

ANNUAL REPORT

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

1999/2000

Industry Division
Department of Defence
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INTRODUCTION

The Australian Government encourages the development of defence and related industry in Australia as part of the policy of Defence self-reliance. The Government encourages the export of defence and related and dual-use goods and technology but recognises that there needs to be 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.

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

The Strategic Trade Policy and Operations Section (STPO) in the Australian Department of Defence is Australia's single permit issuing authority (PIA) for defence and related and dual-use 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 1999/2000.

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. Participation in these regimes contributes to international and regional security, including enhancing Australia's security in its own region and internationally.

Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)

The Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) was first established in 1975, and currently consists of 39 countries, including Australia, as members. The NSG covers two categories of goods: 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 2001) are -

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

The EU Commission has permanent observer status.

Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)

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

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

In line with its strong non-proliferation stance, Australia became a member of the MTCR in July 1990. From 1 August 1990, exports of Australian missile-related goods and technology have been prohibited to those end-users having missile programs or aspirations contrary to

agreed non-proliferation guidelines. The Australian MTCR export controls complement other non-proliferation controls regulating the export of military, nuclear, chemical and biological goods.

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

MTCR members (as at May 2001) are -

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

Australia Group (AG)

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

AG members (as at May 2001) are -

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

Wassenaar Arrangement

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

The Wassenaar Arrangement complements and reinforces, without duplication, the non-proliferation regimes for Weapons of Mass Destruction and their delivery systems, as well as other internationally recognised measures designed to promote transparency and greater

responsibility. These objectives are pursued by focussing on the threats to international and regional peace and security that may arise from transfers of armaments and sensitive dual-use goods and technologies where the risks are judged greatest.

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

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

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

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

Weapons of Mass Destruction (Prevention of Proliferation) Act 1995

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

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

TREATIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS TO WHICH AUSTRALIA IS A PARTY

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

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

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

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

UN Register of Conventional Arms Transfers

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

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

Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)

The "Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction" bans parties from 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. As at February 2001, the CWC had been signed by 174 countries. Of these countries, 143 have also ratified or acceded to the Convention.

In anticipation of its entry into force, at the end of 1996 Australia implemented 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)

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

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

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

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 0416 265 192 (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 are also covered by the Act.

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

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.

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

There is no special form required to apply for such a permit. The WMD regulations merely require that the request be in writing giving details of the applicants name and address; a description of the goods or services to be supplied or exported; the name and address of the recipient of the goods and services; and the reasons why the person believes that the supply of the goods or services would not be contrary to Australia's international or treaty obligations or the national interest.

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. Licence processing is likely to exceed ten days when the application has to be circulated to other Government departments for advice.

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

Tables 17 and 18 demonstrate the actual performance of STPO (and the consulting agencies). There has been a steady decrease in processing time over the past five years through process improvement. Although an increase in the proportion of sensitive cases that require further consultation has caused dual-use processing times to rise in recent years, it is pleasing to note that this trend has not continued. However, many unnecessary delays continue to occur. This is usually due to proper documentation not being provided when the application is submitted.

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.dao.defence.gov.au/exportcontrols/>

STATISTICS

The statistics in this report were prepared by the Strategic Trade Policy and Operations Section, Industry Division of the Australian Department of Defence. The following should be noted regarding the statistics reported:

- The values (in AUD) and numbers of shipments (referred to as “No.” in most tables) recorded are based on Australian Customs Service data provided to the Department of Defence and cover the period 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000.
- 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 Manufacturers¹, Returns to Owners² or Temporary Exports³. 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 which 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 3.5 per cent of cases are referred to SIDCDE, the balance to varying degrees of inter-agency consultation depending on the complexity and/or sensitivity of each case.
- The destination ‘Ship’s Stores’ 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 East Timor that is subject to an oil exploration agreement (currently being revised) between the two countries.

