 267</b>
Philippines	7	1, 2, 4, 13	3 052	1, 18	1 470
Indonesia	10	1, 3, 6, 8	39 334	1, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 22	96 361
Cambodia	6	1, 2, 8, 13	3 355	1, 2, 8, 13	1 293
Malaysia	19	1, 3, 5, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15	1 478	1, 3, 5, 10, 11, 13, 15	1 744
Singapore	9	1, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14	2 406	1, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11	1 352
Thailand	31	1, 3, 6, 7, 10, 13, 18	7 793	1, 3, 6, 7, 10, 18	3 062
Vietnam	18	2, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 18	7 403	2, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 18	7 984
<b>09 South Asia</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18</b>	<b>31 105</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22</b>	<b>23 875</b>
Afghanistan	1	1	855	1, 10	1 307
Bangladesh	8	5, 10, 11, 15	785	10, 11, 13, 15	400
Bhutan	2	1	1 638	1	185
India	52	1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 15, 18	24 933	1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 18	18 858

Export – country	Number of licences*	Licenses issued	Value EUR thousand**	License use	Use EUR thousand
		Principal items of military material (ML)		Principal items of military material (ML)	
Pakistan	12	1, 6, 7, 11, 16, 17, 18	2 721	1, 6, 7, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 22	3 004
Sri Lanka	8	1, 3	174	1, 3	121
10 European Union	514 / 619	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22	26 170	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22	193 269
Belgium	15	1, 3, 6, 16, 18	0	1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18	8 808
British Virgin Islands	1	11, 21	101	11	17
Bulgaria	30	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 18	5	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18	7 609
Croatia	6	6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14	0	6, 10, 15	354
Denmark	6	1, 6, 8	0	1, 3, 8, 11, 13	1 998
Estonia	10	2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 21	0	2, 3, 8, 10, 11	390
Finland	14	1, 2, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 18	0	1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18	302
France	37	1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 13, 16, 18, 19	0	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 18, 19	10 564
Ireland	4	1, 2, 3, 8	0	3, 8	929
Italy	18	3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 16, 18	0	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 16, 18	23 958
Cyprus	1	1	15 968	3, 6, 13	174
Lithuania	13	6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 21	0	3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 16, 18, 21	12 374
Latvia	11	1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14, 16	1	3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 16	1 259
Luxembourg	7	4, 6, 10, 18	4 563	3, 4, 6, 10, 18	5 282
Hungary	11	1, 2, 3, 6, 11, 16, 18	0	1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 15, 16, 18	16 174
Malta	2	1	0	1	2
Germany	60	1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18	99	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22	17 053
Netherlands	12	1, 3, 4, 6, 10, 18	0	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 15, 18	1 078
Poland	68	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22	4 331	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 16, 18, 22	21 953
Portugal	5	11	0	1, 3, 11	1 059
Austria	24	1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 16	16	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 16, 22	4 449
Greece	6	1, 3, 7, 10	0	1, 2, 3, 7, 10, 13	363
Romania	15	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 18	0	1, 3, 7, 8, 10, 18	3 191
Slovakia	86	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22	10	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 18, 22	36 368
Slovenia	14	2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 21	0	2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 21	1 994

Export – country	Number of licences*	Licenses issued	Value EUR thousand**	License use	Use EUR thousand
		Principal items of military material (ML)		Principal items of military material (ML)	
Spain	12	2, 3, 6, 10, 11, 18	9	1, 3, 6, 10, 16, 18	3 615
Sweden	21	1, 14, 16	0	1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16	7 496
Great Britain	29	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 16, 18	1 066	1, 2, 3, 8, 10, 11, 13, 16, 18, 22	4 453
Unused general licences	81		0		0
<b>11 Other European countries</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18</b>	<b>58 082</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18</b>	<b>40 726</b>
Albania	1	1	148		0
Azerbaijan	2	1, 10	106	1, 10	107
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	1, 6, 18	127	1, 6, 16, 18	802
Montenegro	2	10	696		0
Georgia	2	1, 10	96	1, 6, 10	369
Iceland	8	1	227	1	43
Kosovo	1	3	847	3	360
Moldova	2	1, 2, 3, 4	568	1	1
Norway	5	3, 18	581	3, 6, 18	1 516
Russia	1	10	0		0
Northern Macedonia	3	8, 16	1 529	8, 16	177
Serbia	13	1, 6, 8, 10, 18	3 955	1, 6, 8, 10, 18	2 355
Switzerland	72	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 15, 16, 18	19 997	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18	8 075
Turkey	34	3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 16, 18	13 423	2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 16, 18	8 037
Ukraine	25	2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 14, 16, 18	15 783	2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 16, 18	18 884
<b>12 Middle East</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21</b>	<b>140 422</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 21</b>	<b>91 263</b>
Bahrain	9	1, 3, 4, 11	877	1, 3, 4, 11	1 522
Egypt	17	1, 2, 6, 7, 10, 11, 18	4 580	1, 2, 6, 7, 10, 18	4 750
Iraq	1	6, 11	498	10	2 174
Israel	53	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18	20 941	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 16, 18	11 172
Jordan	5	1, 3	1 036	1, 2, 3, 4, 6	3 545
Qatar	4	3, 18	122	1, 3, 18	301
Kuwait	2	3	261	3	0
Lebanon	0		0	1, 2	340
Oman	3	3, 10, 11	3 782	1, 3, 8, 10, 16	3 074

Saudi Arabia	7	3, 6	76 519	6, 18	41 405
United Arab Emirates	30	1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, 18, 21	31 806	1, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15, 18, 21	22 980
13 Australia and Oceania	6	1, 2, 10, 11, 13, 15	96	2, 10, 11, 13	57
Australia	5	2, 10, 11, 13	88	10, 11, 13	43
New Zealand	1	1, 15	7	2	14
Total	1280 / 1385	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22	605 510	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22	642 630

\*) 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 Coll., 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 Coll. 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.



### Annex 3: Share of items in the Military Material List in the use of export licences in 2020\*)

Country	Share	ML in %	ML in %	ML in %	ML in %
Indonesia	14.3224%	ML 6 - 58%	ML 11 - 38%	ML 1 - 1%	ML 22 - 1%
Nigeria	7.9438%	ML 6 - 48%	ML 3 - 34%	ML 10 - 6%	ML 1 - 5%
Saudi Arabia	6.1541%	ML 6 - 99%			
Slovakia	5.4054%	ML 3 - 45%	ML 6 - 31%	ML 22 - 6%	ML 10 - 5%
Algeria	5.0183%	ML 6 - 54%	ML 10 - 34%	ML 2 - 10%	
United States of America	3.9947%	ML 10 - 84%	ML 7 - 6%	ML 1 - 5%	
Italy	3.5610%	ML 16 - 59%	ML 10 - 29%	ML 3 - 8%	ML 13 - 1%
United Arab Emirates	3.4582%	ML 6 - 77%	ML 11 - 15%	ML 18 - 3%	ML 10 - 2%
Poland	3.2630%	ML 11 - 36%	ML 6 - 27%	ML 3 - 17%	ML 10 - 11%
Uganda	3.0264%	ML 6 - 63%	ML 11 - 20%	ML 4 - 14%	ML 14 - 1%
Ukraine	2.8910%	ML 6 - 32%	ML 10 - 24%	ML 3 - 24%	ML 2 - 9%
India	2.8029%	ML 6 - 78%	ML 18 - 18%	ML 1 - 1%	
Germany	2.5347%	ML 3 - 43%	ML 6 - 17%	ML 11 - 14%	ML 14 - 6%
Hungary	2.4039%	ML 1 - 56%	ML 10 - 30%	ML 3 - 9%	ML 8 - 2%
Lithuania	1.8393%	VM 10 - 80%	ML 3 - 8%	ML 8 - 4%	ML 6 - 2%
Brazil	1.7635%	ML 10 - 63%	ML 6 - 35%		
Israel	1.6606%	ML 16 - 37%	ML 6 - 33%	ML 15 - 17%	ML 10 - 7%
Burkina Faso	1.6427%	ML 10 - 94%	ML 13 - 4%	ML 14 - 1%	
Uzbekistan	1.5846%	ML 10 - 99%			
France	1.5702%	ML 6 - 50%	ML 10 - 18%	ML 3 - 9%	ML 1 - 6%
Belgium	1.3092%	ML 3 - 95%	ML 16 - 2%		
Switzerland	1.2002%	ML 16 - 35%	ML 15 - 31%	ML 11 - 11%	ML 5 - 7%
Turkey	1.1946%	ML 2 - 42%	ML 6 - 28%	ML 18 - 6%	ML 10 - 6%
Vietnam	1.1866%	ML 7 - 46%	ML 14 - 27%	ML 2 - 12%	ML 6 - 10%
Bulgaria	1.1310%	ML 6 - 65%	ML 16 - 12%	ML 3 - 7%	ML 10 - 4%
Sweden	1.1142%	ML 14 - 60%	ML 3 - 24%	ML 1 - 7%	ML 16 - 4%
Ethiopia	1.0730%	ML 10 - 88%	ML 6 - 11%		

