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Report by the Federal Government on Its Policy on Exports of Conventional Military Equipment in the First Half of 2014

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Interim report on exports of military equipment in the first half of 2014

The Federal Government hereby submits the interim report on exports of military equipment in the first half of 2014. This annual interim report on the developments in the first half of a year was promised to the parties forming the Federal Government in the Coalition Agreement of 16 December 2013 (annex 1). This means that this interim report is the first of its kind.

The interim report on the first half of 2014 is intended to improve transparency in the field of the Federal Government's policy on the export of military equipment. The same purpose is served by the commitment to disclose final decisions on licences by the Federal Security Council. The Bundestag is informed about them shortly after the taking of the decision. The addition to the rules of procedure of the Federal Security Council (annex 2) has put the conditions in place for this. The Bundestag has already been informed about some initial decisions on licences taken by the Federal Security Council.

In order to improve the availability of information to the parliament and the public, an overview of all inquiries from the parliamentary arena relating to the issue of exports of military equipment has been created at www.bmwi.de.

Government policy on exports of military equipment

Decisions on licences for the export of military equipment are based on the "Common Position of the EU defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment" of 2008 ("EU Common Position"), on the "Political Principles Adopted by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for the Export of War Weapons and Other Military Equipment" of 2000 ("Political Principles"), and also, since 2 April 2014, on Articles 6 and 7 of the Arms Trade Treaty. The Coalition Agreement confirms explicitly that the Political Principles are binding on government actions in the case of decisions on exports of military equipment to "third countries".

This means that there are clear rules governing the export of war weapons and other military equipment to third countries: special weight is given to observance of human rights in the country of destination. If, therefore, there is "sufficient suspicion" that the military equipment will be misused "for internal repression or other ongoing and systematic violations of human rights", a licence is not normally issued.

The other criteria of the Political Principles and the EU Common Position are also always included in the scrutiny; these include:

- the compatibility of the export with international obligations, especially on the basis of decisions by the UN and the EU,
- the internal situation in the country of final destination,
- the preservation of regional peace, security and stability,
- the national security of the EU Member States and of friendly and allied countries,
- the behaviour of the buyer country with regard to the international community, as regards in particular its attitude to terrorism,
- the risk that the military technology or equipment will be diverted within the buyer country or re-exported under undesirable conditions, and
- the compatibility of the exports with the technical and economic capacity of the country of destination.

Each individual case is scrutinised giving consideration to all the circumstances, including Germany's foreign and security policy interests. The German government is committed to its responsibility for international security. For example, exports with the aim of border security, combating piracy, protecting coastal waters, securing civilian maritime traffic, protecting offshore drilling platforms and combating terrorism all serve legitimate German security policy interests.

However, the specific decision must take account of all the current developments in the country of destination and the neighbouring countries. In the reference period, this was particularly true of the many instances of upheaval and crises in various regions around the world. This means that a change to the assessment of the specific case in terms of foreign and security policy can result in changes to the licensing practice in general – for example, the export of a combat training centre to Russia, which had been licensed in different political circumstances, has been suspended.

The Political Principles of 2000 stipulate that employment policy must not play a decisive role in the export of war weapons. But this does not imply that the German government is indifferent to the interest of the defence technology industry. Rather, the Coalition Agreement states that the German government will work to retain selected key technologies and industrial capacities, particularly in the case of small and medium-sized enterprises. It stresses the point that Germany has an essential interest in an innovative, efficient and competitive national security and defence industry. The national procurement programmes of the Bundeswehr and the German security agencies are not sufficient to maintain a German defence technology industry. The companies are reliant on exports of their products. Such exports are possible within the narrow framework of the statutory preconditions and in line with the strict principles of German policy on exports of military equipment described above. The German government is engaged in a dialogue with the military equipment industry in this regard. It is a question of what technological capacities are to be maintained in Germany, what potential is offered by European cooperation, and also how it is possible to promote diversification strategies in the field of civilian security applications.

The Federal Government has launched an intensive exchange of views with representatives of companies and works councils from the military equipment sector. Churches, NGOs and other groups in society are also participating in the debate on German policy on the export of military equipment.

Significant changes have been made to two aspects of export control: the drafting of new, particularly strict standards for the export of small arms and the scrutiny of more extensive possibilities to make sure of the final destination.

Principles governing the export of small arms

The German government applies particularly strict standards when issuing licences for small arms exports. The government therefore intends to publish revised "small arms principles". The ongoing interministerial coordination process is mainly focusing on defining and developing the principle of "new for old". This principle means that, when a certain number of small arms are exported to a specific country, if possible the same number of existing weapons of the same type should be decommissioned and destroyed, but not sold on. Further points refer to questions like the labelling of small arms. The German government is also working at international level to effectively prevent the illegal dissemination of these weapons and their ammunition, e.g. in the context of the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms or the EU Small Arms Strategy.

