



MINISTERSTVO  
PRŮMYSLU A OBCHODU

**2015 ANNUAL REPORT  
ON CONTROL OF EXPORT  
OF MILITARY MATERIAL,  
SMALL ARMS FOR CIVILIAN USE  
AND DUAL-USE ITEMS  
AND TECHNOLOGY  
IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC**



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## Introduction

By its Resolution No 548 of 8 July 2015 the Government instructed the Minister of Industry and Trade to set up in cooperation with the Minister of Foreign Affairs the 2015 Annual Report on Control of Export of Military Material, Small Arms for Civilian Use and Dual-use Items and Technology in the Czech Republic and to submit it to the Government by 30 June 2016 and deliver it to the Chamber of Deputies and to the Senate of the Czech Republic “For Information” (hereinafter referred to as “Report”).

The Report complies with the European Union (EU) methodology for joint annual reports and is the thirteenth Report of its type. The Report was compiled by the Minister of Industry and Trade (MIT) using reference material by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), Ministry of Defence (MoD), Ministry of the Interior (MoI), General Customs Directorate (GCD) and State Office for Nuclear Safety (SONS).

The introduction describes the system implemented to control trade in military material, trade in small arms for civilian use, the import of pyrotechnic articles manufactured outside the EU and the export of dual-use items and technology, including the role and status of authorities taking part in the control process. Next section provides assessment of international cooperation activities and information on the UN activities concerning the control of small arms and light weapons as part of the Action Programme to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects as well as on Arms Trade Treaty.

The subsequent part of the Report provides information on the Czech Republic’s involvement in international inspection regimes and describes activities carried out under the Wassenaar Arrangement (WA) in controlling exports of conventional weapons and dual-use items and technology.

The final part of the Report addresses the issue of international embargoes on arms exports, the wording and updating of which has been carried out with active involvement of the Czech Republic in the international organisations.

The document is supplemented by lists of authorisations to foreign trade in military material and licences granted for business transactions as well as tables showing licenses granted for exports (sales), imports (purchases) and imports with subsequent exports (brokering) broken down by the volume, country of final use and end user share.

On 4 February 2015, the Government read the draft amendment to the Act No 38/1994 Coll on Foreign Trade with Military Material addressing the relationship of the Act to new institutes of the Civil Code, Act on Business Corporations and Inspection Code in order to increase transparency and possibly to make the business easier. Following the request by MoD, the amendment envisages that the military material export authorisations should be granted directly by the Mol and MoD by means of Government Resolution allowing them to rapidly respond to needs related to exports of this material. The amendment to the Act also foresees streamlining the definition of military material and providing for extending the authorisations and licenses for trade in military material including the validity period changes. The Government Bill was submitted to the Chamber of Deputies in 2015.

The figures were compiled using the Electronic License Management System (ELIS) for licensing and authorisation proceedings. This ensures transparency, stable and safe storage of data, including the classified information.

## **1. Control system of foreign trade in military material, small arms for civilian use and the export of dual-use items and technology in the Czech Republic**

### **1.1 Foreign trade in military material**

The control system of foreign trade in military material is laid out in Act No 38/1994 Coll, on Foreign Trade in Military Material, and on Amendment to Act No 455/1991 Coll, on Trades (Trade Act), as amended, and Act No 140/1961 Coll, Penal Act, as amended (hereinafter referred to as “Act No 38/1991 Coll”) which sets the conditions for authorisation and supervisory responsibilities of the Government in areas where business activities could threaten the economic, foreign policy or security interests of the Czech Republic, as well as in Decree No 210/2012 Coll, on Implementation of Certain Provisions of the Act No 38/1991 Coll, on Foreign Trade in Military Material. Act No 38/1994 Coll establishes procedures for the authorisation of trade, conditions governing the granting and use of licences and the general supervision of trade in military material, including penalties for non-compliance.

The control of foreign trade in military material is a two-tier process in the Czech Republic. A business entity may market its products and services and enter into negotiations with foreign partners subject to an appropriate decision on the issue of authorisation to engage in foreign trade in military material. For the purpose of import and export the holder of permit to engage in foreign trade in military material must be a legal entity based in the Czech Republic, and as of 30 June 2012 for transfers between EU countries also a natural person.

The permit shall specify each item of military material that a given legal entity or natural person is authorized to trade in and provide list of countries where the business activity may be carried out.

To be able to conduct business transactions, a holder of the permit to engage in foreign trade in military material must apply for a licence which may be valid for period exceeding one calendar year. The licence also specifies conditions under which they may be used.

Decisions to issue/reject a licence are taken by the MIT based on binding positions received by the MoFA, Mol and MoD. Decision on rejecting to grant the licence is issued when the applicant fails to meet the legal requirements or for reasons of foreign policy or security interests of the Czech Republic (account is also taken of Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP and the EU member states common denial database).

226 legal entities and 2 natural persons were holding a permit to engage in foreign trade in military material at the end of 2015. In October 2015 one permit was cancelled as 1 legal entity ceased to meet the conditions for holding the permit. A total of 45 permits were issued to legal entities (26 legal entities applied for the first time and 19 legal entities re-applied for their permits), 2 requests were withdrawn, 1 application was rejected as it failed to comply with the legal conditions. At the same time, 82 permits were modified relating to either the extension of items of military material in which a legal entity may trade, or the extension of the list of countries in which this trade is permitted. Applications to extend the activity on territories of Belarus (6), Zimbabwe (1), Sudan (1), Eritrea (2), Cuba (1), South Sudan (1), Iran (4), Western Sahara (2) and Abkhazia (1) were rejected.

In 2015 – 1 144 licences were issued **for the export of military material** totalling CZK 24 083 million (EUR 882.7 million). The value of trade deals conducted on the basis of licence usage, including licences granted in previous years reached CZK 14,965.5 million (EUR 548.5 million ).

These included 466 transfer licences issued for export to EU countries; usage totalled CZK 4,256.7 million (EUR 156 million). The largest number licences were traditionally granted for exports to the Slovak Republic (102), Poland (70) and France (45). Exports of the highest value include those to Bulgaria – CZK 1,017 million (EUR 37.3 million), Slovak Republic – CZK 966.9 million (EUR 35.4 million), Italy – 530.9 million (EUR 19.5 million) and Germany 426.5 million (EUR 15.6 million). The largest number of licences for export to countries outside the EU was issued to Israel (79), the United States of America (53) and India (38). Exports of the highest value include those to Iraq – 1 638.1 million (EUR 60.1 million), the United States – CZK 1 136.4 (EUR 41.7 million and Algeria CZK 1,022 million (EUR 37.5 million).

In addition to exports of military material under Act No 38/1994 Coll, Government Resolution No 581 of 22 July 2015 approved the donation of military material (ammunition and hand grenades) to the government of the United States of America to support the Iraqi military and security forces in accordance with Act No 219/2000 Coll, on Property of the Czech Republic and its Representation in Legal Matters, as amended, with a total book value of CZK 16,354 thousand.

500 licences totalling CZK 19,402.5 million (EUR 711.2 million) were granted for **the import of military material**. The value of trade deals conducted on the basis of licence usage, including licences granted in previous years reached CZK 1,428.5 million (EUR 548.5 million (EUR 54.3 million).

*Note: As of 30 June 2012 import licenses for transfer between EU countries were abolished.*

**For imports with subsequent export** (brokering) 36 licences were issued with import value totalling CZK 370.4 million (EUR 13.6 million) and subsequent export totalling CZK 481.6 million (EUR 17.6 million). The value of transactions carried out on the basis of licence usage upon import amounted to CZK 123.9 million (EUR 4.5 million) and upon export to CZK 161.7 million (EUR 5.9 million). In terms of value, the highest exports were from Israel – CZK 30.1 million (EUR 1.1 million) and subsequent export to Niger – CZK 53.4 million (EUR 2.0 million).

## 1.2 Foreign trade in small arms for civilian use

The Czech Republic governs foreign trade in civilian arms and ammunition by Act No 228/2005 Coll, on Control of Trade in Products the Possession of Which Is Restricted in the Czech Republic for Security Reasons ("Act No 228/2005 Coll").

The Czech Republic has to comply with common EU rules governing the control of exports of military technologies and military material (Common Position 2008/944/CFSP) and other legal international documents, especially international sanctions on arms and ammunition exports.

No permit is granted unless all the application requirements are met, if it contradicts the security interests of the Czech Republic or if the applicant's permit had been revoked in the past. Under the law, a permit may only be revoked due to failure to comply with the conditions stipulated in the permit, incorrect data stated in the application or if required by the security interests of the Czech Republic.

Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No 258/2012 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, became effective as of 30 September 2013.

This Regulation is binding and directly applicable in its entirety in all member states while some of its provisions have been implemented into Act No 228/2005 Coll, and into its implementing regulation Government Regulation No 282/2013 Coll, specifying the list of designated products, conditions under which they may be imported or shipped, specifying certain conditions for designated products under which they may be exported, and specifying details and model application forms for authorisations and export authorisations, effective as of 30 September 2013.

### **Export regime under Regulation (EU) no 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council**

- The firearms, their parts, main components and ammunition upon import into third countries are divided into 15 categories.
- Obligation to apply for authorisation for the export of firearms, their parts and essential components and ammunition to third countries also for non-commercial exports by a natural person or a legal person established in the Czech Republic.
- Types of export authorisations for firearms, their parts, essential components and ammunition to third countries:
  - single authorisation for individual shipment of one or more firearms, their parts, essential components and ammunition to one identified recipient or consignee in a third country;
  - authorisation for multiple shipments of one or more firearms, their parts, essential components and ammunition to one identified recipient or consignee in a third country;
  - global authorisation for multiple shipments of one or more firearms, their parts and essential components and ammunition to several identified recipients or consignees in one or more third countries.
- The applicant's obligation to supply the necessary documents proving that the importing third country has authorised the import of firearms, their parts, essential components and ammunition.
- The applicant's obligation to supply the necessary documents proving that the third country of transit had no objection to the transit of firearms, their parts, essential components and ammunition.

*Note: This provision does not apply to shipments by sea or air and through ports or airports of third countries provided that there is no transshipment or change of means of transport.*



- The granting of export authorisation for firearms, their parts, essential components and ammunition to third countries on the basis of binding positions by the MoFA regarding the foreign policy interests of the Czech Republic and compliance with the Czech Republic's international commitments, particularly commitments under declared international treaties to which the Czech Republic is a party, and resulting from the Czech Republic's membership in international organisations, as well as by the Mol regarding national law-and-order and security issues.
- The option to suspend the use of export authorisations, import and shipment of firearms and ammunition.

in 2015, total of 983 authorisations for 1,063 business cases for the export of firearms, their parts and essential components and ammunition to countries outside the EU were granted with the value goods totalling CZK 8,154.5 million (EUR 298.9 million).

**Implementation** based on use of export authorisations was **CZK 3,279.8 million (EUR 120.2 million)**.

*Note: Annex 13 of the report lists the breakdown of items according to the Regulation (EU) no 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Annex 14 shows exports by items a countries.*

The items implemented include:

- a) exports of 86,736 pieces of revolvers and self-loading pistols totalling CZK 835.5 million (EUR 30.6 million). Exports of the highest value include those of revolvers and self-loading pistols to the United States totalling CZK 617.8 million (EUR 22.6 million), South Africa – 45.5 million (EUR 1.7 million), and Canada – 39.2 million (EUR 1.4 million);
- b) exports of 71,533 pieces of long arms totalling CZK 591.8 million (EUR 21.7 million). Exports of the highest value include those of long arms to the United States totalling CZK 254.2 million (EUR 9.3 million), Russian Federation – CZK 83.1 million (EUR 3.0 million) under contracts concluded before 1 August 2014, and Australia – CZK 0.05 million (EUR 0.002 million);
- c) exports of 520 036 182 rounds of ammunition totalling CZK 1,401.9 million (EUR 51.4 million) . Exports of the highest value include those to the United States – 930.2 million (EUR 34.1 million) , Russian Federation – CZK 78.5 million (EUR 2.9 million) and Israel – CZK 51,4 million (EUR 1.9 million);
- d) exports of spare parts for arms, diagnostic equipment and propellant powder totalling 450.6 million (EUR 16.5 million);

89 application proceedings were suspended – due to failure to remove drawbacks and due to their groundlessness – and 3 applications were rejected.



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

The legal framework governing the control of imported pyrotechnic articles as regards their technical parameters and compliance with Community (EC) security regulations is as of 1 August 2011 laid down by 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 (hereinafter referred to as “Regulation”). The Regulation is the implementing regulation to Act No 228/2005 Coll, establishing the authorisation regime for the import of pyrotechnics manufactured outside the Community.

The Regulation sets down requirements for the importers of pyrotechnic articles manufactured outside the EU putting selected products into free circulation within the customs territory of the Czech Republic to produce an import authorisation granted by the MIT Licence Administration in administrative proceedings. The import authorisation is issued on the basis of a certificate granted in accordance with Act No 156/2000 Coll, on the Verification of Firearms, Ammunition and Pyrotechnics, and amending certain Acts, as amended, or a certificate granted by a notified body in another EU member state under Directive 2007/23/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the placing on the market of pyrotechnic articles. Another condition requires to substantiate contractual arrangements for the import and provide information on the end user of the pyrotechnic articles.

Thus the customs authority has access to import authorisation of the identified articles, their quantity and price, while during the authorisation procedure it was proved that the imported pyrotechnic articles comply with the relevant EU standards.

In 2015, 8 companies were granted 93 import authorisations from China and 1 authorisation for imports of pyrotechnic articles from Japan with declared import value of CZK 520,760,640.

### **1.4 Export of dual-use items and technology**

Dual-use items and technology cover a wide range of products in the industrial, nuclear, chemical and biological fields. Although primarily produced and intended for civilian use, they may be used due to their nature and properties also for military purposes, particularly for the production of weapons of mass destruction (hereinafter referred to as “WMD”) and their means of delivery or for production of conventional weapons. The system for the control of exports in this area, as an important element of comprehensive strategy for non-proliferation of WMD, is a mechanism designed to prevent production and accumulation of conventional weapons in high-risk regions and the proliferation of WMD and their means of delivery. An effective common system for the control of exports of dual-use items and technologies is necessary in order to ensure compliance

with international commitments and obligations of Member States under international control regimes (see the subsequent section of the Report) and the EU in the field of non-proliferation.

The Heads of State or Government of the EU adopted in June 2003 an Action Plan on Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction and in December 2003 the European Council adopted the EU Strategy against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction. It clearly states that the policy and procedures for the control of exports of dual-use items must be reinforced.

The UN Security Council Resolution No 1540 adopted in April 2004 decides that all States shall take and enforce effective measures to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery, including by establishing appropriate controls over related materials and to this end they shall, among others, establish transit and brokering controls. Therefore, at the end of 2006 the European Commission issued Communication on review of the regime of controls of exports of dual-use items and technology and also submitted a draft recast of the Council Regulation. The main objective was to increase the effectiveness of controls in order to ensure greater security, provide a better regulatory environment for the manufacturing industry and to achieve more consistency in the application of the Regulation by member states by adopting general principles or best practices for its implementation.

The regime used for controlling exports of dual-use goods and technology is implemented within the EU common trade policy in accordance with **Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items** which is binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States (the Regulation replaces previous Council Regulation (EC) No 1334/2000 in force as of 2000). The Annex to the Regulation defines a list of dual-use items summarising the items on the lists agreed in the various international control regimes, i.e. the Wassenaar Arrangement (WA), the Australia Group (AG), the Nuclear Suppliers' Group (NSG) and the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR). The list of controlled items is updated on yearly basis in compliance with the relevant commitments and obligations entered into by each member state as a party to international regimes for the non-proliferation of WMD and to agreements on export controls or by ratification of relevant international treaties.

In order to ensure implementation of the regime for the control of exports **Act No 594/2004 Coll, implementing the Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items** in the wording of Act No 343/2010 Coll, was adopted at the national level and is effective as of 7 December 2010. This Act addresses in particular the control of exports of dual-use items, as well as rights and obligations of persons shipping

such goods from the territory of the Czech Republic to the territory of another member state of the European Union and of persons importing such goods to the Czech Republic, and newly also deals with the control of the brokering services related to dual-use items and transit.

The Act is also implementing measures adopted by Council Joint Action No 2000/401/CFSP of 22 June 2000 concerning the control of technical assistance related to certain military end-uses.

Licence proceedings are required particularly for the export of items listed as controlled items (Annex I of Council Regulation No 428/2009) which may only be exported from Community territory subject to export authorisation. Authorisation is also granted for the provision of brokering services and technical assistance.

The individual authorisations are then issued by the competent licensing authorities of each member state where the exporter of the items, broker or the technical assistance provider is based. The export authorisation has a prescribed form and it may be submitted to the customs authority in other EU countries than those issuing the authorisation. If the items are in another member state than the state where the export authorisation has been applied for, a consultation procedure between the competent authorities of both member countries is necessary.

