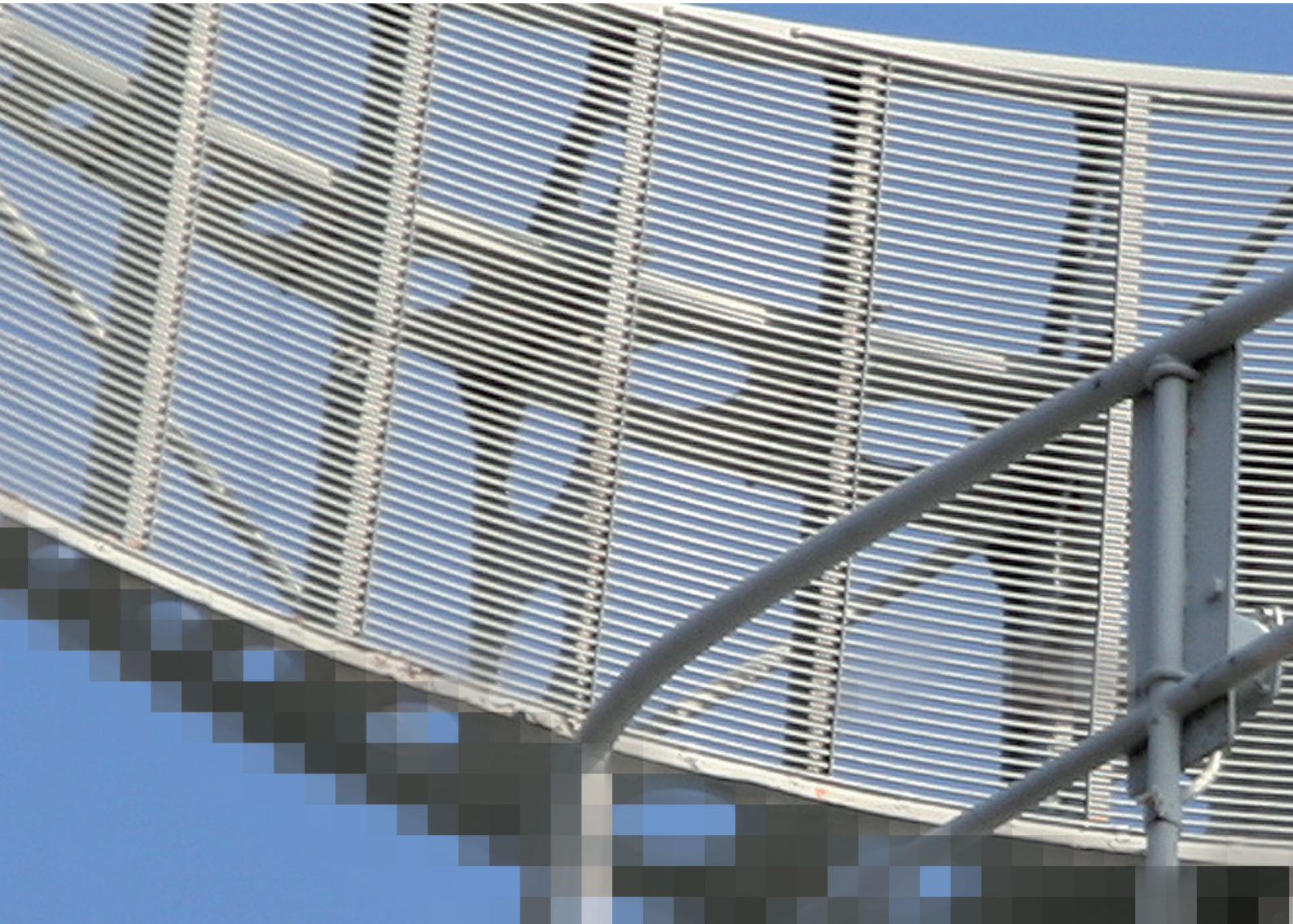




Federal Ministry
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Foreign trade and Europe

Report by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on Its Policy on Exports of Conventional Military Equipment in 2007

2007 Military Equipment Export Report

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Summary

With reference to Section V of the “Political Principles of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for the Export of War Weapons and Other Military Equipment”¹ as amended on 19 January 2000, the German Government is pleased to submit herewith its **ninth Report on Military Equipment Exports** covering the year **2007**².

During the reporting year, **effective war weapon exports**³ totalled € 1.1 billion (2006: € 1.3 billion). The share of those exports going to the EU, NATO, and countries with NATO-equivalent status stood at roughly 75 %. The proportion of these exports going to countries defined as “classic developing countries”⁴ dropped to around 1.1 % in 2007 (2006: 1.5 %).

No statistics are presently available on actual exports of the full range of military equipment, as outlined in the Common List of Military Equipment, which has been largely harmonised internationally and which, alongside war weapons, also includes diverse items of military equipment such as pistols and hunting and sporting weapons; statistics reflect only the applications filed for export licences. The background here is the different systematic approaches taken by the EU’s Common List of Exports and the Eurostat list of goods; while obliged to report the export of war weapons, companies need not report actual exports of other military equipment. Experience shows that figures for the military equipment licensed for export are normally much higher than statistics compiled for military equipment then actually exported on the basis of such licences.

In the year under report, **individual export licences** for military equipment totalled approximately € 3.7 billion (2006: approximately € 4.2 billion). Of this amount, 66 % was accounted for by countries from the EU and NATO and countries with NATO-equivalent status, and 34 % by third countries (2006: 72.5 % and 27.5 % respectively). Classic developing countries accounted for 10.3 % of the overall value of all individual export licences (2006: 9.5 %)⁵. The value of the **collective licences** granted for exports in connection with defence co-operation between EU and NATO partners amounted to roughly € 5.1 billion during the reporting year (2006: € 3.5 billion).

¹ See Annex 1.

² The Military Equipment Export Reports submitted thus far have been published as Bundestag Printed Papers (cf. Bundestag Printed Paper 14/4179 for 1999; 14/7657 for 2000; 15/230 for 2001; 15/2257 for 2002; 15/4400 for 2003; 16/507 for 2004; 16/3730 for 2005; 16/8855 for 2006) and may be found on the Internet at: <http://www.bmwi.bund.de> (click onto “Außenwirtschaft und Europa”, then “Finanzierung und Recht”, and finally “Exportkontrolle/Embargos”). For the English versions: select “English”, and then “Publications”.

³ Exports of military equipment from Germany to other member states of the European Union are designated as “consignments” (cf. Section 7(1) in conjunction with Section 4c(2) of the Foreign Trade and Payments Ordinance). In the interest of simplification, however, “consignment” is also referred to as “export” in this Report.

⁴ Developing countries and developing territories pursuant to the List of the OECD’s Development Assistance Committee of 2006 without the countries featuring high and upper medium incomes (including NATO-partner Turkey, as well as Malaysia and Saudi Arabia, column four of this list).

⁵ For details, see III. 1. a) and b).

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 Act⁶ and the Foreign Trade and Payments Act⁷ in conjunction with the Foreign Trade and Payments Ordinance⁸. 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 2000⁹ and the criteria of the European Union's Code of Conduct on Arms Exports¹⁰, in force since mid-1998, provided the licensing authorities during the reporting year with guidelines for the discretion given them by law. The agreement of the current German coalition (which took up office on 22 November 2005) advocates continued implementation of these weapons export principles¹¹.

The Foreign Trade and Payments Act and the Foreign Trade and Payments Ordinance require the licensing of *all* exports of military equipment. The military equipment has been listed in full in Part I Section A of the Export List (EL, Annex to Foreign Trade and Payments Ordinance)¹². It is broken down into 22 positions (No. 0001 to No. 0022) that have their own subdivisions. As with the EU's 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 may be found on the Wassenaar Arrangement under II. 5. of this report, and on the EU under II.3).

Some of the military equipment articles falling under the Foreign Trade and Payments Act, Foreign Trade and Payments Ordinance, and Export List are

also war weapons as defined 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)¹³ 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 brokering transactions) require prior licensing by the German Government (cf. Sections 2 - 4a of the War Weapons Control Act). The Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology 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 themselves responsible for the respective approvals falling within their scope of competence. The Federal Ministry of Transport, Building, and Urban Affairs is the licensing agency for certain cases of transport abroad via German vessels or aircraft (cf. Section 1 of the First Ordinance on the Implementation of the War Weapons Control Act of 1 June 1961 – Federal Law Gazette I, p. 649 – last amended by the Act of 28 February 1992 – Federal Law Gazette I, p. 376).

⁶ 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 24 of the Ordinance of 31 October 2006, Federal Law Gazette I p. 2407).

⁷ Revised by the Promulgation of 26.6.2006, Federal Law Gazette I, p. 1386, last amended by the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Ordinance Amending the Import List – Annex to the Foreign Trade and Payments Act – of 18.12.07 (Federal Law Gazette no. 242, p. 8410).

⁸ Foreign Trade and Payments Ordinance in the version promulgated on 22 November 1993 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 2493), last amended by the Eighty-third Ordinance Amending the Foreign Trade and Payments Ordinance of 5 June 2008 (Federal Law Gazette no. 84, p. 2021).

⁹ See Annex 1

¹⁰ Cf. Appendix to Annex 1.

¹¹ Line 6419: "We endorse the currently applicable weapons export provisions [...]".

¹² Cf. Annex 2a.

¹³ Cf. Annex 2b.

Under Section 6 of the War Weapons Control Act, applicants have no legal right 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 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 above-mentioned Political Principles. Since mid-1998, the criteria of the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports, which is now an integral part of the revised Political Principles, are additionally used to reach such decisions.

The export of **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 in conjunction with Section 3 of the Foreign Trade and Payments Act), unless a licence may be denied because of a violation of interests protected under Section 7 Subsection 1 of the Foreign Trade and Payments Act. Section 7 Subsection 1 of the Foreign Trade and Payments Act reads as follows:

“(1) The conducting of legal business and acts in connection with external economic transactions may be confined in order to

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

As is also the case for war weapons, the German Government exercises its discretion in the issuance of

export licences in keeping with the Political Principles and EU Code of Conduct.

The Federal Office of Economics and Export Control (BAFA), which is a subordinate agency operating under the jurisdiction of the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology, is responsible for granting/denying export licences under the Foreign Trade and Payments Act and Ordinance¹⁴. The Federal Office of Economics and Export Control submits sensitive projects to the Federal Government for its assessment from a political perspective. The coalition agreement calls for the export control licensing procedure to be expedited and rendered less bureaucratic while still fulfilling existing international obligations.

The practice of “advance inquiry” has become customary in the course of the past several decades. This practice lets companies know at an early stage whether, should a sales contract be agreed, the required export licence will be granted at a later point in time – assuming the circumstances of the transaction remain unchanged. Decisions on advance inquiries are taken in accordance with the same criteria as decisions on export licence applications.

Advance inquiries relating to war weapons must be submitted to the Federal Foreign Office (unlike applications for which the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology is the licensing agency; see above); applications for other military equipment must be filed with the Federal Office of Economics and Export Control. The procedure corresponds to that of the actual licence applications. Here, too, important projects are submitted to the Federal Government for decision. The purpose of advance inquiries is to make the outcome of the subsequent licensing procedure visible at the earliest possible stage in the interest of reliable planning. However, an advance inquiry is never a substitute for the export licence, which is always required.

The decisions on export projects take significant account of interests relating to foreign policy, security policy, and/or the interests of the NATO Alliance. Germany’s Federal Security Council is normally inclu-

¹⁴ May be found on the Internet at www.bafa.de.

ded 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 Federal Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance, the Interior, Justice, Defence, Economics and Technology, and Economic Co-operation and Development.

2. Application of the Political Principles

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 in most of the cases; the only exceptions to this rule are cases which in practical terms are of little significance and where the War Weapons Control Act requires the denial of a licence (cf. Section 6 Subsection 3 of the War Weapons Control Act, see 1 above). 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.

The updated “Principles,” which were adopted by the German cabinet on 19 January 2000, added the following new elements:

The observance of human rights is of special importance for every export decision, regardless of the potential consignee 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. And the Political Principles are more restrictive here than the EU Code of Conduct (more detail on this aspect below, under II.3.), which rules out export licences only where a “clear risk” exists.

Following the General Section, the updated Principles, like their first version, distinguish between the

group of EU, NATO, and NATO-equivalent countries (Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Switzerland) and the group of other countries (so-called third countries). For the first group of countries, licences are the rule and denials the exception; for the second group, there is to be a continuation of the restrictive and reserved 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 7 Subsection 1 of the Foreign Trade and Payments Act as cited under 1.).

Even under this restrictive licensing practice for third countries, the legitimate security interests of such countries may therefore argue in favour of granting an export licence in individual cases. This situation arises in particular where 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 world trade, the increasing threats from piracy, narcotics trafficking, the smuggling of weapons and humans, pollution, and illegal fishing all play a role here.

The German Government’s “special interest” in maintaining Germany’s defence industry’s continued capability for co-operation in the NATO and the EU framework 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 internal and external situation, as well as the extent to which the recipient's countries sustainable development might be jeopardised by disproportionate outlays on arms. Other factors come into play as well: 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 human rights, as well as in the areas of non-proliferation, military weapons, and arms control.

The more comprehensive rules place greater emphasis than was previously the case on ensuring the correct final destination and end-use.

The EU Code of Conduct was declared an “integral part” of the Political Principles.

And finally, the Federal Government agreed 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 ninth submission of such a Report.

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 has supported corresponding initiatives and emphatically advocates strict compliance with internationally agreed rules. Furthermore, it supports all steps to facilitate worldwide recognition of these commitments.

The German Government's activities in this area were outlined in detail in the 2007 Annual Disarmament Report¹⁵.

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 69 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.

The arms embargoes in force in 2007 are listed in Annex 3.

3. Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) in the framework of the EU

Under the Code of Conduct on Arms Exports¹⁶ adopted by the EU Council on 8 June 1998, member states committed themselves politically to observing certain standards in the export of conventional military equipment and dual-use goods intended for military and/or police purposes. In particular, the EU Code of

Conduct lists eight criteria to be applied by member states when deciding on individual export cases¹⁷. Through its incorporation as Annex to the Political Principles of the Federal Government, the EU Code of Conduct has become an integral part of Germany's policy on the export of military equipment. Its operative provisions additionally oblige member states to notify the EU partners of any exports that have been denied on the basis of the criteria set forth in the Code of Conduct; when notified of an export request denial, the EU partners are then politically required to take up consultations with the partner who issued the notification of denial if they themselves seek to authorise an essentially similar export transaction. These provisions of the Code of Conduct serve throughout the European Union to increase the transparency of the controls on exports of military equipment, further their harmonisation, and foster the creation of equal terms of competition.

The revision of the Code of Conduct commenced in 2004 was concluded at technical level. The draft revision of the Code is an entirely updated and optimised version of the document. A number of new elements (e.g. on humanitarian international law) are slated for integration into the Code, which will broaden and widen its scope of application. This includes the extension of controls to brokering activities, transits and the realisation of virtual technology transfers, as well as the implementation of improved procedures aimed at harmonising member states' arms exports policies. The revamped Code is also to be accepted by the European Council as a Common Position, an action that the German Government has been urging the Council to take for quite some time. At the time of writing this Report, not all the member states had yet arrived at the view that the appropriate time has yet come for the adoption of the draft as a Common Position.

During Germany's Presidency of the European Council from 1 January to 30 June 2007, the German

¹⁵ BT Printed Paper 16/9200 of 8 May 2008.

¹⁶ Here as Annex to the Political Principles of the Federal Government (Annex 1 to this Report). Available on the Internet at <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/08675-r2de8.pdf>.

¹⁷ For further details of the EU Code of Conduct cf. the 1999 Military Equipment Export Report, and the Eighth Annual Report of the Council pursuant to No. 8 of the Operative Provisions of the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports, OJ (EC) C320, p. 1 of 16 October 2006, and the user's guide to the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports, internet: <http://register.consilium.eu.int/pdf/en/05/st13/st13296.en05.pdf>.

Government made further progress on positive developments in and added its own emphasis to aspects of export control. For example, the dialogue with the European Parliament, EU accession candidates, third countries that have committed themselves to applying the principles of the EU Code of Conduct and international NGOs was further developed and deepened. In particular, the German Presidency held an informal seminar for the experts of the COARM council working group in Berlin in early January 2007 at which, not least, it advocated its “New for Old” export principle (cf. Section III. 1. h.), and held an outreach seminar for the western Balkan countries in Zagreb in May 2007 on export control in the conventional field.

In the interest of achieving the goal of a further harmonisation in the application of the Code, a user handbook was put together on administrative details of the denial procedure under the operative provisions of the Code¹⁸. In order to make a uniform understanding of the criteria of the Code possible, guidelines on the interpretation and application of Criteria 1 (respect for the international commitments of EU member states), 5 (national security of the member states) and 6 (behaviour of the buyer country with regard to the international community) were agreed and included in the user handbook. In this way, agreement was reached successfully on guidelines for all eight criteria of the EU Code of Conduct.

Another important interest of the German Presidency was to ensure firm backing for the initiative for an international Arms Trade Treaty (cf. Section II. 9) by the EU and its member states. To this end, the German Presidency co-ordinated the comments of all member states to the Secretary General of the United Nations, submitted comments on behalf of the EU, and oversaw the adoption of conclusions by the Council of Ministers in June 2007 in support of the ATT.

During the year under report, Germany held 10 active consultations and 55 passive consultations with other EU countries concerning export licence denials, with a view to implementing the operative provisions of the Code of Conduct.

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

In December 2007, the European Commission presented a draft directive on simplifying conditions for transfers of defence-related products within the Community (Transfers Directive)¹⁹. The draft is currently being discussed in the European Council and European Parliament. The draft directive provides that the transfer of defence-related products within the Community is basically subject to authorisation. There should be greater use of general and global licences for transfers inside the EU internal market. In particular, member states should in future issue general licences for the supply of the armed forces and of certified European companies (usually systems providers). This is intended to improve the chances in competition for small and medium-sized component suppliers in the EU without impairing the effectiveness of export control policies.

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

Germany, France, Italy, Sweden, Spain and the UK (“LoI states”) work closely together under the Framework Agreement of 2000 concerning Measures to Facilitate the Restructuring and Operation of the European Defence Industry (Farnborough Agreement), e.g. in the case of co-operation on military equipment projects to strengthen European collaboration in the export sector, to arrive at a harmonised and ultimately common policy on military equipment exports, and to set common goals for exports to third countries. Where there is the intention of exporting military equipment to a non-signatory country in the framework of a programme of co-operation on military equipment, the involved signatory countries discuss and agree on the prospective recipient countries.

¹⁸ Internet: <http://consilium.europa.eu/export-controls>.

¹⁹ Com(2007) 765 final of 5 December 2007.

Signatory countries have thus far issued relatively few Global Project Licences (GPL), which are comparable to Germany's collective export licences; a single licence can cover a number of merchandise transactions between the signatory countries as part of a military equipment project.

In the meantime, negotiations have also taken place on the introduction of component licences, which are intended to facilitate deliveries to recipients from the LoI countries for certain final recipients. A supplement to the 2000 Framework Agreement is currently under preparation in order to create a better basis for such component suppliers' licences.

6. Wassenaar Arrangement

The Wassenaar Arrangement²⁰ was established in 1996 to help improve international security and stability by preventing destabilising stockpiling of arms and dual-use goods and technologies. Ideally, this is done by the greatest possible harmonisation of the policies of the 40 countries that are presently signatories (all the EU member states except Cyprus and countries such as the United States, Canada, Japan, Russia, South Africa and Ukraine), above all on exports of conventional military equipment and related dual-use goods and technologies. 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 contains the decisive specifications for Part I Section A of the German Export List (cf. Annex 2a) and for the EU's Common List of Military Equipment (see above, 3).

The Wassenaar Arrangement provides, among other things, for the participating countries, with their significant differences in export control philosophies, to mutually inform one another of exports where major weapon systems covered by the Wassenaar Arrangement control lists are involved and where such systems have been supplied to non-parti-

cipating countries. This mutual information mechanism was extended in 2003 to include the export of small arms and light weapons.

