



Federal Ministry
for Economic Affairs
and Energy

Report by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on Its Policy on Exports of Conventional Military Equipment in 2013

2013 Military Equipment Export Report

Imprint

Publisher

Federal Ministry for
Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWi)
Public Relations
11019 Berlin, Germany
www.bmwi.de

Text and editing

Federal Ministry for
Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWi)
Public Relations
11019 Berlin
www.bmwi.de

Design and production

PRpetuum GmbH, Munich

Status

Mai 2014

Print

BMWi

Illustrations

Bundesregierung/Bergmann (p. 2)

This brochure is published as part of the public relations work of the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy. It is distributed free of charge and is not intended for sale. The distribution of this brochure at campaign events or at information stands run by political parties is prohibited, and political party-related information or advertising shall not be inserted in, printed on, or affixed to this publication.



The Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy was awarded the audit berufundfamilie® for its family-friendly staff policy. The certificate is granted by berufundfamilie gGmbH, an initiative of the Hertie Foundation.



This publication as well as further publications can be obtained from:

Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWi)
Public Relations

E-Mail: publikationen@bundesregierung.de
www.bmwi.de

Central procurement service:

Tel.: +49 30 182722721

Fax: +49 30 18102722721



Federal Ministry
for Economic Affairs
and Energy

Report by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on Its Policy on Exports of Conventional Military Equipment in 2013

2013 Military Equipment Export Report

Foreword



Arms exports are not a tool of economic policy. They are an instrument of security policy. And, in a democratic country, they may not be shielded from public debate on the grounds of secrecy. For this reason, the parties forming the current Federal Government have agreed in the Coalition Agreement to report more transparently than ever before about exports of military equipment.

The publication of the German version of this Military Equipment Export Report for 2013 is taking place earlier than before: in June of the following year. This means that the period of time between the issuing of licences and the presentation of the report has been substantially shortened - in the past, the report was not presented until the autumn or the winter. This considerable acceleration, which inevitably generates greater transparency, was only possible thanks to the great commitment shown by the relevant officials of the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy and the Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control. So thank you very much for all your hard work!

Furthermore, we will supplement the annual report with a report on the figures for the first half-year in the second half of that same year. For the first time, the interim report will provide information about decisions on licences taken under the political responsibility of the current government.

This report provides information about licences issued before the current Federal Government was formed. I am firmly convinced that there will also be a broad debate about decisions for which the new Federal Government is responsible. This is to be welcomed. After all, such a sensitive issue as the handling of military equipment and war weapons needs transparency and openness.

For this reason, the Federal Government informs the members of the Economic Affairs Committee of the Bundestag about the positive decisions by the Federal Security Council and its preparatory committee of State Secretaries. This is also a new feature in the treatment of exports of military equipment in Germany.

All the information produced by the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy on this subject matter is published (in German) at www.bmwi.de. This includes the answers to the numerous questions raised by members of the Bundestag.

No previous Federal Government has ever provided such open and transparent information about the export of military equipment.

The Federal Government adheres to very strict principles in the case of exports of military equipment to “third countries” – i.e. those outside the EU, NATO and equivalent countries: the export of war weapons is not licensed unless special foreign or security policy interests argue in favour of a licence in an individual case. There is no legal entitlement to a licence.

The strict Political Principles Adopted by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for the Export of War Weapons and Other Military Equipment, as stipulated in 2000 by the government of the day, apply. This means that the Economic Affairs Ministry would not issue licences for dubious transactions even if they are justified by the need to safeguard jobs.

At the same time, I am seeking a dialogue with the defence sector. The industry and the people employed there have a right to expect policy makers to justify their decisions. Once again, the new transparency in the handling of military equipment must prove its worth. It is not a question of secret agreements, but rather of an open discussion of what technological capabilities are to be retained in Germany, what potential rests in European co-operation, and in particular about possibilities to shift activities into the non-military field.

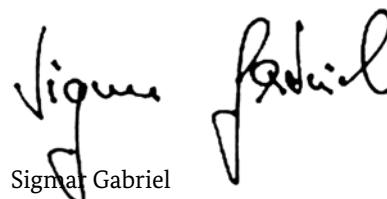
The German government discloses all the licensed exports of military equipment. But it will continue to be the case in future that we cannot report on those exports we refuse to license. For a minister who has proclaimed his intention to pursue a restrictive export policy, that is admittedly an uncomfortable situation. After all, in future the only headlines will read “The German government has licensed...”, but hardly ever “The German government has refused...”. That is simply how it is. The companies in question have a legitimate interest that there should not be reports on transactions which do not take place as a result of decisions by government.

The German government’s policy on exports of military equipment is based on clear rules which are presented in detail in this report. Unfortunately, it has been the case time and again that these rules have been violated by companies and government agencies abroad. Each instance is one too many. For this reason, the rules governing the export of military equipment are being continuously updated. For example, a discussion is currently taking place within the Federal Government about possible improvements in end-use controls, including the possibility of post-shipment controls – an issue which is primarily relevant for the particularly sensitive field of small arms, but also beyond this. I hope that we will soon arrive at specific results on this issue.

Also, the German government is for the first time setting strict standards for the export of surveillance technology – in the age of the internet, it is not only guns and tanks that are being used to oppress people. Questions relating to the export of surveillance technology - which unlike the export of military equipment is subject in principle not to national, but to European rules – will have to be discussed more intensively in future in view of the advances in technology.

I warn against turning every export of military equipment per se into a scandal. German firms will continue to supply not only our Alliance partners, but also other countries with military equipment and war weapons – for example in order to make it possible to protect coastal waters, fight terrorism or engage in legitimate national defence. The question as to whether the total amount of exports of military equipment rises or falls cannot be the sole criterion determining the success or failure of the export policy. It always depends on the individual case.

Alongside figures on licences and actual exports of military equipment, the report also contains additional important information on controls in the context of the EU’s Common Foreign and Security Policy, on outreach activities, where the German government tries to improve standards for exports of military equipment around the world, and on the government’s international activities.



Sigmar Gabriel
Federal Minister for Economic Affairs and Energy

Contents

Summary	6
I. The German Control System for Military Equipment Exports	8
1. The German export control system	8
2. Guidelines for the licensing of exports of military equipment	9
II. German Policy on the Export of Military Equipment in the International Context	12
1. Disarmament agreements	12
2. Arms embargoes	12
3. Common Foreign and Security Policy of the EU	12
4. EU Directive on transfers of defence-related products within the Community	13
5. Framework Agreement concerning Measures to Facilitate the Restructuring and Operation of the European Defence Industry	13
6. Wassenaar Arrangement	13
7. UN Register of Conventional Arms	14
8. International discussion on small arms and light weapons	15
9. Initiative for an Arms Trade Treaty	16
10. Outreach activities	17
III. Licences for the Export of Military Equipment and War Weapons	19
1. Export licences for military equipment (war weapons and other military equipment)	19
a) Individual licences	20
b) Collective export licences	22
c) Export licence denials	23
d) Most important countries of destination	23
e) Individual export licences broken down by Export List (EL) Items	23
f) Export licences from 2004 to 2013	25
g) War weapons' share of licensed values in 2013	26
h) Export licences for small arms 2004 to 2013	26
i) Licences for brokering transactions in 2013	33
2. Exports of war weapons	33
a) War weapon exports in reporting year 2013	33
(1) Bundeswehr exports	33
(2) Commercial exports	33
b) War weapons exports from 2004 to 2013	34
3. German military equipment exports by international comparison	35

Annexes

1 Political Principles Adopted by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for the Export of War Weapons and Other Military Equipment	36
2 EU Council Common Position	40
3 Arms Trade Treaty – ATT	46
4 Export List Part I	46
5 War Weapons List	47
6 Arms Embargoes in Force in 2013	49
7 Most important countries of destination in 2013	50
8 Export licences by country groups and countries in 2013	56
9 Collective export licences in 2013	85
10 Brokerage transactions by country in 2013	86
11 Reported exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Register of Conventional Arms in 2013	87
12 List of the OECD Development Assistance Committee on developing countries and areas	89

Summary

The German government's report on exports of military equipment provides the Bundestag and the public with a comprehensive picture of German policy on the export of military equipment – including in the international context – and furnishes information about the licences issued for the export of military equipment and the actual exports of war weapons in the reference year. The control of military equipment is a highly sensitive field. The Federal Government is pursuing a restrictive policy on the export of military equipment.

The Political Principles adopted by the German government in 2000 and the EU Common Position of 2008 provide the framework for this approach to licensing. Respect for human rights in the recipient country plays an important role in the decision-making process. The Political Principles set out clear requirements here: if there is “sufficient suspicion” that the military equipment will be misused “for internal repression or other ongoing and systematic violations of human rights”, a licence is not normally issued. Here, consideration is given to the country's conduct in the past relating to the use of military equipment. If there is no sufficient suspicion that the equipment will be misused, the German government then examines the case, giving consideration to all the circumstances, including Germany's foreign and security policy interests, in the respective country and region. Such considerations are also customary in other exporting countries with similar policies to Germany.

It can thus be seen that it is not impossible in principle to supply such equipment to countries outside the EU and NATO. So the German government's policy on exports of military equipment is not fundamentally different from that of our EU and NATO partners.

Because of the particular sensitivity of the export of small arms, this report devotes a separate section to this issue. The German government applies particularly strict standards when issuing licences for small-arms exports to third countries, and to developing countries in particular, in order to ensure coherence between the policy on the export of military equipment and foreign, security, external economic and development policies.

The German Government is working at the international level towards an efficient prevention of the illegal proliferation of such weapons and their ammunition.

The fact that this report is being presented before the summer break for the first time also enhances transparency of decisions on exports of military equipment. The Federal Government is thus implementing an agreement made in the Coalition Agreement. Furthermore, it has been agreed that an additional interim report is to provide information on the export licences issued in the first half-year of each year.

The contents of the 15th report on the export of military equipment, covering 2013, can be summarised as follows¹:

In 2013, single-transaction export licences were issued for military equipment worth a total of € 5.846 billion (2012: € 4.704 billion). The total value thus rose by approx. € 1.14 billion compared with the year before. Of this amount, approx. 38% of the value of single-transaction export licences was accounted for by countries from the EU and NATO and countries with NATO-equivalent status (2012: approx. 45%), and 62% by third countries (2012: approx. 55%). The high proportion of export licences for third countries is due to licences for large volumes to Algeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Indonesia.

Developing countries² accounted for 9.6% of the overall value of all individual export licences (2012: 7.0 %)³. The value of the collective licences granted for exports in connection with defence co-operation between EU and NATO partners amounted to roughly € 2.494 billion during the reference year (2012: € 4.172 billion).

In addition to the figures for the export licences issued, in the case of war weapons statistics are also kept for the actual exports (2013: € 933 million, 2012: € 946 million). The total value thus declined by € 13 million compared with the year before. Since the licences are not necessarily used for an export in the same year, the figures for licences and exports generally differ. The share of exports going to the EU, NATO, and countries with NATO-equivalent status stood at

1 The Military Equipment Export Reports submitted thus far have been published as Bundestag Printed Papers and may be found at <http://www.bmwi.bund.de>.

2 Developing countries and developing territories pursuant to the List of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee without the countries featuring upper medium incomes, which include NATO partner Turkey and countries like Brazil, Malaysia and South Africa (column four of this list). The list is attached as Annex 12 of this Report.

3 For details, see III. 1. a).

roughly 33% (2012: approx. 41%), the share of exports to third countries at roughly 67% (2012: approx. 59%). Of these, exports worth € 274.7 million went to the Republic of Korea, exports worth € 102.3 million to the United Arab Emirates, exports worth € 59.1 million to Algeria and exports worth € 52.5 million to Singapore. These four countries thus accounted for 55% of the total volume of commercial exports of war weapons to third countries.

Details of German military equipment export policy can be found in Chapter II and Chapter III. 3. The total licences for 2013 are described in Annex 8, ordered by country.

I. The German Control System for Military Equipment Exports

1. The German export control system

Germany's military equipment exports are governed by the Basic Law, the War Weapons Control Act⁴ and the Foreign Trade and Payments Act⁵ in conjunction with the Foreign Trade and Payments Ordinance⁶. The "Political Principles Adopted by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for the Export of War Weapons and Other Military Equipment" of 19 January 2007 ("Political Principles"), the Council Common Position of the EU of 8 December 2008 (EU Common Position) and since 2 April 2014 Articles 6 and 7 of the Arms Trade Treaty provide the licensing authorities with guidelines.

The Foreign Trade and Payments Act and the Foreign Trade and Payments Ordinance require the licensing of **all** military equipment exports. The military equipment is listed in full in Part I Section A of the Export List (EL, Annex to Foreign Trade and Payments Ordinance)⁹. They are broken down into 22 positions (No. 0001 to No. 0022) that have their own sub-divisions. As with the EU's Common Military List, these positions are closely oriented to the corresponding list of the Wassenaar Arrangement (Munitions List), which the German Government has thereby converted into national law to meet its political commitments (more details on the Wassenaar Arrangement may be found under II. 6. and on the EU under II. 3. and 4.).

Some of the military equipment articles falling under the Export List are also **war weapons** as defined by Art. 26(2) of the Basic Law and by the War Weapons Control Act. They are displayed in the 62 positions of the War Weapons List (Annex to the War Weapons Control Act)¹⁰ and provided in full in Part I Section A of the Export List. For the export of these weapons, a licence must be obtained under the War Weapons Control Act ("transport authorisation for the purpose of export"), and then an export licence pursuant to the Foreign Trade and Payments Act and Ordinance. By contrast, the export of such military items in Part I Section A of the Export List as are not war weapons ("**other military**

equipment") requires – merely – a licence pursuant to the Foreign Trade and Payments Act and Ordinance.

The War Weapons Control Act provides that all activities in connection with **war weapons** (production, acquisition and transfer of actual control, every type of transport or procurement transaction) require prior licensing by the German government (cf. Sections 2-4a of the War Weapons Control Act). The Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy is the licensing agency for commercial transactions; the other ministries (Federal Ministry of Finance, Federal Ministry of the Interior, and Federal Ministry of Defence) whose portfolio includes the treatment of war weapons are responsible for the respective approvals falling within their scope of competence.

Under Section 6 of the War Weapons Control Act, applicants have no legal entitlement to the issuance of a licence for the export of war weapons. And licences must be denied where there is a danger that the war weapons will be used in connection with peace-disturbing acts, that the obligations of the Federal Republic of Germany under international law will be impaired, or where the applicant does not possess the necessary reliability for the action.

In all of the other cases, the Federal Government decides on the issuance of export licences in accordance with the discretion it must exercise under the EU Common Position (previously the EU Code of Conduct) and the above-mentioned Political Principles.

The export of so-called **other military equipment** is governed by the export rules in the Foreign Trade and Payments Act and Ordinance. In accordance with the principle of the freedom of external economic transactions, on which the systematic approach of the Foreign Trade and Payments Act is based, the applicant has a fundamental right to the issuance of an export licence (Section 1 of the Foreign Trade and Payments Act), unless a licence may be denied because of a violation of interests protected under Section 4 Subsection 1 of the Foreign Trade and Payments Act.

⁴ Act to implement Article 26(2) of the Basic Law (War Weapons Control Act) in the version promulgated on 22 November 1990 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 2506), last amended by Article 4 of the Act of 27 July 2011, Federal Law Gazette I p. 1595).

⁵ Revised by the Act Modernising Foreign Trade and Payments Law of 6 June 2013 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 1482).

⁶ Foreign Trade and Payments Ordinance in the version of 2 August 2013 (Federal Law Gazette I p. 2865).

⁷ See Annex 1.

⁸ See Annex 2.

⁹ See Annex 4.

¹⁰ See Annex 5.

Section 4 subsection 1 nos. 1-3 of the Foreign Trade and Payments Act reads as follows:

“(1)In foreign trade and payments transactions, legal transactions and actions can be restricted and obligations to act can be imposed by ordinance, in order

1. *to guarantee the essential security interests of the Federal Republic of Germany,*
2. *to prevent a disturbance of the peaceful coexistence of nations or*
3. *to prevent a substantial disturbance to the foreign relations of the Federal Republic of Germany...”*

As is also the case for war weapons, the German government exercises its discretion in the issuance of export licences for other military equipment in keeping with the EU Common Position and the Political Principles.

The Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control (BAFA), which is an executive agency operating under the jurisdiction of the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, is responsible for granting/denying export licences under the Foreign Trade and Payments Act and Ordinance.¹¹ The Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control submits projects of particular political impact to the Federal Government for its assessment from a political perspective and its decision.

The so-called advance inquiry practice has become customary in the course of the past several decades; the discussion of this within the Federal Government is part of the core area of executive government responsibility.

The idea of the advance inquiry is that potential applicants can obtain an orientation regarding the potential outcome of an intended export application even before a contract is signed. The answering of advance inquiries does not amount to a decision on the export, and is not a substitute for it. Since the circumstances in which export applications can be licensed can change, the response to the advance inquiry cannot be binding.

Advance inquiries relating to war weapons must be submitted to the Foreign Office; advance inquiries relating to other

military equipment must be filed with the Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control. The answers to advance inquiries are governed by the same criteria as applications for export licences.

Germany’s Federal Security Council is normally included in deliberations on export projects that stand out because of the consignee country, the military equipment involved, or the volume of the transaction. The Federal Security Council is a Cabinet committee chaired by the Federal Chancellor. Its members comprise the Head of the Federal Chancellery, the Federal Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance, the Interior, Justice and Consumer Protection, Defence, Economic Affairs and Energy, and Economic Co-operation and Development.

2. Guidelines for the licensing of exports of military equipment

The War Weapons Control Act and the Foreign Trade and Payments Act serve as the framework providing the Federal Government with the latitude for assessment and discretion. To guarantee the uniform exercise of the political discretion available to the Federal Government and to make transparent the politically important criteria used for arriving at decisions, “Political Principles” were defined and have been in force since 1982 (updated in January 2000); they serve as a basis for deciding the individual cases.

These Political Principles contain the following main elements:

- The preservation of human rights is of particular importance for every export decision, irrespective of the envisaged recipient country. Military equipment exports are therefore fundamentally not approved where there is “sufficient suspicion” that the military equipment will be misused for internal repression or other ongoing and systematic violations of human rights. The human rights situation in the consignee country plays an important role in connection with this question. The Political Principles are more restrictive than the EU Common Position (more detail on this aspect below, under II. 3.), which rules out export licences only where a “clear risk” exists.

11 Available at www.bafa.de.

- Following the General Section, a distinction is made between EU, NATO, and NATO-equivalent countries (Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Switzerland) on the one hand, and other countries (“third countries”) on the other. For the first group of countries, licences are the rule and denials the exception; for the second group, there is a restrictive policy with respect to licence issuance.

In this context, the following applies for the group of third countries:

The export of war weapons is approved only in exceptional cases where, as justified by the individual situation, special foreign policy or security policy interests of the Federal Republic of Germany would support the granting of a licence. For other military equipment, licences are granted only insofar as such action does not endanger the interests to be protected under foreign trade and payments statutes (Section 4 Subsection 1 of the Foreign Trade and Payments Act as cited above under 1.).

Even under this restrictive licensing practice for third countries, the legitimate security interests of such countries may therefore argue for granting an export licence in individual cases. This situation arises in particular when the respective security interests are also internationally significant. The defence against terrorist threats and the combating of international drug trafficking are conceivable examples. In connection with the export of naval equipment to third countries, important aspects may be the interest of the community of nations in secure seaways and an effective exercise of respective national sovereignty in coastal waters. Alongside the pre-eminent importance of the seaways for the functioning of world trade, the increasing threats from piracy, narcotics trafficking, the smuggling of weapons and humans, pollution, and illegal fishing all play an increasing role here.

- The Federal Government’s “special interest” in the ongoing capability for co-operation by Germany’s defence industry in the EU and NATO is expressly highlighted, above all against the background of the development of a common European defence policy.
- The factors that are taken into serious consideration in deciding whether to grant licences for the export of arms to third countries include – apart from the human rights, a factor which merits particular attention – the external and internal situation, as well as the extent to

which the recipient country’s sustainable development might be jeopardised by disproportionate outlays on arms.

- Other factors come into play as well when assessing whether a licence can be issued for the export of military equipment: the recipient country’s conduct toward the international community concerning matters such as the fight against international terrorism and organised crime; the extent to which the recipient country meets its international obligations, particularly with respect to international humanitarian law, as well as in the areas of nonproliferation, military weapons, and arms control.

Germany’s control system for military equipment exports ensures the final destination of the exported military equipment in a reliable manner. The Federal Government has gathered decades of good experience with these rules. In the few isolated cases in which a diversion has come to light, the German Government vigorously follows up any such indications. If it is proven that assurances of end-use have been violated, the issuing of export licences for the relevant recipients is normally suspended until the facts have been clarified and the danger of renewed unauthorised re-exports has been removed.

The examination of the end-use prior to the issuing of the export licence adheres to the usual system in Europe. It is recognised as an effective control system and enjoys a high reputation around the world.

The ex-ante examination ensures right from the start that defence goods are not delivered to recipients if there is a danger that the goods will be diverted. If there are doubts about the end-use by the recipient, export applications are rejected.

Nevertheless, the German government is reviewing the current system of end-use control with regard to possible improvements, not least against the background of corresponding discussions in relevant international forums. In particular, the German government is examining the extent to which post-shipment controls in the respective countries of destination can be integrated into the German export control system. Even an export control system which conducts end-use controls in order to ensure the end-use of ex-

ported military equipment is not fully protected against illegal diversions of goods. But it may enable such activities to be discovered at an earlier juncture, and permit an appropriate response.

And finally, the Federal Government agrees to submit to the Bundestag a Military Equipment Export Report on the developments of the respectively concluded calendar year, a commitment that is now being honoured by the fifteenth submission of such a Report.

The **EU Common Position of 8 December 2008**¹² contains eight specific criteria for decisions on export applications (cf. Annex 2, Article 2) and is an integral element of the Political Principles. In the case of each application the Federal Government conducts a very thorough examination in the light of the situation in the region and the relevant country, including the significance of the exports in question for the preservation of regional peace, security and stability (Criterion Four of the EU Common Position). The examination also attaches special significance to the observance of human rights in the country of destination (Criterion Two of the Common Position) and the dangers of misuse of the specific military equipment. It is appropriate to take a differentiated view in the light of the varying political developments in the countries and regions and in line with the aforementioned principles governing the decision-making.

Furthermore, the German government deposited the instrument of ratification at the United Nations on 2 April 2014 for the **Arms Trade Treaty**. This treaty establishes the first internationally binding rules for the export of military equipment. Articles 6 and 7 of the treaty stipulate criteria for the scrutiny of applications for export licences. They represent the core of the treaty. When it deposited the instrument of ratification, the German government also made a declaration on the provisional application of Articles 6 and 7 of the treaty; since then, these have also been applied to all export licences for war weapons and other military equipment.

When it enters into force, the treaty will then be fully applied (cf. Section II.9 in this regard).

12 Cf. Section II. 3. for details.

II. German Policy on the Export of Military Equipment in the International Context

1. Disarmament agreements

In certain areas, export control policy for conventional military equipment is heavily influenced by disarmament agreements that are binding under international law. The German Government supports corresponding initiatives and emphatically advocates strict compliance with internationally agreed rules. Furthermore, it advocates and supports all steps to facilitate worldwide recognition of these commitments.

The German Government's activities in this area are outlined in detail in the Annual Disarmament Report¹³, to which reference is made.

2. Arms embargoes

The international community has adopted a number of arms embargoes that are implemented in Germany's export policy through amendments to the Foreign Trade and Payments Ordinance (Sections 74 ff.) or the non-issuance of licences. The importance of such (arms) embargoes as a means of attaining specific policy objectives has noticeably increased in recent years.

Details of the arms embargoes in force in 2013 are listed in Annex 6.

3. Common Foreign and Security Policy of the EU

The Federal Government actively advocates further harmonisation of export controls at EU level in order to put in place control standards that are as uniform and high as possible and to create a level playing field for German industry.

On 8 December 2008, the adoption of the EU Common Position defining common rules governing the control of exports of military technology and equipment marked the achievement of the goal pursued by the Federal Government for many years of revising the tried and trusted rules of the EU Code of Conduct for Arms Exports – which had previously only been politically binding – and making them legally binding for all EU member states.

