

# **Annual Report**

Exports of Defence and Strategic Goods

from Australia

**2001 / 2002**

Defence Trade Control and Compliance

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 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.

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 programs. Australia has joined these regimes in order to participate in the international effort to prevent the proliferation of conventional weapons and Weapons of Mass Destruction and their delivery systems.

The legislative framework for export controls on defence and strategic goods comprises the Customs Act 1901, the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958 and the Weapons of Mass Destruction (Prevention of Proliferation) Act 1995. Regulation 13E of the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958 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.

This report 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 2001/2002.

## Export Control Administration

The Defence Trade Control and Compliance (DTCC) section of the Department of Defence has primary responsibility for the administration of the export controls for items listed in the Defence and Strategic Goods List (DSGL).

In the administration of the export controls DTCC is responsible for maintaining the relevance of Regulation 13E of the *Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958*.

DTCC also administers Australia's catch-all legislation - the *Weapons of Mass Destruction (Prevention of Proliferation) Act 1995*.

### Functions

All functions carried out by DTCC are linked to export control regulation on behalf of the Australian Government. Below is a simplified list of the basic functions/processes undertaken by DTCC:

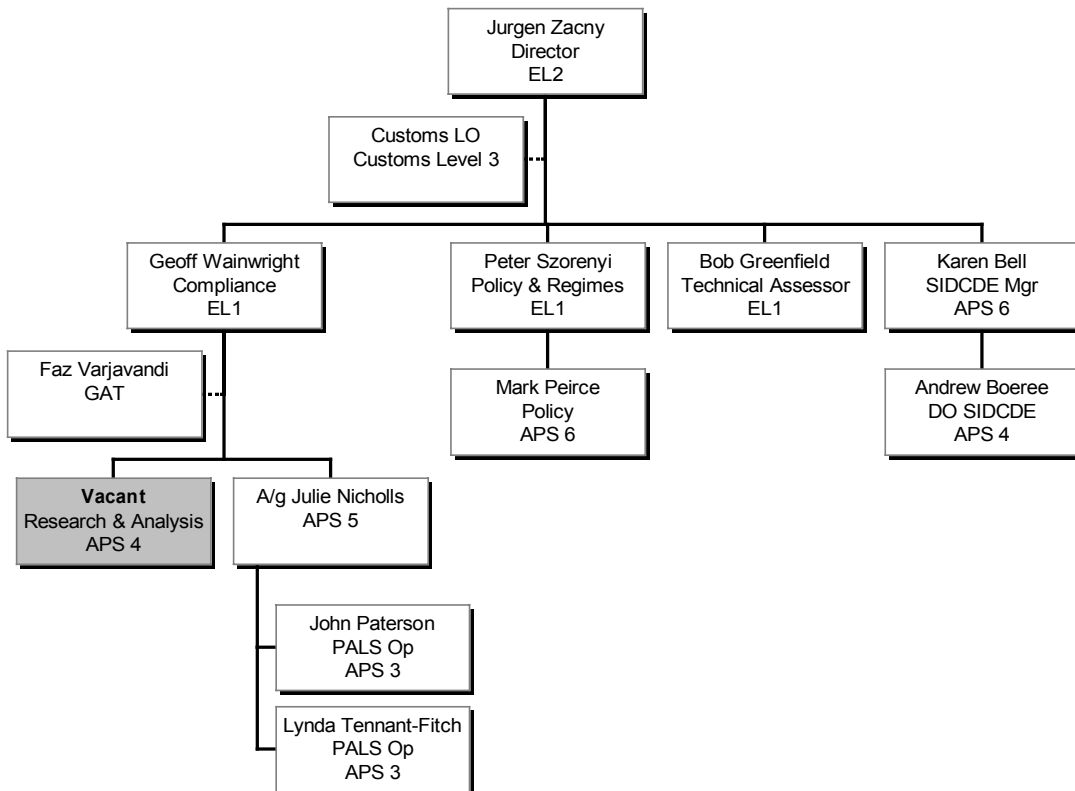
- Processing and issue of permits and licenses including:
  - Technical assessment of applications and determination of control status;
  - Facilitating other agency input to the assessment process as required;
- Process and authorise Non-transfer and End User certificates (such as the US DSP-83), Delivery Verification Certificates and International Import Certificates.
- Investigation and compliance assessment of exporters including:
  - Conduct risk assessments of exporters utilising various information sources;
  - Conduct complex research and investigation activities resulting in recommendations of appropriate action including changes to policy;
  - Conduct visits, in cooperation with other agencies, to companies as part of a proactive/reactive outreach program;
- Provide information and advice on export control and its processes and requirements to other agencies and the public through client liaison and outreach activities.
- Participate in enforcement forums with Customs, Australian Federal Police and other relevant agencies.
- Provide policy support to legislative issues and amendments to the *Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958* and the *Weapons of Mass Destruction (Prevention of Proliferation) Act 1995*.
- Manage the Standing Inter-Departmental Committee on Defence Exports (SIDCDE).
- Participate in and provide technical and implementation input to various international regimes on export controls (these include the Wassenaar Arrangement, the Missile Technology Control Regime, the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Australia Group).
- Manage the Defence and Strategic Goods List (DSGL), export related publications (for outreach and Defence use) and the export website ([www.defence.gov.au/dmo/DMO/export\\_controls.cfm](http://www.defence.gov.au/dmo/DMO/export_controls.cfm)).
- Manage re-transfer applications of goods (predominantly US origin) and associated issues as well as FOI issues.

### Organisation

With increasing public awareness of export controls, the number of export applications and associated processing work is also increasing. The increased applications affect not only processing, but also the technical assessment of the application. Provisions for increased staffing numbers and process improvements to address the increased number of export applications are being considered.

The organisational chart on the following page shows the structure of DTCC during the financial year 2001/2002.

### DTCC Organisation



### Regime and DSGL Management

The DSGL and regime outcomes are inextricably linked. The DSGL is based on various export control lists produced by the four main international export control regimes, being the Wassenaar Arrangement, Nuclear Suppliers Group, Missile Technology Control Regime and Australia Group.

These regimes hold regular meetings including expert groups, licensing and enforcement groups, general working groups and plenary. DTCC attends these meetings as the expert on licensing and enforcement and also as an expert in technical matters.

The outcomes from these regime meetings will include changes to control lists items/technology. The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) as a matter of course agree to the changes on behalf of Australia, and DTCC must implement the changes by amending the DSGL and then enforcing the controls in the list.

## Permits and Licences for DSGL Exports

Exporters are required to seek approval from DTCC for the export of defence and related and dual-use goods and technology. Exporters should also familiarise 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 relevant form (AC717), which can be down-loaded from the Defence Exports website at: [http://www.defence.gov.au/dmo/DMO/export\\_controls.cfm](http://www.defence.gov.au/dmo/DMO/export_controls.cfm)

Defence also offers a service whereby exporters can seek an approval-in-principle, for a particular export of military goods. 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.

### Permits and Licenses

A full list of permits and licenses available can be located at Attachment A and in the Defence document 'Australian Controls on the Export of Defence and Strategic Goods'. This document can be downloaded from the Defence Exports website at: [http://www.defence.gov.au/dmo/DMO/export\\_controls.cfm](http://www.defence.gov.au/dmo/DMO/export_controls.cfm)

The following table provides a breakdown of the various permits issued for the financial year. This information is graphically represented under the Statistics Heading.