In the reference year, the third regular review of the Wassenaar Arrangement took place. The focus of the review was on questions of the re-export of conventional weapons systems, the issue of transparency in the communication of approved and rejected export licences, and the outreach activities of the Wassenaar Arrangement. Furthermore, the WA guidelines on export control of MANPADS²¹ were expanded, and a document on best practices to prevent destabilising small arms transfers by air was adopted. Finally, significant progress was achieved in the field of lists of goods (e.g. on infrared sensors and anti-MANPADS systems). Also, a concept drawn up by the German Government was adopted at the December 2007 Plenary Assembly on ensuring the final destination of dual-use goods. In this way, Germany has made an important contribution towards the introduction of efficient and reliable procedures to examine and ensure the final destination. The measures proposed could also be transferred to the field of conventional defence-related goods; so far, no consensus on this has been reached in the context of the Wassenaar Arrangement.

The Wassenaar Arrangement's outreach activities were further intensified in 2007. Here, as in preceding years, a particular role is played by a more widespread use of the WA guidelines on MANPADS control, since these weapon systems are deemed especially susceptible to misuse by terrorists²². In addition to the opening up to the WA to dialogue with non-Wassenaar Arrangement signatories, there is also a need to further develop and deepen collaboration amongst Wassenaar Arrangement members. Germany is actively working toward this goal in concert with EU and NATO member states. In particular, the step-by-step harmonisation of the national military equipment export policies, and an increase in transparency, are significant interests, and Germany will remain a firm advocate of this.

²⁰ Available on the Internet at <http://www.wassenaar.org>.

²¹ Published at: http://www.wassenaar.org/2003Plenary/MANPADS_2003.htm.

²² Man-portable air defence systems.

7. UN Register of Conventional Arms

UN member states are required to report the export (and import) of weapons that are subject to notification (major weapon systems) to the UN Conventional Arms Register; only unit quantities and not values are registered²³. For the year 2007, the Federal Republic of Germany reported the export of the following war weapons to the UN Conventional Arms Register²⁴:

Country	Item	Quantity
Austria	Eurofighter fighter aeroplane	5
	AMRAAM rocket launcher	1
Chile	Leopard 2 main battle tank	140
Greece	Leopard 2 main battle tank	83
	Leopard 1 main battle tank	90
	76mm mortar	16
Netherlands	Armoured self-propelled howitzer 2000	14
Singapore	Leopard 2 main battle tank	1
Turkey	Leopard 2 main battle tank	113

8. International discussion on small arms and light weapons

Events since the Second World War have shown that 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 ammunition²⁵. This problem is chiefly found in developing countries, where small arms can often be procured inexpensively and illegally through internationally operating arms brokers, and national control mechanisms are mostly underdeveloped. Experience also shows that deficiencies in managing and safeguarding the public-sector stocks of arms and munitions in the relevant coun-

tries represent a significant source of illegal transfers. Quite frequently, violent conflicts threaten to destroy the success achieved in many years of development work. For this reason, the German Government applies strict standards when issuing licences for exports to third countries, and developing countries in particular, in order to ensure coherence amongst foreign, security, external economic and development policies. The German Government is therefore working at the international level toward 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 – for example in the framework of the **OSCE Small Arms Document**²⁶, which was adopted in November 2000,

²³ The weapons are classified into the following seven categories: battle tanks, other armoured combat vehicles, artillery systems calibre 75 mm and above, combat aircraft, combat helicopters, warships with a standard displacement of 750 metric tonnes and above or armed with missiles or torpedoes with ranges of at least 25 km, and missiles and missile launchers with a range of at least 25 km.

²⁴ See Annex 4.

²⁵ Concerning the terms *small weapon and light weapon*, see III. 1. h).

²⁶ OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons of 24 November 2000 (<http://www.osce.org/docs/english/fsc/2000/decisions/fscgw231.htm>); cf. also the 2000 Military Equipment Export Report, II.7.

the **OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition**²⁷, and the **UN Small Arms Action Programme**²⁸ – the achievement of concrete results with the strongest possible obligations binding the participating countries to take action. In the context of its bilateral development co-operation, the German Government also supports the establishment of national and regional small arms control systems.

The discussion conducted in various international bodies on the small arms problem continued in 2007²⁹. Not least, this applied to the small arms debate in the UN context. The most important task was the preparation of the next meeting of states in the UN framework (Third Biennial Meeting of States, New York, 14-18 July 2008). Germany was heavily involved in the issues of arms brokering transactions, marking and tracing (especially for the implementation of the instrument for the marking and tracing of small arms adopted by the General Assembly in December 2005), and the management and safeguarding of stockpiles. For the first time since the adoption of the UN Small Arms Action Programme in 2001, a UN conference on small arms succeeded in achieving concrete results when it adopted a substantial concluding document in July 2008. The First Committee of the 63rd UN General Assembly endorsed the results of the conference by a large majority.

Germany again took a special interest in advocating the issue of ammunition, which has previously been neglected in the debate on controls and exports of defence-related goods. On the basis of a resolution jointly submitted to the General Assembly by Germany and France, which was adopted by a large majority in December 2006, a UN group of experts chaired by Germany discussed the subject of public-sector ammunition stockpiles from January to July 2008³⁰. A major focus of work in the reference period was the preparation of the content of the discussions of the expert group. The group of experts elaborated a catalogue of recommendations on the administration of conventional ammunition stockpiles and the disposal

and destruction of surpluses, including small arms ammunition. The report by the expert group was adopted by a consensus and was recommended to the member states for implementation by the First Committee of the UN General Assembly in a consensus resolution.

Finally, mention should also be made of the German involvement in the conclusion of an international Arms Trade Treaty (cf. Section II. 9.), the aim of which is to achieve a globally effective control of the transfer of small arms.

Germany conducts a restrictive export control policy for small arms. As war weapons they are subject to the particularly strict rules of the “Political Principles” (Annex 1 of this Report), according to which licences for the export of war weapons to third countries may be issued only by way of exception and only in the case of special foreign or security policy interests of the Federal Republic of Germany. In 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 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 weapons 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.

Finally, licences for the export of war weapons, including small arms, are fundamentally issued only for government end-users, not for private entities.

²⁷ OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition of 19 November 2003 FSC.DOC/1/03.

²⁸ A/CONF.192/15 at http://www.disarmament.un.org/cab/smallarms/files/aconf192_15.pdf.

²⁹ On the small arms problem, cf. also No. VII.1. of the 2006 Annual Disarmament Report.

³⁰ UN GA Resolution 61/72 of 6 December 2006 on “Problems arising from the accumulation of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus”.

The German Government thereby applies a principle which, though it has yet to become majority opinion in the international community (including the UN framework), if implemented would go a long way toward limiting the illegal spread of small arms.

9. Initiative for an Arms Trade Treaty

An international agreement on trade in conventional military equipment (Arms Trade Treaty – ATT) is intended to establish legally binding rules and fundamental principles on the export, import and other transfer of conventional military equipment under the aegis of the United Nations, for the first time at global level. The aim of an ATT is to combat uncontrolled international trade in conventional military equipment by means of a worldwide harmonisation of national export controls and regional control instruments and by avoiding gaps in regulation.

The proposal for an ATT goes back originally to a 1995 initiative from several Nobel Prize laureates and a campaign launched in 2003 by several non-governmental organisations. At the UN small arms conference in 2005, the German Government stated its support for the elaboration of an ATT. On the basis of a resolution by the UN General Assembly initiated by the UK and heavily supported by the member states of the European Union, the UN member states were called on in December 2006 to comment on a possible ATT and a group of government experts was set up for further deliberation. In consequence, more than 100 UN member states submitted national comments to the UN on the feasibility, the regulatory scope and the possible elements of a global ATT. On this basis, the group of government experts, which also has a German representative, examined the possibilities for a comprehensive and legally binding agreement between February and August 2008. The group presented a report on this to the UN General Assembly in autumn 2008. The group recommended that, in view of the wide-ranging problems related to the transfer of conventional weapons, the international trade in conventional weapons requires further efforts in the UN context. To this end, the First Committee of the 63rd UN General Assembly submitted and adopted by a large majority

another resolution on the ATT, ensuring the operative continuation of the ATT process in the UN context for the coming three years.

The German Government has always advocated making its restrictive national export control policy for military equipment the international norm. It therefore actively supports a globally applicable ATT and advocates a comprehensive approach. An ATT can make a substantial contribution towards preventing destabilising stockpiles of weapons and human rights violations, and can serve as an important crisis prevention instrument. On top of this, it can ensure fair competitive conditions on the global military equipment market. In the light of this, the German Government will continue to push hard for support for the ATT from importing and exporting states.

10. Outreach activities

Export control can only achieve maximum effectiveness if as many countries as possible apply similar rules and processes and work together as closely as possible in order to attain globally effective export controls. A consensus has formed among the various countries with established export control systems (especially EU, NATO, NATO-equivalent countries and WA signatories) 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 export controls. One of the major focuses here is 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. An overview (with no claim to completeness) may be found in the new Annex 7 to this Report.

III. Licences for the export of military equipment and war weapons

The following is an outline of licences granted for military equipment exports in 2007; actual exports are also listed for the “war weapons” sub-sector. The outline is complete insofar as 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 of Economics and Export Control (BAFA)³¹ compiles a list of the **export licences** granted for all military equipment (war weapons and other military equipment). The figures for reporting year 2007 are displayed under 1. and outlined in further detail in Annex 5. A detailed overview of the 20 leading countries of destination in the reference year can be found under 1. d).

Statistics on **actual exports** of military equipment are presently recorded only for the sub-sector “war weapons”. Section 2. below presents annual values as determined by Germany’s Federal Statistical Office.

Like 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. Positive decisions on advance inquiries are not suitable for use as indicators in evaluating policy on military equipment exports since, at the time of their submission, there is no certainty whether or not the project is going to be implemented. Moreover, advance inquiries enjoy increased confidentiality as business and industrial secrets under Section 30 of the Law on Administrative Procedure 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.

It is only possible to offer general information on **denied requests** since the possibility of the Military Equipment Export Report serving as an information source for prospective business deals in countries with different export control policies must be prevented (this naturally applies to a particular degree for advance inquiries).

Section III. 1. i) and Annex 6 on the licences issued for brokering transactions involving military equipment are new sections of the Military Equipment Export Report.

1. Licences for military equipment (war weapons and other military equipment)

Annex 5 presents an outline of military equipment licences granted and/or denied in 2007³², 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 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 EL Items involved, and the value of the goods. When denial notifications have been made in accordance with the EU Code of Conduct, a corresponding remark is noted

³¹ Internet address: <http://www.bafa.de>.

³² Goods in Part I Section A of the Export List, Appendix AL to the Foreign Trade and Payments Ordinance, cf. Annex 2a to the Report.

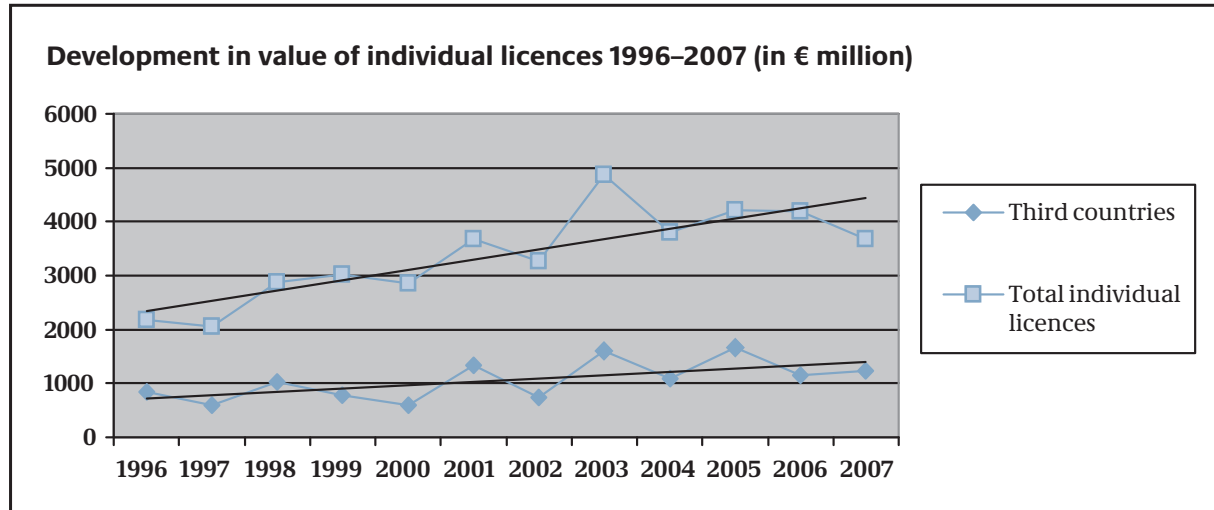
together with the reason for denial (number of the respective criterion in the Code of Conduct).

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 in the year in which the licence was issued.

a) Individual licences

In 2007 a total of 15,823 individual licence applications for the final³³ export of military equipment were approved in Germany (year earlier: 13,610). The

total value of the licences – not that of actual exports – was € 3,668 million. This was roughly a 12% decrease over figures for the year 2006 (€ 4,189 million). 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 € 2,438 million of this amount, representing an approximately 20 % decrease relative to the previous year. Licences for goods with end-use in EU member states attained a total value of € 1,297 million, and licences for goods with end-use in NATO or NATO-equivalent countries (not including EU countries) a total value of € 1,141 million (each figure excluding collective export licences). The licence value for exports to third countries amounted to € 1,230 million and thus remained practically stable relative to the previous year (€ 1,151 million).



The above chart shows that the licence values for the group of third countries have fluctuated rather sharply around a consistently very low average since 1996 (compare the trend lines in the chart) and have shown only a slight overall increase. 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.

A total of 1,091 individual licences valued at € 379.1 million (approximately 10.3 % of the aggregate value of all individual export licences for military equipment) were issued for final exports of military equipment to developing countries³⁴ in 2007, a substantial decline compared to the prior year, for which the figures were € 399.5 million or 9.5 % of the value of individual licences. Major countries of destination,

³³ Licenses of temporary exports, e.g. for fairs, exhibitions, and/or demonstration purposes, are not included..

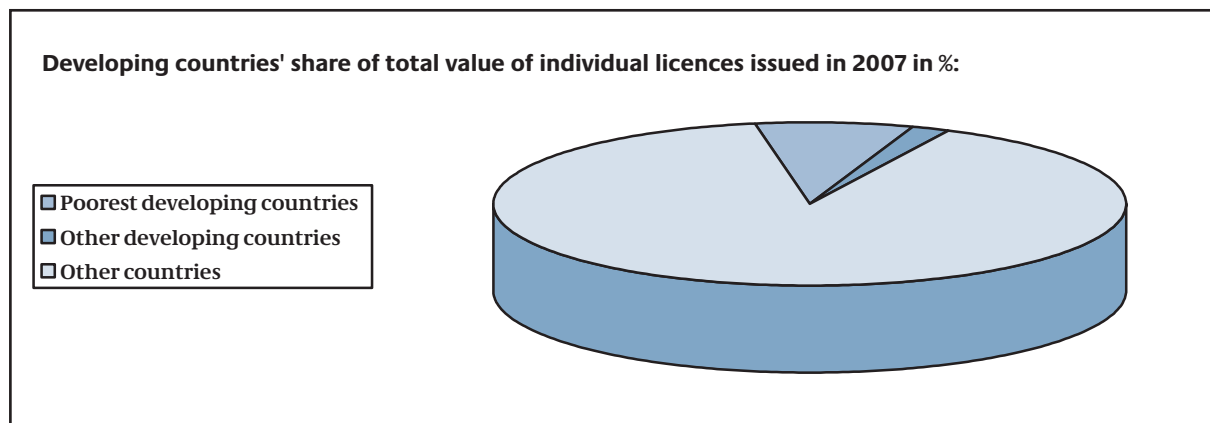
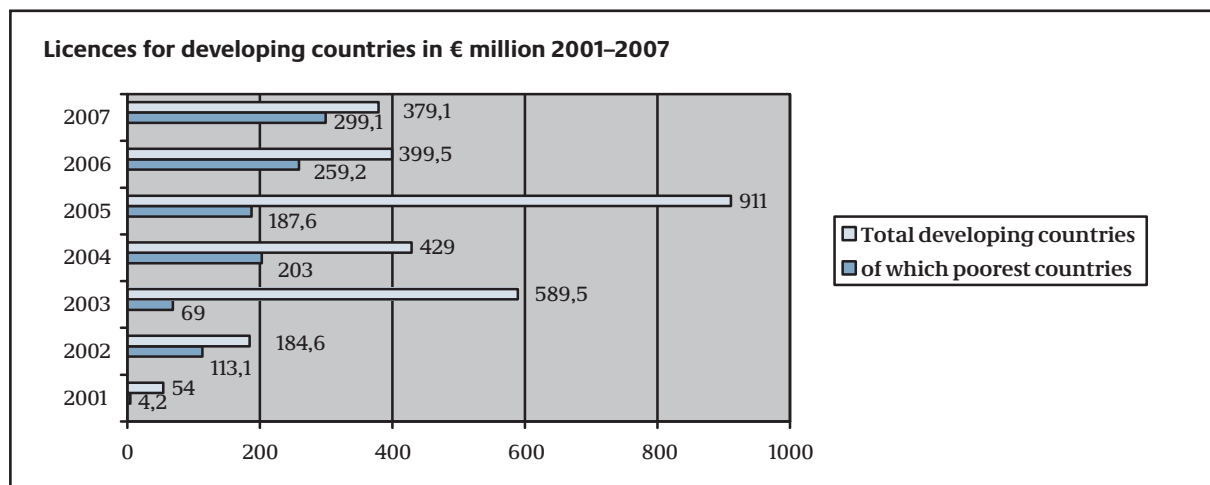
³⁴ For the term “developing countries”, see footnote 4.

which accounted for a total of 67% of the value of the licences issued for developing countries, were Pakistan (€ 163 million, 43%) and India (€ 90 million, 24%); a breakdown of the categories of goods licensed is contained in Annex 5.

The value of licences for the group of the poorest and other low-income developing countries³⁵ declined in 2007 relative to the previous year. The total share of this group of countries amounted to € 299.9 million (2006: € 259.2 million) or roughly 8.2% (2006:

6.2%) of the value of all individual export licences for military equipment in 2007.

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 16 export licences worth a total of € 177.8 million for the Canadian armed forces in Afghanistan. Since the end user of the goods is the armed forces of a NATO country, development policy aspects played no role in the decision.

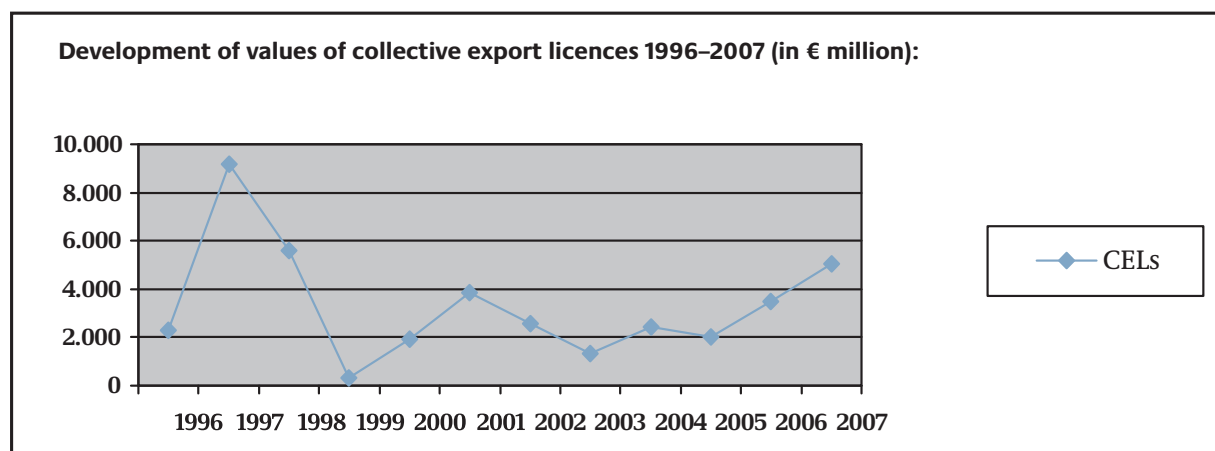


³⁵ Poorest and other low-income developing countries and areas pursuant to Columns 1 and 2 of the OECD's DAC List of ODA Recipients for 2006.

b) Collective export licences

In addition to the above, 100 collective export licences were issued in 2007, the value totalling approximately € 5.1 billion (2006: roughly 165 worth some € 3.5 billion), on the basis of which the companies were able

to undertake several exports to the same or various consignees abroad (above all as part of collaboration on official government co-operation projects). Collective export licences were granted exclusively for exports to NATO and NATO-equivalent countries.



