

Annual Report on Exports and Imports of Military Goods and Technologies

2011



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INTRODUCTION

The General Directorate for Armaments and Defence Infrastructures (DGAIED) of the Ministry of Defence (MOD) is the licencing and enforcement authority for the circulation and transmission of defence related products. According to Laws 49/2009 of 5 August and 37/2009 of 22 June, and Regulations 122/2011 of 29 December, its attributions are:

- To analyze the applications for operations of transmission and circulation of defence related products, namely import, export, transit and brokering of military goods, technologies and services in its tangible or intangible forms;
- To control and supervise the activities of trade and industry of defence related products;
- To issue certificates of authorization for the operations of transmission and circulation of defence related products;
- To supervise economic operators authorized to perform activities of trade and industry of defence related products;
- To represent the MOD in national and international working groups and international organizations meetings, related with arms and defence related products export controls.

This report deals with the activity of DGAIED during 2011 and it is published under Article 8º of the Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of December 2008, defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment.

The defence related products controlled under the Law n.º 37/2011 of 22 June, does not include all products used by the Armed and Security Forces, but only those included on the Common Military List of the European Union. For this reason, although dual use products are used by the Armed and Security Forces, there is no reference in this report to their transmission and circulation. Dual use goods are controlled by the Portuguese Tax and Customs Authority.

This report only deals with the transmission and circulation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), including munitions, parts and accessories, whose final users are Armed or Security Forces. For this reason, SALW, including munitions, parts and accessories, for personal defence, sporting or hunting purposes, are not included in this report. The control of this SALW is an attribution of the Polícia de Segurança Pública, in the framework of Law n.º 12/2011 of 27 April.

Concepts:

Import until the entry into force of the law which adopts and publishes Directive 2009/43/EC, it means the entry into Portugal of products with origin in other EU member states and third countries.

Export until the entry into force of the law which adopts and publishes Directive 2009/43/EC, it means the transfer from Portugal of Defence related products with destination to other EU member states and third countries.

The values of imports and exports presented in this report correspond to the values declared for customs purposes and to the International Import Certificates and International Export Certificates issued.

The value of imports for the Armed Forces does not comprehend all expenses in military equipment, since the national production is not included in this value, and some of the equipment used (e.g., uniforms, fuel, etc.) does not require previous authorization to be imported.

In respect for the international obligations and Portugal's commitments, the exports and imports reported in this report, were previously declared by the DGAIED to the EU, UN, OSCE, Wassenaar Arrangement, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Wassenaar Arrangement Information System (WAIS).

LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN 2011

Furthermore Portugal fully respects embargoes instituted by the UN, EU and OSCE.

The authorization and control of exports, imports, transit and brokering of defence related products subject to previous authorization are attributions of the MOD, through DGAIED. Its main objectives are to safeguard the strategic interests of Portugal, and to promote the respect for its international obligations and the respect for the Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008, defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment.

Legislation regulating the transmission and circulations of defence related products:

Law n.º 49/2009 of 5 August – Regulates the provisions requested to perform the activity of trade and industry of goods and military technologies (defence related products) and the control of arms brokering. This law establishes that the activities of trade and industry of military goods and technology are performed in strict subordination and safeguard of the national defence and economic interests, public safety, internal and external security and in the respect for the Portuguese State international commitments.

Regulation n.º 1/86 of 2 January – Regulates the transfer of technology that may harm national interests, establishing the competence of the MOD to prohibit the exportation of goods produced in Portugal, previously imported or in transit through territory under national jurisdiction.

Regulation n.º 436/91 of 8 December – Regulates the control of imports and exports of dual use and military goods and technologies, and approves forms of applications for prior authorization.

Ordinance n.º 439/94 of 29 Jun – Publishes the list of dual use and military goods and technologies subject to previous authorization for their transmission or circulation.

Applications for the export, transit and brokering of military goods and technologies are assessed on a case-by-case basis against the eight criteria established by Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of December 2008, defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment.

