



MINISTERSTVO
PRŮMYSLU A OBCHODU

2012 ANNUAL REPORT ON THE EXPORT CONTROL OF MILITARY GOODS, SMALL ARMS FOR CIVILIAN USE AND DUAL-USE ITEMS AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC



Contents

Introduction	3
1. System for the inspection of foreign trade in military goods small arms for civilian use and exports of dual-use items and technology in the Czech Republic.....	5
1.1 Foreign trade in military goods	5
1.2 Foreign trade in small arms for civilian use.....	8
1.3 Imports of pyrotechnic articles made outside the EU	11
1.4 Imports of dual-use items and technology.....	12
1.5 Overview of central government revenue from the administrative operations of the Licensing Administration at the Ministry of Industry and Trade	16
1.6 The role and status of state authorities and other units in the inspection system	17
1.6.1 Ministry of Foreign Affairs.....	17
1.6.2 Ministry of the Interior	19
1.6.3 Ministry of Defence.....	20
1.6.4 Ministry of Finance – General Directorate of Customs.....	21
1.6.5 State Office for Nuclear Safety.....	23
1.6.6 Export control cooperation between inspection bodies and the public.....	24
2. The European Union and international cooperation in conventional weapon inspections	24
2.1 European Union.....	25
2.1.1 Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP	25
2.1.2 EU Code of Conduct User's Guide	27
2.1.3 Activities to reinforce other countries' control mechanisms.....	28
2.1.4 The Czech Republic's position within the EU	28
3. International cooperation	28
3.1 Arms Trade Treaty	29
3.2 UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects.....	30
3.3 Cluster munitions	32
4. International control regimes.....	33
5. International arms embargoes	35
6. List of annexes	36

Introduction

Under Resolution No 524 of 11 July 2012, the Government ordered the Minister for Industry and Trade “to prepare, in 2013, in cooperation with the First Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, the 2012 annual report on the export control of military goods, small arms for civilian use and dual-use items and technology in the Czech Republic, and to submit it to the Government by 30 June 2013, and thereafter to the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate of the Czech Parliament for information” (the “Report”).

This Report was produced by the Ministry of Industry and Trade, which also drew on underlying documentation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of the Interior, the General Directorate of Customs and the State Office for Nuclear Safety.

The Report respects the methodology in place for the preparation of joint annual reports of the European Union (EU) and is the tenth report of its kind.

The first section describes the system for inspecting trade in military goods, trade in small arms for civilian use, imports of pyrotechnic articles manufactured outside the EU and imports of dual-use items and technology, including the role and status of those bodies cooperating in the inspection process. This is followed by a review of activities in international cooperation, information about the state of preparations for the worldwide Arms Trade Treaty, and the UN’s operations in the inspection of small arms and light weapons under the *Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects*.

In the reporting period, major changes were made to the way that foreign trade in military goods is inspected in those cases where Czech entities are involved in trade with partners from EU Member States. New types of licences are able to make this area of trade simpler.

The next section of the Report sets out information about the Czech Republic’s involvement in international inspection systems and describes activities under the Wassenaar Arrangement (WA) applied to the export control of conventional weapons and dual-use items and technologies.

The final section of the Report provides, as usual, an up-to-date overview of international arms embargoes, to the formulation and updating of which the Czech Republic has made an active contribution within international organisations.

The Report is supplemented by summaries containing figures on authorisations granted for foreign trade in military goods and licences awarded for individual deals, as well as tables showing licences granted for exports (sales), imports (purchases) and brokering, differentiated by quantity, country of final use and the share of end-users.

In December 2012, the Ministry of Industry and Trade introduced an electronic system for licensing and authorisation procedure. This project, entitled “Introduction of Electronic Licensing

Administration”, was financed by the European Regional Development Fund via the Integrated Operational Programme, and by the Czech Republic’s central government budget.

The introduction of electronic licensing administration has modernised the Ministry’s services to the extent that communication, especially with the business community, has been made much faster and easier. It is now possible to submit applications electronically as ready-made “e-Forms”, which can be automatically checked for correctness and completeness. This system allows applicants and the Ministry to communicate with each other remotely via data boxes. It also manages files and handles licence and authorisation applications electronically. In addition, applicants can keep track of their applications remotely and be kept up-to-date about progress in their handling, with the option of paying the administration fee electronically.

1. System for the inspection of foreign trade in military goods small arms for civilian use and exports of dual-use items and technology in the Czech Republic

1.1 Foreign trade in military goods

The system for inspections of foreign trade in military goods is established by Act No 38/1994 on foreign trade in military goods, as amended (“Act No 38/1994”), which regulates conditions in which the state plays an authorising and supervising role where business activities could compromise the economic, foreign-policy or security interests of the Czech Republic, and by Decree No 210/2012 implementing certain provisions of the law. Act No 38/1994 establishes procedures for the authorisation of trade, conditions for the granting and use of licences, and general inspections on trade in military goods, including penalties for violations. By law, the related licensing system is managed and implemented by the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

In the Czech Republic, inspections of foreign trade in military goods are carried out on two levels:

- 1) business entities are authorised to offer their products and services, enter into negotiations with foreign partners, etc., only after they have received a decision granting them an authorisation to engage in foreign trade in military goods,
- 2) to carry out specific deals, it is also necessary to seek a decision granting a licence.

Holders of authorisations to carry out foreign trade in military goods who wish to import or export must be legal entities established in the Czech Republic or, where transfers are made between EU Member States, they may be natural persons (as of 30 June 2012). Authorisations indicate specific items of military goods in which the holders (whether a legal entity or natural person) may trade, and a list of countries in which they may engage in business. Authorisations are issued by the Licensing Administration of the Ministry of Industry and Trade once an affirmative opinion has been submitted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Defence.

Holders of authorisations to carry out international trade in military goods who wish to close a specific deal must apply for a licence, which may remain valid for longer than one calendar year. In other words, use of a licence may extend over several years. A licence also lays down the scope and conditions of a deal.

The Licensing Administration of the Ministry of Industry and Trade decides whether to grant or refuse a licence in administrative proceedings after receiving binding opinions from the relevant ministries mentioned above. A decision to refuse a licence is taken if the applicant fails to comply with statutory requirements or if this is necessitated by the foreign-policy, trade or security interests

of the Czech Republic (Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP and the joint denials database of EU Member States are also taken into account).

The regulation of foreign trade in military goods is coordinated by the Ministry of Industry and Trade, which holds all administrative proceedings related to foreign trade in military goods, especially the issue of authorisations to carry out foreign trade in military goods and the granting of licences for specific deals.

In connection with the implementation of Directive 2009/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 May 2009 simplifying terms and conditions of transfers of defence-related products within the Community, the Czech Parliament adopted Act No 248/2011 of 20 July 2011 amending Act No 38/1994. The regulation implementing certain provisions of Act No 38/1994 is Decree No 210/2012 of 13 June 2012 implementing certain provisions of Act No 38/1994 on foreign trade in military goods, which superseded Decree No 332/2009 with effect as of 30 June 2012.

Following the transposition of Directive 2009/43/EEC into Act No 38/1994, there was a sharp reduction in the amount of administration required, thus making movements of military goods easier when Czech entities are involved in trade with partners from EU Member States.

In particular, import licences for intra-Community transfers were abolished as of 30 June 2012.

Under another highly important provision of the Directive for Czech exporters, export licences for transfers granted by the competent state authority are valid throughout the EU and no further authorisations should be required for passage through other Member States or entrance into other Member States. A further new development in foreign trade in military goods is that this activity is now open to natural persons in the EU. Towards the end of 2012, one natural person applied for an authorisation to carry out trade in military goods. These administrative proceedings were rounded off in 2013 when an authorisation was issued.

Another equally important change was the introduction of the new categorisation of licences for transfer from a supplier in one Member State to a customer in another. Natural persons and legal entities may choose whether to apply for an individual transfer licence for a single recipient, a global transfer licence for multiple recipients or a general licence – where the recipient of military goods is to be armed forces or a certified recipient, or for participation in exhibitions and trade fairs, or for the maintenance and repair of military goods supplied or claims filed with the original supplier.

The possibility of making transfers under a general licence is connected with the concept of the certification of natural persons and legal entities – manufacturers marketing products under their own name. The suppliers to such certificated companies have the advantage of being able to use the simplified form of supplies under a general licence, as they merely have to adhere to reporting requirements.

By the end of 2012, 179 legal entities held authorisations to carry out foreign trade in military goods;

in all, 54 new authorisations were issued. In addition, 77 adjustments were made to authorisations, either expanding them to include another item of military goods in which the legal entity was permitted to trade, or extending the list of countries in which they could engage in such trade.

In 2012, 1,263 licences worth CZK 7217.6 million (EUR 287.1 million) were granted **for exports of military goods**. Trading under licences, including licences granted in previous years, amounted to CZK 6767.8 million (EUR 269.2 million).

Following a request from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in late 2012 the Licensing Administration at the Ministry of Industry and Trade suspended exports of military goods to Yemen in view of the deteriorating situation in the region.

In all, 664 new licences to export to EU Member States were granted with a total value of CZK 1294.5 million (EUR 51.5 million); total licence use amounted to CZK 2,737.8 million (EUR 108.9 million). Most licences were awarded for export to Slovakia (175), Poland (116) and France (56). Classified by value, the largest exports went to Austria, amounting to CZK 1,233.9 million (EUR 49.08 million), Slovakia, amounting to CZK 393.1 million (EUR 15.7 million), Poland, amounting to CZK 309.3 million (EUR 12.3 billion), and Germany, amounting to CZK 154.2 million (EUR 6.1 million). The largest numbers of licences to export to countries outside the EU were issued for the United States of America (72), Israel (47) and Thailand (45). In terms of value, the largest exports went to Vietnam, amounting to CZK 829.1 million (EUR 32.9 million), the USA, amounting to CZK 803.1 million (EUR 31.9 million) and Algeria, amounting to CZK 446.9 million (EUR 17.8 million).

In all, 625 licences worth CZK 2,599.9 million (EUR 103.4 million) were granted **for imports of military goods**. Trading under licences, including licences granted in previous years, amounted to CZK 7,661.3 million (EUR 304.7 million).

In all, 251 new licences to import from EU Member States were granted in the first half of 2012 with a total value of CZK 920.2 million (EUR 36.6 million); total licence use amounted to CZK 6,813.7 million (EUR 271.0 million). Import licences for intra-Community transfers were abolished as of 30 June 2012.

In all, 32 new **brokering** licences Member States were granted with a total import value of CZK 115.6 million (EUR 4.6 million) and total re-export value of CZK 151.95 million (EUR 6.0 million). Trading under licences amounted to CZK 99.1 million (EUR 3.9 million) for imports and CZK 129.2 million (EUR 5.1 million) for re-exports. In terms of value, the largest imports were from Bulgaria, amounting to CZK 45.4 million (EUR 1.8 million), to be re-exported to Ethiopia for CZK 59.6 million (EUR 2.4 million).

Administrative proceedings on licence applications were discontinued in 80 cases – on 70 occasions because the application was withdrawn (53 export, 15 import and two brokering applications), and in the remaining 10 instances the proceedings were halted ex officio (the application requirements

were not met).

1.2 Foreign trade in small arms for civilian use

In the Czech Republic, foreign trade in civilian weapons and ammunition is controlled by Act No 228/2005 on inspections of trade in products, the possession of which is restricted in the Czech Republic for security reasons ("Act No 228/2005"). Government Order No 230/2005 is the implementing regulation for Act No 228/2005 and sets out a list of products affected by this legislation. These are revolvers, pistols and certain types of rifles, including ammunition. Unlike the two-stage system of inspections in place for foreign trade in military goods, inspections of trading in these weapons are conducted over a single stage.

The Czech Republic is bound by the EU's common rules on the inspection of exports of military technologies and military goods (Common Position 2008/944/CFSP), and other international-law documents, especially international penalties applicable to exports of weapons and ammunition. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs submits its opinions on export authorisation applications to the Licensing Administration at the Ministry of Industry and Trade. These opinions need to be taken into account ahead of a decision on whether or not to grant an authorisation.

Authorisations are not granted if the requirements of an application are not met, if necessitated by the Czech Republic's security interests, or if the applicant has had authorisations revoked in the past. By law, an authorisation can be revoked if the conditions laid down in the authorisation are not respected, if untrue information is provided in the application, or if necessitated by the Czech Republic's security interests.

In December 2012, a bill amending Act No 228/2005 was submitted to the Government for discussion, reflecting the need to adapt Regulation (EU) No 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2012 implementing Article 10 of the United Nations' Protocol against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UN Firearms Protocol), and establishing export authorisation, and import and transit measures for firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, so that this regulation could be applied properly and effectively in the Czech Republic.

On 19 April 2012, Regulation (EU) No 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2012 implementing Article 10 of the United Nations' Protocol against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UN Firearms Protocol), and establishing export authorisation, and import and transit measures for firearms, their parts and components and ammunition (the "Regulation"), entered into force.

In this light, Act No 228/2005 will continue to regulate the movement of prescribed products in the EU, imports from non-EU countries (pyrotechnics under Government Regulation No 178/2011 specifying certain pyrotechnic articles, the conditions under which they may be imported, and a model authorisation application), exports of firearms, their main sections, components, parts and ammunition in the pursuit of trade, and exports of prescribed products stipulated by the Government Regulation. In keeping with a requirement of the adapted Regulation and the need to preserve unity from the viewpoint of the authorising body, the Ministry of Industry and Trade will now permit exports of firearms, their main sections, their parts and components, and ammunition for individual export to third countries in the pursuit of trade.

As trade in these materials is sensitive, the Act will be supplemented with concepts that will effectively lead to the fulfilment of requirements under the Czech Republic's international commitments and its foreign-policy, trade and security interests.

In 2012, exports of semiautomatic pistols, revolvers, long guns and cartridges totalled CZK 1,992.33 million.

Revolvers and pistols: 56,061 units at a value of CZK 405,835,362.

Exports were made to the following countries (outside the EU): Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belize, Brazil, Montenegro, Egypt, the Philippines, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Chile, Croatia, Ireland, Israel, South Africa, Canada, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Colombia, Kosovo, Costa Rica, Kuwait, Macedonia, Malaysia, Moldavia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, the Dutch Antilles, Norway, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, the Russian Federation, Salvador, Singapore, the United Arab Emirates, the United States of America, Serbia, Switzerland, Tajikistan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay, Zambia.

