## Licenses for arms exports from Denmark in 2001

1. This summary of Danish licenses for arms exports covers the calendar year 2001.

## 2. Legal basis and national licensing guidelines

Danish arms exports are controlled on the basis of a definition of weapons, military equipment and other items contained in the Weapons and Explosives Act. The Act prohibits the export of such items without permission from the Minister for Justice in each individual case.

The Weapons and Explosives Act does not list the conditions to be fulfilled for an export license to be granted. For a number of years, however, export licenses have not been granted to countries involved in armed conflicts or to areas with such a level of unrest and instability that an outbreak of violent conflict must be reckoned with. The criteria of the EU Code of Conduct are taken into account as a minimum standard in the assessment of license applications. Export licenses are not granted at all for countries subject to UN, EU or OSCE embargoes.

## 3. Range of equipment covered

Section 6 of the Weapons and Explosives Act prohibits the export of the following items without permission from the Minister for Justice in each individual case:

- 1) weapons of all kinds, with the exception of hunting weapons,
- 2) ammunition, with the exception of ammunition for hunting weapons,
- 3) equipment for land, sea, or air combat,
- 4) machinery, instruments (apparatus), and other means of production that are predominantly used for the production or maintenance of weapons, ammunition or equipment for warfare as well as parts and accessories for such means of production.
- 5) explosives which are covered by the ban in article 1 of the Weapons and Explosives

The Minister for Justice can further prohibit the export of weapons and ammunition of any (other) kind. Accordingly, section 19 of the Government Order on Weapons prohibits the export of weapons and ammunition of any kind without permission.

In practical terms this means that exports of all items on the European Union common list of military equipment and the Wassenaar Arrangement Military List are subject to export control.

Certain equipment not covered by the EU or Wassenaar lists are nevertheless subject to export control as they fall under the definition of weapons in the Weapons and Explosives Act. Accordingly, this report also covers certain hunting and competition weapons, antique hand guns, blank weapons and CO2 injection instruments for anaesthetization of animals.

#### 4. Export licenses for the reporting period

Table 1 shows the number and value in € of licenses issued by the Ministry of Justice in 2001 in conformity with section 6 of the Weapons and Explosives Act.

Table 2 shows values of licenses in DKK broken down by recipient (defence, security forces, industry or other) and type of material according to the EU Common List of military items.

Table 1: Number and value in € of licenses issued for weapons exports in 2001

Recipient region and country	Value in € of licenses for military equipment	Number of li- censes for mili- tary equipment	Number of other licenses <sup>1</sup>	Total number of licenses		
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.049	5	7	12		
Tanzania	0	0	4	4		
South Africa	8.049	3	3	6		
Eritrea	0	2	0	2		
North America	48.843.299	28	14	42		
Canada	124	2	4	6		
Greenland	0	0	3	3		
USA	48.843.175	26	7	33		
South America	962.710	1	0	1		
Brazil	962.710	1	0	1		
North-East Asia	6.752	2	1	3		
Japan	3.201	<u>-</u> 1	1	2		
South Korea	3.551	<u> </u>	0	1		
South-East Asia	0.001	1	0	1		
Singapore	0	1	0	1		
European Union	25.345.839	83	14	97		
Austria	60.750	1	0	1		
Belgium	203.252	4	1	5		
Germany	4.169.531	24	9	33		
Finland	14.515	1	0	1		
France	4.335.330	7	0	7		
	942.382	3	0	3		
Italy	942.362	2	0	2		
Luxembourg				11		
Netherlands	6.752.298	10	1			
Spain	1.010.839	5	0	5 7		
Sweden	5.082.526	5	2			
UK	2.801.416	21	1	22		
Other European coun-	<b>5</b> 04.000	<b></b>		0.4		
tries	561.980	27	54	81		
Albania	0	0	1	1		
Czech Republic	0	0	1	1		
Estonia	0	0	1	1		
Hungary	32.318	1	3	4		
Latvia	0	0	25	25		
Lithuania	0	0	7	7		
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0	0	1	1		
Norway	314.233	18	5	23		
Poland	11.554	2	2	4		
Romania	0	0	1	1		
Slovakia	67.869	1	0	1		
Switzerland	136.007	5	1	6		
Turkey	0	0	6	6		
Oceania	842.705	3	4	7		
Australia	842.705	3	3	6		
New Zealand	0 12.700	0	1	1		
Total	76.571.333	150	94	244		

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 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 1}$  weapons for hunting, competition, certain antique weapons and CO2 injection  $\,$  instruments.

Table 2: Value in thousands of DKK of licences issued in 2001 for export of military equipment broken down by region, country, type of recipient and type of material.