The Common Position contains eight criteria (cf. Annex 2, Article 2) to be used by all member states in decisions on applications for export licences. A number of new elements (e.g. the human rights criterion was expanded to include the aspect of international humanitarian law) were included in the Common Position in 2008, thereby broadening and widening its scope of application. Through its incorporation in the Political Principles of the Federal Government, the Common Position is an integral part of Germany's policy on the export of military equipment.

The operative part of the EU Common Position contains rules aimed at improving co-ordination between the EU licensing bodies. For example, all member states must be informed about rejections of export licence applications. If, despite the existence of such a notification of denial by a different member state, a member state nevertheless intends to authorise an "essentially identical" transaction, it must first consult the relevant member state. These provisions serve to increase the transparency of the controls on exports of military equipment amongst the member states throughout the European Union, to further their harmonisation, and to foster the creation of a level playing field. The regular exchange between the representatives in the capital cities about various countries of destination in the context of the Brussels Council Working Party on Conventional Arms Exports (COARM) also serves this purpose.

Further to this, the EU's User's Guide regulates details of the denial procedure and provides detailed pointers for a uniform interpretation and application of criteria.¹⁴

In line with its Article 15, the Common Position of the EU was subjected to a review in 2012 by the member states of the EU with the active participation of the Federal Government, particularly in the COARM Council Working Party. This also entailed a review of the relevant User's Guide and other related documents which serve its implementation and application. On 19 November 2012, the Council of the European Union stated in its Conclusions that the provisions of the Common Position and the instruments provided by them continue to appropriately serve the goals set in 2008 and offer a solid foundation for the convergence of the export policies of the member states. At the same time, the EU will work towards a further improvement of the implementation of the Common Position, e.g. by updating the related User's Guide. The Council continued the work on this in 2013 and 2014.

¹³ Most recent Annual Disarmament Report 2013, Bundestag printed paper 18/933 of 27 February 2013, Internet: http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/cae/servlet/contentblob/673790/publicationFile/191194/140326_Jahresabruerstungsbericht_2013.pdf.

¹⁴ Internet: <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/de/09/st09/st09241.de09.pdf>.

In January 2014, the Council adopted the fifteenth common annual report on the implementation of the Common Position.¹⁵

On the basis of a Council decision of November 2012, the EU's activities to promote export controls for defence-related goods and the implementation of the principles and criteria of the EU Common Position in third countries were continued and broadened. These measures are being implemented by Germany's Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control (cf. also Section II. 10.).

During the year under report, Germany held 21 active consultations and 59 passive consultations¹⁶ with other EU countries concerning export licence denials, with a view to implementing the operative provisions of the Common Position.

The dialogue with the European Parliament, EU accession candidates and third countries that have committed themselves to applying the principles of the EU Common Position, and with international NGOs, was further developed and deepened.

Additional priorities of the Common Foreign and Security Policy in the field of export controls were the firm backing for the initiative for an international Arms Trade Treaty (cf. Section II. 9.) by the EU and its member states, and outreach activities to promote the principles and criteria of the Common Position (cf. Section II. 10.).

4. EU Directive on transfers of defence-related products within the Community

The German act implementing the Directive simplifying terms and conditions of transfers of defence-related products within the Community (2009/43/EC) entered into force on 4 August 2011 (Federal Law Gazette 2011 I p. 1595).

Like the directive, the national implementing act simplifies the transfer of defence-related products within the EU. To this end, companies in the EU are being provided with global (i.e. collective) and general licences. Reliable companies in

the EU are given the opportunity to have themselves certified in order then to be supplied with defence-related products under simplified conditions on the basis of general licences. Such general licences for deliveries to certified companies improve the competitive prospects of small and medium-sized firms in particular. Five companies have so far been certified in Germany. Details can be found at www.bafa.de.

In the context of General Licence No. 26 (delivery to armed forces within Europe), goods worth approx. € 114 million delivered in the reference year.

In the context of General Licence No. 27 (deliveries to certified companies), goods worth approx. € 1.33 million were delivered in the reference year.

5. Framework Agreement concerning Measures to Facilitate the Restructuring and Operation of the European Defence Industry

The German Government is also advocating, together with the partners (France, Italy, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom ("LoI" countries) relaxed rules on co-operation within the European military equipment industry in the context of the "Letter of Intent" (LoI) process. In 2000, these countries adopted a Framework Agreement concerning Measures to Facilitate the Restructuring and Operation of the European Defence Industry (Farnborough Agreement).¹⁷

6. Wassenaar Arrangement

The Wassenaar Arrangement (WA)¹⁸ was co-founded by Germany in 1996 to help improve transparency, the exchange of views and of information and to increase the level of responsibility in the transfer of conventional military equipment and of dual-use goods and technologies which can serve their manufacture. The 41 countries that are presently signatories of this politically binding convention (all the EU member states except Cyprus as well as Argentina, Australia, Canada, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Russia, South Africa, Switzerland, Turkey,

15 Veröffentlicht im Amtsblatt der EU, Ausgabe C18/1 vom 21.01.2014, Internet: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/ALL/?uri=OJ:C:2014:018:TOC>

16 Bei aktiven Konsultationen konsultiert Deutschland einen anderen EU-Mitgliedstaat, bei passiven Konsultationen wird Deutschland von einem anderen EU-Mitgliedstaat konsultiert.

17 BGBl. 2001 II S. 91.

18 <http://www.wassenaar.org>.

Ukraine, USA) aim to harmonise their controls of the export of such goods with a view to preventing destabilising stockpiling of conventional military equipment.

The core element of the Wassenaar Arrangement in terms of military equipment export control is the ongoing further development of the “Munitions List”, i.e. the list of military equipment to be subject to controls by the signatory states. The List determines the content of the EU’s Common List of Military Equipment and thus also of Part I Section A of the German Export List. The Wassenaar Dual Use List is also translated into European and German law.

Germany plays an active part, and provided the plenary chair in 2012, which adopted important initiatives to improve internal WA notifications which serve to inform the partners about exports which have been undertaken and thus to enhance the transparency and effectiveness of the WA. Further to this, the WA provides that the participating countries should inform one another about denied export licences for dual use goods to non-participating countries. Germany also played an intensive part in the changes to the control lists adopted by the plenary session in December 2013. These particularly include new items for telecommunications surveillance technology, and specifically “Trojan horses” and certain evaluation and extraction systems.

The co-operation amongst the WA signatories generally serves to develop and deepen international export control standards. In particular, the increase in transparency and the step-by-step harmonisation of the national military equipment export policies are significant interests, and Germany remains a firm advocate of these.

The German government therefore also participates in WA outreach activities in order to explain these standards and procedures to third countries. These include the regular technical briefings at the headquarters of the WA Secretariat in Vienna and the various missions by WA delegations, e.g. to India in March 2014, which included representatives of the German government. A discussion supported by us is being conducted within the WA as to how the rapid entry into force of the Arms Trade Treaty can be encouraged through the support of third countries willing to accede to the treaty.

Several pending requests for membership underline the attractiveness of the WA. Germany has assumed the role of co-rapporteur for one of the applications, and is providing an ongoing report on the progress made by the candidate.

7. UN Register of Conventional Arms

The UN Register of Conventional Arms, adopted by General Assembly Resolution 46/36L of 6 December 1991, has collected information on the import and export of conventional major weapons systems¹⁹ and – on a voluntary basis – data on national arms inventories and procurement from national production since 1992. The member countries of the United Nations provide this information by 31 May for the preceding calendar year. Since 2003, there has also been the possibility to report imports and exports of small arms and light weapons. The aim of the register is to build confidence by increasing the level of transparency regarding conventional arms. Germany has participated in the reporting system since the register was set up and reports regularly to fulfil its obligations.

For the year 2013, the Federal Republic of Germany reported the export of the following war weapons to the UN Conventional Arms Register:

Table A

Country	Item	Quantity
Indonesia	Leopard 2 main battle tank	2
Turkey	Leopard 2 main battle tank	1
Brazil	Gepard self-propelled anti-aircraft gun system	10
Indonesia	Marder infantry fighting vehicle 1A3	2
Algeria	Fuchs armoured carriers	24 (of which two in kit form)
Netherlands	MTW M 113 armoured personnel carrier	1
Belgium	Helicopter NH 90 NFH	1
Colombia	Submarine class 206A	2

¹⁹ Reports must be made for weapons classified in the following seven categories: battle tanks, other armoured combat vehicles, large calibre artillery systems, combat aircraft, combat helicopters, warships, missiles and missile launch systems including man-portable air defence systems (MANPADS).

Going beyond the obligation imposed by the UN Register of Conventional Arms, Germany also voluntarily reported exports of small arms and light weapons²⁰ to the UN Register of Conventional Arms (cf. Annex 11).

8. International discussion on small arms and light weapons

In internal and cross-border conflicts by far the greatest share of human casualties have been caused by the use of small arms and light weapons (“small arms”, e.g. submachine guns, assault rifles, light mortars, etc.) and the associated ammunition.²¹ Small arms can often be procured inexpensively and illegally through internationally operating arms brokers, in particular in developing countries, where national control mechanisms are mostly underdeveloped. In many cases, small arms impede economic and social development and frequently contribute to a violent escalation of conflicts. Quite frequently, violent conflicts threaten to destroy the success achieved in many years of development work. Further, man-portable air defence systems (MANPADS), which are counted as light weapons, represent a danger to both civil and military aviation due to their high relevance to terrorism. Experience shows that deficiencies in managing and safeguarding the stocks of arms and munitions held by the state in the relevant countries also represent a significant source of illegal transfers.

For this reason, the German Government applies particularly strict standards when issuing licences for small-arms exports to third countries, and developing countries in particular, in order to ensure coherence of foreign, security and development policies. The German Government is working at the international level towards an efficient prevention of the illegal proliferation of such weapons and their ammunition. With respect to the legal export of small arms, the German government advocates strict and efficient controls. Its goal is – in the framework of the UN Small Arms Action Programme²² and via regional initiatives, e.g. in the context

of the EU Small Arms Strategy²³, the OSCE Small Arms Document²⁴, which was adopted in November 2000, and the OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition²⁵ – the achievement of concrete results with obligations for the participating countries to take action which are as binding as possible. Further to this, the Federal Government assists other states, both bilaterally and in the context of the EU on the basis of the EU Small Arms Strategy, as they establish efficient national and regional small arms control systems.

Right from the outset, the Federal Government has supported the development of International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS). The ISACS give the states comprehensive recommendations on the management of small arms and light weapons; these are based on the Small Arms Programme of Action, the International Tracing Instrument and the Firearms Protocol. Since 2012, the Federal Government has promoted the development of a software instrument via the UNIDIR peace research institute at the UN which makes it possible to apply the ISACS more effectively and in particular to use them for the creation of indicators and benchmarks and to measure the effectiveness of the respective implementation measures. In the first pilot applications of this software instrument in 2013 by various international organisations and states (e.g. South Sudan, Somalia, UNDP Kosovo), the results were most encouraging. Since 2011, the German government has made the securing of arms and ammunition in Libya one of the major focuses of the work on small arms control.

The Federal Government would like to see small arms labelled in a manner which makes them permanently traceable. In view of the long lifetime of small arms, it is important to use the latest technology to apply markings to arms in a way that is as permanent and indelible as possible. In June 2013, the Federal Foreign Office held an international conference on the use of modern technologies to secure small arms. The German government is also actively pursuing this goal in the UN context.

20 Concerning the terms small weapon and light weapon, see III. 1. h).

21 Concerning the terms small weapon and light weapon, see III. 1. h).

22 Cf. UN document A/CONF. 192/15, available on the internet at: <http://www.poa-iss.org/PoA/poahtml.aspx>.

23 http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/foreign_and_security_policy/cfsp_and_esdp_implementation/l33244_de.htm.

24 OSCE Document FSC.DOC/1/00 on Small Arms and Light Weapons of 24 November 2000 (located on the internet at: <http://www.osce.org/de/fsc/20785>; siehe dazu ausführlich im Rüstungsexportbericht 2000 unter II.7.

25 OSCE Document FSC.DOC/1/03 on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition of 19 November 2003, available on the internet at: <http://www.osce.org/de/fsc/15794>.

In this context, mention should also be made of the German involvement in the conclusion of an international Arms Trade Treaty (cf. Section II. 9.), which was adopted on 2 April 2013 by an overwhelming majority of the UN General Assembly, and the aim of which is to achieve not only control of the transfer of conventional military equipment in general, but in particular a globally effective control of the transfer of small arms. Germany is advocating a rapid entry into force and the widest possible application of the treaty.

Germany pursues a restrictive policy on the export of small arms. Inasmuch as small arms are a form of armament, they are subject to the stringent regulations laid down in “Principles underlying German foreign policy” (see Annex 1a), which stipulates that armaments can only be exported to third countries under exceptional circumstances and only in the case of special foreign or security policy interests of the Federal Republic of Germany. Regarding the export of technology and production equipment, there is the fundamental rule that no licences are issued in connection with the opening of new production lines for small arms and ammunition in third countries.

For the export of small arms to third countries, the “New for Old” principle is also applied wherever possible. This calls for sales contracts to be worded to ensure that the recipient destroys small arms that are to be replaced by the new consignment, in order to prevent their proliferation. Moreover, insofar as possible, in new supply contracts the exporter is to require the consignee in a third country to destroy the weapons supplied in the case of a later removal from use. In this way, exports and recipients make an active contribution towards not increasing the number of small arms available worldwide, and preventing their proliferation across to grey or black markets. Germany and, in particular the Bundeswehr, destroys surplus small arms. No other country applies the “New for Old” principle in this way, and this underscores the German government’s particularly restrictive small arms policy.

Finally, licences for the export of war weapons, including small arms, are fundamentally issued only for government end-users, not for private entities. The German Government thereby applies a principle which, though it has yet to be-

come majority opinion in the international community (including the UN framework), if universalised would go a long way toward limiting the illegal spread of small arms.

9. Initiative for an Arms Trade Treaty²⁶

Unregulated trade in military equipment creates significant dangers and negative effects. They take the form of the regular misuse of weapons to violate human rights and international human rights law, and of the existence of a large illegal market. This is the point from which the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) operates.²⁷ The first ever agreement on globally applicable, legally binding, common minimum standards for cross-border trade in conventional defence-related goods will impose responsibility on states. They will commit themselves to controlling exports, imports, transits, trans-shipment and brokering of arms (“transfers”) and in particular to subject exports to a structured risk analysis on the basis of internationally comparable decision-making criteria. The core thrust of the Treaty is the regulation of the transfer of conventional weapons.

In order to support the ATT negotiation process, which was launched at the first UN Conference on the Arms Trade Treaty in July 2012, the Federal Foreign Office held a seminar in Berlin at the end of February 2013 for government representatives in order to closely involve new influential powers in the ATT process. Also, the German government funded a two-day seminar held by the UN for African countries in Addis Abeba at the beginning of March 2013, as well as a meeting of African parliamentarians in Windhoek.

The text of the treaty drawn up at the Final UN Conference on the Arms Trade Treaty at the United Nations in New York from 18-28 March 2013 was adopted by the UN General Assembly by an overwhelming majority (155 in favour, 3 against (Iran, North Korea and Syria), 22 abstentions (e.g. Russian Federation, China, India, Indonesia and Arab countries) and 13 absences). The treaty was presented for signing at the United Nations in New York on 3 June 2013. It will enter into force once the 50th document of ratification has been deposited. (Status 22 May 2014: 118 signatories; 32 ratifications)

²⁶ Cf. the more detailed article on the Arms Trade Treaty in the 2012 Military Equipment Export Report.

²⁷ Available at <http://www.un.org/disarmament/ATT/>. Annex 3 contains the text of the treaty.

The Federal Government – following active participation at the final UN ATT conference at the end of March 2013 – voted in favour of the adoption of the draft ATT on 2 April 2013 and signed it in New York on 3 June 2013.

At national level, the Federal Cabinet took the decision on the draft act on the treaty as early as 22 May 2013. The Bundestag unanimously approved the act on the treaty on 27 June 2013; the Bundesrat gave its approval on 20 September 2013. The Act on the Treaty entered into force on 26 October 2013.²⁸

Before the German instrument of ratification was deposited, an EU Council decision was required, authorising the EU Member States to ratify it; this was adopted with the approval of the European Parliament in March 2014. The instrument of ratification was deposited on 2 April 2014 (anniversary of the adoption of the ATT treaty text by the UN General Assembly) alongside those of 16 other EU Member States (Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Malta, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, United Kingdom) and El Salvador. Germany also made a declaration on the provisional application of Articles 6 and 7 of the treaty, which stipulate criteria for the scrutiny of applications for export licences and represent the core of the treaty. By so doing, the German government again highlighted the special priority of the treaty for Germany.

The German government is also urging other countries to quickly sign and ratify the Treaty.

Germany can play an important part in supporting the ratification of the treaty and its implementation in adequate national control systems. The Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control is already implementing a broad spectrum of advisory projects in the field of export control in other countries on behalf of the European Union (cf. Section II. 10.) and has thus acquired expertise which is highly regarded around the world.

It will be particularly important to offer assistance and support to countries, particularly developing countries, which do not yet have a significant transfer control system. To this end, the German government is supporting a number of initiatives; for example, it provided € 600,000 for projects of

the UN Trust Facility Supporting Co-operation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR donor facility). In the context of an EU Council decision of December 2013²⁹, it is providing a national contribution of nearly 20% of cofinance (in addition to the regular German share of the EU budget) for planned EU measures to support the implementation of the ATT. These EU measures involve total funding of € 6.4 million in 2014-16, and are being implemented by the Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control.

10. Outreach activities

Export control can only achieve maximum effectiveness if as many countries as possible apply similar rules and procedures and work together as closely as possible in order to attain globally effective export controls. The various countries with established export control systems (especially EU, NATO, NATO-equivalent countries, and WA signatories) believe that it is worthwhile to approach other countries (so-called “outreach” efforts), to promote the objectives and means of export controls, and possibly also to offer support in developing or improving export controls. One of the major focuses here is on efforts to promote transfer control standards for small arms and light weapons (SALW) in conjunction with the offer of advice and support for the implementation of such measures.

The Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control (BAFA) has again been commissioned by the EU to organise outreach activities in the field of military equipment by Council Decision 2012/711/CSFP. Since 2010, several regional seminars on arms export controls have been organised and held, some of them several times, in Algiers / Algeria, in Sarajevo / Bosnia and Herzegovina, in Kyiv / Ukraine, in Tbilisi / Georgia, in Podgorica / Montenegro, in Skopje / Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and in Tunis / Tunisia. These activities were continued in 2014. Also, since 2011 study visits have taken place to export control authorities in EU Member States as part of the various outreach mandates, giving the partner countries an in-depth look at the export control systems. Such study visits have taken place since 2011 in Hungary, Portugal, Poland, the Czech Republic and Sweden. These study visits to EU Member States are being continued in 2014. Furthermore, targeted measures are helping partner countries. This par-

28 Act on the Arms Trade Treaty of 2 April 2013 of 19 October 2013 (Federal Law Gazette II p. 1426).

29 Council decision 2013/768/CFSP of 16 December 2013 on EU activities in support of the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty, in the framework of the European Security Strategy, published in the Official Journal of the EU, L 341 of 18 December 2013.

ticularly offers the opportunity to respond to a request from the partner country and to review the export control legislation and procedures relating to military equipment. This has so far been done for Albania, Montenegro and Serbia.

In order to achieve the broadest possible application of the Arms Trade Treaty by many states, the European Union adopted a support programme in Council decision 2013/768/CFSP and provided funding towards it. Once again, the Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control has been entrusted with implementing this programme. The Council decision provides that a number of measures will be implemented within a 3-year period to help requesting states to comply with the rules, procedures and reporting requirements for the control of arms exports envisaged in the treaty. This programme is also being funded by the German government (cf. II.9. above).

III. Licences for the Export of Military Equipment and War Weapons

The following is an outline of **licences** granted for military equipment exports in 2013; actual exports are also listed for the sub-sector **war weapons**. The outline is complete to the extent that disclosure has not been restricted by law. In particular, the names of the respective exporters cannot be released owing to the legal protection afforded business and industrial secrets under Section 30 of the Law on Administrative Procedure.

The Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control (BAFA)³⁰ compiles a list of the **export licences** granted for all military equipment (war weapons and other military equipment). The figures for reporting year 2013 are displayed under III. 1. and outlined in further detail in Annex 8. A detailed overview of the 20 leading countries of destination in the reference year can be found in Annex 7.

Statistics on **actual exports** of military equipment are recorded only for war weapons. III. 2. below presents annual values as determined by Germany's Federal Statistical Office.

Just as its predecessors, the present Military Equipment Export Report contains information on export licences issued and, in a more general manner, on licences denied; however, it presents no information in connection with decisions on **advance inquiries** made during the reporting year concerning respective export projects' eligibility for licences. Advance inquiries are normally made by companies at a very early stage, usually prior to the start of negotiations with potential foreign clients. At the time when they are decided, there is no certainty whether or not the project is going to be implemented. Moreover, advance inquiries enjoy increased confidentiality under constitutional law as business and industrial secrets since potential competitors could benefit from the publication in the Military Equipment Export Report of a planned but not contractually agreed project. The non-inclusion of advance inquiries creates no gaps in export statistics since upon later implementation of the projects the still-required export licences (and additionally the actual exports in the case of war weapons) are reflected by the statistics of the respective Military Equipment Export Report. The Report thus takes account of all administrative transactions at least once and, in the case of war weapons, twice (when licensed and when exported).

It is only possible to offer generalised information on **denied** requests in order to avoid the Military Equipment Export Report serving as an information source for prospective business deals by exporters located in countries with different (and especially with less restrictive) export control policies..

1. Export licences for military equipment (war weapons and other military equipment)

Annex 8 presents an outline of military equipment licences granted and/or denied in 2013³¹, broken down by countries of destination. The first part of this Annex shows EU Member States, the second part NATO and NATO-equivalent countries (excluding the EU Member States), and the third part all other countries (so-called third countries). For the sake of greater transparency in connection with exports to third countries, this country category has a column entitled EL (Export List) Items that provides a more detailed breakdown of the important products. Where applications for a country of destination have been denied, the relevant remarks have been made in the overview with details on the number of denials, the involved EL Items, and the value of the goods.

When denial notifications have been made by Germany in accordance with the EU Common Position (cf. II. 3.), a corresponding remark is noted together with the reason for denial (number of the respective criterion in the EU Common Position).

The figures presented in columns 2 to 4 relate to export licences issued. Experience shows that actual export values are significantly lower than these licence values. The reason is that licences sometimes remain either partly or entirely unused. It should also be noted that some or all of the articles are frequently not exported or not entirely exported in the year in which the licence was issued.

30 Available at: <http://www.bafa.de>.

31 Goods in Part I Section A of the Export List, Appendix AL to the Foreign Trade and Payments Ordinance, cf. also Annex 4 to this Report.

a) Individual licences

In 2013 a total of 17,280 individual licence applications for the final³² export of military equipment were approved in Germany (year earlier: 16,380). The total value of the licences – not that of actual exports – was € 5.846 billion. This was roughly a € 1.1 billion rise against figures for 2012 (€ 4.704 billion). This roughly corresponds to the figure for 2008 (€5.788 billion).