Largest exports

1. USA	31,659 pcs	CZK 192,254,457
2. Thailand	3302 pcs	CZK 31,663,584
3. Pakistan	2459 pcs	CZK 19,746,176
4. South Africa	2145 pcs	CZK 13,859,744
5. Canada	2035 pcs	CZK 21,811,289

Long guns: 55,966 pcs at a value of CZK 423,189,834

Exports were made to the following countries (outside the EU): Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Montenegro, China, Philippines, Greenland, Guatemala, Honduras, Hong Kong, Chile, Croatia, Indonesia, Iceland, Israel, South Africa, Canada, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kosovo, Costa Rica, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Macedonia, Malaysia, Moldova, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands Antilles, Norway, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Russian Federation, El Salvador, United Arab Emirates, United States, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Tajikistan, United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay, Vietnam, Zambia.

Largest exports

1. USA	22,860 pcs	CZK 134,002,042
2. Russian Federation	7456 pcs	CZK 56,447,351
3. Thailand	6702 pcs	CZK 44,326,053
4. Canada	2922 pcs	CZK 26,119,784
5. South Africa	2669 pcs	CZK 33,224,916

Cartridges: 353,451,050 pcs at a value of CZK 749,232,252

Exports were made to the following countries (outside the EU): Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Montenegro, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Faroe Islands, Philippines, Greenland, Guatemala, Honduras, Hong Kong, Chile, Croatia, India, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, South Africa, Jordan, Cameroon, Canada, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Korea, Kosovo, Costa Rica, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Macau, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands Antilles, Norway, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, United Arab Emirates, United States, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Taiwan, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay, Zambia.

Largest exports

1. USA	163,013,980 pcs	CZK 477,700,178
2. South Africa	11,469,860 pcs	CZK 14,247,981
3. Switzerland	5,544,010 pcs	CZK 16,397,658
4. Norway	4,637,550 pcs	CZK 15,344,345
5. Jordan	3,925,000 pcs	CZK 14,479,487

1.3 Imports of pyrotechnic articles made outside the EU

Since 1 August 2011, the legal framework for checks on the technical parameters of imported pyrotechnic articles and on their compliance with the Community's security regulations has been formed by Government Regulation 178/2011 specifying certain pyrotechnic products, the conditions under which they may be imported, and a model authorisation application (the "Regulation"). The Regulation implements Act No 228/2005 establishing an authorisation system for the import of pyrotechnics manufactured outside the Community.

The Regulation requires importers of pyrotechnic products manufactured outside the EU to produce an import authorisation, granted in administrative proceedings by the Licensing Administration at the Ministry of Industry and Trade, when placing selected pyrotechnical products into free circulation in Czech customs territory. Import authorisations are issued on the basis of the certificate granted under Act No 156/2000 on the certification of firearms, ammunition and pyrotechnics articles, and amending certain laws, as amended, or a certificate awarded by a notified person in another EU Member State in accordance with Directive 2007/23/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 May 2007 on the placing on the market of pyrotechnic articles. Other requirements are proof that contractual arrangements have been made for imports and information on the end-user of the pyrotechnic articles.

In this way, the customs authority can be sure of import authorisations containing clearly identified articles, together with the quantity and price thereof. In addition, it knows that compliance of imported pyrotechnics with the required EU standards has been evidenced during authorisation procedure.

In 2012, 82 authorisations (80 from China and 2 from Hong Kong) were issued for imports of pyrotechnic articles with a declared import value of CZK 503,609,000.

1.4 Imports of dual-use items and technology

Dual-use items and technology encompass a wide range of products in industry, the nuclear sector, the chemical sector, and the biological sector. While, on the face of it, they are produced and intended for civilian use, they are of such a nature and have such properties that they could also be employed for military purposes – such as the manufacture of weapons of mass destruction (“WMD”) and their means of delivery, or the production of conventional weapons. The system in place to check exports in this area, as an important element of the comprehensive strategy to prevent WMD proliferation, is a mechanism designed to deter the manufacture and stockpiling of conventional weapons in high-risk regions and to block the proliferation of WMDs and their means of delivery. An effective common system of export inspections on dual-use items is necessary to ensure compliance with the international non-proliferation commitments and responsibilities of the member states of groupings within the scope of international control regimes and the EU.

The regime for checks on exports of dual-use items and technology is implemented under the EU’s common commercial policy in accordance with **Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items**, which is fully binding and directly applicable in all EU Member States (this Regulation superseded the preceding Council Regulation 1334/2000 in force as of 2000). An annex to the Regulation provides a list of dual-use items, which sums up items entered in the lists agreed under individual international control regimes, i.e. the Wassenaar Arrangement (WA), the Australia Group (AG), the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), and the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR). The list of controlled items is updated annually in accordance with the relevant commitments and obligations accepted by as members of international non-proliferation regimes and export control arrangements, or by ratification of relevant international treaties.

To implement the export control regime, the Czech Republic adopted **Act No 594/2004 implementing the Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items**. This law was amended by Act No 343/2010 with effect as of 7 December 2010 (“Act No 594/2004”), which primarily regulates checks on dual-use item exports, as well as the rights and obligations of persons transporting such items from the Czech Republic to another EU Member State and persons importing such items to the Czech Republic. It also governs inspections of brokering services associated with dual-use items and transit.

Act No 594/2004 also implements measures adopted by Council Joint Action 2000/401/CFSP of 22 June 2000 concerning the control of technical assistance related to certain military end-uses.

Licensing procedure is mainly applicable to exports of items on the list of controlled items (Annex I to Council Regulation 428/2009) which can only be exported from Community territory on the basis of an export authorisation. Authorisations are also granted for the provision of brokering services and technical assistance.

Individual authorisations are issued by the competent licensing authorities of each member country in which the exporter of the items, the broker or the provider of technical sales assistance is established. Export authorisations have been standardised so they can even be submitted to a customs authority in an EU Member State other than that in which they are issued. If items are situated in a Member State other than that in which the application for the export authorisation has been submitted consultation procedure is established between the competent authorities of the two Member States.

At the end of 2011, Regulation (EU) 1232/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council added five new Union General Export Authorisations to Annex II to Council Regulation 428/2009. Under the conditions laid down in these authorisations, certain items can be exported to certain destinations. This means that six Union General Export Authorisations are now available to exporters. These are: EU001 – Exports to Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, including Liechtenstein, and the United States of America; EU002 – Exports of certain dual-use items to certain destinations; EU003 – Export after repair/replacement; EU004 – Temporary export for exhibition or fair; EU005 – Telecommunications; and EU006 – Chemicals. Exporters wishing to use Union General Export Authorisations must first register with the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

An authorisation is required for the export of dual-use items not listed in Annex I to Council Regulation 428/2009 if the exporter has been informed that the items in question are or may be intended, in their entirety or in part, for use in connection with the development, production, handling, operation, maintenance, storage, detection, identification or dissemination of chemical, biological or nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or the development, production, maintenance or storage of missiles capable of delivering such weapons. An authorisation is also required if the purchasing country or country of destination is subject to an arms embargo and the exporter has been informed that the items in question are or may be intended, in their entirety or in part, for a military end-use, or that the items in question are or may be intended, in their entirety or in part, for use as parts or components of military items listed in the national military list that have been exported without authorisation or in violation of an authorisation.

Since 2005, the Ministry of Industry and Trade has informed known exporters of items classified in the Czech Integrated Tariff under subheadings 8456 to 8466 (these are various types of machine tools, including accessories) that, regardless of whether they meet the technical requirements specified in the list of controlled goods, exports to Iran and Syria are possible only on the basis of an individual export authorisation granted by the Licensing Administration at the Ministry. Further to international sanctions imposed on North Korea, authorisation is required for the export of a wide range of products to this territory. Overall, 232 exporters have been warned of this obligation – and others continue to be notified – on the basis of information obtained, in particular, from the General Directorate of Customs.

The authority responsible for issuing export authorisations is the Licensing Administration at the

Ministry of Industry and Trade. Bodies cooperating in the assessment of individual export authorisation applications are the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of the Interior and the intelligence services, which deliver opinions encompassing the scope of their competence, the General Directorate of Customs, which is the statutory inspection body, and the State Office for Nuclear Safety, as the executive and inspection body for nuclear, chemical and biological items.

A key feature of the system for checking on exports of dual-use items and technology is cooperation with the business community. Exporters and, in particular, manufacturers are jointly responsible – along with the state authorities – for the effectiveness of the inspection system. Exchanges of information about the application of the export control system mainly take the form of consultations in routine contact between applicants and the Licensing Administration of the Ministry of Industry and Trade during application processing. Exporters can retrieve comprehensive and up-to-date information from the Ministry's website or at seminars organised by the Ministry. In 2012, the Licensing Administration at the Ministry of Industry and Trade teamed up with the Czech Trade Promotion Agency to hold seminars (for a total of 60 participants) in March and September on the subject of dual-use export inspections. These seminars followed up on similar events held in previous years.

In 2012, 315 decisions were issued on dual-use items and technology. Of these:

- 302 authorisations were granted for exports to 51 countries,
- seven export authorisation applications were rejected,
- 13 administrative proceedings were discontinued in accordance with Section 66(1)(a) to (c) of Act No 500/2004, the Code of Administrative Procedure, as amended by Act No 413/2005.

In addition, 11 opinions were issued on exporters' applications for a preliminary investigation into the possibility of the issue of an authorisation, as well as one opinion on an assessment of the need to apply for an authorisation (re-export).

In 2012, the most prominent countries to which dual-use items were exported were the Russian Federation (63 times), China (30), Iran (19), India (18), Turkey (16), Ukraine (9), Singapore (8), South Korea (8), the United States of America (6), Croatia (6) and Pakistan (5).

The items most frequently exported in 2012 were as follows:

- engineering products (machine tools, including spare parts, Nanospider devices, including accessories, Explonix portable explosive detectors, ZDZ model engines),

- in the chemical industry, primarily sodium and potassium cyanide, Krasol (liquid polybutadienes with terminal OH-groups), hydrofluoric acid, and carbon and aramid fibres,
- scanning electron microscopes,
- detection tubes, detection strips for chemical warfare agents,
- protective gas masks and filters.

In 2012, a further three companies were registered to use Union General Export Authorisation EU001, while 13 were granted the new Union General Export Authorisations EU002, EU003 and EU004 (Annex II to Council Regulation 428/2009, as amended). This means that 74 companies can now export under general export authorisations.

1.5 Overview of central government revenue from the administrative operations of the Licensing Administration at the Ministry of Industry and Trade

The following table provides an overview of central government revenue from administrative operations of the Licensing Administration at the Ministry of Industry and Trade for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2012, together with the operations generating those revenues.

Administrative operation	Number of administrative operations carried out	Revenue from administrative operations (CZK)
Authorisations to trade in military goods (charge to account – CZK 20,000)	54	1,080,000
Licences – military goods (charge – revenue stamp CZK 1,000)	1,919	1,744,000
Authorisations – civilian weapons and ammunition (charge – revenue stamp CZK 500)	1,682	805,000
Authorisations – pyrotechnics (charge – revenue stamp CZK 500)	82	41,000
Authorisations – international control regimes (charge – revenue stamp CZK 500)	303	151,500
Authorisations – trade in certain goods which could be used for capital punishment, torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (charge – revenue stamp CZK 500)	12	6,000
Fine for administrative offence (to account)	20	86,000
Copies of pages from administrative files		740
Total revenues		3,914,240

Note:

Licences for the export and import of military goods, civilian weapons and ammunition for the purposes of exhibitions, demonstrations, claims and the free export and import of samples, and the import of pyrotechnic articles for the purposes of exhibitions, demonstrations and the free import of samples, are exempt from charges.

1.6 The role and status of state authorities and other units in the inspection system

1.6.1 Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The role and status of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in inspections of exports of military goods is governed by Act No 38/1994, which explicitly defines the Ministry's opinion as binding. Under that law, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is required to make sure that the licences awarded and subsequent exports of military goods are not in violation of the Czech Republic's foreign-policy interests, in particular commitments under promulgated international treaties or arising from the Czech Republic's membership of international organisations.

When weapons are exported, foreign-policy interests include a series of security-policy, human rights, humanitarian and other aspects. Policy in this area is based on a comprehensive assessment of exports, as conducted by the whole setup at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, including the active involvement of missions, consultations with partners in the EU and other international stakeholders. It is absolutely essential that exports take place in accordance with international control regimes and the legal system in the importing country. On another level, the risks that imports will be used in a manner different from that declared and guaranteed in the documentation must be minimised. These risks, potentially associated with criminal activity and the passage of imported materials (intentionally or not) to users other than those specified in the documentation on final use, are also rigorously scrutinised by other ministries involved in the licensing procedure.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, during the evaluation process – to which several of the Ministry's departments always contribute – comprehensively assesses each export of military goods to countries of final use which are outside the EU, the situation in the country of final use, the entity who is the end-user and the foreign contractual partner, and the declared method of final use of the goods. The Ministry also considers other circumstances and the effect which supplies could have on human rights in the recipient's country, including any deterioration in the respect for such rights, as well as the internal security situation in the country. It also contemplates whether the regional status quo and overall situation could be impaired. The eight criteria set out in Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP, discussed in the following section of this Report, clearly express the basic aspects. When assessing export licence applications, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs always takes into account the country where military goods are to be finally used, even if they are exported across the territory of another country, such as an EU Member State.

The head office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Prague works very closely with missions active in the country of the declared user when assessing the above criteria and examinations of the

documentation submitted. This can be quite a time-consuming process, especially if the Czech Republic does not have a resident embassy in a country. In these cases, the Ministry has to seek an extension to the 20-day time limit in accordance with the law. A system of mutual formal and informal consultations with other EU Member States continues to be developed. The Ministry has stepped up efforts to engage in preventive dialogue and communication with exporters in order to forestall export licence applications which would clearly have no chance of success. Besides cutting down on the paperwork processed by the state apparatus, this also mitigates the risk that exporters will be burdened with unnecessary expenses. It also narrows the likelihood of lawsuits. In its work with Czech missions, when drawing up opinions approving export licence applications the Ministry of Foreign Affairs avails itself of the opportunity to set post-licence inspection conditions that not only mitigate the risk of a violation of the criteria laid down in Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP, but also pressurises the end-user into behaving more transparently and more responsibly when handling imported military goods.

This system of preventive dialogue and communication with exporters, along with the possibility for exporters to raise preliminary questions through informal channels, has significantly reduced the number of applications for licences to export military goods rejected in recent years due to non-compliance with the Czech Republic's foreign-policy interests. In its communications with exporters and the representatives of interest groupings, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs openly declares its stance on individual territories of potential export, reports on the existence of arms embargoes and other restrictive measures, and conveys its views on exports of various categories of military goods. This approach generally equips exporters with the information they need to consider whether there is any point in submitting an export licence application in each specific case.

In the two-stage system of inspections of exports of military goods, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in accordance with the Czech legislation, also issues opinions on authorisations to engage in foreign trade in military goods. In 2012, from a foreign-policy perspective the Ministry issued no negative opinions on any authorisation applications due to the unacceptability of the applicant.

