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# **ANNUAL REPORT ON CONTROL OF THE EXPORT OF MILITARY MATERIAL, SMALL ARMS FOR CIVILIAN USE AND DUAL-USE GOODS AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC FOR 2014**



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## Introduction

Through Resolution No. 550 dated 9 July 2014 the government ordered the Minister of Industry and Trade to collaborate with the Minister of Foreign Affairs to compile an Annual Report on Control of the Export of Military Material, Small Arms for Civilian Use and Dual-use Goods and Technology in the Czech Republic for 2014 and to submit it to the government by 30 June 2015 and also pass it on to the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate of the Czech Republic" ("Report").

This Report respects the methodology used to compile European Union (EU) joint annual reports and is the twelve Report of its type. The Report was compiled by the Minister of Industry and Trade (MIT) using source materials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), the Ministry of Defence (MoD), the Ministry of the Interior (MoI), General Customs Directorate (GCD) and the State Office for Nuclear Safety (SONS).

The first section describes the system used to control trade in military material, trade in small arms for civilian use, the import of pyrotechnic products manufactured outside the EU and the export of dual-use goods and technology, including the role and status of authorities cooperating in the control process. It then assesses activities involved in international cooperation, information on progress with the preparation of the Arms Trade Treaty and UN activities involved in the control of small arms and light weapons as part of the Action Programme to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects.

The next part of the Report contains information about the Czech Republic's involvement in international inspections of regimes and describes the activities of the Wassenaar Arrangement (WA) in controlling exports of conventional weapons and dual-use goods and technology.

The last part of the Report is devoted to international weapons embargos, in the formulation and updating of which the Czech Republic has been actively involved within international organisations.

The document is supplemented by summaries giving figures on permits issued for foreign trade in military material and licences granted for business transactions and tables showing licenses granted for exports (sales), imports (purchases) and import with subsequent export ("brokering"), differentiated according to volume, country of final use and proportion of end users.

During 2014 the relevant authorities worked together to draw up an amendment to Act No. 38/1994 Coll., on foreign trade in military material, which was discussed and approved by the government on 4 February 2015. The proposed legislation deals with the link between this Act and the new institutes of the Civil Code, the Business Corporations Act and the Inspection Rules in order to increase transparency and simplify trade. The law introduces a new simplified licence for exports to third countries at trade fairs, exhibitions and sample demonstrations. At the request of the Minister of Defence the amendment also covers potential exports of military material by the Ministry of the Interior and Ministry of Defence on the basis of a government resolution, which will enable rapid action to be taken in response to the need for exports of military material. The amendment to the Act is also expected to simplify the definition of military material and expand upon permits and licenses for trade in military material, including changes to the length of time such permits remain valid.

The figures were compiled using the Electronic License Management system (ELIS) for licensing and permits proceedings, which was introduced in early 2013, which has resulted in the more stable and secure storage of data, including classified information in accordance with Act No. 412/2005 Coll., on the Protection of Classified Information and Security Competence, as amended.

## **1. System used to control foreign trade in military material, small arms for civilian use and the export of dual-use goods and technology in the Czech Republic**

### **1.1 Foreign trade in military material**

The system used to control foreign trade in military material is laid out by Act No. 38/1994 Coll., on foreign trade in military material, as amended ("Act No. 38/1994 Coll."), which defines the conditions for government authorisation and oversight responsibilities in areas where business activities could threaten the economic, foreign policy or security interests of the Czech Republic, as well as by Decree No. 210/2012 Coll., on the implementation of certain provisions of the Act. Act No. 38/1994 Coll. establishes procedures for the authorisation of trade, the conditions governing the granting and use of licences and the general control of trade in military material, including penalties for violations. The management and execution of the related licensing system is by law the responsibility of MIT.

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The control of foreign trade in military material is a two-tier process in the Czech Republic. A business entity may market its products and services and enter into negotiations with foreign partners only after receiving the appropriate decision on the issue of a permit to engage in foreign trade in military material. In the case of imports and exports, the holder of a permit to engage in foreign trade in military material must be a legal entity based in the territory of the Czech Republic and from 30 June 2012, natural persons may also hold permits for transfers between EU countries.

Permits specify the various items of military material that a legal entity or natural person may trade in, as well as a list of countries that may be traded with. Permits are issued by the MIT Licence Administration after approval from MoFA, Mol and MoD.

For business transactions, the holder of a permit to engage in foreign trade in military material must apply for a licence, which may be valid for longer than one calendar year. This means that a licence may be used for several years. Licences also specify the conditions under which they may be used.

Decisions on the issue of a licence or the rejection of a licence application are taken by the MIT Licence Administration once it has received binding statements from the ministries concerned as listed above. A decision on the non-granting of a licence is issued if the applicant fails to meet the requirements stipulated by the law, or due to the foreign policy or security interests of the Czech Republic (account is also taken of Council Common Position 2008/944/SZBP and the shared denial database of EU member states).

At the end of 2014 there were 213 legal entities and 2 natural persons holding a permit to engage in foreign trade in military material; a total of 49 new permits were issued. At the same time, there were 71 permit modifications relating to either the extension of items of military material in which a legal entity may trade, or the extension of the list of countries in which this trade is permitted. Applications for expansion into the territories of Belarus, Zimbabwe, Sudan, Eritrea, Cuba, South Sudan, Iran, Syria and the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic were rejected.

In 2014 1 109 licences were issued **for the export of military material**, worth 19 768.1 mil. CZK (717.9 mil. €). The value of trade deals made on the basis of licence usage, including licences granted in previous years ("usage") was 11 617.5 mil. CZK (421.9 mil. €).

430 transfer export licences were issued for EU countries; usage amounted to 3 546.3 mil. CZK (128.8 mil. €). The most licences were issued for exports to the Slovak Republic (84), Poland (56) and France (51). In terms of value, the biggest exports were to Germany - 1 086 mil. CZK (39.4 mil. €), Slovakia 641 mil. CZK (23.3 mil. €), Poland 633.2 mil. CZK (23.0 mil. €)

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and Italy 350.3 mil. CZK (12.7 mil. €). The largest number of licences for export to countries outside the EU was issued to Israel (64), the United States of America (60) and India (30). In terms of value, the biggest exports were to Saudi Arabia 1 929.0 mil. CZK (70.1 mil. €), Egypt 546.7 mil. CZK (19.9 mil. €) and Pakistan 472.1 mil. CZK (17.1 mil. €).

Besides exports of military material under Act No. 38/1994 Coll., Government Resolution No. 696 dated 27 August 2014 approved the donation of military material (ammunition and hand grenades) to the government the Republic of Iraq through the Kurdish Regional Government in accordance with Act No. 219/2000 Coll., on the Property of the Czech Republic and the Representation of the Czech Republic in Legal Relations, as amended, with a total book value of 40 961.7 th. CZK; Government Resolution No. 990 dated 1 December 2014 approved the provision of aid to the Central African Republic in the form of a 24-metre-long TMS temporary bridge in the capital city of Bangui worth a total of 2 207.6 th. CZK.

428 licences worth a total of 15 247.1 mil. CZK (553.8 mil. €) were granted **for the import of military material**. The value of deals made on the basis of licence usage, including licences granted in previous years, was, was 1 065.4 mil. CZK (38.7 mil. €).

*Note: As of 30 June 2012 import licenses for transfer between EU countries were abolished.*

**For import with subsequent export** (brokering) a total of 31 licences were issued with a total import value of 120.5 mil. CZK (4.4 mil. €) and a subsequent export value of 177.8 mil. CZK (6.5 mil. €). The value of trade on the basis of a licence upon import amounted to 60.5 mil. CZK (2.1 mil. €) and upon export 156.4 mil. CZK (5.7 mil. €). In terms of value, the biggest exports were to Vietnam – 66.1 mil. CZK (2.4 mil. €) under a licence issued prior to 2012.

## 1.2 Foreign trade in small arms for civilian use

In the Czech Republic foreign trade in civilian weapons and ammunition is governed by Act No. 228/2005 Coll., on control of trade in products whose possession is regulated in the Czech Republic for security reasons ("Act No. 228/2005 Coll.").

The Czech Republic is bound by joint EU rules governing the control of exports of military technologies and military material (Common Position 2008/944/SZBP) and other documents of an international legal nature, especially international sanctions concerning exports of weapons and ammunition.

A permit is not granted if all the applications requirements are not met, if it is in the security interests of the Czech Republic or if the applicant has had a permit revoked in the past. Under the law, a permit may only be revoked due to failure to comply with the conditions stipulated in the permit, incorrect data stated in an application or if required by the security interests of the Czech Republic.

Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No 258/2012 dated 14 March 2012 became effective as of 30 September 2013, implementing Article 10 of the United Nations Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition, which supplements the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UN Firearms Protocol) and defines export permits, measures for the import and transit of firearms, their parts, components and ammunition.

This Regulation is binding and entirely directly applicable in all member states, with the proviso that some of its provisions must be implemented into Act No. 228/2005 Coll., on control of trade in products whose possession is regulated in the Czech Republic for security reasons, and on the amendment to some other acts, and into its implementing regulation, which is Government Directive No. 282/2013 Coll., specifying the list of designated products, conditions under which they may be imported or transported, specifying certain conditions for designated products under which they may be exported, and specifying the details and formats of applications for permits and export permits, effective as of 30 September 2013.

#### **System of exports to countries outside the EU on the basis of Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No. 258/2012:**

- The division of firearms, their parts, main components and ammunition upon import into third countries into 15 categories.
- The duty to apply for a permit for the export of firearms, their parts, main components and ammunition to third countries and for non-commercial exports by a natural person or a legal person established in the Czech Republic.
- Types of permit for the export of firearms, their parts, main components and ammunition to third countries:
  - a single permit for the individual shipment of **one or more firearms, their parts, main components and ammunition** to one specific recipient in a third country;

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- a multiple permit for multiple shipments of **one or more firearms, their parts, main components and ammunition** to one specific recipient in a third country;
  - a global permit for multiple shipments of **one or more firearms, their parts, main components and ammunition** to several specific recipients in one or more third countries.
  - The applicant's duty to present the requisite documentation proving that the importing third country has permitted the relevant import of firearms, their parts, main components and ammunition.
  - The applicant's duty to present the requisite documentation proving that the transit third country has no objections to the transit of firearms, their parts, main components and ammunition.

(Note: Not required in case of export by sea or air and through a third country port or airport, assuming there is no transshipment or change in the means of transport).

- The granting of a permit for the export of firearms, their parts, main components and ammunition to third countries on the basis of binding statements from MoFA concerning the foreign policy interests of the Czech Republic and compliance with the Czech Republic's international commitments, particularly commitments arising from declared international treaties by which the Czech Republic is bound, and from the Czech Republic's membership of international organisations and from MoI concerning public order and security.
- The option of suspending the drawing of permits for the export, import and transport of firearms weapons.

In 2014 a total of 1 569 permits for the export of firearms, their parts, main components and ammunition were issued; 122 administrative proceedings concerning applications were suspended and 7 applications were rejected.

### **Revolvers and semi-automatic pistols: 78 897 items worth 594 698 400 CZK**

Exports to countries (outside the EU)

Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Curacao, Montenegro, Egypt, the Philippines, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Chile, Croatia, India, Iceland, Israel, Jamaica, South Africa, Jordan, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Kenya, Costa Rica, Lesotho, Macedonia, Malaysia, Morocco, Mauritania, Moldova, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Norway, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Russian Federation, Salvador, Singapore, United Republic of Tanzania,



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United Arab Emirates, United States, Serbia, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay, Zambia.

**Biggest exports:**

1. USA 55 206 items 372 123 079 CZK
2. Canada 3 955 items 33 541 747 CZK
3. South Africa 3 912 items 26 428 529 CZK

**Long weapons: total of 64 958 items worth 514 857 097 CZK**

Exports to countries (outside the EU)

Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Barbados, Belize, Belarus, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Montenegro, Egypt, the Philippines, Greenland, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Chile, Croatia, India, Iceland, Israel, Jamaica, South Africa, Jordan, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Qatar, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kosovo, Costa Rica, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Norway, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Russian Federation, Salvador, Singapore, United Republic of Tanzania, United Arab Emirates, United States, Serbia, Swaziland, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine, Uruguay, Zambia.

**Biggest exports:**

1. USA 25 308 items 163 120 384 CZK
2. Thailand 6 627 items 46 842 947 CZK
3. Canada 3 733 items 33 259 321 CZK

**Ammunition: worth 1 091 679 232 CZK**

Exports to countries (outside the EU)

Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Bangladesh, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Curacao, Montenegro, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Greenland, Georgia, Guatemala, Hong Kong, Chile, Croatia, India, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, South Africa, Jordan, Cambodia, Canada, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Costa Rica, Kuwait, Lebanon, Macedonia, Malaysia, Moldova, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Norway, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Russian Federation, Salvador, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, United Republic of Tanzania, United Arab Emirates, United States, Serbia, Surinam, Switzerland, Thailand, Taiwan (Province of China), Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay, Zambia.

### **1.3 Import of pyrotechnic products manufactured outside the EU**

The legal framework governing the control of imported pyrotechnic products as regards their technical parameters and compliance with Community security regulations is, as of 1 August 2011, defined by Government Regulation No. 178/2011 Coll., defining certain pyrotechnic

products, the conditions under which they may be imported, and the specimen permit application ("Regulation"). This regulation is the implementing regulation to Act No.228/2005 Coll., introducing a permit system for the import of pyrotechnics manufactured outside the Community.

