



ANNUAL REPORT

EXPORTS OF DEFENCE AND STRATEGIC GOODS FROM AUSTRALIA

2000/2001

Industry Division

Department of Defence

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INTRODUCTION

The Australian Government encourages the development of defence and related industry in Australia as part of the policy of Defence self-reliance. The Government encourages the export of defence and related and dual-use goods and technology but recognises that there is a need for appropriate controls over the export of such goods, to protect and promote Australia's strategic and foreign policy interests, and fulfil Australia's international obligations.

However, the Government also recognises that within these constraints, export controls should be kept to an appropriate level so as not to minimise unnecessary obstructions to exports that sustain industry capabilities. Such constraints should also, as far as possible, be comparable and compatible with those of our partners in the various non-proliferation and export control regimes, thereby ensuring fair competition.

The Defence Trade Control and Compliance (DTCC) Section (previously the Strategic Trade Policy and Operations [STPO] Section) in the Department of Defence is Australia's single permit issuing authority (PIA) for defence and strategic goods and technology. DTCC's objective is to ensure that Australia remains a responsible exporter.

The legislative framework for export controls on defence and strategic goods comprises the *Customs Act 1901*, the *Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations* and the *Weapons of Mass Destruction (Prevention of Proliferation) Act 1995*. Regulation 13E of the *Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations* requires that military and non-military lethal goods, nuclear industry goods and dual-use goods listed in the Defence and Strategic Goods List only be exported from Australia with the permission of the Minister for Defence, or a person authorised by the Minister to issue permits and licences.

DTCC consults with other government agencies on processing applications to export the more sensitive goods controlled under Regulation 13E. Of particular note is the Standing Interdepartmental Committee for Defence Exports (SIDCDE) which may consider export applications for sensitive defence and related goods, and very sensitive dual-use goods.

This report briefly describes Australia's strategic export controls, in the context of global non-proliferation objectives and lists exports of defence and related materiel and dual-use goods for the financial year 2000/2001.

International Regimes

Australia's export controls are based on a number of international agreements and arrangements designed to control the export of certain goods and related technology covering conventional nuclear, chemical and biological weapons programmes. Australia has joined these regimes in order to participate in an international effort to prevent the proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction and their delivery systems. Through such efforts Australia will help to prevent international and regional security and stability from

being undermined through irresponsible transfers of conventional weapons and dual-use goods and technologies with military applications. Participation in these regimes contributes to international and regional security, including enhancing Australia's security in its own region and internationally.

Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)

The Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) was first established in 1975, and currently consists of 39 countries, including Australia, as members. The NSG covers two categories of goods: items specific to the nuclear fuel cycle, nuclear material, equipment and related technology, and so-called nuclear dual-use items which have both nuclear and non-nuclear applications. Both categories of goods have the potential to make a contribution to a nuclear explosive activity or an unsafeguarded nuclear fuel-cycle activity. The NSG has formulated guidelines for managing exports of these items to ensure that this trade does not contribute to nuclear weapons proliferation.

The NSG periodically reviews its guidelines and control lists to ensure that they reflect technological advances. Both the NSG and its sister body the Zangger Committee (the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)-based export control group), have virtually identical memberships, but the Zangger Committee does not control dual-use items.

Nuclear specific goods and dual-use technology with nuclear applications are controlled by Regulation 13E and the Weapons of Mass Destruction Act 1995, and Regulations. Export control of these goods is administered by DTCC.

NSG members (as at December 2001) are -

Argentina	Denmark	Luxembourg	South Africa
Australia	Finland	Netherlands	South Korea
Austria	France	New Zealand	Spain
Belarus	Germany	Norway	Sweden
Belgium	Greece	Poland	Switzerland
Brazil	Hungary	Portugal	Turkey
Bulgaria	Ireland	Romania	Ukraine
Canada	Italy	Russian Federation	United Kingdom
Cyprus	Japan	Slovak Republic	USA
Czech Republic	Latvia	Slovenia	

The EU Commission has permanent observer status.

Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)

The Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) was established in 1987 by the seven major Western suppliers of missile technology (United States, Japan, United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, France and Canada). The MTCR was founded with the aim of limiting nuclear weapons proliferation by controlling the transfer of missile or unmanned air vehicle systems that could deliver a 500 kg warhead to a distance of 300 km. The MTCR also sought to control equipment and technology able to contribute to the development or production of such missiles. This was intended to restrict the transfer of missiles capable of delivering a nuclear warhead.

In 1992, following the Gulf War, the MTCR was broadened to cover missile systems capable of carrying smaller chemical and biological payloads. The parameters were then extended to cover the transfer of equipment capable of delivering a payload with zero mass to a range of at least 300 km.