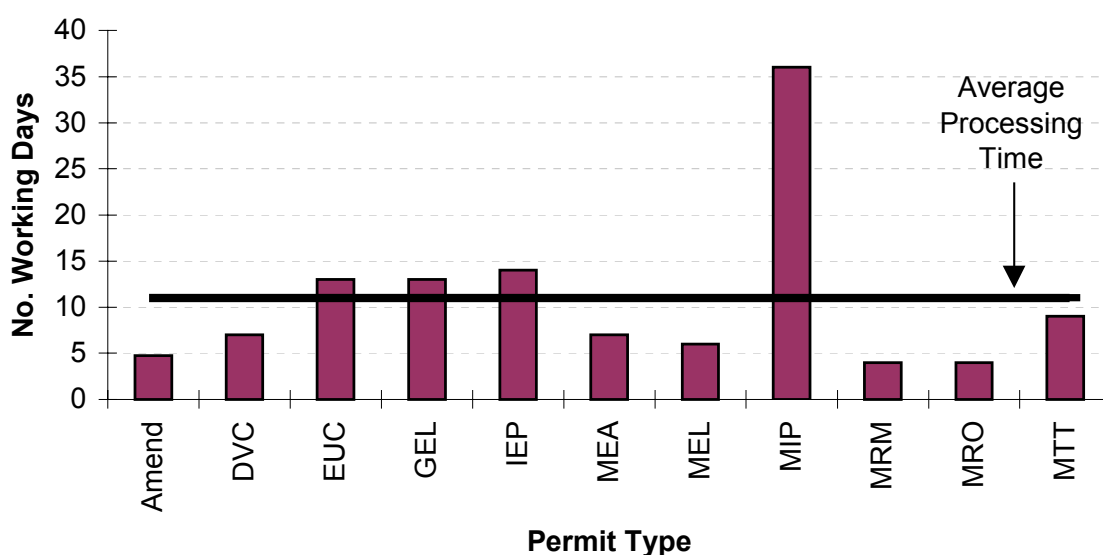
	3rd Qtr 2001	4th Qtr 2001	1st Qtr 2002	2nd Qtr 2002	Total
<b>EDL</b>	3	1	4	7	<b>15</b>
<b>ESS</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>GEL</b>	8	9	19	8	<b>44</b>
<b>IEP</b>	58	70	54	52	<b>234</b>
<b>MRR</b>				1	<b>1</b>
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>294</b>
<b>IIC</b>	57	58	49	61	<b>225</b>
<b>MIC</b>	2		1		<b>3</b>
<b>EUC</b>	33	30	39	38	<b>140</b>
<b>DVC</b>	10	33	30	37	<b>110</b>
<b>MDV</b>	1		1		<b>2</b>
<b>DSP83</b>	21	56	28	51	<b>156</b>
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>636</b>
<b>MEA</b>	247	257	296	353	<b>1153</b>
<b>MEL</b>	22	20	19	9	<b>70</b>
<b>MIP</b>	58	20	20	27	<b>125</b>
<b>MRM</b>	47	50	38	74	<b>209</b>
<b>MRO</b>	39	24	30	32	<b>125</b>
<b>MTT</b>	31	30	22	40	<b>123</b>
<b>RGP</b>	264	382	355	694	<b>1695</b>
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>1229</b>	<b>3500</b>
<b>Amended Permits</b>	42	40	39	48	<b>169</b>
<b>OTHER</b>	22	45	54	41	<b>162</b>
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>331</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>1125</b>	<b>1098</b>	<b>1573</b>	<b>4761</b>

## Service Targets

On receipt of an export application for non-sensitive goods, with complete supporting documentation and full specification of the goods concerned, DTCC specifies that it will complete assessment of the application within ten (10) working days. Processing will exceed twenty one (21) working days for applications to export sensitive goods as the application will need to be circulated to other Government departments for advice.

The following table provides an indication of average processing times by permit type. The table includes applications commenced in the previous financial year, which have been finalised in the financial year 1/2. The table does not include applications that are still pending. A full explanation of the permit types is located at Attachment A.

### Processing Time by Permit Type



## Enforcement

DTCC works closely with other government departments to monitor cases where violations of export controls are suspected. Information from the export industry assists in this process and is welcomed – phone 0416 265 192 (24 hours).

DTCC undertakes to conduct regular outreach meetings with individual companies and industry representative bodies. The outreach meetings are conducted proactively to raise awareness within the community of the export controls and the penalties for non-compliance; and reactively as a result of identified non-compliance,

DTCC's primary focus, when conducting outreach, is to assist Australian industry by providing information and encouraging two-way communication with the view to improving the export application process. However, any improvements to the export application process can not be taken up if it were to result in a reduction of Australia's ability to comply with its international obligations.



## Penalties for Export Control Violation

### Customs Act

The Customs Act 1901 provides penalties for persons and/or companies who unlawfully attempt to export controlled items. The Customs Prohibited Imports and Exports Regulations cover a range of potentially dangerous or offensive goods, including military and non-military weapons, dual-use goods and weapons of mass destruction.

Effective from 25 May 2000, the new civil penalty maximum of \$100,000 applies to all prohibited import and prohibited export offences. Serious offences, such as those involving weapons attract a maximum penalty of \$250,000 and/or ten years' imprisonment. In addition, the goods and export conveyance may be seized and forfeited.

Customs will also be lifting the threshold for mandatory export reporting to \$2000 effective as of 1 July 2002. The threshold however does not apply to goods requiring a permit for export, in those instances, regardless of the value of the goods, a permit must be obtained and quoted to Customs for the legal export of the goods.

### WMD Act

The Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations do not cover assistance given by an Australian citizen, resident or corporate entity by way of contract, employment or service to the development of a WMD capability. These deficiencies in Australia's export controls were rectified by the WMD Act, which was passed by Parliament in May 1995 and came into force on 29 November 1995.

Criminal penalties of up to eight years imprisonment can be imposed for breaching the WMD Act. Any attempt to export unauthorised goods can result in forfeiture. Injunctions may also be obtained against someone who is engaging, or proposing to engage, in conduct that is an offence under the Act.

### Crimes Act

Penalties also apply for giving false information when submitting an export permit or licence. A person making a false representation may be prosecuted for an offence under the Crimes Act and, if convicted, faces a penalty of \$12,000 and/or imprisonment for two years. A Corporation may be awarded a maximum penalty of \$60,000.

Severe penalties send a clear signal about Australia's attitude to the unlicensed import and export of weapons. The introduction of criminal penalties is consistent with Australia's backing of international efforts (including United Nations initiatives) to combat illicit arms trafficking and support the fight against international terrorism.

If unsure of the control status or the intended end-use of exports, DTCC should be contacted for advice (ph. 02 6266 2586 or e-mail [dtcc@defence.gov.au](mailto:dtcc@defence.gov.au)).

## **The Financial Year at a Glance**

The financial year 2001/2002 was a year of great upheaval with one significant event dominating the news headlines. September 11 in the USA will be long remembered for the devastation wrought. It will also be remembered as a turning point in the war against terrorism. Greater scrutiny is now directed at the movement (both import and export) of defence and dual-use goods than has ever been in the past.

Law enforcement agencies and the wider exporting community have become much more aware of the export controls and the items to which they apply. This awareness has resulted in an increased number of applications from exporters and also referrals of suspect consignments from Customs.

Government agencies are working closely together to ensure controlled items are not illegally exported and that approved exports are not diverted to a conventional weapons or weapons of mass destruction program.

Customs have recently announced the purchase of several x-ray machines capable of x-raying an entire container within 15 minutes. Customs have advised that the x-ray machines, when fully functioning, will be capable of x-raying up to 100 containers per day. The implementation of this technology will greatly enhance Customs and the permit issuing agency's ability to undertake examinations of suspect consignments.