Collective export licences issued under co-operation programmes are valid for two years; this results in fluctuations in the annual figures.

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.

The collective export licence served as a model for the creation of the Global Project Licence (mentioned under II.4), which was established to facilitate European co-operation on military equipment.

c) Export licence denials

In 2007, 72 applications for military equipment exports were denied. The total value of the denials came to € 7.9 million. The figure does not include applications withdrawn by applicants prior to notification because of poor prospects of success.

The relatively small ratio of formally denied applications is chiefly to be explained by the fact that, prior to the submission of a licence request, applicants seeking to export to sensitive destinations make a formal or informal inquiry with the control authorities about the prospects of their applications. Where the response to the inquiry is negative, a formal application is filed only in extremely rare cases, and the subsequent denial is then included in the attached statistical overview. As a rule, applications appearing to have no prospects of success are not submitted.

Denials for the final export of arms concerned the following destinations in 2007:

Algeria, Andorra, Azerbaijan, Belize, Brazil, Chile, China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Croatia, Cyprus (North), Egypt, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Kazakhstan, Macedonia, Malaysia, Namibia, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, Venezuela, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

d) Most important countries of destination

The 20 most important countries of destination for which individual export licences were granted in 2007 were:

No.	Country ³⁶	Value in 2007 (€ millions)	Description of Articles
1 (1)	USA	534.0	<p>Cross-country vehicles, mine-clearing equipment, cranes, trailers, and parts for tanks, armoured vehicles, amphibious vehicles, recovery tanks, ground vehicles (A0006/22.3%);</p> <p>laboratory chemicals, NBC protection equipment, decontamination equipment, decontaminants, radiation detection equipment, detection equipment and parts for NBC protective clothing and decontamination equipment, detection equipment (A0007/17.4%);</p> <p>equipment for signature suppression, containers and parts for diving apparatus, mobile electricity generators, bridges (A0017/12.3%);</p> <p>rifles with and without war weapons list numbers; submachine guns, machine guns, sniper rifles, revolvers, pistols, hunting rifles, sporting weapons, smooth-bore weapons, sporting revolvers, sporting pistols, silencers, gun mountings, clips, flash suppressors, weapon sights and parts for rifles with and without war weapons list numbers, submachine guns, machine guns, sniper rifles, revolvers, pistols, hunting rifles, sporting rifles, sporting revolvers, sporting pistols, gun mountings, weapon sights (A0001/12.2%);</p> <p>parts for cameras, thermal imaging and infrared equipment (A0015/5.6%);</p> <p>smoke screening ammunition, illuminating cartridges, simulator ammunition and parts for rockets, missiles, bombs, grenades, smoke-screening ammunition, pyrotechnics, illuminating cartridges, simulator ammunition, non-functioning landmines (collectors' pieces), air-defence launchers (A0004/4.9%);</p> <p>target range-finders, testing equipment, calibration equipment and parts for fire control systems, weapon sights, gun laying equipment, target classification systems, target range-finders, detection systems (A0005/4.6%);</p> <p>armoured plate, glass-ceramic materials, protective helmets, body armour, protective vests and parts for body armour, protective vests (A0013/3.3%)</p>

³⁶ Listenplatz des Vorjahres in Klammern

No.	Country ³⁶	Value in 2007 (€ millions)	Description of Articles
2 (18)	Switzerland	276.0	<p>Helicopters, ground equipment, anti-G pants, parachutes and parts for combat aircraft, other aircraft, engines (A0010/44.7%);</p> <p>tank (demilitarised museum piece), reconnaissance vehicles, multi-purpose vehicles, cross-country vehicles and parts for tanks, armoured vehicles, recovery tanks, armoured engineer vehicles, ground vehicles (A0006/17.0%);</p> <p>fire control systems, weapon sights, testing equipment and parts for fire control units, weapon sights, on-board weapons-control systems, target range-finders, fire control systems, testing equipment, calibration equipment (A0005/12.8%);</p> <p>ammunition for rifles, cannons, recoilless weapons, revolvers, pistols, hunting weapons, sporting weapons, decoy launching systems, grenade launchers and ammunition parts for the following: rifles, submachine guns, guns, howitzers, cannons, anti-tank weapons, recoilless weapons, revolvers, pistols, hunting weapons, sporting weapons, grenade launchers, decoys (A0003/9.2%)</p>
3 (8)	United Kingdom	248.2	<p>Ammunition for rifles, submachine guns, cannons, mortars, revolvers, pistols, grenade launchers and ammunition parts for the following: rifles, guns, howitzers, cannons, mortars, revolvers, pistols, grenade launchers, decoys (A0003/30.9%);</p> <p>electronic equipment, communications equipment, navigation equipment, missile warning sensors, data-processing equipment, testing equipment, fibre-optic wire equipment, cathode-ray tubes and parts for electronic equipment, communications equipment, navigation equipment, guidance equipment, radar systems, data-processing equipment, testing equipment (A0011/13.6%);</p> <p>helicopters, helicopter motors, on-board equipment, anti-G pants, oxygen masks and parts for combat aircraft, combat helicopters, other aircraft, engines, ground equipment, on-board equipment (A0010/13.3%);</p> <p>trucks, transporters, tankers, crawler loaders, wheel loaders, field kitchens, trailers and parts for tanks, armoured vehicles, amphibious vehicles, ground vehicles (A0006/12.9%);</p>

No.	Country ³⁶	Value in 2007 (€ millions)	Description of Articles
			<p>smoke hand grenades, smoke canisters, air decoys, simulators, firing simulators, hit simulators, decoys, signal rockets, mine-destroyer drones and parts for torpedoes, grenades, rockets, missiles, smoke canisters, illuminants, infrared bodies, mine-sweeping equipment (A0004/9.2%);</p> <p>forged, cast and unfinished components (A0016/8.5%)</p>
4 (-)	Afghanistan	180.0	Battle tanks [Canadian army], armoured trucks [Canadian army], armoured cross-country vehicle [for embassy], cross-country vehicles with special protection and parts for tanks [Canadian army], armoured vehicles (A0006/99.6%)
5 (11)	Italy	175.6	<p>Parts for tanks, armoured vehicles and ground vehicles (A0006/34.1%);</p> <p>communications equipment, navigation equipment, electronic war equipment, data-processing equipment, testing equipment, cathode-ray tubes and parts for electronic equipment, communications equipment, detection equipment, guidance equipment, navigation equipment, electronic war equipment, data-processing equipment, electricity supplies (A0011/15.9%);</p> <p>on-board equipment, oxygen masks, flying helmets and parts for combat aircraft, training aircraft, other aircraft, target drones, engines, ground equipment, oxygen masks, flying helmets (A0010/12.1%);</p> <p>forged, cast and unfinished components (A0016/9.8%);</p> <p>weapon sights, gun laying equipment, target rangefinders, testing equipment and parts for fire control equipment, gun laying equipment, on-board weapons-control systems (A0005/9.1%).</p>
6 (9)	Korea, Republic	164.1	<p>Parts for tanks, armoured vehicles and ground vehicles (A0006/42.0%);</p> <p>electronic equipment, communications equipment, direction-finding systems, testing systems and parts for electronic equipment, communications equipment, positioning equipment, navigation equipment, electronic warfare, electricity supplies (A0011/16.9%);</p> <p>echo sounding facilities, ship body conduits and parts for destroyers, submarines, minesweepers, patrol boats, underwater detection equipment (A0009/9.2%);</p> <p>technology for missile integration, selective transmissions, self-protection systems, technology documents for laser range-finders, periscope facility, pumps, aircraft seats, measurement systems, magnetic self-protection facility, rocket engines; manufacturing documents for tank parts, guidance system, submarine mast and test facility documentation (A0022/6.5%);</p>

No.	Country ³⁶	Value in 2007 (€ millions)	Description of Articles
			fluorine compounds, fuel for gas generators, primer mixtures, iron powder and laboratory chemicals (A0008/5.6%)
7 (10)	Pakistan	163.8	<p>Torpedoes, missiles and parts for torpedoes, missiles (A0004/44.2%);</p> <p>electronic equipment, communications equipment and parts for communications equipment, radar equipment, electricity supply (A0011/35.2%);</p> <p>evaluation facility for torpedo training facility and parts for torpedo training facility (A0014/10.2%)</p>
8 (4)	Netherlands	153.2	<p>Self-propelled howitzers, cross-country vehicles with special protection, trucks, cross-country vehicles, dumpers, semi-trailer towing vehicles, swing loaders, ambulances, tankers, transporters, wheeled dozers, cross-country high-lift trucks, crawler loaders, trailers, semi-trailers, antenna masts and parts for tanks, self-propelled howitzers, armoured vehicles, ground vehicles (A0006/55.6%);</p> <p>ammunition for rifles, machine guns, revolvers, pistols, cannons, smoke dischargers, decoy launchers, grenade launchers and ammunition parts for the following: rifles, submachine guns, machine guns, howitzers, cannons, grenade launchers (A0003/14.7%);</p> <p>driving simulators, target equipment, weapon training equipment, training ammunition and parts for flight simulators, target equipment, weapon training equipment, training equipment (A0014/7.0%);</p> <p>forged and unfinished components (A0016/6.3%)</p>
9 (12)	France	129.2	<p>Electronic equipment, communications equipment, navigation equipment, guidance equipment, HF monitor receivers, data-processing equipment, testing equipment, assemblies, components and parts for communications equipment, guidance equipment, navigation equipment, positioning equipment, radar systems, data-processing equipment (A0011/27.4%)</p> <p>trucks, station wagons, transporters, ambulances, tankers and parts for tanks, armoured vehicles, amphibious vehicles, ground vehicles (A0006/24.1%);</p> <p>helicopters, ground equipment and parts for combat aircraft, combat helicopters, other aircraft, drones, engines, on-board equipment, ground equipment (A0010/18.3%);</p> <p>forged, cast and unfinished components (A0016/7.2%);</p>

No.	Country ³⁶	Value in 2007 (€ millions)	Description of Articles
			ammunition for rifles, submachine guns, grenade launchers and ammunition parts for the following: machine guns, guns, howitzers, cannons, mortars, grenade launchers (A0003/4.4%)
10 (-)	Singapore	126.4	Battle tanks, mine-clearing equipment and parts for tanks and ground vehicles (A0006/66.2%); repair and maintenance equipment, measurement equipment, testing equipment and flash pick-up (A0018/30.1%)
11 (7)	Spain	121.8	Semi-trailer towing vehicles and parts for tanks, armoured vehicles, ground vehicles (A0006/40.0%); submarine diesel engines and parts for aircraft carriers, corvettes, submarines, submarine diesel engines (A0009/22.2%); forged, cast and unfinished components (A0016/9.1%); ground equipment, anti-G pants, oxygen masks, flying helmets and parts for combat aircraft, combat helicopters, other aircraft, engines, on-board equipment, ground equipment (A0010/7.4%); technical documents for guided missile parts, cannons, motors, weapons facilities, weather radar, communications equipment and manufacturing documents for tracks, automatic transmissions, electricity supplies (A0022/ 3.8%)
12 (3)	Turkey	121.3	Artillery positioning radar, testing equipment, calibration equipment and parts for fire control equipment, weapon sights, on-board weapons-control systems (A0005/41.6%); trucks and parts for tanks, armoured vehicles, ground vehicles (A0006/24.4%); communications equipment, electronic war equipment, data-processing equipment and parts for electronic equipment, communications equipment, navigation equipment, radar systems, electronic war equipment, measurement equipment, electricity supplies (A0011/9.5%); test bed for tracked vehicle transmissions, on-board tools, special tools, manufacturing equipment for small-calibre ammunition, measurement equipment, cathodes, climate chambers and parts for test beds, presses (A0011/7.2%)
13 (17)	Austria	109.8	Armoured transporters, semi-trailer tractors, crawler tractors and parts for tanks, armoured vehicles, amphibious vehicles, ground vehicles (A0006/71.6%);

No.	Country ³⁶	Value in 2007 (€ millions)	Description of Articles
			armoured plate, splinter protection plate, protective helmets, body armour, protective vests and parts for body armour, protective vests (A0013/9.0%)
14 (13)	India	90.0	Parts for tanks, armoured vehicles and trucks (A0006/38.3%); sonar and guidance systems, echo sounding facilities, emergency sonar transmitters and parts for submarines, destroyers, minesweepers, sonar and guidance systems, underwater detection equipment, emergency sonar transmitters (A0009/36.4%); parts for fire control equipment, on-board weapons-control systems, and fire control systems (A0005/7.4%)
15 (-)	Malaysia	80.5	Ship simulator and parts for training equipment (A0014/25.6%); fire control systems and parts for fire control systems, target acquisition systems (A0005/23.7%); sonar facilities and parts for corvettes, submarines, minesweepers, mine warfare vessels, underwater detection equipment (A0009/22.3%); trucks and parts for tanks and armoured vehicles (A0006/10.4%)
16 (-)	Norway	73.5	Armoured transporters, cross-country vehicles with special protection and parts for tanks, armoured vehicles, ground vehicles (A0006/17.6%); communications equipment, navigation equipment, data-processing equipment, testing equipment, night vision goggles and parts for electronic equipment, communications equipment, radar systems, guidance equipment, navigation equipment, electronic war equipment, data-processing equipment (A0011/16.4%); gun laying equipment, testing equipment, calibration equipment and parts for fire control systems, gun laying equipment, target range-finders, target locators, testing equipment, calibration equipment (A0005/14.9%); ammunition for rifles, revolvers, pistols, hunting weapons, sporting weapons, grenade launchers and ammunition parts for the following: rifles, submachine guns, machine guns, howitzers, cannons, decoys, revolvers, pistols, hunting weapons, sporting weapons, grenade launchers (A0003/12.5%);

No.	Country ³⁶	Value in 2007 (€ millions)	Description of Articles
			<p>rifles with and without war weapons list numbers, sniper rifles, revolvers, pistols, hunting rifles, sporting rifles, sporting weapons, repeating smooth-bore weapons, sporting revolvers, sporting pistols, silencers, clips, weapon sights</p> <p>and parts for rifles with and without war weapons list numbers, submachine guns, machine guns, sniper rifles, revolvers, pistols, hunting rifles, sporting rifles, sporting revolvers, sporting pistols, gun mountings, weapon sights (A0001/12.0%);</p> <p>signal rockets</p> <p>and parts for torpedoes, rockets, missiles, minesweepers (A0004/5.5%);</p> <p>armoured plate, protective helmets, body armour, protective vests, face protection visors</p> <p>and parts for body armour, protective vests (A0013/4.8%)</p>
17 (14)	United Arab Emirates	69.3	<p>Trucks, mine-clearing equipment, cross-country vehicles with special protection</p> <p>and parts for tanks and other ground vehicles (A0006/44.4%);</p> <p>communications equipment</p> <p>and parts for communications equipment, navigation equipment, guidance equipment, electronic warfare, electricity supplies (A0011/11.5%);</p> <p>sonar facilities</p> <p>and parts for corvettes, mine warfare vessels (A0009/11.2%);</p> <p>tubes, aluminium profiles and trays (A0016/7.1%);</p> <p>decoy launching systems</p> <p>and parts for smoke launchers (A0002/6.3%)</p>
18 (15)	Australia	60.6	<p>Gun laying equipment</p> <p>and parts for fire control systems, gun laying equipment, tracking radar (A0005/29.0%);</p> <p>parts for armoured vehicles and towing vehicles (A0006/18.8%);</p> <p>smoke hand grenades</p> <p>and parts for torpedoes, missiles, illuminating cartridges (A0004/17.4%);</p> <p>ammunition for rifles, submachine guns, revolvers, pistols, hunting weapons, sporting weapons, grenade launchers, fuse-setting devices and parts for ammunition for hunting weapons, sporting weapons, howitzers (A0003/13.9%);</p>

No.	Country ³⁶	Value in 2007 (€ millions)	Description of Articles
			communications equipment, radar systems, detection systems, guidance equipment, data-processing systems, testing equipment and parts for magnetic self-protection facilities, communications equipment, radar systems, navigation systems, electricity supplies (A0011/6.0%)
19 (19)	Sweden	54.1	<p>Forged, cast and unfinished components (A0016/24.0%);</p> <p>mine-clearing equipment and parts for tanks, armoured vehicles, ground vehicles (A0006/19.9%);</p> <p>ammunition for machine guns, cannons, decoy launching systems, grenade launchers and ammunition parts for the following: rifles, machine guns, howitzers, cannons, anti-tank weapons, grenade launchers (A0003/15.6%)</p> <p>communications equipment, data-processing equipment, testing equipment, fibre-optic wire equipment and parts for electronic equipment, communications equipment, detection equipment, radar systems, navigation systems (A0011/15.1%);</p> <p>laboratory chemicals, NBC protective clothing, NBC protective ventilation facilities, decontamination equipment, decontaminants, detection equipment and parts for NBC protective ventilation facilities, decontamination equipment, ion-mobility spectrometers, detection equipment (A0007/9.6%)</p>
20	Denmark	51.0	<p>Recovery tanks, armoured transporters, armoured cross-country vehicles, trucks and parts for tanks, armoured vehicles, ground vehicles (A0006/65.4%);</p> <p>ammunition for rifles, submachine guns, revolvers, pistols, cannons, grenade launchers, smooth-bore hunting weapons, smooth-bore sporting weapons and parts for ammunition for rifles, howitzers, cannons (A0003/7.5%);</p> <p>communications equipment, data-processing equipment, testing equipment, night vision goggles and parts for communication equipment, radar systems (A0011/5.7%);</p> <p>forged and unfinished components (A0016/4.7%)</p>

The sharp fluctuations in some country rankings result from the pronounced differences from year to year in the occurrence of orders eligible for export licences.

e) Individual export licences broken down by Export List Items

The individual export licences issued in 2007 are broken down into the 22 EL Items as follows:

Export List Number	Description of item ³⁷	Number	Value (€ millions)
A 0001	Small firearms	4,662	171.6
A 0002	Large calibre weapons	318	51.8
A 0003	Ammunition	1,140	231.7
A 0004	Bombs, torpedoes, missiles	315	202.6
A 0005	Fire control systems	375	220.5
A 0006	Wheeled and tracked military vehicles	3,295	1,201.3
A 0007	Equipment for NBC defence, irritants ("tear gas")	385	135.7
A 0008	Explosives and fuels	741	33.4
A 0009	Vessels of war and naval equipment	378	162.4
A 0010	Military aircraft/ aircraft technology	726	284.1
A 0011	Military electronics	1,129	351.3
A 0013	Ballistic protection equipment	469	64.3
A 0014	Training and simulator equipment	124	84.9
A 0015	Infrared/thermal imaging equipment	150	65.1
A 0016	Semi-finished parts for the production of certain items of military equipment	583	152.4
A 0017	Miscellaneous equipment	447	86.5
A 0018	Manufacturing equipment for the production of military articles	492	79.9
A 0019	HF weapon system	4	4.0
A 0021	Military software	265	23.3
A 0022	Technology	509	60.7
Total³⁸		16,507	3,667.5

