

**THE ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE EXPORT CONTROL
OF MILITARY MATERIALS,
SMALL ARMS FOR CIVILIAN USE,
AND DUAL-USE ITEMS AND
TECHNOLOGIES
IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC
2021**



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Introduction

The Minister of Industry and Trade was instructed by Government Resolution No 626 of 12 July 2021 to prepare, in cooperation with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, this Annual Report on the Export Control for Military Materials, Small Arms for Civilian Use, and Dual-Use Items and Technologies in the Czech Republic for 2021 and submit it by 30 June 2022 to the Government and, for information, to the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic and to the Senate of the Parliament of the Czech Republic (hereinafter the “Report”).

The Report respects the methodology for the preparation of the joint Annual Reports of the European Union (hereinafter the “EU”) and is already the nineteenth Report of this type. It was prepared by the Ministry of Industry and Trade (hereinafter also the “MIT”) in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (hereinafter also the “MFA”), using the documents of the Ministry of the Interior (hereinafter also the “Mol”), the Ministry of Defence (hereinafter also the “MoD”), the Directorate General of Customs (hereinafter also the “DGC”) and the State Office for Nuclear Safety (hereinafter also the “SUJB”)

The introduction describes the system used to control trade in military materials, the trade in small arms for civilian use, the import of certain non-EU pyrotechnical articles and the export, transit and transport of dual-use items 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 the control of small arms and light weapons (hereinafter “SM” and “LW”) within the framework of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects and the Arms Trade Treaty.

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

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

The Report is completed with overviews of various issued authorisations to conduct foreign trade in military materials and licences granted in accordance with Act No 38/1994 Coll., on Foreign Trade in Military Materials, and amending Act No 455/1991 Coll., on Trade Licensing (the Trade Licensing Act), as amended, and Act No 140/1961, Coll., the Criminal Code, as amended (hereinafter “Act No. 38/1994 Coll.”), and overviews of various issued authorisations to export non-military weapons and ammunition granted for individual business cases in

accordance with Act No 228/2005 Coll., on Control of Trade in Products Whose Possession Is Regulated in the Czech Republic for Security Reasons, and amending certain acts, as amended (hereinafter “Act No 228/2005 Coll.”).

1 248 licenses with a value of CZK 26 119.3 million were granted for the export of military materials to 101 countries. **The use of export licences amounted to CZK 14 088.9 million.**

To import military materials from a total of 45 countries, 651 licences were granted with the value of goods reaching CZK 10 573.5 million; the use of import licences amounted to CZK 3 424.4 million.

For imports associated with subsequent export (brokering), a total of 28 licences were issued amounting to the total import value of CZK 897.9 million and subsequent exports worth CZK 1 225.0 million CZK, the use of import licences amounted to CZK 1 038.5 million while subsequent export amounted to CZK 1 097.8 million.

A total of 974 licences with a value of CZK 16 807.1 million were granted **for the export of firearms, their parts, essential components and non-military ammunition** to 80 non-EU countries. Implementation based on the use of export authorisations amounted to CZK 6 144.1 million.

A total of 346 authorisations were granted for **the transport of non-military firearms, their essential components and dust expelling charges** to EU countries on the basis of which transport was realised in the amount of CZK 696.3 million.

A total of 680 authorisations were granted for **the import of non-military firearms, their essential components and ammunition to the Czech Republic** on the basis of which total imports were realised in the amount of CZK 1 106.2 million.

The Electronic Licensing Management System for Licensing and Permitting Procedures is used for data processing. It ensures the stable and secure storage of data, including classified information.

1. The system of control for foreign trade in military materials, small arms for civilian use, and dual-use items and technologies in the Czech Republic

1.1. Foreign trade in military materials

The control regime in the field of foreign trade in military materials is governed by Act No. 38/1994 Coll., which, among other things, implements Directive 2009/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 May 2009 simplifying the terms and conditions of transfers of defence-related products within the Community (hereinafter referred to as “Directive 2009/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council”). This Act 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 Materials, as amended. Act No. 38/1994 Coll. sets out the procedures for authorising foreign trade, the conditions of granting licenses and the use of licences, and the overall control of foreign trade in military materials, including the imposition of sanctions for its violation.

In the Czech Republic, the control of foreign trade in military materials has two tiers. A business entity is entitled to offer military materials and services and enter into negotiations with foreign partners only after receiving a relevant decision on the granting of authorisation for foreign trade in military materials. 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 materials and an entrepreneurial natural person may conduct transfers between EU countries.

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

In order to conduct a business transaction, with the exception of a transfer from another EU Member State, the holder of a permit to conduct foreign trade in military materials must apply for a licence, the validity of which is determined in accordance with the contractual relationship with the foreign partner and may be longer than one calendar year. The licence simultaneously determines the conditions under which it may be used.

The MIT will decide whether or not to grant a licence in an administrative procedure after receiving binding opinions from the MFA, the MoI and, in the case of significant military materials, the MoD. A decision to not grant a licence is issued if the applicant has not complied

with the requirements prescribed by law or for reasons of foreign policy or the security interests of the Czech Republic -- Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP, as amended by Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/1560 (hereinafter "Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP") and the common database of denials by other Member States (see Chapter 2.1.) are also taken into account.

At the end of 2021, 306 legal persons and 7 natural persons were authorised to conduct foreign trade in military materials. In 2021, applications were received from 20 legal entities and 1 natural person for authorisations to conduct foreign trade in military materials. The following territories were not authorised in administrative procedures on applications for issuance or extension:

- Belarus (export only) in eight cases
- Antarctica in two cases
- Iran in four cases
- South Sudan in four cases
- Sudan in four cases
- Syria in four cases
- North Korea (DPRK) in two cases
- Zimbabwe in six cases
- Western Sahara in a total of three cases

At the same time, at the request of the authorisation holders, 63 extensions were granted to include military material items that can be traded in by the legal person or a list of countries in which the business can be conducted.

In 2021, 24 administrative offence proceedings were brought against legal entities under Section 25 of Act No. 38/1994 Coll. Fines including the proceedings fee of CZK 275 000 were paid.

1 248 licences for **the export of military materials to a total of 101 countries** were issued with a value of CZK 26 119.3 million (EUR 1 018.5 million). **The value of exports realised to 99 countries under licences, including licences issued in previous years, amounted to CZK 14 088.9 million (EUR 549.4 million).** Of these, 464 export transfer licences to EU countries were granted, the use of which amounted to CZK 4 462.2 million (EUR 174.0 million). Most licences were traditionally granted for transfers to Slovakia (73), the USA (71), Switzerland (66), and Poland (58). The highest value of exports was realised to the USA in the amount of CZK 1 332.1 million (EUR 51.9 million), India in the amount of CZK 1 080.1 million (EUR 42.1 million), Poland in the amount of CZK 787.6 million (EUR 30.7 million), and Morocco

in the amount of CZK 733.5 million (EUR 28.6 million).

To import military materials from a total of 45 countries, 651 licences were granted with the value of goods totalling CZK 10 573.6 million (EUR 412.3 million), which accounts for an increase of CZK 741.6 million compared to 2020; the use of import licences amounted to CZK 3 424.4 million (EUR 133.5 million).

For imports of military materials associated with subsequent export (brokering), a total of 28 licences were issued in the total import value of CZK 897.9 million (EUR 35.0 million) and subsequent export value of CZK 1,225.1 million (EUR 47.8 million); the use of import licences amounted to CZK 1 038.5 million CZK (EUR 40.5 million) and the subsequent exports amounted to CZK 1 097.8 million CZK (EUR 42.8 million).

1.2. Foreign trade in small arms for civilian use

Foreign trade in arms and ammunition for civilian use is regulated in the Czech Republic by Act No. 228/2005 Coll., which implements certain provisions of the binding and directly applicable Regulation (EU) No 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2012 implementing Article 10 of the United Nations' Protocol against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UN Firearms Protocol), and establishing export authorisation, and import and transit measures for firearms, their parts and components and ammunition (hereinafter referred to as "Regulation (EU) No 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council"). The implementing regulation to Act No. 228/2005 Coll. in the field of non-military arms and ammunition is Government Regulation No. 282/2013 Coll., on determining the list of specified products, the conditions under which their import or transport may take place, on determining certain conditions for specified products under which their export may take place, and on determining the particulars and specimens of applications for licences and export authorisations, as amended (hereinafter referred to as "Government Regulation No. 282/2013 Coll."). Pursuant to Act No. 228/2005 Coll., the MIT grants transport or import authorisations for non-military arms and ammunition and based on binding opinions of the Mol and the MFA, authorisations for the export of non-military weapons and ammunition. These authorisations also specify the conditions under which they may be used. Neither type of authorisation can be granted unless the requirements of the application are fulfilled if so required by the foreign policy or security interests of the Czech Republic or if the applicant's authorisation had been revoked in the past. Effective from 1 April 2020, Government Regulation No. 103/2020 Coll., which amends Government Regulation No. 282/2013 Coll., controls 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, has been strengthened. As part of the strengthening of this control, the MIT allowed the import of nearly 30 000 of these weapons in 2021.

In relation to the entry into force of the amendment to Act No. 119/2002 Coll., on Firearms and Ammunition (hereinafter the Act on Firearms), since 30 January 2021, weapon silencers are now considered to be specified products subject to control as they have been included under the main parts of firearms by the amendment in question.

A total of 974 licences with a value of CZK 16 807.1 million (EUR 655.6 million) were granted **for the export of non-military firearms, their parts, essential components and ammunition** to 80 non-EU countries. Implementation based on the use of export authorisations amounted to CZK 6 144.1 million (EUR 239.6 million).

The largest number of authorisations was granted for exports to Thailand (356), Brazil (63), and Jordan (58). The highest value of exports was realised to the USA in the amount of CZK 4 297.1 million (EUR 167.6 million), Philippines in the amount of CZK 362.8 million (EUR 14.1 million), and Thailand in the amount of CZK 178.7 million (EUR 69.6 million).

A total of 346 authorisations were granted for **the transport of firearms, their essential components and dust expelling charges** to EU countries on the basis of which transport was realised in the amount of CZK 696.3 million (EUR 27.15 million).

A total of 680 authorisations were granted for **the import of firearms, their essential components and ammunition to the Czech Republic** on the basis of which import was realised in the amount of CZK 1 106.2 million (EUR 43.13 million).

1.3. Imports of pyrotechnic articles produced outside the EU

Act No. 228/2005 Coll. also regulates the control of imports of certain pyrotechnic articles manufactured outside the EU, in accordance with Government Regulation No. 178/2011 Coll., defining certain pyrotechnic articles, the conditions under which they may be imported, and model application forms for export authorisation, which was amended by Government Decree No. 207/2015 Coll. The amendment made by Government Regulation No. 207/2015 Coll. completed the transposition of 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.

A total of 112 authorisations were issued for the **import of pyrotechnic articles** in 2021, of which 103 authorisations were issued for imports from China, 3 authorisations for imports from Albania, 4 authorisations from the UK, one authorisation for imports from South Africa and one

from India. The total declared value of these import authorisations was EUR 480.6 million CZK.

1.4. The export, transit and transport of dual-use items and technology

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

The export control regime for dual-use items and technologies is implemented within the EU's Common Commercial Policy under Regulation (EU) 2021/821 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2021 setting up a Union regime for the control of exports, brokering, technical assistance, transit and transfer of dual-use items (hereinafter Regulation (EU) 2021/821”) which is binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all EU Member States and which replaced previous Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009. Among other things, the new Regulation provides for Community General Export Authorisations EU 007 and EU 008, updates and strengthens the EU's export control instruments to respond to evolving risks associated with the introduction of new technologies, enables the EU to effectively defend its interests and values (such as in the case of human rights violations linked to trade in cyber surveillance items), introduces a “human security” dimension to respond to the challenges of modern technologies, or envisages building structured relations with the private sector through training programmes and consultations.

Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2021/821 sets out a list of dual-use items which includes goods specified on checklists agreed to under various international control regimes, i.e. the Wassenaar Arrangement(WA),Australian Group (AG), Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR). The list of goods controlled is updated annually in accordance with the relevant obligations and commitments each member state has accepted as a member of the relevant international non-proliferation regimes and export control arrangements, or by ratification of relevant international treaties.

At the national level, the export, transit and transport control regime for dual-use items and

technologies is regulated by Act No. 594/2004 Coll., which implements the regime of the European Communities for the control of the export, transport, brokering and transit of dual-use items, as amended (hereinafter “Act No 594/2004 Coll.”). This Act regulates the export control of dual-use items incl. software and technologies, the provision of brokering services and transit, the rights and obligations of persons transporting such goods from the territory of the Czech Republic to the territory of another Member State of the European Union, and persons importing such goods into the Czech Republic. It 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, the export of goods that are specified in the list of controlled goods (Annex I to Council Regulation 2021/821) and that can only be exported from the territory of the EU under an export authorisation are subject to the authorisation procedure. Authorisations are also granted for the provision of brokering services and technical assistance.

Pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2021/821, individual authorisations are issued by the competent authorities of the EU Member State in which the exporter of the goods, broker or provider of technical assistance is established. The export authorisation has a 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.

Council Regulation 2021/821 provided for the Community General Export Authorisation (EU 001) and introduced additional Community General Export Authorisations based on which certain goods may be exported to certain destinations, under the conditions specified in the individual authorisations. Exporters can now use 8 types of Community General Export Authorisations:

- EU001 — for exports of dual-use items to Australia, Canada, Japan, Norway, New Zealand, Switzerland including Liechtenstein, the United States of America, Iceland and the United Kingdom
- EU002 — for the export of certain dual-use items to certain destinations
- EU003 — for the export of dual-use items after repair or replacement to selected countries
- EU004 — for temporary export to an exhibition or fair
- EU005 — for the export of dual-use items in the field of telecommunications
- EU006 — for the export of dual-use items in the field of chemicals
- EU007 – for the export of dual-use items in the field of software and related technology

- EU008 — for the export of dual-use items in the field of encryption

To use the Community General Export Authorisation, the exporter must register via the MIT.