At the end of 2011 Regulation (EU) No 1232/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council supplemented the Annex II of Council Regulation No 428/2009 with 5 new EU General Export Authorisations which allow for certain items to be exported to certain destinations under the conditions specified in the authorisations. Exporters can now use 6 EU General Export Authorisations: No EU001 – Exports to Australia, Canada, Japan, Norway, New Zealand, Switzerland, including Liechtenstein, to the United States of America, No EU002 – export authorisation of certain dual-use items to certain destinations, No EU003 – exports after repair/replacement, No EU004 – Temporary export for exhibition or fair, No EU005 – Telecommunications, and No EU006 – Chemicals. In order to make use of EU general export authorisations, exporters must register with MIT.

Authorisation for the export of dual-use items not listed in Annex I of Council Regulation No 428/2009 is required if the exporter was informed that the items in question are or may be intended, in their entirety or in part for use in connection with the development, production, handling, operation, maintenance, storage, detection, identification or dissemination of chemical, biological or nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, or the development, production, maintenance or storage of missiles capable of delivering such weapons. Authorisation is also required in case where the purchasing country or country of destination is subject to an arms embargo and the exporter has been informed that the items in question are or may be intended, in their entirety or in part, intended for military end-use or

that the items in question are or may be intended, in their entirety or in part, intended for use as parts or components of military items listed in national military lists that have been exported without authorisation or in breach of an authorisation.

Since 2005 the MIT has been informing known exporters of items classified under the Czech Integrated Tariff subheadings 8456–8466 (different types of machine tools, incl. accessories) that regardless of whether or not they meet the technical requirements specified in the list of controlled items may only be exported to Iran and Syria subject to individual export authorisation granted by the MIT Licence Administration. Due to international sanctions imposed against North Korea, there is a wide range of products that can be exported into this territory only subject to export authorisation. This information has been gradually passed onto 232 exporters and others continue to be advised of this obligation through information acquired particularly from the General Customs Directorate.

The Responsible Authority for issuing the export authorisation is the MIT Licence Administration. The cooperating bodies in assessing individual export authorisation applications are the MoFA, MoD, Mol and the intelligence services, which issue their opinions as to their scope of competence, the General Customs Directorate which is the supervisory body designated by law, as well as the SONS as the executive and regulatory authority for nuclear, chemical or biological items.

One of the key elements of the control system of export of dual-use items and technology is cooperation with the business sector. Exporters and manufacturers in particular have, alongside with the state authorities, common responsibility for the effectiveness of the control system. The exchange of information on the implementation of the system of export controls is carried out mainly through consultations during contacts of the applicants with the MIT Licence Administration in the application process. The exporters can obtain comprehensive and up-to-date information on the MIT website or at seminars organised by the MIT.

**In 2015 MIT issued a total of 451 decisions relating to dual-use items and technology, of which:**

- 417 export authorisations to 72 countries,
- 11 rejections to grant export authorisations,
- 23 administrative procedures were suspended under provisions of Section 66 (1) a) to c) of Act No 500/2004 Coll, Administrative Procedure Code, in the wording of Act No 413/2005 Coll.

In addition, MIT issued 50 statements concerning exporters' requests for preliminary checks of possibility for authorisation or for assessing the need to apply for an authorisation.

The most important states of export of dual-use items in 2015 include: Russian Federation (24), China (37), India (28), Iran (21), Ukraine (17), Serbia (15), Egypt (14), Saudi Arabia (11), Indonesia (11), U.A.E. (10) and Israel (8).

**The most commonly exported items in 2015 included:**

- engineering products (machine tools including spare parts, Nanospider incl. accessories, Explonix portable detector, mass spectrometers, ZDZ model engine),
- in the chemical industry, it was mostly Sodium cyanide and Potassium cyanide, Krasol (liquid polybutadiene with terminal -OH groups) and hydrofluoric acid, carbon and aramid fibres,
- scanning electron microscopes,
- detection tubes, paper detection of chemical warfare agents,
- protective gas masks and filters.

In 2015, additional 19 exporters were registered to use the EU001, EU002, EU003 and EU004 General Export Authorisations which makes the total of 120 companies that can export items on the basis of general export authorisations.

## 1.5. Position and tasks of public administration bodies in control system

### 1.5.1 Ministry of Industry and Trade ('MIT' or the 'Ministry')

MIT reviews, evaluates and processes applications within the framework of administrative proceedings seeking permits and licenses pursuant to Act No. 38/1994 Coll. (Foreign Trade with Military Equipment), Act No. 228/2005 Coll., (on control of trade in products the possession of which is in the Czech Republic regulated for security reasons – small arms for civil use, ammunition and pyrotechnic products) and Act No. 594/2004 Coll., (implementing the European Community regime for the control of exports of dual-use items and technology).

Since 2013 the Ministry has been using an electronic licensing system – ELIS – for all licensing and permitting procedures; this system allows electronic filings of applications via an 'eForm' (and the related automated checks of completeness and correctness of such applications) as well as electronic communication between applicants; the Ministry and other involved public administration bodies communicate electronically using the proprietary and secure government 'data box' system. This system allows monitoring of the entire life cycle of all applications remotely, in all proceedings administered by the MIT's Licensing Administration, including electronic payments of administrative fees, which makes the procedure faster and more effective for all involved.

The Ministry levied the following fees for individual administrative actions between 1 January and 31 December 2015:

Fee type	Collected fees
permit to trade with military equipment	900 000,00 CZK
license pro trade with military equipment	1 018 000,00 CZK
license for brokering military equipment	37 000,00 CZK
individual license for transfer of military equipment within the EU	383 000,00 CZK
summary license for transfer of military equipment within the EU	21 000,00 CZK
single export of non-military equipment	222 000,00 CZK
multiple export of non-military equipment	264 000,00 CZK
summary export of non-military equipment	3 500,00 CZK
import or transport of non-military equipment	191 500,00 CZK
transport of non-military equipment to EU Member State	125 000,00 CZK
import of pyrotechnic products	46 000,00 CZK
individual export permit for dual-use goods	178 000,00 CZK
summary export permit for dual-use goods	1 000,00 CZK
International import certificate for dual-use goods	1 500,00 CZK
export/import of goods that could be used to carry out a death sentence	3 500,00 CZK
license duplicate for trade with military equipment	20,00 CZK
duplicate for export of non-military equipment	30,00 CZK
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 395 050,00 CZK</b>

*(Note: licenses for export and import of military equipment, civil-use arms and ammunition for the purposes of exhibitions, presentations, complaints and free-of-charge exports and imports of samples and imports of pyrotechnic products for exhibitions, presentations and free-of-charge imports of samples pro are exempted from administrative fees)*

The Ministry conducted 22 administrative proceedings in 2015 for breaches of conditions stipulated by the Foreign Trade with Military Equipment Act ('FTMEA'), and concluded 10 proceedings by imposing fines totalling 61 000 CZK. The Ministry also provides the necessary cooperation to the Czech authorities involved in criminal investigation and proceedings and other public administration bodies in matters relating to permitting and licensing proceedings and breaches thereof.

MIT issues decisions to grant or deny permits or licenses; permits or licenses are denied when applicants fail to meet requirements laid down by the valid law or due to issues relating to foreign relations, policy or security objectives and interests of the Czech Republic (taking into account the Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP and the joint database of denials maintained by the EU Member States). The MIT Appeals Commission – the Licensing Administration Senate ruled on a total of 5 appeals filed in 2015 by firms contesting the first-instance decisions handed down by the Licensing Administration.

MIT also issues declarations on the final use of military equipment imported into the Czech Republic by / to foreign entities. MIT is also involved in implementing measures arising from international agreements on supplies of military equipment and monitors developments in foreign trade with military equipment according to individual commodities and territories; in addition, MIT analyses implementation data, prepares documentation and processes documentation for licensing proceedings and related purposes.

The Ministry also carries out controls of compliance with valid regulation relating to the above permitting and licensing regimes and imposes sanctions for their breaches pursuant to the valid legislation.

In 2015, the Ministry consulted with entrepreneurs involved in this particular sector on the issues relating to the Council Resolution (EU) concerning restrictive measures in respect of Russian actions, which came into effect in 2014. If any of the involved entrepreneurs duly demonstrated that they applied for permits for exports or imports concerned fulfilment of contractual obligations pre-dating 1 August 2014, or imports of spare parts or services required for the maintenance or security/safety of the existing EU capacities, these applications were always reviewed with the view of complying with Council Regulation (EU) No 833/2014 of 31 July 2014 concerning restrictive measures in view of Russia's actions. Problematic cases are consulted with the Financial and Analytical Unit of the Ministry of Finance, which is the body



responsible for domestic coordination and imposing international sanctions. Exports of dual-use goods, equipment and technologies and exports or imports of arms under contracts concluded after 1 August 2014 had not been permitted pursuant to relevant restrictions put in place by the Council Regulation (EU) to any Czech entity / entrepreneur.

### **1.5.2 Ministry of Foreign Affairs ('FoMA' or the 'Ministry')**

The roles and the position of the MoFA in exercising controls over exports of military equipment stem from the Foreign Trade with Military Equipment Act ('FTMEA'), which explicitly defines that any MoFA opinion / positions issued in this connection are binding. MoFA has been charged by FTMEA to ensure that any granted licenses and subsequent exports of military equipment are not contrary to foreign policy interests and objectives of the Czech Republic, as primarily defined by international treaties and agreements and the Czech Republic's membership in international organizations.

Foreign policy interests / objectives encompass multiple aspects, where exports of arms are involved, and include purely security aspects, human rights aspects, humanitarian concerns and other factors. Policies in these areas are based on complex evaluation of export transactions by the entire MoFA apparatus, including active involvement of embassies and consultations with our EU partners and other international players. The fundamental prerequisite dictates that the export transactions are always executed in line with international control regimes and the laws of the importing country. Additional attention is paid to minimising the risk that the export transaction will be implemented in a manner that had not been declared or guaranteed in the pertaining documentation. These risks, which often relate to potential criminal activity and potential further proliferation of the exported equipment (whether intentional or unintentional) to other users and uses than those defined in the final use certificate, are carefully examined in cooperation with all other public administration bodies involved in licensing proceedings.

MoFA reviews, during the evaluation process involving several departments and units within the Ministry, each export of military equipment into countries outside the EU in great detail, including situation in the country of declared final use, the entity declared as the final user, any foreign contractual partner involved as well as the declared use of specific goods. MoFA also considers all other relevant circumstances, facts and effects such transaction could have on the situation in the destination country, on the potential deterioration of human rights in the recipient country, the internal security situation in the destination country or potential distortions / threats to the regional stability and security within the framework of current or future situations in that particular region. Clear expression of fundamental perspectives in this context is

provided by the eight criteria laid down by the Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP, which this Report discusses in the following chapter. MoFA evaluates all applications for export licenses always with a view of the country of declared final use of exported military equipment, even if the equipment is exported via another country or EU Member State.

All above criteria and reviews of submitted documentation are evaluated in close cooperation with the MoFA headquarters in Prague and the embassies in the countries of declared final use. This process may be in certain cases relatively time-consuming, especially when the Czech Republic does not have its permanent representation / embassy in the destination country. MoFA is in these cases often forced to apply for extension of the statutory twenty-day deadline to complete the review / issue its position. The system of mutual formal and informal consultations with other EU Member States has of course been developing extensively over the past several years and aims for a closer harmonization of export policies in this area. MoFA is also attempting to prevent the very submission of applications for export licenses in cases where these would be entirely inconceivable for the Ministry to approve; this process involves the so-called 'preventive dialogue' and general communication with the exporters. This approach does somewhat reduce administrative burden imposed on the state administration as well as the risk of expending unnecessary costs on the part of exporters. MoFA, cooperating with its embassies, uses its powers when formulating positive positions on export licenses to lay down additional terms and conditions for the licenses, including, for instance, additional checks at the destination; this approach not only reduces risks of breaches of the Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP criteria, but also supports transparency and responsibility on the part of the final user, while facilitating approvals of exports to territories, where exports without additional conditions and measures would be entirely impossible.

Preventive dialogue and communication with exporters and the opportunity provided to exporters to submit formal preliminary questions lead in recent years to a significant reduction of denied applications for military equipment export licenses due to non-compliance with foreign policy interests of the Czech Republic. MoFA has been openly declaring, in its many regular contacts with exporters, its positions to individual territories where exports may be directed; the Ministry also informs on regular basis about existence of arms-related embargoes and other restrictions and on the Ministry's positions towards exports of various categories of military equipment. Exporters thus usually have a sufficient amount of information to consider whether specific applications have the chance of being approved or not.

Within the framework of the two-tiered military equipment export control system in the Czech Republic, MoFA is also charged by the valid legislation with providing position on applications for permits to trade with military equipment. In 2015, MoFA denied permits to trade with military

equipment, respectively limited their territorial reach by restricting exports to those territories, which became subject to arms embargoes by the international community, and to countries whose actions and policies have been destabilising international or regional security and foreign policy objectives of the Czech Republic or its allies<sup>1</sup>. Taking into account the existence of restrictions and foreign policy objectives, MoFA denied its consent to permit trade with military equipment to the following countries in 2015: Syria, Iran, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Belorussia, Cuba, North Korea, Eritrea and Zimbabwe.

MoFA has been making every effort, also thanks to its intensive communication with this particular business sector, to clearly define what constitutes an acceptable intersection between the Czech Republic's foreign policy objectives and interests of the state and private sector. MoFA is aware that the Czech security and defence sectors constitutes a traditional industrial sector having a great export potential and offering products with high added value, which in addition remains in certain cases an important regional jobs provider.

In 2013, the Czech Government passed a Resolution No. 631 dated 14 August 2013, which approved the 'Strategy for Relations between the State and Defence and Security Sectors in the Czech Republic.'

In October 2013, the Czech government set up, in line with provisions of this Resolution 613, an Expert Working Group for Defence and Security Sector within the framework of the Committee for Coordination of Foreign and Security Policy of the Czech Republic. The objective of this inter-departmental working group is to implement the Strategy and to serve as a forum for expert discussions between representatives of all involved state departments. Activities of this working group continued in 2015, by one plenary session.

Within the framework of cooperation in the field of controlling exports of dual-use products, MoFA provides positions to applications for permits to trade with these types of goods, focusing on foreign policy issues.

### **1.5.3 Ministry of Interior ('Mol')**

Valid legislation imposes obligation on the Mol to provide opinions and positions that binding for the MIT with respect to all applications for permits and licenses to conduct foreign trade with military equipment; this competence is entrusted to Mol pursuant to Act No. 38/1994 Coll., from the perspective of public order, security and protection of the people.

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<sup>1</sup> These issues are also dealt with in Chapter 5 – International arms embargoes.

In providing / drafting these positions, MoI closely cooperates with intelligence services and with the Police of the Czech Republic, which provide information that is vital to formulate the required positions. MoI subsequently analyses this information, evaluates its relevance and formulates its position for the MIT. MoI issued internal guidelines ensuring equality of all applicants in drawing up its positions and providing information to MIT. In case of need, it is a routine practice that the provided information is discussed and evaluated by MoI staff with the entity providing this information. Only when this consultation process is completed, MoI drafts the binding position with appropriate justification especially for cases where the conclusion is negative for the applicant. All binding positions are processed by MoI as soon as it obtains all information from the intelligence services and the Czech Police, within deadlines stipulated by law.

MoI status and tasks in the process of overseeing exports of dual-use equipment are defined in Act No. 594/2004 Coll., which implements the European community-wide regime on controls of dual-use equipment and technologies, as amended. MoI is tasked with providing positions to the MIT, within deadlines defined in this Act, to all applications for export permits from the perspective of the Czech Republic's security objectives. In processing these positions, MoI cooperates in a manner similar to processing permits and licenses for foreign trade with military equipment and consults these with the Security and Information Service and the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic.

MoI also carries out tasks relating to application of Act No. 228/2005 Coll. (products regulated for security reasons) in practice. Under this Act, MoI provides its positions to the MIT to all applications for permits to export arms and ammunition, which are not classified as military equipment. Same as before, when formulating these positions MoI cooperates with intelligence services and the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic.

Czech Police issued 551 weapons registrations and weapon waybills to export arms in 2015, which resulted in 443 weapons in category B and 339 weapons in category C being exported. The Police also issued weapons registrations and weapon waybills for the purposes of import, which resulted in 16 weapons in category A, 448 weapons in category B and 567 weapons in category C being imported.

#### **1.5.4 Ministry of Defence ('MoD')**

MoD issues binding positions, within deadlines stipulated by law, to the MIT on all applications for permits to conduct foreign trade with military equipment pursuant to Act No. 38/1994 Coll., of 15 February 1994 on Foreign Trade with Military material and applications for licenses to

conduct foreign trade with important military equipment from the perspective of ensuring defence objectives of the Czech Republic.

MoD evaluated a total of 56 applications for permits from 53 applicants; 43 applications sought issue of a new permit and 13 applications sought extensions of previously issued permits. In all these cases, MoD provided positive / approving positions.

