ANNUAL REPORT

EXPORTS OF DEFENCE AND STRATEGIC GOODS FROM AUSTRALIA

1997/98

Industry and Procurement Infrastructure Division

Department of Defence

June 1999

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Introduction

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 needs to be appropriate controls over the export of such goods, to protect and promote Australia's strategic and foreign policy interests and fulfill Australia's international obligations.

The Government also recognises that within these constraints, export controls should be kept to an appropriate level so as not to unnecessarily hinder exports which sustain industry capabilities, and should as far as possible be comparable and compatible with those of our partners in the various non-proliferation and export control regimes to ensure fair competition.

The Strategic Trade Policy and Operations Section (STPO) in the Australian Department of Defence is Australia's single permit issuing authority (PIA) for these goods and technology and STPO's objective is to ensure that Australia exports responsibly.

The legislative framework for export controls on defence and strategic goods comprises the Customs Act 1901 and the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations. Regulation 13E 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.

STPO 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 considers export applications for defence and related goods, and very sensitive dual-use goods, to sensitive destinations.

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 1997/98.

International Regimes

Australia's export controls are based on international agreements and arrangements designed to control the export of certain goods and related technology. Australia has joined these regimes to participate in an international effort to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and to help 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, thereby contributing 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 35 countries, including Australia, as members. The NSG covers two categories of goods: nuclear material, equipment and technology which are specific to the nuclear industry, 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.

Nuclear specific goods and dual-use technology with nuclear applications are controlled by Regulation 13E and export control of these goods is administered by STPO.

NSG members (as at May 1999) are -

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

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). Its aim was to limit nuclear weapons proliferation by controlling the transfer of missile or unmanned air vehicle systems which could deliver a 500 kg warhead to a distance of 300 km, as well as 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 STPO.

MTCR members (as at May 1999) 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 which 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 May 1999) are -

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

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, by focussing on the threats to international and regional peace and security which 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 May 1999, 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.

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 April 1999 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 acceeded 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 making and holding 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. 170 countries have signed and, of these, 124 have ratified the CWC to May 1999.

In anticipation of its entry into force, Australia implemented, at the end of 1996, controls through Regulation 13E on the export of toxic chemicals and precursor materials covered under the CWC. Some of the chemicals involved were previously controlled under the former Regulations 13B and 13D. The Convention entered into force on 29 April 1997.

Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)

140 countries, including Australia, are parties to the "Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and their Destruction." The Convention requires signatory states not to 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 a series of confidence building measures as an initial step in this direction and negotiations are currently under way in the BWC Ad Hoc Group to develop verification machinery to redress this weakness.

ENFORCEMENT

STPO 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 are encouraged (phone 0419 278 467 (24 hours)) and also assist in this process. Where potential offences by Australian traders are identified, the information is passed to Customs for appropriate action.

The implementation of Australia's "catch-all legislation", the Weapons of Mass Destruction (Prevention of Proliferation) Act 1995, commonly referred to as the WMD Act, is taking an increasing level of STPO's resources to investigate. In two such cases, it was concluded that the potential export would probably have contributed to a WMD program and the company agreed not to proceed. A number of exporters now seek advice from STPO on potential end-use of their products and/or services, as services too are covered by the Act.

STPO values highly the willingness of many exporters to co-operate in ensuring that goods and services with WMD applications are not provided to undesirable end-users.

APPROVALS, PERMITS AND LICENCES FOR DEFENCE AND STRATEGIC EXPORTS

Exporters should seek approval from the STPO 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 below).

Defence also offers a service whereby exporters can seek an opinion, called an approval-in-principle, as to whether a particular export of defence and related 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.

If Australian citizens, permanent residents or bodies incorporated in Australia or an external territory provide services or goods, where it is suspected that the services or goods may assist a weapons of mass destruction program, they should seek advice from STPO 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.

Service Targets

On receipt of a licence application, with complete supporting documentation and full specification of the goods concerned, it is the aim of STPO to complete consideration of the application within ten working days, when it does not need to be circulated to other Government departments for advice.

Where consultation with outside agencies is necessary, i.e. in about 8% 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 destination sensitivity.

Tables 17 and 18 demonstrate actual STPO's (and consulting agencies') performance. Although there had been a steady decrease in processing time over the past four to five years through process improvement, dual-use processing times have risen over the past couple of years due to an increase in the proportion of sensitive cases which

require further consultation. Many unnecessary delays, however, remain as the result of proper documentation not being provided in the first instance.