INTERNACIONAL REGIMES AND CONVENTIONS

The participation of DGAIED in working groups, both at national and international level, related with the control of transmission and circulation of defence related products, is the outcome of the fact that it is the licencing and enforcement authority for the circulation and transmission of defence related products in Portugal.

In the field of international arrangements, regimes and conventions related with arms control and disarmament, DGAIED gives technical support to the MFA in the field of technology and procedures related with the control of imports and exports of defence related products.

COARM COUNCIL WORKING GROUP ON CONVENTIONAL ARMS

Regular meeting of officials from EU member states to exchange views on individual recipient countries and discuss the interpretation and implementation of the common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment.

WASSENAAR ARRANGEMENT

The Wassenaar Arrangement has been established in order to contribute to regional and international security and stability, by promoting transparency and greater responsibility in transfers of conventional arms and dual-use goods and technologies, thus preventing destabilising accumulations.

Participating States seek, through their national policies, to ensure that transfers of these items do not contribute to the development or enhancement of military capabilities which undermine these goals, and are not diverted to support such capabilities.

MTCR MISSILE TECHNOLOGY CONTROL REGIME

The Missile Technology Control Regime is an informal and voluntary association of countries which share the goals of non-proliferation of unmanned delivery

systems capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction, seeking to coordinate national export licensing efforts aimed at preventing their proliferation.

The MTCR was originally established in 1987 by Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States. Since that time, the number of MTCR partners has increased to a total of thirty-four countries, all of which have equal standing within the Regime.

OPCW ORGANISATION FOR THE PROHIBITION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

The history of the serious efforts to achieve chemical disarmament that culminated in the conclusion of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) on 3 September 1992 began more than a century ago.

Portugal ratified the CWC through the Republic Assembly Resolution n.º 25-A/96, of 23 July.

Each State Party of the Convention undertakes to destroy all chemical weapons and all chemical weapons production facilities that it owns or possesses or that are located in any place under its jurisdiction and control, as well as to destroy all chemical weapons that it abandoned on the territory of another State Party. Finally, each State Party undertakes not to use riot control agents as a method of warfare.

The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) is the implementing body of the CWC, which counts presently with 188 State parties.

UN – APMBC ANTI-PERSONNEL MINE BAN CONVENTION

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction was adopted on 18 September 1997.

Portugal approved the Convention for ratification, through the Resolution of the National Assembly n.º 5/99 of 23 October 1998 and ratified it on 28 January 1999 by the Regulation of The Republic President n.º 64/99.

UN – CCM

CONVENTION ON CLUSTER MUNITIONS

The Convention on Cluster Munitions was adopted on 30 May 2008 in Dublin, and signed on 3-4 December 2008 in Oslo

Portugal approved the Convention for ratification, through the Resolution of the National Assembly n.º 141/2010 of 22 October and ratified it on 29 December 2010 by the Regulation of the Republic President n.º 143/2010.

UN - CCW

CONVENTION ON CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS

The original Convention with three annexed Protocols was adopted on 10 October 1980 and opened for signature for one year from 10 April 1981. Portugal ratified the CCW on 13 January 1997. Currently 115 States are parties to the Convention with a further five having signed but not yet ratified.

The CCW counts with five Protocols, which are Protocol I on Non-Detectable Fragments, Protocol II on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices, Protocol III on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons, Protocol IV on Blinding Laser Weapons and Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War.

OSCE

ORGANISATION FOR SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE

The Forum meets weekly in Vienna and provides a unique platform for the 57 OSCE participating States to discuss topical security challenges on an equal footing.

The agenda of the FSC Meetings always includes "Security dialogue", allowing participating States to raise and discuss security concerns and challenges. These discussions regularly lead to initiatives and measures to strengthen politico-military security, including confidence and security building measures (CSBMs).