MoD processed applications for 151 licences submitted by 36 permit holders, of which 10 constituted requests for positions on import, 4 requests for position on import and export without transfer through the territory of the Czech Republic, 3 requests for position on import of a service, 1 requests for position on import and export with transfer through the territory of the Czech Republic, 14 requests for position on extension of an already issued license, 5 requests for position on re-export, 8 requests for position on issue of summary license to transfer within the EU, 1 request for positions to be issued by the German government (consent with re-export), 63 requests for position on transfers within the EU, 28 requests for positions on exports, 12 requests for position on export of a service, 2 applications for change of production numbers in an already issued license. MoD issued its consent in 150 cases and in one case MoD took no position as the application concerned extension of a license, which did not concern important military equipment.

From the perspective of commodity structure the positions concerned hand guns, large calibre equipment and munitions, rockets, tanks and armoured equipment with and without weapon systems, aviation equipment, military engineering equipment, cryptographic equipment, services relating to exports significant military equipment – warranty repairs, overhauls and mediating services.

In terms of countries and territories, applications requesting MoD positions related to the following countries: 1x Albania, 1x Argentina, 1x Azerbaijan, 1x Bahrain, 2x Belgium, 15x Bulgaria, 3x Denmark, 1x Ethiopia, 5x France, 1x Ghana, 1x Georgia, 1x Croatia, 1x Indonesia, 7x Iraq, 1x Italy, 3x Israel, 1x Jordan, 2x Canada, 3x Kenya, 1x Columbia, 1x Congo, 2x Cyprus, 1x Lebanon, 1x Latvia, 1x Hungary, 1x Mexico, 6x Germany, 1x Niger, 11x Nigeria, 7x Norway, 1x Pakistan, 8x Poland, 5x Austria, 1x Rwanda, 21x Slovakia, 1x Slovenia, 1x UAE, 2x Serbia, 1x Switzerland, 1x Thailand, 1x Togo, 1x Turkey, 5x USA, 2x Great Britain.

A total of 5 companies received positions regarding intended re-export and of these 1 concerned re-export from Bulgaria do Iraq, 2x from Slovakia to Iraq, 1x from Slovakia to Nigeria, and 1x from Slovakia to USA.

In 8 cases MoD provided its position on the issue of granting a summary license to 5 companies for the following countries: Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Malta, Germany, Holland, Poland, Austria, Romania and Slovakia.

In 2 cases the MoD positions concerned changes of production numbers in an already issued licence and 1 application to extend validity of a licence was not considered due to its irrelevancy.

MoD did not evaluate any application to issue a certificate for a recipient of military equipment pursuant to Section 22g and Section 22h of Act No. 38/1994 Coll., in 2015.

The procedure governing provision of MoD positions on trade with military equipment has been adjusted in 2015 by adoption of new internal regulation. The procedure resulting in the provision of a position are processed by the substantively responsible departments and units within the Ministry. Partial positions and opinions considering security and defence of the Czech Republic reflect requirements and conditions laid down by a number of additional national laws and international conventions such as:

- Act No. 213/2011 Coll., prohibiting use, development, production, storage and transfers of cluster munitions and on its destruction (Act prohibiting cluster munitions);
- Act No. 305/1999 Coll., prohibiting use, production, storage and transfers of anti-personnel mines on its destruction and amending Act No. 140/1961 Coll., Penal Code, as amended, in the wording of Act No. 41/2009 Coll., and Act No. 213/2011 Coll., prohibiting use, development, production, storage and transfers of cluster munitions and on its destruction (Act prohibiting cluster munitions);
- Act No. 19/1997 Coll., on certain measures concerning prohibition of chemical weapons and on amendment of Act No. 50/1976 Coll., on town & country planning and on building regulations (the Building Code), as amended, Act No. 455/1991 Coll., on trade licensing (Trade Licensing Act), as amended;
- Act No. 140/1961 Coll., Penal Code, as amended a Act No. 281/2002 Coll., on some measures related to prohibition of bacteriological ( biological) and toxin weapons and amendments to Trades Licensing Act, as amended;
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) published under No. 14/2009 Coll.;
- International obligations and commitments arising from the Czech Republic's membership in NATO, EU, UN and OBSE, criteria set out in the Council Common



Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment and last, but definitely not least commitments arising from 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 (published under No. 94/2004 in the Collection of International treaties) and the Vienna Document.

Acting upon the MoD's proposal, the Czech government approved, by its Resolution No. 581 dated 22 July 2015, donation of military equipment (munitions and hand grenades) to the government of the United States of America for the purposes of providing support to Iraqi armed and security forces in their fight against the so-called Islamic State; this resolution was passed in accordance with Act No. 219/2000 Coll., on the Property of the Czech Republic and its representation in legal relations, as amended and concerned military equipment worth 16 354 062.40 CZK.

### **1.5.5 Ministry of Finances (MF) – General directorate of customs ('GDC')**

Customs authorities oversee trade with military equipment and ensure that it is conducted only by legal entities holding relevant and valid permits pursuant to Act No. 38/1994 Coll.; customs authorities also check whether individual transactions follow the extent, and terms and conditions defined in such permits and licenses. Customs administration of the Czech Republic also monitors and controls exports of dual-use equipment in accordance with Act No. 594/2004 Coll., implementing the regime of the European Communities for the control of exports of dual-use equipment, as amended (hereinafter "Act 594/2004"). In 2015, a total of 6 456 items of dual-use equipment were exported, all subject to individual MIT export permits or general export permit or subject to export permits issued by competent authorities in other EU Member States. Identifications of goods using DUAL-USE application was performed in 349 cases, and in 14 cases the goods were identified as dual-use equipment. From the total of 349 dual-use identifications there had been no request for position from MIT. Given the slightly reduced number of performed identifications (in 2014 there were 352 identifications while in 2015 there were only 349 identifications) and the increase in the number of positive identifications (in 2014 there were 9 positive identifications while in 2015 there were 14 positive identifications) we can say that identifications of dual-use equipment within the framework of customs procedures have steadily improved, resulting in more precise selection of potential dual-use equipment exports without valid permit and their subsequent discovery, which ultimately lead to optimisation of customs proceedings.



In 2015, customs administration of the Czech Republic performed investigations in 65 cases for reasons of having suspicion that illegal trade with military equipment, arms or explosives is taking place. In cases of military equipment these investigations primarily concerned ballistic material and spares for military vehicles, helicopters and planes. In 6 case customs administration submitted their findings to the MIT to commence administrative proceedings on breaches of Act No. 38/1994 Coll. Customs administration found that in 2015 there had been only 1 breach of Act No. 594/2004 Coll.

GDC recorded in its databases, between 1 January 2015 and 31 December 2015, the following export of equipment that may be classified as military equipment:

<b>HS No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Number of exports</b>
<b>8710</b>	Tanks and other armoured combat vehicles, motorized, fitted with weapons or not, and parts for such vehicles	176
<b>8801</b>	Balloons and airships, gliders, hang gliders and other non-powered aircraft (airplanes)	37
<b>8802</b>	Other aircraft (e.g. helicopters, airplanes) spacecraft (including satellites) and suborbital and spacecraft launch vehicles	161
<b>8803</b>	Parts and accessories for products classified under No. 8801 or 8802	2952
<b>8804</b>	Parachutes (including dirigible parachutes and para-gliders) and roto-chutes, and their parts and accessories	901
<b>8805</b>	Aircraft launching devices and equipment and similar instruments and devices for landings of aerodynes on aircraft carriers, and similar gear, ground-based instruments for ground training and parts thereof	25
<b>9301</b>	Military weapons, other than revolvers, pistols and guns classified under No. 9307	112
<b>9302</b>	Revolvers and pistols, other than those classified under No. 9303 or 9304	731
<b>9303</b>	Other firearms and similar devices which operate by the firing of an explosive charge	522
<b>9304</b>	Other arms (e.g. rifles, carbines and spring-loaded pistols), except for swords, cutlasses, bayonets, lances and similar arms and parts thereof classified under 9307	195

<b>9305</b>	Parts and accessories of articles classified under 9301 to 9304	1178
<b>9306</b>	Bombs, grenades, torpedoes, mines, missiles and similar munitions of war and parts thereof, cartridges and other ammunition and parts thereof, including shot and cartridge and all kinds of caps	1040

### 1.5.6 The State Office for Nuclear Safety ('SONS')

The State Office for Nuclear Safety ('SONS') is a central state administration agency overseeing performance of tasks and obligations arising from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (BTWC). SONS is an executive and control authority for nuclear, chemical and biological products acting within the framework of its competences in accordance to Act No. 18/1997 Coll., on Peaceful Utilisation of Nuclear Energy and Ionising Radiation (the Atomic Act), as amended, and pursuant to Act No. 19/1997 Coll., on Some Measures Concerning Chemical Weapons Prohibition, and On Amendments to Act No. 50/1976 Coll., as amended, and Act No. 281/2002 Coll., on some measures related to prohibition of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and amendments to Trades Licensing Act, as amended; SONS executes state supervision of chemical, biological and radioactive substances and nuclear materials as well as compliance with obligations imposed on their handling.

Within the framework of controlling exports and imports of nuclear items, SONS issued in 2015 a total of 337 decisions and 5 resolution concerning permits to import/export nuclear material, controlled material and selected dual-use equipment in nuclear sector pursuant to Section 9 paragraph 1 letter k) of Act No. 18/1997 Coll. From this number of decision, 10 respectively 12 concerned permits for import/export of nuclear material, 9 respectively 11 concerned permits for import/export of controlled material, and 22 respectively 229 concerned permits for import/export of dual-use equipment in the nuclear sector. 9 permits were issued for export and re-import of nuclear material, 2 permits were issued for pro import a re-export of nuclear material, and 6 permits for export and re-import of dual-use equipment in the nuclear sector. Two permits were issued for import and re-export of controlled material in the nuclear sector. In 25 cases SONS amended conditions in decisions for import/export of nuclear equipment. From the 5 issued resolutions, three concern interruptions of administrative proceedings while 2 resolutions concern termination of proceedings. In 2015 no decisions were issued prohibiting activities stipulated in Section 9 paragraph 1 letter k) of Act No. 18/1997 Coll.

From the perspective of controlled substances falling within the competence of SONS, the military equipment category includes only chemical substances defined in List of Schedule 2 substances (CWC) (highly hazardous substances pursuant to Act No. 19/1997 Coll.). In 2015, there had been only one planned transfer of highly hazardous substance between Germany (Robert Koch Institute, Berlin) and the Czech Republic (Military Medical Agency, Prague).

In terms of exports of other chemicals falling under CWC there were no transfers of such substances falling under List of Schedule 2 substances (CWC) from the Czech Republic in 2015 (hazardous substances pursuant to Act No. 19/1997 Coll.).

Chemicals falling under List of Schedule 3 substances (CWC) (less dangerous substances pursuant to Act No. 19/1997 Coll.) have been exported primarily to EU (Slovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Lithuania, Latvia, France and Germany) and outside of EU, these chemicals were exported to Serbia.

Exports of chemical substances falling under CWC into other EU Member States is required due to mandatory declaration of such transfers to the Technical Secretariat Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemicals Weapons (OPCW).

In the biological sectors, the following transfers and transactions took place in 2015: The Natural Sciences Faculty of the Masaryk University in Brno notified export of lyophilized cultures of *Legionella pneumophila* to Slovakia (recipients: Regional Public Health Authority with headquarters in Košice, Water Management Research Institute and EL spol. s.r.o., Spišská Nová Ves); the National Institute of Public Health (NIPH) notified export of *Yersinia pseudotuberculosis* to Portugal for Biomode 2, S.A. There were some exports of veterinary vaccination preparations against rabbies, Newcastle chicken disease, Classical Swine Fever and Rinderpest (infectious viral disease of cattle), produced by Bioveta, a.s. These exports were destined to EU countries (Bulgaria, Croatia, Lithuania, Latvia, Hungary, Germany, Poland, Romania, Greece, Slovakia), and outside of the European Union (Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Egypt, Philippines, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Macedonia, Moldavia, Mozambique, Pakistan, Serbia, Syria, Turkey).

Rabbies virus samples were imported to the Czech Republic from France in order to conduct professional diagnostics competence tests at the State Veterinary Institute in Prague. Tetrodotoxin was imported to the Czech Republic from Great Britain for research at the Institute of Physiology of the CAS (IPHYS); Rabbies virus samples were imported to the Czech Republic from Holland for research at the Veterinary Research Institute based in Brno) and from Sweden live modified vaccination antigen of *Francisella tularensis* for the Ministry of Defence, respectively University of Defence, Faculty of Military Health Sciences. In addition to

export the following imports of standard sets, testing samples and diagnostic sets of the following substances were imported to the Czech Republic: aflatoxins, trichothecene toxins and *Staphylococcus aureus* toxins. These imports were from Austria, Slovakia and Great Britain.

### **1.5.7 Cooperation between control agencies and the public relating to exports**

Efficient and effective performance of controls of foreign trade with military equipment would be impossible without cooperation and coordination between the individual agencies and state administration departments, which in the Czech Republic include the Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Interior and the various intelligence agencies.

One of the objectives of efforts to make the export control system as transparent as possible is to educate the public (especially journalists and NGO workers on one side and representatives of military equipment producers and traders on the other side) about the principles and control procedures based on continuous adaptation of the national system to standards usual in the EU Member States. For this reasons MIT publishes annual reports in the Czech and English languages and makes them available to the general public.

In order to increase transparency of the licensing processes MIT communicated throughout 2015 with NGOs that are monitoring trade with military equipment and its controls. MoFA and MIT see these activities as efforts to achieve increased transparency vis-a-vis the professional and general public. In 2015, representatives of MoFA and MIT have taken part in expert discussions in the Parliament of the Czech Republic, Chamber of Deputies concerning exports of military equipment.

In 2015, MoFA and MIT also participated in EU activities concerning support of export controls for conventional weapons into third countries. Following adoption of the Council Decision 2012/711/CFSP of 19 November 2012 on support for Union activities in order to promote, among third countries, the control of arms exports and the principles and criteria of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP, there had been several regional seminars and individual events in 2015 seeking to provide assistance to third countries in harmonizing their own military equipment export control system with systems in force in the EU, which are based on the full implementation of the Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP. MoFA representatives participated as EU-designated experts at the regional seminar for Western Balkan countries in Beograd.

## **2. The European Union and international cooperation in the field of conventional arms control**

### **2.1 The European Union**

#### **The European Union and international cooperation in the field of conventional arms control**

Like all Member States within the European Union, the Czech Republic has been respecting the fundamental principles of the EU Common Foreign and Security Policy for a long time, in the area of export controls it involves among others the responsible approach to the export of military equipment and the will to reduce and eliminate the risk of uncontrolled proliferation of arms. In recent years Czech legislation regulating trade in arms and military equipment has been amended to be brought in line with the relevant EU legal framework, particularly requirements arising from the Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP and the Directive 2009/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council that simplifies terms and conditions of transfers of defence-related products within the Union.

#### **2.1.1 Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP**

In 2008 the Council of Foreign Ministers of EU Member States adopted the Common Position 2008/944/CFSP that defines common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment. The Article 2 of this document contains eight criteria according to which the Member States assess each export of arms. These are the criteria adopted by EU Member States in 1998 as politically binding EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports.<sup>2</sup> Furthermore, several articles of the Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP contain restated Operative Provisions that were also part of the EU Code of Conduct.

Adoption of the eight common criteria, which states consider when deciding on applications for export licenses, in the form of a legally binding Common Position is perceived by the EU as a signal to partners and the European public demonstrating the important place the issue of arms export controls is taking in the European agenda.

Unlike the instruments of the first pillar of the EU (the Treaty establishing the European Community), the Common Position is not directly applicable in Member States' legislation neither comes under the jurisdiction of the European Court of Justice, but according to Art. 15 of the Treaty on European Union, "Member States shall ensure that their national policies

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<sup>2</sup> *EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports*. The deeply established Czech translation does not correspond to the exact meaning because the Code covers not only the area of arms, but also the entire area of military equipment.

conform to the Union positions." For this reason some Member States, among them also the Czech Republic, took the implementation of the principles of the Common Position 2008/944/CFSP<sup>3</sup> into consideration when amending their national legislation during 2009.

The basic framework of the Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP lays down eight reference criteria relating to protected values that may be endangered in case of exports of military equipment under certain circumstances. Based on the provisions of the Common Position, EU Member States are required to assess all exports of military equipment against these common reference criteria. These are the following:

1. international commitments of EU Member States (UN Security Council sanctions, EU/EC, OSCE, agreements on non-proliferation, etc.);
2. respect for human rights in the recipient country (newly the Common Position 2008/944/CFSP also mentions respect for international humanitarian law);
3. the internal situation in the recipient country;
4. maintaining regional peace, security and stability;
5. national security of the Member States as well of territories for which Member States are responsible in external relations and security of friendly and allied countries;
6. behaviour of the buyer country towards the international community, especially its attitude towards terrorism;
7. existence of risk that the equipment will be diverted to other than declared user in the buyer country or re-exported under undesirable conditions;
8. compatibility of the exports with technical and economic capacity of the recipient country.

