

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**EXPORTS OF DEFENCE AND  
STRATEGIC GOODS FROM  
AUSTRALIA**

**1998/99**

**Industry and Procurement Infrastructure Division**

**Department of Defence**

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Editorial responsibility for this report is through:  
Directorate of Strategic Trade Policy and Operations  
Industry and Procurement Infrastructure Division  
Department of Defence  
Campbell Park (CP4-1-75)  
Northcott Drive  
Canberra ACT 2600 Australia

Phone: (02) 6266 2586

Fax: (02) 6266 2997

E-mail: [ops.stpo@dao.defence.gov.au](mailto:ops.stpo@dao.defence.gov.au)

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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 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 1998/99.

## 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 March 2000) 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 March 2000) 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 March 2000) 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 March 2000, 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 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 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, 129 have ratified the CWC to 10 December 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)**

144 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." 162 are signatories. 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 convention entered into force on 26 March 1975.

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.

An electronic copy of this document can also be found on the Internet at:

<http://www.dao.defence.gov.au/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 1998 to 30 June 1999.
- 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<sup>1</sup>, Returns to Owners<sup>2</sup> or Temporary Exports<sup>3</sup>. 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 7% 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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<sup>1</sup> *Returns to Manufacturers* includes goods re-exported to the manufacturer for warranty repairs or replacements.

<sup>2</sup> *Returns to Owners* includes goods imported into Australia for repair or overhaul and then re-exported to the owner of the goods.

<sup>3</sup> *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**

<b>Military Goods</b>		
<b>Country</b>	<b>Shipments</b>	<b>Value (AUD)</b>
Austria	1	\$ 37,500
Canada	3	\$ 211,251
France	4	\$ 247,291
India	1	\$ 13,877
Malaysia	4	\$ 896,835
Micronesia	3	\$ 51,022
New Zealand	25	\$ 639,869
Pakistan	1	\$ 25,758
Singapore	2	\$ 425,100
South Africa	2	\$ 114,313
Sri Lanka	1	\$ 200
Sweden	1	\$ 7,560
Thailand	1	\$ 1,408,750
United Kingdom	8	\$ 195,906
United States	64	\$ 9,294,626
Venezuela	1	\$ 400
<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>\$ 13,570,258</b>

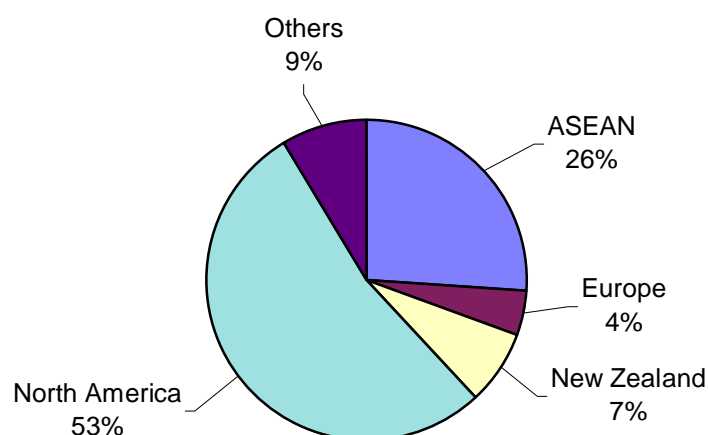
<b>Non-Military Lethal Goods</b>		
<b>Country</b>	<b>Shipments</b>	<b>Value (AUD)</b>
Belgium	1	\$ 160,975
China	1	\$ 629
Fiji	1	\$ 189,052
Germany	1	\$ 3,080
Hong Kong	2	\$ 6,408
Iceland	2	\$ 18,199
India	1	\$ 692
Indonesia	4	\$ 786,316
Japan	11	\$ 636,169
Netherlands	1	\$ 5,190
New Caledonia	7	\$ 21,331
New Zealand	29	\$ 724,477
Papua New Guinea	52	\$ 850,525
Philippines	24	\$ 1,257,850
Ships' Stores	1	\$ 234
South Africa	3	\$ 228,693
South Korea	1	\$ 68,647
Switzerland	1	\$ 950
United Kingdom	9	\$ 143,214
United States	19	\$ 241,190
<b>Total</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>\$ 5,343,821</b>