In line with its strong non-proliferation stance, Australia became a member of the MTCR in July 1990. From 1 August 1990, exports of Australian missile-related goods and technology have been prohibited to those end-users having missile programs or aspirations contrary to agreed non-proliferation guidelines. The Australian MTCR export controls complement other non-proliferation controls regulating the export of military, nuclear, chemical and biological goods.

Controls under MTCR are not intended to hinder co-operation in civil space projects. Equipment and technology relevant to the MTCR is controlled under Regulation 13E administered by DTCC.

MTCR members (as at December 2001) are -

Argentina	Finland	Japan	South Africa
Australia	France	Luxembourg	Spain
Austria	Germany	Netherlands	Sweden
Belgium	Greece	New Zealand	Switzerland
Brazil	Hungary	Norway	Turkey
Canada	Iceland	Poland	Ukraine
Czech Republic	Ireland	Portugal	United Kingdom
Denmark	Italy	Russian Federation	USA

Australia Group (AG)

The Australia Group (AG) first met in 1985 with the aim of harmonising export control measures on chemical weapons (CW) precursor chemicals. Its scope was subsequently extended to include controls on chemical production equipment and technologies that might be misused for CW purposes and also to include measures to prevent the proliferation of biological weapons. The lists of materials controlled by AG-participating countries are

reviewed regularly to minimise the risk of relevant dual-use materials being diverted to chemical or biological weapons programs.

AG members (as at December 2001) are -

European Commission (EC)

Argentina	Finland	Japan	Slovak Republic
Australia	France	Luxembourg	South Korea
Austria	Germany	Netherlands	Spain
Belgium	Greece	New Zealand	Sweden
Canada	Hungary	Norway	Switzerland
Cyprus	Iceland	Poland	Turkey
Czech Republic	Ireland	Portugal	United Kingdom
Denmark	Italy	Romania	USA

Wassenaar Arrangement

The Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies (Wassenaar Arrangement) was established in order to contribute to regional and international security and stability, by promoting transparency and greater responsibility in transfers of conventional arms and dual-use goods and technologies, thus preventing destabilising accumulations. Participating States seek, through their national policies, to ensure that transfers of these items do not contribute to the development or enhancement of military capabilities which undermine the goals of the organisation and are not diverted to support such capabilities.

The Wassenaar Arrangement complements and reinforces, without duplication, the non-proliferation regimes for Weapons of Mass Destruction and their delivery systems, as well as other internationally recognised measures designed to promote transparency and greater responsibility. These objectives are pursued by focussing on the threats to international and regional peace and security that may arise from transfers of armaments and sensitive dual-use goods and technologies where the risks are judged greatest.

Founding Participants of the Wassenaar Arrangement are the Members and co-operating countries of the former Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Strategic Export Controls (COCOM), the Russian Federation, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Romania, South Korea, Ukraine, Bulgaria and Argentina - 33 countries in all.

Under the Arrangement, countries control conventional arms and dual-use goods and technologies, on a national discretion basis, based on agreed lists. Australia implemented the Wassenaar Arrangement's control lists under Regulation 13E on 12 December 1996.

As at December 2001, members of the Wassenaar Arrangement are as follows:

Argentina	France	New Zealand	Sweden
Australia	Germany	Norway	Switzerland
Austria	Greece	Poland	Turkey
Belgium	Hungary	Portugal	Ukraine
Bulgaria	Ireland	Romania	United Kingdom
Canada	Italy	Russian Federation	USA
Czech Republic	Japan	Slovak Republic	
Denmark	Luxembourg	South Korea	
Finland	Netherlands	Spain	

Weapons of Mass Destruction (Prevention of Proliferation) Act 1995

Australia enacted the *Weapons of Mass Destruction (Prevention of Proliferation) Act 1995* to prevent unauthorised assistance to weapons of mass destruction (WMD) programs through the transfer of goods or services. (Weapons of mass destruction are defined as chemical, biological or nuclear weapons and their attendant missile delivery systems.) The Act applies to any person or company in Australia or an External Territory. It also applies to Australian citizens, as well as people ordinarily resident, or companies incorporated in, Australia or an External Territory, operating outside those boundaries. The WMD legislation is administered by DTCC.

Penalties for non-compliance with the Act include imprisonment for up to eight years and/or a fine for an individual. For a corporation, a fine of up to five times the amount that an individual can be fined. The Act also provides for injunctions to prevent the conduct from occurring or forfeiture of goods if an attempt is made to supply them, or export them in support of a WMD program.

TREATIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS TO WHICH AUSTRALIA IS A PARTY

The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)

The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) was opened for signature in 1968 and entered into force in 1970, establishing an international framework for preventing the spread of nuclear weapons. In May 2001 there were 187 parties to the NPT. Australia ratified the NPT in 1973, and the Treaty has become a key element of Australia's nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear co-operation policies. The broad objectives of the Treaty are to:

* prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons to states other than the five recognised as nuclear weapon states in 1968 - namely the United States, the Soviet Union, (Russia has since acceded to these obligations) the United Kingdom, France and China. All other states parties are required to conclude safeguards agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency to verify the peaceful nature of their nuclear programs;

- * facilitate peaceful nuclear co-operation between Treaty members; and
- * work towards nuclear disarmament.

The NPT was extended indefinitely at an historic conference of parties in 1995.

UN Register of Conventional Arms Transfers

Established in 1991 by resolution of the UN General Assembly, the UN Arms Register serves as a universal and non discriminatory confidence building measure designed to promote transparency in international arms transfers thereby assisting in the prevention of excessive and destabilising accumulations of arms. States make voluntary reports of imports and exports in seven major weapons categories; battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, large-calibre artillery, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, and long range missiles. Australia reports once a year to the UN on the transfer of the above goods.

The UN Arms Register has no treaty status but involves a voluntary report by members of the UN on transfers of certain classes of military equipment on an annual basis. Australia's objective in participating in the Register is to promote increased transparency in international arms transfers and thus, through international scrutiny, assisting in the prevention of excessive and destabilising accumulations. These notifications also contribute to confidence building in our relations with states in our region, and signal our willingness to enter into dialogue with other states about this aspect of our security policy.

Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)

The "Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction" bans parties from contributing in any way to the development or acquisition of chemical weapons and also requires them to destroy such weapons and production facilities. It also establishes a system of monitoring and verification for activities with certain toxic and precursor chemicals, many of which have legitimate uses. The Convention entered into force on 29 April 1997. As at January 2002, the CWC had been signed by 174 countries. Of these countries, 145 have also ratified or acceded to the Convention.

Australia implements controls on the export of toxic chemicals and precursor materials covered under the CWC through Regulation 13E.

Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)

There are 161 countries, including Australia, which are signatories to the "Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological

(Biological) and Toxin Weapons and their Destruction." Of these signatories, 143 have ratified or acceded to the convention. The Convention requires signatory states to not make or hold microbial or biological agents or toxins, except for peaceful purposes, e.g. medical research.

The BWC currently has no formal verification provisions. However, States Parties have agreed to a series of confidence building measures as an initial step in this direction. Negotiations are currently under way in the BWC Ad Hoc Group to develop verification machinery to redress this weakness.

APPROVALS, PERMITS AND LICENCES FOR DEFENCE AND STRATEGIC EXPORTS

Exporters should seek approval from the DTCC section for export of defence and related goods, nuclear industry goods and for dual-use goods and technology. Exporters should also acquaint themselves with the relevant provisions of Regulation 13E of the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations, as amended.

Applications to export defence and related goods should be submitted on the omnibus form, number AC717, which may be down-loaded from our website (see 'Permits and Licences' below).

Defence also offers a service whereby exporters can seek an opinion, called an approval-in-principle, as to whether a particular export of military goods is likely to be approved. An approval-in-principle gives the exporter confidence to proceed with negotiations, project development, marketing and tendering, knowing that approval is likely when an application for the actual export of the goods is made. It is also a useful marketing tool in that it is a tangible indication of potential export approval.

Australian citizens, permanent residents or bodies incorporated in Australia or an external territory should seek advice from DTCC if they are providing services or goods that they suspect may be of assistance to a Weapons of Mass Destruction program. DTCC will advise as to whether, they require a permit to support such activities.

There is no special form required to apply for such a permit. The WMD regulations merely require that the request be in writing giving details of the applicants name and address; a description of the goods or services to be supplied or exported; the name and address of the recipient of the goods and services; and the reasons why the person believes that the supply of the goods or services would not be contrary to Australia's international or treaty obligations or the national interest. A copy of the *Weapons of Mass Destruction (Prevention of Proliferation) Act 1995* can be found on the internet at: <http://scaleplus.law.gov.au>

Service Targets

On receipt of a licence application, with complete supporting documentation and full specification of the goods concerned, it is the aim of DTCC to complete assessment of the application within ten working days. Licence processing is likely to exceed ten days when the application has to be circulated to other Government departments for advice.

Where consultation with outside agencies is necessary, i.e. in approximately 3.5 per cent of cases involving defence and related goods and very sensitive dual-use goods, the target processing period for both approvals and approvals-in-principle is 21 working days-the processes being similar for both. The lead-time naturally increases with the degree of technology complexity and sensitivity.