Ensuring end-use

The scrutiny and ensuring of the end-use is of especial importance. Pursuant to the principles governing export control policy, licences for the export of military equipment are only issued if it has been ensured what the end-use of these goods will be in the country of final destination. Prior to the issuing of a licence, all the available information about end-use is thoroughly checked and assessed by the Federal Government. If there are doubts about the end-use by the recipient, export applications are rejected. Furthermore, additional possibilities to monitor end-use are currently being examined within the government.

Current licensing figures

For the first time, the interim report provides information about decisions on licences taken under the political responsibility of the current government. It contains an overview of the licences of exports of military equipment in the first half of 2014, broken down into EU countries, NATO and NATO-equivalent countries (Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Switzerland), and third countries (cf. annex 3). Annex 4 provides an overview comparing the first half-years of 2013 and 2014. A depiction of the 20 most important countries of destination for single-transaction export licences, including the description of goods, is attached as annex 5.

However, the number of licences itself does not permit any conclusions to be drawn about the government's policy on exports of military equipment. Rather, this depends on the country of destination, the type and the intended use of the equipment supplied. In a comparison of the two first half-years of 2013 and 2014, it must also be borne in mind that the licences can be subject to sharp fluctuations within a year, and that this also means that only limited conclusions can be drawn about the government's policy on exports of military equipment. In the reference period, licences worth a total of €1.26bn were issued for naval vessels alone (submarines, frigates, patrol boats) – approx. 60% of the value of all licences. It is unlikely that these goods will be misused for internal repression or violations of human rights.

In the first half of 2014, 5,939 single-transaction export licences for military equipment were issued, worth a total of €2.229bn (1st half of 2013: €2.925bn). The total value thus declined by approx. €696m compared with the first half of 2013.

Of this amount, approx. 36.5% was accounted for by countries from the EU and NATO and countries with NATO-equivalent status (first half of 2013: approx. 50%), and 63.5% by third countries (first half of 2013: approx. 50%). The high proportion of export licences for third countries is due to licences for Israel, Singapore, Korea and Brunei Darussalam. Licences for exports of a relatively high value

were also issued for Algeria, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Indonesia. Developing countries* accounted for about 4.5% (first half of 2013: approx. 14.5%) of the total value of single-transaction export licences. Here, the most significant licences in terms of value were for Indonesia, Pakistan and Iraq. Overall, there is a clear decline in comparison with the first half of 2013. In the first half of 2014, single-transaction export licences worth €1.417bn were issued for third countries (first half of 2013: €1.488bn).

The total figures for the licences for small arms in the first half of 2014 amounted to €21.3m (first half of 2013: €39.5m). This represents a decline of around €18m (annexes 6 and 7). Licences for ammunition also declined (annexes 6 and 8).

The first half of 2014 saw a substantial drop to €1.4m in the value of licences for small arms and parts of small arms from €18.2m in the first half of 2013. The bulk of this was for exports to Indonesia worth €900,000. The high figure for 2013 was due to exports to Saudi Arabia worth €15.5m. For Saudi Arabia, two licences were issued in the first half of 2014 for small arms parts, worth approx. €54,000.

The value of the total of 40 collective licences granted for exports in connection with defence co-operation, mainly between EU and NATO partners, amounted to €518.92m in the first half of 2014. This means that the total is roughly the same as in the equivalent period of the preceding year (€523.45m).

In the first half of 2014, 75 applications with a total value of €6.83m were rejected; in comparison, 39 applications with a total value of €8.81m were rejected in the first half of 2013.

In detail, the following should be pointed out about the major countries of destination in the category of third countries:

* The definition of developing countries can be found in the 2013 report on the export of military equipment.

The largest recipient in the first half of 2014 was Israel (€616.78m), with the bulk of the value being accounted for by the export licence for a submarine promised back in 2003.

The third-largest recipient, after the USA, was Singapore, with €207.57m. The largest share in terms of value was accounted for by the delivery of Leopard 2 tanks. Specifically, this was a paid shipment of disused Bundeswehr tanks. The decision was taken on the basis of contractual export commitments from 2007.

Licences to the value of €152.57m were granted for the fourth-largest recipient, the Republic of Korea, mainly covering parts for tanks, armoured vehicles and trucks. Another significant export in terms of value (approx. €97m) referred to the delivery of a patrol boat for the navy of Brunei Darussalam, where the boat is to be deployed in coastal protection in the vicinity of the country.

Also, manufacturing equipment for armoured vehicles, trucks and radar equipment worth a total of €71.8m was approved for Algeria, which ranked eighth amongst the countries of destination. A large proportion of the volume of licences for Saudi Arabia in terms of value was accounted for by the export of guided missiles for the Eurofighter aircraft. The licences for the United Arab Emirates (€42.68m) mainly covered parts for a combat training centre and trucks, armoured cross-country vehicles and amphibious vehicles. Finally, Indonesia was mainly supplied with communications equipment and parts for submarines and frigates worth a total of €29.81m in the first half of 2014.

The data published in this interim report regarding licences in the first half of 2014 will be included in the Military Equipment Report for 2014, which will appear in the summer of 2015.

Annex 1

Excerpts from the Coalition Agreement between the CDU, CSU and SPD – 18th legislative term

Sections on exports of military equipment and the security and defence industry

Preamble, p. 12, first paragraph:

We want to achieve stability not least via new disarmament initiatives and a restrained policy on exports of military equipment.