UNODA

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR DISARMAMENT AFFAIRS

UNODA was established in January 1998 as the Department for Disarmament Affairs which was part of the Secretary-General's programme for reform in

accordance with his report to the General Assembly (A/51/950). It was originally established in 1982 upon the recommendation of the General Assembly's second special session on disarmament (SSOD II). In 1992, its name was changed to Centre for Disarmament Affairs, under the Department of Political Affairs. At the end of 1997, it was renamed Department for Disarmament Affairs and in 2007, it became the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs.

The Office promotes nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, strengthening of disarmaments regimes in respect to other weapons of mass destruction, and disarmaments efforts in the area of conventional weapons.

GENERAL ACTIVITY ON 2011

EXPORT AUTHORIZATIONS

During 2011 DGAIED received applications for export operations, which gave place to the issuing of **International Export Certificates (IEC)**.

Export Authorizations

237 Definitive Exports

(Selling of goods and services to third countries and re-export of repaired, maintained or overhauled (MRO) products)

397 Temporary Exports

(Products belonging to Portuguese Armed Forces repaired, maintained or overhauled, and logistic support to National Detached Forces)

20 Export Authorization not used

Each export authorization application for military goods and technologies to third countries comprise a control procedure which included: the IEC issued by the Portuguese Licensing Authority; the International Import Certificate (IIC) issued by the authorities of the destination country; the End User Certificate (EUC), when requested; and, post-export control, by the copy "B" of the IEC and a prove of reception of the goods and technologies in the destination country.

IMPORT AUTHORIZATIONS

Each import authorization application for military goods and technologies from third countries to Portugal comprised a procedure which included the IIC issued by the Portuguese Licensing Authority, EUC, when requested by the Licencing Authorities of the Origin Country and post-import control by the issuing of the Delivery Certificate and additional documents proving the delivery of the products to the End User.

Import Authorizations

889 Definitive imports

(Acquisitions of military goods and technologies abroad)

252 temporary imports

(Products for MRO purposes and demonstrations)

52 Import authorizations not used

Each authorization for export or import implied a formal authorization from the Minister of Defence or from the entity with the legal delegation (Director-General for Armaments and Defence Infrastructures), as well as the individual authentication of each certificate and its registration on the database of the Division of Military Goods and Technologies Control.

SUSPENSION OF IMPORT DUTIES ON CERTAIN WEAPONS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT

The requests for suspension of import duties on certain weapons and military equipments imported by or in behalf of the Portuguese military forces, made accordingly with Council Regulation (EC) n° 150/2003 of 21 January, gave place to the issuing of **571 Certificates for Military Equipment**.

END USER CERTIFICATE

During 2011, the DGAIED analysed and issued 65 **End Users Certificates**.

TOTAL NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES ANALYSED AND ISSUED BY DGAIED DURING 2011

2483

AUTHORIZATION TO PERFORM ACTIVITIES OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY OF MILITARY GOODS AND TECHNOLOGIES

The procedures related with the authorization to companies to perform activities of trade and industry of goods and military technologies, under Law n.º 49/2009 of 5 August, where the following:

– N° of companies candidates	3
– Authorizations granted	12
– Requests denied	0

Total number of companies authorized to perform activities of trade and industry of goods and military technologies on 31Dec11: 98

PARTICIPATION IN WORKING GROUPS (WG)

At the national level the DGAIED participated in 2011 on the working meetings of the National Authority for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (ANPAQ) and on the working meetings of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) on the “*Proliferation Security Initiative*” (PSI).

At the international level, the DGAIED, in coordination with the MFA, participated in the following meetings and initiatives:

- Meetings of the EU Council Working Party on Conventional Arms Exports (COARM);
- Meetings of the EU on Exportations of Conventional Arms (CFSP/COARM);
- Study visits to Portugal by representatives of the Republic of Macedonia and from the Republic of Montenegro, in the framework of the Council Decision 2009/1012/CFSP on support for EU activities in order to promote the control of arms exports and the principles and criteria of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP among third countries.
- Study visit to Budapest and to Warsaw, as invited expert from the EU;
- Participation on the outreach seminar, as expert from the EU, in Montenegro from 4 to 5 May and in Kiev, from 22 to 23 November;
- Meetings of the EU Council Working Party on Conventional Arms Exports CFSP/COARM/CODUN on the negotiation of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT);
- Regional seminar in Montevideo, from 27 to 29 April, at the invitation of UNIDIR and UE on the promotion of the ATT, for Central America and the Caribbean countries, on the framework of the Council Decision 2010/336/CFSP of 14 June 2010 on EU activities in support of the Arms Trade Treaty, in the framework of the European Security Strategy
- Third meeting of the Committee instituted by the Directive 2009/43/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 6 May 2009, simplifying terms and conditions of transfers of defence-related products within the European Community.