Authorisations for the export of dual-use items not listed in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2021/821 is also required if the exporter has been informed by the MIT 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, 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 Regulation (EU) 2021/821, if 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, the MIT may establish the obligation to apply for an export authorisation (the “catch-all” measure). Similar measures are determined primarily based on information received from exporters or information obtained from the GDC or other government authorities. If the information concerns a larger number of exporters, the measure is announced by posting it on the MIT's official bulletin board (such as in relation to the DPRK and Syria). Currently, individual “catch-all” measures apply to more than 320 exporters (to some, more than one measure applies if it concerns different end-users in different countries).

The responsible authority for issuing export authorisations is the MIT. Cooperating authorities in the assessment of individual export authorisation applications that issue their opinions in terms of their scope of work, are the MFA, the MoI together with the intelligence services, the DGC and the SUJB as the executive and control authority for nuclear, chemical and biological items.

In 2021, the MIT conducted 635 administrative procedures in the export control of dual-use items and technologies with 100 entities, which were concluded as follows:

- 549 authorisations were granted for exports outside the EU or for transport within the EU,
- 30 export authorisations were not granted,
- 56 decisions to discontinue administrative procedures were issued.

In addition, the MIT issued 70 opinions on exporters' applications for a preliminary examination

of the possibility of issuing a licence or to assess the necessity to apply for a licence, and 47 opinions on consultations of licensing authorities of other Member States in cases where exporters from these countries exported items from the territory of the Czech Republic.

Individual or global authorisations were granted for the export of dual-use items to 80 end-use countries; in 2021, the main countries were China (174), India (39), the Russian Federation (34), Taiwan (32), Turkey (31), Ukraine (29), the Republic of Korea (19), Mexico (19), Serbia (15), Sudan (15), Zimbabwe (15), Malaysia (14), Singapore (11), Pakistan (10), Saudi Arabia (9), Brazil (8), Belarus (6), and Hong Kong (4).

In addition, dual-use items were exported under Community 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 2021, 34 exporters were registered to use Community General Export Authorisations, bringing the total to 220 companies being able to use them in 2021.

In 2021, 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 sector: 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;
- encryption systems and equipment (hereinafter “information security”), including relevant software;

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 MIT is responsible for the management and implementation of activities related to the application of licensing and authorisation 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 materials), Act No. 228/2005 Coll. (small arms for civilian use, ammunition and pyrotechnic products), and Act No. 594/2004 Coll. (dual-use items and technology). At the MIT, these activities are carried out by the

Licensing Administration Department.

Since 2013, the MIT has been using the Electronic Licensing Administration System (ELIS) for licensing and authorising procedures, which enables the electronic submission of applications via the “e-Form” with an automatic check of the accuracy and completeness of the form, communication between the applicant, the MIT, and the state authorities via remote access through data mail boxes. ELIS makes it possible to remotely track the life cycle of applications in all proceedings conducted by the Licensing Administration Department of the MIT, or to record electronic payments of the administrative fees, which streamlines and speeds up the administrative proceedings related to individual applications.

In 2021, over 100 000 documents were processed in ELIS and almost 5 000 decisions on granting licences, authorisation and inspection documents were issued in accordance with the relevant regulations; administrative fees collected for this service exceeded CZK 3.43 million.

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

A decision to not grant an authorisation or licence is issued by the Licensing Administration Department if the applicant has not complied with the requirements prescribed by law or because of the 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). Based on the recommendations of the Appeals Commission – the Senate for Licensing Administration, the Minister of Industry and Trade rejected 4 appeals and upheld contested decisions and discontinued 2 proceedings on appeals in 2021.

For the needs of foreign entities, in 2021 the MIT issued a total of 544 international import certificates related to military materials and 95 international import certificates related to non-military arms and ammunition imported into the Czech Republic.

The Licensing Administration Department also participates in the implementation of measures resulting from concluded intergovernmental agreements on the supply of military materials and monitors the development of foreign trade in military materials by commodity and territory, analyses implementation data, prepares documents and processes them for the documentation functions of the licensing procedure.

An important activity managed by the Licensing Administration Department is the organisation of regular consultations with all relevant authorities to ensure 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 system of export controls is mainly carried out in the form of consultations in normal dealings between the applicants and the Licensing Administration Department during the processing of their applications. Exporters have the opportunity to obtain comprehensive and up-to-date information on the website of the MIT or at seminars organised by the MIT (in 2021, in view of the current situation, an online seminar was held in November, attended by 87 participants”).

Following Government Resolution No. 741 of 13 July 2020, as part of non-legislative work, the “Annual Report on the Export Control of Military Materials, Small Arms for Civilian Use, and Dual-Use Items and Technologies in the Czech Republic in 2020” was prepared in cooperation with the MFA in the first half of 2021 and submitted to the Government with the recommendation of the State Security Council. The Report was considered by the Government on 12 July 2021. Subsequently, the Report was published on the MIT’s 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 MFA provides opinions on applications for authorisations and licences for trade in military equipment, small arms for civilian use and dual-use items and technologies. When controlling trade in military materials and the export of small arms and ammunition for civilian use, the MFA issues binding opinions within the meaning of Section 149 of Act No. 500/2004 Coll., the Administrative Procedure Code, as amended (hereinafter referred to as the “Administrative Procedure Code”). In other cases, the MFA issues opinions from a foreign policy point of view. Such opinions form the basis for making decisions on applications in accordance with Section 136 (1)(b) of the Administrative Procedure Code.

The MFA must ensure that granted authorisations, licences and the subsequent export or import of military and civilian equipment do not contradict the foreign policy interests of the Czech Republic or any 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 setting in this area is based on a comprehensive assessment of exports by the entire MFA, including the 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 laws of the importing country. Another aspect is minimisation of the risk that the export will be realised in a way other than as declared and guaranteed in the documentation. These risks associated with potential criminal activity and the further transfer of materials (intentional or unintended) to users not declared in advance are also carefully examined by other authorities involved in the licensing procedure.

Under the two-tier system of control of foreign trade in military materials, the MFA first adopts a binding opinion on applications for authorisations to trade in military materials. An integral part of such a process is considering the proposed territorial focus of the authorisation. In 2021, the MFA continued its long-standing practice of not granting consent to issue licences, or 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 the foreign policy interests of the Czech Republic or its allies¹.

The issuance of a positive binding opinion on an application for a country-specific authorisation to trade cannot be taken as a promise of a positive attitude of the MFA towards applications for individual licences. The MFA assesses each case of trade in military materials to end-user 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 documentation and its binding nature in terms of the issuing authorities. In addition to the elementary control of the admissibility of exports or imports, according to any international restrictive measures, the MFA takes into account all the impacts that the trade 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 non-negligible basic aspects for making an 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 respect to the quality of bilateral relations between the Czech Republic and the country of final use. The MFA always examines applications for licences according to the country of actual end use of the military materials, even if the goods are exported through the

¹This issue is also addressed in Chapter entitled “International arms embargoes”.

territory of another state, including e.g. EU Member States.

The assessment of the above criteria and the verification of the submitted documentation are carried out 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 end-use country. In such cases, the MFA must apply, in accordance with the law, for an extension of the time limit to issue a binding opinion. There is also a growing system of mutual formal and informal consultations among other EU Member States to converge export control policies more closely. In cases of the 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. Within these contacts and its competences, the MFA informs openly about the existence of restrictive measures as well as about the MFA's opinion on the export of individual categories of controlled material specific destinations. Thus, exporters usually have enough information to consider which potential business opportunities 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. Preventative dialogue and communication with applicants, as well as the possibility to make formal preliminary inquiries in case of significant military materials, have contributed to a reduction in the number of rejected applications for licences and authorisations due to inconsistency with the 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 formulating its opinions on licence applications. On the one hand, these conditions reduce the risk of a possible breach of the 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 obligation to allow a handover inspection of exported goods or a subsequent post-licensing inspection. These additional conditions allow the authorisation of exports or imports that would not be approved without their use. Post-licensing inspections are one of the topics currently under discussion within the EU and among the signatories to the Arms Trade Treaty (hereinafter the "ATT").

Thanks to intensive communication with the business community, the MFA also tries to define more clearly the intersection between control obligations and the interests 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 Mol in the process of granting authorisations and licences for foreign trade in military materials are laid down by Act No 38/1994 Coll. This implies an obligation on the Mol to issue binding opinions for the MIT on all applications for authorisations and licences for foreign trade in military materials within statutory time limits, from the point of view of public order, security and protection of the population.

When issuing binding opinions, the Mol cooperates closely with the Security Information Service, the Office for Foreign Relations and Information, and the Police of the Czech Republic, from which it obtains information important for the consideration of applications. The Mol analyses this information mainly from a legal point of view, taking into account its factual relevance, and only then prepares binding opinions for the MIT. Opinions are issued in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Code. The opinions contain a statement of reasons and comply with all other prescribed requirements.

The role and position of the Mol in the export control of dual-use items are laid down by Act No 594/2004. The Mol 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 materials.

Finally, the Mol also participates in the application of Act No 228/2005. This Act sets the obligation on the MIT to issue binding opinions on all applications for authorisations to export non-military arms and ammunition within the time limit set by law. In this activity the Mol also cooperates with intelligence services and the Police of the Czech Republic

Regarding the Ministry of the Interior, pursuant to Section 44 et seq. of the Act on Firearms, as amended, the Police of the Czech Republic issues arms consignment notes for the permanent export, permanent import or transit of arms or ammunition. In 2021, 321 weapons waybills for permanent arms exports were issued, on the basis of which 463 firearms were exported, of which 301 were firearms of category B and 162 were firearms of category C. In addition, a total of 586 weapons waybills for the permanent import of arms were issued under which a total of 1 220 firearms were imported into the Czech Republic, including 1 firearm of

category A-I, 548 firearms of category B, 638 firearms of category C, and 33 firearms of category C-I.

In relation to the entry into force of the provisions of Article CII(1) of Act No. 261/2021 Coll., which amended the Act on Firearms, the assessment of categories for gas guns has changed. Guns where the kinetic energy of the projectile at the muzzle exceeds 16 J are no longer category C firearms. From 1 February 2022, the calibre of the gas gun (greater than 6.35 mm - category C-I, up to 6.35 mm - category D) is decisive for classification. The relevant provisions of the Act on Firearms governing the export, import, transit or transport category C-I firearms are also applicable in the case of the export, import, transit or transport of a category D firearm, which is a firearm pursuant to Article 15(6) of the Act on Firearms.

As far as the control of exports of military materials, small arms for civilian use and dual-use items and technologies in the Czech Republic are concerned, the MoI positively evaluates the current system of cooperation among all stakeholders and is ready to support all steps aimed at streamlining their procedures.

1.5.4. The Ministry of Defence

The competence of the MoD with respect to foreign trade in military materials is determined by Act No. 38/1994 Coll. Within the framework of the two-tier national control mechanism, the MoD assesses applications filed by legal entities or entrepreneurial natural persons for the issuance of authorisation to conduct foreign trade in military materials under Section 6 (1) and (2) of Act No. 38/1994 Coll. Within the second control tier pursuant to Section 16(1)(c) and also pursuant to Sections 22c and 22d of Act No. 38/1994 Coll., the MoD assesses the applications of holders of authorisations for conducting foreign trade in military materials for the granting of licences for individual business cases which concern significant military materials.

As part of the procedure for applications for granting authorisation for conducting foreign trade in military materials, the MoD issues binding opinions mainly in terms of securing the defence of the Czech Republic. In 2021, the MoD received a total of 29 submissions from 26 applicants. Of these, 19 were applications for authorisation, and 10 were applications for extension of previously issued authorisations. In all cases, the MoD issued favourable opinions.

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

Act No. 38/1994 Coll. In 2021, the MoD received a total of 195 requests for an opinion on licence applications submitted by 42 entities. Of which, applications for import – 25, import and export without movement through the territory of the Czech Republic – 5, import of services – 14, consent to extend the validity period of a licence – 27, consent to re-export – 2, a general licence for transfer within the EU – 17, licence for transfer within the EU – 22, statement on the opinion of the entrepreneur – 1, export – 71, export of services – 8, fulfilment of licence conditions – supply of production numbers – 1, brokering of a business case – 1, application for a change of export territory – 1. Pending applications – 2.

In terms of commodity composition of military materials, 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 materials – guarantee repairs, general repairs, brokering services.

The export and import of military materials concerned the following States: Algeria 1, Azerbaijan 1, Bahrain 1, Belarus 2, Bosnia and Herzegovina 1, Brazil 1, Bulgaria 5, Chad 2, Montenegro 2, Djibouti 5, Egypt 2, Ethiopia 2, Philippines 1, Ghana 3, Haiti 1, India 2, Indonesia 3, Iraq 1, Italy 2, Israel 5 (of which 1 was for an end-user in the USA), South Africa 1, Jordan 1, Cambodia 1, Kazakhstan 2, the Republic of Korea 3, Lebanon 1, Lithuania 3, Hungary 1, Morocco 7, Germany 4, Niger 1, Nigeria 5, Netherlands 7, Norway 11, Pakistan 1, Poland 1, Austria 3, Russia 5 (1 withdrawn), Rwanda 1, Saudi Arabia 1, Seychelles 1, Slovakia 8, United Arab Emirates 4, Serbia 3, Spain 1, Sweden 1, Switzerland 1, Thailand 2, Turkey 8, Uganda 2, Ukraine 12 (1 for Bangladesh), USA 12 (1 for Israel), UK 5, Vietnam 6, import and export without the movement of goods through the Czech Republic 2.

No request for a certificate of recipient under Section 22g and Section 22h of Act No 38/1994 Coll. was considered by the MoD in 2021.