**TABLE 1 – Exports of Defence and Related Goods by Destination**

<b>All Defence and Related Goods</b>		
<b>Country</b>	<b>Shipments</b>	<b>Value (AUD)</b>
Austria	1	\$ 37,500
Belgium	1	\$ 160,975
Canada	3	\$ 211,251
China	1	\$ 629
Fiji	1	\$ 189,052
France	4	\$ 247,291
Germany	1	\$ 3,080
Hong Kong	2	\$ 6,408
Iceland	2	\$ 18,199
India	2	\$ 14,569
Indonesia	4	\$ 786,316
Japan	11	\$ 636,169
Malaysia	4	\$ 896,835
Micronesia	3	\$ 51,022
Netherlands	1	\$ 5,190
New Caledonia	7	\$ 21,331
New Zealand	54	\$ 1,364,346
Pakistan	1	\$ 25,758
Papua New Guinea	52	\$ 850,525
Philippines	24	\$ 1,257,850
Ships' Stores	1	\$ 234
Singapore	2	\$ 425,100
South Africa	5	\$ 343,006
South Korea	1	\$ 68,647
Sri Lanka	1	\$ 200
Sweden	1	\$ 7,560
Switzerland	1	\$ 950
Thailand	1	\$ 1,408,750
United Kingdom	17	\$ 339,120
United States	83	\$ 9,535,816
Venezuela	1	\$ 400
<b>Total</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>\$ 18,914,079</b>

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

Country Group	Shipments	Value (AUD)
ASEAN	35	\$ 4,774,851
Europe	29	\$ 819,865
New Zealand	54	\$ 1,364,346
North America	86	\$ 9,747,067
Others	89	\$ 2,207,950
<b>Total</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>\$ 18,914,079</b>

**Defence Exports by Value****TABLE 3 – Exports of Defence and Related Goods**

ASEAN Country	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Indonesia	4	\$ 786,316
Malaysia	4	\$ 896,835
Philippines	24	\$ 1,257,850
Singapore	2	\$ 425,100
Thailand	1	\$ 1,408,750
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>\$ 4,774,851</b>

**TABLE 4 – Exports of Defence and Related Goods to Europe**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Shipments</b>	<b>Value (AUD)</b>
Austria	1	\$ 37,500
Belgium	1	\$ 160,975
Germany	1	\$ 3,080
France	4	\$ 247,291
Iceland	2	\$ 18,199
Netherlands	1	\$ 5,190
Sweden	1	\$ 7,560
Switzerland	1	\$ 950
United Kingdom	17	\$ 339,120
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>\$ 819,865</b>

**TABLE 5 – Exports of Defence and Related Goods to North America**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Shipments</b>	<b>Value (AUD)</b>
Canada	3	\$ 211,251
United States	83	\$ 9,535,816
<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>\$ 9,747,067</b>

**TABLE 6 – Exports of Defence and Related Goods to “Other” Destinations**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Shipments</b>	<b>Value (AUD)</b>
China	1	\$ 629
Fiji	1	\$ 189,052
Hong Kong	2	\$ 6,408
India	2	\$ 14,569
Japan	11	\$ 636,169
Korea	1	\$ 68,647
Micronesia	3	\$ 51,022
New Caledonia	7	\$ 21,331
Pakistan	1	\$ 25,758
Papua New Guinea	52	\$ 850,525
Ships' Stores	1	\$ 234
South Africa	5	\$ 343,006
Sri Lanka	1	\$ 200
Venezuela	1	\$ 400
<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>\$ 2,207,950</b>