Due to budget constraints it was not possible to participate on the technical meetings of the Wassenaar Arrangement, the MTCR and the CCW. These meetings were documentally followed.

ELABORATION AND REVISION OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS

2011 was dedicated to the work of adopting the laws, regulations and administrative provisions to comply with the following directives:

- Directive 2009/43/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 6 May 2009, simplifying terms and conditions of transfers of defence-related products within the Community;
- Directive 2010/80/EU of 22 November 2010 amending Directive 2009/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the list of defence-related products .

The result was the publishing of the Law n.º 37/2011, of 22 June, simplifying terms and conditions of transfers of defence-related products, adopting the above mentioned directives.

General licences were also approved, as established by the article 7º of Law n.º 37/2011, of 22 June.

BROOKERING ACTIVITIES

On the framework of Law n.º 49/2009, of 05 August, there were no applications for brokering activities during 2011.

EXPORTS DURING 2011

During 2011 the export commercial operations (selling of military goods and Technologies and MRO services) reach the total of €24.633.332,11.

Some export operations included were authorized in 2010, but only used in 2011, due to its expiration date of six months.

When compared to 2010, with exports value of €19.994.521,00, there was an increase of 23% in 2011 on the total value of exports, as showed in graphic 1.

On table 1 are listed the exports made during 2011 by region, country and value and in table 2 the exports made during 2011 by military list article number, country of destination and value.

Several exports of non commercial nature of military goods were also registered and made for support of national deployed forces abroad, and for MRO purposes by foreign companies service providers, for further reimport.

On the Framework of the participation of frigate *Vasco da Gama* on the operation EU NAVFOR Atalanta, to deter, prevent and repress acts of piracy and armed robbery off the Somali coast, several exports of components for the ship and its armament systems were authorized and made to Djibuti, Tanzania, Seychelles and Kenya.

Exports value of military goods and Technologies by geographical regions

Table 1

Continent/Country	Export Value (€)
European Union	
Germany	2.095.365,52
Austria	226.212,06
Belgium	1.263.964,76
Finland	27.318,00
Netherlands	2.647.397,80
Luxembourg	5.657,00
United Kingdom	182.815,25
Total	6.448.730,39
North Africa	
Egypt	404.033,00
Morocco	8.500,00

Total	412.533,00
Sub-Saharan Africa	
Angola	78.560,57
Cape Verde	32.400,00
Djibouti	123.809,50
Gabon	390.000,00
Equatorial Guinea	324.325,96
Niger	130.000,00
Nigeria	6.501.952,43
Kenya	138.925,52
Central African Republic	239.664,84
Seychelles	19.658,90
Tanzania	112.103,52
Total	8.091.401,24
North America	
United States of America	3.062.574,36
Mexico	2.321.819,82
Total	5.384.394,18
South America	
Brazil	3.664.803,97
Chile	15.271,82
Total	3.680.075,79
Middle East	
Saudi Arabia	38.887,19
Israel	80.000,00
Omam	2.000,00
Kuwait	162.962,00
Total	283.849,19
Southeast Asia	
Indonesia	33.500,00
Malaysia	33.500,00
Total	67.000,00
South Asia	
Bangladesh	264.656,70
Total	264.656,70
Oceania	
New Zealand	691,62
Total	691,62
OVERALL TOTAL	24.633.332,11

Exports value by military list category number, country of destination and value.