During the financial year DTCC also initiated a review of the Restricted Goods Permits (RGPs). RGPs are issued by Customs on behalf of the Department of Defence for the export of up to 5 non-military firearms, parts, accessories and ammunition. The review was undertaken in an effort to bring the RGP process into line with the normal export application process administered by DTCC.

Agreement was reached between DTCC and Customs Exports for the placement of a Customs officer to work out of Defence two (2) days a week. The placement of the Customs officer will provide connectivity to Customs operational areas both locally and regionally and will also provide direction to DTCC on Customs matters.

## Statistics

The statistics in this report were compiled from the data holdings of DTCC and the Customs export database (EXIT). The following should be noted regarding the statistics reported:

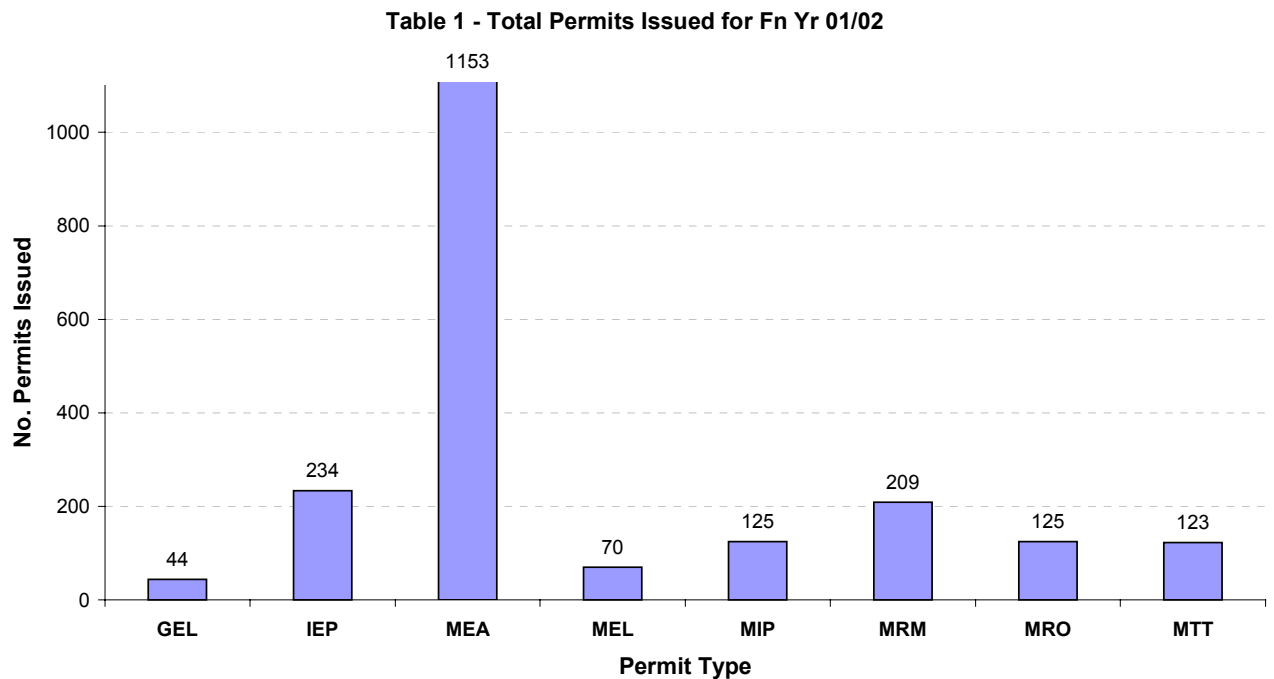
- ❖ The figures provided for defence and related goods (including non-military lethal goods) have been taken from clear ECNs (Export Clearance Numbers) quoting an MEA or MEL permit number.
- ❖ The figures for dual-use goods have been taken from clear ECNs quoting a GEL or IEP permit number.
- ❖ Shipments are based on the number of clear ECNs quoting a Defence permit as reported by Customs for the FY 01/02. Where an ECN has multiple lines of controlled goods or where more than one permit has been quoted on an ECN, these have been consolidated and reported as one shipment.
- ❖ Export values quoted reflect the actual exports recorded in the Customs EXIT database for the financial year 01/02.
- ❖ The values (in AUD) and numbers of shipments (referred to as “no.” in the relevant tables) recorded are based on information input into EXIT and cover the period 01 July 2001 to 30 June 2002.
- ❖ The value of the shipments, if quoted in currencies other than AUD, has been converted using the exchange rate as at the date of this report.
- ❖ Statistics in this report only cover those exports of goods that are controlled by the legislation and regulations administered by DTCC.

## DTCC Permit Application Data

The information provided in the following tables is taken from information provided to DTCC by the export applicant. This information primarily represents workloads for the area.

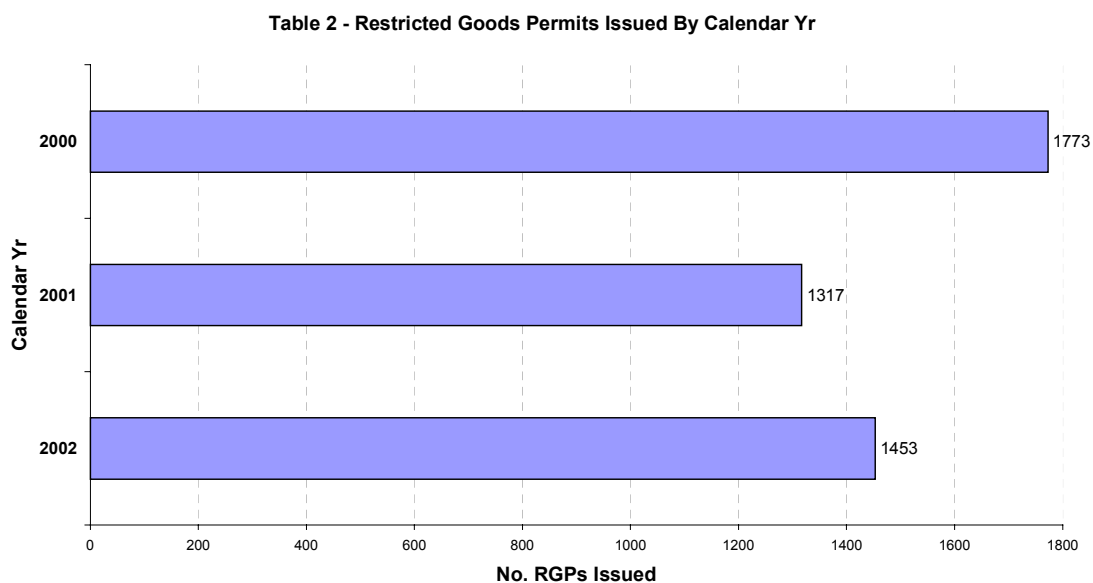
### Total Permits Issued

Table 1 below represents the total number of permits issued in response to export applications lodged with DTCC for the financial year 01/02. A full description of the permits and licenses provided by DTCC is at Attachment A.