	Share	ML in %	ML in %	ML in %	ML in %
China	0.9650%	ML 10 - 95%	ML 18 - 4%		
Korean republic	0.9040%	ML 6 - 87%	ML 10 - 9%	ML 3 - 2%	
Luxembourg	0.7851%	ML 4 - 89%	ML 3 - 5%	ML 6 - 4%	
Ghana	0.7469%	ML 1 - 79%	ML 13 - 9%	ML 3 - 7%	ML 10 - 3%
Kenya	0.7106%	ML 1 - 39%	ML 13 - 32%	ML 10 - 21%	ML 18 - 6%
Egypt	0.7061%	ML 6 - 48%	ML 18 - 23%	ML 1 - 13%	ML 7 - 11%
Great Britain	0.6619%	ML 22 - 54%	ML 11 - 27%	ML 16 - 8%	ML 10 - 5%
Austria	0.6613%	ML 3 - 44%	ML 1 - 29%	ML 8 - 12%	ML 16 - 10%
Rwanda	0.5949%	ML 1 - 32%	ML 6 - 23%	ML 3 - 17%	ML 17 - 12%
Spain	0.5373%	ML 3 - 86%	ML 10 - 9%	ML 18 - 3%	
Jordan	0.5269%	ML 2 - 49%	ML 1 - 31%	ML 3 - 11%	ML 4 - 7%
Romania	0.4743%	ML 3 - 57%	ML 7 - 19%	ML 1 - 12%	ML 18 - 6%
Thailand	0.4639%	ML 10 - 48%	ML 6 - 19%	ML 1 - 18%	ML 18 - 6%
Oman	0.4568%	ML 3 - 51%	ML 8 - 24%	ML 16 - 22%	ML 10 - 1%
Pakistan	0.4465%	ML 22 - 59%	ML 10 - 16%	ML 18 - 7%	ML 17 - 7%
Serbia	0.3500%	ML 8 - 53%	ML 10 - 22%	ML 6 - 11%	ML 18 - 8%
Mongolia	0.3302%	ML 11 - 100%			
Iraq	0.3231%	ML 10 - 100%			
Denmark	0.2970%	ML 3 - 92%	ML 13 - 4%	ML 8 - 2%	
Slovenia	0.2964%	ML 10 - 64%	ML 3 - 21%	ML 11 - 8%	ML 6 - 2%
Bangladesh	0.2837%	ML 10 - 84%	ML 11 - 15%		
Malaysia	0.2592%	ML 10 - 44%	ML 11 - 35%	ML 15 - 11%	ML 1 - 5%
Bahrain	0.2263%	ML 3 - 61%	ML 4 - 35%	ML 11 - 1%	ML 1 - 1%
Norway	0.2253%	ML 3 - 95%	ML 18 - 2%	ML 6 - 1%	
Philippines	0.2185%	ML 1 - 57%	ML 18 - 42%		
Singapore	0.2009%	ML 11 - 79%	ML 6 - 15%	ML 7 - 3%	ML 1 - 2%
Canada	0.1975%	ML 13 - 48%	ML 5 - 42%	ML 15 - 3%	ML 1 - 3%
Afghanistan	0.1942%	ML 1 - 61%	ML 10 - 38%		

Country	Share	ML in %	ML in %	ML in %	ML in %
Cambodia	0.1922%	ML 1 - 97%	ML 8 - 1%		
Latvia	0.1872%	ML 10 - 66%	ML 6 - 20%	ML 11 - 7%	ML 3 - 3%
Netherlands	0.1603%	ML 6 - 51%	ML 1 - 18%	ML 18 - 12%	ML 4 - 6%
Portugal	0.1574%	ML 3 - 90%	ML 11 - 9%		
Ireland	0.1381%	ML 3 - 99%			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.1192%	ML 16 - 45%	ML 6 - 31%	ML 18 - 19%	ML 1 - 3%
Kazakhstan	0.0856%	ML 6 - 42%	ML 13 - 36%	ML 11 - 8%	ML 1 - 6%
Sri Lanka	0.0732%	ML 10 - 75%	ML 3 - 21%	ML 1 - 3%	
Tunisia	0.0700%	ML 10 - 100%			
Estonia	0.0580%	ML 3 - 56%	ML 11 - 29%	ML 10 - 11%	ML 2 - 2%
Georgia	0.0548%	ML 6 - 76%	ML 10 - 15%	ML 1 - 7%	
Greece	0.0540%	ML 3 - 88%	ML 10 - 10%		
Kosovo	0.0535%	ML 3 - 100%			
Croatia	0.0527%	ML 10 - 76%	ML 6 - 23%		
Lebanon	0.0505%	ML 2 - 91%	ML 1 - 8%		
Morocco	0.0468%	ML 11 - 100%			
Finland	0.0449%	ML 3 - 42%	ML 6 - 19%	ML 18 - 13%	ML 1 - 11%
Qatar	0.0447%	ML 1 - 52%	ML 18 - 39%	ML 3 - 8%	
South Africa	0.0285%	ML 1 - 85%	ML 11 - 8%	ML 10 - 4%	ML 3 - 1%
Guatemala	0.0279%	ML 3 - 100%			
Bhutan	0.0275%	ML 1 - 100%			
Northern Macedonia	0.0263%	ML 16 - 59%	ML 8 - 40%		
Uruguay	0.0260%	ML 4 - 100%			
Cyprus	0.0259%	ML 6 - 61%	ML 3 - 34%	ML 13 - 3%	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.0196%	ML 3 - 100%			
Azerbaijan	0.0159%	ML 1 - 76%	ML 10 - 23%		
Peru	0.0143%	ML 10 - 100%			
Taiwan	0.0107%	ML 10 - 99%			
Iceland	0.0065%	ML 1 - 100%			

Country	Share	ML in %	ML in %	ML in %	ML in %
Taiwan	0.0107%	ML 10 - 99%			
Iceland	0.0065%	ML 1 - 100%			
Australia	0.0064%	ML 13 - 65%	ML 10 - 25%	ML 11 - 9%	
Macau	0.0060%	ML 3 - 100%			
Zambia	0.0049%	ML 13 - 90%	ML 3 - 9%		
Argentina	0.0047%	ML 1 - 100%			
Japan	0.0033%	ML 14 - 50%	ML 8 - 49%		
British Virgin Islands	0.0025%	ML 11 - 100%			
New Zealand	0.0020%	ML 2 - 100%			
Dominican republic	0.0018%	ML 1 - 100%			
Bolivia	0.0017%	ML 1 - 100%			
Hong Kong	0.0009%	ML 1 - 100%			
Malta	0.0003%	ML 1 - 100%			
Moldova	0.0002%	ML 1 - 100%			
Mexico	0.0001	ML 7 - 100%			