Table 2

Common Military List	Country of Final Destination	Total Value (€)
ML1	Germany	13.140,00
ML 6	Austria, Luxembourg	23.196,76
ML 9	Djibouti, Kenya, Seychelles, Tanzania	394.497,44
ML10	Germany, Angola, Saudi Arabia, Belgium, Brazil, USA, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Holland, Israel, Kuwait, Mexico, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, New Zealand, UK	19.351.047,40
ML11	Germany, Bangladesh, Brazil, Egypt, USA, Finland, Holland, Indonesia, Malaysia	4.585.851,39

ML13	Cape Verde	32.400,00
ML22	Chile	233.199,12
	TOTAL	24.633.332,11

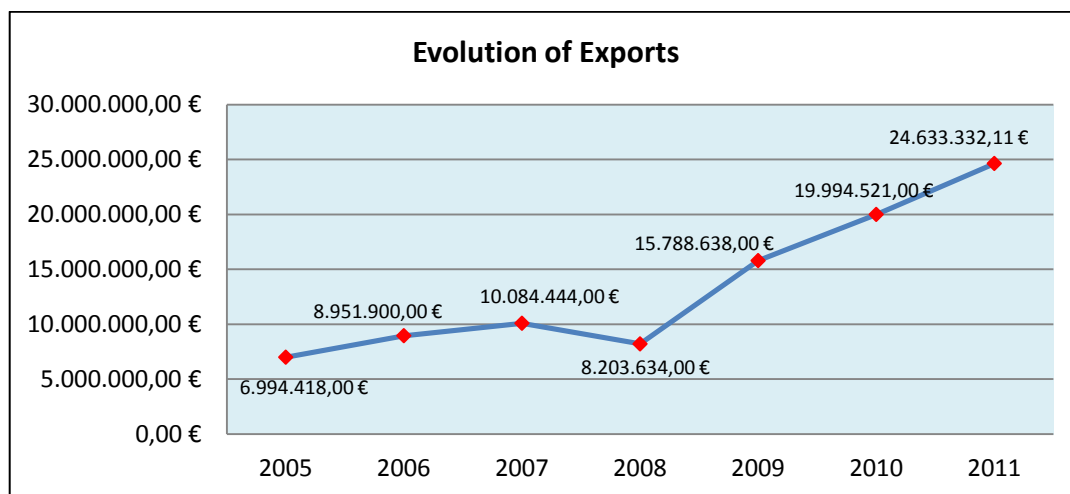
Information provided to the EU

Portugal provided information for the EU Annual Report on the implementation of the Common Position as stipulated in the n.º 1 of Article 8.º of Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment.

During 2011 the products and technologies exported were part of the following common military list categories: ML 1, ML 6, ML9, ML10, ML11, ML13 e ML22.

Evolution of Exports, in Euros, from 2005 to 2011

Graphic 1



IMPORTS DURING 2011

During 2011 definitive imports authorizations used totalized **889**, (1.127 in 2010) which represented **€ 69.028.487,46** (€ 1.119.910.280,00 in 2010).

When compared with 2010, it was registered a decrease of issues of International Import Certificates of definitive nature (IIC), of about **21%**. The value of 2011 represents, together with 2005 and 2009, the lower value registered during the last seven years.

The total value above displayed concerns all defence related products imported directly to Portugal, or incorporated in MRO operations abroad and declared for costumes purposes.

The products mentioned are only those which are subject to previous authorization under Regulation n.º 436/91 of 8 December and Ordinance n.º 439/94 of 29 Jun. For this reason, all other imports of products out of this list for Armed and Security Forces are not included in this value.

DGAIED authorizes the import of defence related products which have as end users the Armed Forces, Security Forces, Judiciary Police, General Directorate of the Prison Service and the Presidency of the Ministers Council. Besides these ones, only authorised industries or national laboratories can import directly or through companies authorised to perform the activity of

trade of goods and military technologies under Law n.º 49/2009 of 5 August.

The imports for demonstration or testing are not included, since these products have to be re-exported further on to the origin country, since they entered Portugal temporarily.