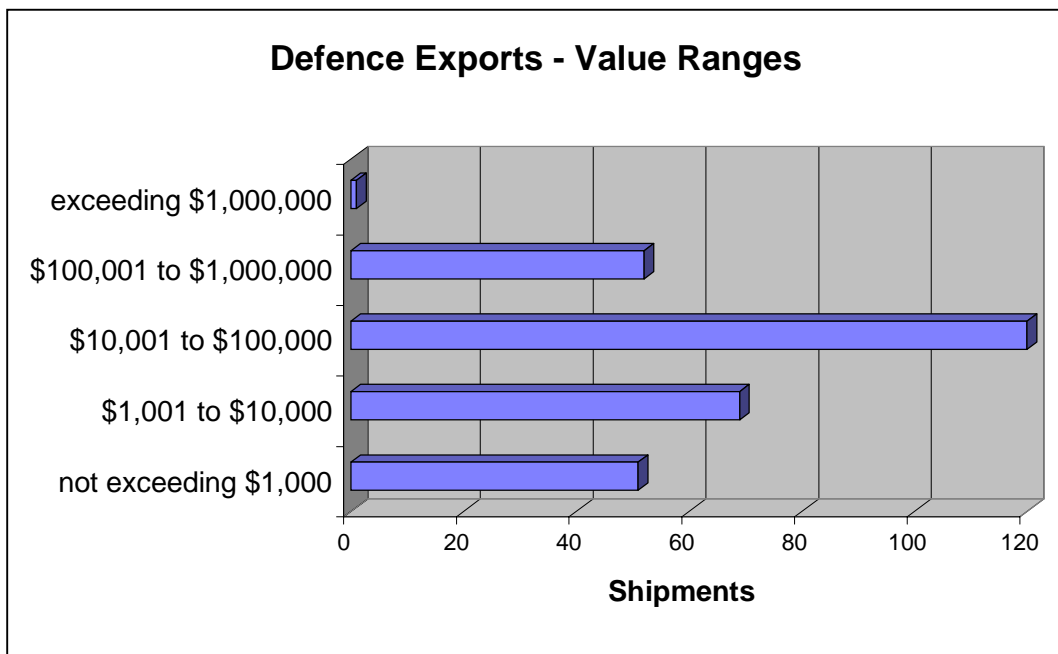
**TABLE 7 – “Other” Defence and Related Exports**

<b>Permit Type</b>	<b>Shipments</b>	<b>Value (AUD)</b>
Return to Manufacturer (MRM)	93	\$ 20,157,894
Return to Owner (MRO)	8	\$ 1,003,011
Temporary Transfer (MTT)	8	\$ 135,810
<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>\$ 21,296,715</b>

**TABLE 8 – Defence and Related Goods, Shipment Value Statistics**

Function	Value (AUD)
high value	\$ 1,408,750
low value	\$ 6
average value	\$ 64,553
median value	\$ 20,470

Value (AUD)	Shipments	Percentage
not exceeding \$1,000	51	17.4%
\$1,001 to \$10,000	69	23.5%
\$10,001 to \$100,000	120	41.0%
\$100,001 to \$1,000,000	52	17.7%
exceeding \$1,000,000	1	0.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