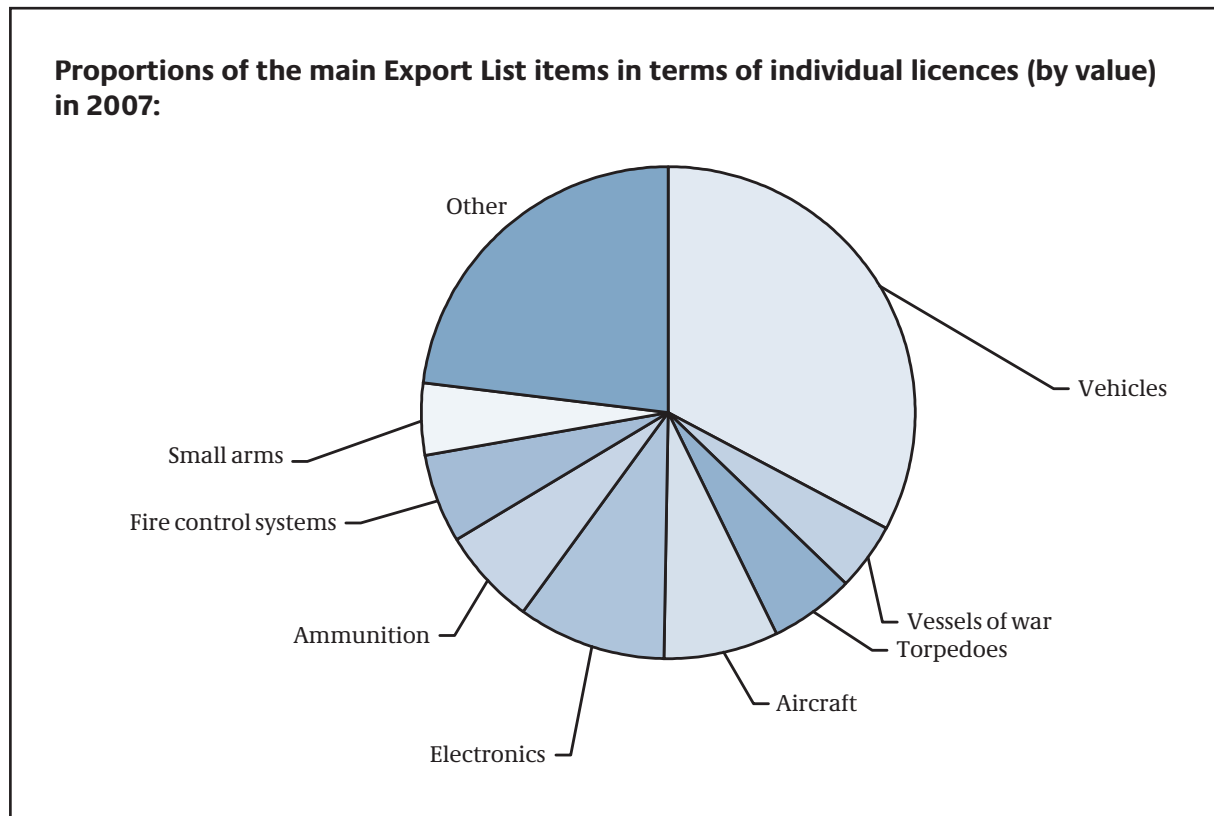
The table shows that, in terms of value, wheeled and tracked military vehicles again account for the **bulk of the licences issued** for the export of military equipment in 2007 (share of total value: 32.8 %). Military electronics (9.6%) and military aircraft (7.7%) rank second and third.

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, under h).

³⁷ For detailed descriptions of these items, see explanation regarding Part I Section A of the Export List; Annex 2a in the present report.

³⁸ The addition of the number of individual licenses by positions A 0001 to A 0023 yields a higher value than the total number of individual licenses 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.

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



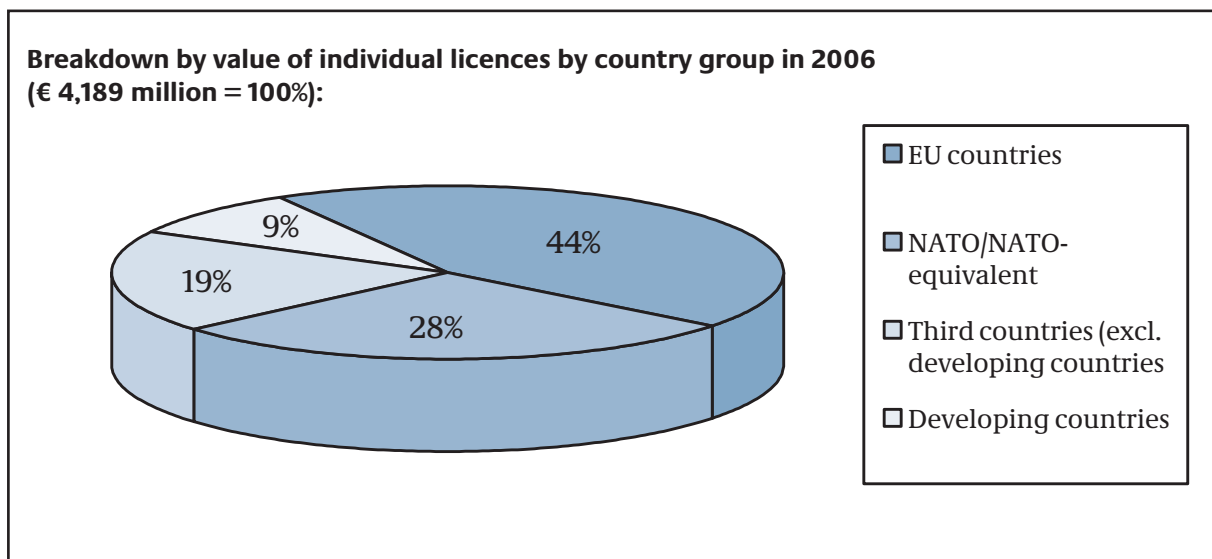
f) Export licences 1996-2007

The following table compares the values (€ millions) of the **licences issued** in the years 1996 to 2007 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. Annex 5 offers an outline by individual country. The 1996-2007 timeframe has been selected because the statistical data base of the Federal Office of Economics and Export Control did not make a comparison by country groups possible until 1996³⁹.

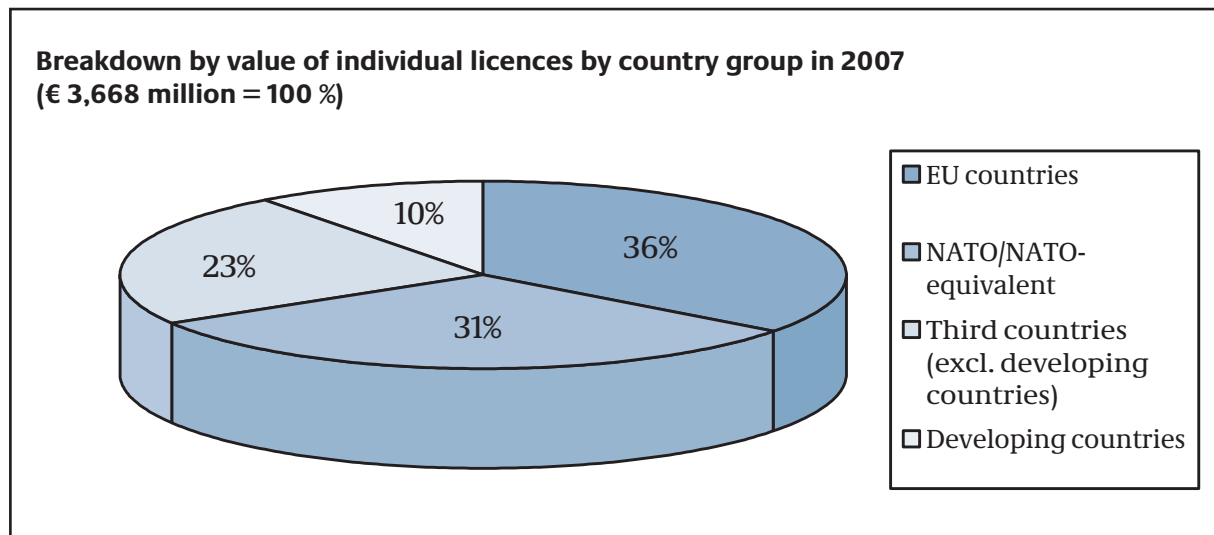
³⁹ For the purpose of statistical comparability, the values of production documents for military equipment (1999: € 95.3 million and 2000: € 14.9 million) would have to be added even though they are not military equipment within the meaning of the Export List.

Year	EU Countries (€ millions)	NATO or NATO- equivalent coun- tries (without EU countries) (€ millions)	Third Countries (€ millions)	Individual export licences (total) (€ millions)	Collective export licences Total ⁴⁰ (€ millions)
1996	615.2	720.2	850	2,185.4	2,271
1997	731.8	732.7	596.1	2,060.6	9,189.7
1998	632.3	1,208	1,033	2,873.7	5,577.8
1999	701.8	1,542.8	781.6	3,026.1	334.7
2000	1,283.8	963.5	599.7	2,846	1,909.1
2001	1,329.7	1,010.6	1,345.8	3,686.1	3,845.3
2002	1,363.5	1,149.5	744.6	3,257.6	2,550.6
2003	1,892.0	1,359.2	1,613.0	4,864.2	1,328.0
2004	1,915.8	810.7	1,080.2	3,806.7	2,437.1
2005	1,440.3	1,120.0	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

The two following illustrations compare the values accounted for by the various country groups for the years 2006 and 2007. Pursuant to the Political Principles, the EU, NATO, and NATO-equivalent countries can more or less be regarded as a block since they are treated in largely the same manner with regard to the export of military equipment.



⁴⁰ Cf. III.1.b. on the limited meaningfulness of sharply fluctuating annual values of collective export licenses.



g) Proportion of values of licences for war weapons in 2007

The licence values shown under f) consistently related to articles from Part I Section A of the Export List, thus to all military equipment including war weapons. By contrast, the following identifies for the first time war weapons' share of overall values for individual milita-

ry equipment export licences in 2007. Individual licences for the export of war weapons add up to a total of € 464 billion, or approximately 13 % of the total for overall individual licences (the figures for 2006 were € 1.183 billion and 18%). The following table displays – broken down by country – total licences for the export of war weapons to **third countries** in 2007 (total value: € 263.8 million):

Country	Value in €	Individual licences for war weapons
Afghanistan (Canadian forces)	75,895,900	1
Albania	4,250	1
Bahrain	9,670	1
Brazil	20,720	1
Cambodia (for UN)	6,700	1
Central African Republic (for UN)	7,925	1
Chile	206,000	1
Congo, Republic (for UN)	78,900	1
Croatia	526,030	7
Egypt	2,545,362	9
Georgia (for mine clearing)	900,000	1
India	1,099,659	2
Indonesia	1,843,570	3
Israel	188,367	4
Jordan	1,430,000	1
Kazakhstan	27,580	2

Country	Value in €	Individual licences for war weapons
Korea, Republic	5,470,420	6
Kuwait	285,307	3
Lebanon	52,324	4
Macao	32,076	1
Malaysia	11,662	2
Mexico	9,932,462	6
Oman	749,152	2
Pakistan	67,339,000	2
Philippines	324,320	7
Qatar	1,583	1
Saudi Arabia	9,110,850	5
Singapore	81,001,800	2
South Africa	2,450,600	2
Taiwan	90,000	1
Trinidad and Tobago	1,153,633	6
Uruguay	20,199	1
United Arab Emirates	1,028,132	7
Total	263,844,154	95

The *licence* values for the war weapons under consideration here 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 issuance 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 consignment.

h) Individual licences for the export of small arms 1996-2007

In view of the continuing special problems associated with the destabilising effects of small arms accumulations in crisis areas⁴¹, the German Government is additionally reporting for 2007 on individual licences issued

in the years 1996–2007 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 under EL number 0001 (see section e, above). The values shown in the following tables A to C are therefore already included in the statistics under 1.a) to g) and in the values presented under Annex 5.

At the international level, the term “small arms” has various meanings and is defined differently in different forums. Although there are (to some extent considerable) differences in details, there is large agreement on basic elements. But there is still no uniform understanding of all the weapon categories. The

⁴¹ Cf. II.7. in this regard.

OSCE small arms definition⁴² and the **EU's small arms definition**⁴³ 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 distinguish 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 categorised 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 categorised 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 above cited **Joint Action of the EU** distinguishes 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 A)⁴⁴, and for the export of ammunition for guns, submachine guns and machine guns and parts for such ammunition (Table C)⁴⁵ for 1996–2007.

⁴² Cf. the OSCE small arms document, footnote 21.

⁴³ 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 EU Joint Action of 12 July 2002 (OJ C 171 of 22 July 2006), p. 1.

⁴⁴ Excluding hunting and sporting weapons.

⁴⁵ Excluding ammunition for hunting and sporting weapons.

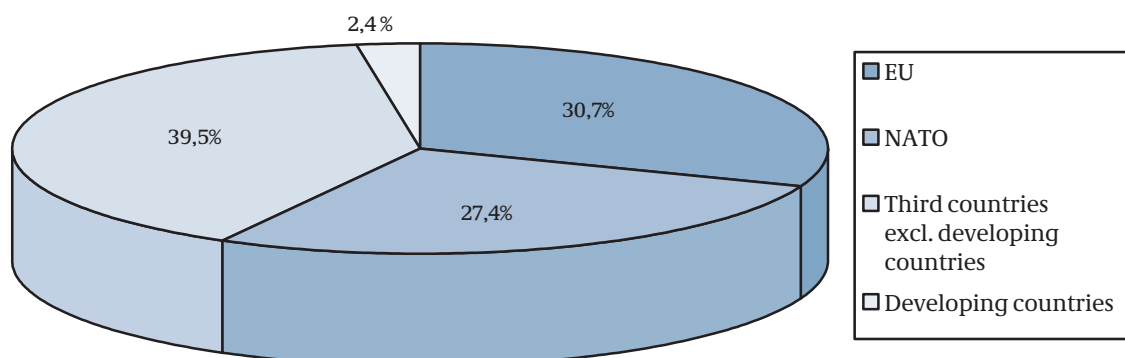
Table A: Individual licences for the export of small arms – values in € millions

Year	EU Countries	NATO/NATO-Equivalent Countries (without EU Countries)	Third Countries	Individual licences (total)
1996	0.89	2.60	1.87	5.36
1997	5.60	4.11	6.24	15.95
1998	2.09	14.68	6.57	23.34
1999	10.14	6.38	4.74	21.26
2000	4.97	3.58	0.27	8.82
2001	24.57	6.62	7.43	38.62
2002	45.31	12.09	4.20	61.6
2003	35.56	8.76	8.59	52.9
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

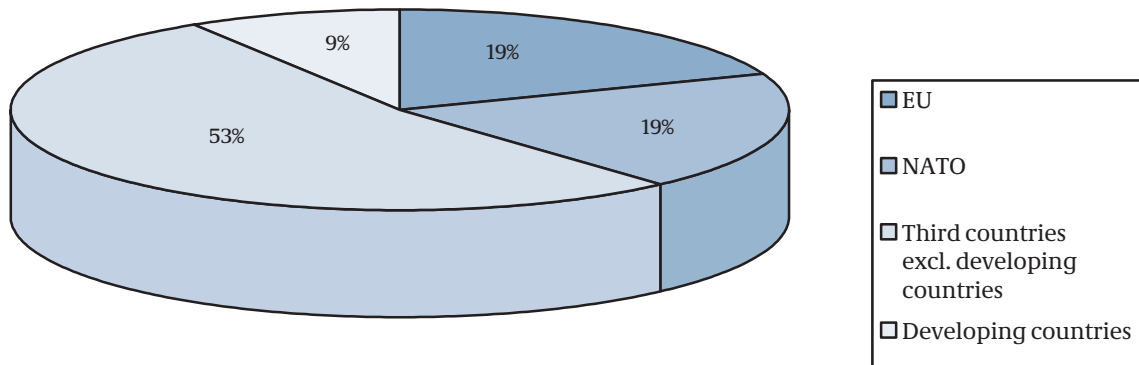
The following illustrations show the values broken down by three country groups for small arms licences issued in 2006 and 2007; in addition the group “third countries” has been divided into developing countries and other third countries. Export licences to developing countries amounted to € 4.4 million, or approx. 9% of the total monetary value of all individual licences granted for small arms sales. The values of

licences for small arms to developing countries roughly matched the 2005 level (of € 5.2 million/15%). In future, the German Government will take a particularly restrictive approach to exports of small arms to developing countries.

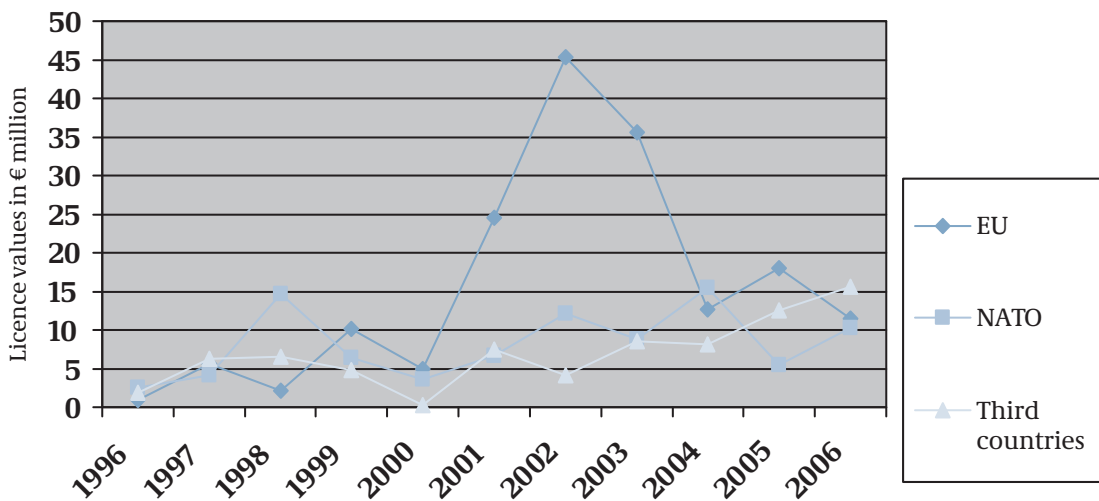
Breakdown by value of individual licences for small arms by country group in 2006 (€ 37.28 million = 100%)



Breakdown by value of individual licences for small arms by country group in 2007 (€ 48.9 million = 100%)



Development of export licences for small arms 1996–2007:



The high figures for the EU countries in 2001–2003 may be explained by the supply of G 36 assault rifles to the Spanish armed forces which introduced this weapon as the standard assault rifle for the troops.

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 (€ 172 milli-

on). As already explained, this is the result of the fact that the definition of small firearms found there 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. Only 28 % of the value of export licences for small firearms is thus accounted for by small arms and only 6 % by licences for the export of small arms to third countries.