The Regulation obliges importers of pyrotechnic products manufactured outside the EU, when introducing selected pyrotechnic products into free circulation in the customs territory of the Czech Republic, to present an import permit, which is granted by the MIT Licence Administration in administrative proceedings. This import permit is issued on the basis of a certificate issued in accordance with Act No. 156/2000 Coll., on the verification of firearms, ammunition and pyrotechnics, and amending certain Acts, as amended, or a certificate issued by a notified body in another EU member state pursuant to Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council No. 2007/23/EC on the marketing of pyrotechnic products. Another prerequisite is proof of an import contract and the provision of information concerning the end user of the pyrotechnic products.

The customs authority thus has access to an import permit identifying the products and the quantity and price of the products, and during the permit proceedings it is proven that the imported pyrotechnics comply with the requisite EU standards.

In 2014 a total of 65 permits from China were issued for the import of pyrotechnic products with a declared import value of 11 692 620 CZK.

## **1.4 Export of dual-use goods and technology**

Dual-use goods and technology constitute a wide range of products used in the industrial, nuclear, chemical and biological fields. Although they are primarily produced and intended for civilian use, due to their nature and properties, they may also be used for military purposes, particularly for the manufacture of weapons of mass destruction ("WMD") and their means of delivery or for the manufacture of conventional weapons. The system used to control exports in this area, as an important aspect of the comprehensive WMD non-proliferation strategy, is a mechanism designed to prevent the manufacture and accumulation of conventional weapons in high-risk regions and the proliferation of WMD and their means of delivery. An effective joint system for the control of exports of dual-use goods and technology is essential to assure compliance with the international commitments and obligations of member states that form part of international control regimes (see elsewhere in this Report) and the EU concerning the non-proliferation of WMD.

In June 2003, EU member states at the level of heads of state and government adopted an Action Plan for the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and in December 2003

the European Council adopted the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction. This specifically states that the policy and procedures for the control of exports of dual-use goods must be reinforced.

In April 2004 the UN Security Council adopted Resolution No. 1 540, obliging all states to adopt and enhance effective measures to introduce domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery, and to introduce the appropriate controls of related materials, for the purpose of which they were to introduce controls on transit and brokering, amongst others. Therefore, at the end of 2006 the European Commission issued Communication on the review of export control regimes of dual-use goods and technology and also submitted a draft of the reworked Council Regulation. The primary reasons were to increase the effectiveness of controls to ensure greater security, provide a better regulatory environment for the manufacturing industry and to achieve greater consistency in the application of the Regulation by member states by adopting general principles or best practices for its implementation.

The regime used for controlling exports of dual-use goods and technology is implemented within the EU common trade policy in accordance with **Council Regulation (EC) No. 428/2009, which introduces a Community regime for controlling the export, transport, brokering and transit of dual-use goods**, which is fully binding and directly applicable in all EU member states (this Regulation replaced the previous Council Regulation (EC) No. 1334/2000, effective from 2000). The Annex to the Regulation defines a list of dual-use goods, summarising the goods on the lists agreed in the various 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 goods is updated every year in compliance with the appropriate commitments and obligations adopted by each member state as a member of international regimes for the non- proliferation of WMD and agreements on export controls or the ratification of the appropriate international treaties.

Adopted at the national level to assure the implementation of the regime used for controlling exports was **Act No. 594/2004 Coll., implementing a Community regime for the control of the export, transport, brokering and transit of dual-use goods**, which was amended by Act No. 343/2010 Coll., effective as of 7 December 2010. This Act particularly treats the control of exports of dual-use goods, as well as the rights and responsibilities of persons transporting such goods from the territory of the Czech Republic to the territory of another member state of the European Union and persons importing such goods to the Czech Republic, and now also control of the provision of brokering services related to dual-use goods and the transit of such goods.

The Act also implements measures adopted by Council the Joint Action No. 2000/401/SZBP dated 22 June 2000, on the control of technical assistance relating to certain military end-uses.

Licence proceedings are required particularly for the export of goods listed as controlled goods (Annex I of Council Regulation No. 428/2009) and which may only be exported from Community territory with an export permit. A permit is also granted for the provision of intermediary services and the provision of technical assistance.

The individual permits are then issued by the appropriate licensing authorities of each member country in which the exporter of the goods, broker or technical assistance provider is based. There is a prescribed form for export permits and these may be submitted to the customs authority in a different European Union country to that in which the permit was issued. In cases where goods are situated in a different member state to that in which the export permit was applied for, a consultation procedure is required between the appropriate authorities of both member countries.

At the end of 2011 European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) No. 1232/2011 added five new EU General Export Regulations to Annex II of Council Regulation No. 428/2009, on the basis of which certain goods may be exported to certain destinations, under the conditions specified in the individual permits. Exporters can now use 6 EU General Export Regulations: No. EU001 - Exports to Australia, Canada, Japan, Norway, New Zealand, Switzerland, including Liechtenstein, to the United States of America, No. EU002 - Permit for the export of certain dual-use goods to certain destinations, No. EU003 - Export after repair/replacement, No. EU004 - Temporary export for exhibition or fair, No. EU005 - Telecommunications, and No. EU006 - Chemical substances. In order to make use of EU general export regulations, exporters must register with MIT.

A permit for the export of dual-use goods not listed in Annex I of Council Regulation No. 428/2009 is required if the exporter has been informed that the goods in question are or may be entirely or partially intended for use in connection with the development of chemical, biological or nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, their production, handling, operation, maintenance, storage, detection, identification or expansion or with the development, production, maintenance or storage of missiles capable of delivering such weapons. A permit is also required if the purchasing country or destination country is subject to a weapons embargo and the exporter has been informed that the goods in question are or may be entirely or partially intended for military end-use or that the goods in question are or may be entirely or partially intended for use as parts or components of the goods listed on the national list of military material and exported without a permit or in violation of a permit.

Since 2005 MIT has informed known exporters of goods classified according to the Czech Integrated Tariff under subheadings 8456—8466 (these are various types of machine tools, incl. accessories) that regardless of whether or not they meet the technical requirements specified in the list of controlled items, they may only be exported to Iran and Syria on the basis of an individual export permit granted by the MIT Licence Administration. Due to international sanctions applied against North Korea, a permit is required for the export of a wide range of products into this territory. This information has been passed on to 232 exporters and others are informed of this duty on the basis of information acquired particularly from the General Customs Directorate.

The MIT Licence Administration is the authority in charge of the issue of export permits. The institutions that cooperate in assessing individual export permit applications are MoFA, MoD, Mol and the intelligence services, which issue their opinions from the viewpoint of their scope of competence, General Customs Directorate, which is the control authority designated by law, and also SONS, as the executive and regulatory authority for nuclear, chemical or biological items.

One of the key elements of the system used to control exports of dual-use goods and technology is cooperation with the business sector. Exporters and particularly manufacturers, together with state authorities, share responsibility for the effectiveness of the control system. Information about the application of the system of export controls is shared particularly through consultation when applicants contact MIT as part of the application process. Exporters can obtain comprehensive and up-to-date information on the MIT website or at seminars organised by MIT.

**In 2014 MIT issued a total of 389 decisions relating to dual-use goods and technology, of which:**

- 359 concerning permits for export to 54 countries,
- 14 concerning the non-granting of export permits,
- 16 administrative proceedings were suspended pursuant to the provisions of Section 66(1) a) to c) of Act No. 500/2004 Coll., Rules of Administrative Procedure, as amended by Act No. 413/2005 Coll.

In addition, in 42 cases MIT issued statements concerning applications filed by exporters regarding the possibility of a permit being issued or to assess the need to apply for a permit.

In 2014 the most important countries to which dual-use items were exported were the Russian Federation (93x), China (25x), Iran (25x), India (24x), Turkey (19x), Brazil (11x), Belarus (10x), Saudi Arabia (13x), Israel (11x), Egypt (11) and the United Arab Emirates (8x).

The most commonly exported items in 2014 were:

- engineering products (machine tools including spare parts, a Nanospider incl. accessories, an Explonix portable explosives detector, a ZDZ model engine),
- from the chemical industry particularly sodium cyanide and potassium, Krasol (liquid polybutadiene with terminal -OH groups) and hydrofluoric acid, carbon and aramid fibres,
- scanning electron microscopes,
- chemical warfare agent detection tubes, detection papers,
- protective gas masks and filters.

In 2014 a further 17 exporters were registered to use General Export Permits EU001, EU002, EU003 and EU004, and a total of 101 firms may thus export goods on the basis of general export permits.

## 1.5 Overview of government budgetary revenue from MIT Licence Administration administrative operations

The following table gives an overview of government budgetary revenue from MIT Licence Administration administrative operations for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2014 together with operations through which those revenues were generated.

### Summary of revenues for the period 1. 1. 2014 – 31. 12. 2014

<i>Fee type</i>	<i>File type</i>	<i>Number of administrative acts</i>	<i>Fees levied</i>
<i>Authorisation procedure – dual-use goods</i>	<i>Application for individual export permit for dual-use goods</i>	315	1 575 00.00 CZK
<i>Authorisation procedure – licence for trade in military material</i>	<i>Application for licence pro brokering in in military material</i>	31	31 000.00 CZK
<i>Authorisation procedure – licence for trade in military material</i>	<i>Application for licence for trade in military material</i>	928	928 000.00 CZK
<i>Issue of duplicate</i>	<i>Application for licence for trade in military material</i>	1	90.00 CZK
<i>Authorisation procedure – Dual-Use international import certificate</i>	<i>Application for international import certificate for dual-use goods</i>	6	3 000.00 CZK
<i>Authorisation procedure – import of pyrotechnic products</i>	<i>Application for permit to import pyrotechnic products</i>	60	30 000.00 CZK
<i>Authorisation procedure – instruments of torture</i>	<i>Application for permit for import/export of instruments of torture</i>	10	5 000.00 CZK
<i>Authorisation procedure – permit to trade in military material</i>	<i>Application for permit to trade in military material</i>	50	1 000 000.00 CZK
<i>Authorisation procedure – non-military material</i>	<i>Application for permit for import of non-military material</i>	14	7 000.00 CZK
<i>Authorisation procedure – non-military material</i>	<i>Application for permit for single export of non-military material</i>	687	343 500.00 CZK
<i>Authorisation procedure – non-military material</i>	<i>Application for permit to transport non-military material to EU territory</i>	254	127 000.00 CZK
<i>Authorisation procedure – non-military material</i>	<i>Application for permit to transport/import non-military material</i>	383	191 500.00 CZK
<i>Issue of duplicate</i>	<i>Application for permit to transport/import non-military material</i>	3	90.00 CZK
<i>Authorisation procedure – non-military material</i>	<i>Application for permit for global export of non-military material</i>	22	11 000.00 CZK
<i>Authorisation procedure – non-military material</i>	<i>Application for permit for multiple export of non-military material</i>	531	265 500.00 CZK
<i>Issue of duplicate</i>	<i>Application for extension</i>	2	20.00 CZK

<i>Authorisation procedure – dual-use goods</i>	<i>Application for global export permit for dual-use goods</i>	11	5 500.00 CZK
<i>Authorisation procedure – transfer licence for military material</i>	<i>Application for individual licence for transfer in EU</i>	340	340 000.00 CZK
<i>Authorisation procedure – transfer licence for military material</i>	<i>Application for global licence for transfer in EU</i>	12	12 000.00 CZK
<b>Total</b>		<b>3 660</b>	<b>3 457 700.00</b> CZK

Note:

The issue of licences for exports and imports of military material, civilian weapons and ammunition for the purposes of exhibition, demonstration, claims and for the free export and import of samples and import of pyrotechnic products for the purpose of exhibition, demonstration, and the free import of samples is exempt from the fee.

## 1.6 Role and status of state authorities and other parts of the control system

### 1.6.1 Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA)

The role and status of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) in controlling exports of military material stem from the law on foreign trade in military material, which defines the opinion of MoFA as binding. By law MoFA is obliged to assure that licences and subsequent exports of military material are not in contravention of the foreign policy interests of the Czech Republic, particularly commitments arising from declared international treaties and membership of the Czech Republic in international organisations.

In the case of weapons exports, foreign policy interests involve a series of security-political, human rights, humanitarian and other aspects. Policy in this area is based on a comprehensive assessment of exports by the entire apparatus of the Ministry, including the active involvement of embassies, consultation with partners in the EU and other international players. The basic prerequisite is that exports are in compliance with the international control regimes and the laws of the importing country. Another aspect is to minimise the risk that exports will be carried out in a manner other than as declared and guaranteed in the documentation. These risks associated with possible criminal activity and the potential further distribution of the exported material (intentionally or unintentionally) to users other than those specified in the end use papers, are also assessed by other government authorities involved in the licensing



proceedings.

During the assessment process, which always involves several departments of the Ministry, MoFA comprehensively assesses each case of export of military material to end use countries outside the EU, the situation in the end use country, the end user and foreign partner, and also the declared end use of the goods. Account is also taken of other circumstances and the impact the export could have in deteriorating the human rights situation in the recipient's country, as well as the internal security situation in the country, and of potential disturbance of the regional balance and overall situation in the region. Points which clearly express the fundamental aspects are the eight criteria of Council Common Position 2008/944/SZBP, which is covered in the next section of this Report. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs always assesses applications for an export licence depending on the actual country in which the military material is to be eventually used, even when goods are exported through another state, e.g. an EU member state.

These criteria and the verification of documentation are assessed in close cooperation between the MoFA head office in Prague and the embassies operating in the declared user's country. In certain cases this process is very time-consuming, particularly if the Czech Republic has no representation in the country in the form of a resident embassy. In these cases MoFA is compelled by law to request a twenty-day extension of the deadline. Also, more and more efforts are being made to develop a system of mutual formal and informal consultation with other EU member states with the aim of further harmonizing export control policies. Through preventive dialogue and communication with exporters MoFA strives to prevent the filing of export licence applications which would clearly be impassable for the Ministry. This not only reduces the administrative burden on the state apparatus, but also reduces the amount of money wasted by exporters. This also lessens the risk of potential judicial disputes. When formulating its concurring statements concerning export licence applications, MoFA works with embassies to set up post-licence control conditions which not only reduce the risk of a potential breach of the criteria of Council Common Position 2008/944/SZBP and put pressure on end users to conduct their affairs in a more transparent and responsible manner, but also enable consent to be issued for exports into territory which would not be possible without the adoption of these additional measures.