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 sales.

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.

Copies of this document may be obtained from the Strategic Trade Policy and Operations section of the Department of Defence. Contact details for STPO can be found on the inside front cover of this report. An electronic version of this document can also be found on the Internet at:

http://www.defence.gov.au/dao/exportcontrols/

or through the e-mail address: ops.stpo@dao.defence.gov.au

STATISTICS

The statistics in this report were prepared by the Strategic Trade Policy and Operations Section, Industry and Procurement Infrastructure 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 1997 to 30 June 1998.

- 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 the STPO 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 Manufacturers[1], Returns to Owners[2] or Temporary Exports[3]. A summary of these is in Table 7.

- On worktimes, all applications are included in a particular financial year based on the date signed out on the STPO database and that are marked "completed" on the database. Worktimes are based on calendar days and can include non-working days such as weekends and public holidays (which tends to overstate the figures).

  In Table 17, 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 8% 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' refer to goods that are leaving Australia but will be held on board a ship or aeroplane for their own supplies or inventory. The destination 'Zone of Co-operation "A"' refers to an area of the Timor Sea between Australia and Indonesia that is subject to an oil exploration agreement between the two countries.

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[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)
Bangladesh	1	$ 412,939
Belgium	2	$ 17,770
Hong Kong	2	$ 6,408
Micronesia	1	$ 5,755,549
New Zealand	4	$ 46,039
Norway	1	$ 71,280
Philippines	1	$ 22,000
Thailand	1	$ 266,328
United Kingdom	5	$ 4,872,855
United States	44	$ 7,513,279
Total	**62**	**$ 18,984,447**

Non-Military Lethal Goods

Country	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Belgium	1	$ 110
Benin	1	$ 850
Canada	1	$ 7,700
Cyprus	1	$ 650
Czech Republic	1	$ 400
Fiji	1	$ 1,037
France	1	$ 6,055
Germany	1	$ 4,440
Greece	2	$ 750
Hong Kong	3	$ 43,958
India	1	$ 1,400
Indonesia	21	$ 5,045,821
Japan	3	$ 191,700
Kuwait	3	$ 196,369
New Caledonia	8	$ 29,805
New Zealand	46	$ 823,832
Papua New Guinea	31	$ 601,626
Philippines	15	$ 1,538,873
Ships' Stores	3	$ 2,024
South Africa	18	$ 365,998
Sweden	2	$ 1,210
Switzerland	5	$ 18,470
Tanzania	1	$ 1,500
Thailand	1	$ 41,334
United Kingdom	9	$ 48,424
United States	20	$ 469,047
Zone of Cooperation A	2	$ 88,638
Total	**202**	**$ 9,532,021**

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

All Defence and Related Goods

Country	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Bangladesh	1	$ 412,939
Belgium	3	$ 17,880
Benin	1	$ 850
Canada	1	$ 7,700
Cyprus	1	$ 650
Czech Republic	1	$ 400
Fiji	1	$ 1,037
France	1	$ 6,055
Germany	1	$ 4,440
Greece	2	$ 750
Hong Kong	5	$ 50,366
India	1	$ 1,400
Indonesia	22	$ 5,045,821
Japan	3	$ 191,700
Kuwait	3	$ 196,369
Micronesia	1	$ 5,755,549
New Caledonia	8	$ 29,805
New Zealand	50	$ 869,871
Norway	1	$ 71,280
Papua New Guinea	32	$ 601,626
Philippines	16	$ 1,560,873
Ships' Stores	3	$ 2,024
South Africa	18	$ 365,998
Sweden	2	$ 1,210
Switzerland	5	$ 18,470
Tanzania	1	$ 1,500
Thailand	2	$ 307,662
United Kingdom	14	$ 4,921,279
United States	65	$ 7,982,326
Zone of Cooperation A	2	$ 88,638
Grand total	**264**	**$ 28,516,468**

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

Country Group	Shipments	Value (AUD)
ASEAN	39	$ 6,914,356
Europe	30	$ 5,042,414
New Zealand	50	$ 869,871
North America	66	$ 7,990,026
Others	79	$ 7,699,801
Grand Total	**264**	**$ 28,516,468**