Tables 19 and 20 demonstrate the actual performance of DTCC (and the consulting agencies). There has been a steady decrease in processing time over the past five years through process improvement. Although an increase in the proportion of sensitive cases that require further consultation has caused dual-use processing times to rise in recent years, it is pleasing to note that this trend has not continued. However, many delays continue to occur. Although delays are often due to proper documentation not being provided when the application is submitted, processing times can also be extended if the proposed export is sensitive and it requires referral to external agencies for advice.

Permits and Licences

A permit is an approval to export specified quantities of items to a specified consignee at a particular destination.

A licence may be granted to a reputable exporter where the nature and frequency of their exports would justify the issue of a licence. A licence will identify the consignee, goods and destinations subject to licence, and enables a company to respond quickly to export opportunities.

A full list of permits and licences available under Regulation 13E can be found in the Defence document 'Australian Controls on the Export of Defence and Strategic Goods', dated November 1996. This document also includes the 'Defence and Strategic Goods List' which is the definitive list of goods controlled under Regulation 13E. This document can be found on the Internet at:

<http://www.defence.gov.au/dmo/>

And then select 'Export Controls'.

ENFORCEMENT

DTCC works closely with other Government departments, including intelligence agencies, to monitor cases where violations of export controls are suspected. Tip-offs from the exporting industry also assist in this process and are welcomed - phone 0416 265 192 (24 hours). Where potential offences by Australian traders are identified, the information is passed to Customs for appropriate action.

The implementation of Australia's blanket legislation, the *Weapons of Mass Destruction (Prevention of Proliferation) Act 1995*, commonly referred to as the WMD Act, is taking an increasing level of DTCC's resources to investigate. A number of exporters now seek advice from DTCC on potential end-use of their products and/or services. DTCC values highly the willingness of many exporters to co-operate in ensuring goods and services with WMD applications are not provided to undesirable end- users. A copy of the *Weapons of Mass Destruction (Prevention of Proliferation) Act 1995* can be found on the internet at: <http://scaleplus.law.gov.au>

STATISTICS

The statistics in this report were compiled by the Defence Trade Control and Compliance (DTCC) Section, Industry Division of the Australian Department of Defence. The following should be noted regarding the statistics reported:

* The values (in AUD) and numbers of shipments (referred to as "No." in most tables) recorded are based on Australian Customs Service data provided to the Department of Defence and cover the period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001.

* Shipments are only included if they have a clear Export Clearance Number (ECN) and, in the case of exports by ship or air, are quoted in a manifest acquitting the ECN, and for which an export permit or licence has been issued by the Department of Defence. It should be noted that exports by post do not normally require a manifest.

* The value of shipments is given in then year Australian dollars and represent the values quoted in ECNs or manifests. The shipments are included in a particular financial year on the basis of the 'Actual Shipment Date' ('Expected Shipment Date' in the case of postal exports) entered into the Customs' EXIT system.

* Statistics in this report only cover shipments of goods whose exports were controlled by legislation and regulations administered by the DTCC section of the Department of Defence.

* The values of exports of defence and related goods include only "genuine" exports. They do not include values for Returns to Manufacturers¹, Returns to Owners² or Temporary Exports³. A summary of these is in Table 8.

* In Table 19, Average (non-SIDCDE) and Average (SIDCDE) are the average times in calendar days taken for applications to be processed that have not, and have, respectively, been considered by SIDCDE. Currently about 3.5 per cent of cases are referred to SIDCDE, the balance to varying degrees of inter-agency consultation depending on the complexity and/or sensitivity of each case.

* The destination 'Ship's Stores' refers to goods that are leaving Australia but will be held on board a ship or aeroplane for their own supplies or inventory.

Footnotes.

1. Returns to Manufacturers includes goods re-exported to the manufacturer for warranty repairs or replacements.
2. Returns to Owners includes goods imported into Australia for repair or overhaul and then re-exported to the owner of the goods.
3. Temporary Exports can include goods taken overseas for demonstration or personal use, eventually returning to Australia.

TABLE 1 - Exports of Defence and Related Goods by Destination

Military Goods

Country	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Barbados	2	114,507
Bahrain	2	1,863,129
Belgium-Luxembourg	4	2,462,900
Canada	12	1,369,256
France	1	2,370
Hong Kong	1	35,000
Ireland	1	600,000
Israel	1	42,463
Japan	1	1,955,295
Kuwait	4	17,153
Laos	1	292,500
Malaysia	1	822,647
New Zealand	9	85,342
Oman	1	124,519
Singapore	3	792,052
Thailand	1	89,487
Turkey	1	285,000
United Arab Emirates	1	10,140
United Kingdom	12	1,183,307
USA	39	25,063,590
Sub-Total	98	37,210,657