However, another integral part of assessments of applications for authorisations to engage in foreign trade in military goods is the territorial focus. In 2012, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs did not approve authorisations to engage in foreign trade in military goods and limited the territorial validity of authorisations where the countries in question were subject to an arms embargo by the international community, and where countries pursued a policy threatening international or regional security or the foreign-policy interests of the Czech Republic or its allies. For example, the Ministry continued to grant authorisations for the export of military goods to Armenia and Azerbaijan only if the goods in question were not weapons and were not of a lethal nature. Using the same logic, the Ministry assessed specific licence applications for these countries with due consideration for the existence of the OSCE's embargo of 1992. Given the restrictive measures that had been set up, and bearing in mind the Czech Republic's foreign-policy interests, in 2012 the Ministry granted no authorisations to

engage in foreign trade in military goods for Syria, Iran, Somalia, Sudan, Belarus, Cuba, North Korea, Eritrea and Zimbabwe.

Building on its intensive communication with the business community, the Ministry is trying to define more clearly where the Czech Republic's foreign-policy interests intersect with the interests of the state and private sector in the development of export relations. The Ministry recognises that the Czech security and defence industry is a traditional branch of industry which has export potential, offers products with high value-added and, in some cases, acts as a major regional employer. With this in mind, in 2012 the Ministry initiated and headed interministerial preparations for a strategic government document intended to provide a systemic framework for relations between the defence and security industry and the state, or more precisely individual state institutions, taking into account the public interest in the further development of this sector. The Ministry expects the strategic document to be adopted in 2013.

As part of cooperation in inspections of exports of dual-use items, the Ministry also assumes an opinion, based on foreign policy, on applications for export authorisations for the items in question.

1.6.2 Ministry of the Interior

The role and status of the Ministry of the Interior in the process of authorising foreign trade in military goods and licensing foreign trade in military goods stems from Act No 38/1994. Within a prescribed time limit, the Ministry of the Interior is required to issue binding opinions for the Ministry of Industry and Trade, encompassing public policy, security and the protection of the population, on all applications seeking authorisation to engage in foreign trade in military goods or licences to engage in foreign trade in military goods. When issuing its binding opinions, the Ministry of the Interior works very closely with the intelligence services and the Czech Police, receiving information from them that is significant for the assessment of applications. Before drawing up a binding opinion for the Ministry of Industry and Trade, it analyses this information and assesses its relevance. To ensure that all applicants are treated equally, the Ministry of the Interior has published an internal regulation laying down procedure for the issuance of opinions and for the disclosure of information to the Ministry of Industry and Trade. Where necessary, staff of the Ministry of the Interior discuss and assess the information received with the entity which disclosed that information as a matter of course. It is only after this that the Ministry prepares a binding opinion, which must be duly reasoned – especially if it is negative. The Ministry starts preparing all binding opinions as soon as it has received underlying documentation from the intelligence services and the Czech Police. In doing so, it keeps to statutory deadlines.

The role and status of the Ministry of the Interior in relation to inspections of imports of dual-use items is laid down in Act No 594/2004, which transposes the regime in place in the European Communities for the inspection of exports of dual-use items and technology. According to that law,

the Ministry of the Interior is required to provide a response – from the viewpoint of the Czech Republic’s security interests – to the Ministry of Industry and Trade, within the prescribed time limit, on all export authorisation applications. Mirroring the system in place for foreign trade in military goods, it cooperates with the Security Information Service and the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic.

The 1,679 firearm carriage notes for permanent export issued by the Czech Police resulted in the permanent export of 1,464 Category B weapons and 347 Category C weapons.

The 820 firearm carriage notes for permanent import issued by the Czech Police resulted in the import of five Category A weapons, 613 Category B weapons and 980 Category C weapons.

1.6.3 Ministry of Defence

In the two-stage national control mechanism, the Ministry of Defence – in accordance with Section 6(1) and (2) of Act No 38/1994 – comments on legal entities’ applications for authorisation to engage in foreign trade in military goods as part of the first control level. In the second control level, in accordance with Sections 16(1)(c), 22c and 22d of Act No 38/1994, it issues opinions on applications seeking licences for individual transactions involving significant military goods. Further to Section 22h, it comments – from the perspective of the Czech Republic’s defence – on applications seeking certificates for holders of authorisations to engage in foreign trade in military goods.

In proceedings on applications for authorisation to engage in foreign trade in military goods, the Ministry of Defence issues binding opinions concerning national defence. In 2012, it received 69 applications. In all these cases, it issued a favourable opinion.

Under Section 16(1)(c) of the Act, the Ministry issues binding opinions on applications for licences to engage in foreign trade and military goods. These applications are submitted to the Ministry by the Licensing Administration at the Ministry of Industry and Trade. The opinion of the Ministry of Defence is sought in those cases involving significant military goods as defined by Section 20 of Act No 38/1994. The Ministry assesses licence applications in terms of national defence.

In 2012, the Ministry received 143 requests, submitted by 31 entities. Of these, 22 requests sought an opinion on the import of significant military goods, two requests sought an opinion on the import of a service, three requests were to renew a licence, four requests sought an opinion on the transfer of significant military goods within the EU – a global licence, 15 requests sought an opinion on the transfer of significant military goods within the EU – and individual licence, 84 requests sought an opinion on the export of significant military goods, eight requests sought an opinion on the export of a service, four requests sought an opinion on the issue of a brokering licence, and in one case the Ministry refrained from issuing an opinion because the items in question were not significant military goods.

Broken down by commodity, the goods included tanks, replacement equipment, military vehicles, aerospace and engineering technology, large-calibre weapons, missile technology, cryptographic devices, small arms and large-calibre ammunition.

Broken down by territory, the countries were: Australia (2), Bahrain (1), Belgium (1), Bulgaria (9), Egypt (1), Finland (2), France (2), Croatia (1), Iraq (1), Italy (1), Israel (2), Yemen (2), Cambodia (1), Canada (2), Kazakhstan (1), Kenya (1), Kuwait (1), Libya (1), Lithuania (1), Hungary (4), Malaysia (1), Malta (1), Moldova (1), Germany (15), Nigeria (1), Niger (3), Norway (6), Poland (13), Austria (1), Greece (1), Slovakia (19), Serbia (2), Spain (1), Switzerland (1), Tajikistan (8), Thailand (1), Ukraine (5), the USA (11), the UK (2), the UK – British Virgin Islands (2), Vietnam (3).

The procedure for issuing opinions on foreign trade in military goods is governed by an internal ministerial regulation. During these proceedings, comments are contributed by the responsible ministerial departments. Besides national defence, these departments' sub-opinions also consider international commitments arising from the Czech Republic's membership of NATO, the EU, the UN and the OSCE, the criteria laid down in EU Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing control of export of military technology and equipment, as well as obligations related to the need to comply with the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (published under number 94/2003) and the Vienna Document.

1.6.4 Ministry of Finance – General Directorate of Customs

Customs authorities monitor whether foreign trade in military goods is carried out solely by legal entities granted authorisation to engage in foreign trade in military goods in accordance with Act No 38/1994, and whether foreign trade in military goods is within the scope and conditions imposed by the licences issued.

In addition, the Czech Customs Administration inspects exports of dual-use items in accordance with Act No 594/2004. In 2012, 2,414 dual-use items were exported after having been issued with individual export authorisations or General Export Authorisations by the Ministry of Industry and Trade. This was a rise by 468 on 2011.

For monitoring purposes, the Ministry of Industry and Trade provides the General Directorate of Customs with the necessary information on licences granted for foreign trade in military goods, civilian weapons and ammunition, and dual-use items. In return, the General Directorate of Customs provides the Ministry of Industry and Trade with information collated in the operations of customs offices that relates to the use of licences.

For the period from 1 January to 31 December 2012, the database maintained by the General Directorate records the following numbers of exports and items related to military goods:

HS code	Description	Number of exports
8710	Tanks and other armoured fighting vehicles, motorised, whether or not fitted with weapons, and parts of such vehicles	112
8801	Balloons and dirigibles; gliders, hang gliders & other non-powered aircraft	43
8802	Other aircraft (for example, helicopters, aeroplanes); spacecraft (including satellites) and suborbital and spacecraft launch vehicles	122
8803	Parts of goods of heading 8801 or 8802	2107
8804	Parachutes (including dirigible parachutes and paragliders) and rotochutes; parts thereof and accessories thereto	764
8805	Aircraft launching gear; deck-arrestor or similar gear; ground flying trainers; parts of the foregoing articles	28
9301	Military weapons, other than revolvers, pistols and the arms of heading 9307	107
9302	Revolvers and pistols, other than of heading 9303 or 9304	1505
9303	Other firearms and similar devices which operate by the firing of an explosive charge	669
9304	Other arms (for example, spring, air or gas guns and pistols, truncheons), excluding those of heading 9307	143
9305	Parts and accessories of articles of headings 9301 to 9304	954
9306	Bombs, grenades, torpedoes, mines, missiles and similar munitions of war and parts thereof; cartridges and other ammunition and projectiles and parts thereof, including shot and cartridge wads	883

Many Combined Nomenclature headings are broken down into further subheadings for civilian and other purposes, where items not specified elsewhere can generally be classified.

In the reporting period, customs authorities investigated 32 cases where illegal trade in military goods was suspected. In 2012, the Czech Customs Administration's specialist units closed three criminal files and passed them on to the Czech Police for prosecution. The Czech Customs Administration also discovered four violations of Act No 594/2004 in 2012.

1.6.5 State Office for Nuclear Safety

The State Office for Nuclear Safety, as a central government body, is responsible for tasks under the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention. The State Office for Nuclear Safety, as the executive and inspection body for nuclear, chemical and biological items, carries out the state supervision of chemical, biological and radioactive agents and nuclear materials and conducts checks on obligations related to the handling thereof within the scope of its mandate and in accordance with Act No 18/1997 on the peaceful use of nuclear energy and ionising radiation (the Atomic Act) and amending certain laws, as amended, Act No 19/1997 on certain measures related to the prohibition of chemical weapons, as amended, and Act No 281/2002 on certain measures related to the prohibition of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and amending the Trading Act, as amended.

Of the items that the Office is responsible for inspecting, the only military goods are chemical agents under Chemical Weapons Convention List 1 (highly dangerous substances according to Act No 19/1997). No such chemical agents were exported from the Czech Republic in 2013.

Checks on exports of other chemical agents tracked by the Chemical Weapons Convention involved the export of Convention List 2 and List 3 substances from the Czech Republic in 2012 (dangerous substances and less dangerous substances according to Act No 19/1997). Of the chemical agents under List 2, one chemical substance used in flame retardant fabrics was exported to Poland. List 3 chemicals were exported primarily to EU countries (Slovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Latvia, Lithuania, France and Germany). Beyond the EU, List 3 chemicals were exported to Serbia.

Exports of chemicals listed under the Chemical Weapons Convention to EU countries also need to be monitored because this information is reported to the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.

In 2012, the Office's inspections of exports and imports of nuclear items resulted in 320 decisions in the procedure for authorising imports/exports of nuclear materials, selected items and nuclear-related dual-use items in accordance with Section 9(1)(k) of Act No 18/1997. Of this number, 9/21 authorisations were issued for imports/exports of nuclear materials, 6/11 authorisations were issued for imports/exports of selected items and 25/223 authorisations were issued for imports/exports of nuclear-related dual-use items. Three authorisations were issued for the export and re-import of nuclear materials, four authorisations were issued for the import and re-export of nuclear materials, and nine authorisations were issued for the export and re-import of nuclear-related dual-use items. Two authorisations were issued for the export and re-import of selected items. The Office made seven changes to the terms and conditions of decisions made in the import/export of nuclear items. In 2012, no decisions were taken not to authorise the activities laid down in Section 9(1)(k) of Act No 18/1997.

In 2012, in the field of biology, veterinary vaccines for rabies, classical swine fever and Newcastle disease, manufactured by Bioveta a.s., were exported both to EU countries (Bulgaria, Lithuania, Hungary, Germany, Poland, Romania, Slovakia) and non-EU countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, the Philippines, Croatia, Moldova, Pakistan, Serbia, Kosovo, Syria, Mozambique, and Bangladesh). Dengue viruses (type 1 to 4) from Germany (Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences) and seasonal influenza strains for the preparation of vaccines by Barter BioScience s.r.o. were imported into the Czech Republic

1.6.6 Export control cooperation between inspection bodies and the public

If inspections of foreign trade in military goods are to be effective, cooperation and coordination among all central government bodies involved (the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Defence and the intelligence services) is essential.

One of the goals of trying to make the system of inspections of exports as transparent as possible is to acquaint the public (especially journalists and staff from non-governmental organisations on the one hand, and representatives of manufacturers and traders in military goods on the other) with inspection principles and procedures stemming from the ongoing adaptation of the national system to standards established in the EU's advanced countries. Consequently, annual reports are made available to the public in Czech and English versions.

In 2012, to make the process of granting or refusing licences more transparent, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs frequently communicated with prominent non-profit organisations monitoring trade in military goods and inspections thereof by the competent Czech bodies. This is part of the Ministry's efforts to be as open as possible to the professional community and the general public alike.

During 2012, the Ministry was involved in EU activities related to inspections of exports of conventional weapons in the third countries. In January 2012, as part of an EU-financed project, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs teamed up with the German Federal Office of Economics and Export Control (BAFA) to hold a seminar aimed at sharing experience of checks of exports of conventional weapons and military goods between EU Member States and countries from the West Balkans. Representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Industry and Trade took part in outreach projects aimed at promoting the adoption of the Arms Trade Treaty and attended regular meetings with representatives of the non-profit sector and the professional community organised by the EU Council Working Party on Conventional Arms Exports (COARM).

2. The European Union and international cooperation in

conventional weapon inspections

2.1 European Union

The Czech Republic, in step with all Member States within the EU, has long respected the basic principles of the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy, which, in the field of export control, include a responsible approach to exports of military goods and a willingness to mitigate and eradicate the risk of the uncontrollable proliferation of weapons. Czech legislation regulating trade in arms and military goods has been amended in recent years to bring it into line with the corresponding EU legal framework, in particular the requirements under Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP and Directive 2009/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 May 2009 simplifying terms and conditions of transfers of defence-related products within the Community.

2.1.1 Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP

In 2008, the EU Foreign Affairs Council adopted Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment. Article 2 of this document contains eight criteria to be used by Member States when assessing any arms export. These are the eight criteria adopted in 1998 by EU Member States as the politically binding EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports. Several articles of the Common Position contain the re-worded operative provisions that had been part of the EU Code of Conduct.

The EU believes that the adoption of eight common criteria to be considered by countries when taking decisions on export licence applications, and taking the form of a legally binding Common Position, sends out a signal to partners and the European public that arms export control is an item high up on the European agenda.