Defence Exports by Value
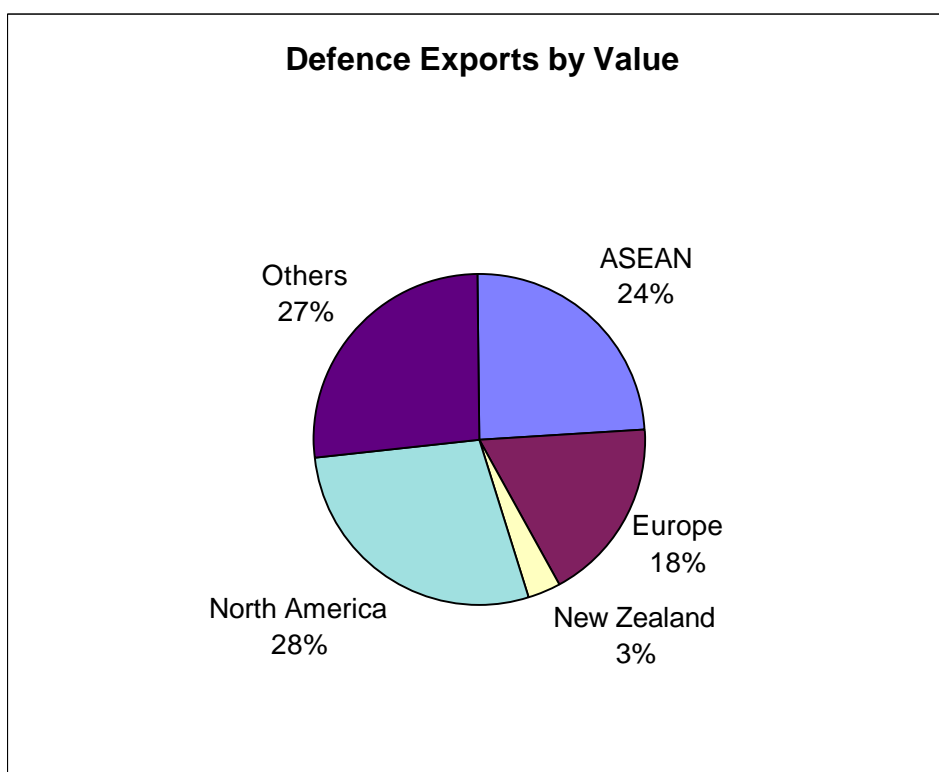
TABLE 3 - Exports of Defence and Related Goods to ASEAN

Country	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Indonesia	21	$ 5,045,821
Philippines	16	$ 1,560,873
Thailand	2	$ 307,662
ASEAN Total	**39**	**$ 6,914,356**

TABLE 4 - Exports of Defence and Related Goods to Europe

Country	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Belgium	3	$ 17,880
Cyprus	1	$ 650
Czech Republic	1	$ 400
France	1	$ 6,055
Germany	1	$ 4,440
Greece	1	$ 750
Norway	1	$ 71,280
Sweden	2	$ 1,210
Switzerland	5	$ 18,470
United Kingdom	14	$ 4,921,279
Europe Total	**30**	**$ 5,042,414**

TABLE 5 - Exports of Defence and Related Goods to North America

Country	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Canada	1	$ 7,700
United States	65	$ 7,982,326
North America total	**66**	**$ 7,990,026**

TABLE 6 - Exports of Defence and Related Goods to "Other" Destinations

Country	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Bangladesh	1	$ 412,939
Benin	1	$ 850
Fiji	1	$ 1,037
Hong Kong	5	$ 50,366
India	1	$ 1,400
Japan	3	$ 191,700
Kuwait	3	$ 196,369
Micronesia	1	$ 5,755,549
New Caledonia	8	$ 29,805
Papua New Guinea	31	$ 601,626
Ships' Stores	3	$ 2,024
South Africa	18	$ 365,998
Tanzania	1	$ 1,500
Zone of Cooperation A	2	$ 88,638
Total (others)	**79**	**$ 7,699,801**

TABLE 7 - "Other" Defence and Related Exports

Permit Type	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Return to Manufacturer (MRM)	28	$ 2,383,349
Return to Owner (MRO)	5	$ 145,095
Temporary Transfer (MTT)	7	$ 189,932
Total	**40**	**$ 2,718,376**

TABLE 8 - Defence and Related Goods, Shipment Value Statistics

Function	Value (AUD)
high value	$ 5,755,549
low value	$ 80
average value	$ 108,017
median value	$ 12,056