P. 16, third paragraph:

Arms exports: The strict Political Principles for the Export of War Weapons and other Military Equipment which were agreed in 2000 are binding for our governance regarding decisions about arms exports to third countries. The Federal Government will immediately inform the German Bundestag of its final approval decisions in the Federal Security Council. The German Bundestag shall determine who is to be informed of the decision. Beyond this, we will improve transparency towards the parliament and the public by issuing the annual report on arms exports before the summer break of the following year and by issuing an additional interim report. We will advocate an alignment of arms exports guidelines within the EU. European harmonisation must be implemented in such a manner that it does not fall below the minimum requirements of the Common Position of the EU of 2008.

P. 20, fifth paragraph:

The field of the security and defence industry is of national interest, not only in economic terms, but also in terms of technology and security policy. We will therefore ensure that core competences and jobs are retained in Germany and that technologies and skills are developed further.

P. 124, fourth paragraph:

Germany has a fundamental interest in an innovative, effective and competitive national security and defence industry. We are committed to maintaining selected key technologies and industrial capabilities, particularly in small and medium-sized enterprises.

P. 166, last paragraph:

We want joint European operations to safeguard and strengthen security in Europe to be conducted in our geographic neighbourhood as a matter of priority. Operations outside this neighbourhood should be transferred increasingly to regional partners and organisations, for example the African Union (AU), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) or the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). These and other regional organisations and also reliable partners on the ground must be supported when assuming responsibility.

P. 170, seventh paragraph:

We will work internationally for the full implementation of the UN small arms treaty, and we will support its conversion into adequate national control mechanisms. All small arms and light weapons which are traded or in circulation in the non-governmental sector in Germany, or are intended for export and covered by the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons, are in future to be marked as indelibly as possible in order to ensure their traceability. We also want to pursue vigorously the worldwide implementation of the international Arms Trade Treaty (ATT).

P. 171, first paragraph, last sentence:

Exports of dual-use chemical substances and plants to non CWC States must be made subject to particularly strict controls.

P. 178, second paragraph:

Germany has a fundamental interest in an innovative, effective and competitive national security and defence industry. We are committed to maintaining selected key technologies and industrial capabilities, particularly in small and medium-sized enterprises.

We support a strengthened European and Euro-Atlantic arms cooperation which implements specific joint equipment and procurement projects according to the same standards for all nations. The European Defence Agency plays a key role in this.

Annex 2

Rules of procedure of the Federal Security Council of 27 January 1959 in the version of 4 June 2014

Section 1

- (1) The Federal Security Council is a cabinet committee of the Federal Government.
- (2) The Federal Security Council advises on questions of security policy, especially in all fields of defence as well as disarmament and arms control. It takes preliminary decisions where possible, or prepares the relevant political decisions of the Chancellor or of the Federal Government. The Federal Security Council can take final decisions unless the Basic Law or a federal act requires a decision by the Federal Government. The sessions of the Federal Security Council are secret.
- (3) The relevant members of the Federal Government must keep the Federal Security Council informed about the planning and implementation of the measures of particular significance in the field of security policy.

Section 2

- (1) The Chairperson of the Federal Security Council shall be the Federal Chancellor, the Deputy Chairperson shall be his or her representative. The Commissioned Chairperson shall be the Federal Minister of Defence. The Commissioned Chairperson shall be deployed if the people pursuant to sentence 1 and 2 are unable to attend.
- (2) The members of the Federal Security Council shall comprise the Federal Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Justice, Finance, Economics and Technology, Defence, Economic Cooperation and Development and the head of the Federal Chancellery. Other members of the Federal Government will be included in the sessions of the Federal Security Council if matters are discussed which affect their portfolio.

Section 3

- (1) The sessions of the Federal Security Council shall be attended by its members and the additional members of the Federal Government, by the persons authorised to represent them when they are unable to attend, also by the head of the Press and Information Office of the Federal Government or the person authorised to represent him or her, the Chief of Staff of the Bundeswehr, the Federal Government Commissioner for Disarmament and Arms Control and the persons commissioned with management (Section 5 subsection 1) and with keeping the minutes (Section 7 subsection 1). Also, the Head of the Office of the Federal President or the person authorised to represent him or her and the personal assistant of the Federal Chancellor can take part.
- (2) The Chairperson can restrict the sessions of the Federal Security Council to the members of the Federal Government.
- (3) The Chairperson can permit other persons to participate in the sessions of the Federal Security Council on a one-off or permanent basis.

Section 4

- (1) The Commissioned Chairperson shall propose the matters for discussion and the dates of the meetings of the Federal Security Council to the Chairperson. The Chairperson shall set the agenda and stipulate the place and time of the meeting. If the Federal Chancellor is unable to attend, the head of the Federal Chancellery shall coordinate with the other persons mentioned in Section 2 subsection 1 and shall then issue the invitation on behalf of the Federal Chancellor.
- (2) Six copies of the drafts and comments presented by the members of the Federal Government shall be submitted to the head of the Federal Chancellery. At the same time, three copies shall be sent directly to the members of the Federal Security Council and the other participating members of the Federal Government and one copy shall be sent both to the head of the Office of the Federal President and to the head of the Press and Information Office of the Federal Government.