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	\$ 85,892
Bahrain	1	\$ 23,040
Belgium	1	\$ 506
Bulgaria	1	\$ 27,826
Canada	3	\$ 377,560
Indonesia	1	\$ 650
Ireland	1	\$ 1,382
Japan	2	\$ 3,591,613
Malaysia	3	\$ 445,464
New Zealand	13	\$ 505,382,405
Pakistan	1	\$ 500
United Kingdom	27	\$ 2,637,807
United States	28	\$ 3,093,078
Sub-Total	83	\$ 515,667,723

Non-Military Lethal Goods

Country	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Brazil	2	\$ 3,410
Christmas Island	2	\$ 21,718
Fiji	1	\$ 189,858
Germany	7	\$ 32,113
Guyana	2	\$ 9,328
Hong Kong	1	\$ 2,776
Indonesia	13	\$ 2,003,097
Italy	1	\$ 15,840
Japan	8	\$ 429,002
Kuwait	1	\$ 171,000
Lebanon	1	\$ 1,100
New Caledonia	12	\$ 39,413
Norway	1	\$ 571
New Zealand	28	\$ 617,152
Philippines	28	\$ 1,112,895
Papua New Guinea	61	\$ 1,502,972
South Africa	2	\$ 23,671
Singapore	1	\$ 37,858
Switzerland	1	\$ 10,000
United Kingdom	13	\$ 180,816
United States	21	\$ 424,279
Vanuatu	2	\$ 4,083
Timor Gap - Zone "A"	1	\$ 13,405
Sub-Total	210	\$ 6,846,357

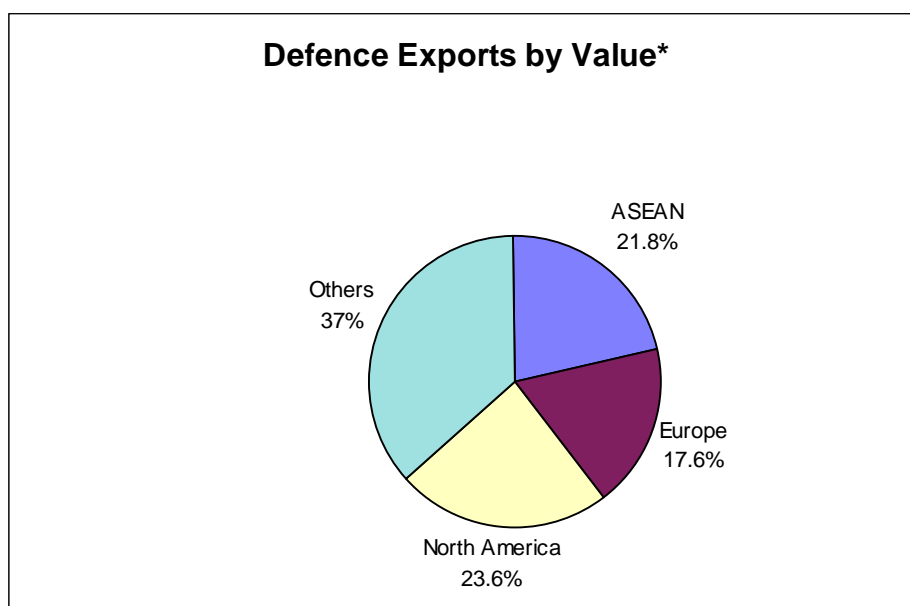
Total **293** **\$ 522,514,080**

**TABLE 1 - Exports of Defence and Related Goods
by Destination****All Defence and Related Goods**

Country	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Bangladesh	1	\$ 85,892
Bahrain	1	\$ 23,040
Belgium	1	\$ 506
Brazil	2	\$ 3,410
Bulgaria	1	\$ 27,826
Canada	3	\$ 377,560
Christmas Island	2	\$ 21,718
Fiji	1	\$ 189,858
Germany	7	\$ 32,113
Guyana	2	\$ 9,328
Hong Kong	1	\$ 2,776
Indonesia	14	\$ 2,003,747
Italy	1	\$ 15,840
Ireland	1	\$ 1,382
Japan	10	\$ 4,020,615
Kuwait	1	\$ 171,000
Lebanon	1	\$ 1,100
Malaysia	3	\$ 445,464
New Caledonia	12	\$ 39,413
New Zealand	41	\$ 505,999,557
Norway	1	\$ 571
Pakistan	1	\$ 500
Papua New Guinea	61	\$ 1,502,972
Philippines	28	\$ 1,112,895
South Africa	2	\$ 23,671
Singapore	1	\$ 37,858
Switzerland	1	\$ 10,000
United Kingdom	40	\$ 2,818,623
United States	49	\$ 3,517,357
Vanuatu	2	\$ 4,083
Timor Gap - Zone "A"	1	\$ 13,405
Total	293	\$ 522,514,080