### Restricted Goods Permits Issued

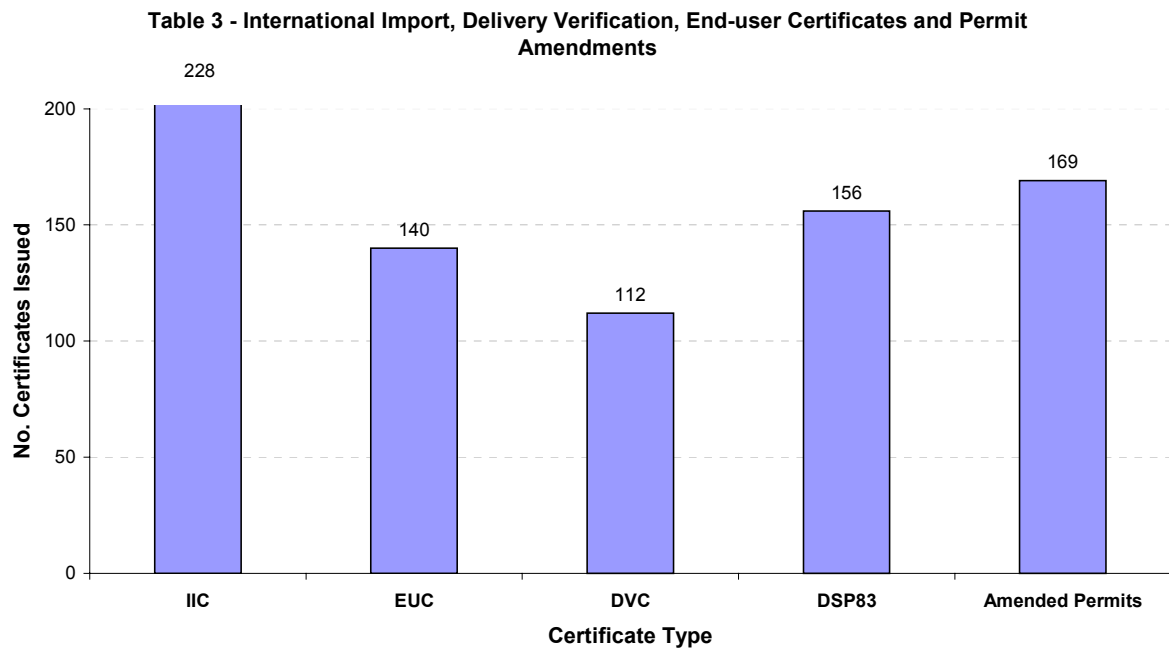
Table 2 below represents the total number of Restricted Goods Permits (RGPs) issued for the calendar years 2000, 2001 and 2002. RGPs are issued for the export of up to 5 non-military firearms including parts, accessories and ammunition.



In addition to the issuing of permits, DTCC is also responsible for the issuing of International Import Certificates (IIC), Delivery Verification Certificates (DVC) and End User (EUC) and Non-Transfer Certificates (DSP83). A full description of these certificates is at Attachment B.

**International Import, Delivery Verification, End-user Certificates and Permit Amendments Issued**

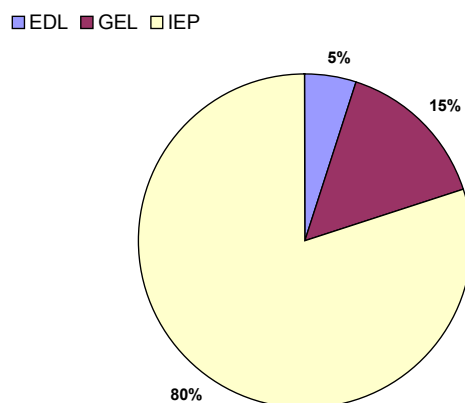
In addition to the issuing of the above-mentioned certificates, DTCC is also required to amend and re-issue permits and licences to accommodate the needs of exporters.<sup>1</sup> The number of certificates and amended permits issued by DTCC is reflected in Table 3 below.



**Comparison of Dual-use Permits Issued**

Table 4 below provides a breakdown of permits issued by DTCC for dual-use goods. As is shown in Table 4, Individual Export Permits represent 80% of all dual-use permits issued. By far the bulk of the IEPs issued were for the export of chemicals - predominantly sodium cyanide.

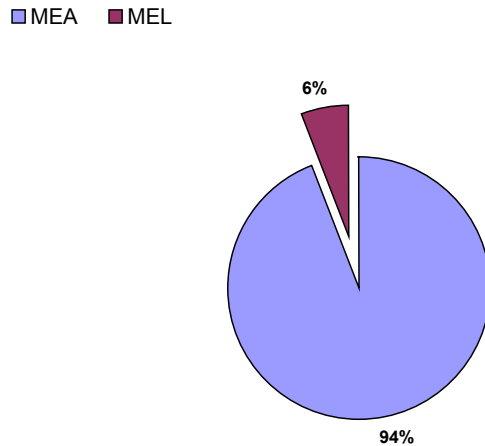
**Table 4 - Permits and Licenses Issued for Dual-Use Goods**



Comparison of Military and Non-Military Permits Issued

Table 5 below provides a breakdown of permits issued by DTCC for military lethal and Non-lethal goods. As is shown in Table 5, Military Export Approvals (MEAs) represent 94% of all military permits issued.

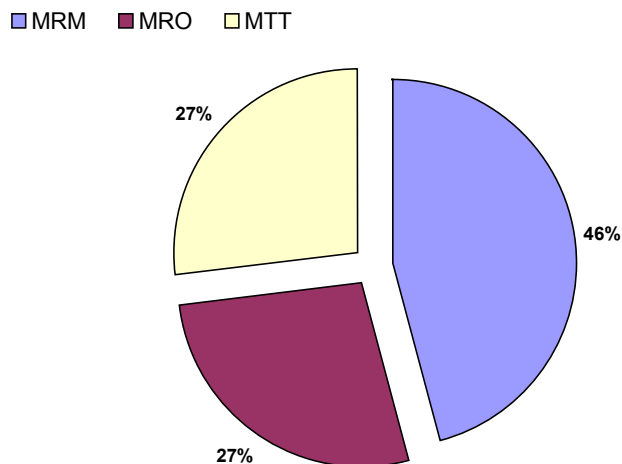
**Table 5 - Permits and Licenses Issued for Military Lethal and Non-Lethal Goods**



Comparison of Permits Issued for Temporary Exports

Table 6 below provides a breakdown of permits issued by DTCC for goods being exported on a temporary basis.<sup>2</sup> As is shown in Table 6 the majority of permits issued for temporary exports were for military items being returned to the manufacturer for repair (MRM).

**Table 6 - Permits Issued for the Temporary Export of Controlled Goods**



<sup>1</sup> An exporter may require a permit to be amended for a number of reasons including an increase in quantities, a change of end-user address or a variation in goods being exported.

<sup>2</sup> Goods temporarily exported include those items being sent for repair and return and items temporarily exported for demonstration purposes.

**Customs EXIT Data**

The statistics represented in the following Tables has been derived from information input into the Customs EXIT database.