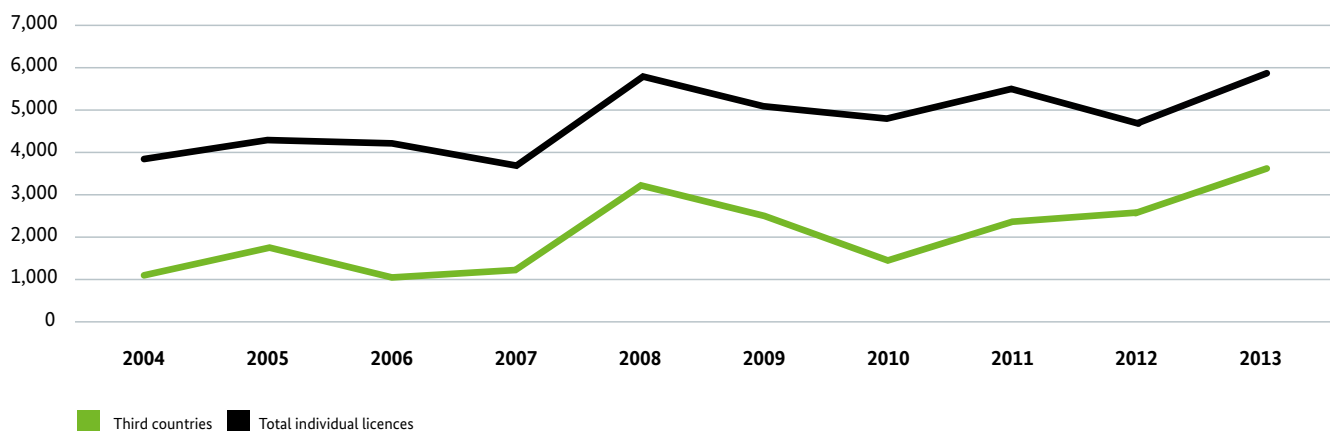
Individual licences for countries designated in No. II of the Political Principles of 19 January 2000 (EU member states, NATO and NATO-equivalent countries) accounted for €2.239 billion of this amount (previous year: €2.101 billion). Licences for goods with an end-use in EU countries totalled €1.169 billion (previous year: € 971.4 million). This represents an increase of €197.6m. Licences for goods with end-use in NATO or NATO-equivalent countries (not including EU countries) had a total value of € 1.071 billion (preceding year: € 1.13 billion – in each case without collective export licences). The licence value for exports to third countries amounted to € 3.606 billion (previous year: € 2.603 billion).

Figure 1 shows that the licence figures for the last ten years are subject to fluctuation. It is necessary to bear in mind here that the values cited in this Report are nominal figures, i.e. they have not been adjusted for inflation.

For exports of military equipment to developing countries³³, individual licences valued at a total of approx. € 562.5 million were issued in 2013 (2012: € 328.4 million). This is equivalent to 9.6% of the value of all German individual licences for military equipment (the proportion in 2012 was around 7%). The leading countries of destination amongst the developing countries in 2013 were Indonesia (€ 295.7 million – e.g. battle tanks, infantry fighting vehicles, underwater detection equipment), India (€ 107.8 million – mainly torpedoes and border security system technology) and Pakistan (€ 46.7 million – mainly for missiles and communications equipment). A breakdown of the various types of goods for which export licences were issued can be found in Annex 8.

The licence values for the group of the poorest and other low-income developing countries³⁴ amounted to € 12.81 million in 2013 (2012: € 1.92 million) or 0.22% (2012: 0.04%) of the value of all individual export licences for military equipment in 2013. This figure includes € 7.5 million just for ballistic body armour vests and ballistic inserts for Mali. Further to the ballistic body armour vests, most of the deliveries involved armoured cross-country vehicles.

Figure 1: Trend of value for individual licences from 2004-2013 (in € millions)



³² Licences of temporary exports, e.g. for fairs, exhibitions, and/or demonstration purposes, are not included.

³³ For the term “developing countries,” see footnote 2.

³⁴ Poorest and other low-income developing countries and areas pursuant to Columns 1 and 2 of the OECD’s DAC List of ODA Recipients for 2011-2013, cf. Annex 12.

Note: The licence values for the developing countries in general and for the group of the poorest and other low-income developing countries do not include: 76 export licences mainly for UN missions, EU delegations and aid

organisations (e.g. € 2.8 million for Mali, € 1.05 million for South Sudan, € 0.965 million for Afghanistan, € 0.968 million for Angola), total value approx. € 11 million.

Figure 2: Licences for developing countries from 2004-2013 (in € millions)

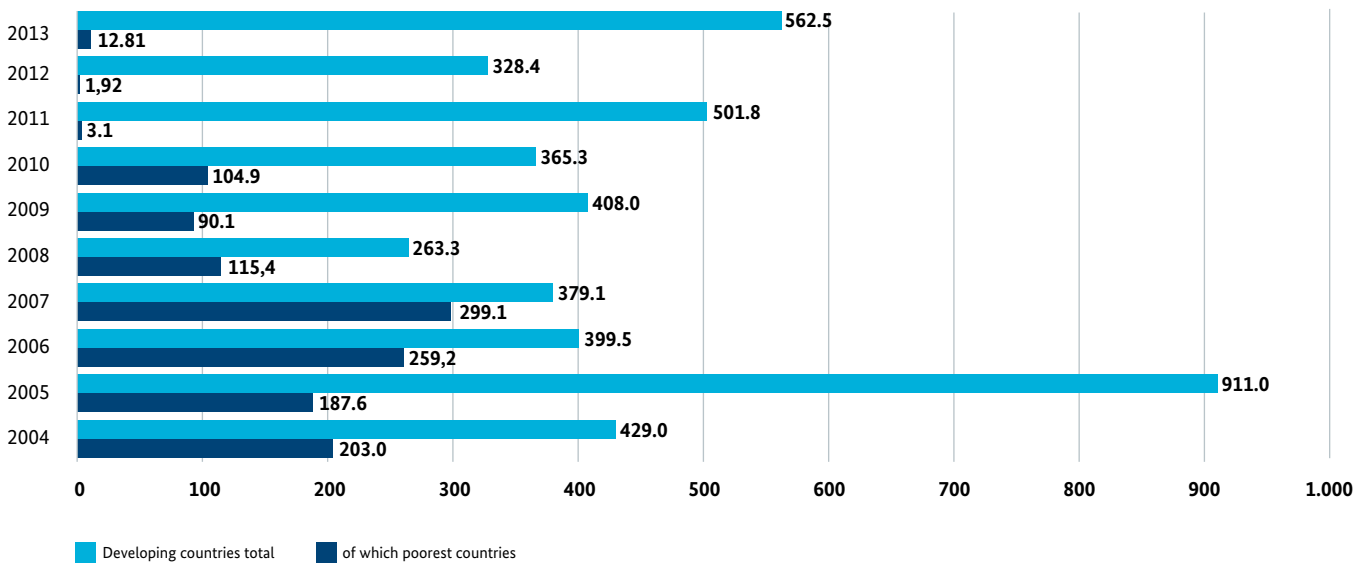
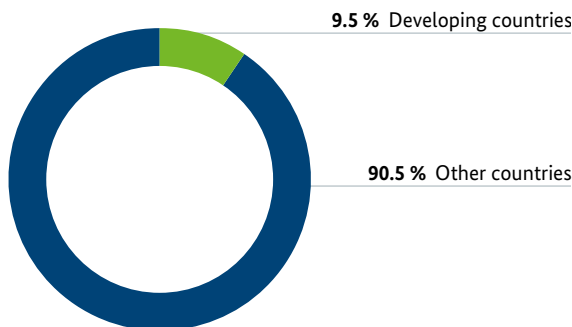


Figure 3: Developing countries' share of total value of licences issued in 2013 (in %)



b) Collective export licences

In contrast to an individual licence, a collective export licence permits particularly reliable exporters to make a large number of exports or transfers to various recipients based in one or in several countries. Such licences are granted only to exporters which are subject to special controls by the BAFA. As a rule, the collective licences permit shipments of military equipment to EU, NATO or NATO-equivalent countries. The licences can be used both for final and for temporary exports. To a small extent, third countries can also be supplied with goods on the basis of collective export licences. Reasons for delivery to third countries might include temporary exports for testing or demonstration purposes.

The values shown on the applications reflect applicants' figures for their anticipated needs in the licence period. Since varying use is made of these values, which are licensed as maximum amounts, the aggregate figure for collective export licence values is subject to strong annual fluctuations and has only limited validity as a barometer of Germany's export policy.

In the period from 1 January to 31 December 2013, 56 applications for the issuing of a collective export licence were approved by the BAFA related to conventional military equipment within the meaning of Part I Section A of the Export List (EL) of the Foreign Trade and Payments Ordinance. The issuing of the licence is subject to the same principles as apply in the individual licence procedure. The examination thus observes the EU Common Position and the Political Principles for an individual case.

The 56 relevant licences issued in the above-mentioned period covered goods worth a total value of € 2.494 billion. By way of comparison: in the period from 1 January to 31 December 2012, 77 collective export licences were issued with a value of € 4.170 billion. Annex 9 contains an overview of the countries covered by the collective export licences.

The 56 collective export licences issued in the context of programmes and co-operation break down as follows:

- in 33 cases, exports in the context of joint programmes.

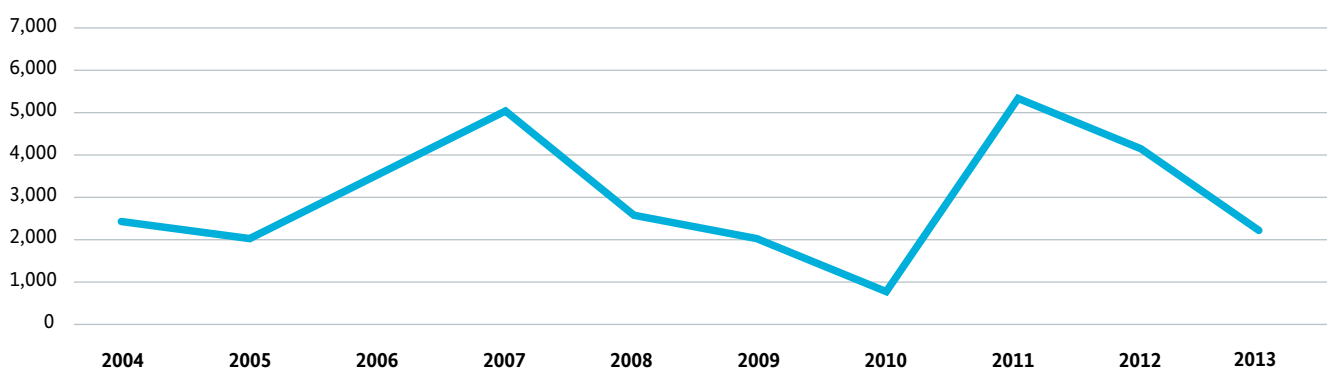
“**Joint programmes**” are the bilateral, trilateral and multi-national development and manufacturing programmes for dual-use and military equipment. They are international development and manufacturing programmes involving the German government. The relevant German ministry commissions a main German contractor, as the leader of the consortium, with implementing the programme.

- in 14 cases, exports in the context of official inter-governmental co-operation,

Official **intergovernmental co-operation** covers development and manufacturing programmes if the contracts to develop or manufacture certain goods for the respective programmes were agreed with state involvement.

- in 8 cases, exports in the context of other international projects,

Figure 4: Trend of licence values for collective licences 2004-2013 (in € millions)



The category of **other international projects** which can be recognised by the BAFA particularly includes co-operation between companies based in countries covered by the Letter of Intent (LoI countries) of 6 July 1998. The LoI countries are France, the UK, Germany, Sweden, Spain and Italy. For more information, please visit: <http://eda.eu.int>.

- and in one case, exports in the category “after-sale service” (rapid handling by the export control authorities of necessary service deployments in cases of damage - outside a licensed joint programme).

c) Export licence denials

In 2013, 71 applications for military equipment exports (preceding year: 118) were denied. The total value of the denials came to € 10.04 million (preceding year: € 24.4 million). The figure does not include applications withdrawn by applicants prior to notification because of poor chances of success or for other reasons. Like the values for licences for third countries, the figures for export licence denials are also subject to great fluctuations for this group of countries.

Since the acquisition of new orders costs money, many applicants seeking to export to sensitive destinations make a formal or informal inquiry with the control authorities about the prospects of their applications prior to the submission of a licence request. Where the response to the inquiry is negative, there are only very rare cases in which a formal application is filed, the denial of which is then included in the attached statistical overview (Annex 8). As a rule, applications appearing to have no prospects of success are not submitted.

The highest-value denials in 2013 affected Serbia (€ 3.3 million), Taiwan (€ 1.5 million) and Bangladesh (€ 1.2 million).

Denials for the final export of arms concerned the following destinations in 2013:

Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Djibouti, Ecuador, Georgia, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kosovo, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Namibia, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uruguay, United Arab Emirates and Viet Nam.

d) Most important countries of destination

The 20 most important countries of destination for which individual export licences were granted in 2013 are listed in Annex 7. The ranking varies from year to year. In 2013, the ten largest recipients were: Algeria, Qatar, United States, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Israel, UK, Republic of Korea, Singapore and France.

e) Individual export licences broken down by Export List (EL) Items

The individual export licences issued in 2013 are broken down into the 22 EL Items as shown in Table B (p. 24).

The table is based on the 17,280 individual licences issued in 2013³⁵. It shows that the category which accounted for the **largest share** of exports of military equipment in terms of value in 2013 was “wheeled and tracked military vehicles”, totalling € 2.35 billion, and “military electronics”, totalling € 424 million.

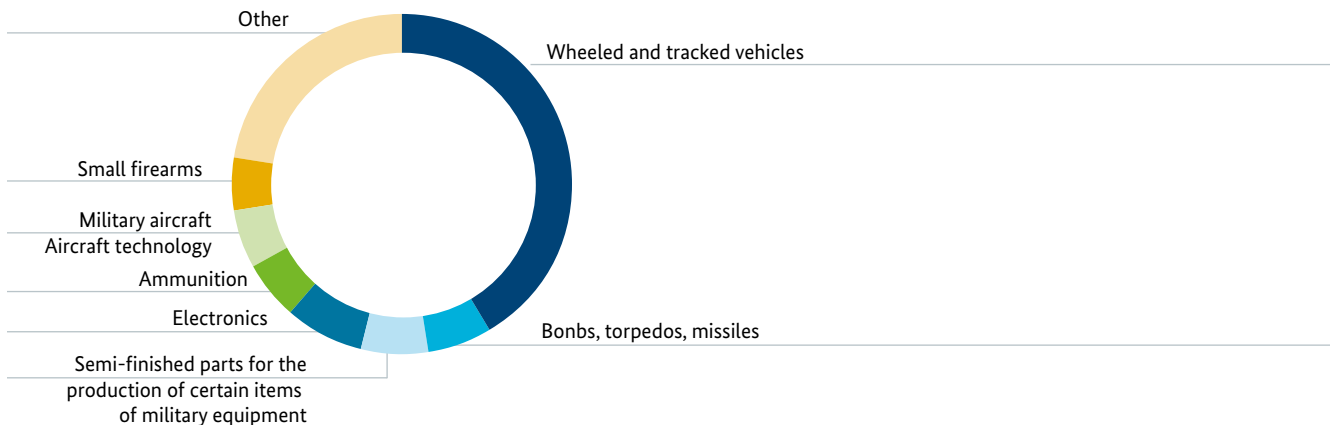
The small firearms item-number on the Export List (A 0001) includes not only small arms but also the so-called civilian weapons such as hunting, sporting, and self-defence weapons, which are much more important in terms of licence values; more detailed information on this point is available below, in Section III. 1. h).

35 The addition of the number of individual licences by positions A 0001 to A 0022 yields a higher value than the total number of individual licences since some of the applications are split among several positions and are therefore counted two or more times in the individual positions in this table.

Table B

EL Item	Description of Item	Number Licences	Value in €
A 0001	Small firearms	5,169	285,899,352
A 0002	Large calibre weapons	343	71,070,520
A 0003	Ammunition	1,152	308,990,559
A 0004	Bombs, torpedoes, missiles	325	349,288,318
A 0005	Fire control systems	635	270,423,605
A 0006	Wheeled and tracked military vehicles	3,662	2,354,562,441
A 0007	Equipment for NBC defence, irritants	152	27,661,761
A 0008	Explosives and fuels	278	29,152,729
A 0009	Naval vessels	597	280,807,212
A 0010	Military aircraft / aircraft technology	1,176	325,566,948
A 0011	Military electronics	1,071	424,015,531
A 0013	Ballistic protection equipment	111	36,974,052
A 0014	Training and simulator equipment	134	221,017,467
A 0015	Infrared/thermal imaging equipment	218	140,078,493
A 0016	Semi-finished parts for the production of certain items of military equipment	669	367,235,655
A 0017	Miscellaneous equipment	377	71,142,223
A 0018	Manufacturing equipment for the production of military articles	637	58,389,243
A 0019	HF weapon system	3	788,380
A 0021	Military software	367	56,928,691
A 0022	Technology	873	165,635,242
Total		17,949	5,845,628,422

The share accounted for by the most important categories is clearly shown in the following illustration:

Figure 5: Individual licences' share (by value) of the most important Export List Items in 2013

f) Export licences from 2004 to 2013

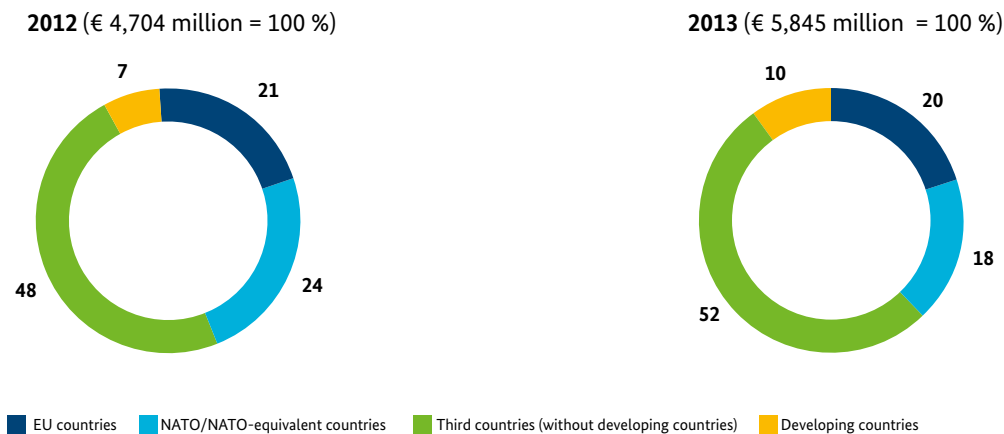
The following table compares the values of the **licences issued** in 2004 to 2013 for final exports. To provide a better basis for comparison, the values are not broken down by individual countries of destination but are packaged together for the privileged countries of destination (EU, NATO, NATO-equivalent) on the one hand and third countries on the other. A breakdown by individual country can be found in Annex 8.

Figure 6 shows the monetary values of export licences issued for all country groups in 2012 and 2013. Pursuant to the Political Principles, EU, NATO and NATO-equivalent countries can be taken together, since all have essentially the same status with regard to German arms exports.

Table C

Year	EU countries (in millions €)	NATO- or NATO-equivalent countries ³⁶ (without EU-countries) (in millions €)	Third countries (in millions €)	Individual licences total (in millions €)	Collective export licences total (in millions €)
2004	1,915.8	810.7	1,080.2	3,806.7	2,437.1
2005	1,440.3	1,120	1,655.5	4,215.8	2,032.8
2006	1,863.3	1,174.4	1,151.3	4,189	3,496.2
2007	1,297	1,141	1,230	3,668	5,053
2008	1,839	809	3,141	5,788	2,546
2009	1,445	1,106	2,492	5,043	1,996
2010	2,315	1,056	1,383	4,754	737
2011	1,954	1,162	2,298	5,414	5,381
2012	971	1,129	2,604	4,704	4,172
2013	1,169	1,071	3,606	5,846	2,494

Figure 6: Breakdown by value of individual licences by country group (in %)



36 The addition of the number of individual licences by positions A 0001 to A 0022 yields a higher value than the total number of individual licences since some of the applications are split among several positions and are therefore counted two or more times in the individual positions in this table.

g) War weapons' share of licensed values in 2013

The licence values shown under f) related to articles from Part I Section A of the Export List, i.e. to all military equipment including war weapons. By contrast, the following identifies the war weapons' share of overall values for individual licences in 2013. Individual licences for the export of war weapons add up to a total of € 757.2 million, or just under 13% of the total for overall individual licences (the figures for 2012 were € 452.7 million and 10%).

The following table displays – broken down by country – total licences for the export of war weapons to **third countries** in 2013: (total value € 458.9 million; value in 2012: € 285.4 million). This represents a substantial increase (61%) over the preceding year. The licences with the highest values refer to Indonesia, Israel and Singapore.

The licence values for the war weapons in Table D by no means reflect the export values for war weapons named in Section III. 2. Since licences are generally valid for one full year, they are often not used by the end of the calendar year of issue but only in the following calendar year. It also happens that, although a licence has been issued, there is no export; this can occur, for example, if the corresponding procurement project has been postponed in the country of final destination.

h) Export licences for small arms 2004 to 2013

In view of the continuing special problems associated with the destabilising effects of accumulations of small arms and light weapons ("small arms") in crisis areas³⁷, the German government is additionally reporting for 2013 on individual licences for the export of small arms.

Small arms do not represent an independent category within the groups of military equipment and war weapons under German law, but they are contained within these groups of items. They thus represent a subset of the small firearms covered by EL position A0001 (cf. section III. 1 e) which are subject to the German government's restrictive export control policy.

Table D

Country	Individual decisions or applications for war weapons	Value in €
Afghanistan [UN mission, embassies]	3	38,520
Algeria	3	27,639,122
Brazil	7	22,054,034
Brunei Darussalam	3	335,103
Chile	4	38,127
Colombia	1	7,900,000
Congo, Dem. Rep. [UN mission]	1	19,000
Haiti [UN mission]	1	125,400
India	5	24,646,629
Indonesia	11	184,097,948
Iraq [VN-Mission]	1	5,640
Israel	16	57,495,665
Jordan	2	2,543,400
Korea, Republic	1	46,340
Kuwait	1	890
Lebanon [UN mission]	4	66,500
Malaysia	2	44,700
Oman	11	5,015,735
Pakistan	4	20,109,601
Peru	1	4,474,000
Saudi Arabia	21	46,452,100
Serbia	1	10,300
Singapore	18	52,547,964
South Africa	2	768,750
Thailand	1	800,000
United Arab Emirates	16	1,448,524
Bermuda	3	72,156
Hong Kong	3	126,063
Cayman Islands	1	5,496
Total	148	458,927,707

37 Cf. II.8. in this regard.

The values shown in the following tables E to H are therefore already included in the statistics under III. 1. a to g and in the values presented in Annex 8.

At the international level, the term “small arms” has various meanings and is defined differently in different forums. Although there are (in some cases considerable) differences in details, there is broad agreement on basic elements. But there is still no uniform understanding of all weapon categories. The OSCE small arms definition³⁸ and the EU’s small arms definition³⁹ provide something of a model. Both of these definitions are based on the term “small arms and light weapons”, which is widely used internationally, and distinguishes between small arms (mainly small military firearms) and light weapons (most notably portable rocket and artillery systems). Both definitions are also in agreement in that they include only such weapons as are specifically intended for military use, not, however, civilian weapons such as, in particular, hunting and sporting weapons, or civilian (i.e. not specifically designed for military use) weapons of self defence (revolvers and pistols).

The OSCE defines small arms as follows:

“[...] small arms and light weapons are man-portable weapons made or modified to military specifications for use as lethal instruments of war.

Small arms are broadly categorized as those weapons intended for use by individual members of armed or security forces. They include revolvers and self-loading pistols; rifles and carbines; sub-machine guns; assault rifles; and light machine guns. Light weapons are broadly categorized as those weapons intended for use by several members of armed or security forces serving as a crew. They include heavy machine guns; hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers; portable anti-aircraft guns; portable anti-tank guns; recoilless rifles; portable launchers of anti-tank missile and rocket systems; portable launchers of anti-aircraft missile systems; and mortars of calibres less than 100mm.”

The **Joint Action of the EU** of 12 July 2002 on the European Union’s Contribution to Combating the Destabilising Accumulation and Spread of Small Arms and Light Weapons distinguishes between the following categories of small arms and light weapons:

“(a) Small arms and accessories specially designed for military use:

- Machine guns (including heavy machine guns)
- Submachine guns, including fully automatic pistols
- Fully automatic rifles
- Semi-automatic rifles, if developed and/or introduced as models for the armed forces
- Moderators (silencers)

(b) Man or crew-portable light weapons:

- Cannon (including automatic cannon), howitzers, and mortars of less than 100mm calibre
- Grenade launchers
- Anti-tank weapons, recoilless guns (shoulder-fired rockets)
- Anti-tank missiles and launchers
- Anti-aircraft missiles / man-portable air defence systems (MANPADS).”