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

Country Group	Shipments	Value (AUD)
ASEAN	46	\$ 3,599,964
Europe	53	\$ 2,906,861
New Zealand	41	\$ 505,999,557
North America	52	\$ 3,894,917
Others	101	\$ 6,112,781
Total	293	\$ 522,514,080



* Omitting New Zealand

TABLE 3 - Exports of Defence Related Goods

ASEAN Country	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Indonesia	14	\$ 2,003,747
Malaysia	3	\$ 445,464
Philippines	28	\$ 1,112,895
Singapore	1	\$ 37,858
Total	46	\$ 3,599,964

TABLE 4 - Exports of Defence Related Goods to Europe

Country	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Belgium	1	\$ 506
Bulgaria	1	\$ 27,826
Germany	7	\$ 32,113
Italy	1	\$ 15,840
Ireland	1	\$ 1,382
Norway	1	\$ 571
Switzerland	1	\$ 10,000
United Kingdom	40	\$ 2,818,623
Total	53	\$ 2,906,861

TABLE 5 - Exports of Defence Related Goods to North America

Country	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Canada	3	\$ 377,560
United States	49	\$ 3,517,357
Total	52	\$ 3,894,917

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

Country	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Bangladesh	1	\$ 85,892
Bahrain	1	\$ 23,040
Brazil	2	\$ 3,410
Christmas Island	2	\$ 21,718
Fiji	1	\$ 189,858
Guyana	2	\$ 9,328
Hong Kong	1	\$ 2,776
Japan	10	\$ 4,020,615
Kuwait	1	\$ 171,000
Lebanon	1	\$ 1,100
New Caledonia	12	\$ 39,413
Pakistan	1	\$ 500
Papua New Guinea	61	\$ 1,502,972
South Africa	2	\$ 23,671
Vanuatu	2	\$ 4,083
Timor Gap - Zone "A"	1	\$ 13,405
Total	101	\$ 6,112,781

TABLE 7 - "Other" Defence and Related Exports

Permit Type	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Return to Manufacturer (MRM)	152	\$ 15,215,329
Return to Owner (MRO)	46	\$ 2,206,825
Temporary Transfer (MTT)	20	\$ 22,014,603
Total	218	\$ 39,436,757

TABLE 8 - Exports of Defence and Related Goods, Shipment Value Statistics

Function	Value (AUD)
highest value	\$500,000,000
lowest value	\$ 10
average value	\$ 1,783,324
median value	\$ 13,177

Value (AUD)	Shipments	Percentage
not exceeding \$1,000	35	11.95%
\$1,001 to \$10,000	100	34.13%
\$10,001 to \$100,000	117	39.93%
\$100,0001 to \$1,000,000	37	12.63%
Exceeding \$1,000,000	4	1.37%
Total	293	100.00%