Table B: Individual licences for the export of small arms to third countries broken down by countries, licence values and unit numbers for 2007⁴⁶

Country	Licences (total)	EL Item	Value (€)	Designation	Units
Afghanistan	1	0001A-06	72,747	Machine gun components (Canadian army)	various
Bahrain	1	0001A-05	9,670	Submachine guns	10
			3,250	Requisite components	36
Cambodia	1	0001A-05	6,700	Submachine guns (UN mission)	5
			1,355	Requisite components (UN mission)	40
Central African Republic	1	0001A-02	7,925	Rifles (UN mission)	5
			780	Requisite components (UN mission)	30
Chile	1	0001A-06	206,000	Machine guns	206
Congo, Democratic Republic	1	0001A-05	1,580	Submachine gun components (UN mission)	4
Congo, Republic	1	0001A-02	78,120	Rifles (UN mission)	20
			780	Requisite components (UN mission)	30
Croatia	8	0001A-02	392,816	Rifles	321
			103,155	Requisite components	3,109
		0001A-05	98,425	Submachine guns	97
			390	Requisite components	7
Egypt	11	0001A-05	1,352,216	Submachine guns	1,209
			1,273,079	Requisite components	25,089
Hong Kong	1	0001A-02	750	Rifle components	20
India	2	0001A-05	1,067,859	Submachine guns	773
			262,562	Requisite components	2,240
Indonesia	2	0001A-02	8,200	Rifles	5
			5,352	Requisite components	57
Kazakhstan	2	0001A-05	24,300	Submachine guns	18
			3,280	Requisite components	80
Korea, Republic	3	0001A-05	93,016	Submachine guns	96
			4,848	Requisite components	176
Kosovo	1	0001A-05	59	Submachine gun components (for UN mission)	6
Kuwait	3	0001A-02	205,320	Rifles	95
			23,242	Requisite components	621
		0001A-05	19,340	Submachine guns	20
			1,340	Requisite components	60
		0001A-06	51,010	Machine guns	8
			7,196	Requisite components	16
Lebanon	4	0001A-02	16,310	Rifles (UN mission)	10

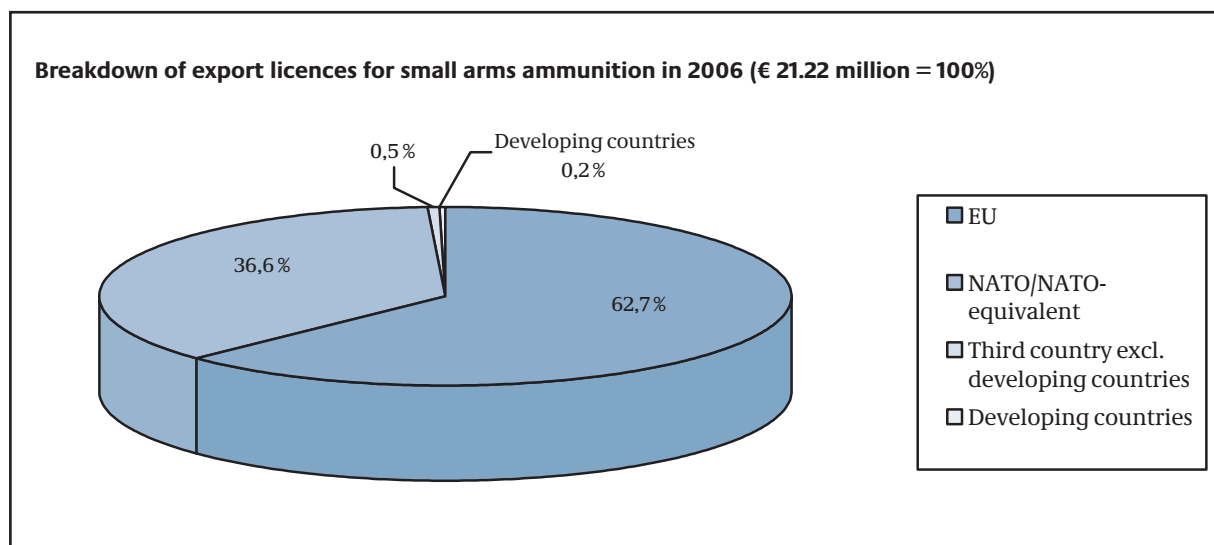
⁴⁶ "Small arms" comprise: guns (war weapons), machine guns, submachine guns, automatic and semi-automatic weapons, smooth-bore military weapons, weapons for caseless ammunition, and parts for such weapons (civilian weapons are not included).

Country	Licences (total)	EL Item	Value (€)	Designation	Units
			520	Requisite components (UN mission)	20
		0001A-05	35,494	Submachine guns (UN mission)	25
			4,314	Requisite components (UN mission)	126
Liberia	1	0001A-05	220	Submachine gun components (for UN mission)	30
Macao	2	0001A-02	32,076	Rifles	22
		0001A-05	13,532	Submachine gun components	559
Malaysia	3	0001A-02	2,254	Rifle components	282
		0001A-05	8,800	Submachine guns	5
			1,848	Requisite components	14
Mexico	12	0001A-02	5,802,410	Rifles	6,667
			1,363,934	Requisite components	39,532
		0001A-05	4,104,414	Submachine guns	3,336
			41	Requisite components	1
Oman	2	0001A-05	445,585	Submachine guns	455
			54,567	Requisite components	3,149
Philippines	8	0001A-02	107,500	Rifles	84
			22,320	Requisite components	753
		0001A-05	106,980	Submachine guns	76
			5,631	Requisite components	54
		0001A-06	14,520	Machine guns	4
			6,770	Requisite components	7
Qatar	1	0001A-05	1,583	Submachine guns	1
Russian Federation	1	0001A-02	0	Rifle components	100
Saudi Arabia	11	0001A-02	7,329,850	Rifles	5,135
			3,124,989	Requisite components	117,711
		0001A-05	607,040	Submachine gun components	5,001
Singapore	3	0001A-05	12,622	Submachine gun components	1,545
Taiwan	3	0001A-02	515	Rifle components	17
		0001A-05	90,000	Submachine guns	75
			18,204	Requisite components	737
Trinidad and Tobago	6	0001A-02	225,890	Rifles	260
			3,980	Requisite components	160
		0001A-05	870,213	Submachine guns	985
			55,650	Requisite components	2,200
United Arab Emirates	3	0001A-02	17,060	Rifles	20
			640	Requisite components	20
		0001A-05	279,930	Submachine guns	300
			30,760	Requisite components	1,000
Total	100		30,205,628		

Table C: Individual licences for ammunition for small arms, including ammunition parts – values in € million for 1996–2007

Year	EU Countries	NATO/NATO-Equivalent Countries (without EU Countries)	Third Countries	Individual licences (total)
1996	0.30	0.50	0.09	0.89
1997	4.60	5.00	0.74	10.34
1998	4.64	10.09	0.63	15.36
1999	2.83	14.95	0.15	17.93
2000	2.81	2.84	0.04	5.69
2001	2.20	12.46	1.80	16.46
2002	7.08	6.10	1.88	15.06
2003	1.83	8.53	1.61	11.96
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	1.4	31.76

The two charts below show the distribution of licences in 2006 and 2007 for the export of small arms munitions to the three country groups mentioned above, with the percentages for developing countries and other third countries being shown separately.



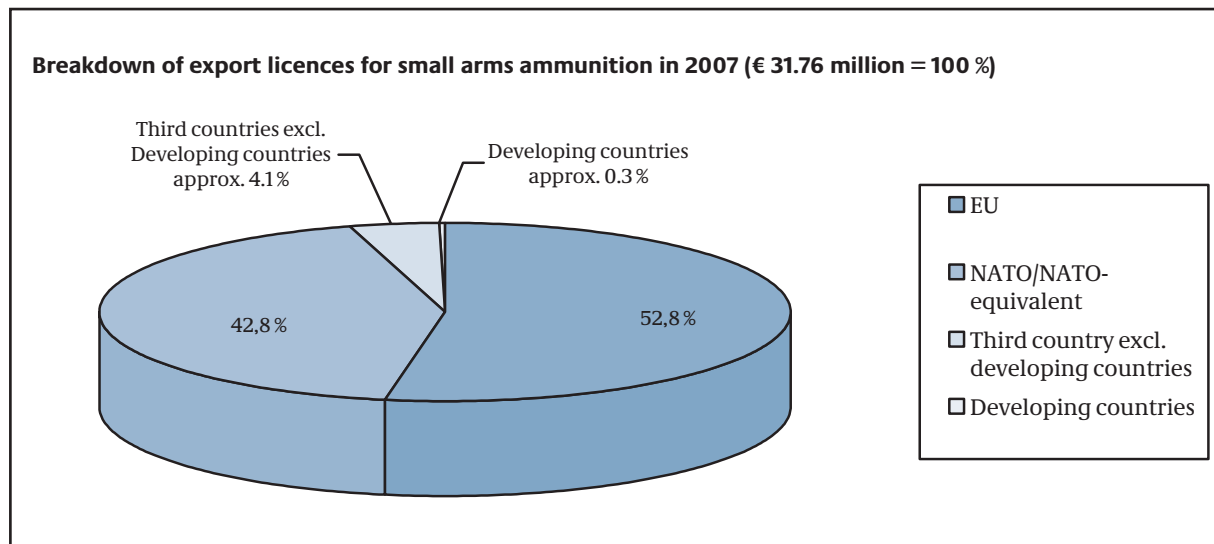


Table D: Individual licences issued in 2007 for the export of ammunition and ammunition parts for small arms to third countries broken down by countries (in part also for hunting and sporting purposes)⁴⁷

Country	Licences (total)	EL Item	Value (€)	Designation	Units
Albania	1	0003A-01	1,750	Ammunition for rifles	5,000
		0003A-05	2,500	Ammunition for submachine guns	5,000
Andorra	1	0003A-01	687	Ammunition for rifles	2,000
Brazil	2	0003A-01	2,200	Ammunition for rifles	7,000
Congo, Democratic Republic	1	0003A-01	17,375	Ammunition for rifles (UN mission)	50,000
Croatia	1	0003A-05	12,500	Ammunition for submachine guns	25,000
Kazakhstan	1	0003A-01	2,183	Ammunition for rifles	6,000
Korea, Republic	3	0003A-05	85,000	Ammunition for submachine guns	170,000
Oman	2	0003A-05	252,500	Ammunition for submachine guns	505,000
		0003A-06	3,225	Ammunition for machine guns	500
Philippines	5	0003A-01	29,800	Ammunition for rifles	18,000
		0003A-05	25,850	Ammunition for submachine guns	47,000
Saudi Arabia	2	0003A-01	683,550	Components for rifle ammunition	20 million
United Arab Emirates	4	0003A-01	30,000	Ammunition for rifles	5,000
		0003A-05	247,030	Ammunition for submachine guns	475,050
Total	24		1,396,935		

⁴⁷ "Small arms ammunition" comprises ammunition for: guns (war weapons), submachine guns, automatic and semi-automatic weapons, smooth-bore military weapons, weapons for caseless ammunition and parts for such weapons. There were no license denials during the year on report.

Total values for 2006 were: 25 licences at a value of € 0.15 million.

As in past years, small arms and small arms munitions accounted for only a minute fraction of the total value of all individual licences: in 2007, its share amounted to 2.2%.

i) Licences for brokering transactions in 2007

The new licensing rules of Sections 40 to 42 of the Foreign Trade and Payments Ordinance regarding brokering transactions involving military equipment entered into force on 29 July 2006. To some extent, this addition to the Foreign Trade and Payments Ordinance served to implement Council Common Position 2003/468/CFSP on the control of arms brokering of 23 June 2003, but it also goes beyond the Common Position. It substantially broadens the existing controls on arms brokering under Section 4a of the War Weapons Control Act, which remains in force unchanged. 2007 is the first year in which arms brokering data are available for a full calendar year. 12 brokering licences worth € 1.3 million were issued for seven countries. Annex 6 contains an overview of these licences.

2. Exports of war weapons

a) War weapon exports in 2007

We have figures on actual exports made in 2007 in the sub-section comprising war weapons. In 2007, Germany's Federal Statistical Office (DESTATIS) determined that goods for a total value of € 1,114.3 million (0.11% of all German exports) were exported from Germany; this was the lowest figure since 2002 (2006: € 1,374 million or 0.15%). The total value thus declined compared with the year before. In value terms, 75% of the war weapons exports went to EU, NATO, and NATO-equivalent countries; according to the Political

Principles Adopted by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for the Export of War Weapons and Other Military Equipment, the export of military equipment to such countries is not normally to be restricted. The exports of war weapons are largely commercial transactions; to some extent, however, they are also transfers of Bundeswehr stocks.

In 2007, war weapons worth a total of € 11.9 million, or approx. 1.1% of all exports of war weapons, were exported to "classic developing countries"⁴⁸ (2006: € 25.3 million and approximately 1.8%). Of these, Pakistan alone accounted for € 7.3 million (97 air-to-air missiles). In 2007, war weapons amounting to € 7.8 million were exported to the poorest and other low-income developing countries⁴⁹, including the aforementioned air-to-air missiles for Pakistan.

(1) Bundeswehr exports

Within the exports, a merchandise value of € 33.8 million (some 3% of total exports of war weapons) was accounted for by the transfer of used, no longer needed material, provided by Germany's Ministry of Defence. Of these exports, 69% went to Greece, 20% to the Netherlands and 7% to Sweden.

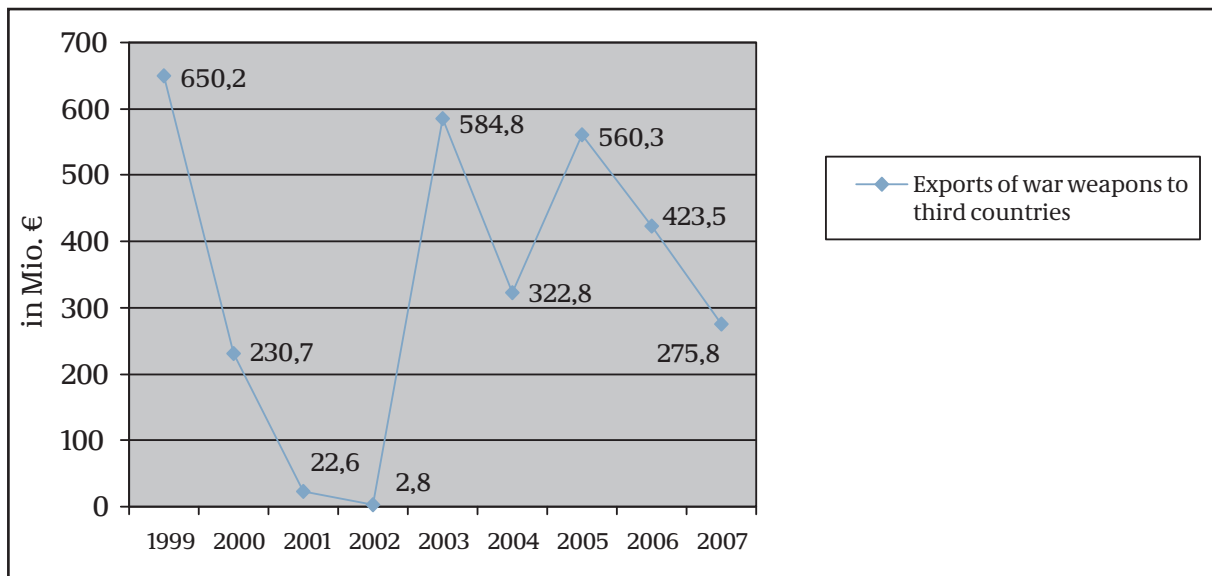
(2) Commercial exports

The value of German companies' commercial exports amounted to € 1,080.5 million in 2007 (some 97% of total exports of war weapons). 74.5% of these exports (€ 804.7 million) went to NATO, EU or NATO-equivalent countries.

War weapons exports to third countries amounted to € 275.8 million, a substantial decline relative to the € 423.5 million exported in 2006.

⁴⁸ See footnote 4 for the definition of developing countries.

⁴⁹ Poorest and other low-income developing countries and areas (LLDC; LIC) corresponding to columns 1 and 2 of the OECD's DAC List for 2006.



The commercial sales to third countries were accounted for by exports to South Korea (€ 226.9 million or 82 % [almost entirely submarine parts]), Chile (€ 12.4 million or 4.5 % [mainly 24 Leopard 2 battle tanks]), and Saudi Arabia (€ 10.1 million or 3.7 % [mainly assault rifles and submachine guns]).

Included in the total amount of commercial exports are also the so-called “processed exports” (such as the re-export of war weapons after repairs or upgrading in Germany) for a total of some € 48 million.

In this connection, it should be pointed out that re-exports are included in the overall export values of a respective year by Germany’s Federal Statistical Office at the full original price. The value of the upgrading in Germany is therefore considerably below the export value given.

The following outline contains all exports of war weapons in 2007 (commercial and German Ministry of Defence), broken down by consignee country and value.

Country	Value in € 1000
Australia	481
Austria	5,421
Belgium	21,357
Bulgaria	307
Cambodia (UN) ⁵	7
Canada	333
Chile	12,615
Congo, Democratic Republic (UN) ⁵⁰	78
Croatia	139
Czech Republic	1,353

Country	Value in € 1000
Denmark	5,785
Egypt	1,371
Estonia	671
Finland	7,278
France	3,080
Georgia	900
Great Britain	25,944
Greece	289,128
Hungary	7,911
India	360

⁵⁰ UN = United Nations.

Country	Value in € 1000
Indonesia	1,712
Ireland	418
Israel	770
Italy	6,056
Japan	122
Kazakhstan	24
Korea, Republic	226,899
Kuwait	242
Latvia	516
Lebanon	52
Lithuania	1,014
Luxembourg	236
Malaysia	53
Mexico	3,263
New Zealand	736
Netherlands	188,426
Norway	3,381
Pakistan	7,322

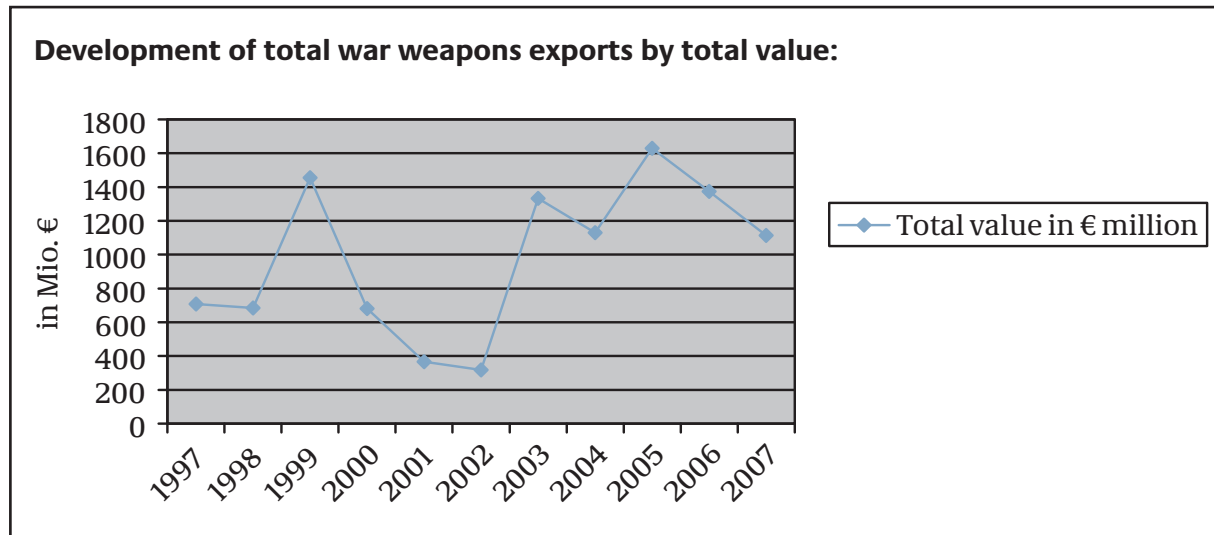
Country	Value in € 1000
Philippines	158
Poland	2,204
Portugal	575
Qatar	853
Romania	5
Saudi Arabia	10,079
Sweden	8,460
Switzerland	17,804
Singapore	1,160
Slovakia	18
Slovenia	3,043
South Africa	61
Spain	22,914
Taiwan	17
Turkey	199,071
United Arab Emirates	7,824
USA	14,254
Total:	1,114,261

b) War weapon exports 1997-2007

The table below shows the **total value of German arms exports** (including weapons exported by the Bundeswehr), along with **each year's share of total exports** for the last seven years.

Year	Total Value (in € millions)	% share of total German exports
1997	707.4	0.16
1998	683.9	0.14
1999	1,454.2	0.29
2000	680.2	0.11
2001	367.3	0.06
2002	318.4	0.06
2003	1,332.8	0.20
2004	1,129.1	0.15
2005	1,629.7	0.26
2006	1,374.2	0.15
2007	1,114.3	0.11

Plotted on a chart, the trend is as follows:



3. German military equipment exports by international comparison

Attempts are repeatedly made to produce tables ranking the world's leading exporters of military equipment. All of these comparisons suffer from the lack of globally valid standards for recording and publishing such exports. The sole exception is the UN Register of Conventional Arms (cf. Section II. 6.), which is based on a uniform world-wide system. However, it only provides the figures for certain entire weapons systems, and thus does not permit the compilation of a meaningful ranking. A further serious weakness of these rankings is the fact that they do not include any information about the destinations of the exports, and thus provide no useful data for an evaluation of the licensing policies of the exporting countries. The lack of globally comparable data means that the publications by non-governmental organisations and specialised institutions are ultimately only of limited value, a fact that is made clear by their broadly divergent and in some cases implausible findings.