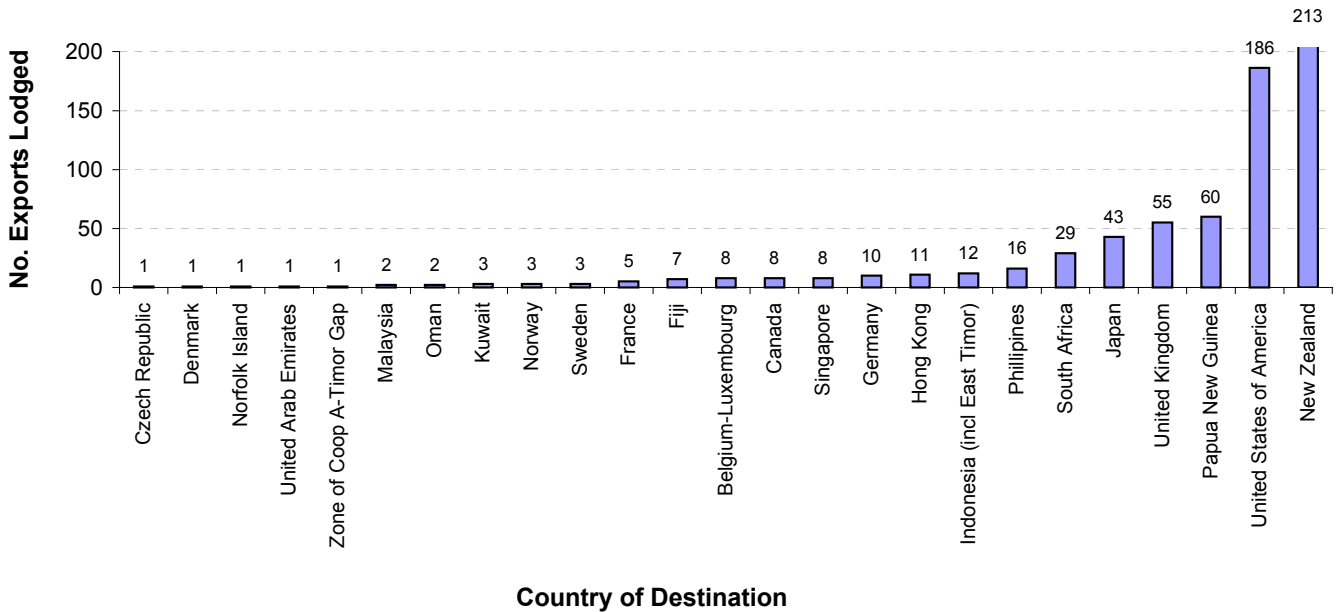
**Please note:** *Permit numbers may be quoted in EXIT several times to cover various lines of cargo. Where this has occurred on the same ECN, however, the values have been consolidated to provide a total export value for the shipment.*

*Not all exports requiring a permit are recorded in EXIT, as, up until July 02, there was not previously a legislative requirement for consignments valued under Aus \$2000 to be recorded.*

**MEL Permits Issued by Number**

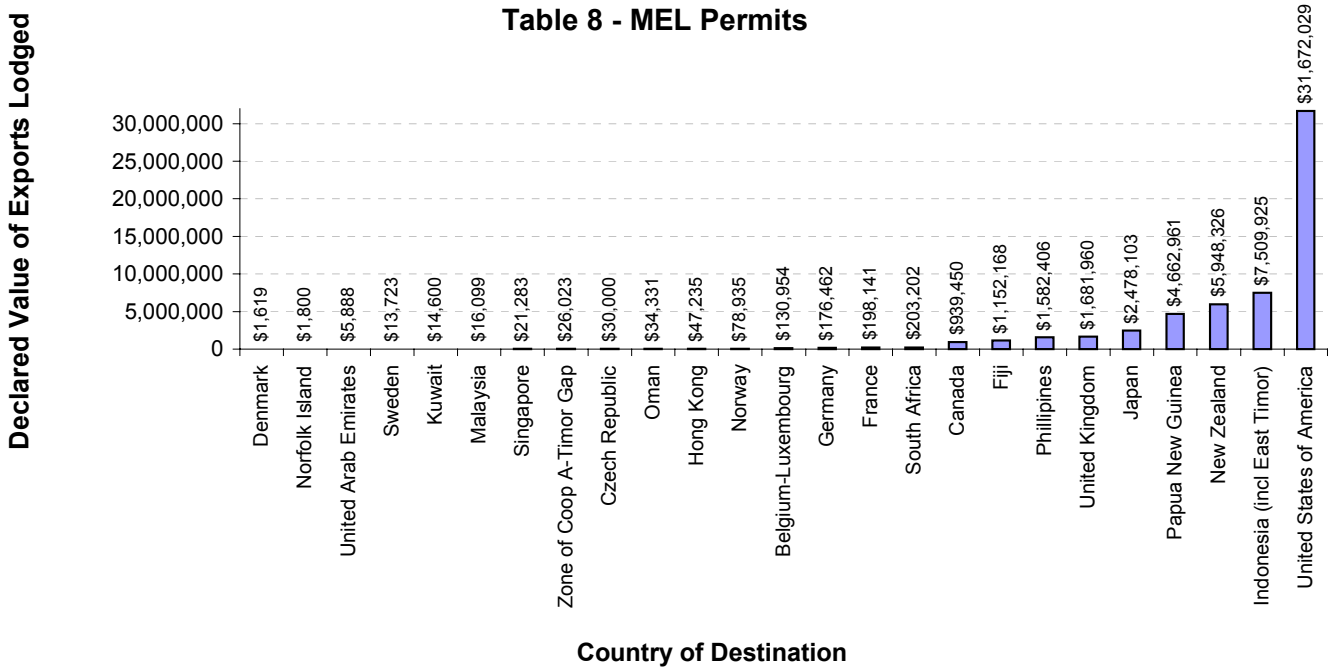
Table 7 provides information, by destination country, for the total number of exports quoting a Military Export Licence (MEL) number for the reporting period. This data is also available at Attachment C.

**Table 7 - MEL Permits**



MEL Permits Issued by Value

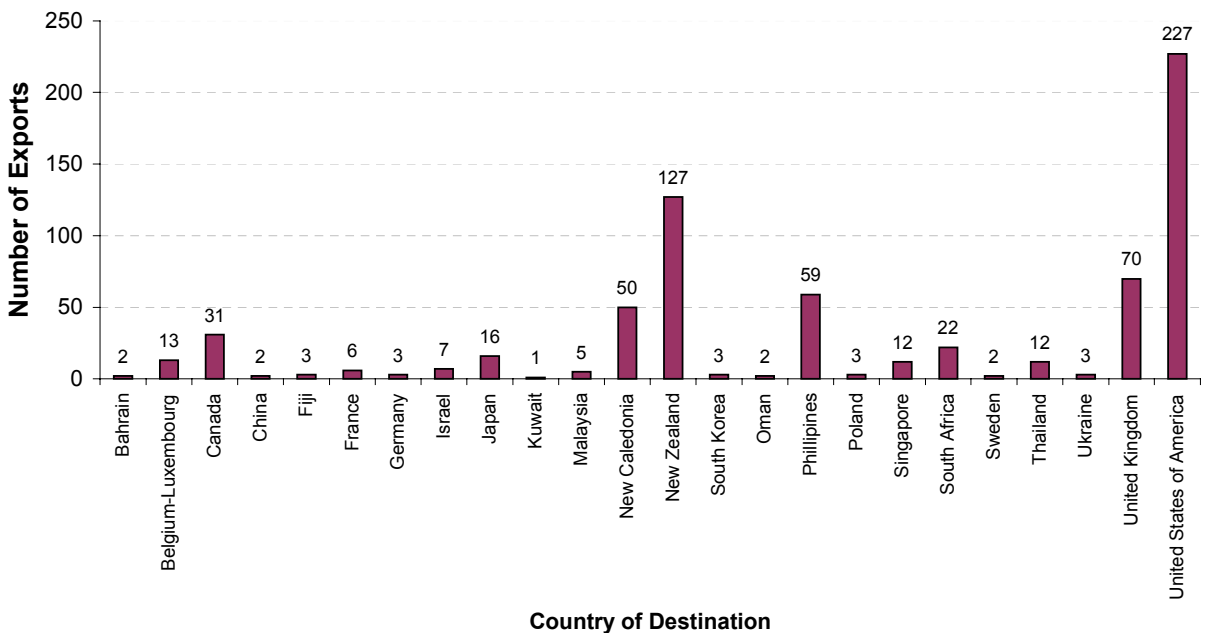
Table 8 below provides information, by destination country, for the total declared value of exports quoting a MEL licence number for the reporting period. This data is also available at Attachment C.



MEA Permits Issued by Number

Table 9 provides information, by destination country, for the number of exports quoting a valid Military Export Approval (MEA) number in excess of AUD\$100,000 for the reporting period. A full list of export entries quoting an MEA permit is available at Attachment D.