Non-Military Lethal Goods

Country	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Argentina	1	1,800
Austria	1	120

Belgium-Luxembourg	1	204,922
Canada	2	22,064
Croatia	1	1,250
Cyprus	1	65
Germany	6	93,377
Greece	3	2,800
Indonesia	11	1,581,887
Italy	1	1,000
Japan	22	1,274,714
Jamaica	1	4,070
Macau	1	7,166
New Caledonia	26	92,726
Netherlands	1	4,182
New Zealand	32	812,853
Philippines	39	2,284,703
Papua New Guinea	54	1,800,740
Romania	1	800
South Africa	1	190,942
Ships' Stores	1	1,600
Singapore	4	9,485
South Korea (ROK)	1	133,440
Sri Lanka	2	2,787
Switzerland	1	3,203
Taiwan	1	41,000
Tonga	2	17,380
Trinidad and Tobago	1	4,040
United Kingdom	17	251,282
USA	27	255,332
Vanuatu	1	4,103
Viet Nam	1	208
Sub-Total	265	9,106,041
Total	363	46,316,698

TABLE 1 - Exports of Defence and Related Goods by Destination (cont.)

All Defence and Related Goods

Country	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Argentina	1	1,800
Austria	1	120
Bahrain	2	1,863,129
Barbados	2	114,507
Belgium-Luxembourg	5	2,667,822
Canada	14	1,391,320
Croatia	1	1,250
Cyprus	1	65
France	1	2,370
Germany	6	93,377
Greece	3	2,800
Hong Kong	1	35,000
Indonesia	11	1,581,887
Ireland	1	600,000
Israel	1	42,463
Italy	1	1,000
Jamaica	1	4,070
Japan	23	3,230,009
Kuwait	4	17,153
Laos	1	292,500

Macau	1	7,166
Malaysia	1	822,647
New Caledonia	26	92,726
Netherlands	1	4,182
New Zealand	41	898,195
Oman	1	124,519
Philippines	39	2,284,703
Papua New Guinea	54	1,800,740
Romania	1	800
South Africa	1	190,942
South Korea (ROK)	1	133,440
Ships' Stores	1	1,600
Singapore	7	801,537
Sri Lanka	2	2,787
Switzerland	1	3,203
Taiwan	1	41,000
Thailand	1	89,487
Tonga	2	17,380
Trinidad and Tobago	1	4,040
Turkey	1	285,000
United Arab Emirates	1	10,140
United Kingdom	29	1,434,589
USA	66	25,318,922
Vanuatu	1	4,103
Viet Nam	1	208
Total	363	46,316,698

TABLE 2 - Exports of Defence and Related Goods by Major Country Group

Country Group	Shipments	Value (AUD)
ASEAN	61	5,872,969
Europe	53	5,096,578
New Zealand	41	898,195
North America	80	26,710,242
North Asia	27	3,446,615
Others	101	4,292,099
Total	363	46,316,698

Defence Exports By Value

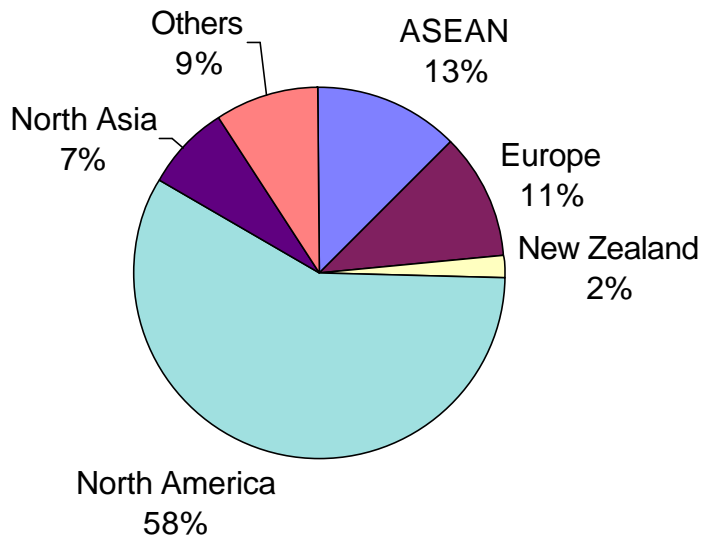


TABLE 3 - Exports of Defence and Related Goods to ASEAN

Country	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Indonesia	11	1,581,887
Laos	1	292,500
Malaysia	1	822,647
Philippines	39	2,284,703
Singapore	7	801,537
Thailand	1	89,487
Viet Nam	1	208
Total	61	5,872,969