Shipments	Number	Percentage
not exceeding $1,000	36	13.64%
$1,001 to $10,000	91	34.47%
$10,001 to $100,000	84	31.82%
$100,001 to $1,000,000	51	19.32%
exceeding $1,000,000	2	0.76%
Total	**264**	**100.00%**

Defence Exports - Value Ranges
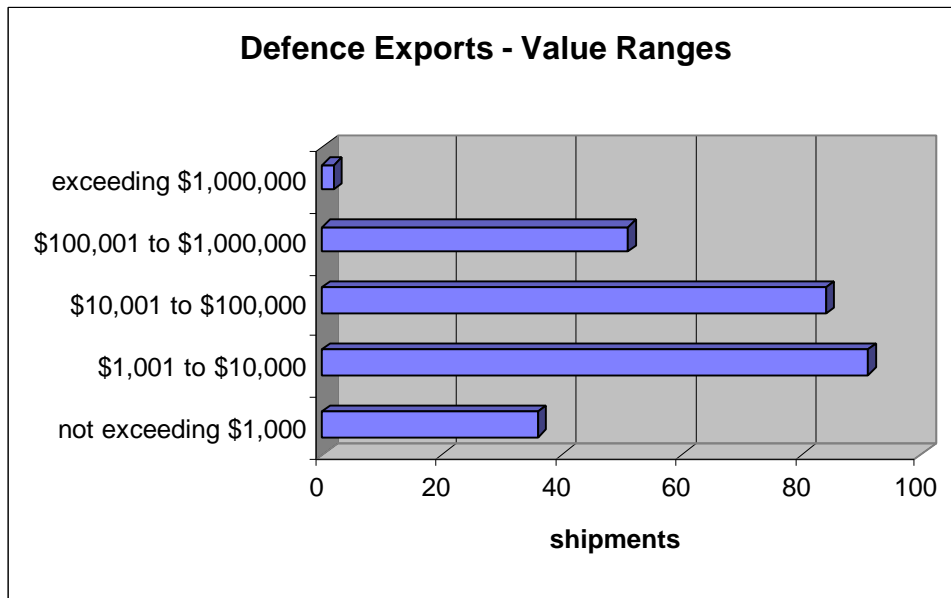
TABLE 9 - Exports of Dual-Use Goods by Destination

Country	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Austria	1	$ 790,661
Bangladesh	1	$ 17,681
Belgium	32	$ 4,986,301
Brazil	6	$ 490,392
Brunei	1	$ 17,820
Canada	77	$ 6,261,538
China	6	$ 90,279
Colombia	1	$ 119,140
Czech Republic	1	$ 643,613
Denmark	1	$ 13,217
Germany	42	$ 2,218,541
Fiji	162	$ 2,260,043
France	5	$ 73,945
Ghana	1	$ 1,361,516
Guinea	1	$ 2,144
Hong Kong	1,001	$ 32,757,343
Indonesia	222	$ 1,590,011
India	377	$ 1,812,523
Ireland	1	$ 365,903
Israel	2	$ 25,970
Italy	2	$ 58,813
Japan	2,188	$ 77,022,634
Kuwait	1	$ 2,090
Malaysia	408	$ 1,827,276
Netherlands	112	$ 9,148,307
New Zealand	6,136	$ 58,239,071
Philippines	270	$ 551,787
Papua New Guinea	10	$ 331,722
South Korea	1,190	$ 10,581,687
Russia	1	$ 379,999
South Africa	2	$ 501,446
Singapore	771	$ 20,835,175
Solomon Islands	3	$ 5,049
Spain	4	$ 74,923
Sweden	1	$ 180
Switzerland	7	$ 236,639
Taiwan	271	$ 11,971,670
Thailand	287	$ 7,349,388
United Kingdom	38	$ 4,005,626
United States	760	$ 42,517,082
Vanuatu	3	$ 5,606
Vietnam	20	$ 20,849
Western Samoa	2	$ 206,772
Zimbabwe	1	$ 327,962
Grand Total	**14,429**	**$ 302,100,334**

TABLE 10 - Exports of Dual-Use Goods by Major Country Group

Country Group	Shipments	Value (AUD)
ASEAN	1,979	$ 32,192,306
Europe	248	$ 22,996,668
New Zealand	6,136	$ 58,239,071
North America	837	$ 48,778,620
Others	5,229	$ 139,893,669
Grand Total	**14,429**	**$ 302,100,334**