Using the EU’s small arms definition, the following tables show the value of licences for the export of submachine guns, machine guns, automatic and semi-automatic weapons, smooth-bore military weapons, weapons for caseless ammunition and parts for such weapons (Table E)⁴⁰, and for the export of ammunition for guns, submachine guns and machine guns and parts for such ammunition (Table G)⁴¹ for 2004-2013.

38 Cf. the OSCE small arms document, footnote 24.

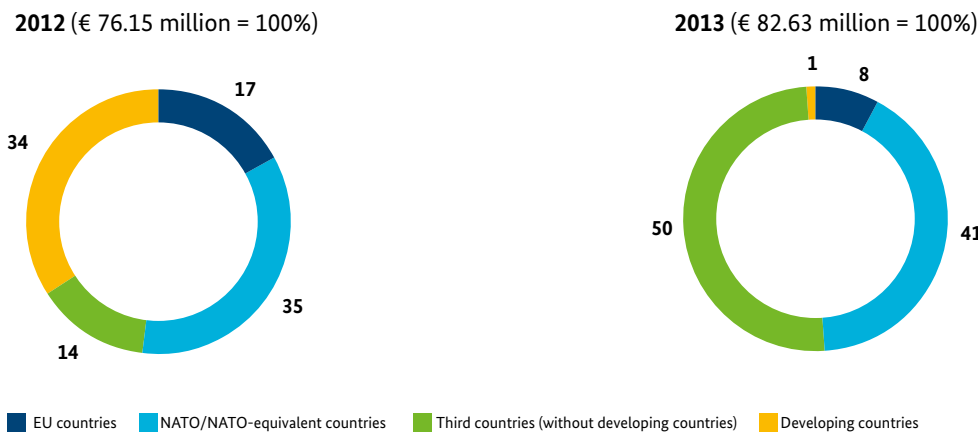
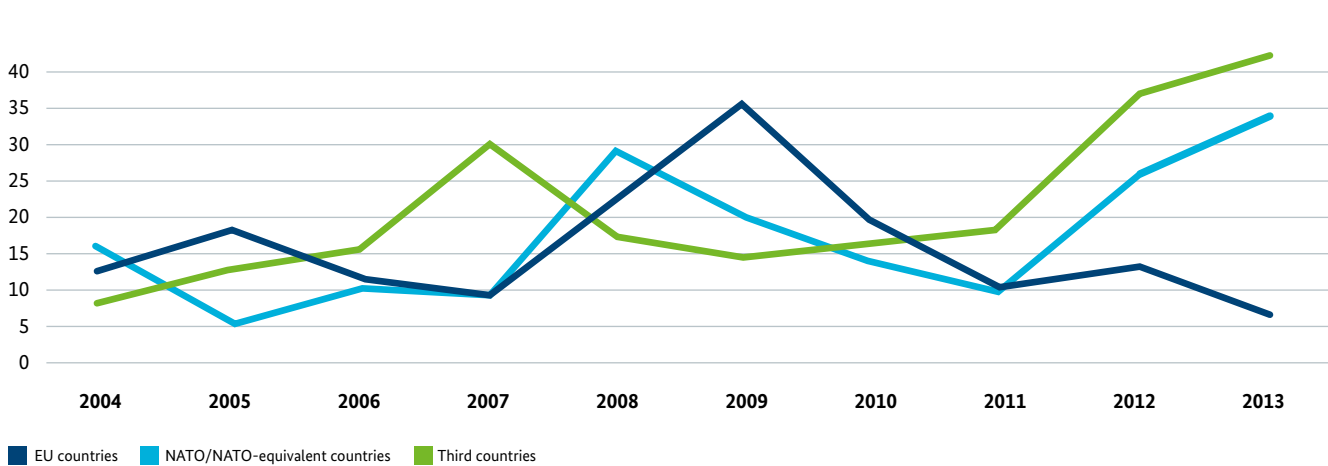
39 See Appendix of the Joint Action of 12 July 2002 on the European Union’s Contribution to Combating the Destabilising Accumulation and Spread of Small Arms and Light Weapons (2002/589/CFSP). For more details: Fifth annual report on the implementation of the Council Joint Action of 12 July 2002 (OJ C 171 of 22 July 2006, p. 1).

40 Excluding hunting and sporting weapons.

41 Excluding ammunition for hunting and sporting weapons.

Table E: Individual licences for small arms

Year	EU countries (in millions €)	NATO- or NATO-equivalent countries ⁴² (without EU-countries) (in millions €)	Third countries (in millions €)	Individual licences total (in millions €)
2004	12.64	15.46	8.17	36.27
2005	17.97	5.44	12.57	35.98
2006	11.45	10.23	15.6	37.28
2007	9.35	9.38	30.2	48.93
2008	22.72	28.94	17.18	68.85
2009	35.97	20.10	14.32	70.40
2010	19.42	13.81	16.30	49.54
2011	10.03	9.95	17.92	37.90
2012	12.84	26.22	37.09	76.15
2013	6.80	33.59	42.23	82.63

Figure 7: Individual export licences for small arms broken down by country group (in %)**Figure 8: Development of the value of export licences for small arms from 2004-2013 (value of licences in €)**

42 Including Croatia, which became an EU member state on 1 July 2013.

Figures 7 and 8 show the values broken down by the three country groups for small arms licences issued in 2012 and 2013; in addition the group “third countries” has been divided into developing countries and other third countries. The shares fluctuate from year to year. The developing countries⁴³ accounted for approx. 1% of all small arms licences in 2013, or approx. € 817,000. The German government will continue to take a particularly restrictive approach to exports of small arms to developing countries in future.

The value of licences for small arms in third countries was € 42.23 million in 2013 (preceding year: € 37.09 million). Saudi Arabia (€ 34.76 million) accounted for the largest share of this.

The aggregate value of individual export licences for small arms is significantly lower than the aggregate value of total export licences for small firearms as listed above under e) for EL position 0001 (€ 286 million). This is the result of the fact that the definition of small firearms found in EL Item 0001 also includes civilian weapons (revolvers, pistols) used for self defence, as well as hunting and sporting weapons, and therefore extends far beyond that of small arms as understood internationally in terms of the problems relating to destabilising accumulations of small arms and light weapons.

Table F: Individual licences for small arms to third countries broken down by countries, licence values and unit numbers for 2013⁴⁴:

Country	Licences total	EL Item	Value in €	Designation	Unit
Afghanistan	2	0001A-02	18.120	Rifles with war weapons list number [embassy];	12
			1.400	parts for rifles with war weapons list number [embassy]	4
Brazil	6	0001A-05	1.355	Submachine guns;	1
			128	parts for submachine guns;	4
		0001A-06	50.730	machine guns; parts for machine guns	10
			15.053		58
Brunei	1	0001A-05	37.865	Parts for submachine guns	5,200
Chile	6	0001A-02	1.355	Rifles with war weapons list number;	1
			450	parts for rifles with war weapons list number;	1
		0001A-05	12.540	submachine guns;	12
		0001A-06	19.320	parts for submachine guns;	12
			4.528	machine guns;	4
				parts for machine guns	8
Congo, Dem. Rep.	1	0001A-02	790	Parts for rifles with war weapons list number [UN mission]	10
India	4	0001A-05	226.500	Submachine guns;	100
			134.445	parts for submachine guns	2,369
Indonesia	9	0001A-02	2.580	Rifles with war weapons list number;	2
			349.083	submachine guns;	183
		0001A-05	27.855	parts for submachine guns	754
Iraq	1	0001A-02	48.120	Parts for rifles with war weapons list number [UN mission];	1,020
			0001A-06	5.640	parts for machine guns [UN mission]
Jordan	2	0001A-02	6.600	Rifles with war weapons list number;	4
			588	parts for rifles with war weapons list number	26

⁴³ For the term “developing countries,” see footnote 2.

⁴⁴ In the statistics kept by the German government, “small arms” comprise, against the background of the definition of the Joint Action of the EU of 12 July 2002 on the European Union’s Contribution to Combating the Destabilising Accumulation and Spread of Small Arms and Light Weapons: rifles with war weapons list number, submachine guns, machine guns, semi-automatic rifles and smooth-bore weapons for military purposes, weapons for caseless ammunition, and parts for such weapons. (Other small arms are not included: rifles without war weapons list number, revolvers, pistols, sniper rifles, inoperative weapons, hunting rifles, sporting pistols and revolvers, sporting rifles, semi-automatic hunting and sporting rifles and other smooth-bore weapons.)

Table F: Individual licences for small arms to third countries broken down by countries, licence values and unit numbers for 2013⁴⁴:

Country	Licences total	EL Item	Value in €	Designation	Unit
Kenya	1	0001A-05	2.200	Parts for submachine guns [UN mission]	40
Korea, Republic	1	0001A-02	29,200	Rifles with war weapons list number;	20
		0001A-05	2,220	parts for rifles with war weapons list number;	90
			17,140	submachine guns	10
Kosovo	1	0001A-05	23	Parts for submachine guns [UN mission]	20
Kuwait	2	0001A-05	890	Submachine guns;	1
			69	parts for submachine guns	3
Lebanon	1	0001A-05	2,694	Parts for submachine guns [UN mission]	50
Malaysia	3	0001A-05	44,700	Submachine guns;	36
			920	parts for submachine guns	20
Oman	17	0001A-02	2,770,670	Rifles with war weapons list number;	3,201
			58	parts for rifles with war weapons list number;	3
		0001A-05	337,665	submachine guns;	250
			13,944	parts for submachine guns;	452
		1,846,200	machine guns;	204	
		69,911	parts for machine guns	1,224	
Qatar	1	0001A-05	3.255	Parts for submachine guns	105
Saudi Arabia	30	0001A-02	30,611,283	Rifles with war weapons list number;	18,201
			3,592,635	parts for rifles with war weapons list number;	96,193
		0001A-05	50,000	submachine guns;	20
			501,700	parts for submachine guns	80,000
Serbia	1	0001A-02	58,796	Parts for rifles with war weapons list number;	2,698
		0001A-05	1,060	parts for submachine guns	4
Singapore	17	0001A-02	23,100	Rifles with war weapons list number;	9
			46,167	parts for rifles with war weapons list number;	487
		0001A-05	213,000	submachine guns;	168
			116,182	parts for submachine guns	2,474
United Arab Emirates	14	0001A-02	237,042	Rifles with war weapons list number;	167
			27,910	parts for rifles with war weapons list number;	1,126
		0001A-05	344,912	submachine guns;	341
		72,351	parts for submachine guns	683	
Bermuda	5	0001A-02	70,560	Rifles with war weapons list number;	60
			18,240	parts for rifles with war weapons list number	887
Cayman Islands	1	0001A-02	5,496	Rifles with war weapons list number;	6
			3,345	parts for rifles with war weapons list number	125
Hong Kong	5	0001A-02	5,313	Rifles with war weapons list number;	1
			2,774	parts for rifles with war weapons list number;	8
		0001A-05	120,750	submachine guns;	75
			3,375	parts for submachine guns	77
Total	132		42,233,155		

Table G: Individual licences for ammunition for small arms, including ammunition parts values in € million for 2004-2013:

Year	EU countries (in millions €)	NATO- or NATO-equivalent countries ³⁶ (without EU-countries) (in millions €)	Third countries (in millions €)	Individual licences total (in millions €)
2004	3.69	11.06	0.57	15.31
2005	6.13	11.50	0.24	17.87
2006	13.31	7.76	0.15	21.22
2007	16.77	13.59	1.40	31.76
2008	10.10	10.18	18.65	38.94
2009	41.18	17.53	2.63	61.35
2010	10.35	17.13	2.00	29.48
2011	15.15	17.63	1.77	34.55
2012	7.04	7.25	3.75	18.04
2013	29.74	19.96	2.82	52.51

The two charts below show the breakdown of licences in 2012 and 2013 for the export of small arms ammunition to the three categories of countries mentioned above (in the charts, the percentages for developing countries and other third countries are shown separately). The value of licences for ammunition for small arms to third countries fell compared with the year before.

The shares fluctuate from year to year. Third countries (excluding developing countries) accounted for a share of 5% of individual licences for ammunition; the developing countries' share stood at 1%.

Figure 9: Export licences for small arms ammunition by country group (in %)

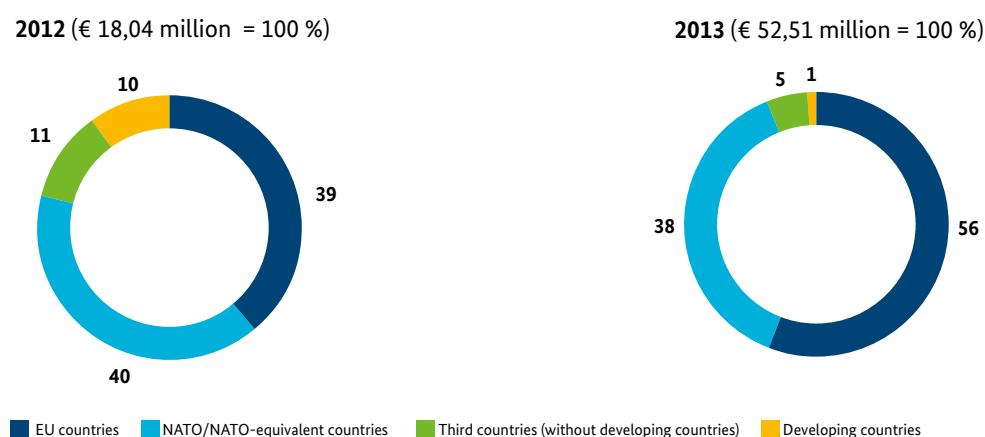


Table H: Individual licences for the export of small arms ammunition to third countries, by country, for 2012⁴⁵

Country	Licences total	EL item	Value in €	Description of articles	Unit
Afghanistan	1	0003A-01	19,000	Ammunition for rifles (war weapons list number: 50) [UN mission]	50,000
Brazil	2	0003A-01 0003A-05	1,280 940	Parts for rifle ammunition; ammunition for submachine guns (war weapons list number: 50)	108,000 2,000
Chile	1	0003A-01	165	Ammunition for rifles (war weapons list number: 50)	300
Congo, Dem. Republic	1	0003A-01	19,000	Ammunition for rifles (war weapons list number: 50) [UN mission]	50,000
Haiti	1	0003A-01	125,400	Ammunition for rifles (war weapons list number: 50) [UN mission]	330,000
Indonesia	2	0003A-01 0003A-05	75,000 44,500	parts for rifle ammunition; ammunition for submachine guns (war weapons list number: 50)	300,000 55,000
Kazakhstan	1	0003A-01	40,000	Ammunition for rifles	50,000
Kenya	1	0003A-01	28,750	Parts for rifle ammunition	1,000,000
Korea, Republic	1	0003A-01	360	Parts for rifle ammunition	6,000
Kuwait	3	0003A-01	49,926	Ammunition for rifles	150,500
Lebanon	5	0003A-01 0003A-01	66,500 4,740	Ammunition for rifles (war weapons list number: 50) [UN mission]; ammunition for rifles [UN mission]	175,000 12,000
Oman	6	0003A-01	62,973	Ammunition for rifles	145,190
Russian Federation	10	0003A-01	289,089	Ammunition for rifles ⁴⁶	288,300
Saudi Arabia	2	0003A-01 0003A-05	28,500 596,316	Ammunition for rifles (war weapons list number: 50); ammunition for submachine guns (war weapons list number: 50)	30,000 1,240,000
Ukraine	7	0003A-01	91,337	Ammunition for rifles ⁴⁷	160,700
United Arab Emirates	9	0003A-01 0003A-05	145,046 1,119,544 9,580	Ammunition for rifles; Parts for rifle ammunition; Ammunition for submachine guns (war weapons list number: 50)	1,000,100 8,166,000 19,200
Total	53		2.817.946		

45 "Small arms ammunition" comprises ammunition for: rifles, submachine guns, machine guns and ammunition parts for such weapons. Ammunition for revolvers, pistols, hunting and sporting weapons and smooth-bore weapons is not included.

46 Here: for hunting and sporting weapons.

47 Here: for hunting and sporting weapons.

i) Licences for brokering transactions in 2013

The rules on the licensing of trading and brokering transactions involving military equipment covered by Part I Section A of the Export List derive from Sections 46-48 of the Foreign Trade and Payments Ordinance; the rules on war weapons are based on Section 4a of the War Weapons Control Act. Statistics are only kept on trading and brokering transactions for military equipment located in a third country – i.e. a non-EU member state, cf. Section 2 subsection 8 of the Foreign Trade and Payments Ordinance – and which are to be exported to another third country. For war weapons, the licensing obligation applies even if the war weapons are outside Germany and are to be exported to other countries.

In 2013, a total of 27 (2010: 39) licences for brokering transactions were issued for recipients in third countries, worth approx. € 43 million. In 2013 and 2012 there were no denials. Annex 10 contains an overview of these licences.

2. Exports of war weapons

a) War weapon exports in reporting year 2013

In 2013, Germany's Federal Statistical Office determined that goods worth a total value of € 933 million (0.085% of all German exports) were exported from Germany (2012: € 946 million or 0.09%). The total value thus fell slightly compared with the year before. In value terms, approx. 33% of the war weapons exports went to EU, NATO, and NATO-equivalent countries; according to the Political Principles, the export of military equipment to such countries is not to be restricted.

The exports of war weapons are largely commercial transactions; to some extent, however, they are also transfers of Bundeswehr stocks.

In 2013, war weapons worth a total of € 19.36 million, or approx. 2.1% of all exports of war weapons, were exported to developing countries (2012: € 195.7 million or approximately 21%). Of this total, war weapons worth € 15 million went to Pakistan, worth € 3.4 million to Indonesia, and worth € 0.8 million to India.

(1) Bundeswehr exports

Within the exports, a merchandise value of € 53.7 million (some 6% of total exports of war weapons) was accounted for by the transfer of material by the German Ministry of Defence. In 2012, the volume of exports was € 3.43 million.

(2) Commercial exports

The value of German companies' commercial exports amounted to € 879.5 million in 2013 (2012: € 942.6 million). Approx. 36% of these exports (€ 311.4 million) went to EU, NATO or NATO-equivalent countries.

The volume of commercial exports of war weapons to third countries amounted to € 568.1 million, almost exactly the same as in 2012 (€ 559.1 million). Of these, exports worth € 274.7 million went to the Republic of Korea, exports worth € 102.3 million to the United Arab Emirates, exports worth € 59.1 million to Algeria and exports worth € 52.5 million to Singapore. These four countries thus accounted for more than 55% of the total volume of commercial exports of war weapons to third countries.

Figure 10: Commercial war weapons exports to third countries 2004-2013 (in € millions)

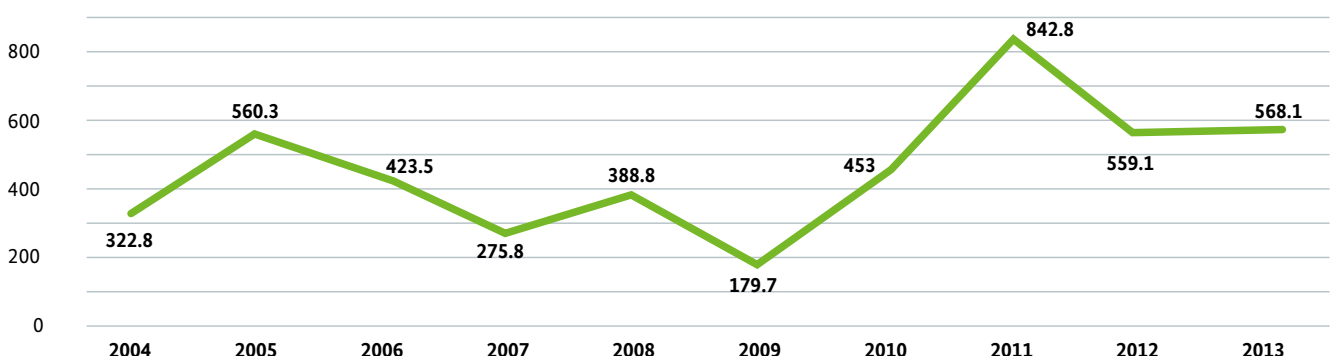


Tabelle I

Country	Value in € 1,000	Country	Value in € 1,000	Country	Value in € 1,000
Afghanistan	75	India	818	Poland	2,059
Algeria	59,133	Indonesia	3,419	Portugal	65
Australia	184	Iraq	6	Qatar	1,990
Austria	3,853	Ireland	169	Saudi Arabia	32,257
Belgium	2,028	Israel	57,317	Serbia	10
Brazil	3,208	Italy	108,452	Singapore	52,548
Brunei Darussalam	278	Japan	1,645	Slovenia	10
Bulgaria	229	Jordan	2,537	South Africa	1,534
Canada	6,798	Korea, Republic	274,734	Spain	7,504
Colombia	3,300	Latvia	3,085	Sweden	57
Congo, Dem. Republic (UN mission)	22	Lebanon	41	Switzerland	12,997
Croatia	46	Lithuania	3,148	Thailand	5,100
Czech Republic	63	Luxembourg	45	Turkey	17,476
Denmark	5,042	Malaysia	45	UK	23,811
Estonia	209	Malta	10	United States	10,358
Finland	1,402	Netherlands	6,470	United Arab Emirates	102,292
France	16,271	Norway	37,233	Hong Kong	128
Greece	40,891	Oman	1,480	Total	933,251
Haiti (UN mission)	126	Pakistan	15,026		
Hungary	221	Peru	3,996		

Table I contains all exports of war weapons in 2013 (commercial and German Ministry of Defence), broken down by consignee country and value.

b) War weapon exports from 2004-2013

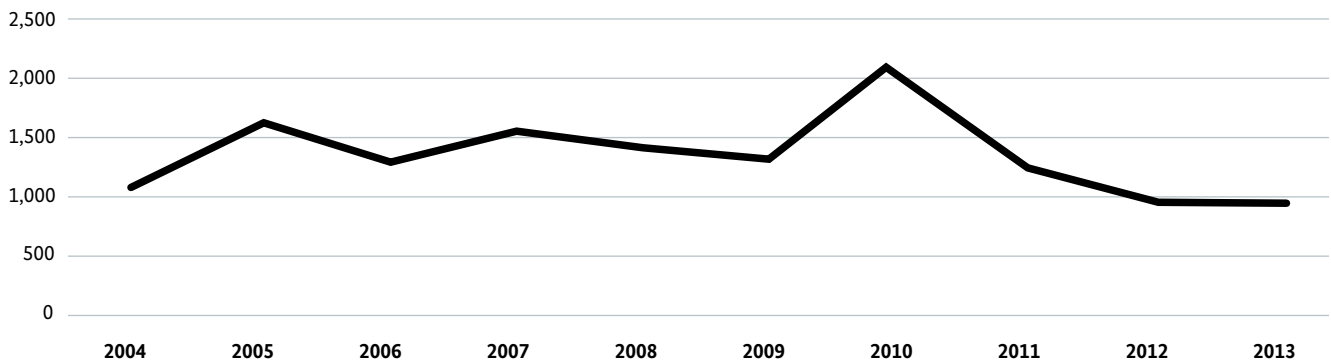
Table J shows the total values of the annual exports of war weapons (including weapons exported by the Bundeswehr) and their share of total German exports in the last few years.

Table J

Year	Total value in € million	Share of total German exports in %
2004	1,129.1	0.15
2005	1,629.7	0.26
2006	1,374.2	0.15
2007	1,510.1	0.16
2008	1,427.2	0.14
2009	1,338.8	0.17
2010	2,119.0	0.22
2011	1,284.7	0.12
2012	946.0	0.09
2013	933.2	0.09

Plotted on a chart, the trend is as follows

Figure 11: Development in total war weapons exports from 2004-2013 (in € millions)



3. German military equipment exports by international comparison

For some years now, the German manufacturers have seen declining demand for military equipment on their traditional markets, the NATO member states. This is resulting in a clear loss of market shares. The opposing trend, a rapid rise in demand in the Middle and Far East, is mainly met by U.S., Russian and increasingly also Chinese providers, which are often backed by their respective governments. According to recent figures presented by SIPRI, the Stockholm-based peace research institute, in March 2014, Germany exported almost a quarter less weapons in the last five years (2009-2013) than in the 2004-2008 period.