TABLE 4 - Exports of Defence and Related Goods to Europe

Country	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Austria	1	120
Belgium-Luxembourg	5	2,667,822
Croatia	1	1,250
Cyprus	1	65
Germany	6	93,377
France	1	2,370
Greece	3	2,800
Ireland	1	600,000
Italy	1	1,000
Netherlands	1	4,182
Romania	1	800
Switzerland	1	3,203
Turkey	1	285,000
United Kingdom	29	1,434,589

Total	53	5,096,578
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TABLE 5 - Exports of Defence and Related Goods to North America

Country	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Canada	14	1,391,320
USA	66	25,318,922
Total	80	26,710,242

TABLE 6 - Exports of Defence and Related Goods to North Asia

Country	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Hong Kong	1	35,000
Japan	23	3,230,009
Macau	1	7,166
South Korea (ROK)	1	133,440
Taiwan	1	41,000
Total	27	3,446,615

TABLE 7 - Exports of Defence and Related Goods to "Other Destinations"

Country	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Argentina	1	1,800
Barbados	2	114,507
Bahrain	2	1,863,129
Israel	1	42,463
Jamaica	1	4,070
Kuwait	4	17,153
New Caledonia	26	92,726
Oman	1	124,519
Papua New Guinea	54	1,800,740
South Africa	1	190,942
Ships' Stores	1	1,600
Sri Lanka	2	2,787
Tonga	2	17,380
Trinidad and Tobago	1	4,040
United Arab Emirates	1	10,140
Vanuatu	1	4,103
Total	101	4,292,099

TABLE 8 - "Other" Defence and Related Exports

Permit Type	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Return to Manufacturer (MRM)	156	12,109,728
Return to Owner (MRO)	18	867,458
Temporary Transfer (MTT)	24	6,259,093
Total	198	19,236,279

TABLE 9 - Exports of Defence and Related Goods, Shipment Value Statistics

Function	Value (AUD)
highest value	3,658,982
lowest value	50
average value	127,594
median value	18,120

Value (AUD)	Shipments	Percentage
not exceeding \$1,000	49	13.5%
\$1,001 to \$10,000	107	29.5%
\$10,001 to \$100,000	148	40.8%
\$100,0001 to \$1,000,000	51	14.0%
Exceeding \$1,000,000	8	2.2%
Total	363	100.0%

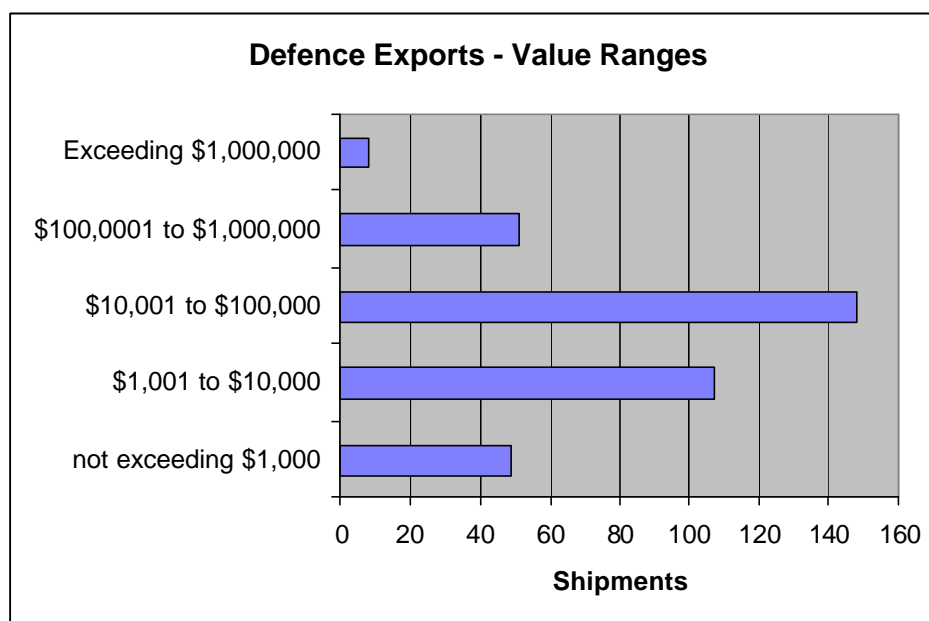


TABLE 10 - Exports of Dual-Use Goods by Destination

Country	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Armenia	3	206,364
Austria	4	1,295
Bangladesh	6	12,268
Belgium-Luxembourg	9	48,417
Brazil	6	1,757,366
Canada	62	52,897,249
China	34	6,234,192
Chile	9	1,566,973
Denmark	1	15,370
Djibouti	1	134,100
Fiji	74	465,165
Finland	9	1,711,175
France	2	6,162
Georgia	4	609,781
Germany	62	1,541,733
Ghana	68	16,841,778
Guinea	15	5,414,806
Hong Kong	869	25,379,159
Indonesia	143	1,362,053
India	161	349,042
Iran	1	150,600
Ireland	1	94
Israel	4	1,024,492