For the period from 2003–2007, the **Stockholm-based SIPRI Institute** ranked Germany third amongst the world's leading exporters of military equipment (behind the USA and Russia, but ahead of France and the UK), with a world market share of 10%⁵¹; SIPRI's special analytical methods, which are explained in detail in the relevant Yearbook, hardly permit a comparison with the results of other institutions⁵². Similarly, it is virtually impossible to draw a comparison with official publications like this Report and the EU annual report (cf. footnote 18), since the concept of military goods used by SIPRI differs significantly from the internationally agreed categories.

On the other hand, a study by the **International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS)** ranks Germany well behind Great Britain in 2006, in fourth place. The USA ranks first, followed at a great distance by Russia. According to the study, Germany's 2006 world market share was 3.7%, versus 51.9% for the US, 21.5% for Russia, and 12.2% for Great Britain⁵³.

⁵¹ SIPRI Yearbook – Armaments, Disarmament and International Security 2008, p. 294.

⁵² SIPRI bases its calculations on a so-called "trend indicator value". The attempt is made to estimate the actual value of a weapon system, independent of the purchasing price actually agreed on for the specific transaction, since gifts, over-priced offers, and military assistance would otherwise remain unaccounted for. To determine this price (which is fictitious but reflective of the significance of the transaction), SIPRI works with various estimates, rules of thumb and comparative measures.

⁵³ IISS, The Military Balance 2008, p. 449.

According to a study by the United States **Congressional Research Service (CRS)**⁵⁴, roughly 74 % of the world's weapon exports went to third countries in 2006⁵⁵. Of the exports to third countries worldwide, 40 % came from the United States, 28 % from Russia, 17% from the United Kingdom, and approximately 4% from Germany. According to this analysis, the trend for the years 1999–2006 shows that the US was far in the lead, followed at quite a distance by Russia, the UK and France; at some distance again come China, Germany, Sweden and Israel⁵⁶. According to the report, France, Germany and Italy rank alongside the UK as Europe's leading arms export nations, although the latter three have only achieved such "prominence" as the result of having sporadically carried out unusually large-scale projects in a certain year.

In terms of the EU member states, the Ninth Annual Report on the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports provides a very good basis for comparison⁵⁷. According to this, *in 2006* Germany came ahead of the UK in terms of the total value of export licences issued. However, the point should be made here that a substantial volume of exports from Britain may be handled via open general licences, so that the exports to the relevant countries are not recorded in the statistics. France, which does not report any licence figures, exported goods roughly equivalent to the value of all the German export licences. These countries were followed (likewise distantly) by Italy, Sweden and the Netherlands.

⁵⁴ CRS Report for Congress: Conventional Arms Transfers to Developing Nations, 1999 - 2006 of 26 September 2007, authored by Richard F. Grimmett.

⁵⁵ The group of "developing nations" in the CRS Report corresponds to the Military Equipment Export Report's "third countries", excluding Russia and European countries.

⁵⁶ P. 64.

⁵⁷ Cf. footnote 18.

IV. Military aid

As reported in past reports, military equipment had previously – up to the mid-nineties – been provided free of charge to NATO Member Countries in the framework of military aid programmes. These programmes have since expired. The possibility of providing weapons, ammunition, and machines for their production has been eliminated as part of the German Government's equipment assistance programme for foreign armed forces. Such aid is therefore not relevant for the Military Equipment Export Report.

V. Military equipment co-operation

Government agreements providing for official co-operation are relevant for exports in only a very few cases. They often involve collaboration in the field of research or general technology, and they may also cover matters such as the mutual exchange of information.

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 weapons⁵⁸ and other military equipment⁵⁹ 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 1998⁶⁰ 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 Principles. 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 countries⁶¹, EU member states, countries with NATO-equivalent status⁶²

1. The export of war weapons and other military equipment to these countries will be geared to

⁵⁸ Weapons (complete weapons as well as components classed separately as weapons) listed in the War Weapons List (Annex to the War Weapons Control Act).

⁵⁹ 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.

⁶⁰ Attached as annex.

⁶¹ Area of application of NATO Treaty, Article 6.

⁶² Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Switzerland.

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.

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 intergovernmental 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 weapons and other military equipment related to war weapons⁶³ 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

⁶³ Plant and documentation for the manufacturer of war weapons.

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 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 con-

text of the relevant legislation, the export licences for war weapons and other military equipment it has granted over the past year.

Annex to 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 2000

Eu code of conduct on arms exports

adopted by the EU Council on 8 June 1998

The Council of the European Union,

Building on the Common Criteria agreed at the Luxembourg and Lisbon European Councils in 1991 and 1992,

Recognising the special responsibility of arms exporting states,

Determined to set high common standards which should be regarded as the minimum for the management of, and restraint in, conventional arms transfers by all EU Member States, and to strengthen the exchange of relevant information with a view to achieving greater transparency,

Determined to prevent the export of equipment which might be used for internal repression or international aggression, or contribute to regional instability,

Wishing within the framework of the CFSP to reinforce their co-operation and to promote their convergence in the field of conventional arms exports,

Noting complementary measures taken by the EU against illicit transfers, in the form of the EU Programme for Preventing and Combating Illicit Trafficking in Conventional Arms,

Acknowledging the wish of EU Member States to maintain a defence industry as part of their industrial base as well as their defence effort,

Recognising that states have a right to transfer the means of self-defence, consistent with the right of self-defence recognised by the UN Charter,

has adopted the following Code of Conduct and operative provisions:

Criterion One

Respect for the international commitments of EU member states, in particular the sanctions decreed by the UN Security Council and those decreed by the Community, agreements on non-proliferation and other subjects, as well as other international obligations.

An export licence should be refused if approval would be inconsistent with, inter alia:

- a) the international obligations of member states and their commitments to enforce UN, OSCE and EU 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) their commitments in the frameworks of the Australia Group, the Missile Technology Control Regime, the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Wassenaar Arrangement;
- d) their commitment not to export any form of anti-personnel landmine

Criterion Two

The respect of human rights in the country of final destination

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

- a) not issue an export licence if there is a clear risk that the proposed export might be used for internal repression;
- b) exercise special caution and vigilance in issuing licences, on a case-by-case basis and taking account of the nature of the equipment, to countries where serious violations of human rights have been established by the competent bodies of the UN, the Council of Europe or by the EU.

For these purposes, equipment which might be used for internal repression will include, inter alia, equipment where there is evidence of the use of this or similar equipment for internal repression by the proposed end-user, or where there is reason to believe that the equipment will be diverted from its stated end-use or end-user and used for internal repression. In line with operative paragraph 1 of this Code, the nature of the 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.

Criterion Three

The internal situation in the country of final destination, as a function of the existence of tensions or armed conflicts

Member States will not allow exports which would provoke or prolong armed conflicts or aggravate existing tensions or conflicts in the country of final destination.

Criterion Four

Preservation of regional peace, security and stability

Member States will not issue an export licence if there is a clear risk that the intended recipient would

use the proposed export aggressively against another country or to assert by force a territorial claim.

When considering these risks, EU Member States will 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) whether the equipment would be likely to be 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.

Criterion Five

The national security of the member states and of territories whose external relations are the responsibility of a Member State, as well as that of friendly and allied countries

Member States will take into account:

- a) the potential effect of the proposed export on their defence and security interests and those of friends, allies and other member states, while recognising that this factor cannot affect consideration of the criteria on respect of human rights and on regional peace, security and stability;
- b) the risk of use of the goods concerned against their forces or those of friends, allies or other member states;
- c) the risk of reverse engineering or unintended technology transfer.

Criterion Six

The behaviour of the buyer country with regard to the international community, as regards in particular

to its attitude to terrorism, the nature of its alliances and respect for international law

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

- a) its support or encouragement of terrorism and international organised crime;
- b) its compliance with its international commitments, in particular on the non-use of force, including under international humanitarian law applicable to international and non-international conflicts;
- 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 sub-para b) of Criterion One.

Criterion Seven

The existence of a risk that the equipment will be diverted within the buyer country or re-exported under undesirable conditions

In assessing the impact of the proposed export on the importing country and the risk that exported goods might be diverted to an undesirable end-user, the following will be considered:

- a) the legitimate defence and domestic security interests of the recipient country, including any involvement in UN or other peace-keeping activity;
- b) the technical capability of the recipient country to use the equipment;
- c) the capability of the recipient country to exert effective export controls;
- d) the risk of the arms being re-exported or diverted to terrorist organisations (anti-terrorist equipment would need particularly careful consideration in this context).

Criterion Eight

The compatibility of the arms exports with the technical and economic capacity of the recipient country, taking into account the desirability that states should achieve their legitimate needs of security and defence with the least diversion for armaments of human and economic resources

Member States will take into account, in the light of information from relevant sources such as UNDP, World Bank, IMF and OECD reports, whether the proposed export would seriously hamper the sustainable development of the recipient country. They will consider in this context the recipient country's relative levels of military and social expenditure, taking into account also any EU or bilateral aid.

Operative Provisions

1. Each EU Member State will assess export licence applications for military equipment made to it on a case-by-case basis against the provisions of the Code of Conduct.
2. This Code will not infringe on the right of Member States to operate more restrictive national policies.
3. EU Member States will circulate through diplomatic channels details of licences refused in accordance with the Code of Conduct for military equipment together with an explanation of why the licence has been refused. The details to be notified are set out in the form of a draft pro-forma at Annex A⁶⁴. 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 will 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 will notify the Member State or States issuing the denial(s), giving a detailed explanation of its reasoning.

The decision to transfer or deny the transfer of any item of military equipment will 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 physical export of the item of military 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.

4. EU Member States will keep such denials and consultations confidential and not to use them for commercial advantage.
5. EU Member States will work for the early adoption of a common list of military equipment covered by the Code, based on similar national and international lists. Until then, the Code will operate on the basis of national control lists incorporating where appropriate elements from relevant international lists.
6. The criteria in this Code and the consultation procedure provided for by paragraph 3 of the operative provisions will also apply to dual-use goods as specified in Annex 1 of Council Decision 94/942/CFSP⁶⁵ as amended, where there are grounds for believing that the end-user of such goods will be the armed forces or internal security forces or similar entities in the recipient country.
7. In order to maximise the efficiency of this Code, EU Member States will work within the framework of the CFSP to reinforce their co-operation and to promote their convergence in the field of conventional arms exports.
8. Each EU Member State will circulate to other EU Partners in confidence an annual report on its defence exports and on its implementation of the Code. These reports will be discussed at an annual meeting held within the framework of the

⁶⁴ Not reproduced here.

⁶⁵ OJ EC No. L 367 of 31 December 1994, p. 8. Last amended by Decision 98/232/CFSP (OJ EC No. L 92 of 25 March 1998, p. 1).

CFSP. The meeting will also review the operation of the Code, identify any improvements which need to be made and submit to the Council a consolidated report, based on contributions from Member States.

9. EU Member States will, as appropriate, assess jointly through the CFSP framework the situation of potential or actual recipients of arms exports from EU Member States, in the light of the principles and criteria of the Code of Conduct.
10. It is recognised that Member States, where appropriate, may also take into account the effect of proposed exports on their economic, social, commercial and industrial interests, but that these factors will not affect the application of the above criteria.
11. EU Member States will use their best endeavours to encourage other arms exporting states to subscribe to the principles of this Code of Conduct.
12. This Code of Conduct and the operative provisions will replace any previous elaboration of the 1991 and 1992 Common Criteria.

Annex 2a

Export List

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 66, March 17, 2006 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 2b

War Weapons List

(most recently amended by the Ninth Ordinance Amending the War Weapons List)
of 26 February 1998 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 385)

Part A

War Weapons

that the Federal Republic of Germany undertakes not to manufacture

(nuclear weapons, biological and chemical weapons)
(Part A of the War Weapons List is not given here)

Part B

Other War Weapons

I. Projectiles

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 on 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;⁶⁶

b) submachine guns, except those introduced as a model in a military armed force before September 1, 1939;

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 Systems

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

⁶⁶ Water-cooled machine guns (letter a), submachine guns, introduced as a model in a military armed force before September 1, 1939 (letter b), fully automatic rifles introduced as a model in a military armed force before September 2, 1945 (letters c and d) shall not be removed from the War Weapons List before the day on which the Third Act Amending the Weapons Act enters into force pursuant to its Article 5 sentence 1.

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. Dispensers for the systematic distribution of submunition

XI. Laser Weapons

- 62. Laser weapons specially designed for causing permanent blindness

Annex 3

Arms embargoes in force in 2007

Country	Date	Legal basis
Armenia and Azerbaijan	28 February 1992	OSCE arms embargo
	29 July 1993	UN SC Resolution no. 853
China	27 June 1989	Declaration of the European Council
Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire)	7 April 1993	Declaration of the European Council
	21 October 2002	EU Council Common Position (2002/829/CFSP)
	28 July 2003	UN SC Resolution no. 1493
	29 September 2003	EU Council Common Position (2003/680/CFSP)
	13 June 2005	EU Council Common Position (2005/440/CFSP)
	15 September 2006	EU Council Common Position (2006/624/CFSP)
	9 October 2007	EU Council Common Position (2007/654/CFSP)
Côte d'Ivoire	29 February 2008	EU Council Common Position (2008/179/CFSP)
	15 November 2004	UN SC Resolution no. 1572
	13 December 2004	EU Council Common Position (2004/852/CFSP)
	23 January 2006	EU Council Common Position (2006/30/CFSP)
	12 February 2007	EU Council Common Position (2007/92/CFSP)
Iraq	22 November 2007	EU Council Common Position (2007/761/CFSP) extended until 31 October 2008
	6 August 1990	UN SC Resolution no. 661
	22 May 2003	UN SC Resolution no. 1483
	8 June 2004	UN SC Resolution no. 1546
	7 July 2003	EU Council Common Position (2003/495/CFSP)
	19 July 2004	EU Council Common Position (2004/553/CFSP)
Iran	3 March 2008	EU Council Common Position (2008/186/CFSP)
	24 March 2007	UN SC Resolution no. 1747
	23 April 2007	EU Council Common Position (2007/246/CFSP)

Lebanon	11 August 2006	UN SC Resolution no. 1701
	15 September 2006	EU Council Common Position (2006/625/CFSP)
Liberia	19 November 1992	UN SC Resolution no. 788
	7 March 2001	UN SC Resolution no. 1343
	6 May 2003	UN SC Resolution no. 1478
	22 December 2003	UN SC Resolution no. 1521
	13 June 2006	UN SC Resolution no. 1683
	7 May 2001	EU Council Common Position (2001/357/CFSP)
	19 May 2003	EU Council Common Position (2003/365/CFSP)
	10 February 2004	EU Council Common Position (2004/137/CFSP)
	22 December 2004	EU Council Common Position (2004/902/CFSP)
	23 January 2006	EU Council Common Position (2006/31/CFSP)
	12 February 2007	EU Council Common Position (2007/93/CFSP)
	11 June 2007	EU Council Common Position (2007/400/CFSP)
Myanmar (Burma)	12 February 2008	EU Council Common Position (2008/109/CFSP)
	28 October 1996	EU Council Common Position (1996/635/CFSP)
	28 April 2003	EU Council Common Position (2003/297/CFSP)
	26 April 2004	EU Council Common Position (2004/423/CFSP)
	25 April 2005	EU Council Common Position (2005/340/CFSP)
	27 April 2006	EU Council Common Position (2006/318/CFSP)
North Korea	19 November 2007	EU Council Common Position (2007/750/CFSP)
	14 October 2006	UN SC Resolution no. 1718
Rwanda	20 November 2006	EU Council Common Position (2006/795/CFSP)
	17 May 1994	UN SC Resolution no. 918
	16 August 1995	UN SC Resolution no. 1011

Sierra Leone	8 October 1997	UN SC Resolution no. 1132
	5 June 1998	UN SC Resolution no. 1171
	29 June 1998	EU Council Common Position (1998/409/CFSP)
	28 January 2008	EU Council Common Position (2008/81/CFSP)
Somalia	23 January 1992	UN SC Resolution no. 733
	19 June 2001	UN SC Resolution no. 1356
	10 December 2002	EU Council Common Position (2002/960/CFSP)
	12 February 2007	EU Council Common Position (2007/94/CFSP)
	7 June 2007	EU Council Common Position (2007/391/CFSP)
Sudan	29 March 2005	UN SC Resolution no. 1591
	15 March 1994	EU Council Common Position (1994/165/CFSP)
	9 January 2004	EU Council Common Position (2004/31/GASP)
	30 May 2005	EU Council Common Position (2005/411/CFSP)
Uzbekistan	14 November 2005	EU Council Common Position (2005/792/CFSP)
	13 November 2006	EU Council Common Position (2006/787/CFSP)
	14 May 2007	EU Council Common Position (2007/338/CFSP)
	13 November 2007	EU Council Common Position (2007/734/CFSP)
Zimbabwe	18 February 2002	EU Council Common Position (2002/145/CFSP)
	18 February 2003	EU Council Common Position (2003/115/CFSP)
	19 February 2004	EU Council Common Position (2004/161/CFSP)
	21 February 2005	EU Council Common Position (2005/146/CFSP)
	30 January 2006	EU Council Common Position (2006/51/CFSP)
	19 February 2007	EU Council Common Position (2007/120/CFSP)
	18 February 2008	EU Council Common Position (2008/135/CFSP)

Annex 4

Exports

Report of international conventional arms transfers
(according to United Nations General Assembly Resolution 46/36 L of December 9, 1991)

Reporting country: Germany

Calendar year: 2007

A Category I through VII	B Final importer State(s)	C Number of items	D State of origin (if not exporter)	E Intermediate location	Remarks	
					Description of item	Comments on the transfer
I Battle tanks	Singapore	1			MBT Leopard 2 A 4	transfer will be completed until 2009
	Greece	83			Leopard 2	
		90			Leopard 1	
	Chile	140			Leopard 2	
	Turkey	113			Leopard 2	
II Armoured combat vehicles		NIL				
III Large calibre artillery systems	Greece	16			Mortar 76 mm	
	Netherland	14			PzH 2000	
IV Combat aircraft	Austria	5			Eurofighter	
V Attack helicopters		NIL				
VI Warships		NIL				
VII Missiles and missile launchers	Austria	1			Launcher AMRAAM	

Background information provided: yes no

Annex 5

EU Countries

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	EL Merchandise as Percentage of Total Value	Denials	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials ⁶⁷ /Reasons/EL Item
Austria	540	A0001	109,787,847					
		A0002						
		A0003						
		A0004						
		A0005						
		A0006						
		A0007						
		A0008						
		A0010						
		A0011						
		A0013						
		A0014						
		A0015						
		A0016						
A0017								
A0018								
A0021								
A0022								
Belgium	359	A0001	23,604,316					
		A0002						
		A0003						
		A0004						
		A0005						
		A0006						
		A0007						
		A0008						

⁶⁷ The above cited denials contain, apart from denied license applications, also denied temporary exports, advance inquiries about licensing intentions 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” column.

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	EL Merchandise as Percentage of Total Value	Denials	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials ⁶⁷ /Reasons/EL Item
Bulgaria	31	A0010	12,449,305					
		A0011						
		A0013						
		A0015						
		A0016						
		A0017						
		A0018						
		A0021						
		A0022						
		A0001						
		A0003						
		A0006						
A0007								
A0008								
A0010								
A0011								
A0015								
A0017								
A0021								
Cyprus ⁶⁸	4	A0006	128,480					
		A0008						
Czech Republic	177	A0001	31,330,935					
		A0002						
		A0003						
		A0004						
		A0005						
		A0006						
		A0007						
		A0008						

⁶⁸ Except for the area which is not under the effective control of the Republic of Cyprus.