\*) Including exports under brokering (import/export licence)

**Annex 4: Military material exports to countries in 2010–2020**

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Indicative value (EUR thousand)											
<b>01 North Africa</b>	<b>34 414</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>
Algeria	33 628	12 552	5 526	12 007	22 337	37 482	32 938	12 781	17 774	20 130	8 961
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	299	0	0	0	13
Morocco	315	671	207	5 999	247	0	130	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	471	697	6 601	2 060	7 824	4 121	3 938	1 645	1 580	811	519
<b>02 Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	<b>82 805</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>
Angola	0	0	0	0	10	199	257	239	0	0	0
Burkina Faso	10 905	3 165	794	0	995	0	13	470	28	0	0
Chad	0	0	0	2	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	6 653	1 720	188	4 082	4 200	2 657	209	284	46	200	754
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	439	0
Ghana	5 025	4 108	63	1	132	1 937	0	0	0	59	0
South Africa	192	566	141	758	80	200	28	155	28	14	2
Cameroon	0	511	16	22	0	47	64	14	60	641	0
Cape Verde	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kenya	4 781	3 388	2 055	21 493	4 427	183	733	35	176	66	29
Lesotho	0	0	0	0	433	0	0	0	0	0	0
Republic of the Congo	0	0	836	0	0	0	17	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	0	181
Mauritania	0	581	0	150	0	33	0	3	5	2	6

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Indicative value (EUR thousand)											
Mozambique	0	0	0	0	28	2	0	0	0	0	0
Namibia	0	0	0	0	0	95	107	0	22	0	148
Niger	0	958	493	17	2 142	125	0	0	38	0	0
Nigeria	31 962	27 533	5 506	2 676	5 974	14 252	3 862	1 825	1 500	176	118
Rwanda	2 893	302	766	0	6 250	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	42
Senegal	0	0	43	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	0	422	0	0	0	0	0	35
Uganda	20 361	6 311	8 387	2 883	21 121	950	162	1 718	1 487	8	0
Zambia	33	5	60	0	167	1	0	0	0	44	0
<b>03 North America</b>	<b>26 738</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</b>
Canada	1 329	1 354	579	1 651	952	934	412	1 334	1 729	1 406	551
USA	25 409	63 022	64 989	63 159	41 998	41 653	33 037	28 249	31 940	13 410	11
<b>04 Central America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>332</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>
Belize	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican republic	12	59	30	4	44	109	76	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	188	0	0	0	0	0	77	215	5	0	0
Haiti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras	0	0	0	55	141	0	0	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	97	153
Cuba	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	38	557	1 374	488	6 832	7 100	1 650	947	363	2 485
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	77	20	0
Panama	0	0	0	22	4	11	38	89	0	62	97

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Indicative value (EUR thousand)											
Salvador	0	96	45	77	3	114	53	4	6	7	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	132	0	0	0	0	73	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>05 South America</b>	<b>12 178</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>
Argentina	31	38	174	0	56	323	98	105	96	0	0
Bolivia	11	31	95	176	211	181	72	99	0	0	0
Brazil	11 865	17 596	20 098	10 896	27 559	21 875	15 307	3 755	2 641	562	401
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	152	91
Guyana	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	0	0	56	449	349	159	1	0	8	0	0
Paraguay	0	62	0	0	0	0	8	0	13	8	0
Peru	96	156	5	0	106	68	277	32	227	0	0
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Uruguay	175	0	0	18	0	0	12	292	0	0	20
Venezuela	0	0	0	9	0	170	142	0	0	0	0
<b>06 Central Asia</b>	<b>10 991</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>
Kazakhstan	330	3 783	1 906	705	317	2 980	4 305	273	183	83	41
Kyrgyzstan	0	2	628	357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkmenistan	0	183	644	245	1 545	368	1 018	4	0	0	0
Uzbekistan	10 661	477	977	5 186	3 405	689	0	0	0	199	0
<b>07 North-East Asia</b>	<b>12 715</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>
China	6 493	6 347	4 707	3 921	2 387	3 798	1 953	793	782	383	921
Hong Kong	6	70	19	33	0	8	4	16	0	11	0
Japan	22	1	33	1 110	735	0	0		0	0	0
Korean republic	6 082	2 811	722	431	163	327	135	401	467	44	17
Macau	40	118	60	76	12	19	2	7	0	29	0

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Indicative value (EUR thousand)											
Mongolia	0	29	0	30	1 007	770	0	106	214	28	0
Taiwan	72	2 271	24	0	4 186	2 607	1 701	2 692	0	0	0
<b>08 South-East Asia</b>	<b>113 267</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>
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	0	21
Philippines	1 470	874	850	159	168	860	315	46	270	209	365
Indonesia	96 361	84 882	3 746	3 979	12 122	1 140	354	359	292	1 860	54
Cambodia	1 293	947	673	55	0	0	0	4 410	0	0	0
Laos	0	0	0	184	564	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	1 744	3 007	573	3 251	1 194	6 129	5 715	4 120	1 994	2	54
Singapore	1 352	210	172	879	925	329	50	93	137	0	0
Thailand	3 062	2 740	2 710	4 170	2 394	5 247	3 084	4 323	8 720	9 750	5 897
Vietnam	7 984	7 241	40 262	14 962	5 307	9 068	13 861	43 310	32 974	4 108	5 159
<b>09 South Asia</b>	<b>23 875</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>
Afghanistan	1 307	12 383	30 875	20 535	34 556	26 299	4 234	3 268	5 196	2 734	2 560
Bangladesh	400	3 484	5 307	1 859	694	342	600	491	597	2 273	1 438
Bhutan	185	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	18 858	15 118	18 554	32 200	30 000	12 683	2 803	426	6 220	12 464	29 382
Nepal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	3 004	7 892	5 984	19 793	13 165	25 253	17 147	996	1 827	4 009	3 481
Sri Lanka	121	650	1	7	33	228	49	28	312	68	344
<b>10 European Union</b>	<b>193 269</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>
Belgium	8 808	4 079	4 718	5 075	2 085	4 828	1 655	4 420	2 230	1 713	1 791
Bulgaria	7 609	4 066	4 604	5 031	21 193	37 289	4 430	8 717	1 537	2 244	4 684
Czech Republic*)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 681	0	0	0	0
Croatia**)	354	739	908	899	3 939	3 239	942	0	0	0	0
Denmark	1 998	2 904	139	130	109	182	414	404	402	304	480
Estonia	390	253	198	1 129	5 461	3 113	88	66	115	117	747
Finland	302	1 079	692	506	777	951	440	80	236	198	308
France	10 564	6 422	6 752	6 800	5 103	4 114	4 726	4 109	1 966	1 184	505
Ireland	929	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Italy	23 958	21 246	27 082	22 556	18 782	19 460	12 724	5 996	3 806	7 410	7 680
Cyprus	174	356	2 762	27	13	1 218	0	0	0	0	0