In previous years, the system of preventive dialogue and communication with exporters, as well as exporters' chance of filing preliminary queries through formal channels, greatly reduced the number of rejected applications for licences to export military material due to a conflict with the foreign policy interests of the Czech Republic. Through contact with exporters and representatives of interest groups, MoFA openly declares its position on individual potential export territories and provides information about the existence of weapons embargos and other

restrictive measures also from the Ministry's viewpoint concerning exports of the various categories of military material. Exporters thus usually have adequate information to enable them to consider whether it is worth their filing an application for an export licence in their particular case.

In the two-tier system used to control exports of military material, in compliance with the Czech legislation, MoFA also comments on applications for permits to trade in military material. From the viewpoint of foreign policy, in 2014 MoFA did not issue a negative statement on any permit applications due to the unacceptability of the entity applying for the permit.

Territorial focus is also an integral part of the assessment of trade permit applications. In 2014 MoFA refused to grant a permit to trade in military material, or limited the territorial validity of a trade permit to exclude those territories subject to a weapons embargo by the international community, as well as those countries whose policy poses a threat to international or regional security or the foreign policy interests of the Czech Republic, or its allies.<sup>1</sup> Owing to the existence of restrictive measures and foreign policy interests, in 2014 the Ministry refused to grant a permit to trade in military material for Syria, Iran, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Belarus, Cuba, North Korea, Eritrea and Zimbabwe.

Thanks to intensive communication with the business sector, MoFA seeks to more clearly define the intersection of the foreign policy interests of the Czech Republic and the interests of the state and private sector as regards the development of export relations. MoFA is aware that in the Czech Republic the security and defence industry is a traditional branch of industry which has export potential, offers products with high added value and, in certain cases, is also a major regional employer. In 2013 the Czech government passed Resolution No. 631 of 14 August 2013 which approved the Strategy for Relations between the State and Defence and Security Industry of the Czech Republic.

In October 2013, in compliance with Government Resolution No. 613, the Committee for the Foreign Security Policy Coordination of the Czech Republic set up a permanent Expert Working Group for the Defence and Security Industry. The purpose of this interdepartmental working group is to implement the conclusions of the Strategy and is also a forum for expert discussion between the representatives of the various ministries. The activities of the Expert Working Group continued in 2014 with three plenary sessions.

As part of its cooperation in controlling exports of dual-use goods, MoFA adopts a stance based on the nation's foreign policy interests and also on applications for export permit for those goods.

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<sup>1</sup> This issue is also covered in Section 6 – International weapons embargos.

## 1.6.2 Ministry of the Interior

The law obliges Mol to issue binding statements for MIT concerning all applications for permits and licences for foreign trade in military material, from the viewpoint of public order, safety and protection of the population.

When issuing its binding statements, Mol collaborates closely with the intelligence services and the Police of the Czech Republic, from which it obtains information important for reviewing applications. It then analyses them, evaluates their relevancy and only then does it draw up its binding statement for MIT. To ensure that all applicants are treated equally, Mol has issued an internal regulation, specifying the procedure used when issuing opinions and when providing information to MIT. If necessary, obviously the information is discussed and assessed by Mol staff together with the entity that provided the information. Only then does Mol draw up a binding statement, which must be duly justified, particularly in the case of negative decisions. Mol draws up all its binding statements as soon as it has received the source materials from the intelligence services and the Police of the Czech Republic, by the deadlines specified by the law.

The role and status of Mol in controlling exports of dual-use goods are defined by Act No. 594/2004 Coll., implementing the European Community regime for the control of exports of dual-use goods and technology, as amended. This Act obliges Mol to issue a statement to MIT by the designated deadline concerning all applications for export permits from the viewpoint of the security interests of the Czech Republic. In this, as with foreign trade in military material, it collaborates with the Security Information Service and the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic.

In 2014 the Police of the Czech Republic issued 485 weapons waybills for permanent arms exports, on the basis of which 334 category B weapons and 319 category C weapons were exported. It also issued 621 weapons waybills for permanent arms imports, on the basis of which 1 category A weapon, 336 category B weapons and 679 category C weapons were imported.

Last but not least, Mol carries out tasks within the framework of the application of Act No. 228/2005 Coll., on control of trade in products whose possession is regulated in the Czech Republic for security reasons, and on the amendment to some other acts, as amended. This act now obliges Mol to provide MIT with a binding statement concerning applications for permits for the export of weapons and ammunition not classed as military material by a specified deadline. In this it also collaborates with the intelligence services and the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic.

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### 1.6.3 Ministry of Defence

As part of proceedings concerning applications for permits to engage in foreign trade in military material, the Ministry of Defence (“MoD”) also provides MIT with binding statements in order to assure the defence of the Czech Republic. In 2014 it received a total of 68 applications from 65 applicants for permits for foreign trade in military material and issued consent in all cases.

In the year in question MoD evaluated applications for licences for foreign trade in military material, including in cases of deals concerning important military material. MoD received a total of 140 applications filed by 30 entities, 11 of which were applications for an import statement, 3 were applications for statements concerning the import of a service relating to important military material, 6 were applications for statements concerning the export of a service relating to important military material (maintenance, repairs), 9 applications were to for the extension of a previously issued licence, 7 applications were for a statement on the issue of a global licence potentially covering important military material, 62 applications were for an EU transfer licence, 41 applications were for export licences, and 1 application was for the issue of preliminary consent. In 136 cases MoD issued positive binding statements, issued no statement on 2 applications, as they did not concern important military material, and in 2 cases the application was retracted by the applicant before any statement could be issued.

In commodity terms these were small arms, large calibre weapons and munitions, rocketry, tanks and armoured vehicles with and without armaments, aviation technology and engineering equipment, cryptographic equipment and services relating to the export of important military material - warranty repairs, general repairs, etc.

From a territorial point of view, these countries were as follows: Afghanistan 1x via the USA, Albania 2x, Algeria 1x, England 1x, Bahrain 1x, Bolivia 1x, Bulgaria 15x, Denmark 1x, Djibouti 1x, France 5x, Croatia 1x, Indonesia 1x, Iraq 7x, Israel 2x, Yemen 2x, Kazakhstan 2x, Kenya 1x, Democratic Republic of the Congo 1x, Cyprus 1x, Hungary 2x, Malaysia 1x, Mexico 3x, Germany 9x, Nigeria 6x, Norway 4x, New Zealand 1x, Pakistan 1x, Poland 4x, Austria 3x, Russia 3x, Seychelles 1x, Slovakia 17x, Sweden 1x, Switzerland 2x, Thailand 1x, Tunisia 1x, Uganda 2x, Ukraine 3x, USA 11x, Great Britain 3x, Venezuela 1x, Vietnam 3x.

A binding MoD statement on global licences was issued to 9 applicants for the territories of Bulgaria 1x, Finland 1x, France 2x, Lithuania 1x, Malta 1x, Germany 2x, Poland 3x, Austria 1x, Slovakia 4x.

The procedure used for the issue of statements concerning foreign trade in military material is defined by an internal MoD regulation and is commented upon by the responsible departments of the ministry. Besides the defence the Czech Republic, the partial statements from these

departments also take account of the international commitments arising from the Czech Republic's membership of NATO, EU, UN and OSCE, the criteria listed in Council Common Position EU 2008/944/SZBP, which defines joint rules for the control of exports of military technologies and military material, and, last but not least, commitments arising from the need to comply with the provisions of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (published under No. 94/2004 of the Collection of International Treaties) and the Vienna Document.

#### **1.6.4 Ministry of Finance – General Customs Directorate**

Customs authorities check that trade in military material is performed only by persons with a licence pursuant to Act No. 38/1994 Coll., and that such trade is within the scope and under the conditions specified by the licences. The Customs Administration of the Czech Republic also checks exports of dual-use goods in accordance with Act No. 594/2004 Coll.

In 2014 there were 3 816 exported dual-use items listed in customs declarations, for which the MIT Licence Administration had issued an individual export permit or for which a general export permit or export permit issued by the appropriate authority in another EU member state was used. 352 cases were investigated for dual-use goods using the DUAL USE application, and dual-use goods were identified in 9 cases. From a total of 352 dual-use goods identifications, not one application for a statement was sent to the MIT Licence Administration. Due to the reduction in the number of identifications (799 identifications in 2012, 512 in 2013) and in the number of positive identifications (22 positive identifications in 2012, 23 in 2013) it may be said that in the identification of dual-use goods when checking customs declarations there is every-increasing accuracy when selecting and subsequently detecting potential exports of dual-use goods without the proper permit, which as a result helps to optimise customs proceedings.

In 2014 the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic investigated 53 cases of suspected illegal trade in military equipment, weapons and explosives. In the case of military material these were mostly ballistic materials and spare parts for military vehicles, helicopters and aircraft. In five cases a petition was made to the MIT Licence Administration for the initiation of administrative proceedings concerning breaches of Act No. 38/1994 Coll. In addition, the Customs Administration of the Czech Republic discovered two breaches of Act No. 594/2004 Coll. in 2014.

For the period 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2014 the GCD database lists the following numbers of exports and goods relating to military material:

<b>List No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Number of exports</b>
<b>8710</b>	Tanks and other armoured combat vehicles, motorised, including those fitted with weapons, and parts and components of such vehicles	110
<b>8801</b>	Balloons and airships, gliders, hang gliders and other non-powered aircraft (airplanes)	25
<b>8802</b>	Other aircraft (e.g. helicopters, airplanes), spaceships (including satellites) and suborbital and spacecraft launch vehicles	195
<b>8803</b>	Parts and components of products listed under 8801 or 8802	2 641
<b>8804</b>	Parachutes (including dirigible parachutes and paragliders) and rotating parachutes, and parts and accessories	810
<b>8805</b>	Aircraft launchers and similar appliances and equipment, instruments and equipment for landing-deck arrestors and similar appliances and equipment, ground training equipment and parts thereof	26
<b>9301</b>	Military weapons, other than revolvers, pistols and guns listed under 9307	96
<b>9302</b>	Revolvers and pistols other than those listed under 9303 or 9304	899
<b>9303</b>	Other firearms and similar devices which are operated using an explosive charge	500
<b>9304</b>	Other weapons (e.g. rifles, carbines and pen pistols ...) except cutting and stabbing weapons listed under 9307	184
<b>9305</b>	Parts, components and accessories of products listed under 9301 to 9304	737
<b>9306</b>	Bombs, grenades, torpedoes, mines, missiles and similar munitions of war and parts and components thereof, cartridges and other ammunition and parts and components thereof, including all types of shot and cartridge wads	682

## 1.6.5 State Office for Nuclear Safety

### State Office for Nuclear Safety

The State Office for Nuclear Safety (SONS), as a central government body, handles tasks arising from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (CWC) and the Biological Weapons Convention (BTWC). SONS, as the executive and regulatory authority for items of a nuclear, chemical or biological nature, within the scope of its authority and in compliance with Acts No. 18/1997 Coll., on the peaceful use of nuclear energy and ionizing radiation (Atomic Act) and amending and supplementing certain acts, as amended, No. 19/1997 Coll., on Some Measures Concerning Chemical Weapons Prohibition, as amended, and No. 281/2002 Coll., on Some Measures Related to Prohibition of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Amendments to the Trades Licensing Act, as amended, exercises state supervision over chemical, biological and radioactive substances and nuclear materials, and checks compliance of the duties relating to the handling of such.

As regards items controlled by SONS, the military material category includes only List 1 chemicals as defined by the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (highly dangerous substances under Act No. 19/1997 Coll.). None of these chemical substances were exported from the Czech Republic in 2014.

In 2014, in connection with the control of exports of other chemical substances monitored by the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the Czech Republic exported substances on list 3 of this Convention (less hazardous substances in accordance with Act No. 19/1997 Coll.). Chemical substances on list 3 were exported particularly to countries of the European Union (Slovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Latvia, Lithuania, France and Germany). Chemical substances on list 3 were exported outside the European Union, to Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. In most cases the quantity of substances exported was below the limit threshold. Monitoring the export of chemical substances listed by the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, including exports to countries of the European Union, is essential in order for these figures to be reported to the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.

As part of controls of exports and imports of nuclear items, in 2014 SONS issued a total of 357 decisions concerning permits for import/export of nuclear materials, selected items and dual-use items in the nuclear field pursuant to Section 9 (1) k) of Act No. 18/1997 Coll. These included 12/13 permits for the import/export of nuclear materials, 4/8 permits for the import/export of selected items, and 18/256 permits for the import/export of dual-use items in the nuclear field. 7 permits were issued for the export and re-import of nuclear materials, 4

permits were issued for the import and re-export of nuclear materials, 5 permits were issued for the export and re-import of dual-use items in the nuclear field, and 3 permits were issued for the import and re-export of dual-use items. Four permits were issued for the import and re-export of selected items. In 23 cases SONS issued a change to the conditions governing decisions concerning the import/export of nuclear items. Two resolutions were issued due to the suspension of administrative proceedings; 4 resolutions were issued due to the suspension of proceedings. In 2014 no decisions were issued to deny permits for activities defined by Section 9 (1) k) of Act No. 18/1997 Coll.

In 2014 several high-risk and hazardous biological agents were exported from the Czech Republic, specifically a vesicular stomatitis virus exported by SEVAPHARMA, a.s., to Slovakia for the purpose of verifying the quality of vaccine products.