- (3) The Chairperson can restrict the distribution of drafts and comments to the members of the Federal Government who are members of the Federal Security Council.
- (4) The documents must be sent in sufficient time for a scrutiny of the matter to be possible prior to discussion.

Section 5

- (1) The affairs of the Federal Security Council shall be managed by an official or an officer of the Federal Chancellery (managing official/officer).

She or he shall issue the invitations to the sessions and shall attach the agenda.

- (2) An interministerial secretariat, to which the members of the Federal Security Council shall nominate liaison officials or officers, shall prepare the sessions of the Federal Security Council under the lead of the managing official/officer. In particular, it shall propose to the Commissioned Chairperson the matters for discussion and the order of their consideration and shall ensure that the documents are submitted in time.

Section 6

- (1) The Federal Security Council can form interministerial committees. These committees must prepare documents ready for decision within the tasks assigned to them for the Federal Security Council.
- (2) A preparatory committee which usually includes a state secretary from each of the Federal Ministries involved in the matter (Section 2 subsection 2) shall discuss and coordinate the status of the overall work, chaired by the managing official/officer, and shall ensure that the members of the Federal Security Council are informed at an early stage.

- (3) The managing official/officer of the Federal Security Council shall participate in the discussions of the interministerial committees.

Section 7

- (1) Minutes will be taken of the outcome of the discussions of the Federal Security Council. Before the minutes are distributed, the managing official/officer of the Federal Security Council shall obtain the approval of the Chairperson.
- (2) The minutes shall be transmitted to the members of the Federal Security Council and the Head of the Office of the Federal President and the Head of the Press and Information Office of the Federal Government. Other members of the Federal Government who have been included in the session shall be informed in writing of the results of the session which affect their ministry.
- (3) The distribution of the minutes can be restricted to the members of the Federal Security Council.

Section 8

- (1) The Federal Government shall inform the Bundestag about final licensing decisions which have been considered by the Federal Security Council. This information shall normally be provided in writing and shall comprise the description and number of licensed articles and the country of final destination. A subsequent oral explanation can be made on the basis of individual considerations. To this extent, the secrecy pursuant to Section 1 subsection 2 sentence 3 shall not apply.
- (2) Decisions on licences by the preparatory committee and decisions on licences on the basis of previous advance inquiries shall be presented to the Federal Security Council for approval.

Annex 3

Export licences for military equipment by country groups and countries for the period from 1 January 2014 until 30 June 2014

Single-transaction licences for EU countries

Country	No. of Licences	Total Value (€)
Austria	136	13,833,472
Belgium	129	38,132,154
Bulgaria	18	208,469
Croatia	7	330,301
Czech Republic	41	2,295,330
Denmark	45	3,270,714
Estonia	7	579,949
Finland	42	2,240,965
France	271	26,059,578
Greece	63	13,715,937
Hungary	17	2,622,735
Ireland	9	307,864
Italy	210	63,285,743
Latvia	2	58,5
Lithuania	6	176,225
Luxembourg	133	1,299,925
Netherlands	378	26,668,207
Poland	117	33,116,971
Portugal	15	1,627,570
Romania	19	1,486,197
Slovakia	7	133,205
Slovenia	11	106,747
Spain	178	23,833,212
Sweden	152	48,321,172
United Kingdom	337	96,358,981
Total	2,350	400,070,123

Single-transaction licences for NATO and NATO-equivalent countries

Country	No. of Licences	Total Value (€)
Albania	1	8,781
Australia	192	15,080,606
Canada	294	74,285,448
Iceland	2	7,351
Japan	91	8,105,445
Liechtenstein	19	83,014
New Zealand	51	751,280
Norway	137	33,256,765
Switzerland	436	36,905,037
Turkey	174	26,503,385
USA	751	217,580,986
Total	2,148	412,568,098

Single-transaction licences for NATO and NATO-equivalent countries

Country	No. of Licences	Total Value (€)
Albania	1	8,781
Australia	192	15,080,606
Canada	294	74,285,448
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Japan	91	8,105,445
Liechtenstein	19	83,014
New Zealand	51	751,280
Norway	137	33,256,765
Switzerland	436	36,905,037
Turkey	174	26,503,385
USA	751	217,580,986
Total	2,148	412,568,098