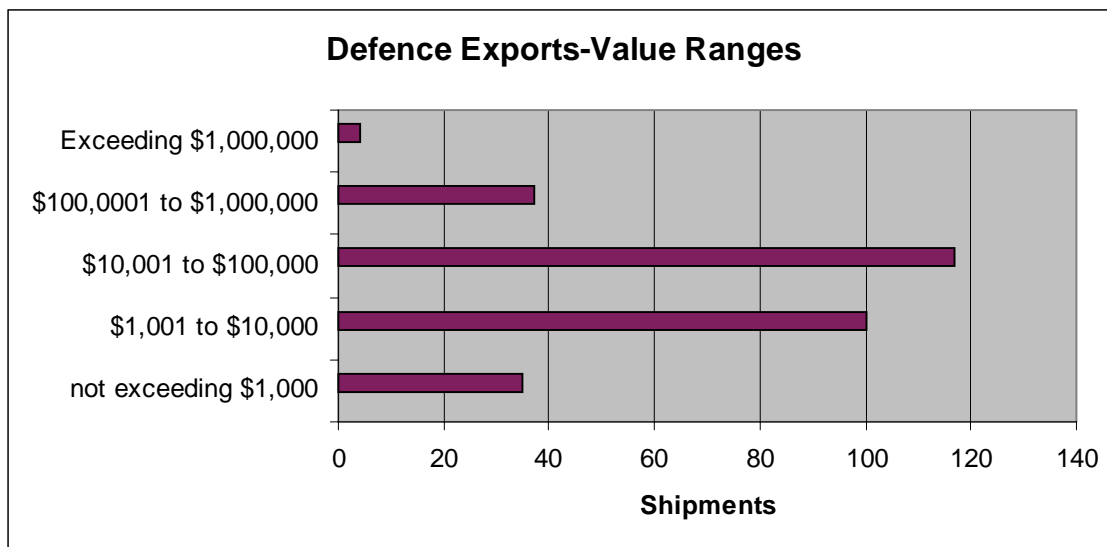


TABLE 9 - Exports of Dual-Use Goods by Destination

Country	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Austria	1	\$83
Bangladesh	15	\$5,991
Belgium	4	\$263
Brazil	5	\$2,262,588
Canada	35	\$2,749,174
China	190	\$477,475
Chile	9	\$2,552,362
Denmark	2	\$183
Ethiopia	4	\$850,933
Germany	26	\$1,965,800
Fiji	62	\$282,119
Finland	6	\$35,784
France	3	\$33,259
Ghana	80	\$12,431,786
Guinea	5	\$1,195,253
Hong Kong	702	\$2,799,008
Indonesia	207	\$401,778
India	408	\$559,617
Ireland	9	\$164,703
Israel	6	\$498
Japan	670	\$22,426,381
Mexico	1	\$8,735
Malaysia	298	\$708,018
Malta	2	\$1,135,295
Mozambique	8	\$1,322,648
Mauritania	2	\$7,720
Namibia	9	\$9,409,481
New Caledonia	1	\$659
Nepal	1	\$284,486
Netherlands	44	\$1,923,999
Nigeria	2	\$679,147
Norway	4	\$344
New Zealand	2943	\$65,559,225
Peru	10	\$464,923
Philippines	339	\$19,786,643
Papua New Guinea	4	\$52,457
Iran	1	\$216,000
South Korea	488	\$1,151,439
Singapore	738	\$12,983,340
Solomon Islands	2	\$508,502
Sri Lanka	95	\$71,946
Sweden	9	\$653
Taiwan	538	\$1,119,896
Tanzania	1	\$368,434
Thailand	365	\$19,265,079
Tonga	1	\$7,630
Tunisia	1	\$94
United Arab Emirates	1	\$310,800
Uganda	1	\$21,155
UK	60	\$919,234
USA	662	\$30,520,301
Vietnam	24	\$20,078
Zimbabwe	2	\$288,078
Total	9106	\$220,311,477

Table 10 - Exports by Major Country Group

Country Group	Shipments	Value (AUD)
ASEAN	1971	\$53,164,936
Europe	170	\$6,179,600
New Zealand	2943	\$65,559,225
North America	698	\$33,278,210
Others	3324	\$62,129,506
Total	9106	\$220,311,477