	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Indicative value (EUR thousand)											
Lithuania	12 374	8 615	2 338	1 590	3 561	1 824	2 051	1 301	1 262	1 019	617
Latvia	1 259	1 578	503	353	13 962	1 064	77	686	70	48	993
Luxembourg***)	5 282	1 725	20 917	16 189	11 508	1 251	699	6 093	1 735	2 656	69
Hungary	16 174	29 887	16 795	10 633	731	1 873	1 185	1 435	3 721	1 291	3 098
Malta	2	0	0	3	48	87	50	159	84	45	0
Germany	17 053	18 129	15 440	17 395	21 703	15 634	39 456	4 817	6 132	5 990	6 026
Netherlands	1 078	1 010	619	1 992	1 658	1 496	701	301	324	275	181
New Caledonia (overseas administrative corporation, sui generis)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	21 953	24 264	31 015	27 998	16 003	14 187	23 000	12 630	12 327	12 309	4 450
Portugal	1 059	2 528	969	203	2 341	884	282	548	47	300	642
Austria	4 449	1 724	4 552	7 175	3 904	3 735	3 669	12 604	49 079	23 278	31 348
Greece	363	188	67	453	117	194	709	46	530	0	223
Romania	3 191	2 895	2 183	1 185	652	692	458	3 732	447	341	256
Slovakia	36 368	22 835	33 500	34 206	42 778	35 438	23 282	17 939	15 634	8 143	10 874
Slovenia	1 994	1 531	5 131	1 794	472	429	232	36	24	85	14
Spain	3 615	2 731	2 298	1 579	2 358	444	644	473	462	544	8 528
Sweden	7 496	4 841	1 093	681	1 293	1 228	4 515	1 079	5 415	3 061	2 235
Great Britain	4 453	3 256	6 020	3 649	1 435	1 167	692	1 064	1 304	998	787
<b>11 Other European countries</b>	<b>40 726</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>
Albania	0	121	223	0	0	0	0	0	30	64	0
Andorra	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Azerbaijan	107	0	662	182	1 087	3 387	1 916	0	1 328	2 542	3 117
Bosnia and Herzegovina	802	1 598	1 348	408	1 047	2 043	2 205	1 236	35	0	28
Montenegro	0	1	0	7	8	153	601	38	8	35	0
Croatia**)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	242	287	133
Georgia	369	925	248	625	543	1 716	1 079	39	108	3 464	4 022
Iceland	43	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kosovo	360	12	369	0	440	0	74	47	66	0	0
Macedonia (name of the country effective until 30 June 2019)	0	0	26	93	20	1	258	28	390	0	0
Moldova	1	45	0	0	43	6	12	144	81	113	35
Norway	1 516	3 228	2 045	2 292	2 592	1 303	1 197	3 449	2 491	704	2 218
Russian Federation	0	384	545	1 843	7 036	4 446	5 264	4 313	5 258	1 207	3 890

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Indicative value (EUR thousand)											
Northern Macedonia (country name effective from 1 July 2019)	177	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serbia	2 355	624	2 635	4 970	4 051	2 284	305	13	298	366	0
Switzerland	8 075	6 731	6 308	5 234	3 094	2 241	3 475	3 388	426	2 668	1 320
Turkey	8 037	17 519	5 410	2 682	2 694	6 174	4 181	2 960	1 051	95	356
Ukraine	18 884	5 276	17 204	2 908	1 373	1 013	2 124	670	3 500	2 479	3 406
<b>12 Middle East</b>	<b>91 263</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>
Bahrain	1 522	1 279	909	285	163	3 919	352	187	229	0	0
Egypt	4 750	10 482	2 224	13 637	41 929	3 829	19 857	24 320	5 595	4 477	7 750
Iraq	2 174	1	17 419	32 735	61 536	60 040	10 390	6 439	1 780	0	1 491
Israel	11 172	7 193	15 277	20 188	12 538	7 532	4 277	4 229	2 031	2 601	1 440
Yemen	0	0	0	462	0	0	1 964	5 406	5 900	1 749	12 525
Jordan	3 545	48 266	15 341	1 733	21 136	4 421	683	1 456	2 589	472	2 268
Qatar	301	34	63	405	31	199	0	0	0	0	5
Kuwait	0	0	1	3	272	139	118	0	0	76	41
Lebanon	340	148	1 283	420	0	76	185	0	0	0	24
Oman	3 074	2 440	3 510	2 467	776	941	19	124	487	2	3
Saudi Arabia	41 405	26 957	4 179	28 327	14 492	20 303	70 061	11 291	3 298	4 637	8 556
United Arab Emirates	22 980	3 050	9 655	21 923	52 032	32 384	5 679	6 123	2 285	4 813	1 561
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>13 Australia and Oceania</b>	<b>57</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>
Australia	43	5	31	69	216	15	30	89	45	5	10
New Zealand	14	0	24	10	8	34	44	15	20	13	14
<b>Other</b>	<b>0</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>
Curaçao	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Sudan ****)	0	0	0	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>642 630</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>

\*) 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

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

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

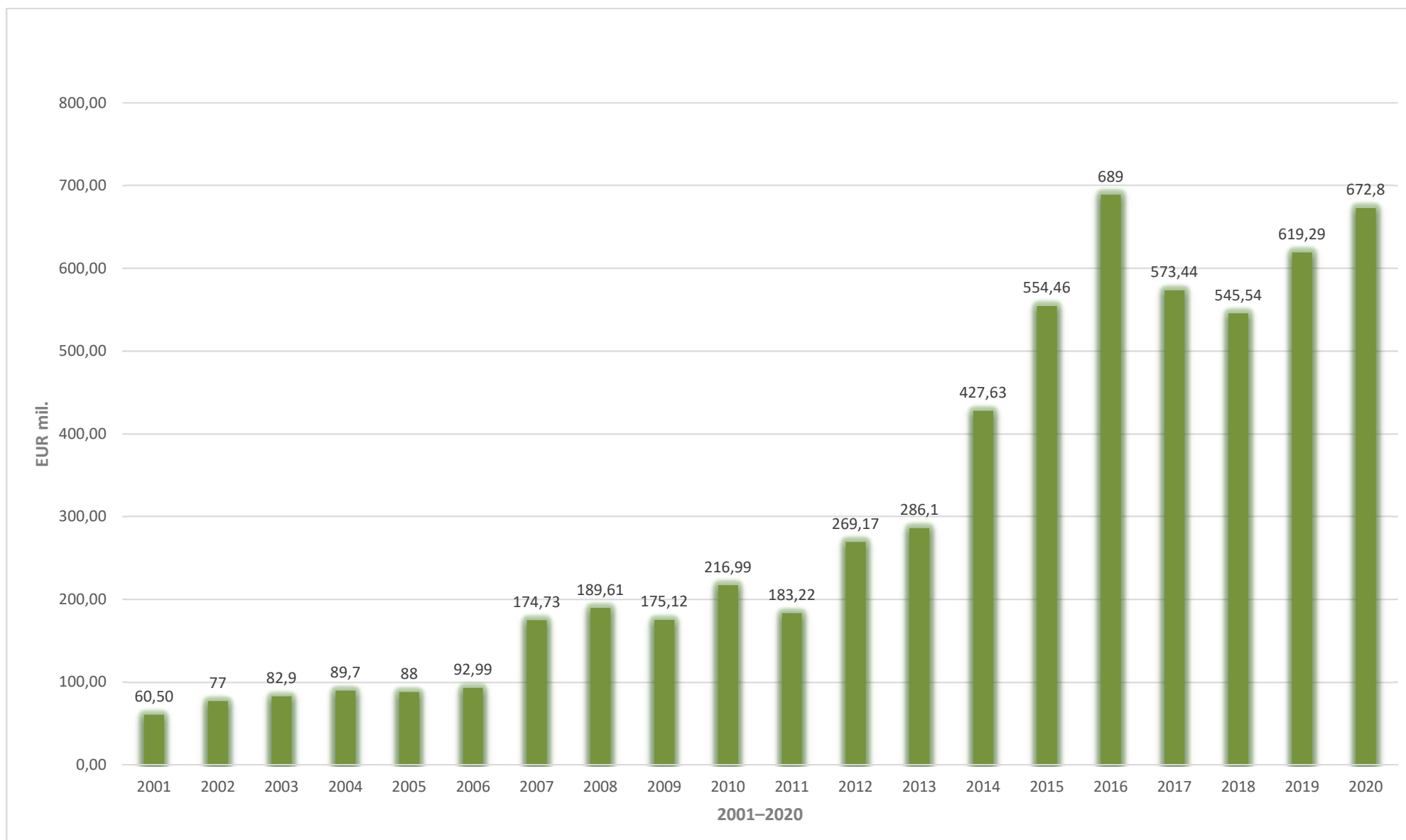
\*\*\*\*) Export of armour-plated Toyota for Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