Unlike the EU's first-pillar instruments (the Treaty Establishing the European Community), the Common Position is directly applicable in the national laws of Member States and does not fall under the jurisdiction of the European Court of Justice. However, according to Article 15 of the Treaty on European Union "*Member States shall ensure that their national policies conform to the common positions*". Accordingly, some Member States, including the Czech Republic, took account of the implementation of the principles of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP when they amended their national legislation.

In practical terms, the arms export control policy was not radically overhauled because all exports were already being evaluated in the light of the criteria under the EU Code of Conduct in the years beforehand. Having said that, elevating the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports to a Common Position and transposing its principles in national law has clearly reinforced the Czech control system,

made it more transparent, and integrated it fully into the EU framework.

The basic principles of the common approach by EU Member States, as defined by the eight criteria, can be described as follows:

1. international commitments of EU Member States (sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council, the EU/EC, the OSCE, international control regimes, etc.);
2. respect for human rights in the country of final destination (the Common Position also introduces respect for international humanitarian law);
3. the internal situation in the country of final destination;
4. the preservation of regional peace, security and stability;
5. the national security of the Member States and of territories whose external relations are the responsibility of a Member State, as well as that of friendly and allied countries;
6. the behaviour of the buyer country with regard to the international community, as regards in particular its attitude to terrorism;
7. the existence of a risk that the technology or equipment will be diverted within the buyer country or re-exported under undesirable conditions;
8. the compatibility of exports with the technical and economic capacity of the recipient country.

The above criteria, their full text, and comments on them, along with the recommended procedures for interpretation set out in the User's Guide, form a relatively detailed description of the common approach to export policy in conventional weapons. In the Czech Republic, every licence application is also assessed according to those criteria.

Within COARM, Member States have made significant headway in unifying their interpretation and in making export control more transparent. Obligations under the Code and 12 operative provisions adopted together with the Code paved the way for the EU Annual Report on arms exports (the eighth provision), the practical sharing of how the Code's criteria have been interpreted, and reporting on licence applications which have been refused (the third provision).

The third operative provision has perhaps been the main driver of diplomatic correspondence between members of the COARM working group. Member States report to all other member countries, in the prescribed manner, on applications for the export of military goods which have been denied. As this information could be exploited for commercial gain, it is kept confidential.

The denials database is regularly updated by the Council Secretariat. National bodies responsible for evaluation, when assessing each licence, check the database to see whether any other country has gauged a similar case to be contrary to the Code's criteria in the past. If the database contains valid

information about the denial of an “essentially identical transaction” by any Member State, the evaluating country must consult the licence application with the country which had denied the similar transaction. If the consultation shows that the transaction is “essentially identical” but, despite this confirmation, a licence is granted anyway, this must be notified to the others and the procedure followed must be explained in detail.

The Common Position, according to Article 15, should have been updated three years after its adoption, i.e. in 2011. However, preparations for the update of the Common Position had only just begun in 2011. Discussions on possible changes continued in 2012, and a final decision on amendments to the current text cannot be expected before 2013.

2.1.2 EU Code of Conduct User’s Guide

The User’s Guide to Common Position 2008/944/CFSP is an important document produced during COARM negotiations. The text of the guide has been constantly supplemented since it was first published in 2003. In the first half of 2008 – during the Slovenian Presidency – the User’s Guide was supplemented to include a short analysis of the end-user’s technical ability to work with the goods supplied (pages 70 and 71 of the English text; see the part interpreting the fifth criterion).

The User’s Guide sheds more light on communication between Member States, refers to best licensing practice, explains in greater detail Criteria 1 (*Respect for the international obligations and commitments of EU Member States*), 2 (*Respect for human rights in the country of final destination*), 3 (*Internal situation in the country of final destination, as a function of the existence of tensions or armed conflicts*), 4 (*Preservation of regional peace, security and stability*), 5 (*National security of the Member States and of territories whose external relations are the responsibility of a Member State, as well as that of friendly and allied countries*), 6 (*Behaviour of the buyer country with regard to the international community, as regards in particular its attitude to terrorism*), 7 (*Existence of a risk that the military technology or equipment will be diverted within the buyer country or re-exported under undesirable conditions*), and 8 (*Compatibility of the exports of the military technology or equipment with the technical and economic capacity of the recipient country*) of the Common Position and defines how Member States contribute to the EU Annual Report produced in accordance with Article 8 of the Common Position.

The greatest challenge when preparing the User’s Guide is to find a compromise between statements encompassing all possible aspects of the criteria and the need to apply such detailed provisions to individual cases practically. The approaches adopted by Member States vary, with some advocating comprehensive statements and others preferring a more concise version. While not opposed to more complex and comprehensive formulations, the Czech Republic is aware of the complications caused by the rise in the aspects evaluated.

2.1.3 Activities to reinforce other countries' control mechanisms

Many EU Member States and other countries with advanced export control systems try to support other countries' control mechanisms in all manner of ways. These activities are either bilateral or take place within international organisations. In 2011, further to Council Decision 2009/1012/CFSP, the EU implemented a project comprising four study seminars on the export control of conventional weapons for three West Balkan states (Croatia, Montenegro, and FYROM) and a regional seminar attended by experts from EU Member States. The EU is also engaged in political dialogue on exports of arms and military goods with other countries, including the USA and the Russian Federation.

2.1.4 The Czech Republic's position within the EU

The Czech Republic is actively involved in the EU's system of common standards for inspections of foreign trade in conventional weapons. In keeping with the rules established under the Common Position, the Czech Republic consults denials issued by EU Member States. Informal consultations are also held with partner states within the EU, either at meetings of the COARM working group, or by telephone or email.

Despite the fact that current cooperation within the COARM group can be characterised by the sharing of relatively detailed information about licensing mechanisms and their practical application, the export policies of the various Member States continue to differ, just as their views on EU policy in relation to individual corners of the world may vary. This is the result of historical factors, traditional approaches, commercial opportunities and relations formed in the modern era.

The Czech Republic itself has specific features setting it apart from other Member States. A comparison of the exports of the Czech Republic and other countries contributing to the 14th EU Annual Report (for 2011) shows that there are destinations (outside the territory of EU and NATO members) where the Czech Republic, by export volume, is a major exporter of military goods from EU countries. These exports should be viewed in the context of the above-mentioned characteristics specific to individual Member States and reflect trade in any given year. They cannot be regarded as a reflection of trends in foreign trade in military goods.

3. International cooperation

Significant attention worldwide is paid to inspections of trading in or, generally, transfers of military goods. As a result, this area has come to the fore in international cooperation between states and is discussed by the forums of numerous international organisations. Globally, the volume of arms

trading is growing. The biggest problem lies not in legal exports to credible government entities, but in illegal sales of weapons to non-governmental paramilitary formations, terrorist groups, etc., generally destabilising the security situation in certain areas, such as sub-Saharan Africa.

3.1 Arms Trade Treaty

The project for a legally binding global treaty regulating trade in conventional weapons can be dated to around 2003, when a coalition of non-governmental organisations launched a campaign called Arms Trade Treaty. The aim was to initiate discussion in international forums and persuade the governments of as many countries as possible of the need for a mechanism to control international trade in military goods. The main principles to be included in such a legally binding international treaty were: the accountability of each country; restrictions on transfers of weapons in circumstances where they could be misused to violate international law and fuel organised crime and corruption, threaten regional security, stability and sustainable development, or breach international, regional or national commitments; transparency; and the comprehensiveness of control.

The Czech Republic is a supporter of the Arms Trade Treaty, and strives to promote it both bilaterally and multilaterally. The EU as a whole backed the idea of the Arms Trade Treaty at a meeting of the General Affairs Council held in Luxembourg in October 2005.

On 6 December 2006, at the 61st UN General Assembly, 153 countries voted in favour of adopting Resolution 61/89 – “Towards an arms trade treaty: establishing common international standards for the import, export and transfer of conventional arms”. Under this resolution, initiated by a group of seven countries, UN members were also invited to submit their views on the drafting of a new international treaty regulating trade in conventional weapons. This was met by more than 100 responses in support of the Arms Trade Treaty, with an emphasis, naturally, on various aspects of the content of the future treaty. The Czech Republic’s reply, prepared as part of a coordinated action by EU Member States, was incorporated into the set of national reports that the UN Secretary-General presented to the first committee of the 62nd UN General Assembly in autumn 2007.

The 28-member Group of Government Experts (GGE) held meetings in 2008. It was then expanded to become an Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) responsible for assessing the objectives, scope and parameters of the treaty. In 2009, one of the OEWG vice-chairmen was a representative of the Czech Republic. The complex negotiations of the GGE and the OEWG (in the face of scepticism from the USA, the Russian Federation, China, India, Egypt and Pakistan) resulted in a compromise final report for the UN General Assembly which paved the way for subsequent action.

Resolution 64/48 of the UN General Assembly of 2 December 2009 provided a mandate to convene a Diplomatic Conference on the Arms Trade Treaty (*“to establish the highest possible common*

international standards for the import, export and transfer of conventional arms” in order to support the purpose and objectives of the UN Charter). The OEWG was transformed into the ATT Preparatory Committee, which met in July 2010, and then twice in 2011 – at the turn of February and March, and again July. The preparatory process was headed by the Argentina ambassador, Roberto García Moritán, a seasoned negotiator. Nevertheless, the Diplomatic Conference on the Arms Trade Treaty itself, hosted by New York between 2 and 27 July 2012, ended in failure because delegates were unable to reach a consensus on the draft text of the ATT, the consolidated version of which was presented by Moritán right at the end of the conference on 26 July 2012. The most recent attempt by the international community in this respect is Resolution 67/234 of the UN General Assembly, adopted on 24 December 2012, which convenes the UN Final Conference on the Arms Trade Treaty in New York on 18 to 28 March 2013. The document forming the basis for discussion is the above-mentioned presidential draft of the ATT of 26 July 2012.

In the Czech Republic’s opinion, the ATT should regulate – in a legally binding manner – trade in all conventional weapons and related ammunition in all forms, including re-export, transit, transshipment and brokering. The legality and transparency of international arms trade can be guaranteed by the adoption of such a strong binding instrument under international law.

Under Council Decision 2009/42/CFSP on support for EU activities in order to promote among third countries the process leading towards an Arms Trade Treaty, in the framework of the European Security Strategy, the EU became an active contributor to the preparations for the ATT. Between 2009 and 2012, the EU held several regional seminars and accompanying events at UN headquarters in support of the ATT. ATT preparations become a regular item on the agenda of numerous EU Council and Commission bodies.

3.2 UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects

The *Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects* provides an important framework for the UN’s activities in the control of small arms and light weapons. The UN Programme of Action was approved in 2001. An initial conference to assess the implementation of the international community’s objectives in this area took place in 2006. A second review conference was held towards the end of the summer in 2012. Every two years, progress in the pursuit of the stated objectives is checked and experiences are exchanged in order to strengthen the implementation mechanisms. The UN General Assembly reports annually to the UN Secretary-General on small arms (together with a set of recommendations for the UN Security Council). It has become a tradition for the UN General Assembly to adopt resolutions entitled “Illicit trade in small arms and light weapons all its aspects” and “Assistance to states for curbing illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and in the collection

thereof”.

One of the virtues of the UN Programme of Action is that it defines specific commitments and mechanisms to improve the control of small arms and light weapons which are to be put into practice. These measures can be classified according to the level at which they are to be taken (national, regional or global). At *national* level, this includes the adoption and implementation of legislation relating to the control of the production, export and import of small arms and light weapons; the monitoring and tracking of small arms and light weapons; and the destruction of surplus small arms and light weapons. *Regional* measures are voluntary and are aimed at increasing transparency. They may also include regionally binding moratoriums on the production, import and export of small arms and light weapons in order to avoid any undesirable stockpiling in a region or area. Global measures mainly encompass cooperation to suppress illicit trade.

All the measures are part of international efforts aimed at preventing conflicts where small arms and light weapons are misused, and at resolving these conflicts. They include demobilisation, demilitarisation, disarmament and consolidation projects targeting militants involved in the conflict. Naturally, a key element is the destruction of small arms and light weapons in conflict areas.

The implementation of the UN Program of Action has also resulted in the “*International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons*” (ITI), which was adopted as a politically binding document in 2005.

The EU supports the UN Programme of Action under cooperation projects based on specific Council decisions. One of the EU’s measures to combat the illegal proliferation of small arms and light weapons is a clause prohibiting the illicit accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons. As of 8 December 2008, this clause has been a binding part of international agreements between the EU and third countries. EU Council joint actions also tackle the prevention of the illegal transportation of small arms and light weapons by air.

In the implementation of the UN Programme of Action, the Czech Republic is an active contributor to international efforts to prevent the illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons and their uncontrolled proliferation and accumulation. National efforts focus on strengthening legislation regulating the possession, carrying and registration of small arms and light weapons; the control of the production, export, import, transit and transfer of small arms and light weapons to prevent illegal activities, including legal sanctions; the marking of weapons during manufacture and importation; the storage of records; the destruction of surplus small arms and light weapons. Both regionally and globally, the Czech Republic has joined in with EU initiatives and has made a voluntary contribution in support of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (the UNODA) which was used in 2009 to organise a UNODA seminar on the implementation of the International Tracing Instrument for participants from African countries. The seminar was held in the Czech Republic on 14–18 September 2009. During the Second Review Conference of the UN Programme of Action, the Czech Republic and

Kenya held a side event in early September 2012 on “National experience of the marking and monitoring of arms and ammunition”.

3.3 Cluster munitions

The use of cluster munitions is a matter of great humanitarian concern. Containers thrown from aeroplanes or fired from the ground contain high levels of explosive ammunition, which detonates before, upon or after hitting the ground. As a weapon having an effect that covers a large surface area, it does not distinguish between combatants and civilians if used improperly. Up to 25% of cluster munitions fail to explode on impact. Therefore, even after a conflict has ended they have the same consequences as landmines. Their appearance is attractive to children (they usually look like shiny little bells), and they explode at random or on physical contact, for example when the land is ploughed.

In February 2007, a conference to restrict cluster munitions was initiated; this was known as the Oslo Process. Here, 46 countries (including the Czech Republic and a further 20 EU Member States) agreed that, by the end of 2008, they would adopt a legally binding international instrument banning the use, production, transfer or stockpiling of cluster munitions. The Convention on Cluster Munitions was negotiated in Dublin on 30 May 2008 and officially opened for signature in Oslo on 3 December 2008. Over 100 countries signed the Convention on the spot. It was signed on behalf of the Czech Republic by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Convention entered into force on 1 August 2010, and by the end of 2012 there were 78 states parties and 33 signatories. The Czech Republic became a party to the Convention on 1 March 2012. Therefore, in September 2012 it attended the third meeting of states parties to the Convention, held – by coincidence – in Oslo as a fully-fledged party for the first time. The Czech Army, in accordance with the commitments made, removed its cluster munitions and destroyed the remaining Soviet-made inventory in 2011.