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	EL Merchandise as Percentage of Total Value	Denials	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials ⁶⁷ /Reasons/EL Item
		A0010 A0011 A0013 A0015 A0016 A0017 A0018 A0021 A0022						
Denmark	287	A0001 A0002 A0003 A0004 A0005 A0006 A0007 A0008 A0009 A0010 A0011 A0013 A0014 A0016 A0017 A0018 A0021 A0022	50,996,117					
Estonia	22	A0001 A0003 A0004 A0005	3,685,819					

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	EL Merchandise as Percentage of Total Value	Denials	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials ⁶⁷ /Reasons/EL Item
		A0006 A0007 A0008 A0011 A0015 A0017 A0021						
Finland	165	A0001 A0002 A0003 A0004 A0005 A0006 A0007 A0008 A0010 A0011 A0013 A0014 A0015 A0016 A0017 A0018 A0021 A0022	39,070,487					
France	661	A0001 A0002 A0003 A0004 A0005 A0006	129,218,428					

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	EL Merchandise as Percentage of Total Value	Denials	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials ⁶⁷ /Reasons /EL Item
		A0007						
		A0008						
		A0009						
		A0010						
		A0011						
		A0013						
		A0014						
		A0015						
		A0016						
		A0017						
		A0018						
		A0019						
		A0021						
		A0022						
Greece	214	A0001	26,773,417					
		A0002						
		A0003						
		A0004						
		A0005						
		A0006						
		A0007						
		A0008						
		A0009						
		A0010						
		A0011						
		A0013						
		A0014						
		A0015						
		A0016						
		A0017						
		A0018						

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	EL Merchandise as Percentage of Total Value	Denials	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials ⁶⁷ /Reasons/EL Item
Hungary	57	A0021	2,582,539					
		A0022						
		A0001						
		A0003						
		A0004						
		A0006						
		A0007						
		A0008						
		A0011						
		A0013						
		A0015						
		A0016						
		A0017						
		A0018						
A0021								
A0022								
Ireland	57	A0001	7,542,533					
		A0002						
		A0003						
		A0006						
		A0007						
		A0008						
		A0010						
		A0011						
		A0013						
		A0014						
		A0016						
		A0017						
		A0018						
		A0021						
A0022								

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	EL Merchandise as Percentage of Total Value	Denials	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials ⁶⁷ /Reasons/EL Item								
Italy	671	A0001	175,570,303													
		A0002														
		A0003														
		A0004														
		A0005														
		A0006														
		A0007														
		A0008														
		A0009														
		A0010														
		A0011														
		A0013														
		A0014														
		A0015														
		A0016														
		A0017														
		A0018														
		A0019														
		A0021														
		A0022														
		Latvia							18	A0001	5,024,227					
										A0002						
A0003																
A0004																
A0006																
Lithuania	49	A0008	4,771,073													
		A0015														
		A0001														
		A0002														
		A0003														
		A0004														

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	EL Merchandise as Percentage of Total Value	Denials	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials ⁶⁷ /Reasons/EL Item
Luxembourg	86	A0005	4,135,242					
		A0006						
		A0007						
		A0008						
		A0010						
		A0011						
		A0013						
		A0014						
		A0015						
		A0016						
		A0018						
		A0021						
		A0022						
		A0001						
		A0002						
		A0003						
		A0004						
		A0006						
A0007								
A0008								
A0010								
A0011								
A0013								
A0014								
A0015								
A0017								
A0018								
Netherlands	794	A0001	153,181,744					
		A0002						
		A0003						
		A0004						

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	EL Merchandise as Percentage of Total Value	Denials	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials ⁶⁷ /Reasons /EL Item
		A0005						
		A0006						
		A0007						
		A0008						
		A0009						
		A0010						
		A0011						
		A0013						
		A0014						
		A0015						
		A0016						
		A0017						
		A0018						
		A0021						
		A0022						
Poland	236	A0001	19,661,652					
		A0002						
		A0003						
		A0004						
		A0005						
		A0006						
		A0007						
		A0008						
		A0009						
		A0010						
		A0011						
		A0013						
		A0014						
		A0015						
		A0016						
		A0017						

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	EL Merchandise as Percentage of Total Value	Denials	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials ⁶⁷ /Reasons /EL Item
Portugal	175	A0018	13,890,072					
		A0021						
		A0022						
		A0001						
		A0002						
		A0003						
		A0004						
		A0005						
		A0006						
		A0007						
		A0008						
		A0009						
		A0010						
		A0011						
A0013								
A0015								
A0016								
A0017								
A0018								
A0021								
A0022								
Romania	76	A0001	31,537,892		1	A0015	5,294	
		A0002						
		A0003						
		A0005						
		A0006						
		A0007						
		A0008						
		A0009						
		A0011						
		A0013						

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	EL Merchandise as Percentage of Total Value	Denials	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials ⁶⁷ /Reasons /EL Item
Slovakia	41	A0017	7,824,023					
		A0021						
		A0022						
		A0001						
		A0003						
		A0004						
		A0005						
		A0006						
		A0007						
		A0008						
		A0010						
		A0011						
		A0013						
A0014								
A0017								
A0018								
A0021								
A0022								
Slovenia	47	A0001	20,312,984					
		A0002						
		A0003						
		A0004						
		A0005						
		A0006						
		A0007						
		A0008						
		A0010						
		A0011						
		A0013						
		A0014						
		A0015						

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	EL Merchandise as Percentage of Total Value	Denials	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials ⁶⁷ /Reasons/EL Item
Spain	528	A0016	121,781,260					
		A0018						
		A0021						
		A0022						
	A0001							
	A0002							
	A0003							
	A0004							
	A0005							
	A0006							
	A0007							
	A0008							
	A0009							
	A0010							
	A0011							
	A0013							
	A0015							
A0016								
A0017								
A0018								
A0021								
A0022								
Sweden	327	A0001	54,076,201					
		A0002						
		A0003						
		A0004						
		A0005						
		A0006						
		A0007						
		A0008						
		A0009						

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	EL Merchandise as Percentage of Total Value	Denials	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials ⁶⁷ /Reasons /EL Item	
United Kingdom	901	A0010							
		A0011							
		A0013							
		A0014							
		A0015							
		A0016							
		A0017							
		A0018							
		A0021							
		A0022							
		A0001	248,150,277						
		A0002							
		A0003							
		A0004							
		A0005							
		A0006							
		A0007							
		A0008							
		A0009							
		A0010							
		A0011							
		A0013							
A0014									
A0015									
A0016									
A0017									
A0018									
A0021									
A0022									
Total	6,523		1,297,087,173		1		5,294		

NATO and NATO-Equivalent Countries

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	EL Merchandise as Percentage of Total Value	Denials	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons/EL Item								
Australia	440	A0001	60,634,996													
		A0002														
		A0003														
		A0004														
		A0005														
		A0006														
		A0007														
		A0008														
		A0009														
		A0010														
		A0011														
		A0013														
		A0014														
		A0015														
		A0016														
		A0017														
		A0018														
		A0021														
		A0022														
		Canada							460	A0001	49,693,700					
										A0002						
										A0003						
A0004																
A0005																
A0006																
A0007																
A0008																
A0009																
A0010																
A0011																

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	EL Merchandise as Percentage of Total Value	Denials	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons/EL Item
Iceland	43	A0013	204,661					
		A0014						
		A0015						
		A0016						
		A0017						
		A0018						
		A0021						
		A0022						
		A0001						
		A0003						
A0007								
A0008								
A0016								
A0018								
Japan	176	A0001	20,689,770					
		A0002						
		A0003						
		A0004						
		A0005						
		A0006						
		A0007						
		A0008						
		A0010						
		A0011						
		A0013						
		A0014						
A0015								
A0016								
A0018								
A0021								
A0022								

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	EL Merchandise as Percentage of Total Value	Denials	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons/EL Item
Liechtenstein	32	A0001	183,650					
		A0003						
		A0018						
New Zealand	139	A0001	4,753,645					
		A0002						
		A0003						
		A0004						
		A0006						
		A0007						
		A0009						
		A0010						
		A0011						
		A0016						
		A0018						
		A0021						
A0022								
Norway	540	A0001	73,452,074					
		A0002						
		A0003						
		A0004						
		A0005						
		A0006						
		A0007						
		A0008						
		A0009						
		A0010						
		A0011						
		A0013						
		A0014						
		A0016						
		A0017						

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	EL Merchandise as Percentage of Total Value	Denials	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons/EL Item
		A0018 A0021 A0022						
Switzerland	2,417	A0001 A0002 A0003 A0004 A0005 A0006 A0007 A0008 A0010 A0011 A0013 A0014 A0015 A0016 A0017 A0018 A0021 A0022	275,968,458					
Turkey	210	A0001 A0002 A0003 A0004 A0005 A0006 A0007 A0008 A0009 A0010	121,340,847					

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	EL Merchandise as Percentage of Total Value	Denials	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons/EL Item
		A0011 A0013 A0015 A0016 A0017 A0018 A0021 A0022						
USA	1.659	A0001 A0002 A0003 A0004 A0005 A0006 A0007 A0008 A0009 A0010 A0011 A0013 A0014 A0015 A0016 A0017 A0018 A0021 A0022	534,036,243					

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	EL Merchandise as Percentage of Total Value	Denials	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons /EL Item
Collective export licences: NATO or NATO-equivalent countries	100	A0001	5,052,467,421					
		A0004						
		A0005						
		A0006						
		A0009						
		A0010						
		A0011						
A0022								
Total	6,216		6,193,425,465		0		0	

Third Countries

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	EL Merchandise as Percentage of Total Value	Denials of Final Exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons/EL Item
Afghanistan	31	A0001	180,030,895	Battle tanks [Canadian army], armoured trucks [Canadian army], armoured cross-country vehicle [embassy of NATO member country], cross-country vehicles with special protection				
		A0006						
		A0013						
		A0017						
Albania	4	A0003	6,710,200	Helicopters and parts for tanks [Canadian army], armoured vehicles (A0006/99.6%)				
		A0010						
		A0011						
		A0018						
Algeria	7	A0006	8,857,878	Infrared surveillance systems and parts for infrared surveillance systems (A0015/98.8%)	1	A0018	165,180	2 Criterion 2, 3, 4/ A0005
		A0007						
		A0008						
		A0011						
		A0015						
		A0021						
		Andorra						
A0003								
A0018								
Angola	6	A0006	2,565,970	ammunition for rifles, revolvers, pistols, hunting weapons, sporting weapons and parts for hunting weapons and sporting weapons ammunition (A0003/39.2%)				
		A0013						
				Trucks, cross-country vehicles with special protection				

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	EL Merchandise as Percentage of Total Value	Denials of Final Exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons /EL Item
Argentina	36			and parts for mobile drilling equipment (A0006/99.0%)				
		A0001	4,212,832	Pistols, hunting rifles				
		A0004		and parts for pistols, sporting pistols (A0001/92.9%)				
		A0006						
		A0007						
		A0008						
		A0009						
		A0010						
A0011								
A0018								
Armenia	1	A0006	243,500	Cross-country vehicles with special protection (A0006/100%)				
Azerbaijan					2	A0014	79,450	1
								Criterion 1a/A0015
Bahrain	4							
		A0001	170,170	Military intelligence software (A0021/77.3%)				
		A0009		land connection for ship (A0009/13.6%)				
		A0010		Hunting rifles, sporting rifles				
A0021		and parts for hunting rifles and sporting rifles (A0001/69.9%);						
Belarus	29			ammunition for hunting and sporting weapons				
		A0001	180,219	and parts for hunting rifles and sporting rifles (A0001/69.9%);				
		A0003		ammunition for hunting and sporting weapons				
		A0008		and parts for ammunition for hunting weapons and sporting weapons (A0003/30.0%)				

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	EL Merchandise as Percentage of Total Value	Denials of Final Exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons /EL Item
Belize					1	A0001	15,615	1 Criterion 7/ A0001
Bolivia	1	A0001	1,065	Sporting pistols (A0001/100%)				
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	A0006	660,001	Mine-clearing equipment and parts for mine-clearing equipment (A0006/100%)				
Botswana	11	A0001 A0006	90,611	Hunting rifles and parts for hunting rifles (A0001/95.7%)				
Brazil	101	A0001 A0002 A0003 A0004 A0005 A0006 A0007 A0008 A0009 A0011 A0013 A0016 A0017 A0018 A0021 A0022	7,768,594	Communications equipment and parts for magnetic self-protection facilities, communications equipment, compass equipment, guidance equipment, data-processing systems, testing equipment, electricity supplies (A0011/46.1%); parts for corvettes, submarines and echoing facilities (A0009/40.1%)	1	A0001	3,414	2 Criterion 1c, 7/ A0001, A0005
Brunei	7	A0001 A0017	57,040	Pistols and parts for pistols (A0001/95.6%)				
Cambodia	1	A0001	8,055	Submachine guns [UN mission] and parts for submachine guns [UN mission] (A0001/100%)				

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	EL Merchandise as Percentage of Total Value	Denials of Final Exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons /EL Item
Central African Republic	1	A0001 A0003	15,955	Rifles [UN mission], pistols [UN mission] and parts for rifles [UN mission] (A0001/64.9%); ammunition for pistols [UN mission] (A0001/35.1%)				
Chad								1 Criterion 2, 3, 4/ A0006
Chile	30	A0001 A0004 A0006 A0009 A0010 A0011 A0013 A0014 A0015 A0017 A0018 A0022	2,043,876	Trucks and parts for self-propelled howitzers, tanks, armoured vehicles, mobile drilling equipment (A0006/28.8%); speed measurement system, special tools, special machinery and equipment, and environmental testing equipment (A0018/25.5%); tank training equipment (A0014/16.6%); machine guns, pistols, sporting pistols, weapon sights and parts for sporting pistols (A0001/11.4%)	1	A0008	3,500	1 Criterion 7/ A0008
China, People's Republic of	31	A0006 A0007 A0008 A0011	4,064,774	High-power microwave sources and parts for high-power microwave sources (A0019/88.3%) to protect the Olympic Games	5	A0009 A0010 A0013 A0018	806,574	8 Criterion 1a, 4/

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	EL Merchandise as Percentage of Total Value	Denials of Final Exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons /EL Item
		A0019						A0009, A0011, A0013, A0015, A0018
Colombia	13	A0002 A0005 A0009 A0011 A0013 A0014 A0015 A0017 A0022	3,983,520	Parts for corvettes, submarines and tenders (A0009/95.0%)				1 Criterion 3, 7/ A0001, A0022
Congo, Dem. Rep.	4	A0001 A0003 A0006	87,920	Ammunition for rifles [UN mission], revolvers [UN mission], pistols [UN mission], and smooth-bore guns (A0003/69.9%); Trucks [humanitarian aid goods] (A0006/17.1%)				
Congo, Republic	1	A0001	78,900	Rifles [UN mission] and parts for rifles [UN mission] (A0001/100%)				
Costa Rica	1	A0001	500	Parts for hunting rifles (A0001/100%)				
Côte d'Ivoire	2	A0001 A0018	5,113	Parts for pistols [UN mission] (A0001/74.7%); test gauges and reject gauges for small arms [UN mission] (A0018/25.3%)				

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	EL Merchandise as Percentage of Total Value	Denials of Final Exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons /EL Item
Croatia	67	A0001	1,929,483	Rifles, submachine guns, pistols, hunting rifles, sporting rifles and parts for rifles, submachine guns, pistols, hunting rifles, sporting rifles, sporting pistols (A0001/42.7%); reamers, gauges and cocking mechanisms for the manufacture of small arms (A0018/26.6%); minibuses, fire extinguisher equipment for tanks and parts for mine-clearing equipment (A0006/14.5%)	1	A0001	1,398	1 Criterion 7/ A0001
		A0002						
		A0003						
		A0004						
		A0006						
		A0007						
		A0008						
		A0013						
		A0015						
		A0017						
		A0018						
		Ecuador						
Egypt	55	A0001	15,123,902	Communications equipment and parts for communication equipment, navigation systems (A0011/32.5%); crew transporter (test vehicle) and parts for tanks, armoured vehicles, mobile drilling equipment (A0006/23.4%); submachine guns, pistols, hunting rifles, sporting pistols and parts for submachine guns, pistols, hunting rifles, sporting rifles, sporting pistols (A0001/18.2%);	9	A0001 A0018	173,511	8 Criterion 1c, 3, 4, 7/ A0001, A0018
		A0003						
		A0006						
		A0008						
		A0011						
		A0013						
		A0014						
		A0015						
		A0017						
		A0018						
A0021								
A0022								

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	EL Merchandise as Percentage of Total Value	Denials of Final Exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons /EL Item
Ethiopia				training firearms, training ammunition and parts for training firearms (A0014/9.2%)	1	A0011	90,554	2 Criterion 3, 4/ A0010, A0011
Georgia	15	A0001 A0003 A0004 A0014 A0017	1,398,902	Mine-clearance equipment (A0004/64.3%); diving equipment (A0017/16.1%)				4 Criterion 2, 3, 4/ A0006, A0010
Ghana	1	A0011	111,434	Communications equipment and parts for communications equipment (A0011/100%)				
Guatemala	1	A0013	0	Bulletproof vests (A0013/100%)				
India	193	A0001 A0002 A0003 A0004 A0005 A0006 A0007 A0008 A0009 A0010 A0011 A0013	89,984,133	Parts for tanks, armoured vehicles and trucks (A0006/38.3%); sonar and guidance systems, echo sounding facilities, emergency sonar transmitters and parts for submarines, destroyers, minesweepers, sonar and guidance systems, underwater detection equipment, emergency sonar transmitters (A0009/36.4%);				4 Criterion 2, 4, 7/ A0001, A0018, A0022

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	EL Merchandise as Percentage of Total Value	Denials of Final Exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons /EL Item	
Indonesia	16	A0014 A0017 A0018 A0021 A0022		parts for fire control equipment, on-board weapons-control systems, and fire control systems (A0005/7.4%)					
		A0001 A0002 A0004 A0005 A0006 A0007 A0011 A0017 A0021	4,124,356	Torpedoes and parts for torpedoes (A0004/44.4%); communications equipment, rotary joints and parts for communications equipment (A0011/27.2%); detection equipment and parts for detection equipment (A0007/13.7%)	1	A0015	8,058	1 Criterion 2/ A0015	
Iran								1 Criterion 2, 7/ A0003	
Iraq	10	A0006 A0013 A0014	6,839,453	Trucks, swing loaders, cross-country vehicles with special protection and retention systems for cross-country vehicles (A0006/85.2%)	1	A0001	250		
		A0001 A0002 A0003 A0004 A0005	28,370,968	Cross-country vehicles with special protection and parts for tanks, armoured vehicles, ground vehicles (A0006/38.3%);	2	A0001 A0007	15,245	4 Criterion 2, 3, 4/ A0001,	

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	EL Merchandise as Percentage of Total Value	Denials of Final Exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons /EL Item
		A0006 A0007 A0008 A0009 A0010 A0011 A0013 A0014 A0015 A0016 A0017 A0018 A0021 A0022		decontamination equipment, detection equipment, irritants, materials for NBC protective clothing and parts for protective ventilation facilities, detection equipment (A0007/18.4%); gyros, equipment for counteraction, data-processing equipment, assemblies, components and parts for electronic equipment, communications equipment, navigation equipment, guidance equipment, data-processing equipment, electricity supplies (A0011/18.1%); parts for corvettes, submarines and echoing facilities (A0009/5.8%)				A0010
Jamaica	1	A0006	120,000	Cross-country vehicles with special protection [embassy of NATO member country] (A0006/100%)				
Jordan	24	A0001 A0002 A0006 A0011	7,293,852	Mine-clearing equipment, cross-country vehicles with special protection and parts for armoured vehicles, mine-clearing equipment, ground vehicles (A0006/49.2%); automatic grenade launchers and parts for automatic grenade launchers (A0002/36.8%)				1 Criterion 7/ A0003