The procedure for issuing opinions on foreign trade in military materials is regulated by the Ministry of Defence by an internal regulation. Within the procedure for an opinion, the relevant units of the Ministry of Defence provide their opinions on 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 MoD, such as

- Act No. 213/2011 Coll., on the Prohibition of the Use, Development, Production, Stockpiling and Transfer of Cluster Munitions and on Their Destruction (the Cluster Munitions Prohibition Act), as amended by Act No. 183/2017 Coll.;

- Act No. 305/1999 Coll., on the Prohibition of the 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 Their Destruction (Cluster Munitions Prohibition Act), as amended by Act No. 41/2009 Coll.;
- Act No. 19/1997 Coll., on Certain Measures Concerning Chemical Weapons Prohibition and Amending Act No. 50/1976 Coll., on Territorial Planning and the Building Code (the Building Act), as amended, Act No. 455/1991 Coll., on Trade Licensing (the Trade Licensing Act), as amended, and Act No. 19/1997 Coll., the Criminal Code, as amended, as amended (hereinafter the “Act No 19/1997 Coll.”);
- The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, which the MAF promulgated under No. 14/2009 in the Collection of International Treaties;
- International obligations arising from the membership of the Czech Republic in NATO, the EU, UN and OSCE, the criteria set out in EU Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP and, last but not least, obligations arising from the necessity to comply with the provisions of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (promulgated under No. 94/2004 in the Collection of International Treaties) and the Vienna Document.

In 2021 the MoD did not provide any gift of military materials abroad.

1.5.5. The Ministry of Finance – Directorate-General of Customs

The customs authorities supervise whether trade in military materials is being carried out only by legal persons holding the proper authorisation under Act No 38/1994 Coll. and whether it is being 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 items pursuant to Act No. 594/2004 Coll. 2021 saw exports of 10 311 dual-use items included in customs declarations to which the Licensing Administration Department 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 identification of dual-use items with the DUAL USE application was carried out in 167 cases, where dual-use items were identified in 11 cases.

Of the total of 167 identified cases of dual-use items, no request for an opinion was sent to the Licensing Administration Department in any of the identified cases.

In 2021, the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic found 24 cases of possible violations of regulations on foreign trade in military materials. These concerned mainly military radios, ballistic materials and spare parts for military vehicles, helicopters and airplanes. This is 11 fewer cases identified compared to 2020. We believe that the reason for the reduced foreign military trade violations was due to the Covid-19 pandemic. It is also possible to assume an increased risk of illegal exports of military equipment, weapons and dual-use items (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 2021 to 31 December 2021, the following numbers of exports and items of goods related to military materials were recorded in the DGC database:

HS heading	Description	Number of exports
8710	Tanks and other armoured fighting vehicles, motorised, whether or not fitted with weapons, and parts of such vehicles	138
8801	Balloons and dirigibles; gliders, hang gliders and other non-powered aircraft.	47
8802	Other aircraft (e.g. helicopters, aeroplanes), spacecraft (including satellites), and suborbital and spacecraft launch vehicles	159
8803	Aircraft and parts under heading Nos. 8801 or 8802	2710

8804	Parachutes (including dirigible parachutes and paragliders) and rotochutes, parts thereof and accessories thereto	537
8805	Aircraft launching gear and similar equipment, deck-arrestor or similar gear and similar equipment, ground flying trainers; parts of the foregoing articles	26
9301	Military weapons other than revolvers, pistols and arms under heading No. 9307	236
9302	Revolvers and pistols other than those under heading Nos. 9303 or 9304	814
9303	Other firearms and similar devices which operate by the firing of an explosive charge	577
9304	Other firearms (e.g. spring, air or gas guns and pistols, truncheons), excluding side arms under heading No. 9307	242
9305	Firearms, parts and accessories of articles under heading Nos. 9301 to 9304	1627
9306	Bombs, grenades, torpedoes, mines, missiles and similar munitions of war and parts thereof; cartridges and other ammunition, projectiles and parts thereof, including shot and cartridge wads	1338

1.5.6. 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, the Atomic Act, as amended (hereinafter "Act No. 263/2016), Act No. 19/1997 and Act No. 281/2002, on certain measures related to the prohibition of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and amending the Licensed Trades Act, as amended (hereinafter Act No. 281/2002 Coll.), carries out state supervision of chemical, biological and radioactive substances and nuclear materials and the ensures compliance with the obligations arising from the handling thereof.

As part of the control of exports and imports of nuclear items, in 2021, the SUJB issued a total of 257 decisions and 26 resolutions on the suspension of proceedings in the area of licensing for the import or 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, 11 authorisations were issued for the import of nuclear materials and 16 for their export, 4 authorisations were issued for the import of selected items and 15 for their export, and 6 authorisations were issued for the import of dual-use nuclear items and 172 for their export.

13 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. One licence was issued for the export and re-import of dual-use items in the nuclear field and one licence was also issued for the import and re-export of dual-use items in the nuclear field. In one case, the SUJB issued a decision rejecting the export of a nuclear item. The end-use country of the denial was Israel. In addition, two rectification decisions and 13 decisions annulling decisions already taken were issued. In 18 of the resolutions, the proceedings were discontinued because the applicant withdrew its application, in 8 resolutions the administrative proceedings were suspended because of a failure to provide sufficient supporting documentation as required by legislation.

Under Section 11(b) of Act No. 263/2016 Coll., a total of 184 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 materials. There were no transfers of highly hazardous substances outside the Czech Republic in 2021.

In terms of the 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 2021. This group of substances includes substances for reducing the flammability of textiles (CAS 84402-58-4 and CAS 170836-68-7). Both were imported to the Czech Republic in 2021 from Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland (in total quantities of CAS 84402-58-4 4.235 t and CAS 170836-68-7 11.893 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 Schedule 3 chemicals are monitored.

Three chemicals were imported into the Czech Republic in significant quantities in 2021. The largest imports were recorded for triethanolamine CAS 102-71-6 in various concentrations, which was imported in a total quantity of 285.78 t (after conversion to 100%) from Belgium, Germany, the Russian Federation, and Switzerland. This was followed by N-methyldiethanolamine (CAS 105-59-9) in quantities of 20.321 t from Germany and Poland, and thionyl chloride (CAS 7719-09-7) in quantities of 18.7 t from Germany and Switzerland.

Larger quantities of three substances were exported from the Czech Republic in 2021, mainly to EU countries. These included 15.13 t (after conversion to 100%) of triethanolamine (CAS 102-71-6) exported to Slovakia. Furthermore, hydrogen cyanide (CAS 74-90-8) in a total

quantity of 15.7 t 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, Turkey, and the UK. The third substance was phosgene (CAS 75-44-5), exported to Germany in the amount of 18.9 t. In addition, small quantities of cyanogen chloride (CAS 74-90-8) were exported to Turkey and the United States of America in the form of samples.

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 EU) is necessary in order to declare such data to the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.

In 2021, the export of tick-borne encephalitis virus to France and *Legionella pneumophila* and *Mycobacterium bovis* to Slovakia was notified to the SUJB in the area of specified biological agents. Standards of aflatoxins and trichothecene toxins were exported to Slovakia. In 2021, diagnostic kits for the determination of *Staphylococcus aureus* enterotoxins (Hungary, Poland, Austria), and microcystin kits (Greece, Taiwan) were repeatedly exported.

In 2021, rabies virus from France and Germany, smallpox virus from goats and Rift Valley fever virus from the UK were imported to the Czech Republic for research purposes.

In particular, *Legionella pneumophila* was imported for diagnostic purposes. Aflatoxins, trichothecene toxins, microcystins, cholera toxin, *Staphylococcus aureus* enterotoxins, and tetanus toxin 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, Germany, and the USA.

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

In order to effectively control exports, 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.

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, civilian society representatives and academics are already focusing on these important issues. A higher level of interest in some key topics expressed by the Parliament has also been noticed by state authorities.

The aim is to familiarise the public (especially journalists and NGO workers on the one hand and representatives of manufacturers and traders of military materials on the other) with the transparent principles and procedures of the Czech control system, which are fully comparable

with the standards in other Member States of the European Union.

For that reason, relevant state administration bodies communicate continuously with stakeholders from the Czech Republic and abroad. One example is the MFA's involvement in dialogue with NGOs and non-profit organisations facilitated on a pan-European level by *Saferworld*. The public administration 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 the Swedish *SIPRI* publication on post-licensing inspections.

2. Cooperation in the European Union

The Czech Republic, like all EU Member States, has long followed the basic principles of the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy, which in the field of export control include a responsible approach towards the export of military materials and the will to reduce and eliminate the risk of the uncontrolled proliferation of weapons. Czech legislation regulating trade in arms and military materials 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. Several EU legislative texts, including Regulation (EU) No. 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council, also apply to civilian arms export controls.

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 the control of exports of military technology and materials, which was amended in 2019 by Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/1560. 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 Exports² 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 buying country's behaviour towards the international community, in particular its relationship with terrorism;
7. there is a risk that the materials 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

² 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 materials.

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.

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 consultation based on 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 give notification of 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, information about 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*”³ by any Member State, it is the duty of the evaluating State to consult the State that 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 EU's joint annual reports. The most recent, twenty-third Annual Report under Article 8 of Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP

³ A “substantially identical transaction” usually means a transaction in which the end user and the material being supplied are identical.

covering data for 2020, was published in the second half of 2021. The data have been added to a public web portal that summarises the content of EU annual reports in a clear format.

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 that is freely available on the Internet. This text has been continuously updated since its first publication in 2003.

2.3. Activities aimed at strengthening and streamlining the control mechanisms of other countries

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

The Czech Republic has long been actively involved in projects implemented within COARM by the German Federal Office for Economy and Export Control (hereinafter the "BAFA") and in the United States Export Control and Related Border Security programme (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 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, as well as other regions such as Central Asia and Southeast Asia, Western and Southern Africa and Latin America, which have also been successfully integrated into these programs in previous years. Experts from the Czech Republic regularly take part in these seminars. Due to the ongoing covid-19 pandemic, most of the activities in 2021 took place in an online environment.

2.4. Position of the Czech Republic within the EU

The Czech Republic is actively involved in the system of setting common EU standards for the control of foreign trade in conventional arms. In accordance with the rules contained in Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP, the Czech Republic regularly and intensively consults denials with individual EU Member States. The transparency of the Czech Republic's approach to the issue of military material trade 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 2021, the Czech Republic conducted the most consultations of all EU member states (a total of 23 consultations out of a total of 56).

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 MIT in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 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 characterises the 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 define their national export policies in a stricter manner than is 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 destabilisation of the security situation in some areas. The Czech Republic not only actively participates in the regulation of arms trade, including 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. The Arms Trade Treaty

NGOs have been advocating for regulation of the conventional arms trade since about 2003. 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. The Czech Republic was re-appointed to the Steering Committee for a two-year term in September 2021.

ATT is the first global instrument to control international trade in arms, military and other related material. Until the adoption of the ATT, arms trade was only regulated at the national or regional level (EU, partly also ECOWAS). National control systems are not yet harmonised, and many states have yet to develop state-of-the-art arms control systems. The importance of the ATT is not diminished by the fact that countries such as Russia, India, Egypt and Iran continue to reject arms trade regulation in this form.

The ATT obliges contracting parties to introduce into their legislation a control system based on a contractual arrangement. States are required to control transactions involving 8 categories of conventional weapons (including SALW). Separately, the treaty regulates a control regime for ammunition and weapons 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). Under the ATT, states are

required to prevent the diversion of arms and controlled materials to other than the declared end-user. A significant development is the obligation to share defined information.

The ATT creates new obligations beyond the existing legislative framework neither for the Czech Republic, nor for individual exporters. Implementation of the ATT provides an opportunity to level the uneven playing field between exporters from EU countries and exporters from third countries. In this respect, the ATT is beneficial for exporters from EU countries. In the long run, the implementation of the ATT will reduce both the negative impacts of unregulated arms trade and illegal trade and the misuse of weapons by terrorists and organised crime.

3.2. The UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons⁴ 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.

Measures can be divided depending on whether they are to be taken at the national, regional or global levels. All measures form part of the international community's efforts to prevent and resolve conflicts where small arms and light weapons are misused.

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 EU's measures in relation to the illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons includes a clause prohibiting the illicit accumulation and proliferation of small arms and light weapons. The clause has been a binding part of the EU's international agreements with third countries, starting on 8 December 2008. Joint actions of the Council of the European Union also address the issue of preventing the illicit air transport of small arms and light weapons.

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

⁴ 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). Light weapons are weapons operated by a group of people and transported by light equipment; these include, for example, mortars of lower calibres or some types of portable cannons.

3.3. Cluster munitions

The use of cluster munitions (hereinafter “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, CM do 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. Moreover, their appearance is attractive for children.

In February 2007, the conference on the prohibition of CM launched the ‘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 its CM and destroyed its remaining Soviet-produced stock in 2011.

The 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 CM (about 10% of the world’s volume), especially older CM. With the hope of involving major users and producers of cluster munitions in international regulations, negotiations on the future Protocol VI to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (CCW) continued in Geneva. However, it failed at the end of 2011. The failure was largely due to the difficult question of complementarity between two international instruments of varying complexity.

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

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 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 that develop 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. The 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 (HCOB), which serves primarily as a confidence-building measure among its signatories. In the conventional arms segment, the relevant control regime relies on the Wassenaar Arrangement (WA) on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies. The core of WA's activity is a specific system of international information exchange on general aspects of international trade in strategic goods, such as global arms trade trends, security situations in certain regions, suspicious purchasing activities in a particular country, suspicious projects or firms in a particular country, etc., and at the same time reporting of specific transfers of listed items to countries outside WA denied applications for exporting to these countries.

The Czech Republic, like most other industrialised countries, is an active participant in all these regimes. International control regimes effectively complement and strengthen the system of these UN treaty instruments.

They are specific, non-legally binding control mechanisms to strengthen controls and transparency in the export of sensitive items. This means items directly usable in WMD research and manufacturing and dual-use items that have both civilian and military applications. The ICR checklists are not closed; on the contrary, they are continuously amended.

Due to the ongoing pandemic of covid-19 and related measures, the work of the ICR in 2021 was, with few exceptions, limited to maintaining the practical functionality of existing systems with no ambition to move forward in negotiations on issues where reaching consensus is usually the result of a complex and protracted process. One compelling reason is the fear of compromising the confidentiality of the content of the proceedings in their videoconferencing form. A logical consequence is an almost complete halt in the process of modifying and supplementing the ICR checklists, which are unable to sufficiently accommodate current

developments in relevant technologies. The mutual sharing of information, experience and good practice is also significantly limited.