The negotiation of the Convention outside the UN framework was a response to protracted negotiations on the new protocol (Protocol VI) on the restriction of cluster munitions to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) under the auspices of the UN. The excessive demands encapsulated in the commitments, taking the form of the absolute prohibition of cluster munitions, discouraged the main users and producers of cluster munitions from signing the Convention on Cluster Munitions. Consequently, the Convention effectively affects only a small portion of cluster munitions (about 10% of the global volume). What is more, the cluster munitions in question tend to have been made long ago. Therefore, in Geneva negotiations continued on Protocol VI to the CCW, but at the end of 2011, despite the efforts of those involved, the talks were fruitless, with no hope of reviving the process in the foreseeable future. The failure was largely influenced by the troublesome issue of the compatibility and complementarity of two international instruments of varying intensity relating to the same subject-matter.

4. International control regimes

The Czech Republic stands alongside other industrialised countries as an active participant in all important international control regimes which are applicable to the Czech Republic and which address foreign trade in military goods and dual-use items technology.

The security risks which the Czech Republic is seeking to eliminate globally mainly stem from the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and dual-use items, the excessive accumulation of conventional arms in individual countries and regions, and the use of weapons for terrorist purposes. Depending on their focus, international control regimes can be broken down into the following groupings:

- the *Zangger Committee* and the *Nuclear Suppliers Group* in the field of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons;
- the *Australia Group* in the field of the non-proliferation of chemical and biological weapons;
- the *Missile Technology Control Regime* in the field of missile carriers capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction;
- the *Wassenaar Arrangement* in the field of conventional arms and dual-use items and technology.

Although the activities of most international control regimes are not based on international treaties (except the Zangger Committee, whose role is derived from the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons*), they are focused on the consistent pursuit of the commitments made by the participating countries and arising from legally binding international treaties of the United Nations on the prohibition and/or non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. In this respect, international control regimes effectively complement and reinforce the system of UN instruments. The Arms Trade Treaty being prepared by the UN can improve this situation.

As mentioned above, in the Czech Republic trade in nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and in the means of delivering such weapons is banned by Act No 38/1994. A directly-related issue is the control of exports of dual-use items, which is an area covered by international control regimes. In the Czech Republic, export control of items under all international control regimes is carried out in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items, which entered into force on 27 August 2009 and superseded Council Regulation (EC) No 1334/2000, and in accordance with Act No 594/2004 implementing the Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items. The Czech Republic's activities under the above- mentioned international control regimes, with the exception of the Wassenaar Arrangement, do not directly affect Czech foreign trade in military goods, and remain mostly in the domains of diplomacy and prevention.

The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction is not the only problem associated with military goods. Small arms and light weapons kill unacceptably large number of civilians around the world, and the global community is becoming increasingly sensitive to this issue too. The risks associated with transfers of small arms and light weapons to non-state entities are illustrated by examples of the misuse of portable air-defence systems against civil aviation.

In the field of small arms and light weapons, the Czech Republic again remains true to its aims, actively participating in existing control regimes and advocating for the global enforcement of stricter controls similar to those by which it is bound itself.

There are bodies in international control regimes that specialise in specific types of weapon, mostly weapons of mass destruction, as mentioned above. One such global initiative, concentrating on small arms and light weapons, but restricted to illicit trading therein, is the aforementioned *Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects*. As an alternative to the creation of further special schemes for small arms and light weapons, a greater emphasis can be placed on this type of goods in control regimes (regional or global) with a broader focus.

The Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies (WA)

The Wassenaar Arrangement (WA) on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies was founded in 1995 as a control group focusing on a wide range of conventional arms and dual-use materials, i.e. items intended primarily for industry, but also usable for the production of conventional weapons. The WA's principal activity centres on its specific system for the international exchange of information on the general aspects of international trade in strategic goods, such as global trends in the arms trade, the security situation in certain regions, suspect purchasing activities by a particular state, suspicious projects or companies in a particular country, etc., and for the reporting of specific transfers of listed items to non-WA countries or refusals of exports to these countries. The WA continually amends the lists of controlled items, and builds on its set of basic documents (WA Initial Elements), criteria and rules of best practice in order to keep pace with technological advances and geopolitical changes. Evidence of this can be found in the opening of debates on the risk of the spread of thermobaric weapons and on cloud computing. Despite the fact that WA instruments are not contractual and that the WA only draws together 41 participating countries (*note: Mexico acceded to the WA on 21 January 2013*), the geographic and substantive (in terms of the volume of items covered) scope of their practical application has been expanded by nurturing external relations with non-member countries. The WA's importance is underscored, among other things, by the high number of countries seeking to become fully-fledged members (rising to six in 2012).

5. International arms embargoes

The Czech Republic respects all arms embargoes imposed by the UN, the EU and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (despite the fact that action by the OSCE is non-mandatory). It is also actively involved in the drafting and updating of such embargoes at all of the above-mentioned international organisations.

The list of internationally partially or completely embargoed countries, as well as the scope of embargoes, changes continuously through the year in connection with decisions by the UN Security Council (UNSCR resolutions), the EU Council (the Common Position), and, where appropriate, other entities.

The texts of embargoes usually include the materials they cover and the region or end-users against whom they are directed. The materials are often very broadly described as “arms and related material”. Imports of heavy equipment or, at the other end of the scale, light firearms are restricted only in certain cases. When embargoes are imposed, undesirable end-users may be the governments of specific countries (e.g. the EU embargo on Burma/Myanmar) or non-governmental armed militias operating in a certain area (e.g. the embargo on Lebanon). The relevant resolutions and Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP generally expect there to be exemptions from embargoes, e.g. supplies for peacekeeping missions or for the protection of European countries’ embassies.

The EU applies complete embargoes with minimal exemptions to *North Korea, Burma/Myanmar, Iran, Sudan and Zimbabwe, and now also to Syria and Belarus*. The embargoes on *Iraq, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, Libya, the Ivory Coast, Somalia and South Sudan* only permit supplies for international missions operating in each country and, in some cases, supplies to the central government.

Restrictive measures against *Lebanon* limit supplies to transactions approved by the Lebanese government. The EU’s Madrid Declaration of 27 June 1989, which imposed an embargo on *China* shortly after the events at Tiananmen Square, explicitly mentions a ban on the export of weapons used for the suppression of human rights. The EU interprets the embargo on the forces involved in the conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh as an embargo on *Armenia and Azerbaijan*. Member countries of ECOWAS (covering the West African region) apply a special control regime among themselves. This regime encompasses small arms, light weapons, and other selected military goods. The Czech Republic backs this regime, which means that supplies to ECOWAS countries must be supported by relevant documents.

A specific example of a restrictive measure is the *prohibition of supplying terrorist groups* and, in the Czech Republic, the *current ban on trade in anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions*.

6. List of annexes

Annex 1

Specification of the breakdown of items on the military list under Decree No 210/2012

Annex 2

Licences granted and used for exports (sales) of military goods in 2012

Annex 3

Share of items on the military list in the use of export licences in 2012

Annex 4

Exports (sales) of certain military goods to foreign persons in 2012

Annex 5

Exports (sales) of military goods in 2004–2012

Annex 6

Exports of military goods – sales to foreign persons in 1994–2012

Annex 7

Licences granted and used for imports (purchases) of military goods in 2012

Annex 8

Share of items on the military list in the use of import licences in 2012

Annex 9

Imports (purchases) of certain military goods from foreign persons in 2012

Annex 10

Imports of military goods – purchases from foreign persons in 1994–2012

Annex 11

Licences granted and used for imports and re-exports of military goods in 2012

Annex 12

Authorisations to engage in foreign trade in military goods in 2012

Annex 13

Licences granted to engage in foreign trade in military goods in 2011 and 2012

Groups of military goods in the military list	Specification in the military list under Decree No 210/2012
Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20 mm, other arms and automatic weapons with a calibre of 12.7 mm (calibre 0.50 inches) or less and accessories, and specially designed components therefor	1
services	
Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20 mm or more, other weapons or armament with a calibre greater than 12.7 mm (calibre 0.50 inches), projectors and accessories, specially designed components therefor:	2
services	
Ammunition and fuse setting devices and specially designed components therefor	3
services	
Bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles, other explosive devices and charges and related equipment and accessories, and specially designed components therefor	4
services	
Fire control, and related alerting and warning equipment, and related systems, test and alignment and countermeasure equipment, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories therefor	5
services	
Ground vehicles and components	6
services	
Chemical or biological toxic agents, "riot control agents", radioactive materials, related equipment, components and materials	7
services	
"Energetic materials", and related substances	8
services	
Vessels of war (surface or underwater), special naval equipment, accessories, components and other surface vessels	9
services	
"Aircraft", "lighter-than-air vehicles", unmanned airborne vehicles (UAV), aero-engines and "aircraft" equipment, related equipment and components, specially designed or modified for military use	10
services	
Electronic equipment not controlled elsewhere on the EU common military list, and specially designed components therefor	11
services	
High velocity kinetic energy weapon systems and related equipment, and specially designed components therefor	12
services	
Armoured or protective equipment and constructions and components	13
services	

Groups of military goods in the military list	Specification in the military list under Decree No 210/2012
Specialised equipment for military training or for simulating military scenarios, simulators specially designed for training in the use of any firearm or weapon controlled by ML1 or ML2, and specially designed components and accessories therefor	14
services	
Imaging or countermeasure equipment, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories therefor	15
services	
Forgings, castings and other unfinished products specially designed for any items under by ML1 to ML4, ML6, ML9, ML10, ML12 or ML19	16
services	
Miscellaneous equipment, materials and libraries, and specially designed components therefor	17
services	
Equipment and components	18
services	
Directed energy weapon systems (DEW), related or countermeasure equipment and test models, and specially designed components therefor	19
services	
Cryogenic and “superconductive” equipment, and specially designed components and accessories therefor	20
services	
“Software”	21
services	
“Technology”	22
services	

Licences granted and used for exports (sales) of military goods in 2012*

Exports – country	Number of licences**	Licences granted	Value (EUR thousands)***	Licence use	Use (EUR thousands)
		Main items of military goods		Main items of military goods	
01 North Africa	16	3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 18, 21	15,540	6, 10, 15, 18, 21, 24	19,355
Algeria	13	5, 6, 10, 11, 18, 21	13,877	6, 10, 18, 21, 24	17,774
Tunisia	3	3, 10	1,663	10, 15	1,580
02 Sub-Saharan Africa	12	1, 6, 10, 14, 18	2,474	1, 3, 6, 8, 10	3,390
Burkina Faso	1	10	38	10	28
Ethiopia	1	10	32	10	46
South Africa	5	6, 10, 14, 18	59	6, 8, 10	28
Cameroon	0		0	3	60
Kenya	1	1	60	1	176
Mauritania	0		0	3	5
Namibia	0		0	1	22
Niger	1	10	98	10	38
Nigeria	2	10	242	10	1,500
Uganda	1	6	1,947	6	1,487
03 North America	83	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 22	16,234	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18	33,669
Canada	11	1, 3, 4, 7, 10	3,176	1, 3, 4, 7, 10	1,729
United States of America	72	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 22	13,058	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18	31,940
04 Central America and the Caribbean	19	1, 3, 10, 13	2,366	1, 3, 10, 13	1,035
Guatemala	1	1	8	1	5
Costa Rica	1	3	0		0
Mexico	13	1, 10, 13	2,194	1, 3, 10, 13	947
Nicaragua	3	1	135	1	77
El Salvador	1	1	28	1	6
05 South America	22	1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 14, 17	2,923	1, 6, 8, 14, 18	2,994
Argentina	1	14	104	14	96
Brazil	12	1, 2, 3, 6, 17	2,060	1, 6, 18	2,641
Chile	2	1	2	1	8
Colombia	1	1	3	1	8
Paraguay	1	1	16	1	13

Exports – country	Number of licences**	Licences granted	Value (EUR thousands)***	Licence use	Use (EUR thousands)
		Main items of military goods		Main items of military goods	
Peru	5	1, 3, 8, 10	737	1, 8	227
06 Central Asia	9	1, 3, 7, 15	246	1, 3, 7	183
Kazakhstan	9	1, 3, 7, 15	246	1, 3, 7	183
07 Northeast Asia	18	1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 13, 18	3,571	1, 3, 6, 10, 13, 18, 24	1,463
China	4	10, 18	926	10, 18, 24	782
Hong Kong	1	1, 2	19		0
South Korea	7	1, 3, 6, 10, 18	616	3, 6, 10, 18	467
Macao	1	3	2		0
Mongolia	4	1, 3, 13	234	1, 3, 13	214
Taiwan (Province of China)	1	3	1,774	3	0
08 Southeast Asia	113	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 22	78,682	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 24	44,468
Brunei Darussalam	3	8, 11	79	8, 11	81
Philippines	1	1	239	1	270
Indonesia	16	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 17, 18	284	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 17, 18	292
Cambodia	1	1, 2, 6	1,351		0
Malaysia	19	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13	6,351	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13	1,994
Singapore	8	1, 2, 3, 15, 18	179	1, 2, 3, 15, 18	137
Thailand	45	1, 3, 7, 10	8,610	1, 3, 7, 10	8,720
Vietnam	20	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 18, 22	61,589	1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 11, 18, 24	32,974
09 South Asia	71	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18	51,942	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 24	14,152
Afghanistan	6	1, 10	8,523	1, 6, 10	5,196
Bangladesh	13	1, 6, 10, 11	508	4, 10, 11	597
India	29	3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 13, 14, 15, 17	38,124	3, 4, 6, 7, 13, 14, 17	6,220
Pakistan	12	1, 10, 14, 18	4,325	1, 10, 11, 14, 24	1,827
Sri Lanka	11	1, 4, 6, 7, 10	462	1, 6, 7, 10	312
10 European Union	664 / 705	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22	51,485	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 24	108,890
Belgium	15	1, 3, 6, 7, 15, 18	1,150	1, 3, 6, 8, 18	2,230
Bulgaria	25	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15	6,370	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 14, 15	1,537
Denmark	9	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 11, 18, 21	533	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 11, 13, 18	402
Estonia	5	3, 10	217	1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11	115
Finland	9	1, 2, 3, 6, 13	439	1, 2, 6, 13, 18	236
France	56	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 15, 18	354	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 15, 18	1,966
		Licences granted		Licence use	