**Annex 5: Overview of military material exports by financial volume  
in 2001 – 2020**

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
2020*)	17 791.52	672.80

\*) Including exports under brokering (import/export licence)

## Annex 6 Graphical representation of military material exports by financial volume in 2001–2020 (EUR mil.)



**Annex 7: Licences issued and used for military material imports in 2020**

Imports – country	Number of licences*)	Licenses issued	Value EUR thousand**)	License use	Use EUR thousand
		Principal items of military material (ML)		Principal items of military material (ML)	
<b>02 Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 5, 10</b>	<b>1 989</b>	<b>1, 5</b>	<b>59</b>
Ethiopia	3	1, 2	1 209	1	37
Ghana	1	10	701		0
South Africa	3	2, 5	79	5	22
Cameroon	1	3	0		0
<b>03 North America</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21</b>	<b>195 658</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19</b>	<b>42 571</b>
Canada	11	1, 3, 4, 11, 15	320	1, 3, 4, 11, 15	185
United States of America	143	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21	195 338	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19	42 385
<b>04 Central America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1, 3, 10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1, 10</b>	<b>177</b>
Belize	2	1, 10	11	1, 10	48
Honduras	1	3	0		0
Mexico	1	1	0	1	129
<b>05 South America</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6, 10</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>2, 3, 6, 10</b>	<b>371</b>
Brazil	0		0	3	24
Peru	5	6, 10	649	6, 10	264
Uruguay	0		0	2	83
<b>06 Central Asia</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>223</b>
Kazakhstan	0		0	3	223
<b>07 North-East Asia</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 13, 15</b>	<b>10 526</b>	<b>2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 13, 15</b>	<b>1 975</b>
China	13	5, 8, 13, 15	5 674	5, 8, 13, 15	836
Hong Kong	2	8, 13	1 252		0
Korean republic	7	2, 3, 6, 13, 15	2 605	2, 3, 6, 15	1 139
Taiwan	2	1	995		0
<b>08 South-East Asia</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3, 6, 13, 17</b>	<b>7 160</b>	<b>1, 6, 17</b>	<b>6 497</b>
Indonesia	1	17	5 087	6, 17	6 225
Malaysia	1	13	1 361		0
Singapore	1	6	712		0
Thailand	1	3	0	1	272

Imports – country	Number of licences*	Licenses issued	Value EUR thousand**	License use	Use EUR thousand
		Principal items of military material (ML)		Principal items of military material (ML)	
<b>09 South Asia</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1, 6</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>1, 6, 16</b>	<b>1 858</b>
Afghanistan	1	1	0	1	0
India	2	6	346	6, 16	27
Pakistan	1	1	0	6	1 830
<b>10 European Union</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3, 10</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>3, 10, 11</b>	<b>299</b>
Denmark ***)	1	3	5	3	5
Cyprus ***)	0		0	11	3
Hungary ***)	1	10	25		0
UK ***)	3	10	487	10	290
<b>11 Other European countries</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22</b>	<b>61 224</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 22</b>	<b>31 912</b>
Armenia	1	6	1 006	6	231
Azerbaijan	1	1, 2	765		0
Belarus	15	6, 7, 8, 10	1 576	1, 6, 10	1 217
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6	1, 3, 6, 10	4 321	1, 3, 6	3 622
Montenegro	1	1	5		0
Georgia	0		0	6	19
Norway	12	1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 11, 15	4 769	3, 5, 8, 10, 11, 15	3 647
Russia	66	10, 22	23 320	10, 22	11 695
Northern Macedonia	1	13	123	13	123
Serbia	7	1, 2, 3, 4	1 513	2, 4, 10	2 248
Switzerland	14	1, 3, 4, 7, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17	1 291	1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17	1 956
Turkey	9	1, 6, 10, 13	6 783	1, 6, 13	458
Ukraine	35	1, 2, 6, 7, 10, 11, 22	15 752	1, 2, 6, 7, 10, 11, 22	6 697
<b>12 Middle East</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 18</b>	<b>93 295</b>	<b>1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13</b>	<b>15 862</b>
Egypt	1	6	6	1, 6	145
Israel	28	1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 18	92 159	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13	5 436
Jordan	1	2	526	2	830
United Arab Emirates	15	1, 6, 10	603	1, 10	9 451

Imports – country	Number of licences*	Licenses issued	Value EUR thousand**	License use	Use EUR thousand
13 Australia and Oceania	3	1, 6, 11	460	1, 2, 6, 11	154
Australia	3	1, 6, 11	460	1, 2, 6, 11	154
<b>Total</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22</b>	<b>371 836</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22</b>	<b>101 957</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 Coll. 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.

\*\*\*) These are licences to purchase military equipment in EU countries but imported from outside the EU.



**Annex 8: Share of items in the Military Material List in the use of import licences**

Country	Share	ML in %	ML in %	ML in %	ML in %
United States of America	35.0024%	ML 11 - 46%	ML 10 - 28%	ML 16 - 14%	ML 18 - 2%
United Arab Emirates	13.8976	ML 10 - 55%	ML 6 - 43%		
Russia	9.6360%	ML 10 - 96%	ML 22 - 3%		
Ukraine	8.2938%	ML 10 - 48%	ML 6 - 21%	ML 11 - 14%	ML 22 - 11%
Serbia	6.2547%	ML 3 - 62%	ML 2 - 22%	ML 4 - 14%	
Indonesia	5.1290	ML 17 - 65%	ML 6 - 34%		
Israel	4.4791	ML 6 - 67%	ML 10 - 15%	ML 4 - 7%	ML 1 - 3%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.0102%	ML 3 - 86%	ML 6 - 12%		
Norway	3.0049%	ML 3 - 34%	ML 11 - 28%	ML 15 - 16%	ML 8 - 10%
Switzerland	1.9461	ML 1 - 34%	ML 15 - 25%	ML 16 - 15%	ML 10 - 9%
Pakistan	1.5082	ML 6 - 100%			
China	1.1394	ML 15 - 59%	ML 13 - 37%	ML 8 - 2%	
Belarus	1.0025%	ML 6 - 50%	ML 10 - 39%	ML 1 - 10%	
Korean republic	0.9383%	ML 6 - 89%	ML 15 - 9%		
Jordan	0.6837%	ML 2 - 100%			
Spain	0.6799%	ML 4 - 100%			
Ethiopia	0.6652%	ML 1 - 100%			
Great Britain	0.4662%	ML 10 - 100%			
Turkey	0.3771	ML 6 - 97%	ML 13 - 2%		
Canada	0.2595%	ML 10 - 33%	ML 3 - 32%	ML 1 - 15%	ML 15 - 14%
Thailand	0.2243%	ML 1 - 100%			
Peru	0.2174%	ML 6 - 98%	ML 10 - 1%		
Armenia	0.1907%	ML 6 - 100%			
Kazakhstan	0.1839%	ML 3 - 100%			
Australia	0.1270%	ML 2 - 51%	ML 11 - 26%	ML 6 - 21%	ML 1 - 1%
Mexico	0.1060%	ML 1 - 100%			
Northern Macedonia	0.1016%	ML 13 - 100%			
Uruguay	0.0684%	ML 2 - 100%			