In the Czech Republic, Act No. 38/1994 Coll. prohibits trade in nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as carriers capable of carrying such weapons⁵. A directly related issue is the export control of dual-use items, which falls under the ICRs.

In the Czech Republic, the export control of dual-use items is regulated by directly applicable Regulation (EU) No. 2021/821 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Act No. 594/2004 Coll.

In the nuclear field, export control is also taken into account by Act No. 263/2016 Coll., in the area of control of the prohibition of chemical weapons by Act No. 19/1997 Coll., and in the area of control of the prohibition of biological weapons by Act No. 281/2002 Coll. Pursuant to the above Acts, the 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 Czech foreign trade in military materials, but it directly concerns dual-use items and technologies and extends into diplomacy and prevention⁶.

Even in relation to the control of SALW, 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 on 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 these types of materials in

⁵ "The subject of trade in military materials shall not be weapons of mass destruction, which means nuclear, chemical and biological weapons." (Article 4 of Act No. 38/1994 Coll.)

⁶ 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 materials.

broader control regimes, whether on the regional⁷ or global levels⁸.

⁷ 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.

⁸ Apart from the Wassenaar Arrangement, it is mainly the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT).

5. International embargoes

The Czech Republic respects all arms⁹ embargoes declared by the UN, the EU and the OSCE. At the same time, it is actively involved in their formulation and updating within the above international organisations.

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 implements all 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 materials that they cover, and the area or end users against which they are targeted. The materials are often described very broadly as '*arms and related material*'; only in some cases the import of heavy equipment¹⁰ or, conversely, small arms¹¹ is limited. Unwanted end users defined by embargoes may be governments of certain States or non-governmental armed militias within a certain territory¹². 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 organisations 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 against trading in anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions¹³. The MFA publishes on its website links to the current lists of sanctions of the UNO and the European Union.¹⁴

⁹ This Report does not contain information on restrictive measures in the field of dual-use items, even in the case of torture tools.

¹⁰ In the context of the UN, heavy weapons are understood as weapons included in the United Nations Register (UNROCA).

¹¹ For example, the ECOWAS moratorium.

¹² For example, an embargo against Lebanon.

¹³ See Chapters 3.3 and 3.4

¹⁴ www.mzv.cz/povoleni

6. List of Annexes

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

Specification of items in the Military Material 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, specially designed or modified for military use, 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 surveillance 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
Vessels of war (surface or underwater), special naval equipment, accessories, components and other surface vessels	9
services	
'Aircraft', 'lighter-than-air vehicles', unmanned airborne vehicles, aero-engines and 'aircraft' equipment, related equipment and components, specially designed or modified for military use	10
services	
Electronic equipment, "spacecraft" and components, not specified elsewhere on the EU Common Military List	11
services	
High velocity kinetic energy weapon systems and related equipment, as follows, and specially designed components therefor	12
services	
Armoured or protective equipment, constructions and components	13
services	
'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	14
services	
Imaging or countermeasure equipment, as follows, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories therefor	15
services	
Forgings, castings and other unfinished products, specially designed for items specified by ML1 to ML4, ML6, ML9, ML10, ML12 or ML19	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, environmental testing 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 2021*

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	21	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 13, 17, 18	171 362	1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 13, 17	45 385
Algeria	14	3, 6, 7, 10, 13, 17, 18	11 848	1, 2, 6, 10, 13, 17	14 915
Morocco	2	2, 6	157 938	2, 6	28 603
Tunisia	5	1, 3, 10	1 576	1, 3, 10	1 867
02 Sub-Saharan Africa	59	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 22	64 839	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 18	61 218
Burkina Faso	1	6	139	6, 10	315
Chad	1	10	237	10	227
Ethiopia	4	6, 10, 13, 14, 18, 22	27 321	10, 13	3 390
Ghana	4	1, 10, 14	5 346	1, 3, 14	18 223
South Africa	4	1, 3	198	1, 3, 10, 18	101
Cameroon	1	3	218		0
Kenya	10	1, 2, 11, 13, 14, 18	4 246	1, 2, 11, 13, 18	3 731
Mali	1	1, 3	7		0
Niger	1	1	12		0
Nigeria	13	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10	6 563	1, 3, 4, 6, 10	17 415
Rwanda	12	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 15, 17	6 256	1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 13	4 513
Senegal	2	1, 2	969	2	198

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)	
Uganda	5	1, 2, 3, 6, 13	13 325	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 11, 13, 14	13 104
03 North America	81	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22	133 309	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 22	52 970
Canada	10	1, 3, 6, 7, 13, 18	2 319	1, 3, 6, 7, 13, 18	1 025
United States of America	71	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22	130 990	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 22	51 945
04 Central America and the Caribbean	8	1, 3, 4, 13	650	1, 3	166
Dominican republic	2	1	161	1, 3	141
Guatemala	2	1, 3	206	1	2
Honduras	0		0	1	9
Mexico	2	3, 4	251		0
Salvador	1	13	0		0
Trinidad and Tobago	1	1	32	1	13
05 South America	15	1, 3, 10, 13, 18	7 557	1, 3, 6, 10, 18	13 811
Bolivia	2	1	179	1	139
Brazil	5	1, 3, 18	6 868	1, 3, 6, 10, 18	13 450
Chile	2	13, 18	108	18	88
Guyana	1	1	159		0
Colombia	0		0	3	0

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)	
Paraguay	1	3	47	3	20
Peru	3	1, 10	165	1, 10	95
Uruguay	1	3	31	3	18
06 Central Asia	12	1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 10, 13	14 054	1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 10, 13	15 284
Kazakhstan	12	1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 10, 13	14 054	1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 10, 13	15 263
Uzbekistan	0		0	10	21
07 North-East Asia	47	1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 15, 18	23 726	1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 14, 18	14 547
China	21	10, 18	17 455	10, 18	11 124
Hong Kong	1	11	331		0
Japan	3	8	43	8, 14	170
Korean republic	12	3, 6, 10, 18	1 397	3, 6, 10, 18	2 041
Mongolia	2	1, 3	156	1	5
Taiwan	8	1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 18	4 343	1, 3, 6, 18	1 207
08 South-East Asia	77	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18	310 758	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 18	10 074
Philippines	4	1	66	1	192
Indonesia	14	1, 2, 6, 7, 11, 15	1 835	1, 6, 7, 11	204
Cambodia	3	1, 3	737	1, 13	581
Malaysia	17	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 11, 13	2 971	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 11, 13	930

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)	
Singapore	9	2, 11, 18	1 242	2, 11, 14, 18	1 890
Thailand	22	1, 3, 6, 10, 14, 18	2 325	1, 3, 6, 10, 18	636
Vietnam	8	2, 3, 6, 10, 11, 14, 18	301 582	2, 6, 7, 14	5 640
09 South Asia	99	1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 16, 18, 22	88 431	1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 15, 17, 18, 22	46 919
Afghanistan	1	1	13		0
Bangladesh	9	5, 10, 11	2 593	5, 10, 11	813
Bhutan	0		0	1	356
India	54	1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 18, 22	77 223	1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 18	42 118
Pakistan	24	1, 3, 6, 11, 16, 18	8 030	1, 3, 6, 10, 11, 17, 18, 22	3 594
Sri Lanka	11	1, 3, 6, 11	572	1, 6	38
10 European Union	464 / 571	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22	16 990	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22	174 027
Belgium	18	1, 8, 18	0	1, 3, 8, 10, 13, 15, 16, 18	5 183
Bulgaria	31	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18	72	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 16	18 260
Czech Republic ****)	1		0	7	8
Croatia	4	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18	0	3, 6, 10, 11	1 015
Denmark	3	6, 8	0	3, 6, 8, 13	2 250

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)	
Estonia	11	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15	0	1, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13	913
Finland	12	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18	0	1, 3, 5, 6, 11, 13, 18	1 112
France	38	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18	409	1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18	9 643
Ireland	2	7, 8	0	1, 3, 7	1 035
Italy	12	3, 8, 10, 13, 18	0	1, 3, 8, 10, 13, 16, 18	22 809
Cyprus	1	1	0	1, 13	115
Lithuania	13	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18	0	1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 15, 16, 18	3 288
Latvia	3	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 13, 14, 15	0	5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16	1 312
Luxembourg	1	10	0	3, 10	209
Hungary	14	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18	0	1, 2, 3, 8, 10, 11, 16, 18	10 591
Malta	0		0	1	26
Germany	54	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22	219	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22	17 517
Netherlands	14	1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 18	2 550	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 22	996
Poland	66	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22	13 740	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22	30 712
Portugal	3	1, 11	0	1, 3, 5, 11, 15, 18	2 198

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)	
Austria	19	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16	0	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 15, 16, 18	8 272
Greece	2	1	0	1, 2, 6, 11	3
Romania	14	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18	0	1, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 15, 18, 22	2 874
Slovakia	73	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22	0	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22	24 047
Slovenia	8	7, 8, 10, 11, 18	0	1, 3, 8, 10, 11, 13	865
Spain	10	2, 3, 6, 10, 18	0	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 15, 18	3 769
Sweden	25	2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 14, 15, 16, 18	0	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18	5 008
Unused general licences	61		0		0
11 Other European countries	222	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21	110 622	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18	52 563
Albania	1	1	2	1	143
Azerbaijan	2	1	253	1	235
Bosnia and Herzegovina	11	1, 3, 6, 18	441	1, 3, 6, 16, 18	374
Montenegro	1	10	429		0
Georgia	3	1, 7, 10	1 616	1, 7	233
Iceland	2	1	51	1	29
Kosovo	2	3	209	3	341
Moldova	0		0	2, 3, 4	567
Norway	7	3, 11, 17	2 793	3, 6, 18	1 037

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)	
Northern Macedonia	5	1, 7, 8, 10, 18	159	1, 7, 8, 10, 16, 18	471
Serbia	12	6, 8, 10, 11, 18	2 755	6, 8, 11, 18	1 175
Switzerland	56	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18	7 359	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18	7 489
Turkey	34	1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 21	49 401	1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 16, 18	7 547
Ukraine	28	3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 15, 16, 18	30 103	2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 15, 16, 18	21 236
Great Britain	58	1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 16, 18, 21, 22	15 052	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 16, 18, 22	11 684
12 Middle East	137	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21	76 144	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21	62 322
Bahrain	3	1, 3	69	1, 3	598
Egypt	24	1, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 18	8 519	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 18	9 223
Iraq	1	11	390	10, 11	1 991
Israel	48	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18	29 879	1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18	24 468
Jordan	2	3	1 588	2, 3, 6	2 382
Qatar	4	2, 3, 8, 18	237	2, 18	103
Kuwait	5	3	107	3	351
Lebanon	0		0	1	102
Oman	4	1, 8, 10	4 822	1, 3, 8, 10	2 474
Saudi Arabia	9	1, 3, 6, 7, 11, 21	18 868	3, 6, 7, 21	13 144

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)	
United Arab Emirates	37	1, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 21	11 665	1, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, 18	7 486
13 Australia and Oceania	6	1, 2, 11	51	1, 2, 10, 11, 15	99
Australia	4	1, 2, 11	16	1, 2, 10, 11	58
New Zealand	2	1, 11	34	1, 11, 15	41
Total	1248 / 1297	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22	1 018 494	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22	549 384

*) 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.

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

Annex 3: Share of items in the Military Material List in the use of export licences in 2021*)

Country	Share	ML in %	ML in %	ML in %	ML in %
United States of America	9.2994%	ML 11 - 44%	ML 10 - 39%	ML 3 - 10%	ML 1 - 3%
Nigeria	8.5033%	ML 6 - 59%	ML 10 - 16%	ML 1 - 12%	ML 3 - 10%
India	7.1122%	ML 6 - 90%	ML 18 - 7%	ML 10 - 1%	
Poland	5.1861%	ML 11 - 27%	ML 6 - 23%	ML 3 - 18%	ML 17 - 13%
Morocco	4.8301%	ML 2 - 64%	ML 6 - 35%		
Ukraine	4.3453%	ML 6 - 61%	ML 15 - 17%	ML 2 - 15%	ML 3 - 2%
Israel	4.1318%	ML 11 - 52%	ML 6 - 34%	ML 16 - 5%	ML 15 - 4%
Slovakia	4.0607%	ML 3 - 41%	ML 6 - 21%	ML 5 - 13%	ML 4 - 12%
Italy	3.8516%	ML 16 - 74%	ML 10 - 12%	ML 3 - 11%	ML 13 - 1%
Bulgaria	3.0835%	ML 10 - 53%	ML 6 - 30%	ML 3 - 5%	ML 2 - 4%
Ghana	3.0773%	ML 1 - 82%	ML 3 - 11%	ML 14 - 5%	
Germany	2.9580%	ML 3 - 31%	ML 6 - 19%	ML 11 - 9%	ML 21 - 9%
Algeria	2.6090%	ML 10 - 51%	ML 6 - 46%	ML 2 - 2%	
Kazakhstan	2.5779%	ML 10 - 96%	ML 6 - 2%		
Brazil	2.2712%	ML 10 - 54%	ML 18 - 23%	ML 1 - 22%	
Saudi Arabia	2.2196%	ML 6 - 96%	ML 3 - 2%		
Uganda	2.2129%	ML 6 - 57%	ML 2 - 21%	ML 3 - 7%	ML 4 - 7%
Great Britain	1.9730%	ML 22 - 37%	ML 11 - 27%	ML 4 - 15%	ML 3 - 14%
China	1.8785%	ML 10 - 99%			
Hungary	1.7884	ML 1 - 32%	ML 16 - 31%	ML 3 - 26%	ML 8 - 5%
France	1.6283%	ML 6 - 70%	ML 10 - 11%	ML 3 - 7%	ML 13 - 3%
Egypt	1.5574%	ML 6 - 44%	ML 1 - 20%	ML 7 - 19%	ML 11 - 8%
Austria	1.3968%	ML 3 - 75%	ML 1 - 17%	ML 16 - 3%	