Single-transaction licences for third countries		
Country	No. of Licences	Total Value (€)
Afghanistan	6	3,326,239
Algeria	9	71,801,807
Andorra	21	103,14
Angola	1	618,25
Argentina	18	739,786
Aruba	1	37,158
Bahrain	2	24,999
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	19
Botswana	10	58,008
Brazil	58	16,761,709
Brunei Darussalam	7	97,173,495
Burkina Faso	1	62,9
Central African Republic	1	213,896
Chile	36	5,037,374
China	11	283,535
Colombia	3	167,012
Ecuador	1	12,644
Egypt	14	1,036,564
Georgia	1	46,877
Guatemala	1	349,35
India	139	8,502,162
Indonesia	48	29,817,831
Iraq	6	10,032,638
Israel	125	616,780,654
Jordan	2	469,456
Kazakhstan	29	1,840,532
Kenya	1	241,5
Korea, Republic	148	152,658,447
Kosovo	3	356,369
Kuwait	29	1,112,062
Lebanon	10	4,394,120
Liberia	1	49
Libya	5	2,346,728
Macedonia, former Yug. Republic	4	49,375
Malaysia	29	10,208,022
Mali	5	373,425
Mauritius	5	123,725
Mexico	3	119,85
Morocco	5	62,908
Namibia	22	121,773
Nigeria	3	701,366
Oman	54	3,628,536

Single-transaction licences for third countries		
Country	No. of Licences	Total Value (€)
Pakistan	19	16,010,219
Panama	1	1,223
Peru	3	870,828
Philippines	2	76,33
Qatar	6	12,706,229
Russian Federation	79	3,788,739
Saudi Arabia	73	65,911,121
Senegal	1	3,36
Serbia	14	87,179
Sierra Leone	1	18
Singapore	74	207,574,227
South Africa	136	9,069,797
South Sudan	1	300
Sri Lanka	2	803
Syria, Arab Republic	3	850,004
Tanzania	1	9,9
Thailand	1	165
Tunisia	2	4,521,987
Turkmenistan	4	443,934
Uganda	2	1,282,735
Ukraine	10	425,959
United Arab Emirates	59	42,681,067
Uruguay	7	124,659
Viet Nam	6	3,641,177
Yemen	2	10,202
Zambia	8	37,893
Bermuda	2	9,35
Equatorial Guinea	1	53,572
French Polynesia	1	2,06
Greenland	2	8,686
Hong Kong	3	28,675
New Caledonia	13	58,088
Taiwan	10	4,497,246
Total	1,441	1,417,168,529

Collective export licences

Country	No. of Licences	Total Value (€)
mainly covers EU, NATO and NATO-equivalent countries	40	518,919,649

Annex 4

Overview: Comparison of the first half-years of 2013 and 2014

	No. of licences		Total value in €	
	First half-year 2013	First half-year 2014	First half-year 2013	First half-year 2014
EU	3,381	2,350	761,320,646	400,070,123
NATO and NATO-equivalent countries	4,504	2,148	676,664,335	412,568,098
Third countries	2,163	1,441	1,487,509,635	1,417,168,529
Total	10,048	5,939	2,925,494,616	2,229,806,750

Most important countries of destination (first half-year of 2013 compared with first half-year of 2014)

	No. of licences		Total value in €			No. of licences		Total value in €	
	First half-year 2013		First half-year 2014			First half-year 2013		First half-year 2014	
1	Qatar	35	635,269,250	Israel	125	616,780,654			
2	USA	966	435,696,795	USA	751	217,580,986			
3	United Kingdom	463	195,327,002	Singapore	74	207,574,227			
4	Saudi Arabia	138	133,568,425	Korea, Republic	148	152,658,447			
5	Israel	168	118,912,547	Brunei Darussalam	7	97,173,495			
6	Spain	237	103,749,115	United Kingdom	337	96,358,981			
7	France	516	90,669,335	Canada	294	74,285,448			
8	Sweden	251	84,399,281	Algeria	9	71,801,807			
9	Canada	504	82,446,859	Saudi Arabia	73	65,911,121			
10	Italy	373	75,524,220	Italy	210	63,285,743			
11	Korea, Republic	152	71,196,424	Sweden	152	48,321,172			
12	Austria	186	67,605,502	United Arab Emirates	59	42,681,067			
13	Indonesia	42	59,008,388	Belgium	129	38,132,154			
14	Singapore	109	47,790,165	Switzerland	436	36,905,037			
15	Switzerland	1,909	47,406,179	Norway	137	33,256,765			
16	Turkey	204	45,092,281	Poland	117	33,116,971			
17	United Arab Emirates	90	43,241,384	Indonesia	48	29,817,831			
18	Netherlands	471	43,002,613	Netherlands	378	26,668,207			
19	Brazil	84	42,579,947	Turkey	174	26,503,385			
20	Turkmenistan	5	39,211,824	France	271	26,059,578			

Annex 5

Most important countries of destination for the period 1 January 2014 to 30 June 2014

The 20 most important countries of destination for which individual export licences were granted in the first half of 2014 were:

	Country	Value in first half of 2014 in €	Description of articles
1	Israel	616,780,654	Submarines, ship body conduits and parts for submarines, underwater detection equipment (A0009/97.5%)
2	USA	217,580,986	Rifles with war weapons list number, submachine guns, rifles without war weapons list number, sniper rifles, pistols, revolvers, hunting rifles, sporting rifles, repeating smooth-bore weapons, self-loading smooth-bore hunting weapons, sporting pistols, sporting revolvers, silencers, gun mountings, flash hiders, weapon sights and parts for rifles with war weapons list number, submachine guns, rifles without war weapons list number, sniper rifles, pistols, revolvers, hunting rifles, sporting rifles, self-loading rifles, flash hiders, weapon sights (A0001/44.3%); ammunition parts for the following: cannons, rifles, submachine guns, grenade launchers, automatic grenade launchers, pistols, revolvers, smooth-bore weapons, programming unit for ammunition and ammunition parts for the following: cannons, mortars, rifles, machine guns, grenade launchers, automatic grenade launchers, hunting weapons, sporting weapons, pistols, revolvers, smooth-bore weapons (A0003/19.0%); forged, cast and unfinished components (A0016/10.9%); missile launchers, equipment to clear mines at sea, flares, simulators, parts for missiles, hand grenades, equipment to clear mines at sea, self-defence systems (A0004/5.8%); engines, ground equipment and parts for combat aircraft, combat helicopters, aircraft, helicopters, unmanned aircraft, engines, in-flight refuelling equipment, ground equipment (A0010/5.5%)
3	Singapore	207,574,227	Battle tanks, armoured bridgelayers, trucks and parts for tanks, armoured vehicles, amphibious vehicles, trucks (A0006/97.1%)
4	Republic of Korea	152,658,447	Parts for tanks, armoured vehicles and trucks (A0006/70.5%); ship body conduits and parts for submarines, frigates, mine-sweepers, submarine electric motors, underwater detection equipment, guidance equipment for detection equipment (A0009/8.7%); missiles and parts for rockets, missiles (A0004/7.9%)
5	Brunei Darussalam	97,173,495	Patrol boat and parts for patrol boat (A0009/97.1%)
6	United Kingdom	96,358,981	Electronic equipment, communications equipment, measuring equipment, testing equipment, assemblies, components and parts for electronic equipment, communications equipment, detection equipment, navigation equipment, measuring equipment, testing equipment, assemblies (A0011/36.6%); ejection seats and parts for combat aircraft, combat helicopters, aircraft, helicopters, engines, in-flight refuelling equipment, ground equipment (A0010/19.0%); ammunition for rifles, machine guns and parts for ammunition for guns, howitzers, cannons, mortars, launchers (A0003/16.9%); parts for submarines, combat vessels and underwater detection equipment (A0009/9.4%)
7	Canada	74,285,448	Detection equipment and parts for detection equipment, electronic equipment (A0011/71.9%); armoured recovery vehicles, cross-country vehicles and parts for tanks, armoured vehicles, cross-country vehicles, ground vehicles (A0006/11.8%)
8	Algeria	71,801,807	Manufacturing equipment for armoured vehicles, radar equipment and parts for the manufacturing equipment for armoured vehicles (A0018/43.8%); trucks and parts for trucks (A0006/38.6%)

	Country	Value in first half of 2014 in €	Description of articles
9	Saudi Arabia	65,911,121	Missiles, missile launchers, wireless blasting machines and parts for missiles, missile launchers, ground equipment for missiles, wireless blasting machines (A0004/40.5 %); equipment for electronic warfare, electricity supplies and parts for electronic equipment, electronic warfare (A0011/39.4 %); trucks and parts for tanks, armoured vehicles, anti-aircraft systems, trucks (A0006/7.4 %)
10	Italy	63,285,743	Communications equipment, navigation equipment, measuring equipment, testing equipment and parts for electronic equipment, communications equipment, electronic warfare, detection equipment, assemblies, electricity supplies (A0011/50.4 %); in-flight refuelling equipment and parts for combat aircraft, aircraft, combat helicopters, unmanned aircraft, engines, ground equipment, parachutes (A0010/16.0 %); ship body conduits and parts for submarines, combat vessels, underwater detection equipment (A0009/9.9 %); ammunition for grenade launchers, automatic grenade launchers and parts for howitzer ammunition, mortar ammunition (A0003/6.8 %)
11	Sweden	48,321,172	Combat helicopters and parts for combat helicopters, helicopters (A0010/72.5 %); grenade launchers, smoke dischargers, weapon sights and parts for guns, cannons, grenade launchers, automatic grenade launchers, smoke dischargers, decoy launcher facilities, weapon sights (A0002/6.2 %); communications equipment, navigation equipment, assemblies, components and parts for electronic equipment, communications equipment, navigation equipment (A0011/4.4 %)
12	UAE	42,681,067	Parts for combat training centre (A0014/36.6 %); trucks, armoured all-wheel-drive vehicles, semi-trailers and parts for tanks, self-propelled howitzers, armoured vehicles, amphibious vehicles, trucks, cross-country vehicles (A0006/22.4 %); ammunition for guns, hunting weapons, sporting weapons, pistols, revolvers and smooth-bore weapons (A0003/21.7 %)
13	Belgium	38,132,154	Combat helicopters, ground equipment and parts for transport aircraft (A0010 /73.7%); parts for target simulators (A0014/13.1%)
14	Switzerland	36,905,037	Armoured vehicles and parts for tanks, self-propelled howitzers, armoured vehicles, recovery vehicles, trucks, ground vehicles (A0006/43.1 %); cast and unfinished components (A0016/16.9 %); ammunition for the following: cannons, anti-tank weapons, grenade launchers, automatic grenade launchers, rifles, machine guns, firing assemblies and ammunition parts for guns, howitzers, cannons, anti-tank weapons, launchers, rifles, submachine guns, machine guns, pistols, revolvers (A0003/13.7 %); electronic equipment, components, electricity supplies and parts for electronic equipment, communications equipment, data processing equipment (A0011/5.2 %); rescue boats and parts for combat aircraft, aircraft, helicopters, airborne vehicles, unmanned aircraft (A0010/4.7 %)
15	Norway	33,256,765	Gun laying equipment and parts for fire control units, weapon sights, on-board weapons-control systems, target acquisition systems, target range finders (A0005/42.5 %); rifles with war weapons list number and parts for rifles with war weapons list number, submachine guns; (A0001/20.0 %); parts for tanks, armoured vehicles and amphibious vehicles (A0006/14.3 %); components and parts for electronic equipment, communications equipment, detection equipment, electricity supplies (A0011/10.1 %)