**Table 9 - MEA Permits with a declared value greater than A\$100,000**

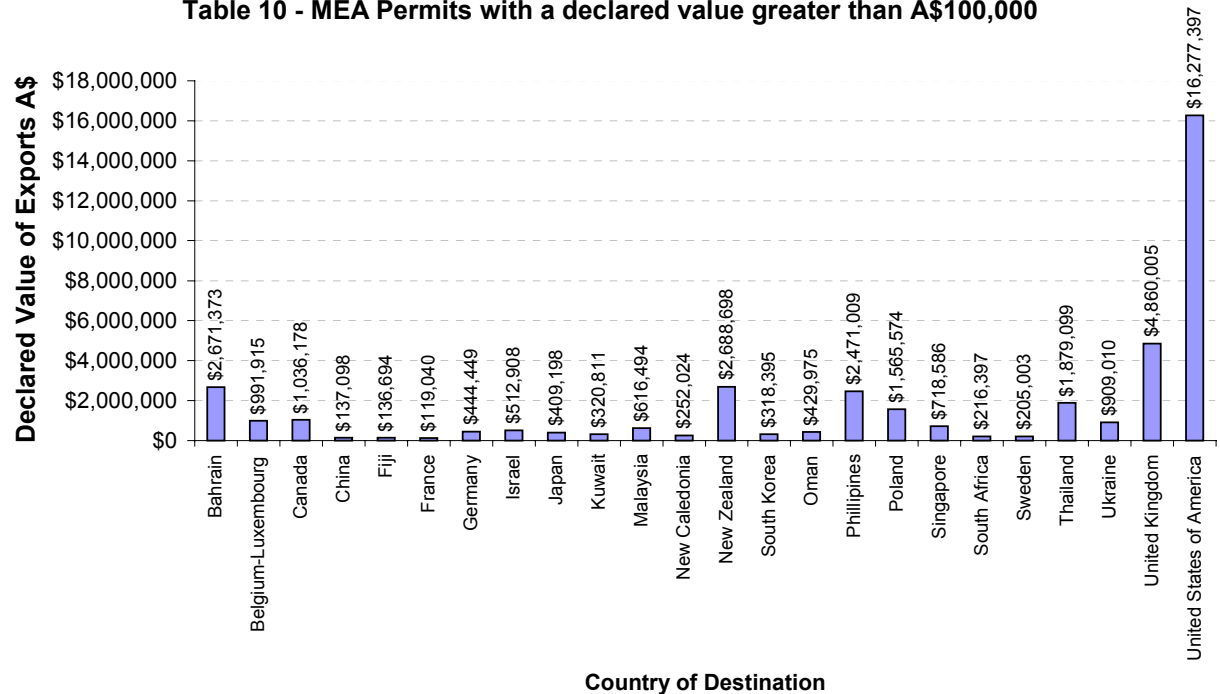




**MEA Permits Issued by Value**

Table 10 provides information, by destination country, for the total declared value of exports quoting a valid Military Export Approval (MEA) number in excess of AUD\$100,000 for the reporting period. A full list of export entries quoting an MEA permit is available at Attachment D.

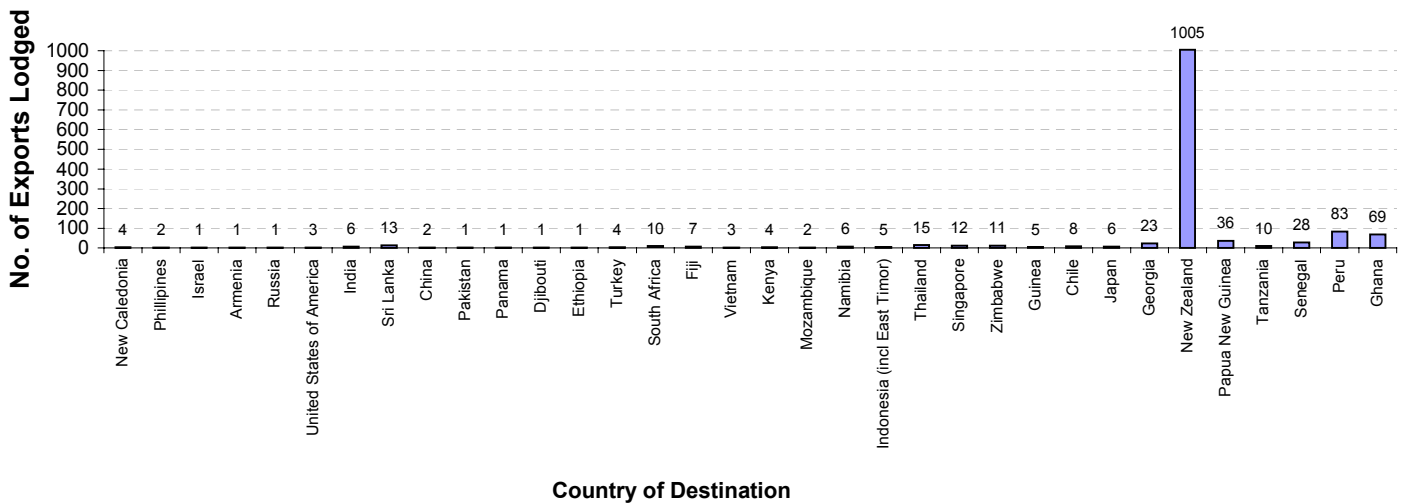
**Table 10 - MEA Permits with a declared value greater than A\$100,000**



**IEP Permits Issued by Number**

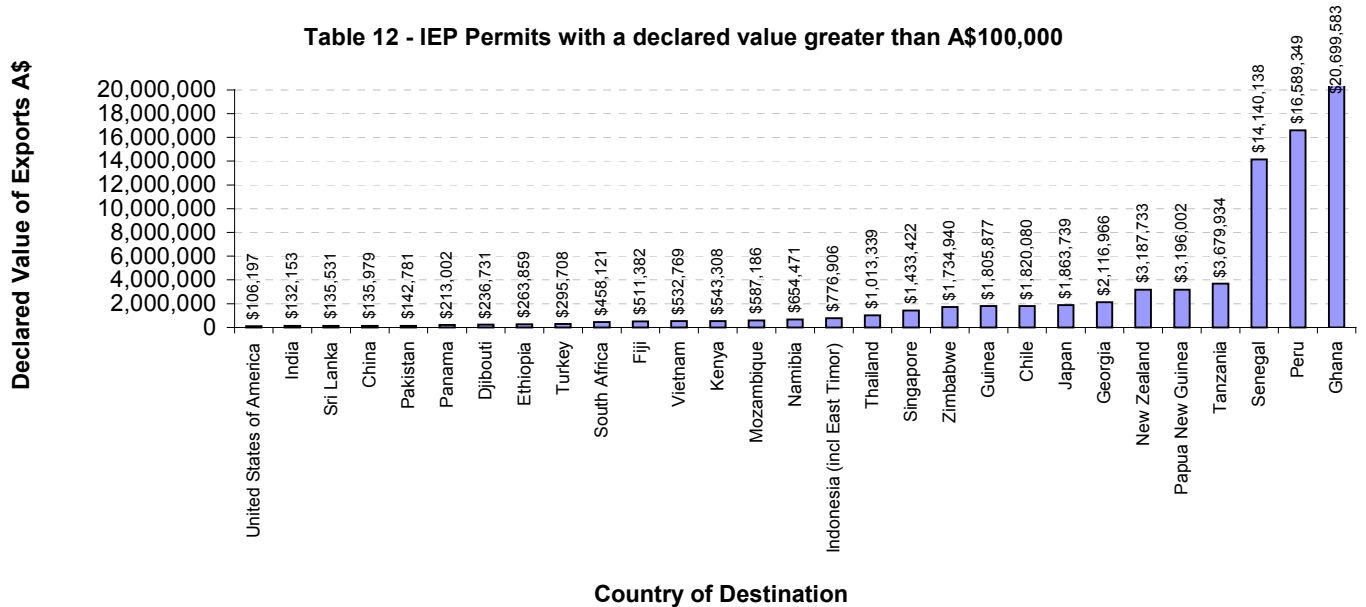
Table 11 provides information on the total number of exports, in excess of AUD\$100,000, quoting a valid Individual Export Permit number for the reporting period. A full list of export entries quoting an IEP is available at Attachment E.