Country	Share	ML in %	ML in %	ML in %	ML in %
United Arab Emirates	1.2774%	ML 6 - 46%	ML 11 - 40%	ML 18 - 5%	ML 3 - 3%
Turkey	1.2745%	ML 6 - 43%	ML 3 - 21%	ML 10 - 8%	ML 16 - 7%
Switzerland	1.2646%	ML 15 - 33%	ML 16 - 26%	ML 11 - 13%	ML 6 - 12%
Vietnam	1.0122%	ML 6 - 42%	ML 2 - 32%	ML 7 - 18%	ML 21 - 5%
Belgium	0.8752%	ML 3 - 72%	ML 16 - 13%	ML 18 - 5%	ML 13 - 3%
Sweden	0.8457%	ML 14 - 41%	ML 1 - 23%	ML 3 - 18%	ML 16 - 6%
Rwanda	0.7621%	ML 1 - 40%	ML 13 - 27%	ML 4 - 16%	ML 8 - 13%
Spain	0.6365%	ML 3 - 79%	ML 10 - 9%	ML 6 - 5%	ML 11 - 2%
Kenya	0.6300%	ML 13 - 98%	ML 11 - 1%		
Pakistan	0.6070%	ML 18 - 67%	ML 22 - 15%	ML 11 - 14%	
Ethiopia	0.5724%	ML 10 - 100%			
Lithuania	0.5551%	ML 3 - 39%	ML 1 - 24%	ML 8 - 24%	ML 10 - 5%
Romania	0.4853%	ML 1 - 36%	ML 7 - 27%	ML 3 - 26%	ML 10 - 4%
Oman	0.4177%	ML 3 - 65%	ML 8 - 29%	ML 10 - 4%	
Jordan	0.4022%	ML 3 - 75%	ML 2 - 23%		
Denmark	0.3800%	ML 3 - 98%	ML 13 - 1%		
Portugal	0.3711%	ML 11 - 97%	ML 3 - 2%		
Iraq	0.3581%	ML 10 - 78%	ML 11 - 15%	ML 6 - 6%	
Korean republic	0.3446%	ML 6 - 67%	ML 10 - 16%	ML 18 - 11%	ML 3 - 4%
Serbia	0.3330%	ML 8 - 51%	ML 10 - 40%	ML 6 - 5%	ML 11 - 1%
Singapore	0.3192%	ML 14 - 54%	ML 2 - 31%	ML 18 - 9%	ML 11 - 4%
Tunisia	0.3153%	ML 3 - 67%	ML 10 - 23%	ML 1 - 8%	
Latvia	0.2216%	ML 11 - 69%	ML 10 - 15%	ML 5 - 7%	ML 16 - 5%
Taiwan	0.2038%	ML 3 - 99%			
Finland	0.1877%	ML 1 - 37%	ML 6 - 28%	ML 3 - 19%	ML 11 - 14%
Norway	0.1751%	ML 3 - 95%	ML 6 - 4%		

Country	Share	ML in %	ML in %	ML in %	ML in %
Ireland	0.1747%	ML 3 - 98%	ML 1 - 1%		
Canada	0.1731%	ML 13 - 45%	ML 6 - 38%	ML 7 - 13%	ML 1 - 1%
Croatia	0.1714%	ML 10 - 50%	ML 3 - 35%	ML 11 - 7%	ML 6 - 6%
Netherlands	0.1682%	ML 1 - 48%	ML 7 - 14%	ML 3 - 8%	ML 15 - 8%
Bangladesh	0.1585%	ML 5 - 70%	ML 10 - 29%		
Malaysia	0.1571%	ML 11 - 67%	ML 1 - 13%	ML 4 - 8%	ML 3 - 7%
Estonia	0.1541%	ML 6 - 73%	ML 10 - 16%	ML 11 - 5%	ML 13 - 2%
Slovenia	0.1461%	ML 3 - 89%	ML 8 - 5%	ML 1 - 3%	
Thailand	0.1074%	ML 3 - 61%	ML 1 - 16%	ML 6 - 11%	ML 18 - 5%
Bahrain	0.1010%	ML 3 - 81%	ML 1 - 18%		
Cambodia	0.0980%	ML 1 - 97%	ML 13 - 2%		
Moldova	0.0957%	ML 4 - 88%	ML 3 - 11%		
Northern Macedonia	0.0796%	ML 16 - 62%	ML 7 - 15%	ML 18 - 12%	ML 8 - 7%
Burkina Faso	0.0786%	ML 10 - 37%	ML 15 - 32%	ML 6 - 29%	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.0632%	ML 6 - 40%	ML 3 - 22%	ML 16 - 17%	ML 1 - 12%
Bhutan	0.0602%	ML 1 - 100%			
Kuwait	0.0592%	ML 3 - 100%			
Kosovo	0.0576%	ML 3 - 100%			
Azerbaijan	0.0397%	ML 1 - 100%			
Georgia	0.0393%	ML 1 - 61%	ML 7 - 38%		
Chad	0.0383%	ML 10 - 100%			
Luxembourg	0.0352%	ML 3 - 90%	ML 10 - 9%		
Indonesia	0.0345%	ML 6 - 72%	ML 1 - 27%		
Senegal	0.0335%	ML 2 - 100%			
Philippines	0.0325%	ML 1 - 100%			
Japan	0.0287%	ML 8 - 97%	ML 14 - 2%		

Country	Share	ML in %	ML in %	ML in %	ML in %
Albania	0.0242%	ML 1 - 100%			
Dominican republic	0.0239%	ML 1 - 96%	ML 3 - 3%		
Bolivia	0.0235%	ML 1 - 100%			
Cyprus	0.0194%	ML 1 - 99%			
Sri Lanka	0.0184%	ML 10 - 65%	ML 6 - 23%	ML 1 - 11%	
Qatar	0.0174%	ML 18 - 90%	ML 2 - 9%		
Lebanon	0.0173%	ML 1 - 100%			
South Africa	0.0171%	ML 18 - 50%	ML 10 - 34%	ML 1 - 13%	
Peru	0.0160%	ML 10 - 96%	ML 1 - 3%		
Chile	0.0149%	ML 18 - 100%			
Australia	0.0098%	ML 10 - 74%	ML 11 - 23%	ML 1 - 1%	
New Zealand	0.0069%	ML 11 - 77%	ML 1 - 21%		
Iceland	0.0049%	ML 1 - 100%			
Malta	0.0043%	ML 1 - 100%			
Uzbekistan	0.0036%	ML 10 - 100%			
Paraguay	0.0034%	ML 3 - 100%			
Uruguay	0.0031%	ML 3 - 100%			
Trinidad and Tobago	0.0023%	ML 1 - 100%			
Honduras	0.0015%	ML 1 - 100%			
Czech Republic	0.0013%	ML 7 - 100%			
Mongolia	0.0009%	ML 1 - 100%			
Greece	0.0004%	ML 1 - 100%			
Guatemala	0.0004%	ML 1 - 100%			
Colombia	0.0000%	ML 3 - 100%			

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

Annex 4: Military material exports to countries in 2010–2021*

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
	Indicative value (EUR thousand)											
01 North Africa	45 385	34 414	13 920	12 334	20 066	30 408	41 603	37 304	14 426	19 355	20 941	9 493
Algeria	14 915	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	0	299	0	0	0	13
Morocco	28 603	315	671	207	5 999	247	0	130	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	1 867	471	697	6 601	2 060	7 824	4 121	3 938	1 645	1 580	811	519
02 Sub-Saharan Africa	61 218	82 805	49 148	19 348	32 086	46 383	20 682	5 452	4 742	3 390	1 719	1 315
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	10	199	257	239	0	0	0
Burkina Faso	315	10 905	3 165	794	0	995	0	13	470	28	0	0
Chad	227	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	0
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	3 390	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	0	439	0
Ghana	18 223	5 025	4 108	63	1	132	1 937	0	0	0	59	0
South Africa	101	192	566	141	758	80	200	28	155	28	14	2
Cameroon	0	0	511	16	22	0	47	64	14	60	641	0

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
	Indicative value (EUR thousand)											
Cape Verde	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kenya	3 731	4 781	3 388	2 055	21 493	4 427	183	733	35	176	66	29
Lesotho	0	0	0	0	0	433	0	0	0	0	0	0
Republic of the Congo	0	0	0	836	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0
Madagascar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malawi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181
Mauritania	0	0	581	0	150	0	33	0	3	5	2	6
Mozambique	0	0	0	0	0	28	2	0	0	0	0	0
Namibia	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	107	0	22	0	148
Niger	0	0	958	493	17	2 142	125	0	0	38	0	0
Nigeria	17 415	31 962	27 533	5 506	2 676	5 974	14 252	3 862	1 825	1 500	176	118
Rwanda	4 513	2 893	302	766	0	6 250	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	42
Senegal	198	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanzania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Indicative value (EUR thousand)												
Togo	0	0	0	0	0	422	0	0	0	0	0	35
Uganda	13 104	20 361	6 311	8 387	2 883	21 121	950	162	1 718	1 487	8	0
Zambia	0	33	5	60	0	167	1	0	0	0	44	0
03 North America	52 970	26 738	64 376	65 568	64 811	42 950	42 587	33 449	29 583	33 669	14 816	12 430
Canada	1 025	1 329	1 354	579	1 651	952	934	412	1 334	1 729	1 406	551
USA	51 945	25 409	63 022	64 989	63 159	41 998	41 653	33 037	28 249	31 940	13 410	11 879
04 Central America and the Caribbean	166	332	193	712	1 532	680	7 163	7 344	1 973	1 035	549	2 735
Belize	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican republic	141	12	59	30	4	44	109	76	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	2	188	0	0	0	0	0	77	215	5	0	0
Haiti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras	9	0	0	0	55	141	0	0	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	97	153
Cuba	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	38	557	1 374	488	6 832	7 100	1 650	947	363	2 485
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	77	20	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	22	4	11	38	89	0	62	97

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Indicative value (EUR thousand)												
Salvador	0	0	96	45	77	3	114	53	4	6	7	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0	132	0	0	0	0	73	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	13	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
05 South America	13 811	12 178	17 884	20 427	11 548	28 304	22 775	15 918	4 282	2 994	722	517
Argentina	0	31	38	174	0	56	323	98	105	96	0	0
Bolivia	139	11	31	95	176	211	181	72	99	0	0	0
Brazil	13 450	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	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chile	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	152	91
Guyana	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	0	0	0	56	449	349	159	1	0	8	0	0
Paraguay	20	0	62	0	0	0	0	8	0	13	8	0
Peru	95	96	156	5	0	106	68	277	32	227	0	0
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Uruguay	18	175	0	0	18	0	0	12	292	0	0	20
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	9	0	170	142	0	0	0	0

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Indicative value (EUR thousand)												
06 Central Asia	15 284	10 991	4 445	4 156	6 493	5 267	4 037	5 323	277	183	282	41
Kazakhstan	15 263	330	3 783	1 906	705	317	2 980	4 305	273	183	83	41
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	2	628	357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkmenistan	0	0	183	644	245	1 545	368	1 018	4	0	0	0
Uzbekistan	21	10 661	477	977	5 186	3 405	689	0	0	0	199	0
07 North-East Asia	14 547	12 715	11 647	5 565	5 602	8 489	7 530	3 794	4 013	1 463	495	938
China	11 124	6 493	6 347	4 707	3 921	2 387	3 798	1 953	793	782	383	921
Hong Kong	0	6	70	19	33	0	8	4	16	0	11	0
Japan	170	22	1	33	1 110	735	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korean republic	2 041	6 082	2 811	722	431	163	327	135	401	467	44	17
Macau	0	40	118	60	76	12	19	2	7	0	29	0
Mongolia	5	0	29	0	30	1 007	770	0	106	214	28	0
Taiwan	1 207	72	2 271	24	0	4 186	2 607	1 701	2 692	0	0	0
08 South-East Asia	10 074	113 267	99 902	48 985	27 639	22 673	22 774	23 379	56 663	44 468	15 929	11 550
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	0	21
Philippines	192	1 470	874	850	159	168	860	315	46	270	209	365
Indonesia	204	96 361	84 882	3 746	3 979	12 122	1 140	354	359	292	1 860	54

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Indicative value (EUR thousand)												
Cambodia	581	1 293	947	673	55	0	0	0	4 410	0	0	0
Laos	0	0	0	0	184	564	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	930	1 744	3 007	573	3 251	1 194	6 129	5 715	4 120	1 994	2	54
Singapore	1 890	1 352	210	172	879	925	329	50	93	137	0	0
Thailand	636	3 062	2 740	2 710	4 170	2 394	5 247	3 084	4 323	8 720	9 750	5 897
Vietnam	5 640	7 984	7 241	40 262	14 962	5 307	9 068	13 861	43 310	32 974	4 108	5 159
09 South Asia	46 919	23 875	39 526	60 721	74 395	78 448	64 760	24 833	5 209	14 152	21 548	37 205
Afghanistan	0	1 307	12 383	30 875	20 535	34 556	26 299	4 234	3 268	5 196	2 734	2 560
Bangladesh	813	400	3 484	5 307	1 859	694	342	600	491	597	2 273	1 438
Bhutan	356	185	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	42 118	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	0
Pakistan	3 594	3 004	7 892	5 984	19 793	13 165	25 253	17 147	996	1 827	4 009	3 481
Sri Lanka	38	121	650	1	7	33	228	49	28	312	68	344
10 European Union	185 711	193 269	168 886	191 295	169 232	181 988	156 021	128 802	88 736	108 890	73 553	86 553
Belgium	5 183	8 808	4 079	4 718	5 075	2 085	4 828	1 655	4 420	2 230	1 713	1 791
Bulgaria	18 260	7 609	4 066	4 604	5 031	21 193	37 289	4 430	8 717	1 537	2 244	4 684