Within the framework of scientific collaboration Type 1 strains of *Shigella dysenteriae* were exported to France (State Health Institute, Czech National Type Culture Collection) and strains of *Clostridium botulinum* to Italy (Military Medical Institute). A strain of tick-borne encephalitis virus was exported to Slovakia for diagnostic purposes (Bioveta, a.s.). Veterinary vaccines against rabies, classical swine fever and Newcastle disease in poultry were also exported by Bioveta, a.s., both to countries within the EU (Bulgaria, Lithuania, Hungary, Germany, Poland, Romania, Greece, Slovakia), as well as outside the European Union (Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, the Philippines, Croatia, Iraq, Jordan, Kosovo, Moldova, Pakistan, Serbia, Syria).

## **2. European Union and international cooperation in the control of conventional weapons**

### **Cooperation of control authorities and the public in export control**

The effective control of foreign trade in military material requires cooperation and coordination between all the relevant state authorities – the Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Defence and the intelligence services.

One aim of striving to assure the greatest possible transparency in the export control system is to inform the public (particularly the media and staff of non-governmental organisations on the one hand and representatives of manufacturers and traders in military material on the other) about the control principles and procedures resulting from the gradual process of adapting the national system to meet the standards used in developed countries of the



European Union. Annual reports available to the public in both Czech and English are published for this purpose.

In order to increase the transparency of the licensing process, in 2014 there was constant communication with non-profit organisations involved in monitoring and controlling trade in military material, with the aim of ensuring the greatest possible transparency for the professional and lay public. In 2014 representatives of these ministries also attended expert discussions on the topic of exports of military material.

In 2014 MoFA continued to participate in EU activities concerning the control of exports of conventional weapons in third countries. In relation to the adoption of Council Decision 2012/711/SZBP, several regional seminars and individual assistance events were held in 2014 to assist third countries striving to harmonise their own military material export control systems with the systems of EU member states, based on the full implementation of Council Common Position 2008/944/SZBP. Acting in the capacity of an EU expert, a MoFA representative attended a regional seminar for states of the Western Balkans (Belgrade).

## **2. European Union**

### **European Union and international cooperation in the control of conventional weapons**

As a part of the European Union, the Czech Republic, like all member states, has long respected the basic principles of the EU Common Foreign Policy and Security Policy, which as regards exports controls also includes taking a responsible approach to exports of military material and the desire to limit and eliminate the risk of the uncontrolled proliferation of weapons. The Czech legislation regulating the arms trade and military material has been amended in the past to bring it into line with the relevant EU legal framework, particularly the requirements arising from Council Common Position 2008/944/SZBP and Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council No. 2009/43/EC simplifying the terms and conditions for transfers of defence-related products within the Community.

#### **2.1.1 Council Common Position 2008/944/SZBP**

In 2008 the Council of Foreign Ministers of EU Member States adopted Common Position 2008/944/SZBP, establishing common rules governing the control of exports of military technologies and military material. Article 2 of this document contains eight criteria, according to which member states assess each export of weapons. These are the criteria adopted in

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1998 by EU countries as a politically binding EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports.<sup>2</sup> Several articles of Council Common Position 2008/944/SZBP also contain reformulated Operative Provisions, which also formed part of the EU Code of Conduct.

The EU sees the adoption of the eight common criteria that states consider when deciding on applications for export licences, in the form of a legally binding Common Position, as a signal to partners and the people of Europe, which proves the importance of controlling weapons exports as part of the European agenda.

Unlike the instruments of the first pillar of the EU (Treaty Establishing the European Community), the Common Position is not directly applicable in the jurisdictions of member states, nor does it come under the jurisdiction of the European Court of Justice; however, under Art. 15 of the Treaty on the European Union “Member states ensure that their national policies are in compliance with the Common Positions”. Therefore, in 2009 some member states, including the Czech Republic, took account of the implementation of the principles of Common Position 2008/944/SZBP when amending their national legislation.

The basic framework of Council Common Position 2008/944/SZBP comprises eight reference criteria relating to protected values that may be put at risk if military material is exported under certain circumstances. The provisions of the Common Position oblige EU member states to assess all exports of military material on the basis of those reference criteria. Those criteria are as follows:

1. international commitments of EU member states (UN SC, EU/EC, OSCE sanctions, non-proliferation agreements, etc.);
2. respect for human rights in the destination country (Common Position 2008/944/SZBP now also stipulates respect for international humanitarian law);
3. the internal situation in the destination country;
4. the preservation of regional peace, security and stability;
5. the national security of member states and territories for which member states are responsible, and the security of friendly and allied countries;
6. the purchasing country’s conduct towards the international community, particularly its links to terrorism;

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<sup>2</sup> *EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports*. The Czech translation does not precisely reflect the meaning, as the Code of Conduct covers not only weapons, but military material as a whole.

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7. the existence of the risk that the material will be supplied to a user other than the declared user in the destination country, or re-exported under adverse conditions;
  8. the compatibility of exports with the technical and economic capacity of the recipient country.

These criteria, their full wording and comments and recommendations concerning interpretation contained in the User's Guide provide a relatively detailed description of the approach taken to the policy for conventional weapons. Each licence application is also assessed according to these criteria in the Czech Republic.<sup>3</sup>

Council Common Position 2008/944/SZBP also obliges EU member states to inform other member states about their decisions if a licence is not granted (is denied) for the export of military material to third countries. EU member states notify all other member states of this information in the prescribed manner. Information about denial is shared under a dedicated regime, due to its potential for misuse for commercial advantage.

The database of denied licences is regularly updated by the Council Secretariat and when assessing each licence in this database the control authorities of EU states check whether a similar case has already been deemed by another country as violating the criteria of Council Common Position 2008/944/SZBP. If the database contains information about a denial "in a fundamentally identical transaction<sup>4</sup>" by any member state, the state which is assessing the licence application is obliged to consult the country which originally denied the similar transaction. If this consultation proves that the case is "fundamentally identical", the licence application is denied. The member state will notify other member states about the eventual granting of the licence, despite the confirmation resulting from the consultation (undercut), together with a detailed explanation of its reasons for granting the licence.

An important document resulting from sessions of the COARM group is the User's Guide to Common Position 2008/944/SZBP. Since it was first published in 2003, this text has been continually updated and supplemented. In the first half of 2008 – under the Slovenian presidency – a brief analysis of the end-user's technical ability to work with the supplied equipment was added to the User's Guide (pages 70–71 of the English text, the part interpreting the fifth criterion).

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<sup>3</sup> In some cases, such as criteria 3 of Art 7, the territorial delimitation of the individual criteria tends to be problematic. Mol monitors the permeability of borders and border problem areas in individual countries; the logical unit to which the delimitation relates is usually the state.

<sup>4</sup> "Fundamentally identical transaction" generally means a transaction involving the same end user and similar material supplied.

The User's Guide specifies communication between member states, refers to best practices in licensing, explains in more detail the above Common Position criteria and defines the manner in which member states contribute to the EU Annual Report created on the basis of Article 8 of the Common Position.

The most difficult task in drawing up the User's Guide is to find a compromise between definitions covering all possible aspects of the criteria and the need to practically apply this detailed development in each and every case. The approach taken by member states varies; some advocate comprehensive definitions, while others prefer more concise versions. The Czech Republic does not shy away from more complicated and complex formulations, but understands the complications resulting from the additional aspects assessed.

### **2.1.2 User's Guide to the EU Code of Conduct**

An important document resulting from sessions of the COARM group is the User's Guide to Common Position 2008/944/SZBP. This text has been continually updated and supplemented since it was first published in 2003.

The User's Guide specifies communication between member states, refers to best practices in licensing, explains in more detail the procedure used in the application of the eight criteria of Common Position 2008/944/SZBP and defines the manner in which member states contribute to the EU Annual Report.

### **2.1.3 Activities aimed at enhancing the control mechanisms of other countries**

Many EU member states, as well as other countries with developed export control systems, use various means of supporting the control mechanisms of other countries. These activities are bilateral or take place as part of international organisations. In 2014 the EU, in collaboration with the Federal Office of Economics and Export Control (BAFA) and the various EU member states, on the basis of Council Decision 2012/711/SZBP, held several regional seminars and individual assistance events to provide assistance to third countries striving to harmonise their own military material export control systems with the systems used by EU member states based on the full implementation of Council Common Position 2008/944/SZBP. The recipients of this assistance were the states of the Western Balkans, Eastern Europe, Southern Caucasus and North Africa. Political dialogue with other countries has also taken place at the EU level concerning exports of weapons and military material.

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## 2.1.4 Position of the Czech Republic within the EU

The Czech Republic is actively involved in the system of EU common standards for the control of foreign trade in conventional weaponry. In compliance with the rules contained in Council Common Position 2008/944/SZBP, the Czech Republic consults denials issued by the various EU member states. In addition to this, informal consultation also takes place with partner states within the EU as part of COARM sessions, as well as through direct communication.

Despite the sharing of relatively detailed information about licensing mechanisms and their practical application, which is characterised by the current cooperation within the COARM group, in some aspects the export policies of the various member states continue to differ, and opinions concerning EU policy also vary in different parts of the world. This is all the result of historical relations, traditional approaches, as well as business opportunities and relations emerging in the modern age.

In comparison with other member states, the Czech Republic also has its own specifics, as is evident when comparing Czech exports with the exports of other countries. These exports must be seen in the context of the aforementioned specifics of the various member states and reflect trade activities in the given year. They cannot be seen as reflecting tendencies in foreign trade in military material.

What is particularly important for Czech exporters is Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council No. 2009/43/EC, according to which export transfer licences granted by the appropriate government authority apply throughout the EU, and that those authorities should no longer require any further permits for transit through other member states or for entry into the territory of other member states. This, however, goes against current practice in exports of military material outside EU through other member states. For reasons of public safety the EU gives member states the option of issuing a so-called transit licence (taking account of Art. 36 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU (TFEU) and Council Common Position 2008/944/SZBP, amongst others).

The key question is whether the option granted by the EU to member states is used within the limits specified in Art. 36 TFEU, particularly whether or not it is abused and used to discriminate against exports to countries outside the EU (in this case from the Czech Republic).

After consultation with the Ministry of Trade, MoFa and Government Office, MIT contacted the EU Commission requesting that this “problem” be resolved. In its response of January 2014 the EU Commission stated that it was currently exploring potential options and that one of the

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alternatives was to resolve exports through other EU member states within the framework of the report on the implementation of Directive 2009/43/EC transfers of defence-related products between member states, which should be presented in 2016.

### **3. International cooperation**

Considerable attention is also devoted to controlling trade and the general transfer of military material on a global scale. This area is at the forefront of international cooperation between countries and is a topic of discussion at the forums of an number of international organisations. The volume of the arms trade is increasing on a global scale. The biggest problem, however, is not legal exports to trusted state authorities, but weapons sold illegally to non-governmental paramilitary organisations, terrorist groups, etc. These help to destabilise the overall security situation in certain regions, e.g. in Sub-Saharan Africa.

#### **3.1 Arms Trade Treaty**

The years spent preparing the global Arms Trade Treaty (“ATT”) culminated in 2013, when the Treaty was adopted by a majority vote in the form of a UN General Assembly Resolution, a majority of 154 states against 3 (23 countries abstained and 13 countries did not participate in the vote). The ATT was opened for signature by the parties on 3 June 2013. The Czech Republic was one of 67 states that signed the ATT at the first opportunity. The Czech Republic’s instruments of ratification were lodged with the depositary of the UN Secretary General on 25 September, making the Czech Republic one of fifty countries whose ratification enabled the ATT to enter into force on 26 December 2014.

The ATT is the first global instrument for controlling the international arms trade in military and other related material. Until the ATT was adopted, the arms trade was only regulated at the national level, or by regional integration groups (EU, partly ECOWAS, for example). The national control systems of the various states have not yet been harmonised and many states still do not have properly developed systems for controlling the arms trade. In this respect the ATT is a breakthrough document, whose importance is not lessened even by the fact that there will still be a group of states which continue to reject any regulation of the arms trade in this manner.

The ATT obliges the parties to introduce a control system based on the Treaty framework into their legislation. This is the minimum standard allowing parties to the ATT to exercise stricter controls. On the basis of the ATT states will be obliged to control transactions involving 8

categories of conventional weapons (including small arms and light weapons). There is a separate control regime for munitions and weapon parts and components. The core of the ATT regulates weapons exports, while the signatory states pledge to prevent exports of weapons in situations where the export would constitute a gross violation of international commitments (including embargoes and sanctions), treaties and arrangements or would result in genocide, crimes against humanity and serious breaches of the Geneva Conventions. In addition, the signatory states will be obliged to assess the risks specified in the ATT (in relation to international security and peace, violations of international humanitarian law and human rights, terrorism, organised crime and other partial interests). Exports of weapons to a declared country of final use may only be authorised if an assessment at the national level deems that there are no such risks. On the basis of ATT states will be obliged to implement the appropriate measures aimed at preventing the risk of the diversion of weapons and controlled material to other than the declared end-user and take this risk into account when assessing individual export transactions. A major step forward in contrast to the current incoherent practice is a raft of obligations concerning the keeping of records on permits granted and transactions executed and also the duty to share certain designated information.

For the Czech Republic, as a country with an advanced system for controlling exports of conventional weapons, the ATT does not impose any new obligations outside the current legislative framework, even for individual exporters. For Czech entities, the adoption of the ATT does not result in any new obligations or restrictions relating to exports of military material to the EU and third countries. The implementation of ATT throughout the international community will partially even out the current inequality as regards the conditions stipulated for exporters from EU countries and exporters from third countries, which prior to the ATT did not subject weapons exports to the criteria contained in developed control systems. In this respect the ATT will benefit exporters from EU countries, including the Czech Republic.