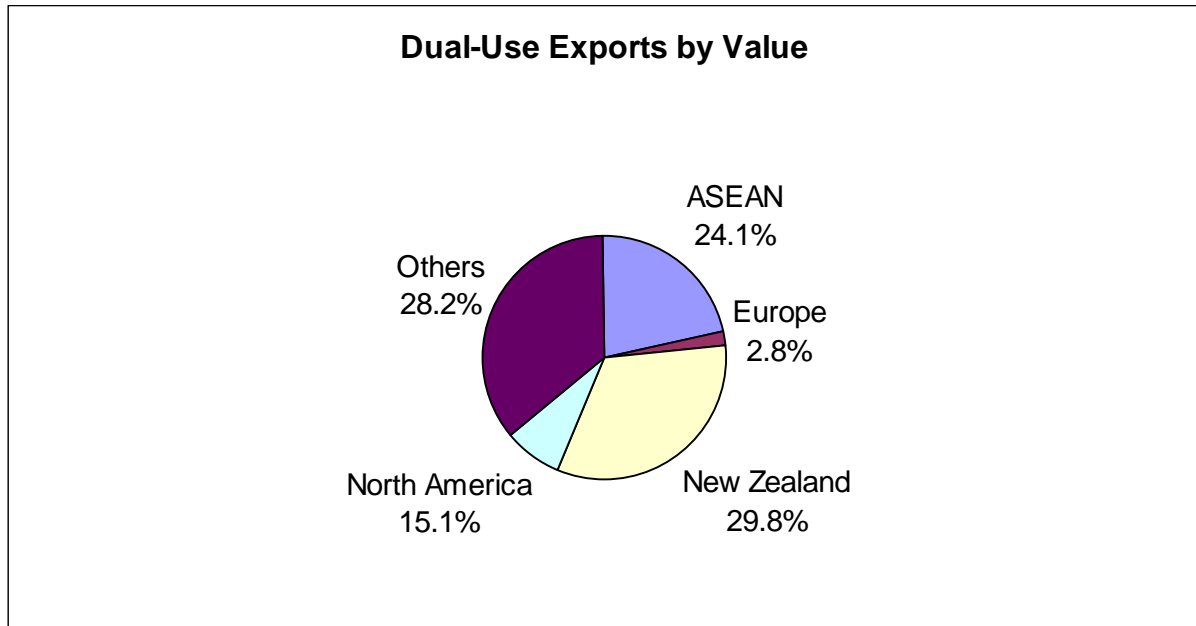
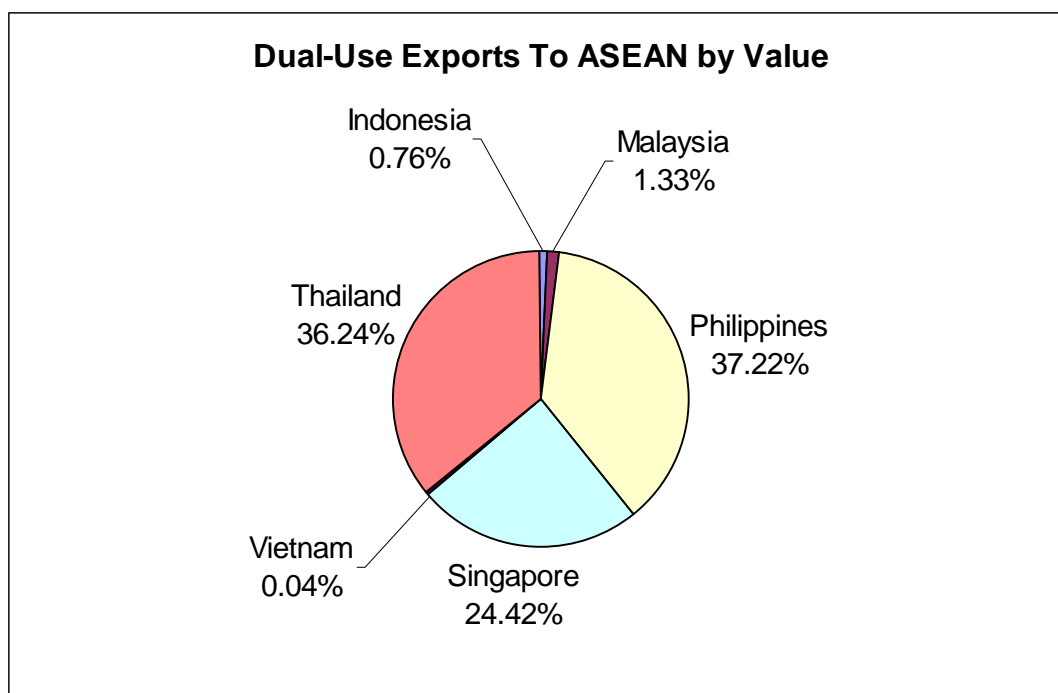