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Indicative value (EUR thousand)												
Czech Republic **)	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 681	0	0	0	0
Croatia***)	1 015	354	739	908	899	3 939	3 239	942	0	0	0	0
Denmark	2 250	1 998	2 904	139	130	109	182	414	404	402	304	480
Estonia	913	390	253	198	1 129	5 461	3 113	88	66	115	117	747
Finland	1 112	302	1 079	692	506	777	951	440	80	236	198	308
France	9 643	10 564	6 422	6 752	6 800	5 103	4 114	4 726	4 109	1 966	1 184	505
Ireland	1 035	929	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Italy	22 809	23 958	21 246	27 082	22 556	18 782	19 460	12 724	5 996	3 806	7 410	7 680
Cyprus	115	174	356	2 762	27	13	1 218	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	3 288	12 374	8 615	2 338	1 590	3 561	1 824	2 051	1 301	1 262	1 019	617
Latvia	1 312	1 259	1 578	503	353	13 962	1 064	77	686	70	48	993
Luxembourg***)	209	5 282	1 725	20 917	16 189	11 508	1 251	699	6 093	1 735	2 656	69
Hungary	10 591	16 174	29 887	16 795	10 633	731	1 873	1 185	1 435	3 721	1 291	3 098
Malta	26	2	0	0	3	48	87	50	159	84	45	0
Germany	17 517	17 053	18 129	15 440	17 395	21 703	15 634	39 456	4 817	6 132	5 990	6 026
Netherlands	996	1 078	1 010	619	1 992	1 658	1 496	701	301	324	275	181
New Caledonia (overseas administrative corporation, sui generis France)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Indicative value (EUR thousand)												
Poland	30 712	21 953	24 264	31 015	27 998	16 003	14 187	23 000	12 630	12 327	12 309	4 450
Portugal	2 198	1 059	2 528	969	203	2 341	884	282	548	47	300	642
Austria	8 272	4 449	1 724	4 552	7 175	3 904	3 735	3 669	12 604	49 079	23 278	31 348
Greece	3	363	188	67	453	117	194	709	46	530	0	223
Romania	2 874	3 191	2 895	2 183	1 185	652	692	458	3 732	447	341	256
Slovakia	24 047	36 368	22 835	33 500	34 206	42 778	35 438	23 282	17 939	15 634	8 143	10 874
Slovenia	865	1 994	1 531	5 131	1 794	472	429	232	36	24	85	14
Spain	3 769	3 615	2 731	2 298	1 579	2 358	444	644	473	462	544	8 528
Sweden	5 008	7 496	4 841	1 093	681	1 293	1 228	4 515	1 079	5 415	3 061	2 235
Great Britain (until 31 January 2020)	0	4 453	3 256	6 020	3 649	1 435	1 167	692	1 064	1 304	998	787
11 Other European countries	40 879	40 726	36 557	37 024	21 248	24 048	24 766	22 690	16 512	15 313	14 024	18 525
Albania	143	0	121	223	0	0	0	0	0	30	64	0
Andorra	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Azerbaijan	235	107	0	662	182	1 087	3 387	1 916	0	1 328	2 542	3 117
Bosnia and Herzegovina	374	802	1 598	1 348	408	1 047	2 043	2 205	1 236	35	0	28
Montenegro	0	0	1	0	7	8	153	601	38	8	35	0
Croatia**)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	242	287	133
Georgia	233	369	925	248	625	543	1 716	1 079	39	108	3 464	4 022

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Indicative value (EUR thousand)												
Iceland	29	43	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kosovo	341	360	12	369	0	440	0	74	47	66	0	0
Macedonia (name of the country effective until 30 June 2019)	0	0	0	26	93	20	1	258	28	390	0	0
Moldova	567	1	45	0	0	43	6	12	144	81	113	35
Norway	1 037	1 516	3 228	2 045	2 292	2 592	1 303	1 197	3 449	2 491	704	2 218
Russian Federation	0	0	384	545	1 843	7 036	4 446	5 264	4 313	5 258	1 207	3 890
Northern Macedonia (name of the country effective from 1 July 2019)	471	177	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serbia	1175	2355	624	2635	4970	4051	2284	305	13	298	366	0
Switzerland	7 489	8 075	6 731	6 308	5 234	3 094	2 241	3 475	3 388	426	2 668	1 320
Turkey	7 547	8 037	17 519	5 410	2 682	2 694	6 174	4 181	2 960	1 051	95	356
Ukraine	21 236	18 884	5 276	17 204	2 908	1 373	1 013	2 124	670	3 500	2 479	3 406
Great Britain (until 1 February 2020)	11 684	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 Middle East	62 322	91 263	99 850	69 860	122 586	204 904	133 781	113 586	59 576	24 194	18 827	35 664
Bahrain	598	1 522	1 279	909	285	163	3 919	352	187	229	0	0
Egypt	9 223	4 750	10 482	2 224	13 637	41 929	3 829	19 857	24 320	5 595	4 477	7 750
Iraq	1 991	2 174	1	17 419	32 735	61 536	60 040	10 390	6 439	1 780	0	1 491
Israel	24 468	11 172	7 193	15 277	20 188	12 538	7 532	4 277	4 229	2 031	2 601	1 440

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Indicative value (EUR thousand)												
Yemen	0	0	0	0	462	0	0	1 964	5 406	5 900	1 749	12 525
Jordan	2 382	3 545	48 266	15 341	1 733	21 136	4 421	683	1 456	2 589	472	2 268
Qatar	103	301	34	63	405	31	199	0	0	0	0	5
Kuwait	351	0	0	1	3	272	139	118	0	0	76	41
Lebanon	102	340	148	1 283	420	0	76	185	0	0	0	24
Oman	2474	3 074	2 440	3 510	2 467	776	941	19	124	487	2	3
Saudi Arabia	13144	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	7486	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	0
13 Australia and Oceania	99	57	5	56	80	224	49	74	104	66	18	24
Australia	58	43	5	31	69	216	15	30	89	45	5	10
New Zealand	41	14	0	24	10	8	34	44	15	20	13	14
Other	0	0	0	0	102	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curacao	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Sudan ****)	0	0	0	0	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	549 384	642 630	606 338	536 051	557 420	674 776	548 530	421 948	286 096	269 170	183 423	216 990

*) 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

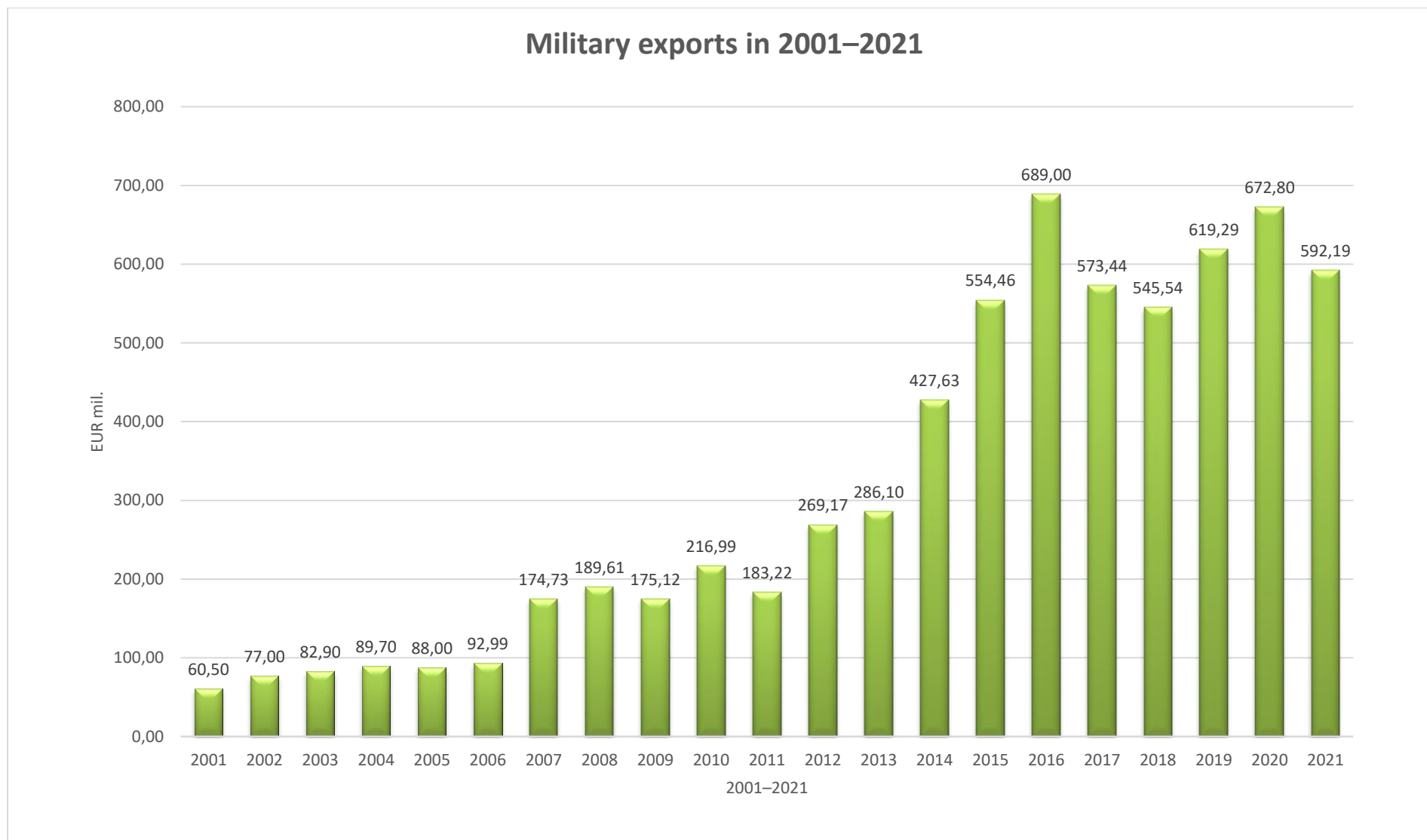
****) Export of armour-plated Toyota for Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)

Annex 5: Overview of military material exports by financial volume in 2001–2021

Year	Financial volume	Financial volume (EUR)
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
2021*)	15 186.79	592.19

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

ANNEX 6: Graphical representation of military material exports by financial volume in 2001–2021 (in million EUR)



Annex 7: Licences issued and used for military material imports (purchase) in 2021

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)	
01 North Africa	2	2, 6	13 467	2	1 547
Morocco	2	2, 6	13 467	2	1 547
02 Sub-Saharan Africa	9	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 11, 12	2 445	1, 2, 3, 5, 6	1 926
Burkina Faso	1	1	0		0
Ethiopia	3	1	760	1, 2	386
South Africa	2	11, 12	13	5	41
Rwanda	1	4, 6, 11	161	6	3
Seychelles	2	2, 3	1 511	2, 3	1 496
03 North America	225	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21	149 055	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21	70 598
Canada	16	1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 15	10 753	1, 2, 3, 10, 15, 16	824
United States of America	209	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21	138 303	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21	69 774
04 Central America and the Caribbean	1	3	0	1, 3	177
Belize	1	3	0		0
Honduras	0		0	3	0
Mexico	0		0	1	177

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)	
05 South America	12	1, 2, 3, 6	2 343	1, 3, 6, 10	179
Brazil	4	1, 2, 3, 6	2 091	1, 3, 6	19
Colombia	2	6	95	6	0
Peru	5	3, 6	156	6, 10	159
Uruguay	1	3	0		0
06 Central Asia	7	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10	2 468	10	449
Kazakhstan	6	1, 2, 3, 4, 6	2 011		0
Uzbekistan	1	10	457	10	449
07 North-East Asia	28	2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15	5 540	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15	3 802
China	21	5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15	3 977	1, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15	1 871
Korean republic	7	2, 3, 6	1 564	2, 3, 6	1 880
Taiwan	0		0	1	52
08 South-East Asia	7	2, 3, 6, 10	9 498	1, 2, 6, 13, 17	7 678
Indonesia	2	6	5 144	6, 17	5 858
Malaysia	0		0	13	2
Singapore	3	2, 3, 6	3 296	2, 6	1 557
Thailand	2	3, 10	1 058	1	262
09 South Asia	2	1, 6	4	1, 6, 16	270
India	1	6	2	6, 16	78

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)	
Pakistan	0		0	1, 6	192
Sri Lanka	1	1	2		0
10 European Union	8	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22	533	2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16	352
Belgium ***)	2	15, 16	3	16	1
Croatia ***)	1	3	43		0
Denmark ***)	1	3	8	3	8
Lithuania ***)	1	10	161	10	155
Hungary ***)	3	10	318	10	190
11 Other European countries	282	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18	155 023	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22	26 530
Armenia	2	6	1 817	6	366
Belarus	22	6, 10	3 977	6, 8, 10	1 841
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9	1, 2, 3, 4, 10	6 806	1, 3, 10	985
Montenegro	5	1, 4	773	1, 4	138
Norway	21	1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 11, 15, 17, 18	4 874	3, 5, 8, 10, 11, 15	3 183
Russia	46	10	10 417	10, 22	6 449
Northern Macedonia	2	3, 13	2 935	13	30

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)	
Serbia	15	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8	5 540	1, 3, 4, 8	1 035
Switzerland	25	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 15, 16, 17	14 412	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17	2 703
Turkey	20	1, 6, 7, 10, 13, 18	2 398	1, 6, 7, 10, 13	1 450
Ukraine	23	1, 2, 6, 10, 11	2 841	1, 2, 6, 10, 11	2 806
Great Britain	92	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22	98 233	2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16	5 544
12 Middle East	66	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 15, 18	71 817	1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 15, 18	19 979
Egypt	2	6, 18	53	1, 6	128
Israel	29	1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 11, 15	65 528	1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 11, 15, 18	10 155
Jordan	0		0	2	69
Oman	1	8	0	8	0
Saudi Arabia	1	3	0		0
United Arab Emirates	33	3, 6, 10	6 236	1, 6, 10	9 627
13 Australia and Oceania	2	1, 11	112	1, 11	45
Australia	2	1, 11	112	1, 11	45
Total	651	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22	412 306	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22	133 533

*) 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 in 2021*)