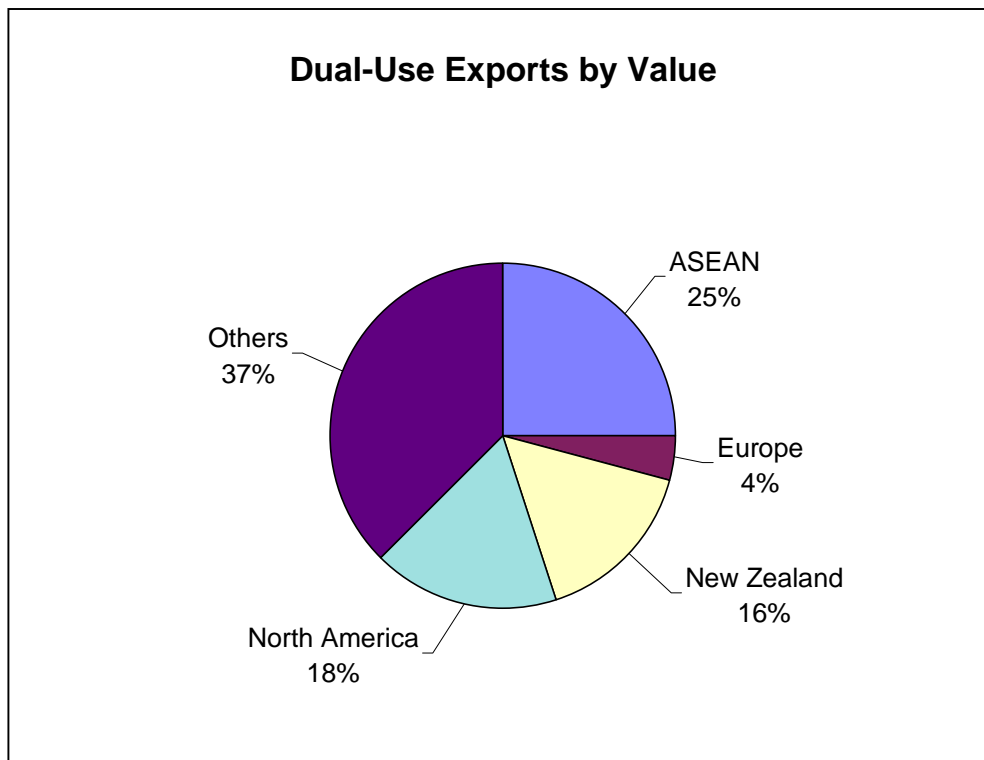


**TABLE 9 – Exports of Dual-Use Goods by Destination**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Shipments</b>	<b>Value (AUD)</b>
Bangladesh	6	\$ 11,602
Belgium	2	\$ 29,147
Canada	15	\$ 1,418,917
Chile	1	\$ 23,400
China	58	\$ 1,162,542
Denmark	1	\$ 70,061
Fiji	36	\$ 600,799
Finland	1	\$ 29,960
France	2	\$ 65,000
Germany	4	\$ 54,241
Ghana	27	\$ 4,251,078
Guinea	6	\$ 1,439,383
Hong Kong	177	\$ 2,167,961
India	367	\$ 881,354
Indonesia	45	\$ 388,203
Japan	319	\$ 10,281,651
Kiribati	1	\$ 68
Macau	1	\$ 7,920
Malaysia	86	\$ 725,499
Mozambique	1	\$ 87,077
Namibia	5	\$ 2,642,775
Netherlands	46	\$ 2,305,404
New Zealand	2062	\$ 12,668,630
Norway	2	\$ 18,893
Papua New Guinea	5	\$ 77,587
Peru	3	\$ 138,859
Philippines	110	\$ 14,241,228
Singapore	201	\$ 2,437,168
Solomon Islands	2	\$ 928,200
South Africa	2	\$ 2,049,737
South Korea	338	\$ 2,056,508
Sri Lanka	26	\$ 27,701
Taiwan	162	\$ 1,341,326
Thailand	85	\$ 2,497,977
United Kingdom	31	\$ 760,399
United States of America	238	\$ 12,861,156
Vietnam	19	\$ 28,584
Yugoslavia	1	\$ 1
Zimbabwe	2	\$ 112,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>4496</b>	<b>\$ 80,890,796</b>