Some import operations included were authorized in 2010, since due to the validity of six months were used in 2011.

Table 3 states the five mains countries of origin of Portuguese imports of defence related products, which together represented 92% of all imports registered in 2011.

Table 3

MAIN SUPPLIER COUNTRIES	
Italy	€ 29.520.419,52
USA	€ 18.669.807,72
UK	€ 11.141.576,07
Austria	€ 3.549.923,47
Norway	€ 994.877,20

Table 4 states the imports registered during 2011 by country of origin and graphic 2 demonstrates the evolution of imports during the last 7 years.

Table 4

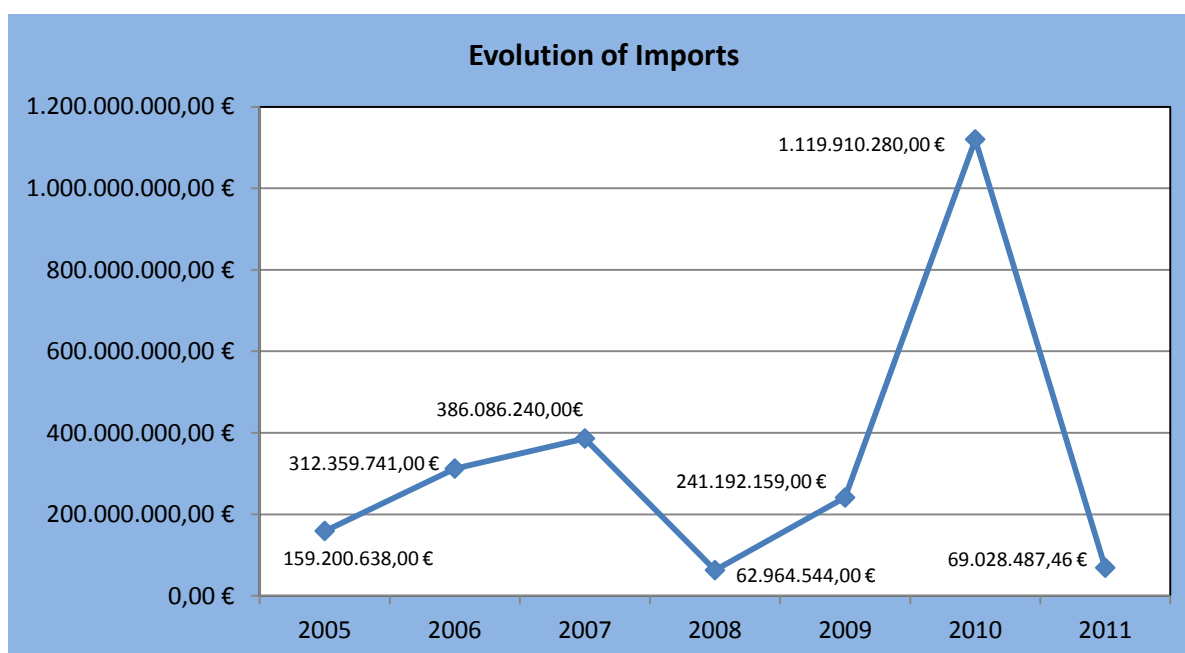
Import Value of defence related products by Country of Origin

Continent/Country	EU Military List Category	Value (€)
European Union		
Germany	1; 3; 6; 10	760.594,62
Austria	1; 6	3.549.923,47
Bulgaria	3	33.400,00
Slovenia	5	101.500,00
Spain	2; 3; 13	309.008,50
Finland	3; 7	96.860,00
France	7; 10; 13	383.432,00
Italy	1; 2; 4; 10	29.520.419,52
Netherlands	6	885.000,00
Poland	13	1.757,69
UK	9; 10; 13	11.141.576,07
Czech	3	276.348,00
Sweden	3	1.328,00
Total EU		47.061.147,87