Exports – country	Number of licences**	Main items of military goods	Value (EUR thousands)***	Main items of military goods	Use (EUR thousands)
Italy	12	3, 7, 8, 10, 22	1,117	3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10	3,806
Lithuania	12	1, 3, 8, 10, 11, 21	1,427	1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 11	1,262
Latvia	5	1, 10	66	1, 10	70
Luxembourg	3	1, 3	0	1, 3, 6, 11	1,735
Hungary	10	1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 13	4,110	1, 6, 8, 13	3,721
Malta	2	1, 2, 3, 4	0	1	84
Germany	49	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 18	2,286	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 16, 18	6,132
Netherlands	17	1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 15, 18	597	1, 7, 8, 10, 15, 18	324
Poland	116	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 16, 18	6,870	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 16, 18	12,327
Portugal	2	3	49	3	47
Austria	13	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 11, 13, 15	816	1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11, 13, 15, 17	49,079
Greece	7	1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 15	69	3, 4, 6, 8	530
Romania	15	3, 10, 15	497	3, 10, 15	447
Slovakia	175	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 21	22,400	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 24	15,634
Slovenia	4	1, 3, 15	36	1, 11, 15, 21	24
Spain	6	1, 3, 18	152	1, 3, 18	462
United Kingdom	27	2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 18	394	1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18	1,304
Sweden	29	1, 3, 8, 10, 14, 15, 16	1,536	1, 3, 8, 10, 14, 15, 16, 21	5,415
Unused general licences	82		0		0
11 Other European countries	108	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18	21,416	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18	15,313
Albania	1	8	30	8	30
Azerbaijan	3	4, 7, 18	1,419	4, 7, 18	1,328
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	1, 3	14	1, 3	35
Montenegro	1	3	27	3	8
Croatia	4	3, 8	357	3, 8	242
Georgia	4	1, 3, 11	643	1, 3	108
Kosovo	1	3	66	3	66
Macedonia	3	3, 16, 18	870	3, 16, 18	390
Moldova	4	1	195	1	81
Norway	7	3, 6, 11, 14, 18	3,555	2, 3, 6, 11, 14, 18	2,491
Russian Federation	13	3, 8, 10	4,055	3, 8, 10	5,258
Serbia	7	1, 4, 8, 10, 11, 18	314	1, 4, 8, 11, 18	298
Switzerland	19	1, 3, 7, 10, 14, 15, 17	977	1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 14, 15, 17	426
		Licences granted		Licence use	

Exports – country	Number of licences**	Main items of military goods	Value (EUR thousands)***	Main items of military goods	Use (EUR thousands)
Turkey	20	1, 3, 8, 15, 18	361	1, 3, 6, 8, 15, 18	1,051
Ukraine	18	1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 15, 18	8,533	1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 18	3,500
12 Middle East	119	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18	40,142	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18	24,194
Bahrain	5	1	5,308	1	229
Egypt	21	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18	6,705	1, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15	5,595
Iraq	4	1, 3, 7, 11	1,958	1, 3, 7	1,780
Israel	47	3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18	3,044	3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18	2,031
Yemen	5	3, 10	12,352	2, 3, 6	5,900
Jordan	12	1, 3, 6, 11	1,976	1, 3, 6, 11	2,589
Qatar	1	5	0	5	0
Kuwait	1	10	0		0
Lebanon	3	1	183		0
Oman	5	3, 4, 8	447	3	487
Saudi Arabia	6	1, 3, 6, 14	5,653	1, 3, 4, 6, 14	3,298
United Arab Emirates	9	4, 6, 10, 11	2,517	4, 6, 10, 11	2,285
13 Australia and Oceania	9	1, 6, 11, 14, 15	41	1, 4, 11, 14, 15	66
Australia	5	6, 11, 14, 15	17	4, 11, 14, 15	45
New Zealand	4	1	25	1	20
Total	1263 / 1304	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22	287,062	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 24	269,170

*) “Use” includes licences granted in previous years. The table encompasses information about exports under the system in place both before and after the amendment to Act No 38/1994, in force as of 30 June 2012.

**) The number before the slash indicates the number of licences issued; the second number is the sum total of countries in the region authorised under the licences issued. (According to Act No 38/1994, under general transfer licences it is possible to export to all EU countries; under global transfer licences it is possible to export to the EU countries listed in the licence.)

***) According to the amendment to Act No 38/1994, the value of goods exported is not limited by all types of transfer licence issued. With general and global licences, the heading of military goods, the name of the goods and the quantity thereof are not defined in the licence issued. In other words, depending on the type of transfer licence, the use of an issued licence is not restricted to specific goods, quantities or values for as long as it is valid.

Share of items on the military list in the use of export licences in 2012*

Country	Share	ML (%)	ML (%)	ML (%)	ML (%)
Austria	17.8920 %	ML 6 – 91%	ML 5 – 2%	ML 17 – 1%	ML 1 – 1%
Vietnam	12.0208 %	ML 11 – 53%	ML 10 – 19%	ML 2 – 15%	ML 6 – 5%
United States of America	11.6436 %	ML 10 – 78%	ML 6 – 11%	ML 3 – 3%	ML 4 – 2%
Algeria	6.5778 %	ML 6 – 53%	ML 10 – 46%		
Slovakia	5.7399 %	ML 6 – 46%	ML 4 – 29%	ML 10 – 12%	ML 11 – 4%
Poland	4.5838 %	ML 10 – 43%	ML 6 – 29%	ML 3 – 14%	ML 11 – 5%
Thailand	3.2264 %	ML 10 – 48%	ML 1 – 34%	ML 3 – 16%	
India	2.2677 %	ML 6 – 99%			
Germany	2.2356 %	ML 3 – 43%	ML 11 – 34%	ML 10 – 10%	ML 6 – 5%
Yemen	2.1508 %	ML 3 – 71%	ML 6 – 15%	ML 2 – 13%	
Egypt	2.1401 %	ML 1 – 60%	ML 6 – 25%	ML 11 – 11%	ML 7 – 1%
Russian Federation	2.0193 %	ML 10 – 92%	ML 3 – 4%	ML 18 – 1%	ML 8 – 1%
Sweden	1.9740 %	ML 10 – 50%	ML 14 – 33%	ML 3 – 8%	ML 16 – 6%
Afghanistan	1.8940 %	ML 10 – 70%	ML 1 – 28%	ML 6 – 1%	
Italy	1.3874 %	ML 10 – 68%	ML 3 – 24%	ML 8 – 6%	
Hungary	1.3567 %	ML 6 – 89%	ML 8 – 10%		
Ukraine	1.2761 %	ML 10 – 30%	ML 18 – 21%	ML 2 – 20%	ML 6 – 9%
Saudi Arabia	1.2022 %	ML 4 – 47%	ML 6 – 45%	ML 1 – 6%	
Jordan	0.9729 %	ML 3 – 94%	ML 6 – 4%		
Brazil	0.9626 %	ML 6 – 96%	ML 18 – 2%		
Ethiopia	0.9408 %	ML 2 – 91%	ML 10 – 5%	ML 6 – 2%	
Norway	0.9081 %	ML 6 – 98%	ML 14 – 1%		
United Arab Emirates	0.8349 %	ML 6 – 92%	ML 10 – 5%	ML 11 – 1%	
Belgium	0.8129 %	ML 8 – 57%	ML 3 – 40%	ML 1 – 1%	
Israel	0.7404 %	ML 15 – 60%	ML 11 – 19%	ML 3 – 6%	ML 18 – 5%
Malaysia	0.7269 %	ML 8 – 46%	ML 4 – 21%	ML 6 – 21%	ML 3 – 7%
France	0.7166 %	ML 10 – 50%	ML 15 – 31%	ML 8 – 12%	ML 1 – 4%
Pakistan	0.6659 %	ML 10 – 74%	ML 24 – 23%	ML 1 – 1%	
Iraq	0.6488 %	ML 1 – 77%	ML 3 – 18%	ML 7 – 4%	
Luxembourg	0.6326 %	ML 3 – 83%	ML 6 – 15%		
Canada	0.6304 %	ML 3 – 51%	ML 1 – 35%	ML 10 – 12%	
Tunisia	0.5761 %	ML 10 – 99%			
Bulgaria	0.5602 %	ML 14 – 40%	ML 2 – 27%	ML 3 – 17%	ML 4 – 7%
United Kingdom	0.5596 %	ML 10 – 32%	ML 3 – 27%	ML 4 – 15%	ML 8 – 11%
Nigeria	0.5470 %	ML 10 – 100%			
Uganda	0.5419 %	ML 6 – 100%			
Azerbaijan	0.4841 %	ML 7 – 98%	ML 4 – 1%		
Bangladesh	0.4744 %	ML 10 – 85%	ML 4 – 14%		
Lithuania	0.4602 %	ML 8 – 46%	ML 3 – 18%	ML 10 – 16%	ML 4 – 16%
Turkey	0.3832 %	ML 3 – 72%	ML 18 – 19%	ML 15 – 5%	ML 1 – 2%
Mexico	0.3451 %	ML 1 – 82%	ML 10 – 12%	ML 13 – 5%	

Country	Share	ML (%)	ML (%)	ML (%)	ML (%)
China	0.2850 %	ML 10 – 93%	ML 18 – 6%		
Greece	0.1933 %	ML 3 – 91%	ML 8 – 5%	ML 6 – 1%	ML 4 – 1%
Oman	0.1776 %	ML 3 – 100%			
South Korea	0.1702 %	ML 6 – 69%	ML 10 – 18%	ML 18 – 10%	
Spain	0.1683 %	ML 3 – 80%	ML 18 – 17%	ML 1 – 1%	
Romania	0.1628 %	ML 10 – 54%	ML 3 – 37%	ML 15 – 7%	
Switzerland	0.1554 %	ML 14 – 46%	ML 3 – 27%	ML 7 – 6%	ML 1 – 5%
Denmark	0.1467 %	ML 3 – 80%	ML 18 – 12%	ML 6 – 2%	ML 2 – 2%
Macedonia	0.1421 %	ML 18 – 75%	ML 3 – 17%	ML 16 – 6%	
Kazakhstan	0.1420 %	ML 1 – 64%	ML 3 – 26%	ML 7 – 9%	
Indonesia	0.1204 %	ML 10 – 78%	ML 6 – 13%	ML 11 – 4%	ML 1 – 3%
Sri Lanka	0.1196 %	ML 6 – 70%	ML 10 – 20%	ML 11 – 4%	ML 1 – 4%
Netherlands	0.1181 %	ML 7 – 47%	ML 18 – 21%	ML 10 – 14%	ML 15 – 8%
Serbia	0.1087 %	ML 11 – 43%	ML 4 – 43%	ML 18 – 11%	ML 8 – 1%
Philippines	0.0982 %	ML 1 – 100%			
Croatia	0.0882 %	ML 3 – 96%	ML 8 – 3%		
Finland	0.0860 %	ML 2 – 60%	ML 6 – 30%	ML 18 – 7%	
Bahrain	0.0836 %	ML 1 – 100%			
Peru	0.0828 %	ML 8 – 99%			
Mongolia	0.0780 %	ML 1 – 56%	ML 3 – 37%	ML 13 – 6%	
Kenya	0.0640 %	ML 1 – 100%			
Singapore	0.0498 %	ML 18 – 98%	ML 3 – 1%		
Estonia	0.0462 %	ML 10 – 54%	ML 11 – 36%	ML 1 – 8%	
Georgia	0.0395 %	ML 1 – 99%			
Argentina	0.0351 %	ML 14 – 100%			
Malta	0.0306 %	ML 1 – 100%			
Moldova	0.0296 %	ML 1 – 100%			
Brunei Darussalam	0.0296 %	ML 8 – 99%			
Nicaragua	0.0283 %	ML 1 – 100%			
Latvia	0.0254 %	ML 10 – 95%	ML 1 – 4%		
Kosovo	0.0239 %	ML 3 – 100%			
Cameroon	0.0218 %	ML 3 – 100%			
Portugal	0.0173 %	ML 3 – 100%			
Australia	0.0165 %	ML 4 – 97%	ML 11 – 2%		
Niger	0.0138 %	ML 10 – 100%			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.0129 %	ML 1 – 99%			
Albania	0.0110 %	ML 8 – 100%			
Burkina Faso	0.0103 %	ML 10 – 100%			
South Africa	0.0102 %	ML 8 – 82%	ML 10 – 17%		
Slovenia	0.0086 %	ML 11 – 68%	ML 1 – 30%	ML 21 – 1%	
Namibia	0.0082 %	ML 1 – 100%			
New Zealand	0.0074 %	ML 1 – 100%			
Paraguay	0.0049 %	ML 1 – 100%			
Colombia	0.0030 %	ML 1 – 100%			
Chile	0.0030 %	ML 1 – 100%			

Country	Share	ML (%)	ML (%)	ML (%)	ML (%)
Montenegro	0.0028 %	ML 3 – 100%			
El Salvador	0.0020 %	ML 1 – 100%			
Guatemala	0.0019 %	ML 1 – 100%			
Mauritania	0.0018 %	ML 3 – 100%			
Taiwan (Province of China)	0.0001 %	ML 3 – 100%			
Qatar	0.0001 %	ML 5 – 100%			

*) Including exports within the framework of brokerage (import/export licence).