TABLE 11 - Exports of Dual-Use Goods to ASEAN

ASEAN Country	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Indonesia	207	\$401,778
Malaysia	298	\$708,018
Philippines	339	\$19,786,643
Singapore	738	\$12,983,340
Vietnam	24	\$20,078
Thailand	365	\$19,265,079
Total	1971	\$53,164,936

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

Country	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Austria	1	\$83
Belgium	4	\$263
Denmark	2	\$183
Germany	26	\$1,965,800
Finland	6	\$35,784
France	3	\$33,259
Ireland	9	\$164,703
Malta	2	\$1,135,295
Netherlands	44	\$1,923,999
Norway	4	\$344
Sweden	9	\$653
UK	60	\$919,234
Europe Total	170	\$6,179,600

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

Country	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Canada	35	\$2,749,174
Mexico	1	\$8,735
USA	662	\$30,520,301
North America Total	698	\$33,278,210

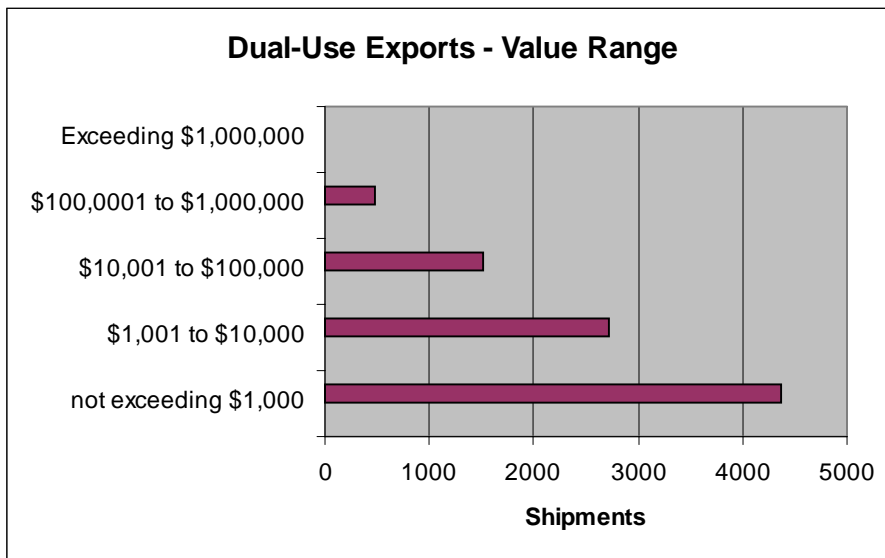
TABLE 14 - Exports of Dual-Use Goods to "Other" Destinations

Country	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Bangladesh	15	\$5,991
Brazil	5	\$2,262,588
China	190	\$477,475
Chile	9	\$2,552,362
Ethiopia	4	\$850,933
Fiji	62	\$282,119
Ghana	80	\$12,431,786
Guinea	5	\$1,195,253
Hong Kong	702	\$2,799,008
India	408	\$559,617
Israel	6	\$498
Japan	670	\$22,426,381
Mozambique	8	\$1,322,648
Mauritania	2	\$7,720
Namibia	9	\$9,409,481
New Caledonia	1	\$659
Nepal	1	\$284,486
Nigeria	2	\$679,147
Peru	10	\$464,923
Papua New Guinea	4	\$52,457
Iran	1	\$216,000
South Korea	488	\$1,151,439
Solomon Islands	2	\$508,502
Sri Lanka	95	\$71,946
Taiwan	538	\$1,119,896
Tanzania	1	\$368,434
Tonga	1	\$7,630
Tunisia	1	\$94
United Arab Emirates	1	\$310,800
Uganda	1	\$21,155
Zimbabwe	2	\$288,078
"Other" Destinations Total	3324	\$62,129,506

TABLE 15 - Dual-Use Goods, Shipment Value Statistics

Function	Value (AUD)
highest value	\$2,155,494
lowest value	\$1
average value	\$24,194
median value	\$1,112