The above criteria, whose enhanced text and comments and recommendations for the interpretation are contained in the User's Guide, create a relatively detailed description of a common approach to the export policy in the area of conventional arms. In the Czech Republic, each application for a license is assessed when using these criteria<sup>4</sup>.

On the basis of the Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP, EU Member States are also obliged to inform about their decisions other Member States in case they have refused a license to export military equipment to third countries (a so-called denial). EU Member States

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<sup>3</sup> Several Member States (e.g. Germany) have already introduced the criteria of the EU Code of Conduct into their national legislation earlier.

<sup>4</sup> In some cases, e.g. the criteria 3 and 7, it is problematic to territorially delimit the validity of individual criteria. Ministry of Foreign Affairs monitors the permeability of borders and demarcation of problem areas in individual countries, with a logical unit to which the restriction applies being a state in most cases.

notify this information to all other Member States in the prescribed manner. Due to a possible misuse the information about the denial is shared in a restricted mode.

The denial notification database is updated regularly by the Council Secretariat and when the supervisory authority of an EU Member State assesses any license it checks in this database whether in the past other country had a similar case assessed as defying the criteria of Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP. If the database contains information on a denial of an "essentially identical transaction"<sup>5</sup> by any Member State, it is the duty of the state assessing the license application to consult with the state that previously refused a similar transaction. If the consultation proves that it is an "essentially identical" case, the license application is refused. A possible license, despite the confirming result of a possible consultation (the undercut), shall be notified by the Member State to the others along with a detailed explanation of its approach.

### **2.1.2 User's Guide to the EU Code of Conduct**

User's Guide to Common Position 2008/944/CFSP is an important document drafted within the COARM group's meetings. First released in 2003, the text is constantly continuously updated. In 2015 the text was amended again in connection with the Arms Trade Treaty's (ATT) coming into force. User's Guide specifies the communication between Member States, refers to proven licensing practices, explains in detail the Common Position criteria mentioned above and defines the way the Member States contribute to the EU Annual Report.

### **2.1.3 Activities aimed at strengthening control mechanisms of other countries**

Many EU Member States, but also other countries with developed systems of export control are trying to support the control mechanisms of other countries in various ways. These activities are either bilateral or implemented within the framework of international organizations. In 2015, in cooperation with the Federal Office of Economics and Export Control (BAFA) and individual EU Member States on the basis of Council Decision 2012/711/CFSP the EU continued organizing regional seminars and actions of individual assistance in order to assist third countries seeking to harmonize their control systems of exports of military equipment with systems of EU Member States based on the full implementation of Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP. The beneficiaries of this assistance were states of the Western Balkans, Eastern Europe and South Caucasus. At the EU level, there was also a

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<sup>5</sup> The "essentially identical transaction" generally means a transaction which involves the same end-user and similar equipment supplied.



political dialogue with further countries on issues of exports of arms and military equipment.

#### **2.1.4 Czech Republic's position within the EU**

The Czech Republic actively participates in the system of 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 consults denials issued by individual EU Member States. In addition, informal consultations with partner states within the EU are running both at meetings of the COARM Working Party and via direct communication.

Despite sharing fairly detailed information on licensing mechanisms and their practical applications as it is typical for the current cooperation within the COARM Party, the export policies of Member States remain different in partial aspects and similarly their views on EU policies to different parts of the world can vary as well. All this is given by a historical context, traditional practices as well as business opportunities and new relationships.

Also the Czech Republic has some specifics in comparison with other Member States as it results from a comparison of Czech exports with exports of other countries. There are destinations (outside of the EU Member States and NATO territories) where in terms of value and volume the CR is a significant exporter of military equipment from countries EU<sup>6</sup>. These exports are to be seen in the context of the above mentioned specifics of individual Member States and reflect the business activities in a given year. They cannot be seen as a reflection of trends in foreign trade in military equipment.

For Czech exporters is the particular provision of the Directive of the European Parliament and Council Directive 2009/43/EC very important under which the export license of transfer granted by a competent authority of the state applies throughout the EU and for a transit through other Member States or entry into other Member States no further approvals by those states should be required anymore. However, this is in contrast to the current practice in military equipment exports outside the EU through other Member States. Because of public safety the EU provides Member States with the option to issue the so-called transit licenses (inter alia, with regard to Art. 36 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU /TFEU/ and the Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP).

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<sup>6</sup> The European report on arms export control does not include information on exports from non-EU countries not bound by the Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP.

The key question is whether this option is used within the limits laid down in Article 36 of the TFEU, especially whether it is not abused and does not serve to discriminate exports to countries outside the EU, namely from the Czech Republic in this case.

After consultations with the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Government Office the Ministry of Trade appealed to the EU Commission for a solution to this "problem". The EU Commission in its reply of January 2014 says that it is at the moment examining possible steps and the alternatives involve addressing these exports through other EU Member States under a report on the implementation of Directive 2009/43/EC On transfers of defence-related products between Member States, which should be submitted in 2016.

### **3. International Cooperation**

Great attention is paid to trade in military materials, and to their transfer in general, on the global level, as well. This area is consequently at the forefront of international cooperation among states and is the subject of discussions at the fora of many international organisations. On the global scale, the volume of arms trade is increasing. The largest problem, however, are not legal exports to trustworthy state entities but, rather, weapons sold illegally to non-state paramilitary entities, terrorist groups, etc. This results in the destabilisation of the security situation in certain regions, such as Sub-Saharan Africa.

#### **3.1 Arms Trade Treaty**

The multi-year process of the drafting of the Arms Trade Treaty (hereinafter referred to as "ATT") peaked in 2013 when the treaty was adopted by a majority vote in the form of a General Assembly resolution, with 154 states being in favour and 3 against (23 states abstained and 13 did not take part in the vote). The ATT was open for signature by the treaty countries on 3 June 2013. The Czech Republic was one of the 67 states that signed the ATT on the first day possible. The Czech Republic's ratification documents were saved with the depository of the UN General Secretary on 25 September 2014. The Czech Republic was one of the fifty countries whose ratification made it possible for the ATT to take effect on 26 December 2014. In 2015, the first meeting of the treaty parties took place in Cancun, Mexico. The main priorities of the ATT currently include enhancing the transparency and universalisation of the treaty. The Czech Republic has become a member of the Management Committee that oversees the establishment of the secretariat and other practical aspects of the fulfilment of the treaty.

The ATT is the first global instrument for controlling international trade in arms, military, and other related material. Until the adoption of the ATT, trade in arms was regulated solely on the national level or within regional integration formations (the EU, partially also for example ECOWAS). The control systems of individual states had not been harmonised and many states still had not developed an advanced system for controlling arms trading. The ATT is a breakthrough document in this regard, whose significance is not reduced by the fact that there will still be a group of states that refuse regulation of arms trade in this form.

The ATT lays down the obligation for the treaty parties to introduce in their legislation a control system based on the text of the treaty. That is the minimum standard, enabling ATT parties to apply stricter regulation. On the basis of the ATT, states will be obliged to check on transactions involving eight categories of conventional weapons (including small and light arms). A separate control regime has been set up for ammunition and weapon parts and components. The core of the ATT is regulation of arms exports; the signatory states undertake to prevent export of arms in a situation when it would mean a violation of international commitments (including embargoes and sanctions), treaties, or covenants, or result in the commitment of genocide, crimes against humanity, or serious breach of the Geneva Conventions. At the same time, signatory states will be obliged to assess the risks specified in the text of the ATT (in relation to international safety and peace, breach of international humanitarian law and human rights, terrorism, organised crime, and other particular interests). Only if an absence of such risks is established on the national level can the export of such weapons to the declared country of final use be authorised. States are obliged to take appropriate measures on the basis of the ATT to prevent the risk of a diversion of weapons and controlled material to a user other than the declared end user, and to consider that risk in assessing individual export cases. The set of obligations related to record-keeping with respect to the permissions granted and the transactions executed, and the obligation to share specified information constitute major progress as compared to the current discordant practices.

For the Czech Republic, as a state that has an advanced system of conventional weapon export control, and for individual exporters, the ATT does not entail any new obligations beyond the existing legislative framework. For Czech entities, the ATT does not establish any new obligations or restrictions related to the export of military material to the EU or to third countries. The implementation of the ATT across the international community will bring a partial levelling of the hitherto uneven conditions applicable to exporters from EU states and from third countries which did not apply criteria to arms exports contained in advanced control systems prior to the enactment of the ATT. In this regard, the enactment of the ATT is beneficial for exporters from EU countries, including the Czech Republic.

Many major arms exporters are still outside of the scope of the ATT and although the ATT is only the outcome of a compromise reflecting the point where the interests of individual actors in the international community intersect, rather than an ideal document fully reflecting the position of the Czech Republic and other developed states, its enactment means from, the point of view of the Czech Republic, a significant strengthening of international law, including international humanitarian law, of respect for human rights, and international security. From the long-term point of view, the implementation of the ATT will mitigate the adverse influences arising from unregulated trade in arms but also of illicit trade and abuse of arms by terrorists and organised crime.

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

An important framework of the UN's activities in the sphere of controlling small arms and light weapons (SALW) is the *Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects* (hereinafter referred to as the 'UN Programme of Action'). The UN Programme of Action was approved in 2001. The first conference to evaluate the implementation of the objectives of the international community in the area took place in 2006, the second evaluation conference took place in 2012. At two-year intervals, compliance with the set goals is checked on and experience exchanged in order to strengthen implementation mechanisms. A report of the UN GS on small arms is presented to the UN GA every year (with a set of recommendations for the UN Security Council), and the UN GA traditionally adopts resolutions entitled "Illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects" and "Assistance to states in combatting illicit trade in SALW and in collecting SALW".

An advantage of the UN Programme of Action is that it defines specific commitments and mechanisms for improving SALW control that are to be put to life. The measures can be divided according to the level on which they are to be enacted: national, regional, or global. On the *national level*, this means the adoption and compliance with legislative norms pertaining to the production, export, and import of SALW; keeping a record and monitoring the movement of SALW; destruction of excess SALW. Measures on the *regional level* are optional and are focused on enhancing transparency; they can also include regionally binding moratoria on the production and import of SALW, aiming to prevent their undesirable accumulation in a specific region or area. On the *global level*, this means primarily cooperation in suppressing illicit trade.

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<sup>7</sup> According to a working UN definition, small arms are arms used for personal use usually operated by a single person (e.g., sub-machine guns and light machine guns), light weapons are operated by a group of persons and carried by light equipment; these include smaller-calibre mortars and certain types of portable cannons.

All measures constitute a part of an effort of the international community focused on preventing conflicts in which SALW are abused, and on resolving those conflicts: including, in particular, demobilisation, demilitarisation, disarmament, and consolidation projects focused on the combatants involved in the conflict. A key aspect is naturally the liquidation of SALW in regions affected by the conflicts.

A component of the fulfilment of the Programme of Action is the “International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons” (for short: International Tracing Instrument / ITI), which was adopted in 2005 as a politically binding document.

The European Union supports the Programme of Action through projects of cooperation on the basis of specific Council decisions. One of the European Union’s measures pertaining to illicit proliferation of SALW is the clause prohibiting illicit amassment and proliferation of small arms and light weapons. As of 8 December 2008, the clause constitutes a binding component of European Union agreements with third countries. Joint actions of the Council of the European Union Commission address the issue of preventing illicit transport of SALW by air.

In the course of the implementation of the Plan of Action, the Czech Republic takes an active part in the effort of the international community to prevent illicit trade in SALW and their uncontrolled proliferation and amassment. On the national level, this means primarily the strengthening of legislative norms pertaining to the regulation of the holding, bearing, and registration of SALW; control on the production, export, import, transit, and transfer of SALW to prevent illicit activities, including legal punishment; labelling of weapons in their production and import; record-keeping; destruction of excess SALW. On the regional and global level, the Czech Republic has joined European Union initiatives and in addition, it has provided an optional contribution to support the work of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), which was used in 2009 to organise a UNODA seminar on the implementation of the International Tracing Instrument for participants from West-African countries. The seminar took place in the Czech Republic between 14 and 18 September 2009. During the second UN Programme of Action evaluation conference, the Czech Republic in association with Kenya organised an accompanying event in New York City in early September 2012 focused on “National experience with the labelling and monitoring of weapons and ammunition”.

### 3.3 Cluster Munitions

The use of cluster munitions (CM) entails serious humanitarian risks. Containers launched from aircraft or from ground contain a large amount of explosive munition that explodes before, during, or after contact with ground. As a weapon with a large spatial effect, it does not distinguish between combatants and civilian population in the event of improper use. Up to 25% of CM fails upon impact and fails to explode, and consequently operates the same as anti-personnel mines after a conflict ends, its appearance makes it attractive for children (most look like shiny jingle-bells), it explodes randomly or upon physical contact, e.g., while soil is being worked.

In February 2007, the “Oslo Process” was launched at a conference on the restriction of CM. A total of 46 countries (including the Czech Republic and other 20 European Union countries) agreed to enter into a legally binding international instrument by the end of 2008 that would prevent the use, production, transport, and storage of CM. The *Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM)* was agreed in Dublin on 30 May 2008 and opened for signature at a ceremony in Oslo on 3 December 2008. Over 100 countries signed the CCM on the spot. Minister of Foreign Affairs Karel Schwarzenberg signed on behalf of the Czech Republic. The CCM took effect on 1 August 2010 and it had 84 treaty parties and 29 signatories by the end of 2013. The Czech Republic became a party to the CCM on 1 March 2012. The Army of the Czech Republic decommissioned CM and destroyed any remaining stocks of Soviet production in 2011 in line with the commitments adopted.

The arrangement of the CCM outside of the UN was a response to the lengthy negotiations on a new protocol (Protocol VI) to the *Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW)* on restricting CM within the framework of the UN. The excessive demands in the form of an absolute ban on CM dissuaded the main users and producers of cluster munitions from signing the CCM. Consequently, the convention only pertains to a minor portion of CM (approx. 10% of global volume), and in particular to CM of older production. That is why negotiations about Protocol VI to the CCW carried on in Geneva, but they finally collapsed at the end of 2011 in spite of the efforts of its participants, without any chance of the process being renewed in the foreseeable future. The failure was largely due to the difficult issue of compatibility and complementarity of two international instruments of variously demanding natures pertaining to the same subject of regulation.



## 4. International Control Regimes

International control regimes (ICR) monitor and restrict international movement of goods, software, and technologies that are or may be used for military purposes with the aim of preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (hereinafter referred to as “WMD”) and the proliferation of conventional weapons in sensitive areas. The ICR are inter-governmental groupings aiming to create a thorough export regime in line with common principles and procedural rules incorporated into national laws and customs measures. The number of ICR has stabilised at five since 1996, each having a different focus. The Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and the Zangger Committee (ZC) operate in the sphere of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, the Australia Group operates in the sphere of non-proliferation of chemical and biological weapons, the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), reinforced by the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCOB), operates in the sphere of missile carriers, and the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies (WA) is the control regime in the sphere of conventional weapons.

Like most other industrially advanced states, the Czech Republic is an active member of all the regimes. Their work does not stem from an international treaty (with the exception of the Zangger Committee whose role is derived from the *Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons*), but they focus on thorough fulfilment of the commitments of the participant countries arising from legally binding UN treaties on prohibiting and/or on the non-proliferation of WMD<sup>8</sup> and SALW. In this regard, international control regimes effectively supplement and enhance the UN system of instruments.

As has already been stated, in the Czech Republic, Act No 38/1994 bans trade in nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons as well as in carriers able to carry such weapons.<sup>9</sup> Directly related is the issue of export of dual-use goods which constitutes a component of the work of the said international control regimes. In the Czech Republic, control on the export of all international regime items is carried out in line with Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items, of 5 May 2009, which took effect on 27 August 2009 and replaced in full Council Regulation (EC) No 1334/2000, and pursuant to Act No 594/2004. The Czech Republic’s activities in the international control regimes mentioned above, with the exception of the Wassenaar Arrangement, does not have a direct impact on Czech foreign trade in military

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<sup>8</sup> Relevant in this regard is Resolution of the UN Security Council No 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) to non-state actors.

<sup>9</sup> “The subject of trade in military material must not be weapons of mass destruction, meaning nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons,” Section 4 of Act No 38/1994.



material, but it does directly pertain to dual-use goods and technologies and effects the spheres of diplomacy and prevention.<sup>10</sup>

Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction is not the only problem related to military material. Small arms and light weapons are killing an unacceptable number of civilians around the world and the global community is becoming increasingly perceptive of the issues. The danger represented by transfers of small arms and light weapons to non-state entities is illustrated by examples of abuses of portable anti-aircraft missile sets against civilian aviation.

The Czech Republic is faithful to its position in the sphere of control of small arms and light weapons, it is an active participant in the existing control regimes and promotes global advancement of stricter controls, similar to those to which it itself is bound.