A number of prominent weapons exporters are still not signatories to the ATT, and although the ATT is merely the result of a compromise reflecting the intersecting interests of the various players in the international community and is not an ideal document which fully reflects the position of the Czech Republic and other developed countries, from the viewpoint of the Czech Republic, the adoption of this treaty will greatly help to strengthen international law, including international humanitarian law, respect for human rights and international security. The implementation of ATT will limit the adverse impact of the unregulated arms trade, as well as that of illegal trade and the misuse of weapons by terrorists and organised crime.

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### 3.2 UN Action Programme to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons<sup>5</sup> in All its Aspects

An important framework for UN activities relating to the control of small arms and light weapons (SALW) is the *Action Programme to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects* (“UN Action Programme”). The UN Action Programme was approved in 2001. The first conference to assess the implementation of the international community’s objectives in this area was held in 2006; the second evaluation conference took place in 2012, and every two years the fulfilment of the designated objectives is reviewed and experience exchanged in the interests of strengthening implementation mechanisms. Every year the UN Secretary-General submits a Report on small arms to the UN General Assembly (together with a raft of recommendations for the UN Security Council) and the General Assembly traditionally adopts resolutions under the names “Illicit Trade in SALW in all aspects” and “Assistance to States in Curbing Illicit Trade with SALW and in the Collection of SALW”.

The priority of the UN Action Programme is to define specific commitments and mechanisms to improve controls of SALW which are to be commissioned. These measures can be broken down based on the level at which they are to be adopted, i.e. the national, regional and global level. At the *national* level this involves the adoption and implementation of legislation relating to control of the production, export and import of SALW, recording and monitoring the movement of SALW and the destruction of surplus SALW. Measures at the *regional* level are voluntary and focus on increasing transparency, although they may also include regionally binding moratoria on the production, import and export of SALW with the aim of preventing any undesirable accumulation in the region or area. At the *global level* this particularly involves cooperation in the suppression of illicit trade.

All these measures form part of the international community’s efforts to avoid conflicts in which SALW are abused, and to resolve such conflicts. This particularly involves demobilisation, demilitarisation, disarmament and consolidation projects targeting militants involved in the conflict. One key aspect is obviously the disposal of SALW in conflict-affected areas.

Compliance with the measures of the UN Action Programme also includes the “International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons” (abbreviated to International Tracing Instrument / ITI), which was adopted in 2005 as a politically binding document.

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<sup>5</sup> According to the UN working definition, small arms are weapons designed for personal use, usually operated by one person (e.g. machine guns, light machine guns); small arms are then operated by a group of people and transported using light equipment; these include lower calibre mortars or some types of portable cannons.



The European Union supports the UN Action Programme through cooperation projects on the basis of specific Council Decisions. One European Union measure relating to the illicit proliferation of SALW is the clause prohibiting the illicit accumulation and proliferation of small arms and light weapons. This clause has been a binding part of international treaties between the European Union and third countries since 8 December 2008. The Joint Action of the EU Council has also resolved the question of preventing the illegal transport of SALW by air (by plane).

As regards the implementation of the UN Action Programme, the Czech Republic is actively involved in the international community's efforts to prevent the illicit trafficking and uncontrolled proliferation and accumulation of SALW. At the national level this particularly involves enhancing legislative standards relating to regulating the possession, carrying and registration of SALW; control of the production, export, import, transport and transfer of SALW to prevent crime, including legal sanctions; the marking of weapons upon manufacture and import; record-keeping; the disposal of surplus SALW. At the regional and global level, the Czech Republic has also participated in European Union initiatives, and also made a voluntary contribution to support the work of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), which was used in 2009 to hold a UNODA seminar on the implementation of "International Tracing Instruments" for participants from countries of West Africa. The seminar was held in the Czech Republic on 14–18 September 2009. During the second evaluation conference of the UN Action Programme the Czech Republic and Kenya held an accompanying event at the beginning of September 2012 in New York on the topic of "National Experience with the Marking and Monitoring of Weapons and Ammunition".

### **3.3 Cluster munitions**

The use of cluster munitions (CM) poses a major humanitarian risk. Containers launched from planes or fired from the ground contain large amounts of explosive ammunition that explodes before, when or after it hits the ground. As a weapon with high spatial effect, if used inappropriately, it does not differentiate between combatants and civilians. Up to 25 % of CM fail upon impact and do not explode, so after the end of the conflict they act like antipersonnel mines, are attractive for children (they generally look like a shiny little bell), and explode accidentally or upon physical contact, e.g. when soil is ploughed.

In February 2007 the conference on restrictions on CM was launched by the "Oslo Process". A total of 46 countries (including the Czech Republic and another 20 EU countries) agreed to apply a legally binding international instrument to prohibit the use, production, transfer and

storage of CM by the end of 2008. The “Convention on Cluster Munitions” (CCM) was negotiated in Dublin on 30 May 2008 and officially opened for signature in Oslo on 3 December 2008. There, the CCM was signed by over 100 countries; it was signed on behalf of the Czech Republic by the Minister of Foreign Affairs K. Schwarzenberg. CCM became effective on 1 August 2010 and by the end of 2013 had 84 contracting parties and 29 signatories. The Czech Republic became the first contracting party to the CCM on 1 March 2012; back in 2011 the Army of the Czech Republic had eliminated and destroyed the remaining Soviet-made inventory in compliance with the commitments adopted under the CM.

The introduction of the CCM outside the UN framework was a response to the lengthy negotiations concerning the new protocol (Protocol VI) on the restriction of CM on the “Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons” (CCW) under the auspices of the UN. The excessive demands of the commitment, involving an absolute ban on CM deterred the main users and producers of cluster munitions from signing the CCM. In practical terms, the Convention thus only covers a small proportion of CM (approx. 10 % of the global volume), particularly older products. Therefore, negotiations on Protocol VI to CCW continued in Geneva, although they broke down at the end of 2011 despite the efforts of those involved, with no hope of seeing the process renewed in the longer term. This failure was largely down to the difficult questions of the compatibility and complementarity of the two international instruments of varying complexity relating to the same subject of legislation.

## 4. International control regimes

International control regimes (ICR) monitor and restrict the international movement of goods, software and technology which are or could be used for military purposes, with the aim of preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the proliferation of conventional weapons in sensitive areas. ICR are intergovernmental groupings, aiming to create a consistent export regime based on common principles and procedural rules incorporated into national legislation and customs measures. Since 1996 the number of ICR has remained consistent at five; the various regimes differ depending on their focus. The non-proliferation of nuclear weapons is the responsibility of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and the Zangger Committee (ZC); the non-proliferation of chemical and biological weapons is the responsibility of the Australia Group (AG); missile carriers are governed by the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), backed up by the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCOC) while conventional weapons are governed by the control regime of the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies (WA).

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Like most other developed industrial countries, the Czech Republic plays an active part in these regimes. Although its activity is not derived from international treaties (the exception being the Zangger Committee, whose role is derived from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons), it is focused on assuring thorough compliance with the commitments of the participating countries under UN legally binding international treaties relating to the ban and/or non-proliferation of WMD<sup>6</sup> and SALW. In this respect, international control regimes effectively supplement and enhance the system of these UN instruments.

As already stated, the arms trade in nuclear, chemical and biological weapons as well as in means of delivery capable of delivering such weapons is banned in the Czech Republic under Act No. 38/1994 Coll.<sup>7</sup> A directly related issue is the control of exports of dual-use items, which forms part of the work of the aforementioned international control regimes. In the Czech Republic the export of items of all international control regimes is in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No. 428/2009, which implements the European Community regime for the control of the export, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use goods, dated 5 May 2009, which became effective as of 27 August 2009 and fully replaced Council Regulation (EC) No. 1334/2000, and in accordance with Act No. 594/2004 Coll., implementing the European Community regime for the control of the export, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use goods, as amended. The Czech Republic's activity in these international control regimes, with the exception of the Wassenaar Arrangement, has no direct impact on Czech foreign trade in military material and remains largely a case of diplomacy and prevention.<sup>8</sup>

The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction is not the only problem associated with military material. Small arms and light weapons kill an unacceptably high number of civilians around the world and the global community is becoming more and more responsive on this issue. The risks posed by transfers of small arms and light weapons to NSAs are illustrated by examples of the abuse of portable air defence systems to target civil aviation.

As regards the control of small arms and light weapons the Czech Republic remains true to its role, actively participates in existing control regimes and advocates the global imposition of stricter controls similar to those by which the nation itself is bound.

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<sup>6</sup> Important in this respect is United Nations Security Council Resolution No. 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) to non-state entities.

<sup>7</sup> "Trade in military material must not include weapons of mass destruction, meaning nuclear, chemical and biological weapons." Section 4 of Act No. 38/1994 Coll.

<sup>8</sup> In the field of chemical weapons the impact of international control regimes on Czech foreign trade cannot be precluded. The problem of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction is closer to the issue of dual-use goods than to that of military material.

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Control regimes around the world have bodies focusing on a specific type of weapons, most often on weapons of mass destruction, as stated above. The only similar initiative at the global level, focused only on small arms and light weapons and restricted only to illicit trade in such, is the aforementioned “UN Action Programme to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects”. The alternative to creating other special regimes for small arms and light weapons is to increase the emphasis placed on this type of material in control regimes with a broader scope, either at the regional,<sup>9</sup> or global level.<sup>10</sup>

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

The Wassenaar Arrangement (WA) on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies was established in 1995 as a control grouping focusing on a broad range of conventional weapons and dual-use material, i.e. items primarily intended for industry, but also usable for the manufacture of conventional weapons. The activities of the WA essentially comprise a specific system involving the international exchange of information about general aspects of international trade in strategic goods, such as global arms trade trends, the security situation in certain regions, suspicious purchases by a particular country, suspicious projects or firms in a particular country, etc., as well as reporting specific transfers of listed items to countries outside the WA or denied applications for export to such countries. Every year the WA updates the lists of controlled items and extends its set of rules of best practice in order to keep pace with technological advances and geopolitical developments; proof of this can be seen, for example, in the start of discussions concerning the risk of the spread of thermobaric weapons and “cloud computing”. Although these WA instruments are not of a contractual nature and the WA comprises only 41 participating countries, it has managed to expand the scope of its practical application in both geographic and substantive terms through links with non-member countries (as regards the number of items covered).

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<sup>9</sup> Besides the EU mechanisms concerning arms exports mentioned above (CP 2008/944/SZBP), other examples of regional cooperation in the control of arms transfers are the Nairobi Protocol and similar initiatives as part of MERCOSUR, OBSE or CARICOM.

<sup>10</sup> The principal treaty besides the Wassenaar Arrangement is the Arms Trade Treaty.

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## 5 International embargos

The Czech Republic respects all weapons<sup>11</sup> embargos imposed by the UN, EU and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe. It also plays an active part in formulating and updating them within all the above international organisations.

Like the scope of individual embargoes, the list of countries subject to a partial or complete international embargo is constantly changing during the year, as a result of the relevant rulings passed by the UN Security Council (UN SC resolutions), the EU Council, and other bodies, where applicable.

The wording of an embargo usually contains a definition of the material that the embargo covers and the area or end-user being targeted. Material often tends to be described in very broad terms as “*arms and related material*”, it is only in certain cases that a ban is placed on the import of heavy equipment,<sup>12</sup> or light arms.<sup>13</sup> In the case of embargoes undesirable end-users may be the governments of certain countries (e.g. the EU embargo on Burma/Myanmar) or non-governmental armed militias operating in a certain territory (e.g. the embargo on Lebanon). The various EU resolutions and restrictive measures generally grant exceptions to embargoes, which often comprise supplies of protective or non-lethal military material or supplies for peacekeeping missions or for the protection services of European embassies. Specific examples of these restrictive measures include the *ban on supplies to terrorist groups*, or the *ban on the trade anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions* applicable in the Czech Republic.<sup>14</sup>

The sanctions against Russia - Council Regulation (EU) No. 833/2014 of 1 August 2014 and Council Regulation (EU) No. 960/2014, concerning restrictive measures in view of Russian activities destabilizing the situation in Ukraine, dated 12 September 2014, do not affect compliance with the commitments arising from agreements or treaties concluded prior to 1 August 2014 or imports of dual-use goods and technology, including goods and technologies for the space industry, for non-military use or for non-military end-users.

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<sup>11</sup> This report does not contain information concerning restrictive measures in the field of dual-use items, or in the case of instruments of torture.

<sup>12</sup> Heavy equipment in the UN context means weapons included in the OSN registry (UNROCA). The UN thus uses embargoes to restrict imports to Iran and North Korea.

<sup>13</sup> For instance the ECOWAS states moratorium.

<sup>14</sup> See Section 3.3.

## **6. Summary of Annexes**

### **Annex No. 1**

Specification of military list items (ML) in accordance with Decree No. 210/2012 Coll.