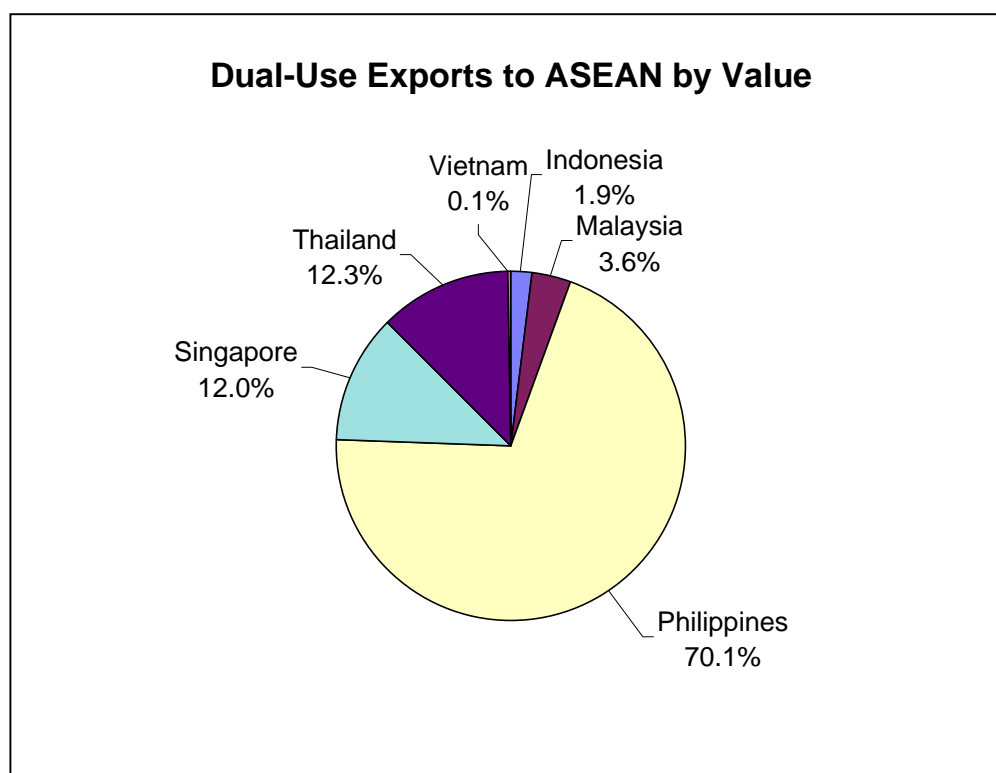
**TABLE 10 – Exports of Dual-Use Goods by Major Country Group**

Country Group	Shipments	Value (AUD)
ASEAN	546	\$ 20,318,659
Europe	90	\$ 3,333,106
New Zealand	2062	\$ 12,668,630
North America	253	\$ 14,280,073
Others	1545	\$ 30,290,328
<b>Total</b>	<b>4496</b>	<b>\$ 80,890,796</b>



**TABLE 11 – Exports of Dual-Use Goods to ASEAN**

Country ASEAN	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Indonesia	45	\$ 388,203
Malaysia	86	\$ 725,499
Philippines	110	\$ 14,241,228
Singapore	201	\$ 2,437,168
Thailand	85	\$ 2,497,977
Vietnam	19	\$ 28,584
<b>ASEAN Total</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>\$ 20,318,659</b>

**TABLE 12 – Exports of Dual-Use Goods to Europe**

Country	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Belgium	2	\$ 29,147
Denmark	1	\$ 70,061
Germany	4	\$ 54,241
Finland	1	\$ 29,960
France	2	\$ 65,000
Netherlands	46	\$ 2,305,404
Norway	2	\$ 18,893
United Kingdom	31	\$ 760,399
Yugoslavia	1	\$ 1
<b>Europe Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>\$ 3,333,106</b>

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

<b>Country</b>	<b>Shipments</b>	<b>Value (AUD)</b>
Canada	15	\$ 1,418,917
United States	238	\$ 12,861,156
<b>North America Total</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>\$ 14,280,073</b>