Country	Share	ML in %	ML in %	ML in %	ML in %
United States of America	41.5948%	ML 11 - 64%	ML 10 - 11%	ML 16 - 9%	ML 15 - 8%
United Arab Emirates	21.9946%	ML 6 - 76%	ML 1 - 19%	ML 10 - 3%	
Israel	5.8981%	ML 10 - 45%	ML 5 - 24%	ML 6 - 12%	ML 15 - 11%
Russia	3.7059%	ML 10 - 99%			
Great Britain	3.5769	ML 10 - 35%	ML 7 - 23%	ML 16 - 12%	ML 11 - 9%
Indonesia	3.3658%	ML 6 - 82%	ML 17 - 17%		
China	1.9367%	ML 15 - 84%	ML 13 - 14%		
Norway	1.8289%	ML 3 - 61%	ML 11 - 29%	ML 8 - 3%	ML 5 - 2%
Ukraine	1.8179%	ML 10 - 69%	ML 2 - 15%	ML 11 - 7%	ML 6 - 6%
Switzerland	1.5531%	ML 17 - 26%	ML 11 - 21%	ML 5 - 12%	ML 16 - 12%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.4761%	ML 3 - 95%	ML 10 - 4%		
Belarus	1.2445	ML 10 - 57%	ML 6 - 26%	ML 8 - 16%	
Turkey	1.2226%	ML 10 - 33%	ML 6 - 29%	ML 1 - 20%	ML 13 - 16%
Korean republic	1.0801%	ML 3 - 83%	ML 6 - 16%		
Kazakhstan	1.0468%	ML 1 - 100%			
Singapore	0.8945%	ML 2 - 54%	ML 6 - 45%		
Morocco	0.8892%	ML 2 - 100%			
Seychelles	0.8598%	ML 3 - 53%	ML 2 - 46%		
Ethiopia	0.8560%	ML 1 - 98%	ML 2 - 1%		
Bulgaria	0.6176%	ML 1 - 47%	ML 3 - 39%	ML 4 - 9%	ML 2 - 3%
Serbia	0.5947%	ML 1 - 36%	ML 8 - 30%	ML 3 - 25%	ML 4 - 7%
Canada	0.4736%	ML 10 - 51%	ML 3 - 25%	ML 2 - 11%	ML 1 - 7%

Uzbekistan	0.2579%	ML 10 - 100%			
Armenia	0.2101%	ML 6 - 100%			
Country	Share	ML in %	ML in %	ML in %	ML in %
Thailand	0.1506%	ML 1 - 100%			
Pakistan	0.1101%	ML 1 - 86%	ML 6 - 13%		
Hungary	0.1089%	ML 10 - 100%			
Mexico	0.1019%	ML 1 - 100%			
Peru	0.0916%	ML 6 - 95%	ML 10 - 4%		
Lithuania	0.0888%	ML 10 - 100%			
Montenegro	0.0792%	ML 4 - 67%	ML 1 - 32%		
Egypt	0.0736%	ML 1 - 95%	ML 6 - 4%		
India	0.0451%	ML 16 - 71%	ML 6 - 28%		
Jordan	0.0394%	ML 2 - 100%			
Taiwan	0.0297%	ML 1 - 100%			
Australia	0.0260%	ML 1 - 93%	ML 11 - 6%		
South Africa	0.0234%	ML 5 - 100%			
Northern Macedonia	0.0172%	ML 13 - 100%			
Brazil	0.0111%	ML 3 - 71%	ML 1 - 28%		
Denmark	0.0044%	ML 3 - 100%			
Rwanda	0.0015%	ML 6 - 100%			
Malaysia	0.0010%	ML 13 - 100%			
Belgium	0.0003%	ML 16 - 100%			

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

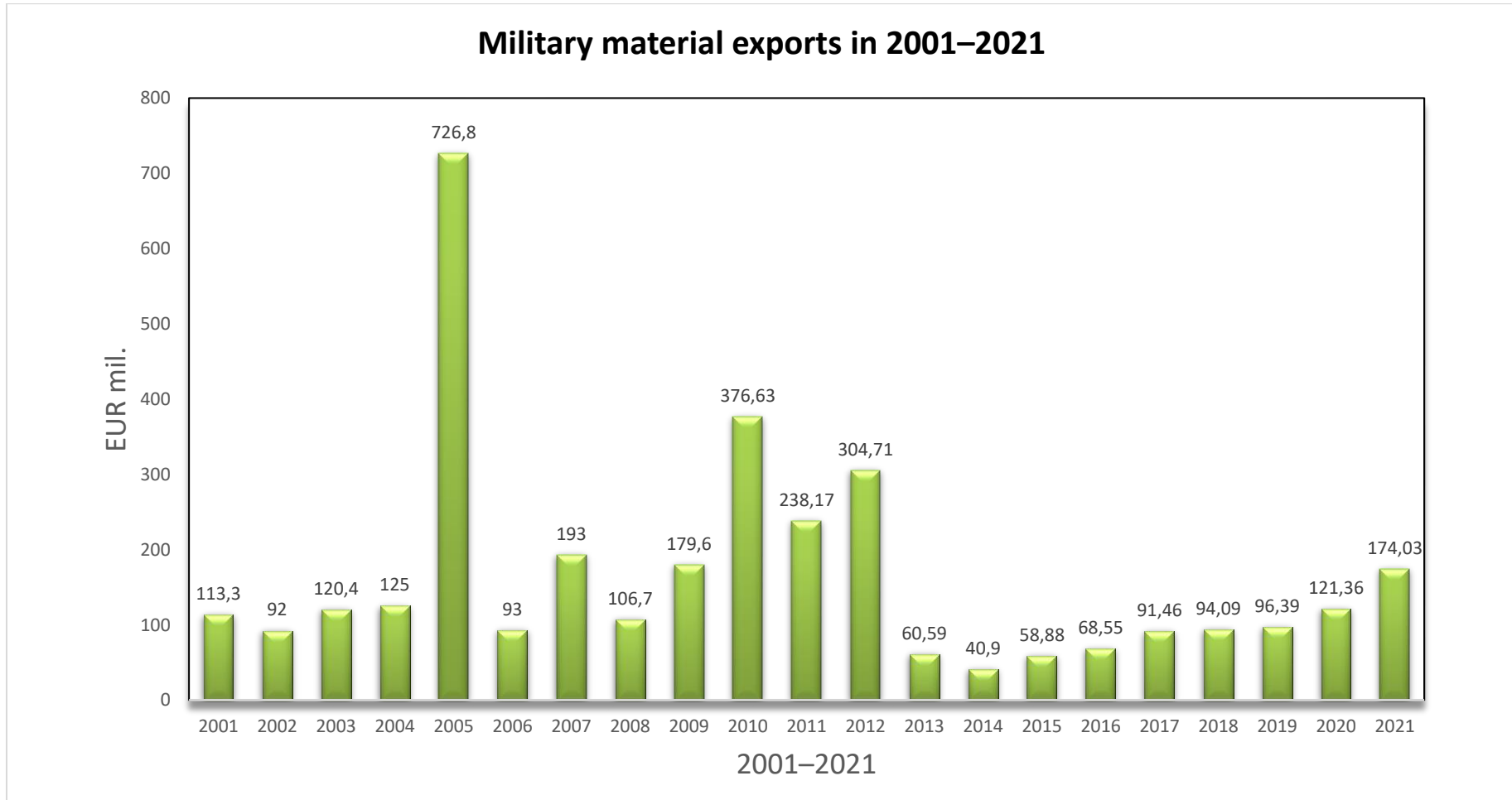
Annex 9: Overview of military material imports by financial volume in 2001–2021

Year	Financial volume	Financial volume (EUR)
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
2021**)	4 462.94	174.03

*) 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 exports by financial volume in 2001–2021 (in million EUR)



ANNEX 11: Licences issued and used for military material imports and subsequent exports (brokering) in 2021*)

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)		
02 Sub-Saharan Africa		4	1	2 109	3 081	1	1 103	1 418
Ethiopia	United States of America	4	1	2 109	3 081	1	1 103	1 418
03 North America		3	15, 21	3 222	3 989	15	2 613	2 776
United States of America	Ukraine	2	15	3 222	3 640	15	2 613	2 776
United States of America	Vietnam	1	21	0	350		0	0
06 Central Asia		3	1, 6	2 007	2 806	1	1 822	2 375
Kazakhstan	Nigeria	2	1	1 870	2 435	1	1 822	2 375
Kyrgyzstan	Algeria	1	6	137	370		0	0
07 North-East Asia		0		0	0	15	1 500	1 721
China	Ukraine	0		0	0	15	1 500	1 721
10 European Union		8	1, 3, 4, 10	5 444	8 085	1, 2, 3, 4, 10	1 755	2 072
Bulgaria	Nigeria	3	1, 3, 4	3 129	4 104	1, 2, 3, 4	1 075	1 272

Bulgaria	Djibouti	1	3, 4	1 416	2 777		0	0
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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)		
Spain	Indonesia	1	3	0	0		0	0
Great Britain	Serbia	1	10	678	797	10	678	797
Great Britain	Kazakhstan	1	3	2	3	3	2	3
Great Britain	Ukraine	1	10	218	404		0	0
11 Other European countries		6	2, 3, 10	21 856	29 374	3, 6, 10	2 944	2 519
Azerbaijan	Mongolia	1	2	16	78		0	0
Belarus	Algeria	0		0	0	6	325	426
Bosnia and Herzegovina	United States of America	1	3	1 629	1 756	3	1 584	1 708
Georgia	Djibouti	1	10	20 143	27 463		0	0
Turkey	-	0		0	0	10	677	0
Ukraine	United Arab Emirates	3	10	68	78	10	68	79
Ukraine	Bangladesh	0		0	0	10	120	126
Ukraine	Sri Lanka	0		0	0	10	58	71
Ukraine	Algeria	0		0	0	6	112	110

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)		
12 Middle East		4	6, 10, 15	374	435	6, 10, 11, 15	28 759	29 574
Israel	Burkina Faso	1	15	156	156	15	110	150
United Arab Emirates	Nigeria	1	6	89	80	6, 11	28 522	29 294
United Arab Emirates	Ghana	1	10	38	68		0	0
United Arab Emirates	Iraq	1	6	92	130	6	92	130
United Arab Emirates	-	0		0	0	10	35	0
Other		0		0	0	21	0	354
-	Vietnam	0		0	0	21	0	354
Total		28	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 15, 21	35 012	47 770	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 15, 21	40 495	42 809

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

ANNEX 12: Authorisation for foreign trade in military material in 2021

Number of applications for authorisation	21
of which stopped	2
of which denials	0
Number of decisions on authorisation	19
Number of revoked authorisations (Section 13(c) of the Act)	0

Number of applications for extension of authorisation *)	64
Number of decisions on extension of authorisation**)	63

Number of authorisation holders at the end of 2021	313**)
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Number of authorisation holders at the end of 2020	308
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

*) 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;

***) during the year, 13 holders of authorisations returned their authorisations.

ANNEX 13: Non-military weapons, their parts, essential components and ammunition

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

Annex 14: Authorisations granted and used for non-military arms and ammunition exports to non-EU countries in 2021

Export – country	Number of authorisations	Authorisations issued	Authorisations (EUR thousands)	Authorisations use	Use EUR thousand
		Firearms and ammunition items		Firearms and ammunition items	
Australia and Oceania	16	13, 14, 4, 8, 1	9486	13, 14, 4, 8, 1	5376
Australia	11	1, 13, 14, 4, 8	8462	1, 13, 14, 4, 8	4837
New Zealand	5	1, 13, 14, 4, 8	1024	1, 13, 14, 4, 8	539
Middle East	87	13, 14, 4, 8, 1	14099	13, 14, 4, 8, 1	5935
Bahrain	1	1, 8	2	1, 14, 8	0
Israel	5	1, 13, 14, 8	6062	1, 13, 14, 8	1933
Jordan	58	1, 13, 14	377	1, 13, 14	293
Qatar	1	1	31	1	0
Kuwait	9	1, 13, 14, 8	54	1, 13, 14, 8	36
Oman	4	1, 14, 8	21	1, 13, 14, 8	60
Saudi Arabia	8	1, 14, 4, 8	7047	1, 14, 4, 8	3567
United Arab Emirates	1	1, 13, 8	505	1, 13, 8	45
Other European countries	135	13, 14, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 1	39918	12, 13, 14, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 1	10749
Albania	2	1, 8	156	1, 14, 8	247
Andorra	3	14	71	14	9

Export – country	Number of authorisations	Authorisations issued	Authorisations (EUR thousands)	Authorisations use	Use EUR thousand
		Firearms and ammunition items		Firearms and ammunition items	
Armenia	17	1, 13, 14, 3, 4, 8	1036	1, 13, 14, 3, 4, 8	262
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9	1, 13, 14, 6, 8	1562	1, 13, 14, 4, 6, 8	446
Montenegro	8	1, 13, 14, 8	524	1, 13, 14, 8	338
Georgia	6	1, 14, 4, 6, 8	971	1, 14, 4, 6, 8	367
Iceland	2	1, 4	16	1, 13, 4, 6, 8	15
Kosovo	12	1, 13, 14, 4, 6, 8	872	1, 13, 14, 4, 6, 8	244
Moldova	16	1, 13, 14, 4, 6, 8	1586	1, 12, 13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 9	523
Norway	3	1, 13, 14, 8	5826	1, 13, 14, 8	1470
Russia	13	14, 8	1479	14, 8	1014
Northern Macedonia	6	1, 13, 14, 6, 8	1472	1, 13, 14, 6, 8	249
Switzerland	10	1, 13, 14, 4, 8, 9	11774	1, 13, 14, 4, 8	3103
Turkey	14	1, 14, 8	598	1, 14, 8	713
Ukraine	14	1, 13, 14, 6, 8, 9	11975	1, 13, 14, 6, 8	1749
European Union	53	13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 1	16884	13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 1	2490
Greenland	2	13, 14, 6, 8	1753	13, 14, 6, 8	640
Cayman Islands	1	14	78	14	58
New Caledonia	1	1, 8	36	1, 13, 8	0