### **Annex No. 2**

Licences granted and licence usage for the export (sale) of military material in 2014

### **Annex No. 3**

Proportion of military list items to export licence usage in 2014

### **Annex No. 4**

Export (sale) of military material in 2004–2014

### **Annex No. 5**

Exports of military material – sales to entities abroad in 1994–2014

### **Annex No. 6**

Licences granted and licence usage for imports (purchases) of military material in 2014

### **Annex No. 7**

Proportion of military list items (ML) to import licence usage in 2014

### **Annex No. 8**

Import of military material - purchases from entities abroad in 1994–2014

### **Annex No. 9**

Licences granted and licence usage for import and subsequent export of military material in 2014

### **Annex No. 10**

Permits for foreign trade in military material in 2014

ML military material groups	ML designation under Decree No. 210/2012 Coll.
<b>Smooth-bore weapons with a caliber of less than 20 mm, other arms and automatic weapons with a caliber of 12.7 mm (0.50" caliber) or less and accessories and components specially designed therefor</b>	1
services	
<b>Smooth-bore weapons with a caliber of 20 mm or more, other weapons or armament with a caliber greater than 12.7 mm (0.50" caliber), projectors and accessories, and accessories and components specially designed therefor</b>	2
services	
<b>Ammunition and igniters, and components specially designed therefor</b>	3
services	
<b>Bombs (air), torpedoes, rockets, missiles, other explosive devices and charges and related equipment and accessories and components specially designed therefor</b>	4
services	
<b>Equipment used for fire control, and related alerting and warning equipment, and related systems, test and alignment equipment and devices specially designed for military use and components and accessories specially designed therefor</b>	5
services	
<b>Ground vehicles and components</b>	6
services	
<b>Chemical or biological toxic agents, "agents intended for riot control", radioactive materials, related equipment, components and materials</b>	7
services	
<b>"Energy materials", and related substances</b>	8
services	
<b>Vessels of war (surface or underwater), special naval equipment, accessories, components and other surface vessels</b>	9
services	
<b>"Aircraft", "lighter-than-air aerial vehicles", unmanned aerial vehicles ("UAVs"), aero-engines and aircraft equipment, related equipment and components, specially designed or modified for military use</b>	10
services	
<b>Electronic equipment, not controlled elsewhere on the EU Common Military List, and components specially designed therefor</b>	11
services	
<b>Weapon systems using high-velocity kinetic energy, related equipment, and components specially designed therefor</b>	12
services	
<b>Armoured or protective equipment, constructions and components</b>	13
services	

ML military material groups	ML designation under Decree No. 210/2012 Coll.
<b>'Specialised equipment for military training' or for simulating military tactical situations, simulators specially designed for training in the use of any firearm or weapons under points ML 1 or ML 2 and accessories and components specially designed therefor</b> services	14
<b>Imaging or countermeasure equipment, as follows, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories therefor</b> services	15
<b>Forgings, castings and other unfinished products, specially designed for items specified by ML1 to ML4, ML6, ML9, ML10, ML12 or ML19</b> services	16
<b>Miscellaneous equipment, materials and "libraries", and components specially designated therefor</b> services	17
<b>Production equipment and components</b> services	18
<b>Weapons systems with directed energy, related equipment, implementing countermeasures and test models, and specially designed components therefor</b> services	19
<b>Cryogenic and 'superconductive' equipment, and components and accessories specially</b> services	20
<b>"Software"</b> services	21
<b>"Technology"</b> services	22



### Licences granted and licence usage for the export (sale) of military material in 2014\*)

Export - country	Number of licences **	Licences granted		Licence usage	
		Main items of military material (ML)	Value th. EUR ***	Main items of military material (ML)	Usage th. EUR
<b>01 North Africa</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 15, 18</b>	<b>92 114</b>	<b>2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 15, 18</b>	<b>37 304</b>
Algeria	16	3, 4, 6, 10, 15, 18	89 874	2, 4, 6, 10, 15, 18	32 938
Libya	2	7, 10	451	7	299
Morocco	1	1	0	3	130
Tunisia	3	2, 3, 10	1 789	2, 3, 10	3 938
<b>02 Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14</b>	<b>67 827</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 14</b>	<b>5 452</b>
Angola	1	2	11	2, 3, 10	257
Burkina Faso	3	1, 3, 10	120	10	13
Ethiopia	8	2, 6, 10	1 739	6, 10	209
Ghana	1	6	0		0
South Africa	4	1	31	1	28
Cameroon	3	3, 14	235	3, 14	64
Kenya	3	1, 3, 4, 10	1 980	1, 4, 10	733
Republic of the Congo	1	4	17	4	17
Mauritania	1	1, 3	58		0
Namibia	1	1	109	1	107
Nigeria	15	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 13	43 593	3, 4, 6, 10	3 862
Rwanda	1	11	0		0
Uganda	1	11	19 935	14	162
<b>03 North America</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15</b>	<b>30 196</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17</b>	<b>33 449</b>
Canada	7	1, 2, 3, 10	799	1, 2, 3, 10	412
United States	60	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15	29 396	1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17	33 037
<b>04 Central America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1, 3, 7</b>	<b>8 722</b>	<b>1, 3, 8</b>	<b>7 344</b>
Belize	1	3	10		0
Dominican Republic	1	1	94	1	76
Guatemala	0		0	3	77
Mexico	8	1, 3, 7	8 432	1, 8	7 100
Panama	3	1, 3	101	1	38

Salvador	3	1, 3	85	1, 3	53
05 South America	44	1, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 18	21 558	1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 18	15 918
Argentina	3	1, 14, 18	273	14	98
Venezuela	3	10	345	10	142
Bolivia	3	1	494	1	72
Brazil	24	1, 6, 7, 10, 11, 18	19 133	1, 6, 7, 10, 11, 18	15 307
Chile	2	1, 11	0		0
Ecuador	1	1	0	1	0
Colombia	3	1, 10	376	1	1
Paraguay	2	1, 11	13	1	8
Peru	3	3, 10, 11	924	1, 3, 8, 10	277
Uruguay	0		0	1	12
06 Central Asia	13	1, 6, 7, 10, 13, 15	4 524	1, 6, 7, 13	5 323
Kazakhstan	13	1, 6, 7, 10, 13, 15	4 524	1, 6, 7, 13	4 305
Turkmenistan	0		0	7	1 018
07 Northeast Asia	20	1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 11, 14	12 132	1, 3, 8, 10, 11, 22	3 794
China	5	10	7 730	10, 22	1 953
Hong Kong	2	1, 2, 3, 4	18	1	4
Japan	1	14	0		0
Republic of Korea	5	8, 10, 11	1 280	8, 10, 11	135
Macao	1	3	4	3	2
Taiwan (Province of China)	6	1, 3, 8, 11	3 101	1, 3, 8	1 701
08 Southeast Asia	90	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21	34 074	1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 18, 21	23 379
Philippines	9	1, 3, 8, 16, 18	748	1, 3, 18	315
Indonesia	15	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 11, 13, 15, 17	11 009	1, 3, 11	354
Malaysia	27	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 15, 18	3 120	1, 3, 6, 8, 11	5 715
Singapore	4	1, 11, 18	49	1, 11, 18	50
Thailand	22	1, 3, 8, 10, 18, 21	13 532	1, 3, 10, 18, 21	3 084
Vietnam	13	1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 11, 13	5 616	1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 11	13 861
09 South Asia	69	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18	22 437	1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18	24 833
Afghanistan	6	1, 6, 10	5 526	1, 6, 10	4 234
Bangladesh	12	4, 10, 11	580	10, 11	600
India	30	1, 3, 6, 14, 15, 18	4 048	3, 6, 10, 15, 18	2 803
Pakistan	17	1, 2, 3, 10, 13, 14, 18	12 110	1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 14, 18	17 147
Sri Lanka	4	1, 3	172	1, 3	49
10 European Union	430 / 499	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18	1 480	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22	128 802
Belgium	15	1, 3, 11, 15, 16, 18	0	1, 3, 7, 8, 13, 15, 18	1 655

Bulgaria	35	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 16, 18	0	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 14, 15, 16, 18	4 430
Czech Republic****)	0		0	3	1 681
Croatia	4	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10	0	3, 10, 11, 15	942
Denmark	5	1, 3, 6, 11, 18	0	1, 3, 6	414
Estonia	2	1	0	1, 3, 10, 11, 15	88
Finland	8	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10	0	1, 3, 6, 8	440
France	51	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 14, 15, 18	0	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18	4 726
Italy	23	1, 3, 8, 10, 13, 16	0	1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 13, 16	12 724
Lithuania	15	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 16	0	1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 15, 16, 21	2 051
Latvia	2	7, 8	0	1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10	77
Luxembourg	4	1, 3	0	1, 3, 6, 10	699
Hungary	19	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 15, 16, 18	1 480	1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 15, 18	1 185
Malta	2	1	0	1	50
Germany	46	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 16, 18	0	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18	39 456
Netherlands	9	1, 3, 18	0	3, 7, 11, 13, 15, 18	701
Poland	56	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 15, 16, 18	0	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 18	23 000
Portugal	2	3	0	3, 11	282
Austria	17	1, 3, 6, 8, 11, 15, 16	0	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 14, 15, 16	3 669
Greece	3	3, 8	0	8	709
Romania	10	1, 3, 8, 10	0	1, 3, 8, 10, 11, 15	458
Slovakia	84	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16	0	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 22	23 282
Slovenia	6	1, 3, 15, 16	0	1, 3, 11, 13, 15	232
Spain	5	1, 3, 6	0	3, 6, 7, 8, 10	644
Great Britain	18	1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 16	0	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14	692
Sweden	14	3, 8, 10, 14, 15, 16	0	1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 21	4 515
Unused general licences	44		0		0
11 Other European countries	133	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18	45 265	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18	22 690
Azerbaijan	10	1, 10, 15	5 868	1, 10	1 916
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7	1, 8, 16, 18	1 594	1, 8, 16, 18	2 205
Montenegro	3	7, 10	2 428	7, 10	601
Georgia	12	1, 3, 8, 18	458	1, 3, 6, 8, 18	1 079
Kosovo	1	3	75	3	74
Macedonia	1	8	11	3, 8, 16	258
Moldava	3	1	5	1	12
Norway	9	3, 6, 11, 14, 18	3 212	3, 6, 18	1 197
Russian Federation	18	3, 6, 10, 11, 17	16 755	3, 9, 10, 11, 17	5 264
Serbia	9	3, 8, 10, 15, 16, 18	2 339	3, 8	305
Switzerland	28	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18	8 160	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18	3 475

Turkey	24	1, 3, 6, 8, 11, 15	4 072	3, 8, 15, 18	4 181
Ukraine	8	3, 4, 10	290	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10	2 124
12 Middle East	148	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 22	376 780	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18	113 586
Bahrain	5	1, 3, 11	3 309	1, 3, 11	352
Egypt	26	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 18	44 006	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 18	19 857
Iraq	7	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10	264 317	1, 3, 4, 6	10 390
Israel	64	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 22	8 580	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18	4 277
Yemen	0		0	3	1 964
Jordan	11	1, 2, 3, 11, 15	916	1, 2, 3	683
Qatar	2	1, 13	0		0
Kuwait	1	3	106	3	118
Lebanon	1	1, 2, 15	421	1, 2, 15	185
Oman	2	1, 11	0	1, 3	19
Saudi Arabia	6	1, 6, 11, 13, 14	6 593	1, 3, 6, 11, 13, 14	70 061
United Arab Emirates	23	1, 3, 6, 10, 11, 15, 16	48 532	1, 3, 6, 10, 11	5 679
13 Australia and Oceania	9	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 14	621	1, 2, 3, 10, 11	74
Australia	7	1, 3, 10, 11, 14	570	3, 10, 11	30
New Zealand	2	1, 2, 3, 4, 6	51	1, 2	44
Other	5	5, 6, 10	248		0
Uzbekistan	5	5, 6, 10	248		0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1109 / 1178</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22</b>	<b>717 978</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22</b>	<b>421 948</b>

\*) As regards usage, these are licences granted in previous years.

\*\*) The first figure before the slash indicates the number of licences issued; the second is the mathematical sum of the countries in the region with permits granted by licences issued. (Under the amendment to Act No. 38/1994 Coll., with general transfer licences the licence allows export to all EU countries; with aggregate transfer licences the licence allows export to the EU countries specified in the licence.)

\*\*\*) Under the amendment to Act No. 38/1994 Coll., the value of exported goods is not restricted with all types of transfer licences. With general and aggregate transfer licences, the licence does not specify the item of military material or the name and quantity of the goods. This means that, depending on the type of transfer licence, the usage (drawing) of a licence is not restricted to specific goods or specific quantities and values while the licence is valid.

\*\*\*\*) The Czech Republic is listed in the table due to military material purchased by the Czech Ministry of Defence through the NATO purchasing organisation.