Exports (sales) of certain military goods to foreign persons in 2012*

military goods (example)	units total	country (most significant)
Revolvers and pistols	22,797	
<i>semiautomatic pistol CZ 75, CZ 2075 RAMI, CZ 85 COMBAT, ČZ TT9 PV, ČZ ST9, CZ 75 P-07 DUTY, CZ Scorpion SA 61 S, Makarov, Sig sauer P 226, Tokarev 1933, CZ 83 a CZ 92, Smith & Wesson revolver 36</i>		Thailand, Afghanistan, Egypt, USA, Mexico, Bahrain, Kenya, Nicaragua, Moldova, Kazakhstan, France, Pakistan, Slovakia, Namibia, Jordan, Ukraine, Lithuania, El Salvador
Rifles and carbines	4,448	
<i>semiautomatic rifles CZ 858 Tactical, SKS Simonov, hunting rifle FSN 01 P/V, hunting rifle Enfield L1A1, semiautomatic rifle CZ SCORPION EVO 3 S1, sniper rifle PSL, rifles CZ 550 SAFARI CLASSICS, CZ 550 VARMINIT and CZ 750 S1M1</i>		Canada, Philippines, Malta, Slovakia, Kazakhstan, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Ukraine, Slovenia, Spain, Mexico, Poland, Bulgaria
Assault rifles	1,378	
<i>Scorpion vz. 61, assault rifles vz. 26, vz.61, vz.24/26, M 56, MPi9-N, UZI, Thompson 1928 and M1/M1A1, PPS43, PPSH 41 Špagin, automatic pistol CZ 75 AUTO, automatic pistol Stečkin APS</i>		USA, Bulgaria, France, Belgium, Latvia, New Zealand, Ukraine, Luxembourg
Automatic rifles	15,255	
<i>assault rifle AKM and AKMS-F, CZ Scorpion EVO3 A1, CZ 805 BREN A1, CZ 805 BREN A2, assault rifles LA-16, LA-10 and VZ58, automatic rifles Mosin, Sa-vz.58 P and V, assault rifles SA vz.58 P/V, CZ</i>		Iraq, Egypt, Slovakia, Kenya, the Philippines, Mexico, Belgium, France, Georgia, Mongolia, Ukraine, Poland, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Moldova, Thailand, Pakistan, Brazil
Light machine guns	820	
<i>machine guns UK-59, PKT, DŠK, ZB 26 and ZB 30/37, ZB 26, Bren, vz.59L, Maxim 1910, MG 42, Degtarjev DPM, M53</i>		USA, Vietnam, Hungary, Malta, New Zealand, Luxembourg, Poland, France
Heavy machine guns	168	
<i>machine gun KPVT, coupled machine gun ZPU-2,</i>		Bulgaria, Yemen
Tanks	21	
<i>tank T72 M1, tank recovery vehicle T-72, amphibious tractor PTS-10 and armoured transporter BRDM-2RCH</i>		USA, Slovakia
Armoured vehicles	143	
<i>BVP-1 vehicles, wheeled combat vehicles and wheeled armoured transporters PANDUR II, interception and reconnaissance station, amphibious floating carrier –</i>		Hungary, Austria, Yemen, Germany, Slovakia

<i>medium PTS-10</i>	
Large-calibre artillery systems	64
<i>howitzer D-30</i>	Ethiopia
Rockets and missiles, portable anti-tank missile systems	2,495
<i>unguided air rocket 57 mm S-5MO, unguided missile S-8KO, PTRS 9M111 "FAGOT" and PTRS 9M113 "KONKURS", grenade launcher CZ 805 G1</i>	USA, UK, Bulgaria, Slovakia, Denmark
Aeroplanes and helicopters	1
<i>aircraft L-39 ZO</i>	Germany

*) Including exports within the framework of brokerage (import/export licence).

In addition, other equipment adapted for collecting purposes was exported, such as: assault rifles MPPS Špagin, Škorpion vz.61, vz.58, M 70, vz.24, AMD 65/5, vz.26, AK-47, demilitarised assault rifles Sa61 and assault rifles Sa 58 and AKSU 74, machine gun DŠK – 12.7 mm calibre, machine gun NSV – 12.7 mm calibre, machine guns M53, M59, M56, M57, M58, M DP M26 Dětkarjev, ZB 30/37, machine gun KPVT, PTRS Malyutka, rockets 3M9ME/M3E "KUB", S-125, for the BM-21 rocket launcher, mortar rounds – 60 mm calibre, types ILL and ILL-IR, gun D-44, vehicles and armoured transporters BVP-1 and BPzV "Svatava", armoured reconnaissance combat vehicle BPzV, armoured transporter OT-64 SKOT and OT-64 R2M, twin anti-aircraft gun, 30 mm calibre, on the carriage PRAGA V3S, tank recovery vehicle VT-55,

Exports (sales) of military goods in 2004–2012

2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

indicative value (EUR thousands)

01 North Africa	19,355	20,941	9,493	7,717	17,791	14,650	7,096	3,470	6,043
Algeria	17,774	20,130	8,961	6,651	17,221	9,339	2,213	2,265	5,292
Libya	0	0	13	0	383	2,233	712	0	0
Morocco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	362	199
Tunisia	1,580	811	519	1,066	187	3,078	4,171	843	552
02 Sub-Saharan Africa	3,390	1,719	1,315	9,439	9,394	11,434	1,581	1,683	1,051
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	304	0
Burkina Faso	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Ethiopia	46	200	754	6,980	2,432	7,334	1,015	839	709
Gabon	0	439	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	59	0	0	0	135	0	0	0
South Africa	28	14	2	0	26	160	0	0	81
Cameroon	60	641	0	2,002	106	0	0	0	0
Cape Verde	0	0	0	7	4	2	0	5	0
Kenya	176	66	29	0	0	0	0	0	222
Democratic Republic of Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madagascar	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	0
Malawi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mali	0	0	181	0	0	0	3	422	0
Mauritania	5	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Namibia	22	0	148	0	0	0	0	0	0
Niger	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	1,500	176	118	446	6,532	1,736	539	110	38
Equatorial Guinea	0	70	42	4	0	2,030	0	0	0

2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

indicative value (EUR thousands)

Sudan	0	0	0	0	294	0	0	0	0
Togo	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uganda	1,487	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zambia	0	44	0	0	0	0	24	0	0
03 North America	33,669	14,816	12,430	10,305	10,801	10,636	9,433	13,215	4,668
Canada	1,729	1,406	551	539	433	410	96	207	110
United States of America	31,940	13,410	11,879	9,766	10,368	10,226	9,337	13,008	4,558
04 Central America and the Caribbean	1,035	549	2,735	1,196	3,156	798	221	1,450	212
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0
Guatemala	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haiti	0	0	0	0	57	0	0	0	0
Honduras	0	0	0	0	168	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	0	97	153	4	3	0	0	0	0
Mexico	947	363	2,485	1,192	2,928	533	221	1,333	212
Nicaragua	77	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	62	97	0	0	265	0	0	0
El Salvador	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	0
05 South America	2,994	722	517	7,560	1,192	563	1,208	1,907	1,505
Argentina	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	2,641	562	401	6,358	75	64	0	0	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	1,015	0	0	68	63	0
Chile	8	152	91	7	87	62	3	0	1
Colombia	8	0	0	176	815	251	438	1,733	1,424
Paraguay	13	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	227	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Suriname	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	0	0	20	4	215	186	118	110	80

2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

indicative value (EUR thousands)

Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	581	0	0
06 Central Asia	183	282	41	27	4	0	324	1,515	1,815
Kazakhstan	183	83	41	22	0	0	324	1,515	1,685
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0
Uzbekistan	0	199	0	0	0	0	0	0	130
07 Northeast Asia	1,463	495	938	57	630	299	1,282	2,165	3,038
China	782	383	921	44	189	0	1,166	2,162	3,006
Hong Kong	0	11	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	7	16	93	81	0	0
South Korea	467	44	17	5	67	0	0	0	0
Macao	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mongolia	214	28	0	0	24	4	34	3	31
Taiwan (Province of China)	0	0	0	0	334	202	0	0	1
08 Southeast Asia	44,468	15,929	11,550	10,992	23,129	5,622	5,650	6,032	4,921
Brunei Darussalam	81	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	270	209	365	40	151	69	19	0	12
Indonesia	292	1,860	54	0	19	431	167	0	625
Cambodia	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	1,994	2	54	3,633	17,306	473	357	21	3
Singapore	137	0	0	0	95	0	139	15	0
Thailand	8,720	9,750	5,897	5,260	4,209	4,277	2,221	2,268	3,146
Vietnam	32,974	4,108	5,159	2,059	1,320	372	2,747	3,728	1,135
09 South Asia	14,152	21,548	37,205	33,104	41,282	53,423	9,186	5,579	20,791
Afghanistan	5,196	2,734	2,560	347	520	920	205	355	1,842
Bangladesh	597	2,273	1,438	785	414	326	437	578	1,021
India	6,220	12,464	29,382	17,097	20,430	39,457	7,024	3,793	17,240
Nepal	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	1,827	4,009	3,481	14,289	9,004	12,697	46	3	2

2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

indicative value (EUR thousands)

10 European Union	108,890	73,553	86,553	70,823	44,562	41,326	38,639	33,850	30,314
Belgium	2,230	1,713	1,791	1,533	573	528	257	277	456
Bulgaria*	1,537	2,244	4,684	1,976	517	182	0	0	0
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	5,454	0	0	0
Denmark	402	304	480	438	116	0	4	0	0
Estonia	115	117	747	423	51	4,231	3,158	19	68
Finland	236	198	308	54	10	19	72	138	48
France	1,966	1,184	505	506	1,786	375	216	12	534
Cyprus	0	0	0	1	0	0	59	488	0
Ireland	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	3,806	7,410	7,680	10,477	5,733	226	13	0	0
Lithuania	1,262	1,019	617	2,375	445	2,415	435	797	262
Latvia	70	48	993	349	78	2,486	3,318	606	47
Luxembourg	1,735	2,656	69	17	184	300	18	0	0
Hungary	3,721	1,291	3,098	1,529	171	1,012	99	1,283	988
Malta	84	45	0	25	14	26	0	0	0
Germany	6,132	5,990	6,026	8,754	4,234	5,918	3,865	1,765	3,992
Netherlands	324	275	181	137	113	232	100	48	33
Poland	12,327	12,309	4,450	4,502	7,648	3,149	6,271	4,556	7,424
Portugal	47	300	642	77	14	28	14	50	7
Austria	49,079	23,278	31,348	11,584	1,868	2,442	956	7	52
Greece	530	0	223	502	226	343	361	286	69
Romania**	447	341	256	193	175	299	0	0	0
Slovakia	15,634	8,143	10,874	21,613	18,972	10,696	18,748	21,089	13,085
Slovenia	24	85	14	1,345	21	19	14	97	64
Spain	462	544	8,528	1,845	1,033	295	206	193	330
United Kingdom	1,304	998	787	246	333	651	72	1,899	2,855
Sweden	5,415	3,061	2,235	322	247	0	383	240	0

2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

indicative value (EUR thousands)

11 Other European countries	15,313	14,024	18,525	6,758	27,795	20,802	9,598	7,734	5,314
Albania	30	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Azerbaijan	1,328	2,542	3,117	0	466	470	230	717	165
Bosnia and Herzegovina	35	0	28	22	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria*	0	0	0	0	0	0	540	1,622	460
Montenegro	8	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Croatia	242	287	133	650	120	593	0	0	96
Georgia	108	3,464	4,022	40	14,023	13,244	6,196	3,264	2,043
Kosovo	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macedonia	390	0	0	0	190	0	68	25	1,148
Moldova	81	113	35	14	3	43	0	0	0
Norway	2,491	704	2,218	72	14	544	2	0	0
Romania**	0	0	0	0	0	0	838	207	81
Russian Federation	5,258	1,207	3,890	3,218	9,864	3,142	327	1,021	911
Serbia	298	366	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	426	2,668	1,320	248	2,347	241	66	25	31
Turkey	1,051	95	356	195	251	30	9	41	21
Ukraine	3,500	2,479	3,406	2,299	517	2,495	1,322	812	358
12 Middle East	24,194	18,827	35,664	17,129	9,872	15,065	8,744	9,456	10,019
Bahrain	229	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	5,595	4,477	7,750	4,191	7,124	6,177	4,646	3,443	1,648
Iraq	1,780	0	1,491	975	962	2,404	38	2,063	2,873
Israel	2,031	2,601	1,440	362	161	394	261	1,289	821
Yemen	5,900	1,749	12,525	10,498	1,230	1,854	3,071	4	2,355
Jordan	2,589	472	2,268	38	121	553	299	0	1
Qatar	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	76	41	143	0	0	12	186	0
Lebanon	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	712	342

2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

indicative value (EUR thousands)

Oman	487	2	3	83	0	0	0	5	0
Saudi Arabia	3,298	4,637	8,556	4	0	2,578		551	957
United Arab Emirates	2,285	4,813	1,561	835	274	1,105	202	936	1,022
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	215	267	0
13 Australia and Oceania	66	18	24	10	6	107	27	2	7
Australia	45	5	10	0	6	0	0	2	0
New Zealand	20	13	14	10	0	107	27	0	7
Total	269,170	183,423	216,990	175,117	189,614	174,725	92,989	88,058	89,698

*) Bulgaria joined the European Union in 2007

*) Romania joined the European Union in 2007

**Exports of military goods according to available data –
sales to foreign persons in 1994–2012**
(euro millions)

Year	Financial value
1994	172.00
1995	136.00
1996	103.00
1997	161.00
1998	92.00
1999	89.90
2000	86.70
2001	60.50
2002	77.00
2003	82.90
2004	89.70
2005	88.00
2006	92.70
2007	174.00
2008	189.60
2009	175.10
2010	216.99
2011	183.42
2012	269.17

Licences granted and used for imports (purchases) of military goods in 2012*

Imports – country	Number of licences**	Licences granted	Value (EUR thousands)	Licence use	Use (EUR thousands)
		Main items of military goods		Main items of military goods	
02 Sub-Saharan Africa	6	1, 5, 10, 15	590	5, 10	84
South Africa	6	1, 5, 10, 15	590	5, 10	84
03 North America	204	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18	25,017	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 24	14,368
Canada	9	1, 3, 7, 16	206	3, 7, 16	116
United States of America	195	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18	24,810	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 24	14,252
05 South America	4	3, 6	3,374	3, 6	36
Brazil	3	3	3,374	3	36
Peru	1	6	0	6	0
06 Central Asia	1	3	255		0
Kazakhstan	1	3	255		0
07 Northeast Asia	7	1, 13, 15	2,570	1, 15	55
China	5	1, 13, 15	2,341	1, 15	3
Taiwan (Province of China)	2	1	229	1	52
08 Southeast Asia	1	11	0	11	0
Malaysia	1	11	0	11	0
09 South Asia	10	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 13	28	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 13	0
Afghanistan	6	1, 2, 3, 4	0	1, 2, 3, 4	0
India	4	3, 6, 13	28	6, 13	0
10 European Union	251	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19	36,592	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 24	271,023
Belgium	4	1, 3, 8, 15	61	1, 8, 15, 18	1,134
Bulgaria	14	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 13, 15	3,309	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 15	1,886
Denmark	1	4	17	4	17
Estonia	3	10	406	10	122

Imports – country	Number of licences**	Licences granted	Value (EUR thousands)	Licence use	Use (EUR thousands)
		Main items of military goods		Main items of military goods	
Finland	1	1	1	1	2
France	6	2, 3, 11, 15, 18	1,106	2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 15	4,813
Ireland	2	13, 15	485		0
Italy	10	1, 4, 6, 10	860	1, 3, 4, 6, 10	12,279
Lithuania	5	10	1,074	10, 18	803
Latvia	6	10	50	10	73
Luxembourg	0		0	3	8,228
Hungary	5	2, 3, 4, 6, 11	162	2, 3, 4, 6, 8	319
Germany	47	1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 15, 19	2,198	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 19, 24	3,387
Netherlands	2	3, 15	167	3, 5, 12, 15	431
Poland	31	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 13, 15	3,279	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 13, 15	2,859
Portugal	1	11	0		0
Austria	13	1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 11	1,932	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17, 24	225,721
Romania	3	1, 10	530	1, 10	71
Slovakia	54	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13	18,332	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 16	4,521
Slovenia	1	3	227	1, 3	59
Spain	3	3, 10	17	3, 10, 24	974
United Kingdom	32	1, 3, 10, 11, 13, 15	1,692	1, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, 24	666
Sweden	7	8, 15, 17	686	2, 5, 8, 15, 17	2,659
11 Other European countries	122	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 18	33,389	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 24	18,274
Albania	5	1, 3, 8	1,707	3	1,302
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	2	45	2	50
Croatia	4	3, 8	1,167	3	12
Macedonia	3	3	182	3	0
Norway	13	3, 5, 8, 10, 11, 13	1,355	2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 11, 24	6,233
Russian Federation	29	6, 10, 15, 18	9,604	6, 10, 15, 18	3,866
Serbia	8	1, 2, 4, 13	151	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 13	1,421

Switzerland	33	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 15	8,225	1, 3, 5, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17	763
		Licences granted		Licence use	
Imports – country	Number of licences**	Main items of military goods	Value (EUR thousands)	Main items of military goods	Use (EUR thousands)
Turkey	2	1	7	1	0
Ukraine	24	1, 3, 6, 10, 11	10,947	1, 3, 6, 10, 11	4,626
12 Middle East	19	1, 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15, 22	1,590	1, 3, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15	869
Egypt	0		0	6	0
Israel	17	1, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15, 22	1,590	1, 3, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15	869
Jordan	1	3	0		0
Saudi Arabia	1	4	0		0
Total	625	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22	103,404	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 24	304,708

*) “Use” includes licences granted in previous years. The table encompasses information about imports under the system in place both before and after the amendment to Act No 38/1994, in force as of 30 June 2012.