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	EL Merchandise as Percentage of Total Value	Denials of Final Exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons /EL Item
Kazakhstan	89	A0001	16,290,255	Jamming transmitters and parts for jamming transmitters (A0011/89.2%)	1	A0001	15.000	1 Criterion 7/ A0001
		A0003						
		A0006						
		A0008						
		A0011						
		A0013						
		A0017						
		A0018						
A0022								
Kenya	2	A0004	137,500	Trucks (A0006/86.2%)				1 Criterion 2, 3,7/ A0018
		A0006						
Korea, Republic	244	A0001	164,105,058	Parts for tanks, armoured vehicles and ground vehicles (A0006/42.0%); electronic equipment, communications equipment, direction-finding systems, testing systems and parts for electronic equipment, communications equipment, positioning equipment, navigation equipment, electronic warfare, electricity supply (A0011/16.9%); echo sounding facilities, ship body conduits and parts for destroyers, submarines, minesweepers, patrol boats, underwater detection equipment (A0009/9.2%);				
		A0002						
		A0003						
		A0004						
		A0005						
		A0006						
		A0007						
		A0008						
		A0009						
		A0010						
		A0011						
		A0013						
		A0014						
		A0015						
		A0016						
		A0017						
		A0018						

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	EL Merchandise as Percentage of Total Value	Denials of Final Exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons/EL Item
		A0021 A0022		technology for missile integration, selective transmissions, self-protection systems; technology documents for laser range-finders, periscope facility, pumps, aircraft seats, measurement systems, magnetic self-protection facility, rocket engines; manufacturing documents for tank parts, guidance system, submarine mast and test facility documentation (A0022/6.5%); fluorine compounds, fuel for gas generators, primer mixtures, iron powder and laboratory chemicals (A0008/5.6%)				
Kuwait	42	A0001 A0002 A0003 A0006 A0010 A0011 A0013 A0018	924,552	Ammunition for revolvers, pistols, hunting weapons and sporting weapons (A0003/41.0%); rifles, machine guns, submachine guns, revolvers, pistols, hunting rifles, sporting pistols and parts for rifles, machine guns, sub-machine guns, revolvers, pistols, hunting rifles (A0001/40.8%)				
Kyrgyzstan	1	A0001	400	Hunting rifles (A0001/100%)				
Laos	1	A0001	6,487	Pistols (A0001/100%)				
Lebanon	10	A0001 A0003 A0013 A0015	1,098,792	Rifles [UN mission], submachine guns [UN mission], semi-automatic smooth-bore guns [UN mission], pistols, weapon sights				

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	EL Merchandise as Percentage of Total Value	Denials of Final Exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons /EL Item
				and parts for rifles [UN mission], submachine guns [UN mission] (A0001/68.1%); Body armour vests [Lebanese customs and UN mission] and inserts for body armour vests [UN mission] (A0013/20.2%) Parts for submachine guns [UN mission] and weapon sights [UN mission] (A0001/100%)				
Liberia	1	A0001	9,865					
Libya	4	A0004 A0007 A0010 A0013	23,844,875	Helicopters and parts for helicopters (A0010/66.2%); detection equipment, decontamination equipment, NBC protective clothing and parts for detection equipment, decontamination equipment (A0007/32.6%)				
Macedonia	4	A0006 A0008 A0015	149,530	Parts for armoured vehicles (A0006/71.6%); thermal imaging devices (A0015/28.4%)	2	A0001	30,448	2 Criterion 7/ A0001
Malaysia	77	A0001 A0002 A0003 A0005 A0006 A0007 A0009 A0011	80,466,544	Ship simulator and parts for training equipment (A0014/25.6%); fire control systems and parts for fire control systems, target acquisition systems (A0005/23.7%);	1	A0001	2,684	1 Criterion 7/ A0001

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	EL Merchandise as Percentage of Total Value	Denials of Final Exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons/EL Item
		A0013 A0014 A0015 A0017 A0018 A0021 A0022		sonar facilities and parts for corvettes, submarines, minesweepers, mine warfare vessels, underwater detection equipment (A0009/22.3%); trucks and parts for tanks, and armoured vehicles (A0006/10.4%);				
Mauretania	1	A0013	85,900	Splinter protection skirts and face protection visors [humanitarian mine-clearance project] (A0013/100%)				
Mauritius	6	A0001 A0006	174,988	Parts for armoured vehicles (A0006/95.7%)				
Mexico	18	A0001 A0006 A0013 A0018	15,529,165	Rifles, submachine guns, pistols, sporting rifles and parts for rifles, submachine guns, pistols (A0001/98.8%)				
Moldova, Republic	1	A0006	102,250	Cross-country vehicles with special protection (A0006/100%)				
Mongolia	11	A0001 A0003	25,190	Hunting rifles, sporting rifles and parts for sporting rifles (A0001/87.7%)				
Montenegro	1	A0001	4,500	Hunting rifles (A0001/100%)				
Morocco	13	A0001 A0005 A0006 A0007 A0008 A0010 A0011	9,841,522	Automatic transmissions (A0006/52.8%); ground surveillance radar equipment and parts for target classification systems, radar equipment (A0005/25.5%); helmets and parachutes (A0010/18.9%)				

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	EL Merchandise as Percentage of Total Value	Denials of Final Exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons /EL Item							
Namibia	34	A0001	192,088	Revolvers, pistols, hunting rifles, sporting rifles and parts for revolvers, pistols, hunting rifles, sporting rifles (A0001/80.2%)	1	A0001	1,680	1 Criterion 7/ A0001							
		A0003													
		A0006													
		A0016													
		A0018													
Nepal							1 Criterion 2, 3/ A0018								
Nigeria	17	A0006	4,285,297	Cross-country vehicles with special protection (A0006/99.5%)	1	A0016	94,500	2 Criterion 2, 3, 7/ A0016, A0018							
		A0015													
Oman	76	A0001	11,210,536	Submachine guns, sniper rifles, revolvers, pistols, sporting pistols, sporting rifles, semi-automatic smooth-bore weapons, silencers, weapon sights and parts for submachine guns, sniper rifles, revolvers, pistols (A0001/45.8%); decoy launching systems (A0002/44.6%)	1	A0001	400								
		A0002													
		A0003													
		A0004													
		A0006													
		A0007													
		A0011													
		A0013													
		A0014													
		A0016													
		A0018													
		Pakistan				54			A0001	163,815,917	Torpedoes, missiles and parts for torpedoes, missiles (A0004/44.2%);	2	A0001	2,746,744	3 Criterion 1, 2, 4, 7, 8/
									A0002						
A0003															
A0004															

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	EL Merchandise as Percentage of Total Value	Denials of Final Exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons /EL Item
		A0005 A0006 A0007 A0009 A0011 A0014 A0016 A0018 A0021 A0022		electronic equipment, communications equipment and parts for communications equipment, radar equipment, electricity supply (A0011/35.2%); evaluation facility for torpedo training facility and parts for torpedo training facility (A0014/10.2%)				A0007, A0010, A0015
Panama	1	A0006	1,920	Parts for mobile drilling equipment (A0006/100%)				1 Criterion 7/ A0001
Paraguay	1	A0001	1,172	Sporting rifles				
Peru	4	A0001 A0003 A0004 A0007	372,492	Detection equipment (A0007/77.6%); parts for canon ammunition (A0003/12.1%)				
Philippines	10	A0001 A0002 A0003 A0007 A0013	653,357	Rifles, machine guns, submachine guns, sniper rifles, pistols, sporting rifles, silencers, weapon sights and parts for rifles, machine guns, sub-machine guns, pistols (A0001/85.0%)	1	A0001	22,360	2 Criterion 2, 3, 7/ A0001, A0018
Qatar	14	A0001 A0003 A0004 A0005	2,624,090	Target locators (A0005/61.2%); splinter protection suits (A0013/12.8%);				

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	EL Merchandise as Percentage of Total Value	Denials of Final Exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons /EL Item
		A0006 A0007 A0011 A0013 A0021		military intelligence software (A0021/9.6%)				
Russian Federation	586	A0001 A0003 A0005 A0006 A0007 A0008 A0011 A0013 A0016 A0017 A0018 A0021 A0022	30,855,530	Rifles, revolvers, pistols, hunting rifles, sporting rifles, sporting pistols and parts for rifles, revolvers, pistols, hunting rifles, sporting rifles (A0001/53.1%); trucks, transport vehicles, cross-country vehicles with special protection, antenna masts and parts for ground vehicles (A0006/35.9%)	3	A0001 A0003	163,807	5 Criterion 2, 3, 7/ A0001, A0003, A0006, A0015
San Marino	7	A0001 A0003	17,278	Rifles, revolvers, pistols, hunting rifles, sporting rifles and parts for revolvers, pistols, hunting rifles (A0001/96.6%)	1	A0001	1,076	
Saudi Arabia	102	A0001 A0003 A0004 A0005 A0006 A0007 A0008 A0009	45,495,688	Rifles, sniper rifles, pistols, sporting pistols, semi-automatic smooth-bore weapons, silencers, gun mountings, weapon sights and parts for rifles, submachine guns, pistols (A0001/25.4%);				

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	EL Merchandise as Percentage of Total Value	Denials of Final Exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons/EL Item
		A0010 A0011 A0013 A0014 A0015 A0016 A0017 A0018 A0021 A0022		target simulators, firing simulator and parts for target equipment, field exercise area (A0014/21.2%); forgings, semi-finished parts, aluminium profiles, trays and investment casting parts (A0016/17.7%); parts for fast patrol boats (A0009/14.7%); manufacturing equipment for rifles, sub-machine guns, small-calibre ammunition and parts for ammunition testing equipment (A0018/8.3%)				
Serbia	33	A0001 A0003 A0006 A0007 A0008 A0013	313,817	Hunting rifles, sporting rifles and parts for hunting rifles, sporting pistols (A0001/54.6%); detection equipment and parts for detection equipment (A0007/41.3%)	1	A0013	4,750	1 Criterion 7/ A0013
Seychelles	1	A0001 A0003	7,094	Hunting rifles (A0001/82.1%)				
Singapore	151	A0001 A0002 A0003 A0005 A0006 A0007	126,383,475	Battle tanks, mine-clearing equipment and parts for tanks, self-propelled howitzers, armoured vehicles, amphibious vehicles, ground vehicles, self-propelled drilling equipment (A0006/66.2%);				

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	EL Merchandise as Percentage of Total Value	Denials of Final Exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons /EL Item
		A0008 A0009 A0010 A0011 A0013 A0014 A0015 A0017 A0018 A0021 A0022		pendulum firing stand, special tools, measurement equipment, testing equipment and flash pick-up (A0018/30.1%)				
Somalia	1	A0006	184,000	Cross-country vehicles with special protection (A0006/100%)				
South Africa	141	A0001 A0002 A0003 A0004 A0005 A0006 A0007 A0008 A0009 A0010 A0011 A0013 A0015 A0016 A0017 A0018 A0021 A0022	33,826,025	Parts for corvettes and submarines (A0009/43.2%); fire control systems and parts for fire control systems, target acquisition systems (A0005/22.9%); parts for missiles and anti-tank systems (A0004/13.9%); automatic cannons and parts for automatic cannons (A0002/7.3%)	1	A0003	23,800	1 Criterion 7/ A0003

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	EL Merchandise as Percentage of Total Value	Denials of Final Exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons /EL Item
Sri Lanka	1	A0008	59	Laboratory chemicals (A0008/100%)	2	A0001 A0017	34,294	8 Criterion 2, 3, 4/ A0001, A0003, A0005, A0007, A0011, A0017
Sudan	3	A0006	5,010,700	Mine-clearing equipment [UN mine-clearance operation], cross-country vehicles with special protection [embassy of NATO member country] and parts for mine-clearing equipment (A0006/100%)	1	A0006	228,000	1 Criterion 1/ A0006
Suriname					1	A0001	5,184	1 Criterion 7/ A0001
Syria	1	A0006	262,000	Cross-country vehicles with special protection [embassy of NATO member country] (A0006/100%)				2 Criterion 2, 4/ A0001, A0015
Tanzania	2	A0001	1,335	Hunting rifles and parts for hunting rifles (A0001/100%)	3	A0001	1,518	1 Criterion 7/ A0001

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	EL Merchandise as Percentage of Total Value	Denials of Final Exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons /EL Item								
Thailand	45	A0001	7,255,623	Communications equipment and parts for communications equipment, gyro compass systems, radar equipment, frequency converters (A0011/51.2%); tank steel sheets, bulletproof vests and inserts for bulletproof vests (A0013/19.0%); trucks and parts for tanks and armoured vehicles (A0006/12.4%)	1	A0006	33,600									
		A0002														
		A0003														
		A0006														
		A0007														
		A0009														
		A0010														
		A0011														
		A0013														
		A0018														
		A0021														
		A0022														
		Trinidad and Tobago							7	A0001	1,217,991	Rifles, submachine guns, pistols and parts for rifles, submachine guns, pistols (A0001/95.4%)				
										A0015						
Tunisia	3	A0006	263,777	Cross-country vehicles with special protection and blackout lights (A0006/99.9%)	2	A0001 A0003	134,230	3 Criterion 2/ A0001, A0003								
		A0008														
Turkmenistan	2	A0006 A0013	273,100	Splinter protection suits (A0013/90.1%)												
Uganda	2	A0007	103,391	Decontamination equipment, NBC protective clothing, radiation detection equipment, decontaminants and parts for decontamination equipment (A0007/100%)				1 Criterion 2, 3, 8/ A0010								
Ukraine	198	A0001	3,663,771	Hunting rifles, sporting rifles and parts for hunting rifles and sporting rifles (A0001/66.1%);	5	A0001 A0003 A0006	146,956	6 Criterion 7)								
		A0003														
		A0006														

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	EL Merchandise as Percentage of Total Value	Denials of Final Exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons /EL Item
		A0007 A0008 A0013 A0017		ammunition for hunting and sporting weapons and parts for hunting weapons and sporting weapons ammunition (A0003/17.5%)				A0001, A0003, A0006
Uruguay	8	A0001 A0006 A0008 A0010 A0011 A0022	3,179,790	Trucks, trailers and parts for armoured vehicles (A0006/64.3%); helicopters and engines (A0010/35.0%)				
Uzbekistan	1	A0006	187,250	Cross-country vehicles with special protection [embassy of NATO member country] (A0006/100%)				
Venezuela	3	A0009 A0013	7,314,859	Parts for submarines and underwater detection equipment (A0009/99.6%)	2	A0005 A0011	109,518	4 Criterion 4, 5/ A0002, A0003, A0005, A0011
United Arab Emirates	132	A0001 A0002 A0003 A0004 A0005 A0006 A0007 A0009	69,305,772	Trucks, mine-clearing equipment, cross-country vehicles with special protection and parts for tanks, self-propelled howitzers, armoured vehicles, amphibious vehicles, recovery tanks, self-propelled drilling equipment, mine-clearing equipment, ground vehicles (A0006/44.4%);				

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	EL Merchandise as Percentage of Total Value	Denials of Final Exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons /EL Item
		A0010 A0011 A0014 A0015 A0016 A0017 A0018 A0021 A0022		communications equipment and parts for communications equipment, navigation equipment, guidance equipment, electronic warfare, electricity supplies (A0011/11.5%); sonar facilities and parts for corvettes, mine warfare vessels (A0009/11.2%); tubes, aluminium profiles and trays (A0016/7.1%); decoy launching systems and parts for smoke dischargers (A0002/6.3%)				
Vietnam								4 Criterion 2, 3, 7/ A0001, A0015, A0018
Yemen	3	A0006 A0010	875,875	Cross-country vehicles with special protection (A0006/73.1%); gliding parachute systems (A0010/26.9%);				1 Criterion 3, 7/ A0001

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	EL Merchandise as Percentage of Total Value	Denials of Final Exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons /EL Item
Zambia	4	A0001 A0003	5,182	Ammunition for hunting and sporting weapons (A0003/63.3%); hunting rifles (A0001/36.7%)	1	A0003	1,750	1 Criterion 7/ A0003
Zimbabwe					1	A0001	835	1 Criterion 1/ A0001
Northern Cyprus ⁶⁹					2	A0001 A0006	2,614,133	
Greenland	1	A0001	729	Hunting rifles (A0001/100%)				
Hong Kong	18	A0001 A0003 A0006 A0007 A0008 A0017 A0018 A0022	1,265,315	Sniper rifles, pistols, sporting pistols, gun mountings and parts for rifles, sniper rifles, pistols (A0001/96.8%)	3	A0001	3,838	1 Criterion 7/ A0001
Kosovo	8	A0001 A0003 A0006 A0013	807,229	Ammunition for revolvers [UN mission] and pistols [UN mission] (A0001/43.6%); cross-country vehicles with special protection [NATO mission] (A0006/38.4%)				
Macao	4	A0001 A0007	56,836	Rifles, weapon sights and parts for submachine guns (A0001/97.5%)				
Netherlands Antilles	3	A0001	44,461	Pistols and parts for pistols (A0001/100%)				

⁶⁹ Area of the Republic of Cyprus which is not under the effective control of the Republic of Cyprus.

Country	No. of Licences	EL Item	Total Value (€)	EL Merchandise as Percentage of Total Value	Denials of Final Exports	EL Item	Total Value (€)	No. of Denials/Reasons /EL Item
New Caledonia	13	A0001	32,086	Hunting rifles, sporting revolvers, weapon sights and parts for hunting rifles, sporting revolvers, sporting pistols (A0001/100%)				
Taiwan	39	A0001 A0003 A0004 A0005 A0006 A0007 A0008 A0009 A0010 A0011 A0014 A0017 A0021	16,524,808	Spare parts, components and sonar systems (A0009/45.8%); meridian gyros (A0005/18.5%); communications equipment and parts for electronic equipment, communications equipment, gyro compass systems (A0011/11.6%); towed target bodies and parts for towed target bodies (A0014/8.0%)	2	A0006 A0021	90,000	6 Criterion 1b, 4/ A0005, A0006, A0007, A0009, A0021
Total	3,184		1,229,638,814		72		7,879,459	

Annex 6

Licences for trading and brokering transactions (military articles, final exports) in 2007

Country	Number	Total Value (Country)	Description of Articles	Value	EL Item
Afghanistan	1	308,000	2 items of armoured cross-country vehicles	308,000	A0006
Indonesia	1	0	5 sets of fire control sensors for use on maritime vessels	0	A0005
Korea, Republic	4	926,687	Various components for mine-clearance equipment	0	A0004
			1,000 kg (+/-)-1,2,4-butanetriol	147,000	A0008
			1,000 kg octogen(e) (HMX)	69,650	A0008
			700 kg octogen(e) (HMX)	56,490	A0008
			50 kg polymer-bonded explosive (PBX)	4,947	A0008
			1,200 kg octogen(e) (HMX)	165,600	A0008
			3,500 kg octogen(e) (HMX)	483,000	A0008
Saudi Arabia	3	52,842	1 item of armoured cross-country vehicles	0	A0006
			Diverse spare parts for training firing range facility for combat vehicles	9,721	A0014
			2 items of door-gap observation equipment	43,121	A0015
Singapore	1	31,008	88 items of decontaminants	31,008	A0007
Turkey	1	21,285	2 items of components and assemblies for fire control equipment	21,285	A0005

Denials of trading and brokering transactions (military articles, final exports) in 2007

Country	Number	Total Value	Description of Articles	Value	EL Item
Vietnam	1	0	1 item of night vision goggles	0	A0015

Annex 7

Outreach activities in 2007

Participants (apart from German Government)	Venue/ Month	Format	Topics/ Objective
Various countries	Tokyo, 6-8 February	Seminar	Export controls for military and dual-use goods
Various countries	Bucharest, 5-8 March	Seminar	Export controls for military and dual-use goods
Various countries	South Korea (Seoul), 22-23 March	Seminar	Brokering
EU Presidency, western Balkan countries	Zagreb (RACVIAC), 2-4 May	Seminar	Export controls for military equipment, application of EU Code of Conduct
Korea	Eschborn, 21-22 May	Bilateral consultations	Export control systems and policies
Israel	Berlin, 2 July		Bilateral exchange on export control issues
EU Presidency, western Balkan countries	Belgrade, 12-13 December	Seminar	Export controls for military equipment, application of EU Code of Conduct

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