Recipient region / Country	Type of recipient	Type of material (position on EU common list of military equipment) and value in DKK of licenses issued														
		1	3	4	5	6	8	10	11	13	14	15	17	18	21	Total
Sub-Saharan Africa	Total				60											6
South Africa	Industry				60											6
North America	Total	1797		75290	21087			255624		6	7380	599		317	317	36241
Canada	Industry									1						
USA	Defence			73642	12505											8614
	Industry	1797		1647	8582			255624		5	7380	599		317	317	27626
South America	Total			7143												714
Brazil	Defence			7143												714
North-East Asia	Total				50											5
Japan	Industry				24											2
Republic of Korea	Industry				26											2
European Union	Total	1218	24	69984	11871	12330	874	10961	18419	18105	102		33972	348	9856	18806
Belgium	Industry			1508												150
Finland	Defence				108											10
Franco	Defence				12											1
France	Industry			19826		12330										3215
Netherlands	Defence			44933	371	1050										4635
Netherlands	Industry			1299					2248							354
Italy	Defence				56											5
	Industry														6937	693
Spain	Defence														86	8
	Industry				6965					450						741
UK	Industry							5850		14138	102			348	348	2078
Sweden	Defence							257					33972			3422
Sweden	Industry			51			874			2558						348
	Defence			2048	2319				384						2486	723
Germany	Police				24											2
	Industry	1218	24	319	2017			3804	15337	959						2367
Austria	Defence								451							45
Other European countries	Total			1582						1759					829	417
Norway	Industry			1582						749						233
Poland	Industry														86	8
Switzerland	Industry									1009						100
Slovakia	Defence														504	50
Hungary	Defence														240	24
Oceania	Total			6253												625
Australia	Defence			5404												540
Australia	Industry			849												84
Total		3015	24	160252	33068	12330	874	266585	18419	19870	7483	599	33972	665	11002	56816

Table 3: Summary descriptions of positions on the EU common list of military equipment for which export licenses were issued in 2001

Position	Description
1	Arms and automatic weapons with a calibre of 12,7 mm (calibre 0,50 inches) or less and accessories
3	Ammunition, and specially designed components therefor, for the weapons controlled by the items 1, 2 or 12
4	Bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles, and related equipment and accessories, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components therefor
5	Fire control, and related alerting and warning equipment, and related systems and countermeasure equipment, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories therefor
6	Ground vehicles and components therefor specially designed or modified for military use
8	Military explosives and fuels, including propellants, and related substances
10	Aircraft, unmanned airborne vehicles, aero-engines and aircraft equipment, related equipment and components, specially designed or modified for military use
11	Electronic equipment, not controlled elsewhere on the list, specially designed for military use and specially designed components therefore
13	Armoured or protective equipment and constructions and components
14	Specialised equipment for military training or for simulating military scenarios and specially designed components and accessories therefor
15	Imaging or countermeasure equipment specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories therefor
17	Miscellaneous equipment, materials and libraries and specially designed components therefor
18	Equipment and technology for the production of products referred to in the list
21	Software

Danish defence industry produces few ready-made weapons or weapons systems. Exports are primarily components or subsystems for defence equipment produced in other countries.

As can be seen the main recipient countries for military equipment in terms of *value* were the USA (about half), EU Member States (about a third), Brazil, Australia and Norway, followed by Switzerland, Slovakia, Hungary and Poland. More than half the *number* of licenses were issued for exports to EU member states, followed by the US and Norway. The volume of exports to all other regions and countries were insignificant or nil. Export licenses to countries in Africa were mainly granted in connection with hunting trips or stationing in Africa.

The total number of licenses granted was 244. 150 licenses were for exports of military equipment, of which 22 were temporary licenses (issued subject to a duty to re-import the military equipment) or prolongations of earlier licenses.

In 2001 the value of products covered by licences for export of military equipment was approximately € 76.571.333. The total figure includes only permanent export licences. The validity of licenses vary between 6 months and 2 years. Also, licenses may be used only partly or not at all. Thus the value of licenses issued during a calendar year cannot be expected to match exactly the value of actual exports during that year.

# 5. No denials were issued in 2001.

## 6. Additional remarks:

On 10 May 2001 a Working Group was established to consider possible changes or additions to the legislation on arms exports. The group will, i.a., consider the scope of export controls in relation to software, intangible transfers, technical assistance, transport and brokering and make appropriate proposals. The group includes representatives from the Ministry of Justice (chair) and the ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence and Economics and Business. Its report and proposals are expected in 2003.