However, it again ranks Germany third amongst the major exporters in the international listing (SIPRI study “Trends in International Arms Transfers 2013”) for the 2009-2013 period, with a market share of 7%. The USA heads the ranking with 29%, followed by Russia with 27%. China comes fourth with 6% and France fifth with 5%. In contrast, according to the Annual EU Report for 2013, published in January 2014, Germany ranks well behind France and Spain.

It is necessary to exercise caution when comparing the weapons exports of individual countries. For the most part, the parameters and criteria which are used to generate the statistics for the studies vary too greatly for any comparisons to be drawn. SIPRI, for example, does not use actual

licensing figures for exports, but fictitious values. Also, each study only covers part of military equipment; on the other hand, goods are included which are not military equipment and not covered by the international list of military equipment.

Furthermore, the annual statistics for exports of military equipment are always subject to substantial fluctuations. This is not generally a reflection of a changed licensing policy, but depends on other factors, e.g. the global economy or applications for licences for very high-value individual projects.

Also, when considering exports to third countries, it is worthwhile glancing at the nature and the end-use of the goods. For example, the delivery of armoured cross-country vehicles for international organisations and the export of mine-clearing equipment for aid organisations is included in the total volume of exports of German military equipment. It is obvious that this cannot entail any violation of human rights or the risk of a worsening of the crisis.

Annex 1

Political Principles Adopted by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for the Export of War Weapons and Other Military Equipment

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, desiring

- to pursue a restrictive policy on arms exports,
- with regard to the international and statutory obligations of the Federal Republic of Germany, to gear arms exports to Germany's security needs and foreign policy interests,
- through the restriction and control of such exports to contribute to safeguarding peace, preventing the threat or use of force, securing respect for human rights and promoting sustainable development in all parts of the world,
- hence to take account also of decisions adopted by international institutions with a view to disarmament and designed to restrict the international arms trade,
- to press for such decisions to be made legally binding at the international as well as the European level,

has modified its principles for the export of war weapons and other military equipment as follows:

I. General Principles

1. The Federal Government's decisions regarding the export of war weapons⁴⁸ and other military equipment⁴⁹ are made in accordance with the provisions of the War Weapons Control Act and the Foreign Trade and Payments Act as well as the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports adopted by the European Council on 8 June 1998⁵⁰ and such arrangements as may be agreed subsequently as well as the Principles Governing Conventional Arms Transfers adopted by the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) on 25 November 1993. The criteria laid down in the EU Code of Conduct are an integral part of these Political Prin-

ciples. The standards stipulated in the Code of Conduct will be superseded by any more stringent standards that may be derived from the following principles:

2. The issue of respect for human rights in the countries of destination and end-use is a key factor in deciding whether or not to grant licences for the export of war weapons and other military equipment.
3. On principle export licences for war weapons and other military equipment shall not be granted where there are reasonable grounds to suspect that they will be used for internal repression as defined in the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports or the sustained and systematic abuse of human rights. In this context the assessment of the human rights situation in the recipient country is an important factor to be considered.
4. Such assessments will take into account the views of the European Union, the Council of Europe, the United Nations (UN), the OSCE and other international bodies. Reports issued by international human rights organisations will also be taken into consideration.
5. The end-use of war weapons and other military equipment must be definitively determined.

II. NATO countries⁵¹, EU member states, countries with NATO-equivalent status⁵²

1. The export of war weapons and other military equipment to these countries will be geared to the security interests of the Federal Republic of Germany with regard to the Alliance and the European Union.

In principle such exports will not be restricted unless in specific cases this is warranted on particular political grounds.

48 Weapons (complete weapons as well as components classed separately as weapons) listed in the War Weapons List (Annex to the War Weapons Control Act).

49 Goods specified in Part I, Section A of the Export List (Annex to the Foreign Trade and Payment Ordinance) with the exception of war weapons.

50 Attached as annex 2.

51 Area of application of NATO Treaty, Article 6.

52 Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Switzerland.

2. Co-operative ventures in this area should be in the interest of the Alliance and/or European policy.

In the case of coproduction projects covered by inter-governmental agreements with countries referred to in this Section, these arms export principles will be given practical effect as far as possible. While mindful of its special interest in its co-operation standing, the Federal Government will not forgo any opportunities it may have to influence export projects envisaged by its co-operation partners (Section II (3)).

3. Before concluding any co-operation agreement, a timely joint assessment of its export policy implications is to be made.

To give effect to its arms exports policy principles, the Federal Government reserves the right by way of consultations to object to particular export projects envisaged by its co-operation partners. All new co-operation agreements should therefore aim in principle to incorporate a consultation procedure enabling the Federal Government to raise effectively any objections it might have to exports envisaged by its partner country. In so doing the Federal Government will seek, in the light of the human rights criterion, to strike a balance between its interest in co-operation and its fundamentally restrictive arms exports policy.

4. Before any exports of war weapons or other military equipment involving German components take place, the Federal Foreign Office, the Federal Ministry of Economics and the Federal Ministry of Defence, in conjunction with the Federal Chancellery, will evaluate whether in any specific case the relevant conditions for initiating such consultations exist.

The Federal Government will raise objections – generally following consideration of the matter by the Federal Security Council – against such exports involving the use of German components in the following cases:

- exports to countries involved in armed conflict, unless such conflict is covered by Article 51 of the UN Charter,
- exports to countries where an outbreak of armed conflict is imminent or where exports may stir up, perpetuate or exacerbate latent tensions and conflicts,
- exports where there are reasonable grounds to

suspect they may be used for internal repression as defined by the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports or the sustained and systematic abuse of human rights,

- exports that would impair vital security interests of the Federal Republic of Germany,
- exports that would impose such a strain on relations with third countries that even Germany's own interest in the co-operative venture and in maintaining good relations with its co-operation partner must rank second.

Objections will not be raised if in the light of the considerations outlined in Section III (4) to (7) below licences for the export of direct deliveries of war weapons and other military equipment are likely to be granted.

5. In the case of co-operative ventures between German companies and companies in countries referred to in Section II above not covered by intergovernmental agreements, supplies of components will, as with direct deliveries of war weapons and other military equipment to those countries, in principle not be restricted. The Federal Government will, however, as in the case of co-operative ventures covered by intergovernmental agreements, bring its influence to bear in the matter of exports resulting from co-operative ventures between commercial companies.

To that end it will require German co-operative venture partners to enter a contractual obligation that, should they supply components of a quantity or type that could be relevant to the manufacture of war weapons, they will inform the Federal Government in good time as to their partners' export intentions and seek legally binding arrangements on end-use.

6. In the case of German supplies of components (separate components or sub-systems) that constitute war weapons or other military equipment, the partner country is in terms of exports law both purchaser and user. Where such components are built into a weapons system as fixed features, that process in terms of exports law makes the partner country the country of origin of the goods in question.

III. Other countries

1. A restrictive policy will be pursued regarding exports of war weapons and other military equipment to countries other than those covered by Section II. Notably the development of additional, specifically export-oriented capacities must be avoided. The Federal Government will not take the initiative to privilege any specific country or region.
2. Export licences for war weapons (subject to licensing under the War Weapons Control Act and the Foreign Trade and Payments Act) will not be granted unless in a specific case this is exceptionally warranted on particular foreign and security policy grounds, having due regard to Alliance interests. Labour policy considerations must not be a decisive factor.
3. Export licences for other military equipment (subject to licensing under the Foreign Trade and Payments Act) will be granted only where such exports will not prejudice interests that German law on foreign trade and payments serves to protect, namely, security, peace among the nations and Germany's foreign relations.

The protection of these interests takes priority over economic interests as defined in Section 3(1) of the Foreign Trade and Payments Act.

4. Export licences pursuant to the War Weapons Control Act and/or the Foreign Trade and Payments Act will not be granted where the internal situation in the country concerned precludes such action, e.g. in the case of armed conflict or where there are reasonable grounds for suspecting such exports may be used for internal repression or the sustained and systematic abuse of human rights. In this context the human rights situation in the recipient country is a major factor to be considered.
5. No licences will be granted for the export of war weapons⁵³ and other military equipment related to war weapons⁶ to countries
 - involved in armed conflict or where armed conflict is imminent,

- where the outbreak of armed conflict is imminent or where such exports would stir up, perpetuate or exacerbate latent tensions and conflicts.

Exports to countries involved in external armed conflicts or where there is a danger such conflicts may erupt are therefore ruled out on principle except in cases covered by Article 51 of the UN Charter.

6. Decisions on whether to grant export licences for war weapons and other military equipment will take into account whether sustainable development in the recipient country is being seriously impeded by excessive arms spending.
7. Also to be taken into account is the recipient country's conduct in terms of whether it
 - supports and promotes terrorism and international organised crime,
 - complies with international obligations, especially renunciation of the threat or use of force, including obligations under humanitarian law on international or non-international conflicts,
 - has assumed obligations in the area of non-proliferation and other aspects of arms control and disarmament, notably by signing, ratifying and implementing the arms control and disarmament arrangements specified in the EU Code of Conduct on arms exports,
 - supports the UN Arms Register

IV. Definitive determination of end-use

1. Export licences for war weapons and other military equipment will be granted only on the basis of prior knowledge of definitive end-use in the country of final destination. This will generally require a written assurance by the end-user as well as other appropriate documentation.
2. Export licences for war weapons or other military equipment of a quantity and type relevant to war weapons may be granted only on presentation of governmental end-use certificates that preclude re-exports without prior authorisation. This applies mutatis mutandis to any other military equipment related to

53 Plant and documentation for the manufacturer of war weapons.

war weapons exported in connection with a manufacturing licence. For the export of such equipment used for the manufacture of war weapons definitive end-use certificates must be furnished.

Stringent standards are to be applied in assessing whether the recipient country is capable of carrying out effective export controls.

3. War weapons and other military equipment relevant to war weapons may only be re-exported to third countries or transferred inside the EU Internal Market with the written approval of the Federal Government.
4. A recipient country that, in breach of an end-use certificate, authorises or does not seek to prevent or sanction the unauthorised re-export of war weapons or other military equipment relevant to war weapons will on principle, as long as such conditions persist, be excluded from receiving any further deliveries of war weapons or other military equipment related to war weapons.

V. Arms exports report

The Federal Government will submit to the German Bundestag an annual report on the principle and practice of its arms exports policy listing, in the context of the relevant legislation, the export licences for war weapons and other military equipment it has granted over the past year.

Annex 2

EU Council Common Position (2008/944/CFSP) of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty of the European Union, and in particular Article 15 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Member States intend to build on the Common Criteria agreed at the Luxembourg and Lisbon European Councils in 1991 and 1992, and on the European Union Code of Conduct on Arms Exports adopted by the Council in 1998.
- (2) Member States recognise the special responsibility of military technology and equipment exporting States.
- (3) Member States are determined to set high common standards which shall be regarded as the minimum for the management of, and restraint in, transfers of military technology and equipment by all Member States, and to strengthen the exchange of relevant information with a view to achieving greater transparency.
- (4) Member States are determined to prevent the export of military technology and equipment which might be used for internal repression or international aggression or contribute to regional instability.
- (5) Member States intend to reinforce cooperation and to promote convergence in the field of exports of military technology and equipment within the framework of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP).
- (6) Complementary measures have been taken against illicit transfers, in the form of the EU Programme for Preventing and Combating Illicit Trafficking in Conventional Arms.
- (7) The Council adopted on 12 July 2002 Joint Action 2002/589/CFSP⁵⁴ on the European Union's contribution to combating the destabilising accumulation and spread of small arms and light weapons.
- (8) The Council adopted on 23 June 2003 Common Position 2003/468/CFSP⁵⁵ on the control of arms brokering.
- (9) The European Council adopted in December 2003 a strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and in December 2005 a strategy to combat illicit accumulation and trafficking of SALW and their ammunition, which imply an increased common interest of Member States of the European Union in a coordinated approach to the control of exports of military technology and equipment.
- (10) The UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects was adopted in 2001.
- (11) The United Nations Register of Conventional Arms was established in 1992.
- (12) States have a right to transfer the means of self-defence, consistent with the right of self-defence recognised by the UN Charter.
- (13) The wish of Member States to maintain a defence industry as part of their industrial base as well as their defence effort is acknowledged.
- (14) The strengthening of a European defence technological and industrial base, which contributes to the implementation of the Common Foreign and Security Policy, in particular the Common European Security and Defence Policy, should be accompanied by cooperation and convergence in the field of military technology and equipment.
- (15) Member States intend to strengthen the European Union's export control policy for military technology and equipment through the adoption of this Common Position, which updates and replaces the European Union Code of Conduct on Arms Exports adopted by the Council on 8 June 1998.

⁵⁴ OJ L 191 of 19.7.2002, p. 1.

⁵⁵ OJ L 156 of 25.6.2003, p. 79.

(16) On 13 June 2000, the Council adopted the Common Military List of the European Union, which is regularly reviewed, taking into account, where appropriate, similar national and international lists.⁵⁶

(17) The Union must ensure the consistency of its external activities as a whole in the context of its external relations, in accordance with Article 3, second paragraph of the Treaty; in this respect the Council takes note of the Commission proposal to amend Council Regulation (EC) No 1334/2000 of 22 June 2000 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports of dual use items and technology.⁵⁷

HAS ADOPTED THIS COMMON POSITION:

Article 1

(1) Each Member State shall assess the export licence applications made to it for items on the EU Common Military List mentioned in Article 12 on a case-by-case basis against the criteria of Article 2.

(2) The export licence applications as mentioned in paragraph 1 shall include:

- applications for licences for physical exports, including those for the purpose of licensed production of military equipment in third countries,
- applications for brokering licences,
- applications for “transit” or “transshipment” licences,
- applications for licences for any intangible transfers of software and technology by means such as electronic media, fax or telephone.

Member States’ legislation shall indicate in which case an export licence is required with respect to these applications.

Article 2

Criteria

(1) **Criterion 1:** Respect for the international obligations and commitments of Member States, in particular the sanctions adopted by the UN Security Council or the European Union, agreements on non-proliferation and other subjects, as well as other international obligations.

An export licence shall be denied if approval would be inconsistent with, inter alia:

- a) the international obligations of Member States and their commitments to enforce United Nations, European Union and Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe arms embargoes;
- b) the international obligations of Member States under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention and the Chemical Weapons Convention;
- c) the commitment of Member States not to export any form of anti-personnel landmine;
- d) the commitments of Member States in the framework of the Australia Group, the Missile Technology Control Regime, the Zangger Committee, the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Wassenaar Arrangement and The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation.

(2) **Criterion 2:** Respect for human rights in the country of final destination as well as respect by that country of international humanitarian law.

Having assessed the recipient country’s attitude towards relevant principles established by international human rights instruments, Member States shall:

- a) deny an export licence if there is a clear risk that the military technology or equipment to be exported might be used for internal repression;

⁵⁶ Last amended on 10 March 2008, OJ C 98 of 18.4.2008, p. 1.

⁵⁷ OJ L 159 of 30.6.2000, p. 1.

- b) exercise special caution and vigilance in issuing licences, on a case-by-case basis and taking account of the nature of the military technology or equipment, to countries where serious violations of human rights have been established by the competent bodies of the United Nations, by the European Union or by the Council of Europe;

For these purposes, technology or equipment which might be used for internal repression will include, inter alia, technology or equipment where there is evidence of the use of this or similar technology or equipment for internal repression by the proposed end-user, or where there is reason to believe that the technology or equipment will be diverted from its stated end-use or end-user and used for internal repression. In line with Article 1 of this Common Position, the nature of the technology or equipment will be considered carefully, particularly if it is intended for internal security purposes. Internal repression includes, inter alia, torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment, summary or arbitrary executions, disappearances, arbitrary detentions and other major violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms as set out in relevant international human rights instruments, including the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Having assessed the recipient country's attitude towards relevant principles established by instruments of international humanitarian law, Member States shall:

- c) deny an export licence if there is a clear risk that the military technology or equipment to be exported might be used in the commission of serious violations of international humanitarian law.
- (3) Criterion 3:** Internal situation in the country of final destination, as a function of the existence of tensions or armed conflicts.

Member States shall deny an export licence for military technology or equipment which would provoke or prolong armed conflicts or aggravate existing tensions or conflicts in the country of final destination.

- (4) Criterion 4:** Preservation of regional peace, security and stability.

Member States shall deny an export licence if there is a clear risk that the intended recipient would use the military technology or equipment to be exported aggressively against another country or to assert by force a territorial claim. When considering these risks, Member States shall take into account inter alia:

- a) the existence or likelihood of armed conflict between the recipient and another country;
- b) a claim against the territory of a neighbouring country which the recipient has in the past tried or threatened to pursue by means of force;
- c) the likelihood of the military technology or equipment being used other than for the legitimate national security and defence of the recipient;
- d) the need not to affect adversely regional stability in any significant way.

- (5) Criterion 5:** National security of the Member States and of territories whose external relations are the responsibility of a Member State, as well as that of friendly and allied countries.

Member States shall take into account:

- (a) the potential effect of the military technology or equipment to be exported on their defence and security interests as well as those of Member State and those of friendly and allied countries, while recognising that this factor cannot affect consideration of the criteria on respect for human rights and on regional peace, security and stability;
- (b) the risk of use of the military technology or equipment concerned against their forces or those of Member States and those of friendly and allied countries.

- (6) Criterion 6:** Behaviour of the buyer country with regard to the international community, as regards in particular its attitude to terrorism, the nature of its alliances and respect for international law.

Member States shall take into account, inter alia, the record of the buyer country with regard to:

- a) its support for or encouragement of terrorism and international organised crime;
- b) its compliance with its international commitments, in particular on the non-use of force, and with international humanitarian law;
- c) its commitment to non-proliferation and other areas of arms control and disarmament, in particular the signature, ratification and implementation of relevant arms control and disarmament conventions referred to in point (b) of Criterion One.

(7) Criterion 7: Existence of a risk that the military technology or equipment will be diverted within the buyer country or re-exported under undesirable conditions.

In assessing the impact of the military technology or equipment to be exported on the recipient country and the risk that such technology or equipment might be diverted to an undesirable end-user or for an undesirable end use, the following shall be considered:

- a) the legitimate defence and domestic security interests of the recipient country, including any participation in United Nations or other peace-keeping activity;
- b) the technical capability of the recipient country to use such technology or equipment;
- c) the capability of the recipient country to apply effective export controls;
- d) the risk of such technology or equipment being re-exported to undesirable destinations, and the record of the recipient country in respecting any re-export provision or consent prior to re-export which the exporting Member State considers appropriate to impose;
- e) the risk of such technology or equipment being diverted to terrorist organisations or to individual terrorists;
- f) the risk of reverse engineering or unintended technology transfer.

(8) Criterion 8: Compatibility of the exports of the military technology or equipment with the technical and economic capacity of the recipient country, taking into account the desirability that states should meet their legitimate security and defence needs with the least diversion of human and economic resources for armaments.

Member States shall take into account, in the light of information from relevant sources such as United Nations Development Programme, World Bank, International Monetary Fund and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development reports, whether the proposed export would seriously hamper the sustainable development of the recipient country. They shall consider in this context the recipient country's relative levels of military and social expenditure, taking into account also any EU or bilateral aid.

Article 3

This Common Position shall not affect the right of Member States to operate more restrictive national policies.

Article 4

(1) Member States shall circulate details of applications for export licences which have been denied in accordance with the criteria of this Common Position together with an explanation of why the licence has been denied. Before any Member State grants a licence which has been denied by another Member State or States for an essentially identical transaction within the last three years, it shall first consult the Member State or States which issued the denial(s). If following consultations, the Member State nevertheless decides to grant a licence, it shall notify the Member State or States issuing the denial(s), giving a detailed explanation of its reasoning.

(2) The decision to transfer or deny the transfer of any military technology or equipment shall remain at the national discretion of each Member State. A denial of a licence is understood to take place when the Member State has refused to authorise the actual sale or export of the military technology or equipment concerned, where a sale would otherwise have come about, or the conclusion of the relevant contract. For these purposes, a notifiable denial may, in accordance with national procedures, include denial of permission to start negotiations or a negative response to a formal initial enquiry about a specific order.

(3) Member States shall keep such denials and consultations confidential and not use them for commercial advantage.

Article 5

Export licences shall be granted only on the basis of reliable prior knowledge of end use in the country of final destination. This will generally require a thoroughly checked end-user certificate or appropriate documentation and/or some form of official authorisation issued by the country of final destination. When assessing applications for licences to export military technology or equipment for the purposes of production in third countries, Member States shall in particular take account of the potential use of the finished product in the country of production and of the risk that the finished product might be diverted or exported to an undesirable end user.

Article 6

Without prejudice to Regulation (EC) No 1334/2000, the criteria in Article 2 of this Common Position and the consultation procedure provided for in Article 4 are also to apply to Member States in respect of dual-use goods and technology as specified in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1334/2000 where there are serious grounds for believing that the end-user of such goods and technology will be the armed forces or internal security forces or similar entities in the recipient country. References in this Common Position to military technology or equipment shall be understood to include such goods and technology.

Article 7

In order to maximise the effectiveness of this Common Position, Member States shall work within the framework of the CFSP to reinforce their cooperation and to promote their convergence in the field of exports of military technology and equipment.

Article 8

(1) Each Member State shall circulate to other Member States in confidence an annual report on its exports of military technology and equipment and on its implementation of this Common Position.

(2) An EU Annual Report, based on contributions from all Member States, shall be submitted to the Council and published in the “C” series of the Official Journal of the European Union.

(3) In addition, each Member State which exports technology or equipment on the EU Common Military List shall publish a national report on its exports of military technology and equipment, the contents of which will be in accordance with national legislation, as applicable, and will provide information for the EU Annual Report on the implementation of this Common Position as stipulated in the User’s Guide.

Article 9

Member States shall, as appropriate, assess jointly through the CFSP framework the situation of potential or actual recipients of exports of military technology and equipment from Member States, in the light of the principles and criteria of this Common Position.

Article 10

While Member States, where appropriate, may also take into account the effect of proposed exports on their economic, social, commercial and industrial interests, these factors shall not affect the application of the above criteria.

Article 11

Member States shall use their best endeavours to encourage other States which export military technology or equipment to apply the criteria of this Common Position. They shall regularly exchange experiences with those third states applying the criteria on their military technology and equipment export control policies and on the application of the criteria.

Article 12

Member States shall ensure that their national legislation enables them to control the export of the technology and equipment on the EU Common Military List. The EU Common Military List shall act as a reference point for Member States’ national military technology and equipment lists, but shall not directly replace them.

Article 13

The User's Guide to the European Code of Conduct on Exports of Military Equipment, which is regularly reviewed, shall serve as guidance for the implementation of this Common Position.

Article 14

This Common Position shall take effect on the date of its adoption.

Article 15

This Common Position shall be reviewed three years after its adoption.

Article 16

This Common Position shall be published in the Official Journal of the European Union.

Done at Brussels, 8 December 2008.

For the Council

The President B. KOUCHNER

Annex 3

Arms Trade Treaty – ATT

<http://www.un.org/disarmament/ATT/>

Annex 4

Export List Part I

Currently there is no English translation of the Annex to the Foreign Trade and Payments Regulation, Part I Section A (German Munitions List) available.

However, the Common Military List of the European Union, Official Journal C 85, 22 March 2012 is almost identical with the German Munitions List and can therefore be used as a point of reference.

Number ML1 of the Common Military List is the equivalent to Nr. 0001 of the German Munitions List, ML2 = Nr. 0002, and so on.

Annex 5

War Weapons List

Part A

War Weapons that the Federal Republic of Germany undertakes not to manufacture (nuclear weapons, biological and chemical weapons)

The definitions of weapons exclude all devices, parts, equipment, facilities, substances and organisms which serve civilian purposes or scientific, medical or industrial research in the fields of pure and applied science. The substances and organisms of nos. 3 and 5 are also excluded to the extent that they serve preventive, protective or documentation purposes.