**) According to the amendment to Act No 38/1994, import and transfer licenses are not issued in relation to EU countries. Licences issued for imports from EU countries prior to 30 June 2012 remain effective until expiry.

Share of items on the military list in the use of import licences in 2012*

Country	Share	ML (%)	ML (%)	ML (%)	ML (%)
Austria	73.1321 %	ML 6 – 98%			
United States of America	4.7492 %	ML 10 – 71%	ML 11 – 19%	ML 1 – 4%	ML 16 – 2%
Italy	3.9783 %	ML 6 – 95%	ML 1 – 2%	ML 3 – 1%	
Luxembourg	2.6657 %	ML 3 – 100%			
Norway	2.0194 %	ML 2 – 87%	ML 5 – 8%	ML 11 – 3%	ML 8 – 1%
Ukraine	1.6597 %	ML 10 – 31%	ML 3 – 24%	ML 6 – 20%	ML 1 – 18%
France	1.5593 %	ML 15 – 91%	ML 10 – 6%	ML 12 – 1%	
Slovakia	1.5166 %	ML 10 – 41%	ML 6 – 33%	ML 3 – 9%	ML 2 – 5%
Russian Federation	1.4894 %	ML 10 – 91%	ML 6 – 4%	ML 15 – 1%	
Bulgaria	1.1956 %	ML 2 – 50%	ML 6 – 30%	ML 3 – 8%	ML 8 – 4%
Germany	1.0973 %	ML 5 – 37%	ML 11 – 31%	ML 1 – 7%	ML 3 – 6%
Poland	0.9262 %	ML 10 – 39%	ML 6 – 24%	ML 2 – 13%	ML 8 – 10%
Sweden	0.8614 %	ML 5 – 82%	ML 15 – 6%	ML 2 – 5%	ML 8 – 5%
Serbia	0.4603 %	ML 6 – 62%	ML 2 – 30%	ML 3 – 2%	ML 1 – 2%
Albania	0.4220 %	ML 3 – 100%			
Belgium	0.3673 %	ML 18 – 88%	ML 1 – 6%	ML 8 – 4%	
Spain	0.3157 %	ML 24 – 55%	ML 10 – 42%	ML 3 – 1%	
Israel	0.3083 %	ML 6 – 69%	ML 10 – 18%	ML 1 – 5%	ML 13 – 4%
Lithuania	0.2602 %	ML 18 – 78%	ML 10 – 21%		
United Kingdom	0.2533 %	ML 10 – 31%	ML 11 – 26%	ML 1 – 12%	ML 24 – 10%
Switzerland	0.2472 %	ML 5 – 47%	ML 17 – 24%	ML 10 – 10%	ML 1 – 8%
Netherlands	0.1398 %	ML 15 – 88%	ML 3 – 10%		
Hungary	0.1034 %	ML 3 – 76%	ML 4 – 10%	ML 2 – 8%	ML 6 – 3%
Romania	0.0693 %	ML 4 – 66%	ML 10 – 32%		
Estonia	0.0396 %	ML 10 – 100%			
Canada	0.0375 %	ML 3 – 65%	ML 16 – 31%	ML 7 – 2%	
South Africa	0.0271 %	ML 5 – 95%	ML 10 – 4%		
Latvia	0.0240 %	ML 10 – 100%			
Slovenia	0.0192 %	ML 3 – 75%	ML 1 – 24%		
Taiwan (Province of China)	0.0169 %	ML 1 – 100%			
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.0162 %	ML 2 – 100%			
Brazil	0.0116 %	ML 3 – 100%			
Denmark	0.0054 %	ML 4 – 100%			
Croatia	0.0039 %	ML 3 – 100%			
China	0.0010 %	ML 15 – 57%	ML 1 – 42%		
Finland	0.0005 %	ML 1 – 100%			
Turkey	0.0002 %	ML 1 – 100%			
Afghanistan	0.0001 %	ML 1 – 33%	ML 3 – 33%	ML 2 – 16%	ML 4 – 16%
India	0.0001 %	ML 13 – 50%	ML 6 – 50%		
Macedonia	0.0001 %	ML 3 – 100%			

Country	Share	ML (%)	ML (%)	ML (%)	ML (%)
Czech Republic	0.0001 %	ML 10 – 100%			
Malaysia	0.0001 %	ML 11 – 100%			
Egypt	0.0001 %	ML 6 – 100%			
Peru	0.0001 %	ML 6 – 100%			

*) Including imports within the framework of brokerage (import/export licence).

Imports (purchases) of certain military goods from foreign persons in 2012*

military goods (example)	units total	country (most significant)
Revolvers and pistols	1,391	
<i>semiautomatic pistols Tokarev 1933, Glock 17 and FX, Makarov, semiautomatic pistols Manurhin, Astra, pistol Sig sauer P 226</i>		Ukraine, Austria, Germany, Slovakia, USA
Rifles and carbines	2,969	
<i>semiautomatic rifles and bolt actions of various types (Mosin Nagant 91/30 and M9, SKS Simonov, Schmidt Rubin, Colt M16, SWD, SVT 40, SKS, FN FAL, L1A1 calibre: .308 Win), pump action shot gun 12GA</i>		Ukraine, Germany, Austria, Slovakia, Belgium, Poland, Turkey
Assault rifles	2,162	
<i>assault rifles vz.26, STEN MK2, STEN MK5, Beretta 38, HK MP5A3, HK MP5SD6, Steyr MP69, Steyr MP81, Grease Gun, Thompson, AKSU-74, M92</i>		Slovakia, Poland, Austria, Germany, Italy
Automatic rifles	7,601	
<i>automatic rifles Sa vz.58P, Sa vz.58V, AKMS-F, AK-47/AKM, M16, M21, M77, M91 and M07, AMK 65, AMK 63F, HK G36 and HK 417, FN FAL</i>		Ukraine, Austria, Slovakia, Romania, Serbia, Germany
Light machine guns	967	
<i>tank machine gun PKT, various types of machine gun (NSW , DŠK, DSzK 38/46PKM, ZB 26, Bren, DT280, KGKT, KGK, Onyx 43, MG42, MG34, MG26, M2QCB, M2 HB, Maxim 1910, NSV, PLG vz.38/46, Zastava M84(PKM))</i>		Poland, Austria, Slovakia, Serbia, Ukraine, Slovenia, Belgium
Heavy machine guns	61	
<i>ZPU-4, ZPU-2, PKMZ-2, ZU-2</i>		Poland
Tanks	71	
<i>tank T-55A, tank T-34/85</i>		Serbia, Slovakia
Armoured vehicles	79	
<i>wheeled combat vehicle PANDUR II, armoured vehicle IVECO M65E19WM, remote controlled weapon station Kongsberg PROTECTOR M151</i>		Austria, Italy, Norway

Large-calibre artillery systems	279	
<i>recoilless cannon B-10, mortar vz. 37 and vz. 38/85, howitzer D-30A, cannon M46, self-propelled howitzer vz. 77 DANA, anti-tank gun (bazooka) SPG-9</i>		Poland, Bulgaria, Serbia, Slovakia
Rockets and missiles, portable anti-tank missile systems	1,106	
<i>unguided missiles S-8KO, anti-tank weapon RPG-2 and RPG-7, modular mortar Hinterberger M6H-895, automatic grenade launcher MK 19</i>		Romania, Poland, Austria, USA
Aeroplanes and helicopters	3	
helicopter BELL HELICOPTER, model TAH 1P Cobra, aircraft Hawker Mark 20, aircraft L-159 T1		USA, Spain

*) Including imports within the framework of brokerage (import/export licence).

In addition, equipment adapted for collecting purposes was imported, such as: Mauser pistol, TOKAREV TT-33 pistol, small arms – AK, AKM, TYPE 56, unnamed rifle and pistol – Makarov pistol PKM, Lee Enfield rifle, Degtarjev DP-27 machine gun, PKM 1968 light machine gun, LTP-38 M-14 light tracked tank, RPG2 grenade launcher and AT-4 grenade launcher

**Imports of military goods according to available data –
purchases from foreign persons in 1994–2012**
(euro millions)

Year	Financial value
1994	39.00
1995	44.00
1996	30.50
1997	29.30
1998	38.80
1999	102.30
2000	150.50
2001	113.30
2002	92.00
2003	120.40
2004	125.00
2005	726.80
2006	93.00
2007	193.00
2008	106.70
2009	179.60
2010	376.63
2011	238.17
2012	304.71

Licences granted and used for imports and re-exports (brokering) of military goods in 2012*

			Licences granted			Licence use		
Imports (D) - country **	Exports (V) - country **	Number of licences	Main items of military goods	Import value (EUR thousands)	Export value (EUR thousands)	Main items of military goods	Import use (EUR thousands)	Export use (EUR thousands)
03 North America		2	1, 5	202	231	1, 11	406	464
United States of America	Kazakhstan	2	1, 5	202	231	1	184	207
United States of America	Poland	0		0	0	11	214	246
United States of America	Estonia	0		0	0	1	8	11
08 Southeast Asia		1	10	15	18		0	0
Thailand	Thailand	1	10	15	18		0	0
10 European Union		9	2, 4, 10, 18	3,009	4,003	2, 4, 10, 18	2,224	2,941
Bulgaria	Ethiopia	1	2	2,581	3,386	2	1,804	2,367
Czech Republic	United States of America	1	10	0	25	10	0	0
Latvia	Sri Lanka	1	10	1	1		0	0
Latvia	-	0		0	0	10	1	0
Romania	United Kingdom	1	4	150	243	4	143	231
Slovakia	Russian Federation	1	10	148	190	10	160	183
United Kingdom	Ethiopia	1	10	52	67	10	39	62
United Kingdom	Russian Federation	2	2, 18	76	90	2, 18	77	98
United Kingdom	Poland	1	10	0	1	10	0	1
11 Other European countries		19	6, 10, 11	1,295	1,729	6, 10, 11	1,227	1,542
Russian Federation	Indonesia	1	10	35	39	10	34	38
Russian Federation	Jordan	2	6	33	54	6	15	26
Russian Federation	Bangladesh	3	10	797	883	10	592	705

Imports (D) - country **	Exports (V) - country **	Number of licences	Licences granted		Licence use			
			Main items of military goods	Import value (EUR thousands)	Export value (EUR thousands)	Main items of military goods	Import use (EUR thousands)	Export use (EUR thousands)
Russian Federation	United Arab Emirates	3	10	66	73	10	4	5
Russian Federation	Israel	1	10	188	194		0	0
Russian Federation	Algeria	1	6	2	2	6	1	1
Russian Federation	Slovakia	2	10	39	112	10	36	111
Russian Federation	Ethiopia	2	10	31	44	10	31	44
Russian Federation	Egypt	1	11	0	165	11	0	0
Russian Federation	Sri Lanka	0		0	0	11	16	16
Ukraine	Egypt	1	11	2	4	11	173	276
Ukraine	Jordan	1	6	37	53	6	37	54
Ukraine	Sri Lanka	1	6	66	107		0	0
Ukraine	-	0		0	0	6	66	0
Ukraine	Algeria	0		0	0	6	221	268
12 Middle East		1	10	48	64	10	83	113
Israel	Thailand	1	10	48	64	10	83	113
Other		0		0	0	6, 10	0	80
-	Thailand	0		0	0	10	0	18
-	Ethiopia	0		0	0	6	0	62
Total		32	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 18	4,570	6,045	1, 2, 4, 6, 10, 11, 18	3,940	5,139

*) "Use" includes licences granted in previous years. The table encompasses information under the system in place both before and after the amendment to Act No 38/1994, in force as of 30 June 2012.

**) If the country of import or export is not indicated, the licence was issued before 2012, and only part of the exports or imports was used in that year.

Authorisations to engage in foreign trade in military goods in 2012

Number of authorisation applications	57
Number of authorisation decisions	54
of which negative	0
Number of authorisations cancelled (Section 13(c) of the Act)	0

Number of authorisation extension applications	80
Number of authorisation extension decisions	77

Number of authorisation holders at the end of 2012	179
---	------------

Number of authorisation holders at the end of 2011	177
---	------------

Licences granted to engage in foreign trade in military goods in 2011 and 2012*

a) Application proceedings ending with the granting of renewal of the licence

2011**

2012***

Licences granted – total	2,024	1,920
for exports	1,092	1,263
for imports	911	625
for imports and re-exports (brokering)	21	32

b) Application proceedings ending with the refusal of a licence

Licences denied – total	2	2
for exports	2	2
for imports	0	0
for imports and re-exports (brokering)	0	0

c) Discontinuance of licence application proceedings

Discontinuance of proceedings – total	46	80
ca) Number of applications withdrawn	43	70
for exports	28	53
for imports	15	15
for imports and re-exports (brokering)	0	2
cb) Discontinuance ex officio	3	10
for exports	2	10
for imports	1	0
for imports and re-exports (brokering)	0	0

*) not required for EU countries as of 30 June 2012 under an amendment to Act No 38/1994, i.e. this includes licences issued for the import and transfer of goods. Licences issued for imports from EU countries prior to 30 June 2012 remain effective until expiry.

**) In part a), these are licences granted in previous years that have been renewed.

***) In part a) – only licences granted in 2012