There are bodies focused on specific types of weapons in the global control regimes, most frequently on weapons of mass destruction as stated above. The only similar global initiative, focused solely on small arms and light weapons, but restricted to illicit trade in them, is the above-mentioned UN “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 other special regimes for small arms and light weapons is increasing the emphasis that is put on this type of material in more broadly focused control regimes, whether on the regional<sup>11</sup> or global level.<sup>12</sup>

#### **The Wassenaar Arrangement – WA** (*The Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies*)

The Wassenaar Arrangement (WA) on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-use Goods and Technologies was established in 1995 as a control grouping focusing its attention on a broad range of conventional weapons and dual-use materials, i.e., items used primarily for industry, which can, however, also be used for producing conventional weapons. The essence of the work of the WA is a specific system of international exchange of information about general aspects of international trade in strategic goods, such as global trends in weapons trading, the security situation in specific regions, suspicious purchases by a certain state, suspicious projects or companies in a certain country, etc., and also reporting of specific transfers of listed items to countries outside of the WA or rejected applications for export to such countries. Every year, the WA amends its lists of controlled items, expands the list of its best practices in order to keep pace with technological developments and changes in the

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

<sup>11</sup> Examples of regional cooperation in controlling weapons transfers are, aside from the EU arms export mechanism mentioned above (SP 2008/944/SZBP) include the Nairobi protocol and similar MERCOSUR, OBSE, or CARICOM initiatives.

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

geopolitical situation; evidence of this is the discussion about the risk of the proliferation of thermobaric weapons and about “cloud computing”. In spite of the fact that these WA instruments are not of a contractual nature and that there are only 41 member states associated in the WA, the geographic and, above all, the substantive (in terms of the number of items covered) scope of its practical application has been expanding successfully through links with non-member states.

## 5. International Weapons Embargoes

The Czech Republic respects all weapons<sup>13</sup> embargoes declared by the UN, the EU, and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe. It also takes an active part in their formulation and updates within all of the international organisations mentioned above.

The list of countries subject to partial or complete international embargoes as well as the scope of the embargoes keep changing throughout the year based on the relevant decisions of the UN Security Council (resolutions of the UN SC), the EU Council, or other entities.

The text of an embargo usually specifies the material to which it pertains, and the region or end users against which they are aimed. The material is often described in very broad terms “*arms and related material*”, only in certain cases is it limited to the import of heavy equipment<sup>14</sup> or light firearms.<sup>15</sup> The undesirable end users specified by embargoes may be the governments of certain states (e.g., the EU embargo on Burma/Myanmar) or non-governmental arm militias operating in specific territories (e.g., the embargo on Lebanon). The applicable resolutions or restrictive EU measures usually allow for exemptions from embargoes relating to the supply of protective, non-lethal military material or supplies to peacekeeping missions or for the protective service of embassies of European countries. A specific example of restrictive measures are *bans on supplies to terrorist groups* and the ban on *trade in anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions* applicable in the Czech Republic.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> This Report does not feature information about restrictive measures in the sphere of dual use items or in the case of torture instruments.

<sup>14</sup> In the UN context, heavy equipment means weapons included in the UN register (UNROCA). UN embargoes restrict imports to Iran and North Korea.

<sup>15</sup> E.g., the moratorium of ECOWAS states.

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

## **6. Overview of Annexes**

### **Annex 1**

Specification of item structure in the list of military material (SVM) pursuant to Regulation No 210/2012

### **Annex 2**

Licences for the export of military material granted and used in 2015

### **Annex 3**

Share of items from the list of military material in the use of export licences in 2015

### **Annex 4**

Exports of military material to countries in 2005–2015

### **Annex 5**

Overview of export of military material by financial volume in 1999 - 2015

### **Annex 6**

Graphic overview of export of military material by financial volume in 1999 - 2015

### **Annex 7**

Licences for the import of military material granted and used in 2015

### **Annex 8**

Share of items from the list of military material in the use of import licences in 2015

### **Annex 9**

Overview of import of military material by financial volume in 1999–2015

### **Annex 10**

Graphic overview of import of military material by financial volume in 1999 - 2015

### **Annex 11**

Licences for the import and subsequent export (brokering) of military material granted and used in 2015

### **Annex 12**

Permission to engage in foreign trade in military material in 2015

### **Annex 13**

Non-military weapons, their parts and components and ammunition pursuant to EP and Council Regulation (EU) No 258/2012

### **Annex 14**

The number of permitted business cases and uses of permits for the export of arms and ammunition of a non-military nature to non-EU countries in 2015

<b>Military List Groups (MLG) of military equipment</b>	<b>MLG marking according to Decree no. 210/2012 Coll.</b>
<b>Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20mm, other arms and automatic weapons with a calibre of 12.7mm (calibre of 0.50in) or less, accessories as well as specially designed components therefor</b> services	1
<b>Smooth-bore arms with a calibre of less than 20mm, other arms and automatic weapons with a calibre of 12.7mm (calibre of 0.50in), projectors and accessories, as well as specially designed components therefor</b> services	2
<b>Ammunition and fuze setting devices and specially designed components therefor</b> services	3
<b>(Aerial) bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles, other explosive devices and charges and related equipment and accessories and specially designed components therefor</b> services	4
<b>Fire control and related alerting and warning equipment, furthermore related systems and test and alignment equipment and devices, and countermeasure equipment, specially designed for military use and specially designed components therefor</b> services	5
<b>Ground vehicles and components</b> services	6
<b>Chemical or biological toxic agents, "designed for riot control", radioactive materials, related equipment, components and materials</b> services	7
<b>"Energetic materials" and related substances</b> services	8
<b>Vessels of war (surface and underwater), special naval weapons and equipment, accessories, components and other surface vehicles</b> services	9
<b>Aircrafts, "lighter-than-air transport vehicles ", unmanned aerial vehicles ("UAVs"), aircraft engines and aircraft weapons and equipment, related equipment and components specially designed or modified for military use</b> services	10
<b>Electronic equipment, "spacecrafts" and components not specified elsewhere on the EU Common Military List</b> services	11
<b>High velocity kinetic energy weapon systems, related equipment and specially designed components therefor</b> services	12
<b>Armoured or protective equipment, constructions and components</b> services	13
<b>Specialised equipment for military training' or for simulating military tactical situations, simulators specially designed for training in the use of any firearm or weapon specified by MLG 1 and MLG 2, and specially designed components and accessories therefor</b> services	14

<b>Military List Groups (MLG) of military equipment</b>	<b>MLG marking according to Decree no. 210/2012 Coll.</b>
<b>Imaging or countermeasure equipment, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories therefor</b> services	<b>15</b>
<b>Forgings, castings and other unfinished products, specially designed for items specified by MLG 1 to MLG 4, MLG 6, MLG 9, MLG 10, MLG 12 or MLG 19</b> services	<b>16</b>
<b>Miscellaneous equipment, materials and 'libraries', and specially designed components therefor</b> services	<b>17</b>
<b>Production equipment and components</b> services	<b>18</b>
<b>Directed energy weapons systems, related equipment, countermeasure equipment and test models, and specially designed components therefor</b> services	<b>19</b>
<b>Cryogenic and "superconductive" equipment, and specially designed components and accessories therefor</b> services	<b>20</b>
<b>"Software"</b> services	<b>21</b>
<b>"Technology"</b> services	<b>22</b>

### Granted and used licenses for exports of military equipment in 2015\*)

Export - country	Number of licenses **	Granted licenses		Used licenses	
		Main items of military equipment (MLG)	Value in thousands of EUR ***	Main items of military equipment (MLG)	Usage in thousands of EUR
<b>01 North Africa</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1, 3, 6, 10, 11, 22</b>	<b>20 754</b>	<b>2, 3, 6, 10, 18, 22</b>	<b>41 603</b>
Algeria	9	6, 10, 22	19 153	2, 3, 6, 10, 18, 22	37 482
Morocco	2	1, 11	0		0
Tunisia	3	1, 3	1 601	2, 3, 10	4 121
<b>02 Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14</b>	<b>103 665</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14</b>	<b>20 682</b>
Angola	1	10	196	10	199
Chad	2	1, 2, 3	9 090	1, 3	0
Djibouti	2	1, 3	8 027		0
Ethiopia	5	10	5 307	10	2 657
Ghana	3	1, 3, 10	6 130	3	1 937
South Africa	6	1, 6, 11, 14	204	1, 6, 11	200
Cameroon	1	14	47	14	47
Kenya	6	1, 3, 7, 10, 13	11 468	1, 7, 10	183
Mauritania	0		0	1	33
Mozambique	3	10	31	10	2
Namibia	2	1	115	1	95
Niger	1	10	180	10	125
Nigeria	18	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 13	57 178	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 13	14 252
Togo	1	3, 4	1 034		0
Uganda	5	4, 6, 10, 11	4 657	4, 6, 14	950
Zambia	1	13	1	13	1
<b>03 North America</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16</b>	<b>86 978</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16</b>	<b>42 587</b>
Canada	9	1, 3, 8	5 306	1, 3, 8	934
United States	53	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16	81 672	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16	41 653
<b>04 Central America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1, 3, 8</b>	<b>7 089</b>	<b>1, 3, 8</b>	<b>7 163</b>
Belize	1	3	12	3	24
Dominican republic	2	1	124	1	109
Honduras	1	1	0	1	0
Mexico	3	1, 3, 8	6 710	1, 3, 8	6 832



Panama	4	1, 3	21	1, 3	11
Salvador	2	1, 3	136	1, 3	114
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1	3	84	3	73
Trinidad and Tobago	1	1	2	1	1
<b>05 South America</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 18</b>	<b>268 228</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 14, 18</b>	<b>22 775</b>
Argentina	2	1, 14	145	1, 14, 18	323
Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	0		0	10	170
Bolivia	5	1	424	1	181
Brazil	17	2, 3, 6, 10, 14, 18	263 831	2, 3, 6, 10, 18	21 875
Chile	1	14	0	14	0
Guyana	1	1	16		0
Colombia	6	1, 3, 11, 13	528	1, 3, 10	159
Peru	4	1, 18	3 284	1, 18	68
<b>06 Central Asia</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1, 6, 7, 10, 11, 18</b>	<b>7 863</b>	<b>1, 5, 6, 7, 10</b>	<b>4 037</b>
Kazakhstan	7	1, 6, 7, 18	3 455	1, 6, 7	2 980
Turkmenistan	1	6	0	6, 7	368
Uzbekistan	8	6, 10, 11	4 409	5, 6, 10	689
<b>07 Northeast Asia</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1, 3, 10, 11, 13, 14, 18</b>	<b>6 258</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 11, 13, 18</b>	<b>7 530</b>
China	4	10, 11, 18	986	10, 11, 18	3 798
Hong Kong	1	3	0	1, 2, 3, 4	8
Japan	1	14	0		0
South Korea	3	11, 18	104	10, 11, 18	327
Macao	2	3	23	3	19
Mongolia	5	1, 3, 11, 13	1 006	1, 3, 11, 13	770
Taiwan	7	1, 3, 11	4 140	1, 3, 8	2 607
<b>08 Southeast Asia</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18</b>	<b>13 523</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 16, 18, 22</b>	<b>22 774</b>
Brunei	1	1	0		0
Philippines	3	18	148	3, 8, 16, 18	860
Indonesia	11	1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 11, 15, 18	2 730	1, 3, 6, 11, 18	1 140
Cambodia	1	1	0	1	0
Malaysia	10	1, 4, 6, 7	1 836	1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 18	6 129
Singapore	8	1, 2, 5, 11, 18	368	1, 2, 11, 18	329
Thailand	23	1, 3, 8, 10, 11	2 213	1, 3, 8, 10, 11	5 247
Vietnam	10	1, 3, 6, 10, 11, 14, 18	6 227	1, 3, 6, 10, 11, 13, 18, 22	9 068
<b>09 South Asia</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 15, 18, 22</b>	<b>119 131</b>	<b>1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 22</b>	<b>64 760</b>
Afghanistan	6	1, 4, 10	53 481	1, 4, 10	26 299
Bangladesh	7	3, 10, 11	253	4, 10, 11	342
India	38	1, 3, 6, 11, 15, 18, 22	28 534	1, 3, 6, 14, 15, 18, 22	12 638
Pakistan	19	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 18, 22	36 696	1, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 18, 22	25 253

Sri Lanka	6	1, 3, 6	167	1, 3, 6	228
<b>10 European Union</b>	<b>466 / 512</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21</b>	<b>1 484</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22</b>	<b>156 021</b>
Belgium	17	1, 2, 3, 8, 18	40	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 15, 18, 22	4 828
Bulgaria	32	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 18	0	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 18	37 289
Croatia	6	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10	0	2, 3, 4, 10, 11	3 239
Denmark	4	3, 6, 8	0	3, 6, 8, 13, 18	182
Estonia	8	1, 5, 10, 11, 15, 21	0	1, 5, 10, 11, 13, 15	3 113
Finland	3	1, 2, 18	0	1, 3, 6, 13, 15, 18	951
France	45	1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 15, 18	0	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 18	4 114
Italy	14	1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 13	0	1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 13, 16	19 460
Cyprus	1	10	0	10	1 218
Lithuania	11	3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 21	0	1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16	1 824
Latvia	9	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 16	0	8, 10, 11, 16	1 064
Luxembourg	3	3, 8	0	3, 8, 10	1 251
Hungary	8	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11	0	1, 2, 6, 8, 11	1 873
Malta	5	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 11	0	1, 11	87
Germany	43	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 15, 16, 18	0	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18	15 634
Netherlands	10	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 11, 15, 18	0	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 15, 18	1 496
New Caledonia (French overseas territory with special status - sui generis)	1	1	3		0
Poland	70	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 15, 18	0	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18	14 187
Portugal	3	11, 13	0	3, 11, 13	884
Austria	14	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 16, 18	0	1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18	3 735
Greece	5	3, 8, 11, 13	0	3, 8, 11	194
Romania	9	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 18	0	1, 3, 8, 10, 18	692
Slovakia	102	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 21	1 441	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16	35 438
Slovenia	10	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10	0	1, 3, 14, 15	429
Spain	6	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 18	0	3, 10	444
Sweden	18	1, 3, 10, 14, 16	0	1, 3, 5, 6, 10, 14, 15, 16, 21	1 228
Great Britain	12	1, 3, 8, 10, 11, 14	0	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 22	1 167
Undrawn general licenses	43		0		0
<b>11 Other European countries</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 22</b>	<b>93 641</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 22</b>	<b>24 766</b>
Azerbaijan	3	1, 10, 11	71 003	10, 11, 15	3 387
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7	1, 16, 18	4 199	1, 16, 18	2 043
Montenegro	1	7	30	7, 10	153
Georgia	14	1, 3, 6, 10, 18	1 782	1, 3, 6, 10, 18	1 716

Macedonia	4	1, 3, 8, 13	212	1, 3	1
Moldova	2	1, 2	29	1, 2	6
Norway	7	6, 8, 11, 15, 16	2 651	2, 3, 6, 14, 15	1 303
Russian federation	2	9, 10	151	10	4 446
Serbia	9	1, 3, 8, 10, 11, 18	335	3, 8, 11, 18	2 284
Switzerland	27	1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 14, 15, 16, 18	7 582	1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 14, 15, 16, 18	2 241
Turkey	8	1, 6, 8, 14, 18	3 853	1, 3, 6, 8, 15, 18	6 174
Ukraine	13	1, 6, 10, 18, 22	1 814	6, 10, 22	1 013
<b>12 Middle East</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 22</b>	<b>154 072</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 22</b>	<b>133 781</b>
Bahrain	7	1, 3, 11	314	1, 3, 11	3 919
Egypt	28	1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 22	5 622	1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 18	3 829
Iraq	4	2, 3, 6, 10	49 241	2, 3, 6, 10	60 040
Israel	79	1, 3, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22	29 996	1, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22	7 532
Jordan	18	1, 3, 6, 14, 16, 22	14 288	1, 3, 6, 14, 16	4 421
Qatar	4	1, 2, 3, 7, 13	231	3, 7, 13	199
Kuwait	3	3, 6, 8	171	3, 6	139
Lebanon	3	1, 2	665	1	76
Oman	8	1, 3, 7, 8, 14	1 212	1, 3, 7, 14	941
Saudi Arabia	19	1, 3, 6, 7, 13, 14, 18	22 857	1, 3, 6, 7, 13	20 303
United Arab Emirates	33	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18	29 476	1, 2, 6, 10, 11, 18	32 384
<b>13 Australia and Oceania</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 11, 14</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 11</b>	<b>49</b>
Australia	4	3, 11, 14	17	3, 11	15
New Zealand	4	1, 2, 3	17	1, 2, 3, 4, 6	34
<b>Others</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>
Curaçao	1	1	0		0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1144 / 1190</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22</b>	<b>882 721</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22</b>	<b>548 530</b>

\*) Regarding the usage, it also includes licenses granted in previous years.