**TABLE 14 – Exports of Dual-Use Goods to “Other” Destinations**

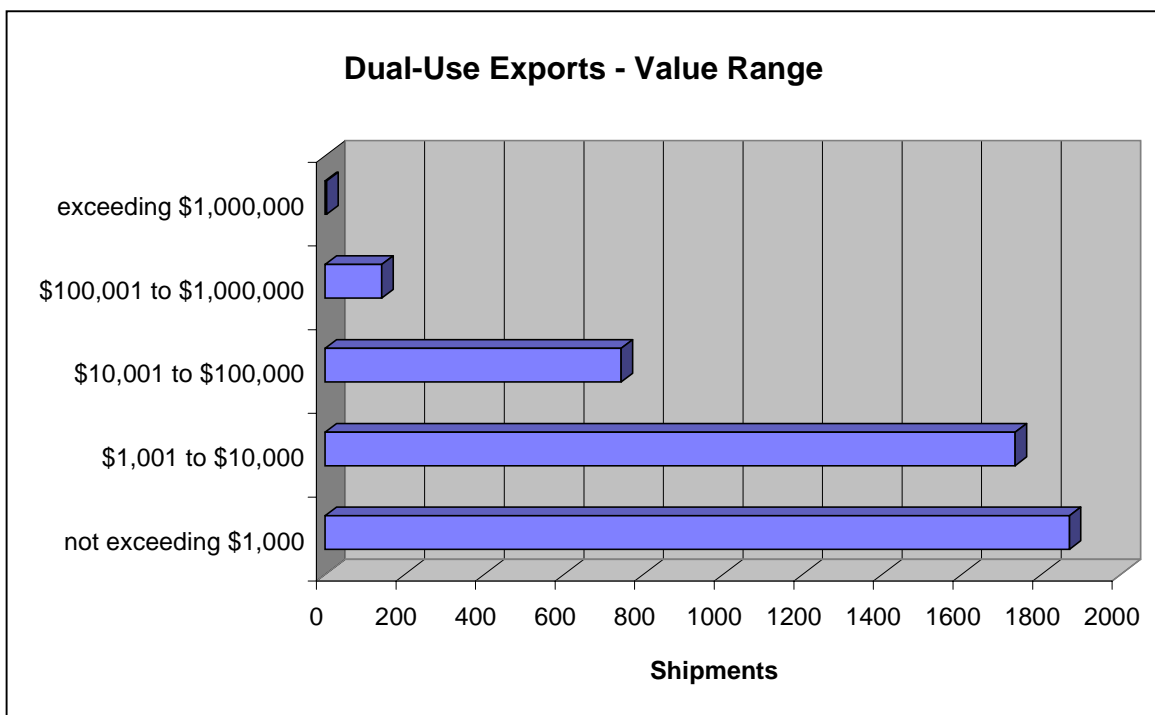
<b>Country Other</b>	<b>Shipments</b>	<b>Value (AUD)</b>
Bangladesh	6	\$ 11,602
Chile	1	\$ 23,400
China	58	\$ 1,162,542
Fiji	36	\$ 600,799
Ghana	27	\$ 4,251,078
Guinea	6	\$ 1,439,383
Hong Kong	177	\$ 2,167,961
India	367	\$ 881,354
Japan	319	\$ 10,281,651
Kiribati	1	\$ 68
Macau	1	\$ 7,920
Mozambique	1	\$ 87,077
Namibia	5	\$ 2,642,775
Papua New Guinea	5	\$ 77,587
Peru	3	\$ 138,859
Solomon Islands	2	\$ 928,200
South Africa	2	\$ 2,049,737
South Korea	338	\$ 2,056,508
Sri Lanka	26	\$ 27,701
Taiwan	162	\$ 1,341,326
Zimbabwe	2	\$ 112,800
<b>Total Others</b>	<b>1545</b>	<b>\$ 30,290,328</b>

**TABLE 15 – Dual-Use Goods, Shipment Value Statistics**

Function	Value (AUD)
high value	\$ 2,046,737
low value	\$ 1
average value	\$ 17,992
median value	\$ 1,710

Shipments	Number	Percentage
not exceeding \$1,000	1871	41.6%
\$1,001 to \$10,000	1735	38.6%
\$10,001 to \$100,000	744	16.5%
\$100,001 to \$1,000,000	142	3.2%
exceeding \$1,000,000	4	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4496</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**TABLE 16 – Export of Dual-Use Goods by Licence Type**