(Part A of the War Weapons List is not given here)

Part B – Other War Weapons

I. Projectile

7. Guided projectiles
8. Unguided projectiles (missiles)
9. Other projectiles
10. Firing devices (launchers and launching equipment) for the weapons specified in items 7 through 9 including portable firing devices for guided projectiles to combat tanks and aircraft
11. Firing devices for weapons specified in item 8, including portable firing devices as well as rocket launchers
12. Aero-engines for the propulsion of the weapons enumerated in items 7 through 9

II. Combat Aircraft and Helicopters

13. Combat aircraft having at least one of the following features:
 1. integrated weapon system equipped particularly with target acquisition, firing control and relevant interfaces for avionics,
 2. integrated electronic armaments,
 3. integrated electronic combat system

14. Combat helicopters having at least one of the following features:
 1. integrated weapon system equipped particularly with target acquisition, firing control and relevant interfaces for avionics,
 2. integrated electronic armaments,
 3. integrated electronic combat system
15. Cells for the weapons enumerated in items 13 and 14
16. Jet, turboprop and rocket engines for the weapons referred to in item 13

III. Vessels of War and Special Naval Equipment

17. Vessels of war, including those for military training
18. Submarines
19. Small vessels with a speed of more than 30 knots, equipped with offensive weapons
20. Mine sweeping boats, mine hunting boats, mine layers, mine breakers as well as other mine combat boats
21. Landing crafts, landing vessels
22. Tenders, ammunition transporters
23. Hulls for the weapons specified in items 17 to 22

IV. Combat Vehicles

24. Combat tanks
25. Other armoured combat vehicles, including combat-supporting armoured vehicles
26. Any type of special vehicles exclusively designed for the use of weapons specified in items 1 through 6
27. Carriages for the weapons enumerated in items 24 and 25
28. Turrets for combat tanks

V. Barrel Weapons

29. a) Machine guns, except those with water cooling;
- b) submachine guns, except those introduced as a model in a military armed force before September 2, 1945;
- c) fully automatic rifles, except those introduced as a model in a military armed force before September 2, 1945;
- d) semiautomatic rifles, except those introduced as a model in a military armed force before September 2, 1945, and rifles for hunting and sporting purposes
30. Machine guns, rifles, pistols for combat grenades
31. Cannons, howitzers, any kind of mortars
32. Automatic cannons
33. Armoured self-propelled guns for the weapons enumerated in items 31 and 32
34. Barrels for the weapons referred to in items 29, 31 and 32
35. Breech blocks for weapons referred to in items 29, 31 and 32
36. Revolving breeches for automatic cannons

VI. Light Anti-tank Weapons, Military Flame Throwers, Mine-laying and Mine-throwing System

37. Recoilless, unguided, portable anti-tank weapons
38. Flame throwers
39. Mine-laying and mine-throwing systems for land mines

VII. Torpedoes, Mines, Bombs, Autonomous Ammunition

40. Torpedoes
41. Torpedoes without warheads (explosive)
42. Torpedo bodies (torpedoes without warhead – explosive – and without target detection device)
43. Mines of all types
44. Bombs of all types including water bombs
45. Hand flame cartridges
46. Hand grenades
47. Infantry explosive devices, adhesive and hollow charges as well as mine-sweeping devices
48. Explosive charges for the weapons referred to in item 43

VIII. Other Ammunition

49. Ammunition for the weapons listed in items 31 and 32
50. Ammunition for the weapons listed in item 29 a, c and d except cartridge ammunition having a soft core projectile with full casing, if the projectile does not contain any accessoires, particularly a flare, incendiary or explosive charge, and if cartridge ammunition of the same calibre is used for hunting and sporting purposes
51. Ammunition for weapons referred to in item 30
52. Ammunition for the weapons listed in items 37 and 39
53. Rifle grenades
54. Projectiles for the weapons enumerated in items 49 and 52
55. Propelling charges for the weapons specified in items 49 and 52

IX. Other Essential Components

56. War heads for the weapons listed in items 7 through 9 and 40
57. Ignition charges for the weapons listed in items 7 through 9, 40, 43, 44, 46, 47, 49, 51 through 53 and 59, except propellant charge igniters
58. Target detection heads for the weapons enumerated in items 7, 9, 40, 44, 49, 59, 60
59. Submunition for the weapons listed in items 7 through 9, 44, 49 and 61
60. Submunition without ignition for the weapons referred to in items 7 through 9, 44, 49 and 61

X. Dispensers

61. Dispenser zur systematischen Verteilung von Submunition

XI. Laser Weapons

62. Laser weapons specially designed for causing permanent blindness.

Annex 6

Arms Embargoes in Force in 2013

Here is a list of the countries subject to an arms embargo in the reference year.

The group of these countries can change at any time.

Current information (in German) on the arms embargoes in place and the various (legal) bases can be found on the website of the Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control (www.ausfuhrkontrolle.info) under “Embargos”.

Armenia
Azerbaijan
Central African Republic
China
Congo, Democratic Republic
Eritrea
Guinea
Ivory Coast
Iran
Iraq
Korea, Democratic People’s Republic
Lebanon
Liberia
Libya
Myanmar
Somalia
South Sudan
Sudan
Syria, Arab Republic
Zimbabwe

Annex 7

Most important countries of destination in 2013

The 20 most important countries of destination for which individual export licences were granted in 2013:

No. ⁵⁸	Country	Value in 2013 (€ million)	Description of articles
1 (3)	Algeria	825,726,128	Trucks, cross-country vehicles, kits to make armoured vehicles and parts for armoured vehicles, trucks, cross-country vehicles (A0006/94.9%)
2 (-)	Qatar	673,377,690	Tractor units, trucks, truck-mounted cranes, semi-trailers, trailers, masts and parts for tanks, self-propelled howitzers, armoured vehicles, trucks, ground vehicles (A0006/44.4%); flight simulator, tank simulator and parts for flight simulator (A0014/18.4%); fire control units, target range-finders and radar equipment (A0005/14.0%); electronic equipment, communications equipment, navigation equipment and parts for electronic equipment, navigation equipment (A0011/12.2%)
3 (2)	United States	610,685,905	Rifles with war weapons list number, submachine guns, rifles without war weapons list number, sniper rifles, revolvers, pistols, hunting rifles, sporting rifles, self-loading rifles, smooth-bore weapons, sporting revolvers, sporting pistols, silencers, gun mountings, cartridge clips, flash hiders, weapon sighting units and parts for rifles with war weapons list number, submachine guns, machine guns, rifles without war weapons list number, sniper rifles, revolvers, pistols, hunting rifles, sporting rifles, self-loading rifles, smooth-bore weapons, sporting revolvers, sporting pistols, silencers, weapon sighting units (A0001/25.1%); submarine pressure hulls, underwater detection equipment, ship body conduits and parts for submarines, mine-sweepers, ships, underwater detection equipment, guidance equipment for detection equipment (A0009/16.8%); parts for tanks, armoured self-propelled howitzers, armoured vehicles, trucks, cross-country vehicles and ground vehicles (A0006/11.6%); fire control units, gun laying equipment, target range-finding systems, detection systems, testing equipment, calibration equipment and parts for fire control systems, gun laying equipment, on-board weapons-control systems, target acquisition systems, target range-finding systems, target surveillance systems, positioning systems (A0005/8.3%); infrared equipment and parts for image intensifier equipment, thermal imaging equipment, infrared equipment (A0015/7.0%); diving equipment, camouflage paint, fuel cell systems and parts for diving equipment, containers, bridges, ferries, fuel cells (A0017/6.4%); forged, cast and unfinished components (A0016/5.8%)
4 (1)	Saudi Arabia	361,024,681	Air reconnaissance systems, control equipment, ground equipment and parts for combat aircraft, training aircraft, transport aircraft, tanker aircraft, helicopters, unmanned aircraft, on-board equipment, in-flight refuelling equipment, tanker equipment (A0010/25.1%); armoured ambulances, chassis, trucks, trailers and parts for tanks, self-propelled howitzers, armoured vehicles, trucks (A0006/22.3%); flight simulator and parts for flight simulators, weapon training equipment, training equipment (A0014/11,7%);

No. ⁵⁸	Country	Value in 2013 (€ million)	Description of articles
			<p>rifles with war weapons list number, submachine guns, hunting rifles, sporting rifles, weapon sighting units and parts for rifles with war weapons list number, submachine guns, hunting rifles, weapon sighting units (A0001/9.8%);</p> <p>missiles and parts for missiles, electricity generation equipment, ground equipment for missiles (A0004/7.5%);</p> <p>communications equipment, navigation equipment and parts for electronic equipment, communications equipment, electronic warfare, detection equipment (A0011/7.2%)</p>
5 (-)	Indonesia	295,707,513	<p>attle tanks, infantry fighting vehicles, recovery tanks, armoured engineering vehicles, armoured bridge-laying vehicles, semi-trailers and parts for tanks, self-propelled howitzers, armoured vehicles, trucks, ground vehicles (A0006/60.2%);</p> <p>underwater detection equipment and parts for submarines, patrol boats, ships, underwater detection equipment (A0009/11.1%);</p> <p>fire control equipment, target range-finding systems and parts for fire control equipment, on-board weapons-control systems, target range-finding systems (A0005/7.3%);</p> <p>communications equipment, guidance equipment, electricity supplies and parts for communications equipment, guidance equipment, electricity supplies (A0011/7.0%)</p>
6 (19)	Israel	266,550,442	<p>Launcher for anti-aircraft missile systems, trucks, trailers, armoured cross-country vehicles and parts for tanks, armoured vehicles, anti-aircraft systems, trucks, ballistic protection (A0006/73.8%);</p> <p>missiles, pyrotechnic ammunition, firing assemblies and parts for missiles, smoke dischargers, anti-missile systems (A0004/12.7%)</p>
7 (4)	United Kingdom	257,826,013	<p>Forged, cast and unfinished components (A0016/42.9%);</p> <p>ammunition for rifles, submachine guns, machine guns, mortars, automatic grenade launchers, grenade launchers and ammunition parts for the following: guns, howitzers, cannon, mortars, decoy launchers, automatic grenade launchers, grenade launchers (A0003/14.7%);</p> <p>helicopters, engines, on-board equipment, in-flight refuelling equipment, ground equipment, ejection seats, parachutes and parts for combat aircraft, combat helicopters, transport aircraft, transport helicopters, tanker aircraft, helicopters, aircraft, engines, on-board equipment, in-flight fuelling equipment, ground equipment, tanker equipment, ejection seats (A0010/14.6%);</p> <p>military equipment technology (A0022/4.9%);</p> <p>ship body conduits and parts for aircraft carriers, submarines, logistic support ships, ships, naval facilities, underwater detection equipment (A0009/4.4%)</p>
8 (8)	Korea, Republic	207,023,422	<p>Parts for tanks, self-propelled howitzers, armoured vehicles, recovery vehicles, trucks, cross-country vehicles and ground vehicles (A0006/38.0%); heat exchangers, ship body conduits and parts for submarines, frigates, mine hunters, minesweepers, ships, propulsion systems, underwater detection equipment (A0009/22.2%);</p>

58 List position of previous year in brackets.

No. ⁵⁸	Country	Value in 2013 (€ million)	Description of articles
			<p>anti-missile systems, ground equipment, testing equipment and parts for torpedoes, rockets, missiles, anti-missile systems (A0004/14.7%);</p> <p>electronic equipment, communications equipment, navigation equipment, detection equipment, testing equipment, components and parts for electronic equipment, communications equipment, navigation equipment, detection equipment, electronic warfare, electricity supplies (A0011/4.7%);</p> <p>armour plate (A0013/4.0%)</p>
9 (9)	Singapore	205,997,631	<p>Armoured bridgelayers, trucks and parts for tanks, armoured vehicles, amphibious vehicles, bridgelayers, armoured engineering vehicles, trucks, cross-country vehicles, mine-clearing equipment, ground vehicles (A0006/63.5%);</p> <p>communications equipment, navigation equipment, detection equipment, testing equipment, components, electricity supplies and parts for communications equipment, navigation systems, detection equipment, electricity supplies (A0011/17.5%)</p>
10 (6)	France	146,593,634	<p>Ammunition for rifles, submachine guns, machine guns, guns, mortars, automatic grenade launchers, grenade launchers and ammunition parts for the following: machine guns, guns, howitzers, cannon, mortars, marine signals, automatic grenade launchers, grenade launchers (A0003/30.4%);</p> <p>trucks, crawler tractors, cross-country vehicles, vehicle heating equipment and parts for tanks, self-propelled howitzers, armoured vehicles, amphibious vehicles, trucks, cross-country vehicles, ground vehicles (A0006/14.8%);</p> <p>forged, cast and unfinished components (A0016/14.5%);</p> <p>electronic equipment, communications equipment, navigation equipment, stabilisation equipment, data processing equipment, testing equipment, components, assemblies, control device and parts for electronic equipment, communications equipment, navigation equipment, detection equipment, assemblies (A0011/9.1%);</p> <p>ejection seats and parts for combat aircraft, combat helicopters, transport aircraft, transport helicopters, training aircraft, ground equipment, engines, on-board equipment, tanker equipment, ejection seats, parachutes, aircraft (A0010/8.4%);</p> <p>helicopter simulator and parts for helicopter simulator, training equipment, ammunition for training equipment (A0014/7.5%)</p>
11 (11)	Italy	135,806,781	<p>Engines, pilot helmets, ejection seats, parachutes and parts for combat aircraft, combat helicopters, transport aircraft, transport helicopters, helicopters, training aircraft, engines, on-board equipment, tanker equipment, ejection seats, pilot helmets, aircraft (A0010/24.6%);</p> <p>forged, cast and unfinished components (A0016/15.5%);</p> <p>trucks, crawler tractors and parts for tanks, armoured vehicles, amphibious vehicles, trucks, cross-country vehicles, ground vehicles (A0006/13.2%);</p> <p>electronic equipment, communications equipment, navigation equipment, guidance equipment, testing equipment, components and parts for electronic equipment, communications equipment, navigation equipment, detection equipment, guidance equipment, electronic warfare, components (A0011/12.9%);</p>

58 List position of previous year in brackets.

No. ⁵⁸	Country	Value in 2013 (€ million)	Description of articles
			<p>ship body conduits and parts for submarines, frigates, ships, underwater detection equipment (A0009/12.5%);</p> <p>ammunition for rifles, cannon, anti-tank weapons, automatic grenade launchers, grenade launchers and ammunition parts for the following: rifles, guns, howitzers, cannon, mortars (A0003/8.0%)</p>
12 (5)	Canada	133,944,212	<p>Battle tanks, recovery tanks, crawler tractors, buses and parts for tanks, self-propelled howitzers, armoured vehicles, amphibious vehicles, cross-country vehicles, trucks, ground vehicles (A0006/59.3%);</p> <p>mortars, automatic grenade launchers, weapon sighting unit (antiquity) and parts for cannon, automatic grenade launchers, military smoke grenades, weapon sighting units (A0002/10.0%);</p> <p>thermal imaging equipment and parts for image intensifier equipment, infrared equipment, thermal imaging equipment (A0015/7.6%);</p> <p>ammunition for rifles, submachine guns, hunting weapons, sporting weapons, revolvers, pistols, smooth-bore weapons, decoy launcher facilities and ammunition parts for the following: submachine guns, hunting weapons, sporting weapons, revolvers, pistols, howitzers, decoys, automatic grenade launchers, grenade launchers (A0003/5.1%)</p>
13 (10)	United Arab Emirates	128,650,220	<p>Cartridge trays and projectile trays for ammunition manufacture (A0016/23.2%);</p> <p>simulation ammunition, marine minesweeping equipment, missile launchers and parts for missiles, explosive devices, antenna facilities (A0004/18.2%);</p> <p>trucks, semi-trailer towing vehicles, trailers, armoured cross-country vehicles and parts for tanks, self-propelled howitzers, armoured vehicles, amphibious vehicles, trucks, cross-country vehicles, ground vehicles, ballistic protection (A0006/12.4%);</p> <p>target range-finders, target detection equipment, testing equipment and parts for fire control equipment, on-board weapons-control systems, target detection equipment (A0005/11.0%);</p> <p>mobile electricity supplies, containers, ballistic protection plating (for tests) and parts for mobile electricity supplies (A0017/9.6%);</p> <p>communications equipment and parts for electronic equipment, communications equipment, jamming transmitters (A0011/9.0%)</p>
14 (18)	Spain	120,707,255	<p>Torpedoes, ground minesweeping equipment, anti-missile systems and parts for torpedoes, missiles, ground minesweeping equipment, anti-missile systems, firing devices (A0004/64.2%);</p> <p>ground equipment, tanker equipment, ejection seat and parts for combat aircraft, combat helicopters, transport aircraft, helicopters, unmanned aircraft, engines, on-board equipment, in-flight refuelling equipment, ground equipment, tanker equipment (A0010/18.2%)</p>
15 (13)	India	107,765,686	<p>Torpedoes and parts for torpedoes, missiles, launch systems (A0004/46.3%);</p> <p>technology for border security systems, parts for surveillance systems, technical documents for parts for the following: small arms, fuses, launchers, gun laying equipment, circuit boards, navigation, ground vehicles, navy, aircraft, electronics, test beds and databases (A0022/20.8%);</p>

58 List position of previous year in brackets.

No. ⁵⁸	Country	Value in 2013 (€ million)	Description of articles
			<p>target range-finding systems, testing equipment, calibration equipment and parts for fire control equipment, on-board weapons-control systems, target range-finding systems, target detection equipment (A0005/7.0%);</p> <p>communications equipment, navigation equipment, components, control elements and parts for electronic equipment, communications equipment, detection equipment, guidance equipment, navigation equipment, testing equipment, controller equipment, electricity supplies (A0011/5.5%);</p> <p>emergency sonar transmitters, shock absorbers, ship body conduits and parts for submarines, frigates, minesweepers, ships, underwater detection equipment (A0009/5.0%)</p>
16 (7)	Switzerland	105,167,896	<p>Trucks, cross-country vehicles, infantry fighting vehicle (collectors' item), trailers and parts for tanks, self-propelled howitzers, armoured vehicles, amphibious vehicles, trucks, ground vehicles (A0006/39.2%);</p> <p>ammunition for rifles, submachine guns, machine guns, hunting weapons, sporting weapons, revolvers, pistols, cannon, effector launch facilities, automatic grenade launchers, grenade launchers, smooth-bore weapons, fuse-setting devices and ammunition parts for the following: rifles, machine guns, hunting weapons, sporting weapons, revolvers, pistols, howitzers, cannon, mortars, anti-tank weapons, automatic grenade launchers, decoys, grenade launchers, smooth-bore weapons (A0003/16.8%);</p> <p>rifles with war weapons list number, submachine guns, rifles without war weapons list number, sniper rifles, revolvers, pistols, hunting rifles, sporting rifles, self-loading rifles, smooth-bore weapons, sporting revolvers, sporting pistols, inoperative weapons, silencers, weapon sighting units and parts for rifles with war weapons list number, submachine guns, machine guns, rifles without war weapons list number, sniper rifles, revolvers, pistols, hunting rifles, sporting rifles, self-loading rifles, smooth-bore weapons, sporting revolvers, sporting pistols, weapon sighting units (A0001/8.0%);</p> <p>fire control equipment, weapon sighting units, target range-finding systems, testing equipment and parts for fire control equipment, weapon sighting units, gun-laying equipment, on-board weapons-control systems, target range finding systems, target surveillance systems, detection systems, testing equipment (A0005/7.3%);</p> <p>forged, cast and unfinished components (A0016/4.7%);</p> <p>functional models, ammunition for training equipment and parts for flight simulator, training equipment, target equipment, weapon training equipment, training equipment, simulators for weapons training (A0014/3.9%);</p> <p>electronic equipment, communications equipment, guidance equipment, data processing equipment, measuring equipment and parts for electronic equipment, communications equipment, navigation equipment, electronic warfare, data-processing equipment, assemblies, electricity supplies (A0011/3.1%)</p>
17 (16)	Netherlands	95,116,216	<p>Trucks, cross-country vehicles, recovery vehicles, semi-trailer towing vehicle, ambulances, fire engines, driver training vehicle, semi-trailers, tippers, fork-lift truck, field kitchens, trailers and parts for tanks, self-propelled howitzers, armoured vehicles, trucks, ground vehicles (A0006/49.6%);</p> <p>communications equipment, stabilisation equipment, data processing equipment, testing equipment, components, electricity supplies and parts for electronic equipment, communications equipment, navigation equipment, detection equipment, electronic warfare, testing equipment, assemblies, electricity supplies (A0011/23.4%);</p> <p>forged, cast and unfinished components (A0016/8.0%)</p>

58 List position of previous year in brackets.

No. ⁵⁸	Country	Value in 2013 (€ million)	Description of articles
18 (17)	Sweden	91,336,087	<p>Forged, cast and unfinished components (A0016/46.3%);</p> <p>cross-country vehicles, armoured vehicle (museum piece) and parts for tanks, armoured vehicles, trucks, cross-country vehicles, ground vehicles (A0006/30.8%);</p> <p>ammunition for rifles, submachine guns, cannon, smoke dischargers, automatic grenade launchers, grenade launchers and ammunition parts for the following: rifles, guns, howitzers, cannon, mortars, anti-tank weapons, automatic grenade launchers, grenade launchers (A0003/10.0%)</p>
19 (-)	Austria	87,167,261	<p>Trucks, cross-country vehicles and parts for tanks, armoured vehicles, trucks, cross-country vehicles, ground vehicles, ballistic protection (A0006/80.7%)</p>
20 (15)	Turkey	84,095,484	<p>Trucks, trailers and parts for tanks, self-propelled howitzers, armoured vehicles, amphibious vehicles, trucks, ground vehicles (A0006/16.3%);</p> <p>pyrotechnic ammunition, missile launchers and parts for missiles, missile launchers, anti-missile systems (A0004/15.8%); armour plate, mine protection suits, ballistic inserts and parts for body armour (A0013/12.6%);</p> <p>tanker equipment and parts for combat aircraft, combat helicopters, transport aircraft, helicopters, unmanned aircraft, engines, on-board equipment, tanker equipment (A0010/8.1%);</p> <p>software for detection equipment, for modelling parts, for developing warheads, radar parts, gear testing, simulations and military equipment (A0021/7.5%);</p> <p>military equipment technology (A0022/7.1%);</p> <p>image intensifier equipment and parts for image intensifier equipment, thermal imaging equipment, infrared equipment (A0015/6.6%);</p> <p>laser range finders, testing equipment, calibration equipment and parts for fire control equipment, weapon sights, gun-laying equipment, on-board weapons-control systems, target range finders, detection systems (A0005/5.2%);</p> <p>laboratory chemicals, protective ventilation facilities, protective equipment, decontamination equipment, decontaminants, detection equipment and parts for protective ventilation facilities, decontamination equipment, detection equipment (A0007/4.4%)</p>

58 List position of previous year in brackets.

Export licences by country groups and countries in 2013

EU Countries

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	Articles as % of total value	Denials and final exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons/EL Item								
Austria	339	A0001	87,167,261													
		A0002														
		A0003														
		A0004														
		A0005														
		A0006														
		A0007														
		A0009														
		A0010														
		A0011														
		A0015														
		A0016														
		A0017														
		A0018														
		A0021														
		A0022														
		Belgium							295	A0001	63,055,756					
										A0002						
										A0003						
										A0004						
										A0005						
										A0006						
A0010																
A0011																
A0014																
A0015																
A0016																
A0017																
A0018																
A0021																
A0022																
Bulgaria	17	A0001	407,739		1	A0006		11,000								
		A0003														
		A0006														
		A0009														
		A0010														
		A0015														
		A0018														
		A0021														
		A0022														

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	Articles as % of total value	Denials and final exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons/EL Item
Croatia	29	A0001	561,807					
		A0002						
		A0003						
		A0006						
		A0010						
		A0013						
A0018								
Cyprus ¹	3	A0006	12,790					
		A0007						
Czech Republic	157	A0001	10,413,139					
		A0002						
		A0003						
		A0005						
		A0006						
		A0010						
		A0011						
		A0015						
		A0016						
		A0017						
		A0018						
		A0022						
		Denmark						
A0002								
A0003								
A0004								
A0005								
A0006								
A0009								
A0010								
A0011								
A0015								
A0016								
A0017								
A0018								
A0021								
A0022								
Estonia	27	A0001	2,851,880					
		A0002						
		A0003						
		A0004						
		A0005						
		A0006						

¹ Except for the territory of the Republic of Cyprus in which the government of the Republic of Cyprus does not exert any actual control.