## Proportion of ML items in export licence usage in 2014\*)

Country	Proportion	ML in %	ML in %	ML in %	ML in %
Saudi Arabia	16.3837 %	ML 6 - 73%	ML 13 - 16%	ML 3 - 10%	
Germany	9.2267 %	ML 11 - 87%	ML 3 - 5%	ML 6 - 3%	ML 10 - 1%
United States	7.7256 %	ML 10 - 85%	ML 6 - 5%	ML 1 - 3%	ML 8 - 2%
Algeria	7.7024 %	ML 10 - 59%	ML 6 - 37%	ML 2 - 2%	
Slovakia	5.4445 %	ML 6 - 48%	ML 2 - 13%	ML 3 - 13%	ML 10 - 10%
Poland	5.3784 %	ML 10 - 31%	ML 6 - 28%	ML 3 - 19%	ML 11 - 7%
Egypt	4.7430 %	ML 1 - 41%	ML 3 - 33%	ML 6 - 14%	ML 11 - 3%
Pakistan	4.0098 %	ML 18 - 95%	ML 10 - 3%		
Vietnam	3.8024 %	ML 11 - 39%	ML 6 - 21%	ML 1 - 13%	ML 2 - 12%
Brazil	3.5795 %	ML 10 - 55%	ML 6 - 38%	ML 18 - 5%	
Italy	2.9755 %	ML 16 - 60%	ML 10 - 31%	ML 8 - 2%	ML 3 - 2%
Iraq	2.4297 %	ML 1 - 75%	ML 6 - 11%	ML 3 - 8%	ML 4 - 4%
Mexico	1.6603 %	ML 1 - 99%			
Malaysia	1.3363 %	ML 6 - 59%	ML 1 - 23%	ML 11 - 10%	ML 8 - 5%
United Arab Emirates	1.3350 %	ML 6 - 78%	ML 11 - 18%	ML 3 - 2%	
Russian Federation	1.2309 %	ML 10 - 84%	ML 3 - 8%	ML 11 - 4%	ML 9 - 1%
France	1.1053 %	ML 10 - 43%	ML 15 - 15%	ML 6 - 11%	ML 1 - 10%
Sweden	1.0558 %	ML 10 - 46%	ML 14 - 35%	ML 21 - 14%	ML 15 - 1%
Bulgaria	1.0359 %	ML 5 - 25%	ML 16 - 21%	ML 2 - 16%	ML 4 - 8%
Kazakhstan	1.0067 %	ML 6 - 46%	ML 13 - 30%	ML 7 - 19%	ML 1 - 3%
Israel	1.0001 %	ML 15 - 41%	ML 6 - 22%	ML 16 - 16%	ML 1 - 5%
Afghanistan	0.9900 %	ML 10 - 83%	ML 1 - 16%		
Turkey	0.9778 %	ML 3 - 96%	ML 15 - 3%		
Tunisia	0.9208 %	ML 10 - 92%	ML 3 - 7%		
Nigeria	0.9040 %	ML 6 - 42%	ML 4 - 29%	ML 10 - 27%	
Austria	0.8579 %	ML 3 - 71%	ML 1 - 16%	ML 11 - 4%	ML 7 - 3%
Switzerland	0.8125 %	ML 16 - 67%	ML 15 - 14%	ML 5 - 8%	ML 18 - 4%
Thailand	0.7923 %	ML 10 - 71%	ML 1 - 19%	ML 3 - 6%	ML 21 - 1%
India	0.6556 %	ML 18 - 76%	ML 6 - 14%	ML 10 - 5%	ML 15 - 3%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.5156 %	ML 16 - 97%	ML 18 - 1%		
Ukraine	0.4968 %	ML 2 - 55%	ML 6 - 22%	ML 10 - 12%	ML 3 - 7%
Lithuania	0.4795 %	ML 10 - 45%	ML 8 - 22%	ML 3 - 13%	ML 16 - 9%
Yemen	0.4593 %	ML 3 - 100%			
China	0.4567 %	ML 10 - 58%	ML 22 - 41%		
Azerbaijan	0.4480 %	ML 10 - 88%	ML 1 - 11%		
Taiwan (Province of China)	0.3977 %	ML 3 - 99%			
Belgium	0.3871 %	ML 3 - 39%	ML 15 - 30%	ML 8 - 21%	ML 18 - 4%
Bangladesh	0.3759 %	ML 10 - 97%	ML 11 - 2%		
Kenya	0.3139 %	ML 10 - 49%	ML 3 - 45%	ML 4 - 5%	
Norway	0.2800 %	ML 3 - 82%	ML 6 - 10%	ML 18 - 6%	
Hungary	0.2772 %	ML 8 - 49%	ML 3 - 29%	ML 4 - 9%	ML 6 - 9%
Georgia	0.2568 %	ML 6 - 66%	ML 1 - 22%	ML 18 - 6%	ML 8 - 2%
Turkmenistan	0.2382 %	ML 7 - 100%			
Croatia	0.2202 %	ML 3 - 43%	ML 10 - 37%	ML 11 - 18%	
Indonesia	0.1890 %	ML 10 - 56%	ML 11 - 26%	ML 1 - 17%	
Montenegro	0.1883 %	ML 10 - 61%	ML 15 - 25%	ML 7 - 13%	
Greece	0.1658 %	ML 8 - 100%			

Netherlands	0.1639 %	ML 7 - 53%	ML 3 - 23%	ML 15 - 15%	ML 18 - 6%
Luxembourg	0.1634 %	ML 3 - 60%	ML 6 - 37%	ML 1 - 1%	
Great Britain	0.1618 %	ML 10 - 40%	ML 8 - 18%	ML 6 - 15%	ML 11 - 15%
Jordan	0.1596 %	ML 3 - 90%	ML 1 - 8%		
Spain	0.1505 %	ML 3 - 55%	ML 10 - 25%	ML 8 - 13%	ML 7 - 4%
Romania	0.1071 %	ML 3 - 56%	ML 10 - 38%	ML 8 - 5%	
Finland	0.1028 %	ML 3 - 86%	ML 6 - 10%	ML 8 - 2%	
Denmark	0.0968 %	ML 3 - 84%	ML 6 - 15%		
Canada	0.0963 %	ML 3 - 75%	ML 1 - 17%	ML 2 - 7%	
Ethiopia	0.0962 %	ML 10 - 80%	ML 6 - 19%		
Bahrain	0.0823 %	ML 11 - 61%	ML 1 - 38%		
Philippines	0.0736 %	ML 18 - 67%	ML 1 - 30%	ML 3 - 1%	
Serbia	0.0713 %	ML 3 - 84%	ML 8 - 15%		
Libya	0.0699 %	ML 7 - 100%			
Portugal	0.0660 %	ML 3 - 100%			
Peru	0.0648 %	ML 8 - 88%	ML 3 - 8%	ML 10 - 3%	
Macedonia	0.0603 %	ML 16 - 64%	ML 3 - 20%	ML 8 - 15%	
Angola	0.0601 %	ML 3 - 80%	ML 10 - 15%	ML 2 - 4%	
Slovenia	0.0543 %	ML 3 - 86%	ML 1 - 6%	ML 11 - 3%	ML 15 - 2%
Lebanon	0.0434 %	ML 1 - 75%	ML 2 - 16%	ML 15 - 7%	
Uganda	0.0380 %	ML 14 - 100%			
Venezuela	0.0333 %	ML 10 - 100%			
Republic of Korea	0.0315 %	ML 10 - 72%	ML 11 - 27%		
Morocco	0.0303 %	ML 3 - 100%			
Kuwait	0.0277 %	ML 3 - 100%			
Namibia	0.0250 %	ML 1 - 100%			
Argentina	0.0230 %	ML 14 - 100%			
Estonia	0.0206 %	ML 10 - 89%	ML 11 - 5%	ML 1 - 3%	ML 3 - 1%
Latvia	0.0180 %	ML 10 - 93%	ML 8 - 4%	ML 7 - 1%	
Guatemala	0.0179 %	ML 3 - 100%			
Dominican Republic	0.0178 %	ML 1 - 100%			
Kosovo	0.0173 %	ML 3 - 100%			
Bolivia	0.0169 %	ML 1 - 100%			
Cameroon	0.0149 %	ML 14 - 83%	ML 3 - 16%		
Salvador	0.0124 %	ML 3 - 95%	ML 1 - 4%		
Malta	0.0118 %	ML 1 - 100%			
Singapore	0.0116 %	ML 1 - 69%	ML 18 - 23%	ML 11 - 6%	
Sri Lanka	0.0113 %	ML 3 - 98%	ML 1 - 1%		
New Zealand	0.0102 %	ML 1 - 97%	ML 2 - 2%		
Panama	0.0089 %	ML 1 - 100%			
Moldava	0.0080 %	ML 1 - 100%			
Australia	0.0071 %	ML 10 - 37%	ML 11 - 31%	ML 3 - 31%	
South Africa	0.0065 %	ML 1 - 100%			
Oman	0.0045 %	ML 1 - 83%	ML 3 - 16%		
Republic of the Congo	0.0040 %	ML 4 - 100%			
Burkina Faso	0.0032 %	ML 10 - 100%			
Uruguay	0.0027 %	ML 1 - 100%			
Paraguay	0.0018 %	ML 1 - 100%			
Hong Kong	0.0010 %	ML 1 - 100%			
Macao	0.0004 %	ML 3 - 100%			
Colombia	0.0003 %	ML 1 - 100%			

\*) Including exports carried out through brokering (import/export licence)

## Export (sale) of military material in 2005 - 2014

2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
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approximate value in th. EUR

01 North Africa	37 304	14 426	19 355	20 941	9 493	7 717	17 791	14 650	7 096	3 470
Algeria	32 938	12 781	17 774	20 130	8 961	6 651	17 221	9 339	2 213	2 265
Libya	299	0	0	0	13	0	383	2 233	712	0
Morocco	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	362
Tunisia	3 938	1 645	1 580	811	519	1 066	187	3 078	4 171	843
02 Sub-Saharan Africa	5 452	4 742	3 390	1 719	1 315	9 439	9 394	11 434	1 581	1 683
Angola	257	239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	304
Burkina Faso	13	470	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Ethiopia	209	284	46	200	754	6 980	2 432	7 334	1 015	839
Gabon	0	0	0	439	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	59	0	0	0	135	0	0
South Africa	28	155	28	14	2	0	26	160	0	0
Cameroon	64	14	60	641	0	2 002	106	0	0	0
Cape Verde	0	0	0	0	0	7	4	2	0	5
Kenya	733	35	176	66	29	0	0	0	0	0
Republic of the Congo	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madagascar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	0
Malawi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mali	0	0	0	0	181	0	0	0	3	422
Mauritania	0	3	5	2	6	0	0	0	0	0
Namibia	107	0	22	0	148	0	0	0	0	0
Niger	0		38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	3 862	1 825	1 500	176	118	446	6 532	1 736	539	110
Rwanda	0									
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	70	42	4	0	2 030	0	0
Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0	294	0	0	0

2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
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approximate value in th. EUR

Tanzania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Togo	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	
Uganda	162	1 718	1 487	8	0	0	0	0	0	
Zambia	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	24	
<b>03 North America</b>	<b>33 449</b>	<b>29 583</b>	<b>33 669</b>	<b>14 816</b>	<b>12 430</b>	<b>10 305</b>	<b>10 801</b>	<b>10 636</b>	<b>9 433</b>	<b>13 215</b>
Canada	412	1 334	1 729	1 406	551	539	433	410	96	207
United States of America	33 037	28 249	31 940	13 410	11 879	9 766	10 368	10 226	9 337	13 008
<b>04 Central America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>7 344</b>	<b>1 973</b>	<b>1 035</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>2 735</b>	<b>1 196</b>	<b>3 156</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>1 450</b>
Belize	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dominican Republic	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
Guatemala	77	215	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haiti	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	0	0	0
Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	0	0	0
Costa Rica	0	10	0	97	153	4	3	0	0	0
Mexico	7 100	1 650	947	363	2 485	1 192	2 928	533	221	1 333
Nicaragua	0	5	77	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	38	89	0	62	97	0	0	265	0	0
Salvador	53	4	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84
<b>05 South America</b>	<b>15 918</b>	<b>4 282</b>	<b>2 994</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>7 560</b>	<b>1 192</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>1 208</b>	<b>1 907</b>
Argentina	98	105	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bolivia	72	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	15 307	3 755	2 641	562	401	6 358	75	64	0	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	1 015	0	0	68	63
Chile	0	0	8	152	91	7	87	62	3	0
Colombia	1	0	8	0	0	176	815	251	438	1 733
Paraguay	8	0	13	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	277	32	227	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Surinam	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0



2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
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approximate value in th. EUR

Uruguay	12	292	0	0	20	4	215	186	118	110
Venezuela	142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	581	0
<b>06 Central Asia</b>	<b>5 323</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>1 515</b>
Kazakhstan	4 305	273	183	83	41	22	0	0	324	1 515
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	0
Uzbekistan	0	0	0	199	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkmenistan	1 018	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>07 Northeast Asia</b>	<b>3 794</b>	<b>4 013</b>	<b>1 463</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>1 282</b>	<b>2 165</b>
China	1 953	793	782	383	921	44	189	0	1 166	2 162
Hong Kong	4	16	0	11	0	1	0	0	1	0
Japan	0		0	0	0	7	16	93	81	0
Republic of Korea	135	401	467	44	17	5	67	0	0	0
Macao	2	7	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mongolia	0	106	214	28	0	0	24	4	34	3
Taiwan (Province of China)	1 701	2 692	0	0	0	0	334	202	0	0
<b>08 Southeast Asia</b>	<b>23 379</b>	<b>56 663</b>	<b>44 468</b>	<b>15 929</b>	<b>11 550</b>	<b>10 992</b>	<b>23 129</b>	<b>5 622</b>	<b>5 650</b>	<b>6 032</b>
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	81	0	21	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	315	46	270	209	365	40	151	69	19	0
Indonesia	354	359	292	1 860	54	0	19	431	167	0
Cambodia	0	4 410	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	0
Malaysia	5 715	4 120	1 994	2	54	3 633	17 306	473	357	21
Singapore	50	93	137	0	0	0	95	0	139	15
Thailand	3 084	4 323	8 720	9 750	5 897	5 260	4 209	4 277	2 221	2 268
Vietnam	13 861	43 310	32 974	4 108	5 159	2 059	1 320	372	2 747	3 728

2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
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approximate value in th. EUR