\*\*) The first value before the slash indicates the number of licenses issued, the second is the sum total of countries in the region approved under licenses issued. (According to the amendment to Act no. 38/1994 Coll., for general transfer licenses it is allowed to export to all EU countries under the license issued, for aggregate transfer licenses it is allowed to export to EU countries mentioned in the license)

\*\*\*) According to the amendment to Act no. 38/1994 Coll. the value of exported goods is not limited for all types of transfer licenses. For general and aggregate transfer licenses no military equipment item, no product name and no quantity are specified in the license issued. It means that based on the type of a transfer license the usage (i.e. making use) of the license issued is without restrictions on particular goods, their quantity and value throughout the period of the validity of the license.

## Share of MLG items on the use of export licenses in 2015\*)

Country	Share	MLG in %	MLG in %	MLG in %	MLG in %
Iraq	10.8286 %	MLG 10 - 64%	MLG 6 - 26%	MLG 2 - 6%	MLG 3 - 3%
United States	7.5281 %	MLG 10 - 87%	MLG 3 - 7%	MLG 6 - 2%	
Algeria	6.7602 %	MLG 10 - 49%	MLG 18 - 28%	MLG 6 - 17%	MLG 2 - 3%
Bulgaria	6.7253 %	MLG 6 - 89%	MLG 1 - 3%	MLG 3 - 2%	MLG 5 - 1%
Slovakia	6.3915 %	MLG 6 - 37%	MLG 3 - 14%	MLG 4 - 14%	MLG 2 - 13%
United Arab Emirates	6.1639 %	MLG 11 - 40%	MLG 6 - 27%	MLG 10 - 24%	MLG 2 - 6%
Afghanistan	4.7433 %	MLG 10 - 94%	MLG 1 - 3%	MLG 4 - 1%	
Pakistan	4.5545 %	MLG 18 - 93%	MLG 22 - 3%	MLG 3 - 1%	
Brazil	3.9453 %	MLG 6 - 64%	MLG 10 - 34%		
Saudi Arabia	3.6617 %	MLG 6 - 89%	MLG 3 - 9%		
Italy	3.5097 %	MLG 16 - 52%	MLG 10 - 22%	MLG 6 - 15%	MLG 3 - 6%
Germany	2.8197 %	MLG 3 - 44%	MLG 11 - 26%	MLG 6 - 15%	MLG 10 - 3%
Nigeria	2.5704 %	MLG 6 - 62%	MLG 1 - 14%	MLG 10 - 8%	MLG 4 - 8%
Poland	2.5586 %	MLG 6 - 38%	MLG 3 - 27%	MLG 10 - 15%	MLG 4 - 7%
India	2.2794 %	MLG 6 - 82%	MLG 18 - 12%	MLG 1 - 2%	MLG 14 - 1%
Vietnam	1.6587 %	MLG 11 - 53%	MLG 3 - 17%	MLG 1 - 15%	MLG 6 - 7%
Israel	1.3784 %	MLG 16 - 35%	MLG 6 - 22%	MLG 15 - 21%	MLG 1 - 12%
Mexico	1.2322 %	MLG 1 - 76%	MLG 3 - 13%	MLG 8 - 9%	
Turkey	1.1135 %	MLG 3 - 55%	MLG 6 - 39%	MLG 18 - 2%	MLG 15 - 1%
Malaysia	1.1055 %	MLG 6 - 51%	MLG 8 - 21%	MLG 11 - 13%	MLG 1 - 8%
Thailand	0.9463 %	MLG 10 - 41%	MLG 1 - 25%	MLG 3 - 20%	MLG 8 - 10%
Belgium	0.8708 %	MLG 3 - 49%	MLG 15 - 34%	MLG 10 - 10%	MLG 7 - 2%
Jordan	0.8596 %	MLG 3 - 64%	MLG 6 - 23%	MLG 4 - 7%	MLG 1 - 2%
Russian federation	0.8018 %	MLG 10 - 100%			
Tunisia	0.7432 %	MLG 10 - 86%	MLG 3 - 13%		
France	0.7420 %	MLG 10 - 44%	MLG 15 - 14%	MLG 1 - 13%	MLG 3 - 12%
Bahrain	0.7067 %	MLG 11 - 49%	MLG 3 - 48%	MLG 1 - 2%	
Egypt	0.7024 %	MLG 6 - 62%	MLG 1 - 11%	MLG 18 - 11%	MLG 8 - 6%
China	0.6851 %	MLG 10 - 93%	MLG 18 - 5%		
Austria	0.6737 %	MLG 3 - 48%	MLG 1 - 25%	MLG 6 - 18%	MLG 16 - 2%
Azerbaijan	0.6109 %	MLG 10 - 51%	MLG 11 - 42%	MLG 15 - 6%	
Croatia	0.5842 %	MLG 2 - 35%	MLG 3 - 21%	MLG 4 - 21%	MLG 10 - 19%
Estonia	0.5614 %	MLG 11 - 94%	MLG 10 - 2%	MLG 15 - 1%	MLG 5 - 1%
Kazakhstan	0.5374 %	MLG 7 - 37%	MLG 6 - 36%	MLG 1 - 26%	
Ethiopia	0.4792 %	MLG 10 - 100%			
Taiwan	0.4703 %	MLG 3 - 75%	MLG 8 - 24%		
Serbia	0.4119 %	MLG 18 - 88%	MLG 3 - 6%	MLG 8 - 4%	
Switzerland	0.4042 %	MLG 16 - 39%	MLG 15 - 28%	MLG 5 - 16%	MLG 14 - 4%
Niger	0.3757 %	MLG 4 - 93%	MLG 10 - 6%		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.3684 %	MLG 16 - 95%	MLG 18 - 4%		
Ghana	0.3494 %	MLG 3 - 100%			
Hungary	0.3378 %	MLG 8 - 42%	MLG 2 - 39%	MLG 1 - 15%	MLG 11 - 1%
Lithuania	0.3290 %	MLG 16 - 35%	MLG 10 - 28%	MLG 8 - 20%	MLG 3 - 13%
Georgia	0.3095 %	MLG 6 - 80%	MLG 3 - 9%	MLG 1 - 5%	MLG 10 - 2%
Indonesia	0.2759 %	MLG 1 - 31%	MLG 11 - 27%	MLG 10 - 25%	MLG 18 - 9%
Netherlands	0.2698 %	MLG 3 - 53%	MLG 7 - 22%	MLG 6 - 8%	MLG 15 - 6%
Norway	0.2350 %	MLG 3 - 87%	MLG 6 - 11%		
Luxembourg	0.2256 %	MLG 3 - 96%	MLG 10 - 3%		

Sweden	0.2215 %	MLG 21 - 39%	MLG 14 - 32%	MLG 16 - 10%	MLG 10 - 7%
Cyprus	0.2197 %	MLG 10 - 100%			
Great Britain	0.2104 %	MLG 8 - 28%	MLG 10 - 27%	MLG 3 - 17%	MLG 14 - 17%
Latvia	0.1920 %	MLG 11 - 76%	MLG 10 - 20%	MLG 8 - 3%	
Ukraine	0.1828 %	MLG 10 - 87%	MLG 6 - 12%		
Finland	0.1714 %	MLG 3 - 55%	MLG 6 - 33%	MLG 18 - 9%	
Uganda	0.1713 %	MLG 6 - 53%	MLG 4 - 38%	MLG 14 - 7%	
Oman	0.1697 %	MLG 14 - 88%	MLG 3 - 6%	MLG 7 - 2%	MLG 1 - 1%
Canada	0.1684 %	MLG 3 - 99%			
Portugal	0.1594 %	MLG 11 - 88%	MLG 3 - 8%	MLG 13 - 3%	
Philippines	0.1551 %	MLG 8 - 41%	MLG 18 - 30%	MLG 16 - 14%	MLG 3 - 13%
Mongolia	0.1489 %	MLG 11 - 48%	MLG 1 - 32%	MLG 13 - 18%	
Bangladesh	0.1383 %	MLG 10 - 92%	MLG 11 - 5%	MLG 4 - 1%	
Romania	0.1249 %	MLG 3 - 51%	MLG 10 - 29%	MLG 1 - 15%	MLG 18 - 3%
Uzbekistan	0.1243 %	MLG 6 - 63%	MLG 5 - 22%	MLG 10 - 14%	
Peru	0.0963 %	MLG 10 - 87%	MLG 1 - 12%		
Spain	0.0800 %	MLG 3 - 70%	MLG 10 - 29%		
Slovenia	0.0774 %	MLG 3 - 88%	MLG 15 - 7%	MLG 1 - 3%	
Turkmenistan	0.0664 %	MLG 7 - 100%			
Singapore	0.0593 %	MLG 11 - 72%	MLG 18 - 26%		
South Korea	0.0589 %	MLG 10 - 68%	MLG 18 - 16%	MLG 11 - 15%	
Argentina	0.0582 %	MLG 18 - 55%	MLG 14 - 41%	MLG 1 - 3%	
Sri Lanka	0.0546 %	MLG 6 - 43%	MLG 10 - 24%	MLG 1 - 22%	MLG 3 - 8%
South Africa	0.0361 %	MLG 6 - 61%	MLG 11 - 20%	MLG 1 - 18%	
Qatar	0.0360 %	MLG 3 - 76%	MLG 7 - 23%		
Angola	0.0359 %	MLG 10 - 100%			
Greece	0.0350 %	MLG 11 - 67%	MLG 3 - 20%	MLG 8 - 12%	
Kenya	0.0331 %	MLG 10 - 62%	MLG 1 - 35%	MLG 7 - 2%	
Denmark	0.0329 %	MLG 3 - 68%	MLG 6 - 19%	MLG 18 - 7%	MLG 8 - 4%
Bolivia	0.0326 %	MLG 1 - 100%			
Montenegro	0.0324 %	MLG 10 - 68%	MLG 7 - 17%	MLG 15 - 14%	
Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	0.0306 %	MLG 10 - 100%			
Colombia	0.0286 %	MLG 3 - 52%	MLG 1 - 29%	MLG 10 - 17%	
Kuwait	0.0250 %	MLG 3 - 98%	MLG 6 - 1%		
Salvador	0.0205 %	MLG 3 - 91%	MLG 1 - 8%		
Dominican republic	0.0197 %	MLG 1 - 100%			
Namibia	0.0171 %	MLG 1 - 100%			
Malta	0.0157 %	MLG 11 - 78%	MLG 1 - 21%		
Lebanon	0.0137 %	MLG 1 - 100%			
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0.0131 %	MLG 3 - 100%			
Cameroon	0.0085 %	MLG 14 - 100%			
New Zealand	0.0062 %	MLG 6 - 61%	MLG 1 - 28%	MLG 4 - 7%	MLG 3 - 1%
Mauritania	0.0060 %	MLG 1 - 100%			
Belize	0.0043 %	MLG 3 - 100%			
Macao	0.0035 %	MLG 3 - 100%			
Australia	0.0027 %	MLG 3 - 53%	MLG 11 - 46%		
Panama	0.0020 %	MLG 1 - 58%	MLG 3 - 41%		
Hong Kong	0.0015 %	MLG 1 - 48%	MLG 3 - 29%	MLG 4 - 12%	MLG 2 - 9%
Moldova	0.0011 %	MLG 1 - 98%	MLG 2 - 1%		
Mozambique	0.0003 %	MLG 10 - 100%			

Zambia	0.0002 %	MLG 13 - 100%			
Macedonia	0.0002 %	MLG 1 - 100%			
Trinidad and Tobago	0.0002 %	MLG 1 - 100%			
Cambodia	0.0001 %	MLG 1 - 100%			

\*) Inclusive of exports performed under the so-called brokering (import/export license)

## Performed export of military equipment in countries in 2005 to 2015

2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
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informative value in thousands of EUR

01 North Africa	41 603	37 304	14 426	19 355	20 941	9 493	7 717	17 791	14 650	7 096	3 470
Algeria	37 482	32 938	12 781	17 774	20 130	8 961	6 651	17 221	9 339	2 213	2 265
Libya	0	299	0	0	0	13	0	383	2 233	712	0
Morocco	0	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	362
Tunisia	4 121	3 938	1 645	1 580	811	519	1 066	187	3 078	4 171	843
02 Sub-Saharan Africa	20 682	5 452	4 742	3 390	1 719	1 315	9 439	9 394	11 434	1 581	1 683
Angola	199	257	239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	304
Burkina Faso	0	13	470	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	2 657	209	284	46	200	754	6 980	2 432	7 334	1 015	839
Gabon	0	0	0	0	439	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	1 937	0	0	0	59	0	0	0	135	0	0
South Africa	200	28	155	28	14	2	0	26	160	0	0
Cameroon	47	64	14	60	641	0	2 002	106	0	0	0
Cape Verde	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	4	2	0	5
Kenya	183	733	35	176	66	29	0	0	0	0	0
Republic of Congo	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madagascar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	0
Malawi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mali	0	0	0	0	0	181	0	0	0	3	422
Mauritania	33	0	3	5	2	6	0	0	0	0	0
Mozambique	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Namibia	95	107	0	22	0	148	0	0	0	0	0
Niger	125	0		38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	14 252	3 862	1 825	1 500	176	118	446	6 532	1 736	539	110



2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
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informative value in thousands of EUR

Rwanda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	0	70	42	4	0	2 030	0	
Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	294	0	0	
Tanzania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Togo	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	
Uganda	950	162	1 718	1 487	8	0	0	0	0	0	
Zambia	1	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	24	
<b>03 North America</b>	<b>42 587</b>	<b>33 449</b>	<b>29 583</b>	<b>33 669</b>	<b>14 816</b>	<b>12 430</b>	<b>10 305</b>	<b>10 801</b>	<b>10 636</b>	<b>9 433</b>	<b>13 215</b>
Canada	934	412	1 334	1 729	1 406	551	539	433	410	96	207
United States of America	41 653	33 037	28 249	31 940	13 410	11 879	9 766	10 368	10 226	9 337	13 008
<b>04 Central America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>7 163</b>	<b>7 344</b>	<b>1 973</b>	<b>1 035</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>2 735</b>	<b>1 196</b>	<b>3 156</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>1 450</b>
Belize	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican republic	109	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	77	215	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haiti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	0	0	0
Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	0	0	0
Costa Rica	0	0	10	0	97	153	4	3	0	0	0
Mexico	6 832	7 100	1 650	947	363	2 485	1 192	2 928	533	221	1 333
Nicaragua	0	0	5	77	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	11	38	89	0	62	97	0	0	265	0	0
Salvador	114	53	4	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84
<b>05 South America</b>	<b>22 775</b>	<b>15 918</b>	<b>4 282</b>	<b>2 994</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>7 560</b>	<b>1 192</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>1 208</b>	<b>1 907</b>
Argentina	323	98	105	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
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informative value in thousands of EUR

Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bolivia	181	72	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	21 875	15 307	3 755	2 641	562	401	6 358	75	64	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 015	0	0	68
Chile	0	0	0	8	152	91	7	87	62	3
Guyana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	159	1	0	8	0	0	176	815	251	438
Paraguay	0	8	0	13	8	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	68	277	32	227	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	0	12	292	0	0	20	4	215	186	118
Venezuela	0	142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	581
<b>06 Central Asia</b>	<b>4 037</b>	<b>5 323</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>324</b>
Kazakhstan	2 980	4 305	273	183	83	41	22	0	0	324
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0
Turkmenistan	368	1 018	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uzbekistan	689	0	0	0	199	0	0	0	0	0
<b>07 Northeast Asia</b>	<b>7 530</b>	<b>3 794</b>	<b>4 013</b>	<b>1 463</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>1 282</b>
China	3 798	1 953	793	782	383	921	44	189	0	1 166
Hong Kong	8	4	16	0	11	0	1	0	0	1
Japan	0	0		0	0	0	7	16	93	81
South Korea	327	135	401	467	44	17	5	67	0	0
Macao	19	2	7	0	29	0	0	0	0	0
Mongolia	770	0	106	214	28	0	0	24	4	34
Taiwan	2 607	1 701	2 692	0	0	0	0	334	202	0
<b>08 Southeast Asia</b>	<b>22 774</b>	<b>23 379</b>	<b>56 663</b>	<b>44 468</b>	<b>15 929</b>	<b>11 550</b>	<b>10 992</b>	<b>23 129</b>	<b>5 622</b>	<b>5 650</b>
Brunei	0	0	0	81	0	21	0	0	0	0

2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
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informative value in thousands of EUR