Dual-Use Exports by Value

ASEAN 11%

Europe 8%

New Zealand 19%

North America 16%

Others 46%
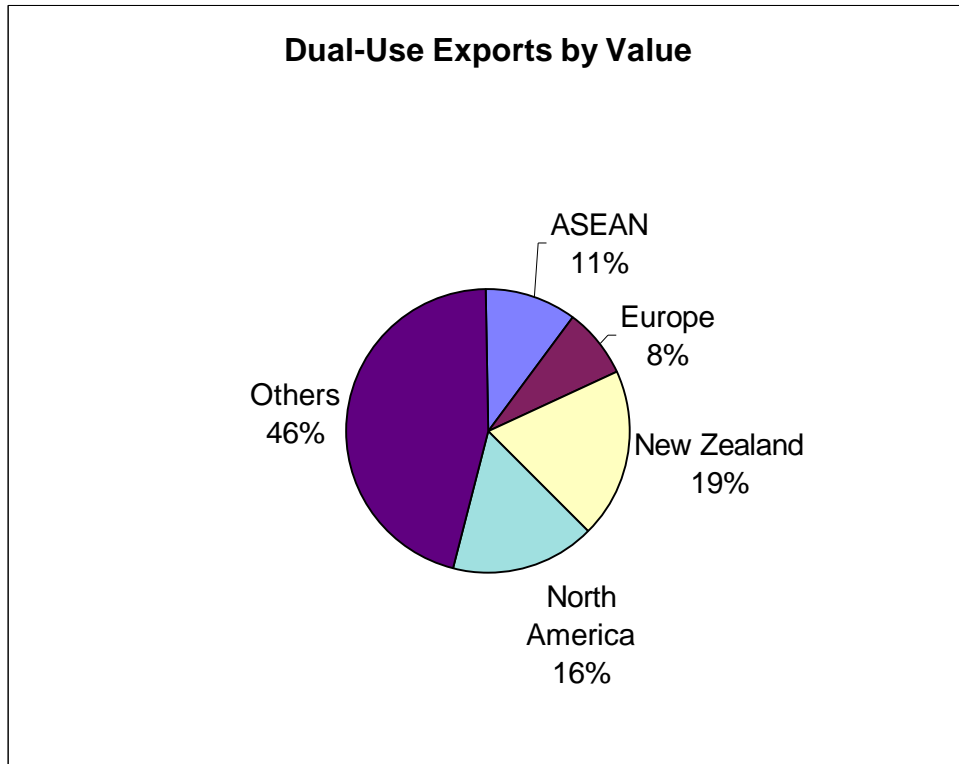
TABLE 11 - Exports of Dual-Use Goods to ASEAN

Country	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Brunei	1	$ 17,820
Indonesia	222	$ 1,590,011
Malaysia	408	$ 1,827,276
Philippines	270	$ 551,787
Singapore	771	$ 20,835,175
Thailand	287	$ 7,349,388
Vietnam	20	$ 20,849
ASEAN Total	**1,979**	**$ 32,192,306**

Dual-Use Exports to ASEAN by Value

Vietnam 0.1%

Brunei 0.1%

Indonesia 4.9%

Malaysia 5.7%

Philippines 1.7%

Thailand 22.8%

Singapore 64.7%
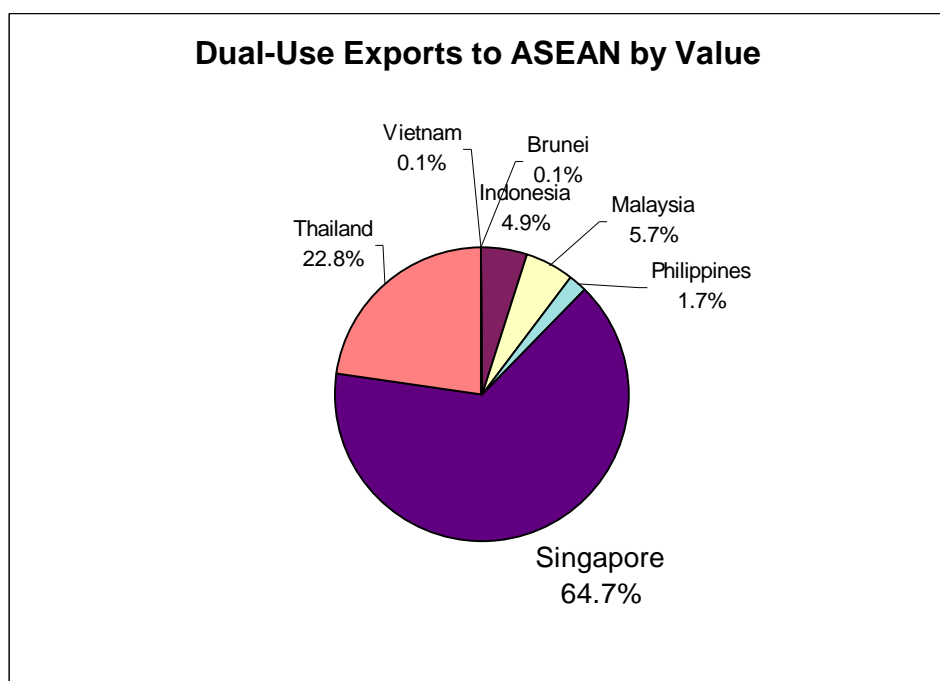
TABLE 12 - Exports of Dual-Use Goods to Europe