Licence/Permit Type	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Export Distribution Licence (EDL)	2,888	\$ 19,619,293
Service Supply Licence (ESS)	7	\$ 43,820
General Export Licence (GEL)	1,492	\$ 49,666,427
Intra-COCOM Licence (ICL)	13	\$ 114,067
Individual Export Permit (IEP)	96	\$ 11,447,189
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,496</b>	<b>\$ 80,890,796</b>

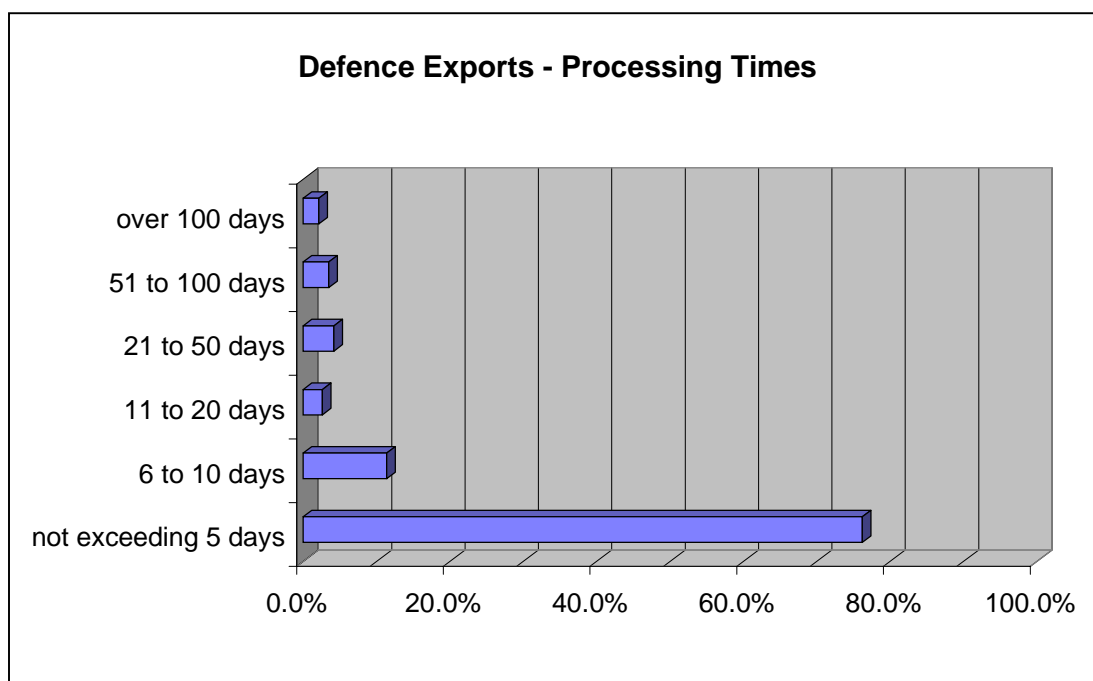
**TABLE 17 – Defence and Related Goods, Case Statistics**

<b>Applications Completed</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
not exceeding 5 days	965	76.2%
6 to 10 days	144	11.4%
11 to 20 days	33	2.6%
21 to 50 days	53	4.2%
51 to 100 days	44	3.5%
over 100 days	27	2.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Average time	9.7 days
Average time (non-SIDCDE)	4.2 days
Average time (SIDCDE)	79.8 days

<b>Applications Completed</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Approved	1,250	98.7%
Denied	16	1.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<b>SIDCDE Cases</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>7.0%</b>
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**TABLE 18 – Dual-Use Goods, Case Statistics**

<b>Applications Completed</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
not exceeding 5 days	197	42.3%
6 to 10 days	133	28.5%
11 to 20 days	96	20.6%
21 to 50 days	31	6.7%
51 to 100 days	8	1.7%
over 100 days	1	0.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Average Time 9.7 days

<b>Other Applications</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Average Time</b>
Delivery Verification Certificates	96	4.3 days
End-Use and Non-Transfer Certificates	94	14.9 days
International Import Certificates	191	2.8 days