Country	Share	ML in %	ML in %	ML in %	ML in %
Italy	0.0678%	ML 10 - 100%			
New Zealand	0.0664%	ML 11 - 100%			
Belize	0.0398%	ML 1 - 78%	ML 10 - 21%		
Montenegro	0.0302%	ML 10 - 100%			
India	0.0225%	ML 16 - 91%	ML 6 - 8%		
Brazil	0.0202%	ML 3 - 100%			
South Africa	0.0179%	ML 5 - 100%			
Georgia	0.0157%	ML 6 - 100%			
Denmark	0.0042%	ML 3 - 100%			
Cyprus	0.0028%	ML 11 - 100%			

\*) Including imports under brokering (import/export licence)

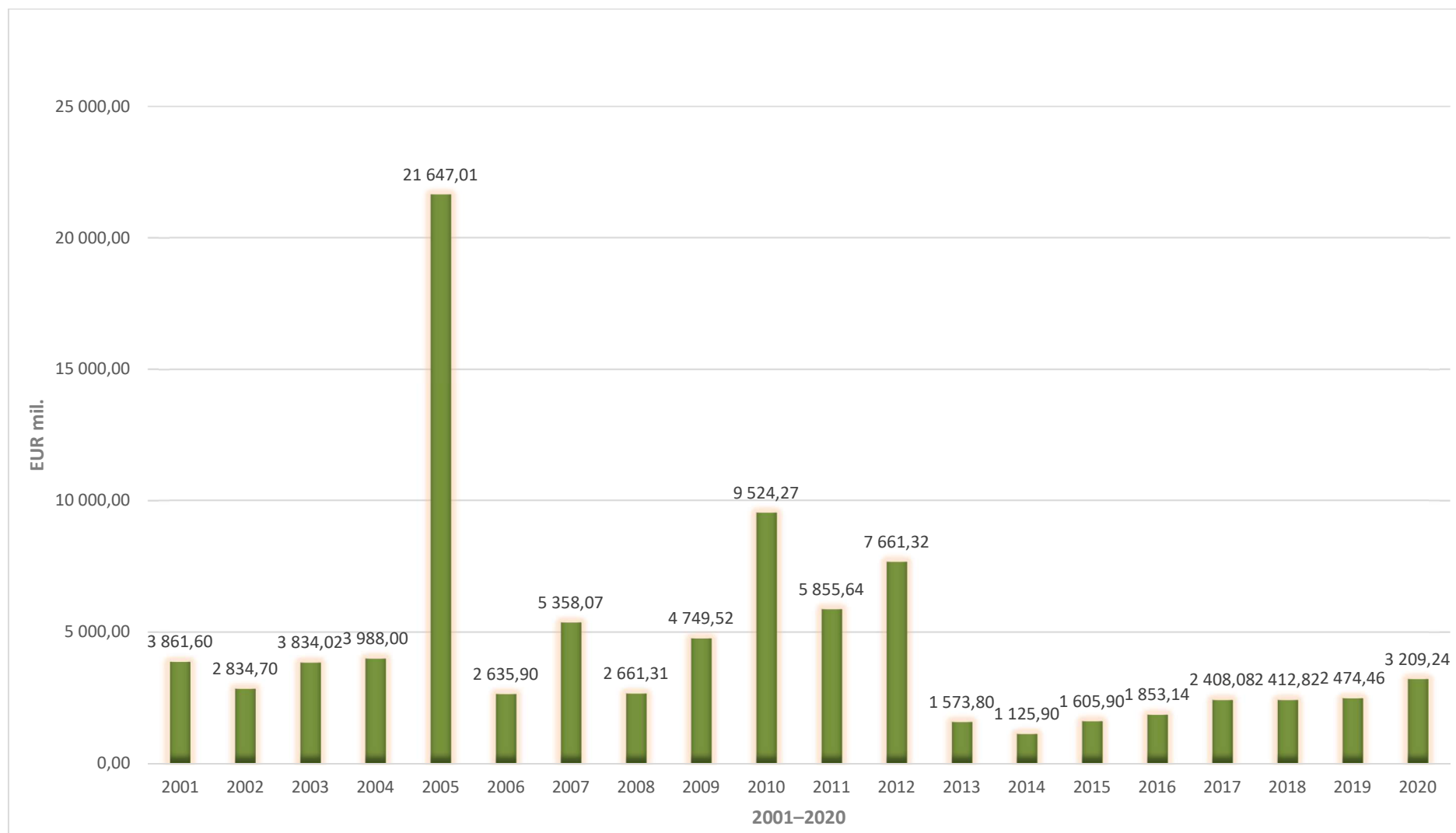
### Annex 9: Overview of military material imports by financial volume in 2001 – 2020

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
2020	3 209.24	121.36

\*) 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)

## Annex 10: Graphical representation of military material imports by financial volume in 2001–2020



\*) 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)

**Annex 11: Licences issued and used for military material imports and subsequent exports (brokering) in 2020\*)**

Import (I) - country	Export (E) - country	Number of licences	Licenses issued	Value I EUR thousand	Value E EUR thousand	License use	Use I EUR thousand	Use E EUR thousand
			Principal items of military material (ML)			Principal items of military material (ML)		
<b>02 Sub-Saharan Africa</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1 178</b>	<b>1 667</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>938</b>
Ethiopia	United States of America	3	1	1 178	1 667	1	770	938
<b>03 North America</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>4, 6, 13, 15</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>1 262</b>	<b>4, 10, 13, 15</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>265</b>
Canada	Kazakhstan	1	15	25	66	15	25	36
Canada	-	0	0	0	0	10	105	0
United States of America	Israel	1	6	0	961	0	0	0
United States of America	Algeria	1	4	11	23	4	11	19
United States of America	Kazakhstan	1	13	95	213	13	83	210
United States of America	-	0	0	0	0	10	1	0
<b>07 North-East Asia</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>4, 15</b>	<b>33 715</b>	<b>39 995</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>567</b>
China	Ukraine	1	15	33 674	39 579	15	547	567
Mongolia	Chad	1	4	41	416	0	0	0
<b>10 European Union</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 10</b>	<b>2 526</b>	<b>2 582</b>	<b>4, 10</b>	<b>1 183</b>	<b>681</b>
Bulgaria	Chad	1	4	313	323	0	0	0
Bulgaria	Mongolia	3	3, 4	489	1 169	0	0	0
Bulgaria	Nigeria	1	1, 2, 3, 4	697	725	0	0	0
Italy	Algeria	1	10	82	115	10	82	116

Import (I) - country	Export (E) - country	Number of licences	Licenses issued	Value I EUR thousand	Value E EUR thousand	License use	Use I EUR thousand	Use E EUR thousand
			Principal items of military material (ML)			Principal items of military material (ML)		
Hungary	Chad	1	4	20	102	0	0	0
Hungary	Mongolia	1	3	90	149	0	0	0
Spain	Iraq	1	4	835	0	4	825	0
Great Britain	Ethiopia	0	0	0	0	10	276	566
<b>11 Other European countries</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 11</b>	<b>11 341</b>	<b>18 813</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11</b>	<b>9 186</b>	<b>18 417</b>
Azerbaijan	Mongolia	1	2	15	76	0	0	0
Belarus	Algeria	3	6	411	605	0	0	0
Bosnia a Herzegovina	Burkina Faso	1	10	39	76	10	31	57
Montenegro	Thailand	2	10	37	59	10	37	59
Serbia	Nigeria	0	0	0	0	2, 3, 4	5 343	13 294
Switzerland	United States of America	1	1	434	566	1	406	529
Turkey	Iraq	1	5, 10	9 454	16 261	0	0	0
Ukraine	United Arab Emirates	5	10	265	287	10	259	287
Ukraine	Sri Lanka	6	10	133	165	10	342	371
Ukraine	Burkina Faso	1	10	49	95	10	44	90
Ukraine	Bangladesh	3	10, 11	276	342	10	1 392	1 508
Ukraine	Algeria	1	6	227	284	0	0	0
Ukraine	Mongolia	0	0	0	0	11	1 333	2 222

Import (I) - country	Export (E) - country	Number of licences	Licenses issued	Value I EUR thousand	Value E EUR thousand	License use	Use I EUR thousand	Use E EUR thousand
			Principal items of military material (ML)			Principal items of military material (ML)		
<b>12 Middle East</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>6, 11</b>	<b>37 194</b>	<b>42 380</b>	<b>6, 11</b>	<b>7 415</b>	<b>9 145</b>
United Arab Emirates	Rwanda	1	6	429	939	6	436	955
United Arab Emirates	Nigeria	3	6, 11	36 766	41 441	6, 11	6 979	8 190
<b>13 Australia and Oceania</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>154</b>
New Zealand	Rwanda	0		0	0	11	81	154
<b>Total</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15</b>	<b>86 086</b>	<b>106 700</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15</b>	<b>19 406</b>	<b>30 168</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.