Italy	22	9,595,913
Japan	327	26,874,162
Lithuania	1	94
Mexico	7	247,930
Malaysia	350	2,855,906
Mozambique	12	2,573,428
Namibia	1	122,664
New Caledonia	1	1,068
Netherlands	59	10,199,347
Nigeria	1	31,928
New Zealand	7,914	166,818,350
Pakistan	1	1,229
Papua New Guinea	4	46,315
Peru	32	1,062,737
Philippines	287	34,736,484
Poland	1	666,215
Reunion	1	834,675
Russia	2	924,594
South Africa	5	429,426
South Korea	461	3,482,630
Singapore	1,508	55,325,637
Slovenia	1	810
Spain	3	45,277
Sri Lanka	42	75,490
Sweden	9	12,743
Switzerland	1	94
Taiwan	429	3,143,361
Tanzania	4	1,950,791
Thailand	337	38,377,530
Turkey	1	7
United Kingdom	45	4,843,948
USA	762	70,246,308
Vietnam	22	1,419,485
Total	14,201	554,676,210

TABLE 11 - Exports of Dual-Use Goods by Major Country Group

Country Group	Shipments	Value (AUD)
ASEAN	2,647	134,077,095
Europe	233	29,613,288
New Zealand	7,914	166,818,350
North America	831	123,391,487
North Asia	2,120	65,113,504
Others	456	35,662,486
Total	14,201	554,676,210

Dual-Use Exports by Value

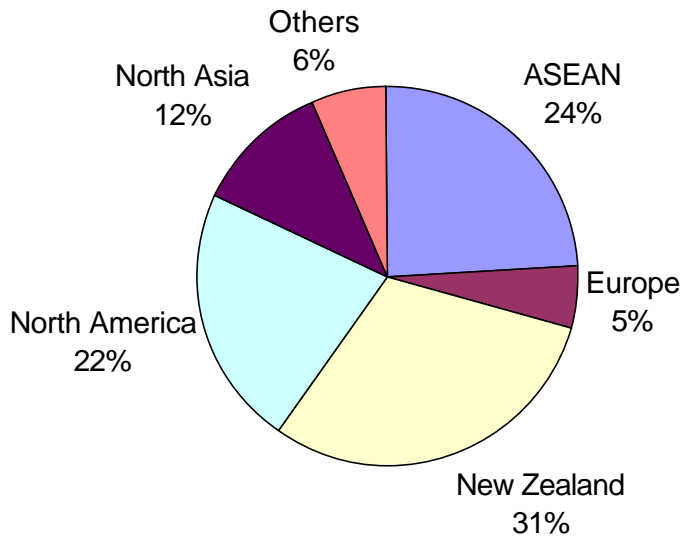


Table 12 - Exports of Dual-Use Goods to ASEAN

ASEAN Country	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Indonesia	143	1,362,053
Malaysia	350	2,855,906
Philippines	287	34,736,484
Singapore	1,508	55,325,637
Thailand	337	38,377,530
Vietnam	22	1,419,485
Total	2,647	134,077,095

Table 13 - Exports of Dual-Use Goods to Europe

Country	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Austria	4	1,295
Belgium-Luxembourg	9	48,417
Denmark	1	15,370
Finland	9	1,711,175
France	2	6,162
Germany	62	1,541,733
Ireland	1	94
Italy	22	9,595,913
Lithuania	1	94
Netherlands	59	10,199,347
Poland	1	666,215
Russia	2	924,594
Slovenia	1	810

Spain	3	45,277
Sweden	9	12,743
Switzerland	1	94
Turkey	1	7
United Kingdom	45	4,843,948
Total	233	29,613,288

Table 14 - Exports of Dual-Use Goods to North America

Country	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Canada	62	52,897,249
Mexico	7	247,930
USA	762	70,246,308
Total	831	123,391,487

Table 15 - Exports of Dual-Use Goods to North Asia

Country	Shipments	Value (AUD)
China	34	6,234,192
Hong Kong	869	25,379,159
Japan	327	26,874,162
South Korea (ROK)	461	3,482,630
Taiwan	429	3,143,361
Total	2,120	65,113,504