09 South Asia	24 833	5 209	14 152	21 548	37 205	33 104	41 282	53 423	9 186	5 579
Afghanistan	4 234	3 268	5 196	2 734	2 560	347	520	920	205	355
Bangladesh	600	491	597	2 273	1 438	785	414	326	437	578
India	2 803	426	6 220	12 464	29 382	17 097	20 430	39 457	7 024	3 793
Nepal	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	17 147	996	1 827	4 009	3 481	14 289	9 004	12 697	46	3
Sri Lanka	49	28	312	68	344	553	10 914	23	1 474	850
10 European Union	128 802	88 736	108 890	73 553	86 553	70 823	44 562	41 326	38 639	33 850
Belgium	1 655	4 420	2 230	1 713	1 791	1 533	573	528	257	277
Bulgaria *	4 430	8 717	1 537	2 244	4 684	1 976	517	182	0	0
Czech Republic****	1 681		0	0	0	0	0	5 454	0	0
Croatia***	942	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	414	404	402	304	480	438	116	0	4	0
Estonia	88	66	115	117	747	423	51	4 231	3 158	19
Finland	440	80	236	198	308	54	10	19	72	138
France	4 726	4 109	1 966	1 184	505	506	1 786	375	216	12
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	59	488
Ireland	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	12 724	5 996	3 806	7 410	7 680	10 477	5 733	226	13	0
Lithuania	2 051	1 301	1 262	1 019	617	2 375	445	2 415	435	797
Latvia	77	686	70	48	993	349	78	2 486	3 318	606
Luxembourg	699	6 093	1 735	2 656	69	17	184	300	18	0
Hungary	1 185	1 435	3 721	1 291	3 098	1 529	171	1 012	99	1 283
Malta	50	159	84	45	0	25	14	26	0	0
Germany	39 456	4 817	6 132	5 990	6 026	8 754	4 234	5 918	3 865	1 765
Netherlands	701	301	324	275	181	137	113	232	100	48
Poland	23 000	12 630	12 327	12 309	4 450	4 502	7 648	3 149	6 271	4 556
Portugal	282	548	47	300	642	77	14	28	14	50
Austria	3 669	12 604	49 079	23 278	31 348	11 584	1 868	2 442	956	7
Greece	709	46	530	0	223	502	226	343	361	286

2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
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approximate value in th. EUR

Romania **	458	3 732	447	341	256	193	175	299	0	0
Slovakia	23 282	17 939	15 634	8 143	10 874	21 613	18 972	10 696	18 748	21 089
Slovenia	232	36	24	85	14	1 345	21	19	14	97
Spain	644	473	462	544	8 528	1 845	1 033	295	206	193
Great Britain	692	1 064	1 304	998	787	246	333	651	72	1 899
Sweden	4 515	1 079	5 415	3 061	2 235	322	247	0	383	240
<b>11 Other European</b>	<b>22 690</b>	<b>16 512</b>	<b>15 313</b>	<b>14 024</b>	<b>18 525</b>	<b>6 758</b>	<b>27 795</b>	<b>20 802</b>	<b>9 598</b>	<b>7 734</b>
Albania	0	0	30	64	0	0	0	0	0	0
Azerbaijan	1 916	0	1 328	2 542	3 117	0	466	470	230	717
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2 205	1 236	35	0	28	22	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	540	1 622
Montenegro	601	38	8	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
Croatia***	0	187	242	287	133	650	120	593	0	0
Georgia	1 079	39	108	3 464	4 022	40	14 023	13 244	6 196	3 264
Kosovo	74	47	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macedonia	258	28	390	0	0	0	190	0	68	25
Moldava	12	144	81	113	35	14	3	43	0	0
Norway	1 197	3 449	2 491	704	2 218	72	14	544	2	0
Romania **	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	838	207
Russian Federation	5 264	4 313	5 258	1 207	3 890	3 218	9 864	3 142	327	1 021
Serbia	305	13	298	366	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	3 475	3 388	426	2 668	1 320	248	2 347	241	66	25
Turkey	4 181	2 960	1 051	95	356	195	251	30	9	41
Ukraine	2 124	670	3 500	2 479	3 406	2 299	517	2 495	1 322	812
<b>12 Middle East</b>	<b>113 586</b>	<b>59 576</b>	<b>24 194</b>	<b>18 827</b>	<b>35 664</b>	<b>17 129</b>	<b>9 872</b>	<b>15 065</b>	<b>8 744</b>	<b>9 456</b>
Bahrain	352	187	229	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	19 857	24 320	5 595	4 477	7 750	4 191	7 124	6 177	4 646	3 443
Iraq	10 390	6 439	1 780	0	1 491	975	962	2 404	38	2 063
Israel	4 277	4 229	2 031	2 601	1 440	362	161	394	261	1 289
Yemen	1 964	5 406	5 900	1 749	12 525	10 498	1 230	1 854	3 071	4

2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
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approximate value in th. EUR

Jordan	683	1 456	2 589	472	2 268	38	121	553	299	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	118	0	0	76	41	143	0	0	12	186
Lebanon	185	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	712
Oman	19	124	487	2	3	83	0	0	0	5
Saudi Arabia	70 061	11 291	3 298	4 637	8 556	4	0	2 578		551
United Arab Emirates	5 679	6 123	2 285	4 813	1 561	835	274	1 105	202	936
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	215	267
<b>13 Australia and Oceania</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2</b>
Australia	30	89	45	5	10	0	6	0	0	2
New Zealand	44	15	20	13	14	10	0	107	27	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>421 948</b>	<b>286 096</b>	<b>269 170</b>	<b>183 423</b>	<b>216 990</b>	<b>175 117</b>	<b>189 614</b>	<b>174 725</b>	<b>92 989</b>	<b>88 058</b>

\*) Bulgaria joined the European Union in 2007

\*\*\*) Romania joined the European Union in 2007

\*\*\*\*) Croatia joined the European Union in 2013

\*\*\*\*\*) The Czech Republic is listed in the table due to military material purchased by the Czech Ministry of Defence through the NATO purchasing organisation.

**Exports of military material according to available figures -  
sales to entities abroad in 1994 - 2014**  
(in mil. Euro)

Year	Financial volume
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
2013	286,10
2014*)	427,63

\*) Including exports carried out through brokering (import/export licence)

## Licences granted and licence usage for imports (purchases) of military material in 2014\*

Import - country	Number of licences**	Licences granted		Licence usage	
		Main items of military material (ML)	Value th. EUR	Main items of military material (ML)	Usage th. EUR
02 Sub-Saharan Africa	4	5	139	5	115
South Africa	4	5	139	5	115
03 North America	222	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21	44 266	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 19, 21	18 378
Canada	12	1, 2, 3, 13, 15	1 330	1, 2, 3, 13, 16	513
United States	210	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21	42 936	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 19, 21	17 865
04 Central America and the Caribbean	1	1	0	1	0
Mexico	0		0	1	0
Panama	1	1	0		0
05 South America	3	3	2 708	3	1 150
Brazil	3	3	2 708	3	1 150
06 Central Asia	2	6	2 157		0
Kazakhstan	2	6	2 157		0
07 Northeast Asia	16	1, 3, 11, 13, 15, 17	10 089	1, 11, 13, 15	153
China	6	1, 13, 17	4 248	1, 13	6
Hong Kong	4	11, 13	4 352	11, 13	96
Japan	3	15	38	15	32
Republic of Korea	2	1, 3	1 360		0
Taiwan (Province of China)	1	1	92	1	20
09 South Asia	3	1	0	1, 3, 16	21
Afghanistan	3	1	0	1	0
India	0		0	3, 16	21
10 European Union	0		0	3, 10, 11	523
Croatia	0		0	3	134
France	0		0	10	136
Germany	0		0	11	18
Spain	0		0	10	234
Great Britain	0		0	11	1
11 Other European countries	150	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 22	490 536	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17	17 129
Albania	6	2, 3, 4	1 823	3, 8	1 390
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	1, 3	135		0
Montenegro	0		0	10	4

Macedonia	2	3	246	3	2
Norway	20	2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 11	3 054	2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 11	1 998
Russian Federation	48	1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 22	15 292	1, 6, 10, 11, 15	8 401
Serbia	8	1, 2, 3, 4, 13, 17	3 749	1, 2, 8, 13	389
Switzerland	35	1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 15, 17	454 734	1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 11, 15, 17	508
Turkey	8	1, 2	3 987	1	124
Ukraine	21	3, 6, 8, 10	7 517	1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11	4 312
12 Middle East	27	1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 11, 15	3 878	1, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 15	1 228
Egypt	1	6	0	6	60
Israel	24	1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 11, 15	3 872	1, 5, 6, 11, 15	1 163
Jordan	0		0	3	0
Saudi Arabia	1	15	0		0
United Arab Emirates	1	10	5	10	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22</b>	<b>553 774</b>	<b>1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21</b>	<b>38 697</b>

\*) As regards usage, these are licences granted in previous years. The table includes both export data under the system in force before the amendment of Act No. 38/1994 Coll., effective from 30. 6. 2012, and after the amendment of this Act.

\*\*) Under the amendment to Act No. 38/1994 Coll. Import and transfer licences are not issued to EU countries. Licences issued for import from EU countries prior to 30. 6. 2012 are effective until they expire.

### Proportion of ML items to import licence usage in 2014\*)

Country	Proportion	ML in %	ML in %	ML in %	ML in %
United States	44.1409%	ML 10 - 55%	ML 16 - 29%	ML 1 - 8%	ML 11 - 2%
Russian Federation	23.2838%	ML 10 - 95%	ML 6 - 2%	ML 11 - 1%	
Ukraine	11.1895%	ML 10 - 78%	ML 1 - 7%	ML 3 - 6%	ML 6 - 5%
Norway	4.8865%	ML 11 - 89%	ML 8 - 9%		
Albania	3.3987%	ML 3 - 91%	ML 8 - 8%		
Israel	3.3484%	ML 1 - 65%	ML 10 - 15%	ML 6 - 10%	ML 11 - 7%
Brazil	2.8115%	ML 3 - 100%			
Canada	1.2548%	ML 1 - 68%	ML 3 - 17%	ML 13 - 8%	ML 16 - 5%
Switzerland	1.2419%	ML 1 - 40%	ML 10 - 24%	ML 5 - 14%	ML 17 - 8%
Latvia	1.0237%	ML 10 - 100%			
Serbia	0.9517%	ML 1 - 51%	ML 8 - 41%	ML 13 - 3%	ML 2 - 3%
Spain	0.5725%	ML 10 - 100%			
France	0.3320%	ML 10 - 100%			
Croatia	0.3274%	ML 3 - 100%			
Turkey	0.3042%	ML 1 - 100%			
South Africa	0.2801%	ML 5 - 100%			
Hong Kong	0.2336%	ML 13 - 99%			
Egypt	0.1467%	ML 6 - 100%			
Japan	0.0791%	ML 15 - 100%			
India	0.0520%	ML 3 - 91%	ML 16 - 8%		
Taiwan (Province of China)	0.0483%	ML 1 - 100%			
Germany	0.0441%	ML 11 - 100%			
China	0.0187%	ML 1 - 59%	ML 13 - 40%		
United Arab Emirates	0.0139%	ML 10 - 100%			
Montenegro	0.0087%	ML 10 - 100%			
Macedonia	0.0057%	ML 3 - 100%			
Great Britain	0.0016%	ML 11 - 100%			

\*) Including imports carried out through brokering (import/export licence)



**Imports of military material according to available figures -  
purchases from entities abroad in 1994 - 2014**  
(in mil. Euro)

Year	Financial volume
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
2013	60,59
2014*)	40,90

\*) Including imports carried out through brokering (import/export licence)

**Licences granted and licence usage for import and subsequent export (brokering) of military material in 2014\***

Import (I) - country**)	Export (E) - country	Number of licences	Licences granted			Licence usage		
			Main items of military material (ML)	Value I th. EUR	Value E th. EUR	Main items of military material (ML)	Usage I th. EUR	Usage E th. EUR
03 North America		5	1, 15	250	347	1, 15	186	246
United States	Georgia	1	1	15	17	1	17	20
United States	Montenegro	2	15	140	204	15	153	204
United States	Moldava	2	1	96	126	1	16	22
07 Northeast Asia		1	13	1 102	2 698	13	2	4
China	Nigeria	1	13	1 102	2 698	13	2	4
10 European Union		6	10, 13	1 775	1 969	10	419	458
Croatia	Nigeria	1	13	1 265	1 399		0	0
Latvia	Indonesia	3	10	132	156	10	76	87
Latvia	Bangladesh	1	10	333	361	10	342	371
Latvia	United States	1	10	44	53		0	0
11 Other European countries		19	10, 11	1 250	1 444	3, 6, 10, 11	1 385	2 137
Russian Federation	Bangladesh	5	10	447	491	10	492	549
Russian Federation	United Arab Emirates	2	10	24	25	10	21	30
Russian Federation	Egypt	1	11	125	192	11	115	177
Russian Federation	Indonesia	6	10	447	474	10	348	367
Russian Federation	Sri Lanka	2	10	59	65		0	0
Russian Federation	Ethiopia	2	10	144	191	10	146	203
Ukraine	Uzbekistan	1	10	4	6		0	0

Ukraine	Egypt	0		0	0	6, 11	128	203
Ukraine	Kenya	0		0	0	3	136	609
12 Middle East		0		0	0	10	207	304
Israel	Thailand	0		0	0	10	207	304
Other		0		0	0	6, 10, 11	0	2 532
-	Egypt	0		0	0	11	0	45
-	Bangladesh	0		0	0	10	0	87
-	Vietnam	0		0	0	6	0	2 399
<b>Total</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>1, 10, 11, 13, 15</b>	<b>4 378</b>	<b>6 457</b>	<b>1, 3, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15</b>	<b>2 199</b>	<b>5 681</b>

\*) As regards usage, these are licences granted in previous years.

\*\*) If the import country is not specified, these are licences issued prior to 2012, used (drawn) for import prior to 2014.

**Permits for foreign trade in military material in 2014**

<b>Number of permit applications filed</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Number of decisions on the issue of permits</b>	<b>49</b>
of which negative	1
<b>Number of cancelled permits (§ 13 c) of the law</b>	<b>1</b>

<b>Number of permit extension applications</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>Number of permit extension decisions</b>	<b>71</b>

<b>Number of permit holders as of end of 2014</b>	<b>215</b>
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Number of permit holders as of end of 2013	203
Number of permit holders as of end of 2012	179