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	Articles as % of total value	Denials and final exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons/EL Item	
Estonia		A0011							
		A0014							
		A0015							
		A0017							
		A0018							
		A0001	23,244,674						
		A0002							
		A0003							
		A0004							
		A0005							
		A0006							
		A0007							
		A0010							
		A0011							
		A0015							
		A0016							
		A0017							
		A0018							
	A0021								
	A0022								
France		A0001	146,593,634						
		A0002							
		A0003							
		A0004							
		A0005							
		A0006							
		A0007							
		A0008							
		A0009							
		A0010							
		A0011							
		A0013							
		A0014							
		A0015							
		A0016							
		A0017							
		A0018							
		A0021							
		A0022							
	Greece		A0003	13,695,794					
			A0004						
			A0005						
		A0006							
		A0009							
		A0010							
		A0011							

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	Articles as % of total value	Denials and final exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons/EL Item
Greece		A0015						
		A0016						
		A0017						
		A0018						
		A0022						
Hungary	81	A0001	20,691,586					
		A0003						
		A0004						
		A0006						
		A0008						
		A0010						
		A0011						
		A0014						
		A0016						
		A0017						
		A0018						
		A0021						
	A0022							
Ireland	27	A0001	3,538,913					
		A0002						
		A0003						
		A0005						
		A0006						
		A0010						
		A0011						
		A0015						
		A0018						
		A0022						
	Italy	601	A0001	135,806,781				
		A0002						
		A0003						
		A0004						
		A0005						
		A0006						
		A0007						
		A0008						
		A0009						
		A0010						
		A0011						
		A0014						
	A0015							
	A0016							
	A0017							
	A0018							
	A0021							
	A0022							

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	Articles as % of total value	Denials and final exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons/EL Item
Latvia	9	A0001	7,173,127			A0001		
		A0002						
		A0016						
		A0018						
		A0022						
Lithuania	26	A0001	2,439,669			A0001		
		A0002						
		A0003						
		A0006						
		A0011						
		A0015						
		A0016						
		A0018						
		A0018						
		A0018						
A0018								
Luxembourg	188	A0001	6,742,689			A0001		
		A0002						
		A0003						
		A0004						
		A0005						
		A0006						
		A0010						
		A0011						
		A0017						
		A0018						
		A0018						
		A0018						
		A0022						
Malta	3	A0001	15,606			A0001		
		A0001						
Netherlands	776	A0001	95,116,216			A0001		
		A0002						
		A0003						
		A0004						
		A0005						
		A0006						
		A0007						
		A0009						
		A0010						
		A0011						
		A0014						
		A0015						
		A0016						
		A0017						
		A0018						
Poland	264	A0001	42,800,602			A0001		
		A0002						
		A0002						
		A0003						
		A0003						

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	Articles as % of total value	Denials and final exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons/EL Item	
Poland		A0004							
		A0005							
		A0006							
		A0009							
		A0010							
		A0011							
		A0014							
		A0015							
		A0016							
		A0017							
		A0018							
		A0019							
		A0021							
		A0022							
	Portugal	58	A0001	7,732,350					
			A0002						
			A0003						
			A0006						
			A0009						
			A0010						
			A0011						
			A0016						
		A0017							
		A0018							
		A0021							
		A0022							
Romania	19	A0004	660,115						
		A0005							
		A0006							
		A0010							
		A0021							
		A0022							
Slovakia	9	A0003	327,114						
		A0006							
		A0011							
		A0015							
		A0017							
		A0022							
Slovenia	27	A0001	91,256						
		A0003							
		A0004							
		A0006							
		A0016							
		A0017							
		A0018							
		A0021							
		A0022							

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	Articles as % of total value	Denials and final exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons/EL Item							
Spain	409	A0001	120,707,255			A0001									
		A0002													
		A0003													
		A0004													
		A0005													
		A0006													
		A0007													
		A0009													
		A0010													
		A0011													
		A0015													
		A0016													
		A0017													
		A0018													
		A0021													
		A0022													
		Sweden				398			A0001	91,336,087			A0001		
									A0002						
									A0003						
									A0004						
									A0005						
									A0006						
A0007															
A0008															
A0009															
A0010															
A0011															
A0014															
A0015															
A0016															
A0017															
A0018															
A0021															
A0022															
United Kingdom	810		A0001	257,826,013				A0001							
			A0002												
			A0003												
			A0004												
		A0005													
		A0006													
		A0007													
		A0009													
		A0010													

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	Articles as % of total value	Denials and final exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons/EL Item
United Kingdom								
		A0011						
		A0013						
		A0014						
		A0015						
		A0016						
		A0017						
		A0018						
		A0021						
		A0022						
Total	5,771		1,168,449,897		1		11,000	

NATO and NATO-equivalent countries

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	Articles as % of total value	Denials and final exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons/EL Item
Australia								
	517	A0001	35,328,161					
		A0002						
		A0003						
		A0004						
		A0005						
		A0006						
		A0007						
		A0008						
		A0009						
		A0010						
		A0011						
		A0014						
		A0015						
		A0016						
		A0017						
		A0018						
		A0021						
		A0022						

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	Articles as % of total value	Denials and final exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons/EL Item
Canada	827	A0001	133,944,212					
		A0002						
		A0003						
		A0004						
		A0005						
		A0006						
		A0008						
		A0009						
		A0010						
		A0011						
		A0014						
		A0015						
		A0016						
		A0017						
		A0018						
		A0021						
		A0022						
Iceland	26	A0001	130,898					
		A0003						
		A0006						
		A0016						
Japan	194	A0001	20,965,049					
		A0002						
		A0003						
		A0004						
		A0005						
		A0006						
		A0008						
		A0010						
		A0011						
		A0014						
		A0015						
		A0017						
		A0018						
		A0021						
A0022								
Liechtenstein	31	A0001	187,004					
		A0003						
		A0009						
		A0016						
		A0018						

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	Articles as % of total value	Denials and final exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons/EL Item								
New Zealand	139	A0001	1,467,372													
		A0002														
		A0003														
		A0005														
		A0009														
		A0011														
		A0014														
		A0016														
		A0017														
		A0021														
Norway	624	A0001	79,435,998													
		A0002														
		A0003														
		A0004														
		A0005														
		A0006														
		A0007														
		A0008														
		A0009														
		A0010														
		A0011														
		A0013														
		A0014														
		A0015														
		A0016														
		A0017														
		A0018														
		A0021														
		A0022														
		Switzerland							2,768	A0001	105,167,896					
										A0002						
										A0003						
A0004																
A0005																
A0006																
A0008																
A0009																
A0010																
A0011																
A0013																
A0014																
A0015																
A0016																
A0017																
A0018																
A0021																
A0022																

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	Articles as % of total value	Denials and final exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons/EL Item								
Turkey	395	A0001	84,095,484													
		A0002														
		A0003														
		A0004														
		A0005														
		A0006														
		A0007														
		A0008														
		A0009														
		A0010														
		A0011														
		A0013														
		A0014														
		A0015														
		A0016														
		A0017														
		A0018														
		A0021														
		A0022														
		United States							1,788		610,685,905					
										A0001						
										A0002						
		A0003														
		A0004														
		A0005														
		A0006														
		A0007														
		A0008														
		A0009														
		A0010														
		A0011														
		A0014														
		A0015														
		A0016														
		A0017														
		A0018														
		A0021														
		A0022														
Individual licences NATO or NATO-equivalent countries, total	7,309		1,071,407,979													

Third countries

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	Articles as % of total value	Denials and final exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons/EL Item
Afghanistan	14	A0001	965,398	Armoured cross-country vehicles [embassy und UN mission]				
		A0003						
		A0006						
		A0013						
		A0018						
Algeria	37	A0003	825,726,128	Trucks, cross-country vehicles, kits to make armoured vehicles and parts for armoured vehicles, trucks, cross-country vehicles (A0006/94.9%)				
		A0004						
		A0005						
		A0006						
		A0007						
		A0008						
		A0009						
		A0010						
		A0011						
		A0015						
		A0018						
		A0021						
A0022								
Andorra	37	A0001	217,651	Hunting rifles, sporting rifles and parts for hunting rifles, sporting rifles (A0001/54.3%);				
		A0003						
		A0018						
Angola	5	A0001	968,633	ammunition for hunting weapons, sporting weapons, revolvers, pistols, smooth-bore weapons and parts for hunting weapons and sporting weapons ammunition (A0003/45.6%)				
		A0006						
		A0010						
		A0011						
		A0011						
Argentina	66	A0001	11,485,237	Parts für mine-clearing equipment [aid organisation] (A0006/98.1%)				
		A0005						
		A0006						
		A0008						
		A0009						
		A0010						
		A0011						
		A0015						
		A0018						
		A0021						
		A0022						

Third countries

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	Articles as % of total value	Denials and final exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons/EL Item
Armenia	1	A0008	654	Laboratory chemicals (A0008/100%)				
	2	A0005 A0006	354,800	Armoured cross-country vehicle [government vehicle] (A0006/74.7%); parts for a tunnel boring machine (A0005/25,3%)	2	A0009 A0011	137,180	4/Criterion 1/A0002, A0006, A0007, A0009
Bahrain	11	A0001	12,857,264	Parts to overhaul a patrol boat and ship stabilisers (A0009/81.8%)	4	A0001	1,018,822	7/Criterion 2, 3/ A0001, A0003, A0005, A0006, A0010, A0013
		A0006						
		A0007						
		A0009						
		A0010						
A0013								
A0021								
Bangladesh	5	A0003	100,468	Parts for torpedoes and decoys (A0004/57.8%); ammunition for hunting and sporting smooth-bore weapons (A0003/42.2%)	2	A0006	1,233,015	2/Criterion 2, 3/ A0006
		A0004						
		A0011						
Barbados	2	A0003	51,519	Ammunition for revolvers and pistols (A0003/99.4%)				
		A0006						
Belarus	1	A0013	1,115	Bullet-resistant glazing [delivery to foreign embassy] (A0013/100%)				1/Criterion 1/A0006
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8	A0001	218,491	Parts für mine-clearing equipment [aid organisation] (A0006/91.5%)				
		A0006						
		A0007						
		A0015						
		A0022						
Botswana	25	A0001	315,136	Pistols, hunting rifles and parts for pistols, hunting rifles, sporting rifles (A0001/96.8%)				
		A0003						
		A0006						
		A0010						
Brazil	169	A0001	53,333,654	Anti-aircraft tank and parts for tanks, armoured vehicles, ground vehicles (A0006/67.4%); infrared equipment, thermal imaging equipment and parts for infrared equipment, thermal imaging equipment (A0015/7.6%); armour plate, protective clothing and body armour plate (A0013/7.2%)	1	A0018	63,168	
		A0002						
		A0003						
		A0004						
		A0005						
		A0006						
		A0008						
		A0009						
		A0010						
		A0011						
		A0013						
		A0015						
		A0016						
A0018								
A0021								
A0022								

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	Articles as % of total value	Denials and final exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons/EL Item
Brunei Darussalam	24	A0001	3,663,621	Weapon sighting units and parts for weapon sighting units (A0005/40.9%); components and parts for communications equipment, electricity supplies (A0011/27.5%); weapon training equipment, ammunition for weapon training equipment (A0014/18.0%)				
		A0002						
		A0005						
		A0011						
		A0014						
		A0018						
		A0021						
A0022								
Cabo Verde	1	A0003	16,410	Ammunition for revolvers and pistols (A0003/100%)				
Cambodia	1	A0007	27,432	Detection equipment and parts for detection equipment (A0007/91.7%)				
		A0021						
Cameroon	3	A0006	66,150	Trucks and tanker vehicles (A0006/97.7%)				1/Criterion 7/A0001
Chile	89	A0001	22,425,730	Communications equipment and parts for communications equipment, electricity supplies (A0011/40.5%); trucks and parts for tanks, self-propelled howitzers, armoured vehicles, mine-clearing equipment, trucks (A0006/27.6%); training equipment, driving simulator and parts for training equipment, driving simulator (A0014/16.5%)				
		A0002						
		A0003						
		A0005						
		A0006						
		A0009						
		A0010						
		A0011						
		A0013						
		A0014						
		A0015						
		A0017						
		A0018						
		A0021						
A0022								
China	32	A0007	16,977,662	Decontamination equipment, detection equipment and parts for detection equipment (A0007/81.0%)	1	A0011	370,000	2/Criterion 1/A0011, A0015
		A0008						
		A0021						
		A0022						

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	Articles as % of total value	Denials and final exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons/EL Item
Colombia	37	A0003	50,292,687	Fire control equipment, target range-finding systems and parts for fire control equipment (A0005/31.0%); electronic equipment, communications equipment, navigation equipment, testing equipment and parts for electronic equipment, communications equipment, guidance equipment, navigation (A0011/27.0%); submarines and parts for submarines, underwater detection equipment (A0009/21.9%); torpedoes and parts for torpedoes (A0004/7.4%)				1/Criterion 2/A0001
		A0004						
		A0005						
		A0006						
		A0007						
		A0008						
		A0009						
		A0010						
		A0011						
		A0014						
		A0015						
		A0021						
		A0022						
Congo, Dem. Rep.	6	A0001	778,556	Mine-clearing equipment [UN mission], armoured cross-country vehicles [EU delegation] and parts for mine-clearing equipment [UN mission] (A0006/86.7%)				1/Criterion 1/A0006
		A0003						
		A0006						
Congo			2,950,000	Trucks and cross-country vehicles (A0006/100%)				1/Criterion 2/A0002
Costa Rica	3	A0006						
Côte d'Ivoire	4	A0005	571,969	Armoured cross-country vehicles [embassies and EU delegation] (A0006/96.5%)				
		A0006						
Djibouti					1	A0001	43,323	1/Criterion 2/A0001
Ecuador	13	A0007	3,417,281	Parts for submarines and underwater detection equipment (A0009/91.3%)				1 /Criterion 2/A0001
		A0009						
		A0010						
		A0011						
Egypt	17	A0005	13,192,214	Range finders and parts for range finders (A0005/34.2%); parts for tanks (A0006/27.0%); communications equipment, navigation equipment and parts for communications equipment, navigation equipment (A0011/25.1%)				
		A0006						
		A0009						
		A0010						
		A0011						
		A0013						
		A0017						
A0021								
Ethiopia	1	A0006	195,000	Armoured cross-country vehicles [embassy] (A0006/100%)				

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	Articles as % of total value	Denials and final exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons/EL Item
Gabon	1	A0006	20,900	Trucks and parts for trucks, bridges (A0006/100%)				
Georgia	1	A0006	7,060	Cross-country vehicles (A0006/100%)	1	A0006	17,000	3/Criterion 3, 4/ A0001, A0006, A0015
Ghana	4	A0006 A0010	1,258,937	Trucks and parts for trucks, bridges (A0006/97.3%)				
Haiti	2	A0003 A0013	164,070	Ammunition for rifles [UN mission] (A0003/76.4%); ballistic body armour vests [UN mission] (A0013/23.6%)				
India	336	A0001 A0003 A0004 A0005 A0006 A0007 A0008 A0009 A0010 A0011 A0013 A0014 A0015 A0016 A0017 A0018 A0021 A0022	107,765,686	Torpedoes and parts for torpedoes, missiles, launch systems (A0004/46.3%); technology for border security systems, parts for surveillance systems, technical documents for parts for small arms, fuses, launcher equipment, gun-laying equipment, circuit boards, navigation, ground vehicles, navy, aircraft, electronics, test beds and databases (A0022/20.8%); target range-finders, testing equipment, calibration equipment and parts for fire control systems, on-board weapons control systems, target range-finding systems (A0005/7.0%); communications equipment, navigation equipment, components, control elements and parts for electronic equipment, communications equipment, detection equipment, guidance equipment, navigation equipment, testing equipment, controller equipment, electricity supplies (A0011/5.5%); emergency sonar transmitters, shock absorbers, ship body conduits and parts for submarines, frigates, minesweepers, ships, underwater detection equipment (A0009/5.0%)				

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	Articles as % of total value	Denials and final exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons/EL Item
Indonesia	94	A0001	295,707,513	Battle tanks, infantry fighting vehicles, recovery tanks, armoured engineering tanks, armoured bridge-layers, semi-trailers and parts for tanks, self-propelled howitzers, armoured vehicles, trucks, ground vehicles (A0006/60.2%); underwater detection equipment and parts for submarines, patrol boats, ships, underwater detection equipment (A0009/11.1%); fire control equipment, target range-finding systems and parts for fire control equipment, on-board weapons-control systems, target range-finding systems (A0005/7.3%); communications equipment, guidance equipment, electricity supplies and parts for communications equipment, guidance equipment, electricity supplies (A0011/7.0%)	2	A0001	50,210	1/Criterion 7/A0018
		A0003						
		A0005						
		A0006						
		A0007						
		A0009						
		A0010						
		A0011						
		A0013						
		A0014						
		A0017						
		A0018						
		A0021						
		A0022						
		A0018						
		A0018						
		Iran						
Iraq	8	A0001	21,348,625	Infrared and thermal imaging equipment (A0015/40.3%); parts for cannon ammunition (A0003/34.8%); parts für combat helicopters (A0010/17.3%)	1	A0006	200,000	1/Criterion 1/A0006
		A0003						
		A0004						
		A0006						
		A0010						
A0015								
Israel	323	A0002	266,550,442	Launchers for anti-aircraft missile systems, trucks, trailers, armoured cross-country vehicles and parts for tanks, armoured vehicles, anti-aircraft systems, trucks, ballistic protection (A0006/73.8%); missiles, pyrotechnic ammunition, firing assemblies and parts for missiles, smoke dischargers, anti-missile systems (A0004/12.7%)	1	A0003	51,400	2/Criterion 1/A0011, A0015
		A0003						
		A0004						
		A0005						
		A0006						
		A0007						
		A0008						
		A0009						
		A0010						
		A0011						
		A0013						
		A0014						
		A0015						
		A0016						
		A0017						
		A0018						
		A0021						
A0022								

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	Articles as % of total value	Denials and final exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons/EL Item							
Jordan	21	A0001	10,101,955	Parts for armoured vehicles, cross-country vehicles and ballistic protection (A0006/47.7%); anti-tank weapons (A0002/25.1%); weapon training equipment, ammunition for weapon training equipment and weapon simulators (A0014/16.6%)	3	A0001	6,470	2/Criterion 3/A0001, A0003							
		A0002													
		A0003													
		A0006													
		A0007													
		A0010													
		A0014													
A0015															
A0021															
Kazakhstan	49	A0001	7,976,550	Thermal imaging equipment (A0015/33.3%); hunting rifles, sporting rifles, smooth-bore weapons, weapon sighting units and parts for hunting rifles, sporting rifles, smooth-bore weapons (A0001/27.5%); parts for electronic countermeasures (A0011/16.9%); satellite fuel (A0008/13.2%)	3	A0001	158,009	4/Criterion 2, 3, 7/A0001, A0013, A0015, A0018							
		A0003													
		A0007													
		A0008													
		A0010													
		A0011													
		A0015													
		Kenya				6			A0001	479,560	Armoured cross-country vehicles [embassy and aid organisation] (A0006/65.4%); pilot helmets (A0010/14.1%); vehicle protection system for government (A0007/13.9%)	1	A0001	14,520	2/Criterion 2, 7/A0001, A0016
									A0003						
									A0006						
									A0007						
A0010															
Korea, Republic	320		A0001	207,023,422	Parts for tanks, armoured self-propelled howitzers, armoured vehicles, recovery vehicles, trucks, cross-country vehicles and ground vehicles (A0006/38.0%); heat exchangers, ship body conduits and parts for submarines, frigates, mine hunters, minesweepers, ships, propulsion systems, underwater detection equipment (A0009/22.2%); anti-missile systems, ground equipment, testing equipment and parts for torpedoes, rockets, missiles, anti-missile systems (A0004/14.7%);										
			A0002												
			A0003												
			A0004												
			A0005												
		A0006													
		A0007													
		A0008													
		A0009													
		A0010													
		A0011													
		A0013													
		A0014													
		A0015													

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	Articles as % of total value	Denials and final exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons/EL Item
Malaysia		A0005 A0006 A0007 A0008 A0009 A0011 A0013 A0014 A0016 A0017 A0018 A0021 A0022		communications equipment, electricity supplies and parts for communications equipment, navigation equipment, testing equipment, electricity supplies (A0011/26.9%); measuring and testing equipment for electronic parts (A0018/17.7%); target range-finding systems, target detection equipment and parts for fire control systems, target acquisition systems, target classification systems (A0005/9.6%)				
Maldives								1/Criterion 2, 3/ A0010
Mali	6	A0003 A0005 A0006 A0013	10,564,428	Ballistic body armour and ballistic inserts (A0013/71.4%); trucks [UN mission], mine-clearing equipment [UN mission] and parts for mine-clearing equipment [UN mission] (A0006/27.5%)				
Mauritius	2	A0003	16,972	Ammunition for hunting and sporting weapons (A0003/100%)				
Mexico	10	A0005 A0008 A0010 A0011 A0013	3,974,784	Parachutes parts for transport aircraft (A0010/63.3%); equipment for electronic warfare and parts for electronic warfare (A0011/30.8%)				
Moldova, Republic	3	A0001 A0006	521,864	Armoured cross-country vehicle (A0006/97.7%)				1/Criterion 7/A0006
Mongolia	9	A0001 A0006 A0013	42,751	Pistols, hunting rifles and parts for hunting weapons (A0001/60.2%); trucks (A0006/38.6%)				
Morocco	11	A0001 A0004 A0005 A0009 A0010 A0011 A0021	6,348,243	Communications equipment and parts for communications equipment, navigation equipment (A0011/93.8%)				1/Criterion 3,4/A0014

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	Articles as % of total value	Denials and final exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons/EL Item
Mozambique	3	A0001	770,374	Mine-clearing equipment [aid organisation] and parts for mine-clearing equipment [aid organisations] (A0006/97.4%)				
		A0003						
		A0006						
Myanmar	62	A0001	728,411	Trucks and trailers (A0006/65.8%); pistols, hunting rifles, sporting rifles, self-loading rifles, weapon sighting units and parts for pistols, hunting rifles, sporting rifles, self-loading rifles (A0001/24.6%)	1	A0001	155	1/Criterion 1/A0005 1/Criterion 7/A0001
		A0003						
		A0006						
		A0018						
Nepal								1/Criterion 3/A0004
Nicaragua	1	A0006	1,640,000	Trucks and cross-country vehicles (A0006/100%)				
Nigeria	8	A0006	2,482,769	Armoured cross-country vehicles and parts for ballistic protection (A0006/68.5%); parts for trainer aircraft and transport aircraft (A0010/31.4%)				1/Criterion 1/A0009
		A0008						
		A0010						
Oman	146	A0001	24,563,658	Communications equipment, navigation equipment, detection equipment, electricity supplies and parts for communications equipment (A0011/29.8%); rifles with war weapons list number, submachine guns, machine guns, pistols, hunting rifles and parts for rifles with war weapons list number, submachine guns, machine guns, pistols, hunting rifles, self-loading rifles (A0001/22.1%); smoke handgrenades, pyrotechnic ammunition, illumination ammunition, simulator ammunition, detonator equipment and parts for pyrotechnic ammunition, detonator equipment, anti-missile systems (A0004/14.0%); software for communications equipment, navigation equipment, command and information systems, intelligence (A0021/10.2%); trucks and parts for armoured vehicles, trucks (A0006/9.9%)				
		A0002						
		A0003						
		A0004						
		A0005						
		A0006						
		A0009						
		A0010						
		A0011						
		A0014						
		A0015						
		A0017						
		A0018						
		A0021						
A0022								