Philippines	860	315	46	270	209	365	40	151	69	19	0
Indonesia	1 140	354	359	292	1 860	54	0	19	431	167	0
Cambodia	0	0	4 410	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	0
Malaysia	6 129	5 715	4 120	1 994	2	54	3 633	17 306	473	357	21
Singapore	329	50	93	137	0	0	0	95	0	139	15
Thailand	5 247	3 084	4 323	8 720	9 750	5 897	5 260	4 209	4 277	2 221	2 268
Vietnam	9 068	13 861	43 310	32 974	4 108	5 159	2 059	1 320	372	2 747	3 728
<b>09 South Asia</b>	<b>64 760</b>	<b>24 833</b>	<b>5 209</b>	<b>14 152</b>	<b>21 548</b>	<b>37 205</b>	<b>33 104</b>	<b>41 282</b>	<b>53 423</b>	<b>9 186</b>	<b>5 579</b>
Afghanistan	26 299	4 234	3 268	5 196	2 734	2 560	347	520	920	205	355
Bangladesh	342	600	491	597	2 273	1 438	785	414	326	437	578
India	12 683	2 803	426	6 220	12 464	29 382	17 097	20 430	39 457	7 024	3 793
Nepal	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	25 253	17 147	996	1 827	4 009	3 481	14 289	9 004	12 697	46	3
Sri Lanka	228	49	28	312	68	344	553	10 914	23	1 474	850
<b>10 European Union</b>	<b>156 021</b>	<b>128 802</b>	<b>88 736</b>	<b>108 890</b>	<b>73 553</b>	<b>86 553</b>	<b>70 823</b>	<b>44 562</b>	<b>41 326</b>	<b>38 639</b>	<b>33 850</b>
Belgium	4 828	1 655	4 420	2 230	1 713	1 791	1 533	573	528	257	277
Bulgaria *	37 289	4 430	8 717	1 537	2 244	4 684	1 976	517	182	0	0
Czech Republic****	0	1 681		0	0	0	0	0	5 454	0	0
Croatia***	3 239	942	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	182	414	404	402	304	480	438	116	0	4	0
Estonia	3 113	88	66	115	117	747	423	51	4 231	3 158	19
Finland	951	440	80	236	198	308	54	10	19	72	138
France	4 114	4 726	4 109	1 966	1 184	505	506	1 786	375	216	12
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	19 460	12 724	5 996	3 806	7 410	7 680	10 477	5 733	226	13	0
Cyprus	1 218	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	59	488
Lithuania	1 824	2 051	1 301	1 262	1 019	617	2 375	445	2 415	435	797
Latvia	1 064	77	686	70	48	993	349	78	2 486	3 318	606
Luxembourg	1 251	699	6 093	1 735	2 656	69	17	184	300	18	0
Hungary	1 873	1 185	1 435	3 721	1 291	3 098	1 529	171	1 012	99	1 283

2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
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informative value in thousands of EUR

Malta	87	50	159	84	45	0	25	14	26	0	0
Germany	15 634	39 456	4 817	6 132	5 990	6 026	8 754	4 234	5 918	3 865	1 765
Netherlands	1 496	701	301	324	275	181	137	113	232	100	48
New Caledonia (French overseas territory with special status - sui generis)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	14 187	23 000	12 630	12 327	12 309	4 450	4 502	7 648	3 149	6 271	4 556
Portugal	884	282	548	47	300	642	77	14	28	14	50
Austria	3 735	3 669	12 604	49 079	23 278	31 348	11 584	1 868	2 442	956	7
Greece	194	709	46	530	0	223	502	226	343	361	286
Romania **	692	458	3 732	447	341	256	193	175	299	0	0
Slovakia	35 438	23 282	17 939	15 634	8 143	10 874	21 613	18 972	10 696	18 748	21 089
Slovenia	429	232	36	24	85	14	1 345	21	19	14	97
Spain	444	644	473	462	544	8 528	1 845	1 033	295	206	193
Sweden	1 228	4 515	1 079	5 415	3 061	2 235	322	247	0	383	240
Great Britain	1 167	692	1 064	1 304	998	787	246	333	651	72	1 899
<b>11 Other European countries</b>	<b>24 766</b>	<b>22 690</b>	<b>16 512</b>	<b>15 313</b>	<b>14 024</b>	<b>18 525</b>	<b>6 758</b>	<b>27 795</b>	<b>20 802</b>	<b>9 598</b>	<b>7 734</b>
Albania	0	0	0	30	64	0	0	0	0	0	0
Azerbaijan	3 387	1 916	0	1 328	2 542	3 117	0	466	470	230	717
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2 043	2 205	1 236	35	0	28	22	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	540	1 622
Montenegro	153	601	38	8	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
Croatia***	0	0	187	242	287	133	650	120	593	0	0
Georgia	1 716	1 079	39	108	3 464	4 022	40	14 023	13 244	6 196	3 264
Kosovo	0	74	47	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macedonia	1	258	28	390	0	0	0	190	0	68	25
Moldova	6	12	144	81	113	35	14	3	43	0	0
Norway	1 303	1 197	3 449	2 491	704	2 218	72	14	544	2	0
Romania **	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	838	207

2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
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informative value in thousands of EUR

Russian federation	4 446	5 264	4 313	5 258	1 207	3 890	3 218	9 864	3 142	327	1 021
Serbia	2 284	305	13	298	366	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	2 241	3 475	3 388	426	2 668	1 320	248	2 347	241	66	25
Turkey	6 174	4 181	2 960	1 051	95	356	195	251	30	9	41
Ukraine	1 013	2 124	670	3 500	2 479	3 406	2 299	517	2 495	1 322	812
<b>12 Middle East</b>	<b>133 781</b>	<b>113 586</b>	<b>59 576</b>	<b>24 194</b>	<b>18 827</b>	<b>35 664</b>	<b>17 129</b>	<b>9 872</b>	<b>15 065</b>	<b>8 744</b>	<b>9 456</b>
Bahrain	3 919	352	187	229	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	3 829	19 857	24 320	5 595	4 477	7 750	4 191	7 124	6 177	4 646	3 443
Iraq	60 040	10 390	6 439	1 780	0	1 491	975	962	2 404	38	2 063
Israel	7 532	4 277	4 229	2 031	2 601	1 440	362	161	394	261	1 289
Yemen	0	1 964	5 406	5 900	1 749	12 525	10 498	1 230	1 854	3 071	4
Jordan	4 421	683	1 456	2 589	472	2 268	38	121	553	299	0
Qatar	199	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	139	118	0	0	76	41	143	0	0	12	186
Lebanon	76	185	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	712
Oman	941	19	124	487	2	3	83	0	0	0	5
Saudi Arabia	20 303	70 061	11 291	3 298	4 637	8 556	4	0	2 578		551
United Arab Emirates	32 384	5 679	6 123	2 285	4 813	1 561	835	274	1 105	202	936
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	215	267
<b>13 Australia and Oceania</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2</b>
Australia	15	30	89	45	5	10	0	6	0	0	2
New Zealand	34	44	15	20	13	14	10	0	107	27	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>548 530</b>	<b>421 948</b>	<b>286 096</b>	<b>269 170</b>	<b>183 224</b>	<b>216 990</b>	<b>175 117</b>	<b>189 614</b>	<b>174 725</b>	<b>92 989</b>	<b>88 058</b>

\*) Bulgaria joined the European Union in 2007

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

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

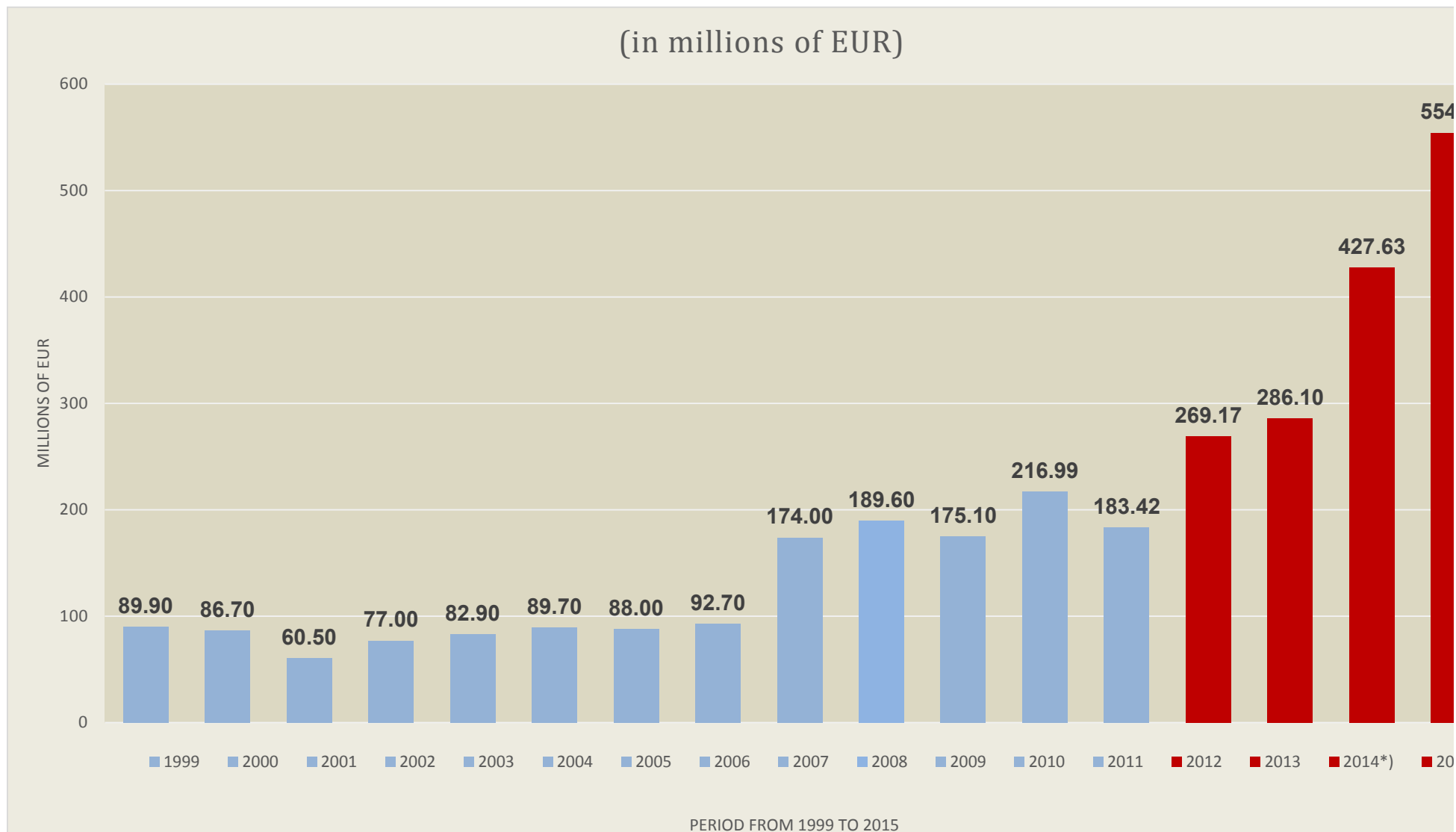
\*\*\*\*) The table lists the Czech Republic due to the purchase of military equipment by the Czech Ministry of Defence through the NSPA - NATO Support and Procurement Agency

### Overview of military equipment exports according to the financial volume in years 1999 to 2015

Year	Financial volume in millions of CZK	Financial volume in millions of EUR
1999	3 315,70	89,90
2000	3 087,40	86,70
2001	2 062,00	60,50
2002	2 372,50	77,00
2003	2 639,90	82,90
2004	2 861,80	89,70
2005	2 620,90	88,00
2006	2 627,40	92,70
2007	4 830,60	174,00
2008	4 729,00	189,60
2009	4 630,50	175,10
2010	5 485,48	216,99
2011	4 509,19	183,42
2012	6 767,74	269,17
2013	7 431,16	286,10
2014*)	11 773,94	427,63
2015*)	15 127,20	554,46

\*) Inclusive of exports performed under the so-called brokering (import/export license)

## Graphical representation of military equipment exports according to the financial volume in years 1999 to 2015





### Granted and used licenses for imports of military equipment in 2015\*)

Import - country	Number of licenses **	Granted licenses		Used licenses	
		Main items of military equipment (MLG)	Value in thousands of EUR	Main items of military equipment (MLG)	Usage in thousands of EUR
<b>01 North Africa</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17</b>
Algeria	1	6	16	6	17
<b>02 Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1, 5, 6</b>	<b>13 505</b>	<b>5, 6</b>	<b>1 295</b>
Burkina Faso	3	6	1 407	6	911
South Africa	4	5	350	5	384
Togo	1	1	11 748		0
<b>03 North America</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21</b>	<b>558 028</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 22</b>	<b>23 579</b>
Canada	11	1, 3, 10, 14, 16	1 621	1, 3, 10, 14, 16	190
United States	250	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21	556 408	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 22	23 390
<b>04 Central America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>
Dominican republic	1	1	0		0
<b>05 South America</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3, 8, 10</b>	<b>2 028</b>	<b>3, 10</b>	<b>422</b>
Brazil	2	3, 10	2 028	3, 10	422
Peru	1	8	0		0
<b>07 Northeast Asia</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1, 3, 4, 13, 15</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>1, 4, 13, 17</b>	<b>228</b>
China	6	1, 3, 4, 13, 15	993	1, 4, 13, 17	204
South Korea	1	1	0	1	0
Taiwan	0		0	1	24
<b>08 Southeast Asia</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1, 10</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>
Thailand	1	10	0		0
Vietnam	1	1	0		0
<b>09 South Asia</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1, 3, 6</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>1, 6, 16</b>	<b>5</b>
Afghanistan	1	1	0	1	0
India	2	3, 6	16	6, 16	5
Pakistan	3	1, 3	773		0
<b>10 European Union</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>
Great Britain	0		0	15	5
<b>11 Other European countries</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 22</b>	<b>56 649</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 22</b>	<b>20 789</b>
Albania	5	2, 3, 4, 8	2 010	2, 3, 4, 8	1 098

Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	3	550	1, 3	121
Macedonia	1	3	418	3	181
Norway	20	2, 3, 5, 8, 11, 15	3 062	2, 3, 5, 8, 11, 15	1 741
Russian federation	58	6, 10, 15, 22	18 435	6, 10, 11, 15, 22	6 892
Serbia	5	1, 2, 3	958	1, 2, 3	469
Serbia	1	3, 4	15		0
Switzerland	28	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 14, 15, 16	7 330	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 14, 15, 16	4 060
Turkey	11	1, 3, 4, 13	10 136	1, 4, 13	1 542
Ukraine	31	1, 8, 10, 22	13 736	1, 6, 8, 10	4 686
<b>12 Middle East</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 21</b>	<b>79 148</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 18</b>	<b>7 997</b>
Egypt	4	6	331	6	125
Israel	38	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 15, 17, 18, 21	74 500	1, 2, 3, 6, 11, 15, 17, 18	7 533
Jordan	2	6, 14	3 068	14	25
United Arab Emirates	4	10	1 249	10	313
<b>13 Australia and Oceania</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1, 2, 21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1, 2</b>	<b>0</b>
Australia	1	21	0		0
New Zealand	1	1, 2	0	1, 2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22</b>	<b>711 156</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22</b>	<b>54 338</b>

\*) Regarding the usage, it also includes licenses granted in previous years. The table includes both the import data under the regime applicable before the amendment to Act no. 38/1994 Coll. effective from 30/6/2012 and after its amendment.

\*\*) According to Act no. 38/1994 Coll. transfer licenses are not issued for imports from EU countries. Licenses issued for imports from EU countries before 30/6/2012 are effective until the end of their validity.