Table 16 - Exports of Dual-Use Goods to "Other" Destinations

Country	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Armenia	3	206,364
Bangladesh	6	12,268
Brazil	6	1,757,366
Chile	9	1,566,973
Djibouti	1	134,100
Fiji	74	465,165
Georgia	4	609,781
Ghana	68	16,841,778
Guinea	15	5,414,806
India	161	349,042
Iran	1	150,600
Israel	4	1,024,492
Mozambique	12	2,573,428
Namibia	1	122,664
New Caledonia	1	1,068
Nigeria	1	31,928
Papua New Guinea	4	46,315
Pakistan	1	1,229
Peru	32	1,062,737
Reunion	1	834,675
South Africa	5	429,426
Sri Lanka	42	75,490
Tanzania	4	1,950,791
Total	456	35,662,486

TABLE 17 - Dual-Use Goods, Shipment Value Statistics

Function	Value (AUD)
highest value	47,393,138
lowest value	0
average value	39,059
median value	3,459

Value (AUD)	Shipments	Percentage
not exceeding \$1,000	4,148	29.21%
\$1,001 to \$10,000	5,490	38.66%
\$10,001 to \$100,000	3,470	24.43%
\$100,0001 to \$1,000,000	1,043	7.34%
Exceeding \$1,000,000	50	0.35%
Total	14,201	100.00%

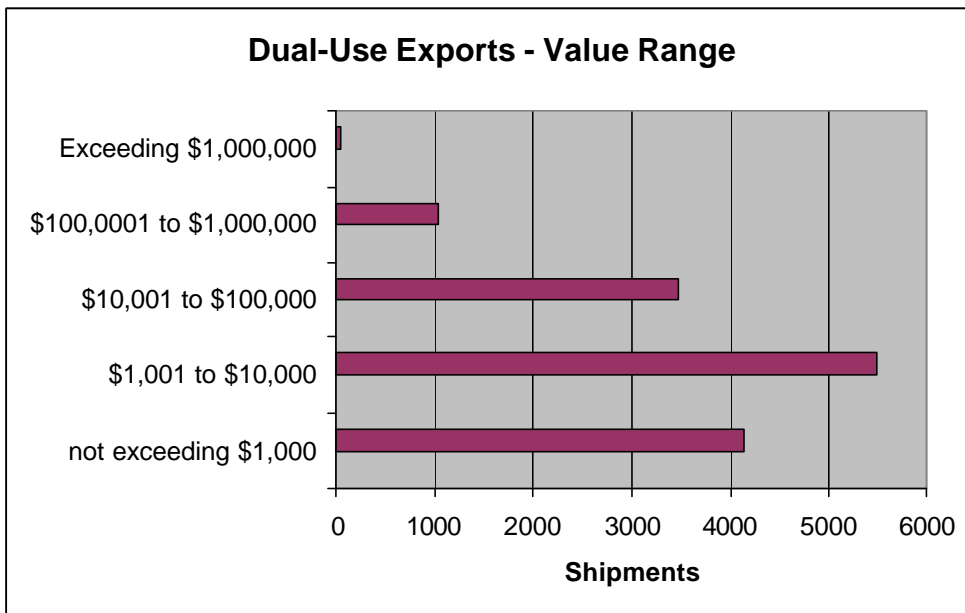


TABLE 18 - Export of Dual-Use Goods by Licence Type

Licence/Permit Type	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Export Distribution Licence (EDL)	12,022	218,924,765
General Export Licence (GEL)	1,964	299,176,439
Individual Export Permit (IEP)	215	36,575,006
Total	14,201	554,676,210

TABLE 19 - Defence and Related Goods, Case Statistics

Applications Completed*	No.	Percentage
not exceeding 5 days	1,130	89.4%
6 to 10 days	69	5.5%
11 to 20 days	32	2.5%

21 to 50 days	24	1.9%
51 to 100 days	8	0.6%
over 100 days	1	0.1%
Total	1,264	100.0%

Average time	3.2 days
Average time (non-SIDCDE)	2.3 days
Average time (SIDCDE)	35.0 days

Applications Completed	No.	Percentage
Approved	1,675	99.3%
Denied	11	0.7%
Total	1,686	100.0%

SIDCDE Cases	61	3.6%
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* Covers from 16 August 2000 to 30 June 2001 only.



TABLE 20 - Dual-Use Goods, Case Statistics*

Applications Completed*	No.	Percentage
not exceeding 5 days	116	55.5%
6 to 10 days	43	20.6%
11 to 20 days	34	16.3%
21 to 50 days	15	7.2%
51 to 100 days	1	0.5%
over 100 days	0	0.0%

Total **209** **100.0%**

* Note:- Rounding error in percentages.

Average Time 7.4 days

Other Applications*	No.	Average Time
Delivery Verification Certificates	50	6.1 days
End-Use and Non-Transfer Certificates	108	4.5 days
International Import Certificates	111	1.8 days

* Covers 1 September 2000 to 30 June 2001 only.