Country	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Austria	1	$ 790,661
Belgium	32	$ 4,986,301
Czech Republic	1	$ 643,613
Denmark	1	$ 13,217
France	5	$ 73,945
Germany	42	$ 2,218,541
Ireland	1	$ 365,903
Italy	2	$ 58,813
Netherlands	112	$ 9,148,307
Russia	1	$ 379,999
Spain	4	$ 74,923
Sweden	1	$ 180
Switzerland	7	$ 236,639
United Kingdom	38	$ 4,005,626
Europe Total	**248**	**$ 22,996,668**

TABLE 13 - Exports of Dual-Use Goods to North America

Country	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Canada	77	$ 6,261,538
United States	760	$ 42,517,082
North America Total	**837**	**$ 48,778,620**

TABLE 14 - Exports of Dual-Use Goods to "Other" Destinations

Country	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Bangladesh	1	$ 17,681
Brazil	6	$ 490,392
China	6	$ 90,279
Colombia	1	$ 119,140
Fiji	162	$ 2,260,043
Ghana	1	$ 1,361,516
Guinea	1	$ 2,144
Hong Kong	1,001	$ 32,757,343
India	377	$ 1,812,523
Israel	2	$ 25,970
Japan	2,188	$ 77,022,634
Kuwait	1	$ 2,090
Papua New Guinea	10	$ 331,722
Solomon Islands	3	$ 5,049
South Africa	2	$ 501,446
South Korea	1,190	$ 10,581,687
Taiwan	271	$ 11,971,670
Vanuatu	3	$ 5,606
Western Samoa	2	$ 206,772
Zimbabwe	1	$ 327,962
Total Others	**5,229**	**$ 139,893,669**

TABLE 15 - Dual-Use Goods, Shipment Value Statistics

Function	Value (AUD)
high value	$ 3,467,395
low value	$ 1
average value	$ 20,937
median value	$ 2,394

Shipments	Number	Percentage
not exceeding $1,000	5,189	35.96%
$1,001 to $10,000	5,184	35.93%
$10,001 to $100,000	3,411	23.64%
$100,001 to $1,000,000	631	4.37%
exceeding $1,000,000	14	0.10%
Total	**14,429**	100.00%
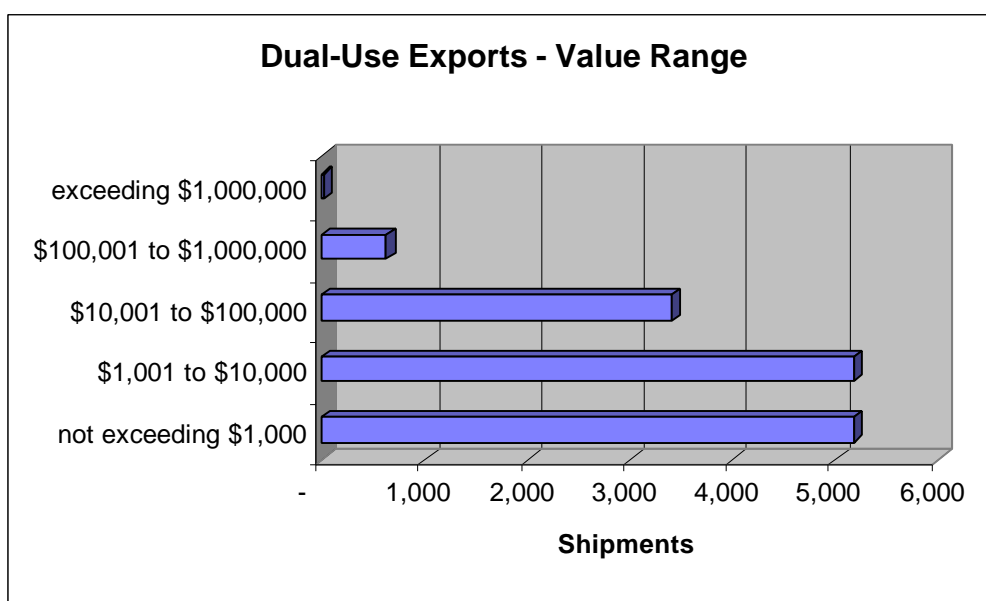
TABLE 16 - Exports of Dual-Use Goods by Licence Type