### Share of MLG items on the use of import licenses in 2015\*)

Country	Share	MLG in %	MLG in %	MLG in %	MLG in %
United States	39.9436 %	MLG 10 - 40%	MLG 16 - 29%	MLG 11 - 13%	MLG 1 - 10%
Israel	14.6726 %	MLG 11 - 54%	MLG 4 - 12%	MLG 1 - 10%	MLG 2 - 10%
Russian federation	13.3725 %	MLG 10 - 97%	MLG 15 - 2%		
Ukraine	11.1710 %	MLG 10 - 95%	MLG 8 - 1%		
Switzerland	6.8960 %	MLG 1 - 28%	MLG 5 - 24%	MLG 16 - 19%	MLG 6 - 18%
Norway	2.9566 %	MLG 11 - 65%	MLG 3 - 17%	MLG 5 - 10%	MLG 8 - 5%
Turkey	2.6194 %	MLG 4 - 59%	MLG 13 - 21%	MLG 1 - 18%	
Albania	1.8654 %	MLG 3 - 78%	MLG 4 - 9%	MLG 2 - 8%	MLG 8 - 3%
Burkina Faso	1.5480 %	MLG 6 - 100%			
Serbia	0.7998 %	MLG 1 - 83%	MLG 2 - 12%	MLG 3 - 3%	
Brazil	0.7164 %	MLG 3 - 98%	MLG 10 - 1%		
South Africa	0.6515 %	MLG 5 - 100%			
United Arab Emirates	0.5322 %	MLG 10 - 100%			
Canada	0.4428 %	MLG 1 - 31%	MLG 3 - 29%	MLG 13 - 27%	MLG 16 - 7%
Bulgaria	0.3875 %	MLG 4 - 100%			
China	0.3468 %	MLG 1 - 56%	MLG 17 - 30%	MLG 13 - 13%	
Macedonia	0.3067 %	MLG 3 - 100%			
Egypt	0.2131 %	MLG 6 - 100%			
Latvia	0.2093 %	MLG 10 - 100%			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.2049 %	MLG 3 - 89%	MLG 1 - 10%		
Jordan	0.0432 %	MLG 14 - 100%			
Taiwan	0.0410 %	MLG 1 - 100%			
Algeria	0.0294 %	MLG 6 - 100%			
Great Britain	0.0214 %	MLG 10 - 60%	MLG 15 - 39%		
India	0.0089 %	MLG 6 - 84%	MLG 16 - 15%		

\*) Inclusive of imports performed under the so-called brokering (import/export license)

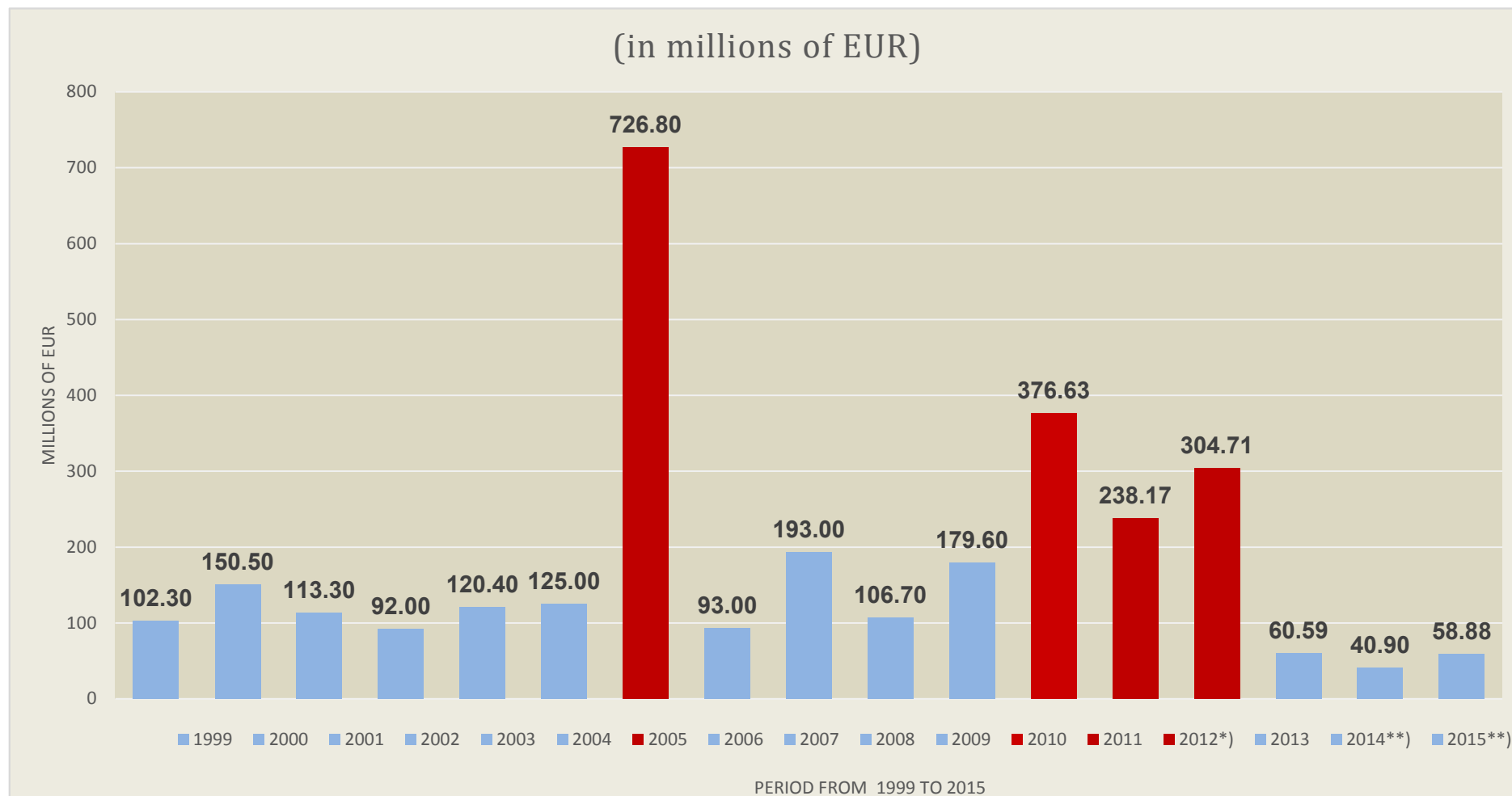
## Overview of military equipment imports according to the financial volume in years 1999 to 2015

Year	Financial volume in millions of CZK	Financial volume in millions of EUR
1999	3 773,03	102,30
2000	5 359,30	150,50
2001	3 861,60	113,30
2002	2 834,70	92,00
2003	3 834,02	120,40
2004	3 988,00	125,00
2005	21 647,01	726,80
2006	2 635,90	93,00
2007	5 358,07	193,00
2008	2 661,31	106,70
2009	4 749,52	179,60
2010	9 524,27	376,63
2011	5 855,64	238,17
2012*)	7 661,32	304,71
2013	1 573,80	60,59
2014**)	1 125,90	40,90
2015**)	1 605,90	58,88

\*) Since 30 June 2012 import licenses for the transfer between EU states have been cancelled.

\*\*\*) Inclusive of imports performed under the so-called brokering (import/export license)

## Graphical representation of military equipment imports according to the financial volume in years 1999 to 2015



\*) Since 30 June 2012 import licenses for the transfer between EU states have been cancelled.

\*\*) Inclusive of imports performed under the so-called brokering (import/export license)

### Granted and used licenses for import and subsequent export (brokering) of military equipment in 2015\*)

Import (I) - country **)	Export (E) - country***)	Number of licenses	Granted licenses		Used licenses			
			Main items of military equipment (MLG)	I value in thousands of EUR	E value in thousands of EUR	Main items of military equipment (MLG)	I usage in thousands of EUR	E usage in thousands of EUR
<b>North America 03</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>1, 4, 6, 10, 13, 15</b>	<b>6 702</b>	<b>9 596</b>	<b>6, 10, 13, 15</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>192</b>
Canada	Mongolia	1	13	71	71	13	71	55
Canada	Iraq	1	4	3 571	6 403		0	0
United States	Kazakhstan	1	1	13	14		0	0
United States	Montenegro	2	10, 15	24	30	10, 15	21	27
United States	Israel	1	6	3 021	3 078	6	108	110
<b>10 European Union</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>1, 4, 10</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>4, 10</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>506</b>
Bulgaria	Jordan	1	4	231	360	4	228	346
Bulgaria	United States	2	1	80	87		0	0
Latvia	Indonesia	1	10	11	12	10	70	87
Latvia	United States	0		0	0	10	54	63
Great Britain	Bangladesh	1	10	8	10	10	8	11
<b>11 Other European countries</b>		<b>24</b>	<b>1, 2, 4, 10</b>	<b>3 624</b>	<b>4 411</b>	<b>1, 4, 10, 11</b>	<b>2 876</b>	<b>3 269</b>
Albania	United States	1	2	47	64		0	0
Russian federation	Peru	1	10	393	427	10	429	466
Russian federation	United Arab Emirates	1	10	49	50	10	56	57
Russian federation	Indonesia	1	10	114	126	10	179	192
Russian federation	Egypt	1	10	29	44	10	28	42
Russian federation	Bangladesh	0		0	0	10	222	245
Russian federation	Sri Lanka	0		0	0	10	69	75
Serbia	Kenya	1	1	2	0	1	2	0
Ukraine	Vietnam	4	10	295	564	10	54	129
Ukraine	Indonesia	2	10	121	133	10	102	111

Ukraine	United States	2	4	44	46	4	23	24
Ukraine	United Arab Emirates	7	10	2 236	2 626	10	1 489	1 735
Ukraine	Bangladesh	3	10	296	331	10	153	169
Ukraine	Egypt	0		0	0	11	16	24
Ukraine	-	0		0	0	10	55	0
<b>12 Middle East</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2 922</b>	<b>3 174</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1 107</b>	<b>1 958</b>
Israel	Niger	1	4	2 922	3 174	4	1 107	1 958
<b>Total</b>		<b>36</b>	<b>1, 2, 4, 6, 10, 13, 15</b>	<b>13 577</b>	<b>17 651</b>	<b>1, 4, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15</b>	<b>4 542</b>	<b>5 926</b>

\*) Regarding the usage, it also includes licenses granted in previous years.

\*\*) If the country of import is not stated, it is a license issued before 2012 and used (i.e. made use of it) for imports before 2014.

\*\*\*) If the country of export is not stated, the export will be carried out subsequently in the period of validity.

### Authorization to perform foreign trade in military equipment in 2015

<b>Number of applications submitted for the authorization</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Number of decisions on the authorization</b>	<b>45</b>
From that the negative decisions	1
<b>Number of cancelled authorizations (§ 13 letter c) of the Act)</b>	<b>1</b>

<b>Number of applications to extend the authorization</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>Number of decisions to extend the authorization</b>	<b>82</b>

<b>Number of licensees at the end of 2015</b>	<b>228</b>
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Number of licensees at the end of 2014	215
Number of licensees at the end of 2013	203
Number of licensees at the end of 2012	179



Non-military weapons, their parts and essential components and ammunition	Items according to the EP and Council Regulation (EU) no. 258/2012
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 28cm	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 60cm 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 28cm	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. Essential components of such firearms: the breech-closing mechanism, the chamber and the barrel of a firearm which, being separate objects, are included in the category of the firearms on which they are or are intended to be mounted	13
Ammunition: the complete round or the components thereof, including cartridge cases, primers, propellant powder, bullets or projectiles, that are used in a firearm, provided that those components are themselves subject to authorisation in the relevant Member State	14
Collections and collectors' pieces of historical interest. Antiques of an age exceeding 100 years	15

## Number of authorized trading cases and the usage of authorizations for exports of arms and ammunition of non-military nature to countries outside the EU in 2015

Export - country	Number of trading cases	Authorized trading cases	Value in thousands of EUR	Use of authorization	Usage in thousands of EUR
		Items of firearms and ammunition		Items of firearms and ammunition	
<b>North America</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1,4,6,8,13,14</b>	<b>218 294</b>	<b>1,4,6,8,13,14</b>	<b>85 112</b>
United States	25	1,4,6,8,13,14	194 889	1,4,6,8,13,14	80 364
Canada	17	1,4,6,8,13,14	23 405	1,4,6,8,13,14	4 748
<b>Other European countries</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>1,4,5,6,8,9,13,14</b>	<b>29 966</b>	<b>1,4,5,6,7,8,9,13,14</b>	<b>12 031</b>
Russian federation	29	1,4,6,8,13,14	8 222	1,4,6,8,13,14	6 108
Turkey	9	1,8,13,14	5 360	1,8,13,14	1 466
Georgia	14	1,4,5,8,14	4 025	1,4,5,6,8,14	317
Switzerland	10	1,4,5,9,13,14	3 663	1,4,5,7,8,9,13,14	1 467
Serbia	7	1,4,6,8,13,14	2 721	1,6,8,14	218
Norway	7	1,8,13,14	2 220	1,8,13,14	1 102
Armenia	6	1,8,13,14	1 065	1,8,14	102
Moldova	9	1,4,5,6,8,13,14	852	1,4,5,6,8,13,14	284
Ukraine	6	1,8,9,13,14	796	1,8,9,13,14	431
Macedonia	11	1,6,8,14	569	1,6,8,14	216
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	6,8,14	303	6,8,14	180
Iceland	5	1,8,14	68	1,8,14	58
Andorra	1	14	44	14	33
Kosovo	2	1,8,14	44	1,8,14	36
Montenegro	1	14	14	14	14
Azerbaijan	1	8	0		0
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>1,4,6,7,8,13,14</b>	<b>11 823</b>	<b>1,6,7,8,13,14</b>	<b>5 093</b>
South Africa	12	1,4,6,7,8,13,14	9 520	1,6,7,8,13,14	3 957
Namibia	2	1,8,14	861	1,8,14	445
Kenya	17	1,4,6,8,13,14	728	1,6,8,13,14	320
Zambia	6	1,8,14	239	1,8,14	109
Mozambique	7	1,6,7,8,14	194	1,6,7,8,14	82
Tanzania	7	1,14	191	1,13,14	143

Burkina Faso	2	1,14	32	14	8
Ghana	15	1,8	30	1	8
Cameroon	2	1,14	22	1,14	20
Uganda	3	1	4	1	0
Mauritania	3	1,8	2	1	1
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>1,4,6,8,13,14</b>	<b>9 970</b>	<b>1,4,6,8,13,14</b>	<b>5 514</b>
Israel	9	1,8,13,14	7 301	1,8,13,14	3 717
Egypt	269	1,4,6,8	1 416	1,4,6,8,14	655
Oman	7	1,8,13,14	557	1,8,13,14	402
Jordan	68	8,14	478	14	363
United Arab Emirates	2	1,6,8,13	131	1,6,8,13	39
Bahrain	2	14	54	14	13
Lebanon	1	1,13	24	1,13,14	321
Kuwait	6	1	9	1	5
<b>Southeast Asia</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>1,4,6,8,13,14</b>	<b>8 216</b>	<b>1,4,8,14</b>	<b>3 646</b>
Thailand	218	1,4,8,13,14	5 219	1,4,8,14	3 276
Philippines	2	1,6,8,13,14	2 419	1	94
Singapore	3	1,13,14	280	1	34
Malaysia	5	1,8,14	224	1,8,14	209
Indonesia	3	1,8	64	1,8	31
Cambodia	2	1,8,14	9	1,8	2
<b>South America</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1,4,6,8,13,14</b>	<b>6 259</b>	<b>1,6,8,13,14</b>	<b>1 578</b>
Argentina	2	1,6,8,13	3 456	1,8,13	472
Peru	5	1,8,14	1 737	1,8	683
Paraguay	2	1,8,13	398	1,8,13	247
Uruguay	2	1,6,8,13,14	338	1,6,8,14	100
Chile	4	1,6,8	258	1,8	75
Suriname	2	1	40		0
Guyana	1	1,4,6	28		0
Brazil	1	8	3	8	1
<b>Australia and Oceania</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1,4,6,8,13,14</b>	<b>5 665</b>	<b>1,4,6,8,9,13,14</b>	<b>3 885</b>
Australia	15	1,4,6,8,13,14	5 298	1,4,6,8,13,14	3 491
New Zealand	13	1,4,8,13,14	367	1,8,9,13,14	395
<b>Central America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1,6,8,12,13,14</b>	<b>3 065</b>	<b>1,6,8,12,13,14</b>	<b>1 939</b>
Costa Rica	7	1,8,13,14	1 379	1,8,13,14	254
Honduras	3	1,6,8,14	685	1,6,8,14	515
Guatemala	4	1,8,13,14	463	1,8,13,14	515

Mexico	1	12	161	12	76
Belize	2	1,8,14	118	1,8,14	106
Jamaica	2	1,6,14	92	1	36
Trinidad and Tobago	2	1,14	76	1,14	69
Nicaragua	1	1	57	1,14	312
Salvador	2	1,14	34	1,8,14	56
<b>Central Asia</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1,5,6,8,13,14</b>	<b>2 105</b>	<b>1,4,5,6,8,13,14</b>	<b>316</b>
Kazakhstan	7	1,6,8,13,14	2 077	1,4,6,8,13,14	291
Kyrgyzstan	1	8	18	8	18
Tajikistan	1	5,8,14	10	5,8	7
<b>European Union</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,4,6,8,13,14</b>	<b>1 802</b>	<b>1,5,8,13,14</b>	<b>370</b>
Greenland (an autonomous country within the Danish Kingdom)	3	6,8,13,14	1 693	8,13,14	329
New Caledonia (French overseas territory with special status - sui generis)	4	1,4,8,13	110	1,5,8,13	41
<b>Northeast Asia</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>8,14</b>	<b>1 095</b>	<b>8,14</b>	<b>288</b>
China	2	14	717		0
Japan	3	14	257	14	147
Mongolia	108	8,14	117	8,14	139
Macao	1	14	4	14	2
Hong Kong	1	14	1	14	1
<b>Others</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,4,6,8,13,14</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>4,13,14</b>	<b>252</b>
Curaçao	3	1,4,6,8,13,14	298	4,13,14	196
Uzbekistan	1	14	58	14	56
Colombia	1	6,8	0		0
<b>South Asia</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1,8,14</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>1,8,14</b>	<b>191</b>
India	16	1,8,14	244	1,8,14	163
Afghanistan	2	14	28	14	28
<b>Total of trading cases</b>	<b>1063</b>	<b>1,4,5,6,7,8,9,12,13,14</b>	<b>298 887</b>	<b>1,4,5,6,7,8,9,12,13,14</b>	<b>120 215</b>
<b>Total of authorizations issued in the period from 1/1/2015 to 31/12/2015</b>	<b>983</b>				