Other European Countries		
Iceland	9	14.105,77
Norway	3; 9; 10	994.877,20
Switzerland	1; 10	230.115,74
Turkey	3	328.000,00
Total other European Countries		1.567.098,71
North America		
Canada	3; 9; 10; 11	736.334,06
USA	2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 9; 10; 11; 13; 15	18.669.807,72
Total North America		19.406.141,78
South America		
Brazil	9	33.407,11
Total South America		33.407,11
Oceania		
Australia	4	188.076,32
Total Oceania		188.076,32
Middle East		
Israel	5; 10	563.362,12
Total Middle East		563.362,12
Northeast Asia		
China	13	113,41
Total Northeast Asia		113,41
South Asia		
India	7	209.140,14
Total South Asia		209.140,14
TOTAL OF IMPORTS		69.028.487,46

Graphic 2

Evolution of Imports in Euros, from 2005 to 2011



CATEGORIES OF THE COMMON MILITARY LIST OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

- ML1 Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20 mm, other arms and automatic weapons with a calibre of 12,7 mm (calibre 0,50 inches) or less and accessories, and specially designed components.
- ML2 Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20 mm or more, other weapons or armament with a calibre greater than 12,7 mm (calibre 0,50 inches), projectors and accessories, and specially designed components.
- ML3 Ammunition and fuse setting devices and specially designed components.
- ML4 Bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles, other explosive devices and charges and related equipment and accessories, and specially designed components.
- ML5 Fire control, and related alerting and warning equipment, and related systems, test and alignment and countermeasure equipment specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories.
- ML6 Ground vehicles and components.
- ML7 Chemical or biological toxic agents, "riot control agents", radioactive materials, related equipment, components and materials.
- ML8 "Energetic materials", and related substances.
- ML9 Vessels of war (surface or underwater), special naval equipment, accessories, components and other surface vessels.
- ML10 "Aircraft", "lighter-than-air vehicles", Unmanned Aerial Vehicles ("UAVs"), aero-engines and "aircraft" equipment, related equipment, and components, specially designed or modified for military use.
- ML11 Electronic equipment, not specified elsewhere on the EU Common Military List, and specially designed components.
- ML12 High velocity kinetic energy weapon systems and related equipment, and specially designed components.
- ML13 Armoured or protective equipment, constructions and components.
- ML14 'Specialised equipment for military training' or for simulating military scenarios, simulators specially designed for training in the use of any firearm or weapon specified by ML1 or ML2, and specially designed components and accessories.
- ML15 Imaging or countermeasure equipment, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories.
- ML16 Forgings, castings and other unfinished products, specially designed for items specified by ML1 to ML4, ML6, ML9, ML10, ML12 or ML19.
- ML17 Miscellaneous equipment, materials and 'libraries', as follows, and specially designed components.
- ML18 Production equipment and components.
- ML19 Directed Energy Weapon (DEW) systems, related or countermeasure equipment and test models, and specially designed components.
- ML20 Cryogenic and "superconductive" equipment, and specially designed components and accessories.
- ML21 "Software".
- ML22 "Technology".

ACRONYMS

ANPAQ	National Authority for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
APBMC	Anti –Personnel Mine Ban Convention
CCM	Convention on Cluster Munitions
CCW	Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons
COARM	Council Working Group on Conventional Arms
CSBMs	Confidence and Security Building Measures
CSFO	Common Foreign and Security Policy
CWC	Chemical Weapons Convention
DGAIED	General Directorate for Armaments and Defence Infrastructures
COARM	<i>Council Working Group on Conventional Arms</i>
DCBT	Divisão de Controlo de Bens e Tecnologias
DGAIED	Direção-Geral de Armamento e Infraestruturas de Defesa
EU	European Union
EUC	End User Certificate
IEC	International Export certificate
IIC	International Import certificate
MFA	Minister of Foreign Affairs
MOD	Minister of Defence
MRO	Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul
MTCR	<i>Missile Technology Control Regime</i>
OPCW	Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PSI	Proliferation Security Initiative
PSP	Polícia de Segurança Pública
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
UN	United Nations
UNIDIR	United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research
UNODA	United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs



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