Value (AUD)	Shipments	Percentage
not exceeding \$1,000	4361	47.89%
\$1,001 to \$10,000	2726	29.94%
\$10,001 to \$100,000	1517	16.66%
\$100,0001 to \$1,000,000	482	5.29%
Exceeding \$1,000,000	20	0.22%
Total	9106	100.00%

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

Licence/Permit Type	Shipments	Value (AUD)
Export Distribution Licence (EDL)	6628	\$69,516,310
General Export Licence (GEL)	2306	\$128,541,446
Individual Export Permit (IEP)	172	\$22,253,721
Total	9106	\$220,311,477

TABLE 17 - Defence and Related Goods, Case Statistics

Applications Completed	No.	Percentage
not exceeding 5 days	801	80.6%
6 to 10 days	113	11.4%
11 to 20 days	34	3.4%
21 to 50 days	31	3.1%
51 to 100 days	13	1.3%
over 100 days	2	0.2%
Total	994	100.0%

Average time	5.1 days
Average time (non-SIDCDE)	3.9 days
Average time (SIDCDE)	41.6 days

Applications Completed	No.	Percentage
Approved	990	99.6%
Denied	4	0.4%
Total	994	100.0%

SIDCDE Cases	34	3.4%
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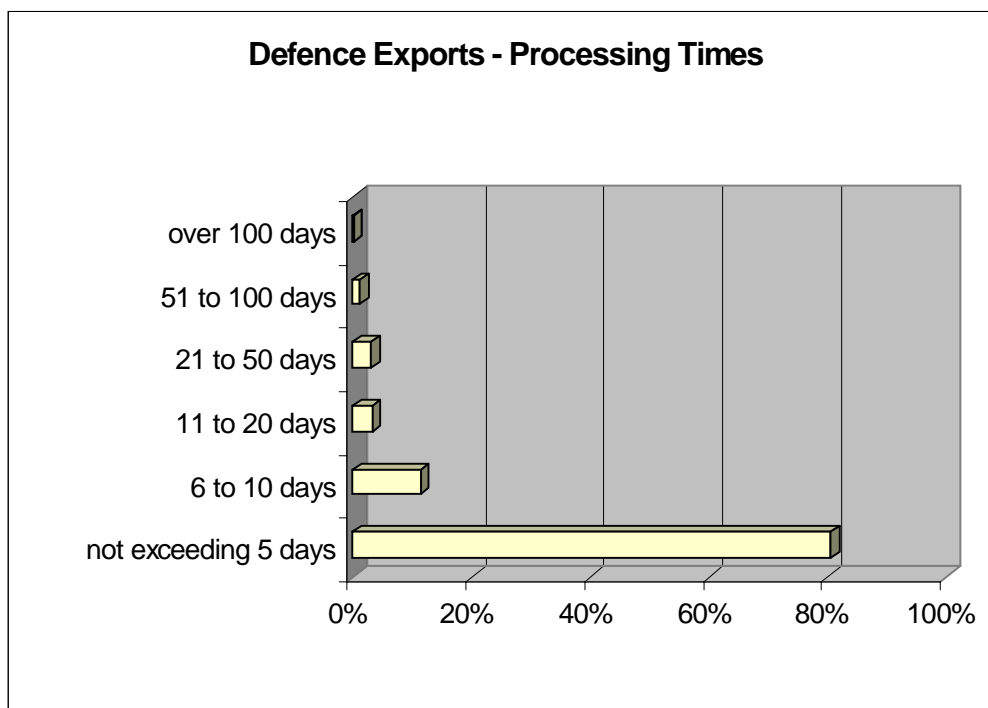


TABLE 18 - Dual-Use Goods, Case Statistics

Applications Completed	No.	Percentage
not exceeding 5 days	169	43.56%
6 to 10 days	124	31.96%
11 to 20 days	60	15.46%
21 to 50 days	28	7.22%
51 to 100 days	3	0.77%
over 100 days	4	1.03%
Total	388	100.00%

Average Time 7.8 days

Other Applications	No.	Average Time
Delivery Verification Certificates	67	6.4 days
End-Use and Non-Transfer Certificates	134	11.1 days
International Import Certificates	140	3.3 days