## Annex 12: Authorisation for foreign trade in military material in 2020

<b>Number of applications for authorisation</b>	<b>29</b>
of which stopped	<b>2</b>
of which denials	<b>0</b>
<b>Number of decisions on authorisation</b>	<b>26<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>70</b>
<b>Number of decisions on extension of authorisation<sup>**)</sup></b>	<b>65</b>

<b>Number of authorisation holders at the end of 2020</b>	<b>308<sup>***)</sup></b>
---	---------------------------

Number of authorisation holders at the end of 2019	294
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 2019.

<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, 11 holders of authorisations returned their authorisations.



**Annex 13 Non-military weapons, their parts, essential components and ammunition**

<b>Non-military weapons, their parts, essential components and ammunition</b>	<b>Items in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 258/2012 of the</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</b>	<b>15</b>

**Annex 14: Authorisations granted and used for non-military arms and ammunition exports to non-EU countries in 2020**

Export – country	Number of authorisations	Authorisations issued	Authorisations (EUR thousands)	Authorisations use	Use (EUR thousands)
		Firearms and ammunition items		Firearms and ammunition items	
Australia and Oceania	20	13, 14, 4, 8, 1	5 758	13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 1	3 002
Australia	9	1, 13, 14, 4, 8	4 707	1, 13, 14, 4, 6, 8	2 517
New Zealand	11	1, 13, 4, 8	1 051	1, 13, 4, 8	485
Middle East	81	13, 14, 8, 1, 13, 14	7 588	13, 14, 8, 1, 13, 14	3 110
Bahrain	2	14	-	14	0
Egypt	1	14	80	14	69
Israel	10	1, 13, 14, 8	5 851	1, 13, 14, 8	1 780
Jordan	45	14	303	1, 14	182
Kuwait	15	1, 13, 14, 8	424	1, 13, 14, 8	267
Oman	7	13, 14	210	13, 14, 8	37
Saudi Arabia	1	1	720	1	774
Other European countries	94	12, 13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 9, 1, 14	32 782	12, 13, 14, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1, 14	13 523
Albania	1	14	258	1, 14	-
Armenia	5	1, 14, 8	100	1, 14, 8	461
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6	1, 13, 14, 4, 8	754	1, 13, 14, 4, 8	273
Montenegro	6	1, 13, 14, 8	3 027	1, 13, 14, 8	194
Georgia	9	1, 14	498	1, 14	148
Iceland	3	1, 13, 6, 8	120	1, 13, 6, 8	41
Kosovo	3	14, 8	83	14, 8	55
Moldova	11	1, 12, 13, 14, 4, 8, 9	1 210	1, 12, 13, 14, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9	187
Norway	5	1, 13, 14, 8	2 433	1, 13, 14, 8	1 046
Russia	9	14, 8	904	14, 8	580
Northern Macedonia	6	1, 13, 14, 8	389	1, 13, 14, 8	171
Switzerland	7	1, 13, 14, 4, 8	8 858	1, 13, 14, 4, 8	2 247
Turkey	7	14	7 463	1, 14	6 440
Ukraine	16	1, 12, 13, 14, 8	6 686	1, 12, 13, 14, 2, 8	1 680
EU (overseas territories)	2	13, 6, 8, 1, 13	911	13, 14, 6, 8, 1, 13	649
Greenland	1	13, 6, 8	682	13, 14, 6, 8	628

New Caledonia	1	1, 13, 8	229	1, 13, 8	22
Export – country	Number of authorisations	Authorisations issued	Authorisations (EUR thousands)	Authorisations use	Use (EUR thousands)
		Firearms and ammunition items		Firearms and ammunition items	
South–East Asia	378	13,14, 8, 1	16 455	13,14, 8, 1	9 166
Philippines	2	1, 13	7 417	1, 13, 8	2 158
Indonesia	5	1, 14	1 139	1, 14	679
Cambodia	4	1, 8	31	1, 8	18
Malaysia	18	1, 14, 8	214	1, 14, 8	129
Thailand	349	1, 14, 8	7 655	1, 13, 14, 8	6 183
South America	171	13, 14, 4, 8, 1	9 923	13, 14, 4, 8, 1	2 012
Argentina	2	1, 13	1 072	1, 13	62
Bolivia	1	1	7	1, 13, 8	8
Brazil	154	1, 13, 14, 4, 8	3 187	1, 13, 14, 4, 8	1 167
Guyana	1	1,8	106	1,8	-
Chile	5	1, 13, 14, 8	439	1, 13, 14, 8	185
Colombia	1	1	95	1	78
Paraguay	3	1, 13,4,8	733	1,13,4,8	320
Peru	2	1, 13, 8	4 239	1, 13, 8	162
Surinam	2	1, 14	45	1, 14	30
South Asia	8	13, 14, 4, 8, 1, 14	1 529	13, 14, 4, 8, 1, 14	41
India	4	14	60	14, 8	41
Pakistan	4	1, 13, 14, 4, 8	1 469	1, 13, 14, 4, 8	-
Other	10	13,14, 8, 1, 14	1 705	13, 14, 8, 1, 14	325
Serbia	7	1, 13, 14, 8	1 670	1, 13, 14, 8	303
Uzbekistan	3	14, 8	35	14, 8	21
North America	50	13, 14, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 1	353 717	13, 14, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 1	153 633
Canada	11	1, 13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 9	18 326	1, 13, 14, 6, 8, 9	5 249
United States of America	39	1, 13, 14, 2, 4, 6, 8	335 391	1, 13, 14, 2, 4, 6, 8	148 384
North-East Asia	9	13, 14, 8, 1, 13	427	13, 14, 8, 1, 13	187
Hong Kong	1	1	10	1	9
Japan	5	13, 14	203	13, 14	133
Mongolia	3	1, 13, 8	213	1, 13, 14, 8	44
Central America and the Caribbean	28	13, 14, 4, 8, 1	3 489	13, 14, 2, 4, 8, 1	2 488

Belize	3	1, 14, 8	165	1,14,8	82
Dominican republic	1	1	2	1	1
Guatemala	10	1, 13,4,8	948	1, 13, 14, 4, 8	942
Export – country	Number of authorisations	Authorisations issued	Authorisations (EUR thousands)	Authorisations use	Use (EUR thousands)
		Firearms and ammunition items		Firearms and ammunition items	
Honduras	2	1, 14, 8	606	1,14,8	330
Jamaica	1	1	33	1, 13	-
Costa Rica	2	1, 14	162	1, 14	61
Mexico	3	1, 13, 8	902	1, 13, 8	849
Panama	1	1.8	14	1.8	-
Salvador	1	1.8	189	1, 13, 14, 2, 4, 8	42
Trinidad and Tobago	4	1, 14	468	1, 14	181
Central Asia	9	13, 14, 8, 1, 14	2 764	13, 14, 7, 8, 1	298
Kazakhstan	5	1, 13, 14, 8	2 473	1, 13, 14, 8	275
Kyrgyzstan	4	14, 8	292	1, 13, 14, 7, 8	23
Sub-Saharan Africa	63	13, 14, 6, 7, 8, 1, 14	14 517	13, 14, 4, 6, 7, 8, 1, 14	4 673
Ghana	15	1	9	1	6
South Africa	20	1, 13, 14, 8	11 930	1, 13, 14, 4, 8	4 035
Cameroon	1	1.8	182	1.8	30
Kenya	5	1, 14	127	1, 14	60
Lesotho	5	1, 14	985	1, 14	-
Madagascar	2	14, 6, 8	2	14, 6, 8	2
Namibia	5	1, 13, 14, 7, 8	752	1, 13, 14, 7, 8	196
Niger	1	1.8	14	1.8	7
Tanzania	4	1, 14	269	1, 13, 14	286
Zambia	5	1, 14, 8	248	1,14,8	51
Total	923		451 564		193 108