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	Articles as % of total value	Denials and final exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons/EL Item								
Pakistan	48	A0002	46,666,107	Missiles and parts for torpedoes, missiles, repair equipment, maintenance equipment (A0004/45.6%); air reconnaissance system and parts for unmanned aircraft (A0010/26.9%); communications equipment and parts for electronic equipment, communications equipment, detection equipment, testing equipment (A0011/16.7%)	1	A0018	16,959	3/Criterion 2, 3, 4, 7/A0006, A0018								
		A0004														
		A0007														
		A0009														
		A0010														
		A0011														
		A0013														
		A0014														
		A0016														
		A0018														
		A0021														
		A0022														
		Panama							1	A0001	32,590	Hunting rifles (A0001/98.2%)	1	A0001	1,223	1 Criterion 7/A0001
										A0003						
Peru	18	A0001	12,227,093	Torpedoes and parts for torpedoes (A0004/37.8%); infrared equipment, thermal imaging equipment and parts for image intensifier equipment (A0015/30.7%); anti-tank weapon training equipment, smoke dischargers, weapon sighting units and parts for anti-tank weapons, smoke dischargers, decoy launcher facilities, weapon sighting units (A0002/18.9%)	1	A0005	2,910	1/Criterion 7/A0005								
		A0002														
		A0003														
		A0004														
		A0005														
		A0009														
		A0010														
		A0011														
		A0013														
		A0014														
		A0015														
		A0021														
		A0022														
		Philippines							6	A0007	471,378	Ammunition for weapon training equipment (A0014/91.9%)				
A0009																
A0011																
A0014																
A0018																
A0021																

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	Articles as % of total value	Denials and final exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons/EL Item								
Qatar	46	A0001	673,377,690	Tractor units, trucks, truck mounted cranes, semi-trailers, trailers, masts and parts for tanks, self-propelled howitzers, armoured vehicles, trucks, ground vehicles (A0006/44.4%); flight simulator, tank simulator and parts for flight simulator (A0014/18.4%); fire control units, target range-finders and radar equipment (A0005/14.0%); electronic equipment, communications equipment, navigation equipment and parts for electronic equipment, navigation equipment (A0011/12.2%)	1	A0003	1,500	1/Criterion 2/A0003								
		A0003														
		A0004														
		A0005														
		A0006														
		A0007														
		A0008														
		A0010														
		A0011														
		A0013														
		A0014														
		A0017														
		A0021														
		A0022														
		Russian Federation							498	A0001	38,242,715	Rifles without war weapons list number, revolvers, pistols, hunting rifles, sporting rifles, self-loading rifles, repeating smooth-bore weapons, self-loading smooth-bore hunting weapons, gun mountings and parts for revolvers, pistols, hunting rifles, sporting rifles, sporting pistols, self-loading rifles, self-loading smooth-bore hunting weapons, gun mountings (A0001/42.9%); crawler tractors, armoured cross-country vehicles and parts for armoured vehicles, trucks, cross-country vehicles and parts for ballistic protection (A0006/24.6%); fuels and laboratory chemicals (A0008/12.3%)	6	A0001 A0005 A0006 A0013	612,978	18/Criterion 2, 3, 4, 5, 7/A0001, A0004, A0005, A0006, A0010, A0011, A0013, A0015, A0017, A0021, A0022
										A0003						
										A0006						
										A0007						
										A0008						
										A0009						
										A0010						
										A0011						
A0013																
A0014																
A0021																
Saudi Arabia	265		A0001	361,024,681	Air reconnaissance systems, control equipment ground equipment and parts for combat aircraft, training aircraft, transport aircraft, tanker aircraft, helicopters, unmanned aircraft, on-board equipment, in-flight refuelling equipment, tanker equipment (A0010/25.1%); armoured ambulances, chassis, trucks, trailers and parts for tanks, armoured self-propelled howitzers, armoured vehicles, trucks (A0006/22.3%); flight simulator and parts for flight simulators, weapon training equipment, training equipment (A0014/11.7%);	1	A0003	30,175		2 /Criterion 2/A0001, A0003						
			A0002													
			A0003													
			A0004													
			A0005													
			A0006													
		A0007														
		A0010														
		A0011														
		A0013														
A0014																
A0015																
A0016																
A0017																

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	Articles as % of total value	Denials and final exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons/EL Item
Saudi Arabia		A0018		rifles with war weapons list number, submachine guns, hunting rifles, sporting rifles, weapon sighting units and parts for rifles with war weapons list number, submachine guns, hunting rifles, weapon sighting units (A0001/9.8%);				
		A0019		missiles				
		A0021		and parts for missiles, electricity generation equipment, ground equipment for missiles (A0004/7.5%);				
		A0022		communications equipment, navigation equipment				
			and parts for electronic equipment, communications equipment, electronic warfare, detection equipment (A0011/7.2%)					
Senegal	1	A0013	179,000	Boots for clearing military munitions (A0013/100%)				
Serbia	33	A0001	228,461	Hunting rifles	4	A0001	3,296,870	11/Criterion 4, 7/A0001, A0006, A0010, A0015, A0016, A0018
		A0002		and parts for rifles with war weapons list number, submachine guns, pistols, hunting rifles, sporting rifles (A0001/57.7%);		A0015		
		A0003				A0018		
		A0007						
		A0008						
		A0013		laboratory chemicals, detection equipment and parts for detection equipment (A0007/25.3%)				
		A0018						
		A0021						
Seychelles	2	A0001	37,540	Pistols (A0001/55.9%);				
	A0015		parts for thermal imaging equipment (A0015/44.1%)					
Sierra Leone	2	A0006	47,800	Trucks (A0006/100%)				
Singapore	218	A0001	205,997,631	Armoured bridgelayers, trucks				
		A0002		and parts for tanks, armoured vehicles, amphibious vehicles, bridgelayers, armoured engineering vehicles, trucks, cross-country vehicles, mine-clearing equipment, ground vehicles (A0006/63.5%);				
		A0003						
		A0004						
		A0005						
		A0006						
		A0007						
		A0008						
		A0009		communications equipment, navigation equipment, detection equipment, testing equipment, components, electricity supplies and parts for				
		A0010		communications equipment, navigation equipment, detection equipment, electricity supplies				
		A0011						
		A0013						
		A0014						

Land	Anzahl der Genehmigungen	AL-Position	Gesamtwert in Euro	Güter/in v, H, des Gesamtwertes	Ablehnungen endgültige Ausführen	AL-Position	Gesamtwert in Euro	Anzahl der Denials/Gründe/AL-Position
Singapore		A0015 A0016 A0017 A0018 A0021 A0022						
Somalia	8	A0004 A0006 A0013	722,478	Armoured cross-country vehicles [EU delegation and aid organisation] (A0006/92.6%)				
South Africa	228	A0001 A0002 A0003 A0004 A0005 A0006 A0007 A0008 A0009 A0010 A0011 A0013 A0015 A0016 A0018 A0021 A0022	14,088,327	Image intensifier equipment, thermal imaging equipment and parts for infrared equipment, thermal imaging equipment (A0015/24.7%); gyros, testing equipment and parts for fire control systems, target acquisition systems, target range-finding systems, target detection systems (A0005/24.3%); pistols, hunting rifles, sporting rifles, self-loading rifles, repeating smooth-bore weapons, gun mountings, weapon sighting units and parts for pistols, hunting rifles, sporting rifles, sporting revolvers, sporting pistols (A0001/12.8%); trucks and parts for armoured vehicles, fire fighting vehicles (A0006/7.1%); ammunition for howitzers, hunting weapons, sporting weapons and ammunition parts for the following: howitzers, mortars, hunting weapons, sporting weapons, revolvers, pistols (A0003/6.0%); technology for ammunition parts, periscope parts, technical documents for target locating parts, testing equipment, ground vehicle parts, naval equipment parts, aircraft parts, electronic equipment, thermal imaging system parts and databases (A0022/4.5%); sandwich panels for transport aircraft (A0016/4.2%)	7	A0001	499,151	7/Criterion 3, 7/ A0001

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	Articles as % of total value	Denials and final exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons/EL Item
South Sudan	6	A0003	1,050,340	Parts für mine-clearing equipment [UN mission and aid organisation] (A0006/99.9%)				
		A0006						
Sri Lanka	2	A0008 A0013	9,843	Splinter protection suit (A0013/99.6%)	1	A0015	13,375	1/Criterion 2/A0011
Sudan	3	A0003	586,071	Armoured cross-country vehicles [embassy and EU delegation]				
		A0006						
Syria	11	A0006	4,558,916	Armoured cross-country vehicles [UN mission] and ballistic protection [UN mission] (A0006/95.7%)				
		A0007						
Tajikistan	4	A0006	575,000	Armoured cross-country vehicles [embassy] and parts for mine-clearing equipment (A0006/100%)	2	A0001	32,090	4/Criterion 7/A0001, A0003
Tanzania	6	A0001	209,151	Armoured cross-country vehicles [embassy] (A0006/93.2%)				
		A0003 A0006						
Thailand	53	A0001	32,497,937	Sonar systems and parts for underwater detection equipment (A0009/40.8%); flight simulator and submarine simulator (A0014/29.9%); communications equipment, navigation equipment, cathode ray tube and parts for electronic equipment, communications equipment, navigation equipment, detection equipment, testing equipment (A0011/12.6%)				3/Criterion 4, 7/A0003, A0005, A0015, A0021
		A0004						
		A0005						
		A0006						
		A0007						
		A0009						
		A0010						
		A0011						
		A0013						
		A0014						
		A0015						
		A0018						
		A0021 A0022						
Timor-Leste	1	A0011	22,632	Parts for communications equipment (A0011/12.6%)				
Togo	2	A0006	262,800	Trucks and armoured cross-country vehicles (A0006/100%)				
Tunisia	5	A0004 A0006	362,985	Trucks and parts for armoured vehicles, trucks (A0006/97.9%)				

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	Articles as % of total value	Denials and final exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons/EL Item								
Turkmenistan	12	A0004	39,317,453	Communications equipment, equipment for electronic counter/protective measures and parts for communications equipment, electronic counter/protective measures, assemblies (A0011/81.0%)	1	A0001	2,150	2/Criterion 2, 7/A0001								
		A0006														
		A0008														
		A0011														
		A0016														
A0021																
Uganda	1	A0006	195,000	Armoured cross-country vehicles (embassy) (A0006/100%)												
Ukraine	127	A0001	4,819,412	Rifles without war weapons list numbers, hunting rifles, sporting rifles, self-loading rifles, self-loading smooth-bore hunting weapons and parts for hunting rifles, sporting rifles, self-loading rifles, self-loading smooth-bore hunting weapons (A0001/61.8%);	2	A0001 A0003 A0005	118,502	2/Criterion 7/A0003, A0005, A0015								
		A0003														
		A0006														
		A0008														
		A0013														
Uruguay	10	A0001	45,024	Pistols, hunting rifles, sporting rifles, silencers and parts for pistols, hunting rifles, sporting rifles, sporting revolvers, sporting pistols (A0001/97.7%)	1	A0001	27,000	1/Criterion 7/A0001								
		A0008														
United Arab Emirates	188	A0001	128,650,220	Cartridge trays and projectile trays for ammunition manufacture (A0016/23.2%); simulation ammunition, marine mine-clearance equipment, missile launchers and parts for missiles, explosive devices, antenna facilities (A0004/18.2%); trucks, semi-trailer towing vehicles, trailers, armoured cross-country vehicles and parts for tanks, self-propelled howitzers, armoured vehicles, amphibious vehicles, trucks, cross-country vehicles, ground vehicles, ballistic protection (A0006/12.4%); target range-finders, target detection equipment, testing equipment and parts for fire control systems, on-board weapons control systems, target detection equipment	3	A0001 A0006 A0018	235,701	2/Criterion 7/A0006, A0018								
		A0002														
		A0003														
		A0004														
		A0005														
		A0006														
		A0007														
		A0009														
		A0010														
		A0011														
		A0013														
		A0014														
		A0015														
		A0016														
		A0017														
		A0018														
		A0019														
		A0021														
												(A0005/11.0%); mobile electricity supplies, containers, ballistic protection plating (for tests) and parts for mobile electricity supplies (A0017/9.6%);				

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	Articles as % of total value	Denials and final exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons/EL Item
United Arab Emirates				communications equipment and parts for electronic equipment, communications equipment, jamming transmitters (A0011/9.0%)				
Venezuela	1	A0006	194,846	Armoured cross-country vehicles [embassy] (A0006/100%)				3/Criterion 4/A0002, A0015
Viet Nam	8	A0005 A0007 A0008 A0011 A0013 A0021	2,589,347	Detection equipment and parts for detection equipment (A0007/77.8%); parts for target acquisition systems (A0005/10.1%)	1	A0018	36,000	4/Criterion 2, 4, 7/A0005, A0009, A0015, A0018
Yemen	2	A0006	446,077	Armoured cross-country vehicles and parts for ballistic protection (A0006/100%)				
Zambia	20	A0001 A0003	118,376	Hunting rifles, self-loading smooth-bore hunting weapons and parts for hunting weapons (A0001/82.6%)				
Bermuda	6	A0001 A0018	90,125	Rifles with war weapons list number and parts for rifles with war weapons list number (A0001/98.5%)				
Greenland	6	A0001 A0003	24,246	Rifles without war weapons list number, pistols, hunting rifles, repeating smooth-bore weapons, weapon sighting units and parts for pistols, hunting rifles (A0001/95.6%)				
Hong Kong	15	A0001 A0003 A0007 A0013 A0017 A0022	249,067	Rifles with war weapons list number, submachine guns, pistols, silencers, gun mountings and parts for rifles with war weapons list number, submachine guns, pistols (A0001/63.3%); ammunition for grenade launchers and automatic grenade launchers (A0003/25.8%)				
Cayman Islands	1	A0001	8,841	Rifles with war weapons list number and parts for rifles with war weapons list number (A0001/100%)				
Macao								1/Criterion 7/A0001

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	Articles as % of total value	Denials and final exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons/EL Item
New Caledonia	33	A0001	318,390	Sniper rifles, revolvers, pistols, hunting rifles, sporting rifles, self-loading smooth-bore hunting rifles, silencers, weapon sighting units and parts for revolvers, pistols, hunting rifles, sporting rifles, gun mountings, weapon sighting units (A0001/74.7%);				
		A0003						
		A0016						
		A0018						
Taiwan	34		14,982,725	barrel blanks and rifle barrels (A0016/18.6%) Electricity supplies and parts for communications equipment, detection equipment, electricity supplies (A0011/33.5%); diving equipment, life jackets, life preservers, mobile electricity supplies and parts for diving equipment, mobile electricity supplies (A0017/33.4%); ship body conduits and parts for submarines, underwater detection (A0009/24.3%)	3	A0003	1,503,679	13/Criterion 4/A0003, A0005, A0006, A0009, A0010, A0011, A0018
		A0004						
		A0005						
		A0006						
		A0007						
		A0008						
		A0009						
		A0011						
		A0017						
		A0022						
Western Sahara	1	A0006	200,000	Parts for mine-clearing equipment [UN mission] (A0006/100%)				
Total	4,200		3,605,770,546		70		10,030,324	

The above cited denials contain, apart from denied licence applications, also denied advance inquiries about licensing prospects for a concrete export project and rejected applications under the War Weapons Control Act. They may be recognized from discrepancies between the “No. of Denials/Reasons/EL Item” column and the “Denials/Final Exports” column.

Annex 9

Collective export licences in 2013

In the reference year, a total of 56 new collective export licences were authorised for military equipment (final exports) with a total value of € 2,494,450,247.

No. of collective licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)
56	A0001 A0002 A0003 A0004 A0005 A0006 A0008 A0009 A0010 A0011 A0012 A0013 A0014 A0015 A0016 A0017 A0018 A0021 A0022	2.494.450.247

Collective licences generally cover more than one country of destination. The following overview shows how many collective export licences cite end-users from a certain country.

Country of destination	No. of collective licences
Albania	1
Austria	9
Australia	4
Belgium	14
Brazil	1
Bulgaria	2
Canada	5
Chile	1
Croatia	1
Cyprus ⁵⁹	2
Czech Republic	3
Denmark	6
Estonia	2
Finland	6

Country of destination	No. of collective licences
France	26
Germany	1
Greece	7
Hungary	3
Ireland	4
Israel	3
Italy	31
Korea, Republic	1
Latvia	2
Lithuania	2
Luxembourg	10
Malaysia	5
Malta	2
Netherlands	15
Norway	6
Poland	3
Portugal	5
Romania	3
Saudi Arabia	4
Slovakia	2
Slovenia	3
Spain	26
Sweden	15
Switzerland	10
Turkey	11
United Kingdom	40
United States	16

59 Except for the territory of the Republic of Cyprus in which the government of the Republic of Cyprus does not exert any actual control.

Brokerage transactions by country in 2013 Licences for trading and brokering transactions (Part IA - military articles, final exports) in 2013

Country of destination	Number	Total value in €	Description of articles	Value in €	EL Item	Country of origin
Bahrain	1	19,900	1,000 items Autoinjectors	19,900	A0007F	United States
Brazil	2	193,379	3 items Communications equipment and Maintenance software for communications equipment 1 item proof stand for automatic cannon	85,078 16,301 92,000	A0011A A0021A A0018A	Switzerland Switzerland Switzerland
Colombia	1	5,700,000	1 item Submarine periscope with spare parts	5,700,000	A0005	South Africa
Indonesia	1	143,000	5,500 items Radar decoys	143,000	A0004C	Turkey
Jordan	1	70,000	1 item Truck	70,000	A0006A	United Arab Emirates
Kazakhstan	1	487	14 pairs Chemical protection boot socks	487	A0007F	United States
Korea, Republic	1	1,834,533	400 sets Parts for demolition snakes	1,834,533	A0004B	Israel
Lebanon	1	27,000,000	3 items Patrol boats	27,000,000	A0009A	Singapore
Malaysia	1	42,170	1 item Communications equipment 1 item Application software update	38,336 3,834	A0011A A0021A	Switzerland Switzerland
Niger	1	200,000	1 item Cross-country vehicle	200,000	A0006B	Colombia
Oman	2	201,125	1 item Truck 48 item Autoinjectors	200,000 1,125	A0006A A0007F	United Arab Emirates United States
Saudi Arabia	1	5,000,000	1 item Communications equipment 1 item Simulation and internet training system	0 5,000,000	A0011A A0021B	South Africa South Africa
South Africa	8	306,601	331 items Bulletproof glass	306,601	A0006A	Israel
Turkey	2	632,000	500,000 items Ammunition for rifles 48 items Decontaminants	500,000 132,000	A0003A A0007F	United States United States
Turkmenistan	1	1,458,519	70 systems Radio equipment	1,458,519	A0011A	Australia
United Arab Emirates	2	263,814	72 items Parts for protective ventilation facilities 1 item key management centre and application software and software updates	214,560 34,506 14,748	A0007F A0011A A0021A	Norway Switzerland Switzerland
Total	27	43,065,528				

Rejected licences for trading and brokering transactions (Part IA - military articles, final exports) in 2013

Country of destination	Number	Total value in €	Description of articles	Value in €	EL Item	Country of origin
-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annex 11

Reported exports of small arms and light weapons to the UN Register of Conventional Arms in 2013

1. Small arms

1.1. Rifles and carbines

Final country of import	Quantity
Bulgaria	24
Canada	21.000
Switzerland	1.003

1.2. Submachine guns

Final country of import	Quantity
Australia	4
Belgium	49
Brazil	1
Canada	14
Chile	12
Czech Republic	14
Denmark	10
Estonia	31
Finland	25
France	2
Hungary	130
India	100
Indonesia	183
Japan	521
Korea, Republic	10
Kuwait	1
Luxembourg	36
Malaysia	36
Norway	1
Oman	250
Poland	73
Portugal	15
Saudi Arabia	20
Singapore	168
Spain	65
Sweden	1
Switzerland	149
United Arab Emirates	341
United States	725
Hong Kong	75

1.3. Assault rifles

Final country of import	Quantity
Afghanistan (embassy)	12
Australia	120
Canada	47
Chile	1
Croatia	26
Czech Republic	25
Denmark	7
Estonia	76
Finland	20
France	406
Hungary	2
Indonesia	2
Ireland	123
Italy	41
Japan	98
Jordan	4
Korea, Republic	20
Latvia	850
Malta	2
Netherlands	64
Norway	10.003
Oman	3.201
Poland	60
Portugal	24
Saudi Arabia	18.201
Singapore	9
Slovenia	4
Spain	129
Sweden	26
Switzerland	4
United Arab Emirates	167
United Kingdom	257
United States	927
Bermuda	60
Cayman Islands	6
Hong Kong	1

1.4. Light machine guns

Final country of import	Quantity
Brazil	10
Chile	4
Netherlands	5
Oman	204
Slovenia	1

2. Light weapons

2.1. Grenade launchers integrated into small arms or assembled individually

Final country of import	Quantity
Australia	2
Canada	61
Chile	1
Czech Republic	10
Estonia	10
France	77
Ireland	2
Italy	3
Japan	173
Latvia	50
Lithuania	30
Netherlands	12
Norway	13
Poland	4
Portugal	3
Spain	3
United Arab Emirates	108
United Kingdom	1,607
United States	554

2.2. Recoilless rifles

Final country of import	Quantity
Belgium	378
Jordan	502
Singapore	6,000
Switzerland	70

2.3. MANPADS

Final country of import	Quantity
Luxembourg (NATO)	2

2.4. Mortars of less than 100m calibre

Final country of import	Quantity
Lithuania	1

Annex 12

DAC List of ODA Recipients Effective for reporting on 2011, 2012 and 2013 flows

Least Developed Countries	Other Low Income Countries (per capita GNI < \$1,005 in 2010)	Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories (per capita GNI \$1,006 – \$3,975 in 2010)	Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories (per capita GNI \$3,976 – \$12,275 in 2010)
Afghanistan	Kenya	Armenia	Albania
Angola	Korea, Dem. Rep.	Azerbaijan	Algeria
Bangladesh	Kyrgyz Rep.	Belize	*Anguilla
Benin	South Sudan	Bolivia	Antigua and Barbuda
Bhutan	Tajikistan	Cameroon	Argentina
Burkina Faso	Zimbabwe	Cape Verde	Azerbaijan
Burundi		Congo, Rep.	Belarus
Cambodia		Côte d'Ivoire	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Central African Rep.		Egypt	Botswana
Chad		El Salvador	Brazil
Comoros		Georgia	Chile
Congo, Dem. Rep.		Ghana	China
Djibouti		Guatemala	Columbia
Equatorial Guinea		Guyana	Cook Islands
Eritrea		Honduras	Costa Rica
Ethiopia		India	Cuba
Gambia		Indonesia	Dominica
Guinea		Iraq	Dominican Republic
Guinea-Bissau		Kosovo ⁶⁰	Ecuador
Haiti		Marshall Islands	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Kiribati		Micronesia, Federated States	Gabon
Laos		Moldova	Grenada
Lesotho		Mongolia	Iran
Liberia		Morocco	Jamaica
Madagascar		Namibia	Jordan
Malawi		Nicaragua	Kazakhstan
Mali		Nigeria	Lebanon
Mauritania		Pakistan	Libya
Mozambique		Papua New Guinea	Malaysia
Myanmar		Paraguay	Maldives
Nepal		Philippines	Mauritius
Niger		Sri Lanka	Mexico
Rwanda		Swaziland	Montenegro
Samoa		Syria	*Montserrat
São Tomé and Príncipe		*Tokelau	Namibia
Senegal		Tonga	Nauru
Sierra Leone		Turkmenistan	Niue
Solomon Islands		Ukraine	Palau
Somalia		Uzbekistan	Panama
Sudan		Vietnam	Peru
Tanzania		West Bank and Gaza Strip	Serbia
Timor-Leste			Seychelles
Togo			South Africa
Tuvalu			*St. Helena
Uganda			St. Kitts-Nevis
Vanuatu			St. Lucia
Yemen			St. Vincent and Grenadines
Zambia			Suriname
			Thailand
			Tunisia
			Turkey
			Uruguay
			Venezuela
			*Wallis and Futuna

* Territory

60 This is without prejudice to the status of Kosovo under international law.