**Table 11 - IEP Permits**



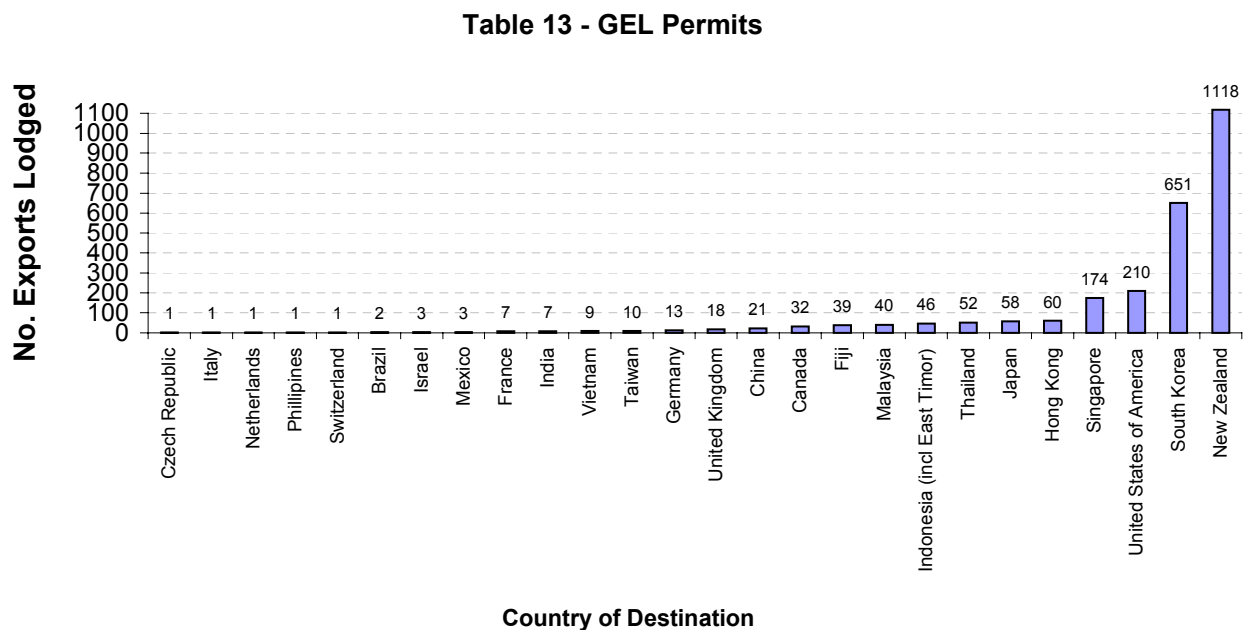
**IEP Permits Issued by Value**

Table 12 provides information on the total declared value of exports, in excess of AUD\$100,000, quoting a valid Individual Export Permit number for the reporting period. A full list of export entries quoting an IEP is available at Attachment E.



**GEL Permits Issued by Number**

Table 13 provides information on the total number of exports quoting a valid General Export Licence (GEL) number for the reporting period. A full list of export entries quoting a GEL licence is available at Attachment F.



GEL: Permits Issued by Value

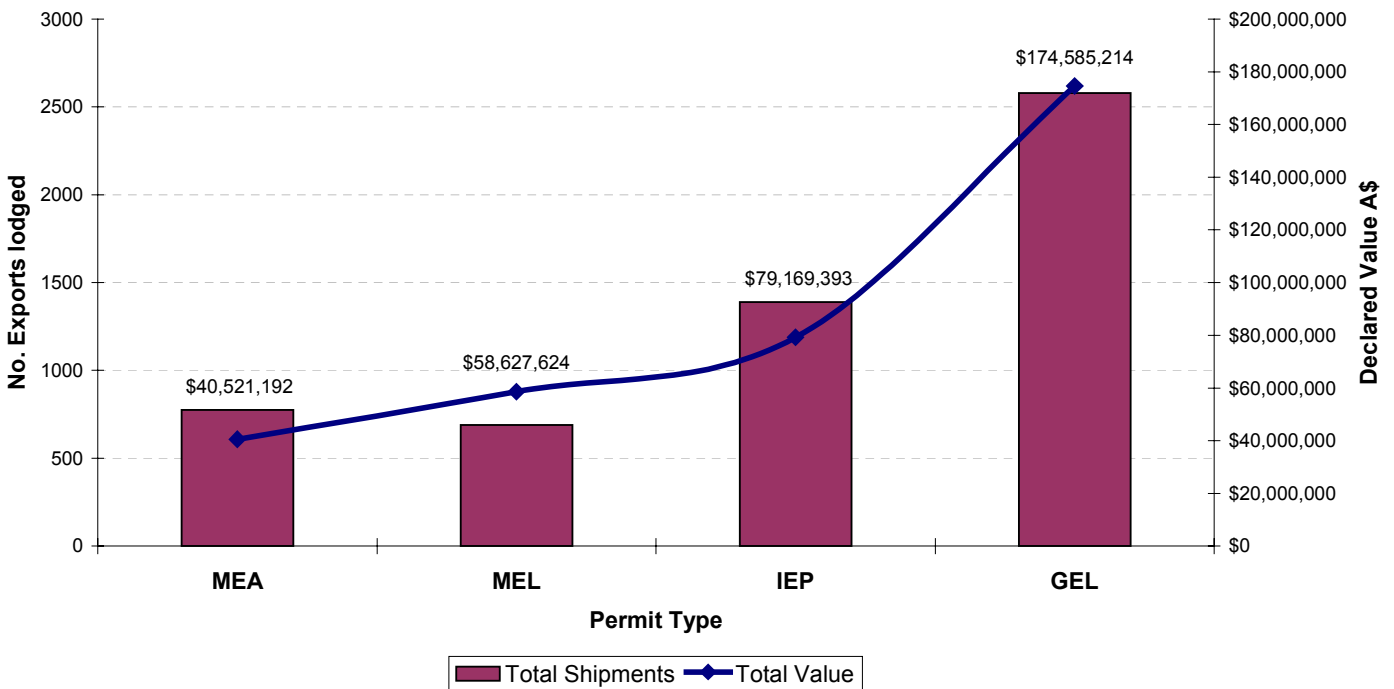
Table 14 provides information on the total declared value of exports quoting a valid GEL licence number for the reporting period. A full list of export entries quoting a GEL licence is available at Attachment F.



Comparison of Military and Dual-use Permits by Declared Value

Table 15 provides a comparison of exports lodged by permit type and the total declared value as shown on the Customs export entry (ECN).