## Annex 15: Share of non-military firearms and ammunition in the use of export licences in 2020

Country	Share	Item %	Item %	Item %	Item %
United States of America	76.3082%	1–36.3716%	14–24.4930%	13–21.8030%	8–16.8933%
Canada	4.4060%	8–35.0429%	1–30.1489%	13–15.8006%	14–13.2991%
South Africa	2.3817%	14–31.7544%	1–31.6936%	8–27.4561%	13–9.0353%
Philippines	2.1363%	1–73.2130%	8–17.7654%	13–9.0217%	
Switzerland	1.8303%	14–45.6297%	8–25.5196%	1–18.8773%	13–8.2027%
Turkey	1.6431%	14–97.7918%	1–2.2082%		
Thailand	1.3635%	8–49.6083%	1–35.7728%	14–14.6151%	13–0.0039%
Israel	1.3437%	14–80.7886%	1–12.3214%	13–4.9503%	8–1.9398%
Ukraine	1.3376%	14–71.7059%	8–13.8742%	13–9.0229%	1–5.2940%
Australia	1.1123%	8–58.9025%	1–20.8731%	14–12.4460%	13–7.2741%
Peru	0.6919%	1–77.9362%	8–21.3375%	13–0.7263%	
Norway	0.4889%	14–39.7758%	8–30.9056%	1–22.8525%	13–6.4660%
Kazakhstan	0.3547%	8–52.1718%	14–39.4974%	1–6.1143%	13–2.2164%
Brazil	0.3546%	1–54.1845%	14–35.6254%	8–9.1012%	4–0.9266%
Montenegro	0.3333%	1–58.4980%	14–19.0560%	8–11.5108%	13–10.9352%
Serbia	0.3133%	14–43.4667%	8–32.2552%	1–21.2874%	13–2.9907%
Greenland	0.2445%	8–46.5735%	14–38.5844%	6–8.0182%	13–6.8240%
Indonesia	0.2140%	1–50.2958%	14–49.7042%		
Mexico	0.2025%	1–70.5446%	8–28.8374%	13–0.6179%	
Moldova	0.1999%	1–36.0689%	14–24.0981%	8–18.0770%	13–15.4379%
New Zealand	0.1847%	8–56.1944%	1–28.7288%	4–11.7650%	13–3.3118%
Guatemala	0.1799	4–28.6530%	14–24.7894%	1–19.7121%	8–17.0410%
Pakistan	0.1617	1–41.7806%	8–25.5326%	14–21.6640%	4–9.6044%
Trinidad and Tobago	0.1392%	14–70.1935%	1–29.8065%		

Country	Share	Item %	Item %	Item %	Item %
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.1276%	8–50.6126%	1–37.0854%	14–9.3122%	13–2.8623%
Uruguay	0.1200%	8–58.4043%	1–41.5957%		
Argentina	0.1184%	1–99.9471%	13–0.0529%		
Russia	0.1125%	8–91.8799%	14–8.1201%		
Namibia	0.1107%	14–69.2993%	8–15.0274%	7–9.9806%	1–5.4611%
Lesotho	0.1084%	1–53.8462%	14–46.1538%		
Salvador	0.0965%	1–55.9464%	4–25.0416%	14–11.2395%	13–6.0520%
Albania	0.0955%	14–58.5153%	1–41.4847%		
Paraguay	0.0807%	1–46.4828%	8–32.5380%	4–19.6261%	13–1.3532%
Saudi Arabia	0.0792%	1–100.0000%			
Honduras	0.0782%	14–56.8000%	1–25.8667%	8–17.3333%	
United Arab Emirates	0.0756%	8–43.0226%	13–41.9195%	1–15.0579%	
Northern Macedonia	0.0725	14–37.3950%	8–35.0650%	1–15.9073%	13–11.6327%
Kuwait	0.0716%	8–65.4717%	1–24.7779%	14–7.3899%	13–2.3605%
Georgia	0.0599%	14–84.8470%	1–15.1530%		
Jordan	0.0592%	14–96.6583%	1–3.3417%		
Tanzania	0.0546%	1–89.9778%	14–9.9763%	13–0.0459%	
Chile	0.0526%	1–60.5411%	14–26.9777%	8–10.7911%	13–1.6901%
Mongolia	0.0496%	8–72.3045%	14–16.2504%	1–10.0986%	13–1.3465%
Kyrgyzstan	0.0361%	14–47.1657%	8–44.9693%	1–6.0344%	13–1.0334%
India	0.0351%	14–95.5992%	8–4.4008%		
Zambia	0.0314%	14–48.1728%	1–29.2359%	8–22.5914%	
Malaysia	0.0305	14–62.0817%	1–37.3583%	8–0.5600%	
Armenia	0.0292%	14–70.0043%	8–27.8532%	1–2.1426%	
New Caledonia	0.0252%	8–77.6860%	1–18.1818%	13–4.1322%	
Iceland	0.0245%	8–76.6591%	13–16.1617%	6–4.7634%	1–2.4157%
Curaçao	0.0234%	14–100.0000%			
Oman	0.0232%	14–92.1149%	13–7.6513%	8–0.2338%	

Country	Share	Item %	Item %	Item %	Item %
Japan	0.0224%	14–99.7024%	13–0.2976%		
Costa Rica	0.0211%	14–69.1700%	1–30.8300%		
Cameroon	0.0200%	8–66.6667%	1–33.3333%		
Belize	0.0182%	14–54.5872%	1–43.5780%	8–1.8349%	
Kenya	0.0160%	1–60.9375%	14–39.0625%		
Lebanon	0.0160%	14–80.9564%	1–15.6523%	8–3.3913%	
Guyana	0.0117%	8–64.2857%	1–35.7143%		
Colombia	0.0104%	1–100.0000%			
Kosovo	0.0092%	8–69.6683%	14–30.3317%		
Cambodia	0.0088%	8–97.4917%	1–2.5083%		
Egypt	0.0088%	14–100.0000%			
Surinam	0.0077%	14–83.7838%	1–16.2162%		
Bolivia	0.0040%	1–87.9505%	8–11.5256%	13–0.5239%	
Uzbekistan	0.0038%	14–54.6448%	8–45.3552%		
Jamaica	0.0037%	1–98.2143%	13–1.7857%		
Macau	0.0025%	14–100.0000%			
Niger	0.0016%	8–60.5263%	1–39.4737%		
Panama	0.0015%	1–90.4110%	8–9.5890%		
Madagascar	0.0014%	14–88.9340%	8–7.2684%	6–3.7976%	
Hong Kong	0.0011%	1–100.0000%			
Ghana	0.0010%	1–100.0000%			
Mauritania	0.0010%	1–80.0530%	4–19.9470%		
Mauritius	0.0005%	8–96.7742%	13–3.2258%		
Dominican republic	0.0002%	1–100.0000%			
Qatar	0.0001%	8–100.0000%			
Bahrain	0.0000%	14–100.0000%			