Export – country	Number of authorisations	Authorisations issued	Authorisations (EUR thousands)	Authorisations use	Use EUR thousand
		Firearms and ammunition items		Firearms and ammunition items	
Great Britain	49	1, 13, 14, 4, 6, 8	15017	1, 13, 14, 4, 6, 8	1792
South–East Asia	391	13, 14, 6, 8, 1	33041	13, 14, 6, 8, 1	21685
Philippines	15	1, 13, 14, 6, 8	23184	1, 13, 14, 6, 8	14148
Indonesia	6	1, 13, 14, 8	565	1, 13, 14, 8	278
Cambodia	1	8	47	1, 8	22
Malaysia	12	1, 13, 14, 6, 8	289	1, 13, 14, 6, 8	228
Singapore	1	14	40	14	40
Thailand	356	1, 13, 14, 6, 8	8916	1, 13, 14, 6, 8	6969
South America	61	13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 1	19327	13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 1	6736
Argentina	8	1, 13, 8	2894	1, 13, 8	384
Bolivia	1	1, 13, 8	64	1, 13, 8	36
Brazil	22	1, 14, 4, 8	5134	1, 14, 4, 8	2996
Guyana	2	1, 8	467	1, 8	91
Chile	5	1, 13, 8	659	1, 13, 14, 8	242
Colombia	1	1	129	1	122
Paraguay	11	1, 13, 14, 4, 6, 8	4953	1, 13, 14, 4, 6, 8	1975
Peru	7	1, 13, 14, 4, 8	3906	1, 13, 14, 4, 8	731

Export – country	Number of authorisations	Authorisations issued	Authorisations (EUR thousands)	Authorisations use	Use EUR thousand
		Firearms and ammunition items		Firearms and ammunition items	
Surinam	1	1	15	1, 14	14
Uruguay	3	1, 14, 8	1107	1, 14, 8	145
South Asia	13	4, 8, 1, 14	4489	13, 14, 4, 8, 1	409
Bhutan	1	1	6	1	6
India	6	14	93	14	81
Pakistan	4	1, 4, 8	4384	1, 13, 14, 4, 8	319
Sri Lanka	2	8	6	8	4
Other	16	13, 14, 6, 8, 1	4117	13, 14, 6, 8, 1	684
Serbia	15	1, 13, 14, 6, 8	4104	1, 13, 14, 6, 8	669
Uzbekistan	1	14	13	14, 8	15
North America	78	12, 13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 1	488142	12, 13, 14, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 1	174215
Canada	15	1, 13, 14, 6, 8	26531	1, 13, 14, 6, 8, 9	6652
United States of America	63	1, 12, 13, 14, 4, 8	461611	1, 12, 13, 14, 2, 4, 6, 8	167563
North-East Asia	6	14, 8, 13	412	13, 14, 8, 1	277
Japan	2	14	159	14	126
Mongolia	4	13, 14, 8	252	1, 13, 14, 8	151

Export – country	Number of authorisations	Authorisations issued	Authorisations (EUR thousands)	Authorisations use	Use EUR thousand
		Firearms and ammunition items		Firearms and ammunition items	
Central America and the Caribbean	49	13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 1	6801	13, 14, 4, 6, 8, 1	4002
Barbados	4	1, 13, 6, 8	73	1, 13, 6, 8	24
Belize	1	14	105	1, 14, 8	32
Guatemala	15	1, 13, 14, 4, 8	2184	1, 13, 14, 4, 8	1096
Honduras	1	14	1111	1, 14, 8	1252
Costa Rica	2	1	38	1, 14	88
Mexico	4	1, 8	765	1, 13, 8	587
Panama	10	1, 14, 6, 8	1243	1, 14, 6, 8	436
Salvador	5	1, 4, 8	817	1, 4, 8	175
Trinidad and Tobago	7	1, 14, 6, 8	466	1, 14, 6, 8	314
Central Asia	14	13, 14, 6, 7, 8, 1, 12	5830	13, 14, 6, 7, 8, 1, 12	539
Kazakhstan	4	1, 13, 14, 8	3424	1, 13, 14, 8	363
Kyrgyzstan	8	1, 13, 14, 6, 7, 8	2317	1, 13, 14, 6, 7, 8	173
Tajikistan	2	12, 14	89	12, 14	3
Sub-Saharan Africa	55	13, 14, 2, 6, 8, 1	12828	13, 14, 2, 6, 7, 8, 1	6488
Burkina Faso	2	1, 8	4	1, 8	0
Ghana	9	1, 8	7	1, 8	6

Export – country	Number of authorisations	Authorisations issued	Authorisations (EUR thousands)	Authorisations use	Use EUR thousand
		Firearms and ammunition items		Firearms and ammunition items	
South Africa	19	1, 13, 14, 8	10898	1, 13, 14, 8	5688
Cameroon	3	1, 6, 8	268	1, 6, 8	13
Kenya	6	1, 14, 8	88	1, 14, 8	49
Madagascar	1	14	16	14	12
Mozambique	2	14	66	14	15
Namibia	3	1, 13, 14, 8	795	1, 13, 14, 7, 8	461
Niger	2	1, 8	205	1, 8	55
Rwanda	1	14, 2	5	14, 2	0
Tanzania	2	1, 14	197	1, 14	185
Uganda	1	1	39	1	0
Zambia	4	1, 14, 8	240	1, 14, 8	4
Total	974		655374		239585

ANNEX 15: Share of non-military firearms and ammunition in the use of export licences in 2021

Country	Share	Item %	Item %	Item %	Item %
United States of America	72.7445%	1 - 46.7949%	14 - 32.8225%	8 - 11.7927%	13 - 8.2223%
Canada	4.1832%	8 - 35.9723%	1 - 27.2981%	14 - 20.1898%	13 - 12.2004%
Philippines	2.8406%	1 - 84.6683%	8 - 7.8064%	13 - 4.2293%	6 - 2.1003%
South Africa	1.9746%	14 - 43.4737%	1 - 27.6064%	8 - 26.3186%	13 - 2.6013%
Switzerland	1.9234%	14 - 54.6801%	8 - 20.9287%	1 - 16.1754%	13 - 6.7506%
Ukraine	1.5544%	14 - 52.2506%	13 - 27.5810%	8 - 11.8079%	1 - 8.0461%
Great Britain	1.3841	14 - 76.8171%	8 - 15.0605%	13 - 4.0378%	4 - 1.9397%
Thailand	1,3104%	8 - 51.2125%	1 - 31.9780%	14 - 16.7885%	6 - 0.0203%
Australia	1,1039%	8 - 57.1375%	1 - 23.3150%	14 - 18.0659%	4 - 0.8937%
Israel	1,1018%	14 - 83.5105%	1 - 10.3406%	13 - 4.4363%	8 - 1.7126%
Norway	0,7677%	14 - 50.7040%	1 - 31.4111%	8 - 13.6832%	13 - 4.2017%
Turkey	0,7631%	14 - 92.9351%	1 - 5.1811%	8 - 1.8838%	
Peru	0,7622%	1 - 56.3198%	4 - 16.7696%	14 - 13.6273%	8 - 12.7785%
Saudi Arabia	0,7177%	1 - 67.7677%	8 - 18.9276%	14 - 10.0176%	4 - 3.2872%
Brazil	0,6716%	1 - 53.8032%	14 -	4 - 4.3213%	8 - 3.7785%

			38.0970%		
Pakistan	0,5434%	1 - 53.5886%	8 - 35.6481%	14 - 5.5556%	4 - 4.8439%
Paraguay	0,5261%	1 - 36.7159%	4 - 30.8051%	14 - 16.8039%	8 - 13.0469%
Kazakhstan	0,4316%	8 - 75.4626%	1 - 14.7811%	14 - 6.2713%	13 - 3.4850%
Serbia	0,4155%	14 - 39.8341%	8 - 26.9453%	1 - 26.0496%	6 - 4.5846%
Argentina	0,3669%	1 - 57.1233%	8 - 29.3844%	13 - 13.4923%	

Country	Share	Item %	Item %	Item %	Item %
Montenegro	0,3047%	1 - 57.4547%	14 - 18.5881%	8 - 13.5664%	13 - 10.3908%
Guatemala	0,2806%	1 - 51.9813%	14 - 14.4727%	4 - 12.1802%	8 - 11.7446%
Moldova	0,2607%	1 - 38.5520%	8 - 18.6671%	14 - 15.9542%	13 - 13.4006%
Greenland	0,2262%	8 - 48.6100%	14 - 39.3169%	13 - 6.1954%	6 - 5.8777%
Kyrgyzstan	0,2136%	8 - 39.5634%	7 - 31.4993%	1 - 26.5136%	14 - 1.8341%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0,1977%	1 - 44.4544%	8 - 28.5217%	14 - 11.5785%	6 - 9.0909%
Russia	0,1766%	8 - 90.4632%	14 - 9.5368%		
New Zealand	0,1667%	8 - 51.2749%	1 - 22.7966%	4 - 13.6392%	14 - 6.6038%
Northern Macedonia	0,1605%	13 - 39.7488%	1 - 19.9046%	8 - 19.5016%	14 - 11.0606%
Honduras	0,1599%	14 - 81.7978%	1 - 10.8989%	8 - 7.3034%	
Georgia	0,1335%	14 - 42.2350%	1 - 33.6630%	8 - 16.2825%	6 - 7.2666%
Panama	0,1158%	1 - 74.9158%	8 - 14.1313%	14 - 8.6866%	6 - 2.2663%
Mexico	0,1057%	1 - 74.0904%	8 - 24.8895%	13 - 1.0201%	
Uruguay	0,1021%	8 - 52.4648%	1 - 45.4225%	14 - 2.1127%	
Namibia	0,1008%	14 - 76.6488%	7 - 9.4474%	8 - 7.1301%	1 - 5.7041%
Chile	0,0988%	1 - 77.9192%	14 - 12.3681%	8 - 8.1484%	13 - 1.5642%
Armenia	0,0970%	8 - 44.8433%	1 - 42.1638%	14 - 9.7811%	4 - 2.6487%
Salvador	0,0932%	1 - 73.5491%	4 - 20.2059%	8 - 6.2450%	
Trinidad and Tobago	0,0874%	14 - 68.6960%	1 - 27.7252%	8 - 1.8100%	6 - 1.7688%
Kosovo	0,0858%	8 - 53.7192%	1 - 25.3313%	14 -	6 - 9.0020%

				10.6350%	
Jordan	0,0572%	14– 100.0000%	1 - 0.0000%	13 - 0.0000%	
Guyana	0,0531%	8 - 54.2838%	1 - 45.7162%		

Country	Share	Item %	Item %	Item %	Item %
Indonesia	0,0520%	14 - 46.2688%	1 - 38.5062%	13 - 9.5623%	8 - 5.6627%
United Arab Emirates	0,0466%	13 - 41.6667%	8 - 33.3333%	1 - 25.0000%	
Zambia	0,0457%	8 - 44.8642%	14 - 35.0649%	1 - 20.0708%	
Tanzania	0,0436%	1 - 92.0099%	14 - 7.9901%		
Cameroon	0,0419%	8 - 52.2708%	1 - 33.1620%	6 - 14.5673%	
Lesotho	0,0403%	14 - 53.5714%	1 - 46.4286%		
Albania	0,0388%	14 - 62.9630%	1 - 21.2963%	8 - 15.7407%	
Mongolia	0,0346%	8 - 66.2528%	14 - 29.3215%	13 - 2.3499%	1 - 2.0759%
Japan	0,0340%	14 - 100.0000%			
Malaysia	0,0277%	14 - 85.0117%	1 - 13.4229%	8 - 0.6484%	6 - 0.4669%
New Caledonia	0,0250%	8 - 76.3271%	1 - 20.0861%	13 - 3.5868%	
Niger	0,0203%	1 - 93.0851%	8 - 6.9149%		
Costa Rica	0,0189%	14 - 66.7302%	1 - 33.2698%		
Kenya	0,0173%	1 - 50.0953%	14 - 49.7389%	8 - 0.1658%	
Kuwait	0,0138%	1 - 46.4554%	8 - 41.6921%	13 - 6.6447%	14 - 5.2079%
Belize	0,0134%	14 - 72.1180%	1 - 26.8097%	8 - 1.0724%	
Iceland	0,0124%	8 - 68.1722%	13 - 15.9139%	1 - 10.9950%	6 - 3.7615%
India	0,0120%	14 - 100.0000%			
Colombia	0,0119%	1 - 100.0000%			
Oman	0,0118%	14 - 83.7806%	13 - 12.9306%	8 - 2.1276%	1 - 1.1611%

Tajikistan	0,0082%	14 - 96.4912%	12 - 3.5088%		
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Country	Share	Item %	Item %	Item %	Item %
Cambodia	0,0072%	8 - 97.3671%	1 - 2.6329%		
Cayman Islands	0,0072%	14- 100.0000%			
Barbados	0,0067%	1 - 86.8400%	6 - 6.4326%	13 - 6.0038%	8 - 0.7237%
Andorra	0,0065%	14- 100.0000%			
Bolivia	0,0065%	8 - 49.7402%	1 - 43.0751%	13 - 7.1847%	
Mozambique	0,0061%	14- 100.0000%			
Surinam	0,0056%	14 - 56.6879%	1 - 43.3121%		
Singapore	0,0037%	14- 100.0000%			
Uganda	0,0036%	1-100.0000%			
Jamaica	0,0032%	1-100.0000%			
Qatar	0,0029%	1-100.0000%			
Uzbekistan	0,0016%	14 - 74.7253%	8 - 25.2747%		
Madagascar	0,0014%	14- 100.0000%			
Ghana	0,0008%	8 - 56.5421%	1 - 43.4579%		
Bhutan	0,0005%	1-100.0000%			
Sri Lanka	0,0005%	8-100.0000%			
Rwanda	0,0005%	14 - 55.6626%	2 - 44.3374%		
Burkina Faso	0,0004%	8 - 77.8761%	1 - 22.1239%		
Bahrain	0,0002%	1 - 48.3902%	8 - 48.3902%	14 - 3.2196%	
Dominican republic	0,0002%	1-100.0000%			
Morocco	0,0000%				