**Table 15 - Total Number of Shipments and Declared Value**



## Attachment A

### Permits and Licences issued by DTCC

Permit or License Type	Definition	Standard Validity
Military Export Approval (MEA)	Covers the export of a specified quantity of defence and related goods to a single consignee.	12 months
Military Export License (MEL)	Covers the export of unspecified quantities of defence and related goods to single or multiple consignees.	24 months
Military In-Principle (MIP)	Preliminary advice that approval may be granted. MIP allows exporters to market defence and related goods to potential customers (This permit does not give actual export approval).	12 - 36 months
Military Temporary Export (MTT)	Used for defence and related goods which will be returning to Australia (e.g. overseas demonstration trials).	12 months
Military Return to Manufacturer (MRM)	To return defence and related goods to overseas manufacturer (e.g. for repair or modification).	12 months
Military Return to Owner (MRO)	To return defence and related goods to overseas owners (e.g. after repair or modification).	12 months
Individual Export Permit (IEP)	The single transaction export of a specified quantity of nuclear and dual-use goods to a single consignee.	6 months
Export Distribution License (EDL)	The multiple shipment of an unspecified quantity of nuclear and dual-use goods to single or multiple consignees.	24 months
General Export License (GEL)	The export of a range of dual-use goods to unspecified consignees in nominated countries.	12 - 24 months
Maintenance Return and Repair (MRR)	To return or send dual-use goods for repair or after repairs overseas.	24 months
Service Supply License (ESS)	Used for nominated dual-use goods in support of a maintenance program or service to specified companies.	24 months

## Attachment B

### Certificates issued by DTCC

<b>Certificate Type</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Standard Validity</b>
End-user Certificate (EUC)	Certificate to cover the import of defence goods for use by the Australian Department of Defence.	To be presented within 6 months of issue
Import Certificate (IIC/MIC)	Certificate issued to Australian companies as supporting documentation to assist their overseas supplier in gaining export permission from their licensing authorities.	To be presented within 6 months of issue
Delivery Verification Certificate (DVC/MDV)	Certificate that verifies that imported goods have landed in Australia and any re-export will be controlled.	To be presented within 6 months of issue
End-use and Non-transfer Certificate (DSP-83)	US Department of State form which DTCC signs on behalf of the Australian Government (assists US exporters in gaining export approval)	To be presented within 6 months of issue

## Attachment C

Total declared value and number of exports quoting a valid Military Export Licence (MEL) number.

<b>Country</b>	<b>No. Exports</b>	<b>Total Declared Value</b>
Belgium-Luxembourg	8	\$130,954
Canada	8	\$939,450
Czech Republic	1	\$30,000
Denmark	1	\$1,619
Fiji	7	\$1,152,168
France	5	\$198,141
Germany	10	\$176,462
Hong Kong	11	\$47,235
Indonesia (incl East Timor)	12	\$7,509,925
Japan	43	\$2,478,103
Kuwait	3	\$14,600
Malaysia	2	\$16,099
New Zealand	213	\$5,948,326
Norfolk Island	1	\$1,800
Norway	3	\$78,935
Oman	2	\$34,331
Papua New Guinea	60	\$4,662,961
Philippines	16	\$1,582,406
Singapore	8	\$21,283
South Africa	29	\$203,202
Sweden	3	\$13,723
United Arab Emirates	1	\$5,888
United Kingdom	55	\$1,681,960
United States of America	186	\$31,672,029
Zone of Coop A-Timor Gap	1	\$26,023
<b>Total</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>\$58,627,623.00</b>

## Attachment D

Total declared value and number of exports quoting a valid Military Export Approval (MEA) permit number.

<b>Country</b>	<b>No. Exports</b>	<b>Total Declared Value</b>
Austria	1	\$72
Bahrain	2	\$2,671,373
Belgium-Luxembourg	13	\$991,915
Brunei	1	\$1,890
Canada	31	\$1,036,178
China	2	\$137,098
Christmas Island	6	\$24,984
Cocos Island	12	\$34,527
Cook Islands	1	\$400
Croatia	1	\$1,480
Cyprus	3	\$2,550
Fiji	3	\$136,694
Finland	1	\$1,000
France	6	\$119,040
Germany	3	\$444,449
Greece	2	\$1,300
Guyana	2	\$6,988
Hong Kong	11	\$64,510
Indonesia (incl East Timor)	16	\$66,340
Ireland	1	\$900
Israel	7	\$512,908
Japan	16	\$409,198
Kiribati	1	\$7,525
Kuwait	1	\$320,811
Laos	1	\$500
Macau	2	\$36,122
Malaysia	5	\$616,494
Mauritius	1	\$517
Netherlands	1	\$1,400
New Caledonia	50	\$252,024
New Zealand	127	\$2,688,698
Norfolk Island	1	\$548
Norway	2	\$33,840
Oman	2	\$429,975
Papua New Guinea	15	\$18,674
Philippines	59	\$2,471,009
Poland	3	\$1,565,574
Russia	1	\$600
Ship & Aircraft Stores	3	\$999
Singapore	12	\$718,586
South Africa	22	\$216,397
South Korea	3	\$318,395
Sri Lanka	1	\$500
Sweden	2	\$205,003
Switzerland	1	\$900
Thailand	12	\$1,879,099
Tonga	3	\$10,018
Ukraine	3	\$909,010
United Arab Emirates	3	\$1,991
United Kingdom	70	\$4,860,005
United States of America	227	\$16,277,397
Vietnam	1	\$12,786
<b>Total</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>\$40,521,191.00</b>

## Attachment E

Total declared value and number of exports quoting a valid Individual Export Permit (IEP) number.

<b>Country</b>	<b>No. Exports</b>	<b>Total Declared Value</b>
Armenia	1	\$69,963
Chile	8	\$1,820,080
China	2	\$135,979
Djibouti	1	\$236,731
Ethiopia	1	\$263,859
Fiji	7	\$511,382
Georgia	23	\$2,116,966
Ghana	69	\$20,699,583
Guinea	5	\$1,805,877
India	6	\$132,153
Indonesia (incl East Timor)	5	\$776,906
Israel	1	\$5,000
Japan	6	\$1,863,739
Kenya	4	\$543,308
Mozambique	2	\$587,186
Namibia	6	\$654,471
New Caledonia	4	\$1,874
New Zealand	1005	\$3,187,733
Pakistan	1	\$142,781
Panama	1	\$213,002
Papua New Guinea	36	\$3,196,002
Peru	83	\$16,589,349
Philippines	2	\$2,487
Russia	1	\$82,884
Senegal	28	\$14,140,138
Singapore	12	\$1,433,422
South Africa	10	\$458,121
Sri Lanka	13	\$135,531
Tanzania	10	\$3,679,934
Thailand	15	\$1,013,339
Turkey	4	\$295,708
United States of America	3	\$106,197
Vietnam	3	\$532,769
Zimbabwe	11	\$1,734,940
<b>Total</b>	<b>1389</b>	<b>\$79,169,394.00</b>



## Attachment F

Total declared value and number of exports quoting a valid GEL permit number.

<b>Country</b>	<b>No. Exports</b>	<b>Total Declared Value</b>
Brazil	2	\$6,184
Canada	32	\$1,344,272
China	21	\$2,779,576
Czech Republic	1	\$37,748
Fiji	39	\$93,492
France	7	\$958,869
Germany	13	\$1,707,151
Hong Kong	60	\$19,028,750
India	7	\$171,257
Indonesia (incl East Timor)	46	\$4,618,501
Israel	3	\$417,707
Italy	1	\$48,695
Japan	58	\$907,240
Malaysia	40	\$1,470,073
Mexico	3	\$115,929
Netherlands	1	\$3,134
New Zealand	1118	\$85,682,304
Philippines	1	\$22,030
Singapore	174	\$23,384,699
South Korea	651	\$1,147,512
Switzerland	1	\$19,777
Taiwan	10	\$59,212
Thailand	52	\$13,996,266
United Kingdom	18	\$1,741,197
United States of America	210	\$12,796,297
Vietnam	9	\$2,027,342
<b>Total</b>	<b>2578</b>	<b>\$174,585,214.00</b>