	Country	Value in first half of 2014 in €	Description of articles
16	Poland	33,116,971	<p>Electronic equipment, communications equipment, data processing equipment, detection equipment, navigation equipment, guidance equipment, measuring equipment, testing equipment, electricity supplies and parts for electronic equipment, communications equipment, electronic warfare, data processing equipment, detection equipment, navigation equipment, measuring equipment, testing equipment, assemblies, electricity supplies (A0011/48.9%);</p> <p>tank driver training vehicles, armoured personnel carriers, trucks, cross-country vehicles, transporters, trailers and parts for self-propelled howitzers, armoured vehicles, trucks, cross-country vehicles, ground vehicles (A0006/20.2%);</p> <p>ammunition for guns and ammunition parts for the following: howitzers, cannons, grenade launchers, automatic grenade launchers (A0003/9.5%);</p> <p>sonar equipment and parts for battleships, ships, underwater detection equipment (A0009/7.3%)</p>
17	Indonesia	29,817,831	<p>Electronic equipment, communications equipment, navigation equipment and parts for electronic equipment, communications equipment, navigation equipment (A0011/53.2%);</p> <p>ship body conduits and parts for submarines, frigates, patrol boats (A0009/37.5%);</p>
18	Netherlands	26,668,207	<p>Trucks, cross-country vehicles, fire fighting vehicles, ambulances, field kitchens, trailers, semi-trailers, forklift trucks and parts for tanks, self-propelled howitzers, armoured vehicles, trucks, ground vehicles (A0006/63.2%);</p> <p>ammunition for guns, grenade launchers, automatic grenade launchers, rifles, machine guns and parts for ammunition for guns, rifles (A0003/7.8%);</p> <p>electronic equipment, communications equipment, navigation equipment, assemblies, components, electricity supplies</p> <p>and parts for electronic equipment, communications equipment, detection equipment, navigation equipment (A0011/5.7%);</p> <p>Parts for fire control systems, weapon sighting units, target classification systems and target tracking systems (A0005/5.6%)</p>
19	Turkey	26,503,385	<p>Electronic equipment, data processing equipment, guidance equipment and parts for electronic equipment, communications equipment, detection equipment, navigation equipment (A0011/24.1%);</p> <p>rifles with war weapons list number, submachine guns, pistols, revolvers, hunting rifles, sporting rifles, self-loading smooth-bore hunting weapons, flash suppressors and parts for rifles with war weapons list number, submachine guns, machine guns, pistols, revolvers, hunting rifles, sporting rifles (A0001/15.9%);</p> <p>submarine simulators and parts for flight simulators (A0014/14.7%);</p> <p>trucks and parts for tanks, self-propelled howitzers, armoured vehicles, ammunition transporters, trucks, amphibious vehicles, mobile aerial bearers (A0006/13.5%);</p> <p>armour plate (A0013/5.6%);</p> <p>target range-finder systems, testing equipment, calibration equipment and parts for fire control systems, tunnel boring machines, weapon sights, on-board weapon control systems, target classification systems, target range-finder systems, testing equipment (A0005/5.3%);</p> <p>underwater detection equipment, ship body conduits and parts for submarines, frigates, fast patrol boats, ships, submarine diesel engines, underwater detection equipment (A0009/5.1%)</p>

	Country	Value in first half of 2014 in €	Description of articles
20	France	26,059,578	<p>Target range-finder systems and parts for fire control equipment, on-board weapons-control systems, target classification systems, positioning radar (A0005/25.9%);</p> <p>forged, cast and unfinished components (A0016/12.5%);</p> <p>parts for combat aircraft, combat helicopters, aircraft, helicopters, engines, and ground equipment (A0010/11.8%);</p> <p>ammunition for mortars, grenade launchers, automatic grenade launchers, submachine guns and parts for ammunition for guns, howitzers, cannons, mortars, grenade launchers, automatic grenade launchers, rifles, flares (A0003/10.0%);</p> <p>electronic equipment, communications equipment, navigation equipment, measuring equipment, testing equipment, assemblies, components and parts for electronic equipment, communications equipment, navigation equipment, measuring equipment, testing equipment, assemblies (A0011/9.9%);</p> <p>irritants (for the calibration of measuring systems) and material to manufacture protective clothing (A0007/7.6%);</p> <p>trucks, cross-country vehicles, and parts for tanks, armoured vehicles, amphibious vehicles, trucks, ground vehicles (A0006/7.1%)</p>