Licence/Permit Type	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Export Distribution Licence (EDL)	10,543	$ 131,190,759
Service Supply Licence (ESS)	17	$ 340,425
General Export Licence (GEL)	3,348	$ 156,396,511
Intra-COCOM Licence (ICL)	479	$ 3,468,053
Individual Export Permit (IEP)	42	$ 10,704,586
Grand Total	**14,429**	**$ 302,100,334**

TABLE 17 - Defence and Related Goods, Case Statistics

Applications Completed	No.	Percentage
not exceeding 5 days	911	80.19%
6 to 10 days	94	8.27%
11 to 20 days	43	3.79%
21 to 50 days	50	4.40%
51 to 100 days	31	2.73%
over 100 days	7	0.62%
Total	**1136**	**100.00%**

Average time	6.8 (days)	
Average time (non-SIDCDE)	3.3 (days)	
Average time (SIDCDE)	48.5 (days)	

Applications Completed	No.	Percentage
Approved	1130	99.47%
Denied	6	0.53%
Total	**1136**	**100.00%**
SIDCDE Cases	**89**	**7.83%**

Defence Exports - Processing Times
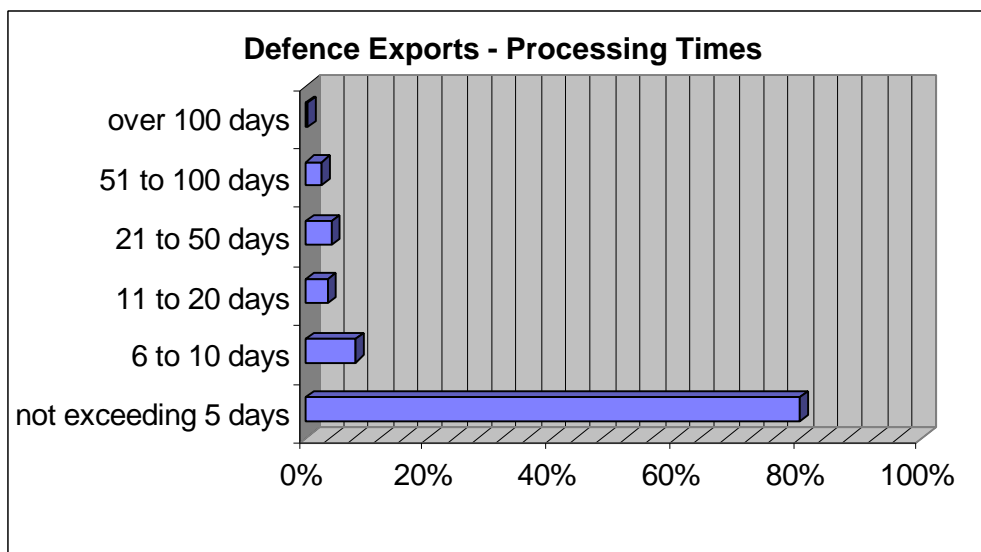
TABLE 18 - Dual-Use Goods, Case Statistics

Applications Completed	No.	Percentage
not exceeding 5 days	254	54.04%
6 to 10 days	104	22.13%
11 to 20 days	58	12.34%
21 to 50 days	45	9.57%
51 to 100 days	9	1.91%
over 100 days	0	0.00%
Total	**470**	**100.00%**

Average Time	8.5 (days)	

Other Applications	No.	Ave Time
Delivery Verification Certificates	131	3.4 (days)
End-Use & Non-Transfer Certificates	195	4.4 (days)
International Import Certificates	216	2.5 (days)

Dual-Use Exports - Processing Times