Annex 6

I. Overview of licences for small arms in the first half of 2013 and in the first half of 2014 by country group

“Small arms” comprise: rifles with war weapons list number (semi and fully automatic rifles), submachine guns, machine guns, smooth-bore weapons for military purposes, weapons for caseless ammunition and parts for such weapons (not included: other small arms: rifles without war weapons list number, revolvers, pistols, sniper rifles, inoperative weapons, hunting rifles, sporting pistols and revolvers, sporting rifles, semi-automatic hunting and sporting rifles and other smooth-bore weapons)

Licences for small arms in €:		
	First half-year 2014	First half-year 2013
EU countries	3,710,634	4,001,123
NATO and NATO-equivalent countries	16,194,940	17,338,407
Third countries	1,443,318	18,189,953
Total	21,348,892	39,529,483

II. Overview of licences for small arms ammunition in the first half of 2014 and in the first half of 2013 by country group

“Small arms ammunition” comprises ammunition for: rifles, submachine guns, machine guns, and parts for such ammunition (not included: ammunition for: revolvers, pistols, hunting and sporting weapons and smooth-bore weapons)

Licences for small arms ammunition in €:		
	First half-year 2014	First half-year 2013
EU countries	1,819,039	11,120,594
NATO and NATO-equivalent countries	15,864,111	14,330,011
Third countries	210,688	496,406
Total	17,893,838	25,947,011

Annex 7

Licences for small arms for third countries in the first half of 2014 (final exports)

“Small arms” comprise: rifles with war weapons list number (semi and fully automatic rifles), submachine guns, machine guns, smooth-bore weapons for military purposes, weapons for caseless ammunition and parts for such weapons (not included: other small arms: rifles without war weapons list number, revolvers, pistols, sniper rifles, inoperative weapons, hunting rifles, sporting pistols and revolvers, sporting rifles, semi-automatic hunting and sporting rifles and other smooth-bore weapons)

Country	Total licences	EL Item	Value in €	Description of articles	Unit
Indonesia	4	0001A-02	700,000	Rifles with war weapons list number;	400
			48,640	Parts for rifles with war weapons list number;	2,400
		0001A-05	138,500	Submachine guns;	100
			18,680	Parts for submachine guns	600
Yemen	2	0001A-05	9,942	Submachine guns [UN mission];	4
			260	Parts for submachine guns [UN mission]	4
Lebanon	2	0001A-02	97	Parts for rifles with war weapons list number [UN mission];	5
		0001A-05	578	Parts for submachine guns [UN mission]	27
Mali	4	0001A-02	217,800	Rifles with war weapons list number [UN mission];	110
			20,700	Parts for rifles with war weapons list number [UN mission];	110
		0001A-05	51,375	Submachine guns [UN mission];	25
			3,750	Parts for submachine guns [UN mission]	25
Oman	2	0001A-02	96,593	Parts for rifles with war weapons list number	7,021
Saudi Arabia	2	0001A-02	54,017	Parts for rifles with war weapons list number	10,185
Singapore	2	0001A-05	114	Parts for submachine guns;	68
		0001A-06	980	Parts for machine guns	4
South Africa	1	0001A-05	5,600	Submachine guns;	5
			21,342	Parts for submachine guns	577
United Arab Emirates	1	0001A-02	45,000	Rifles with war weapons list number	30
Bermuda	2	0001A-06	9,050	Machine gun;	1
			300	Parts for machine gun	1
Total	22		1,443,318		

Annex 8

Licences for small arms ammunition for third countries in the first half of 2014 (final exports)

“Small arms ammunition” comprises ammunition for: rifles, submachine guns, machine guns, and parts for such ammunition (not included: ammunition for: revolvers, pistols, hunting and sporting weapons and smooth-bore weapons)

Country	Total licences	EL Item	Value in €	Description of articles	Unit
Indonesia	1	0003A-05	525	Ammunition for submachine guns (war weapons list number: 50)	10,500
Kazakhstan	1	0003A-01	30,000	Ammunition for rifles (cartridges for hunting rifles)	20,000
Lebanon	1	0003A-01	6,460	Ammunition for rifles (war weapons list number: 50) [UN mission]	17,000
Mali	1	0003A-01	79,800	Ammunition for rifles (war weapons list number: 50) [UN mission]	210,000
Oman	2	0003A-01	26,418	Ammunition for rifles (cartridges)	74,940
Russian Federation	1	0003A-01	1,715	Ammunition for rifles (cartridges for hunting rifles)	5,000
Saudi Arabia	1	0003A-01	7,200	Ammunition for rifles (cartridges)	3,000
Singapore	1	0003A-05	58,570	Ammunition for submachine guns (war weapons list number: 50)	150,000
Total	9		210,688		

