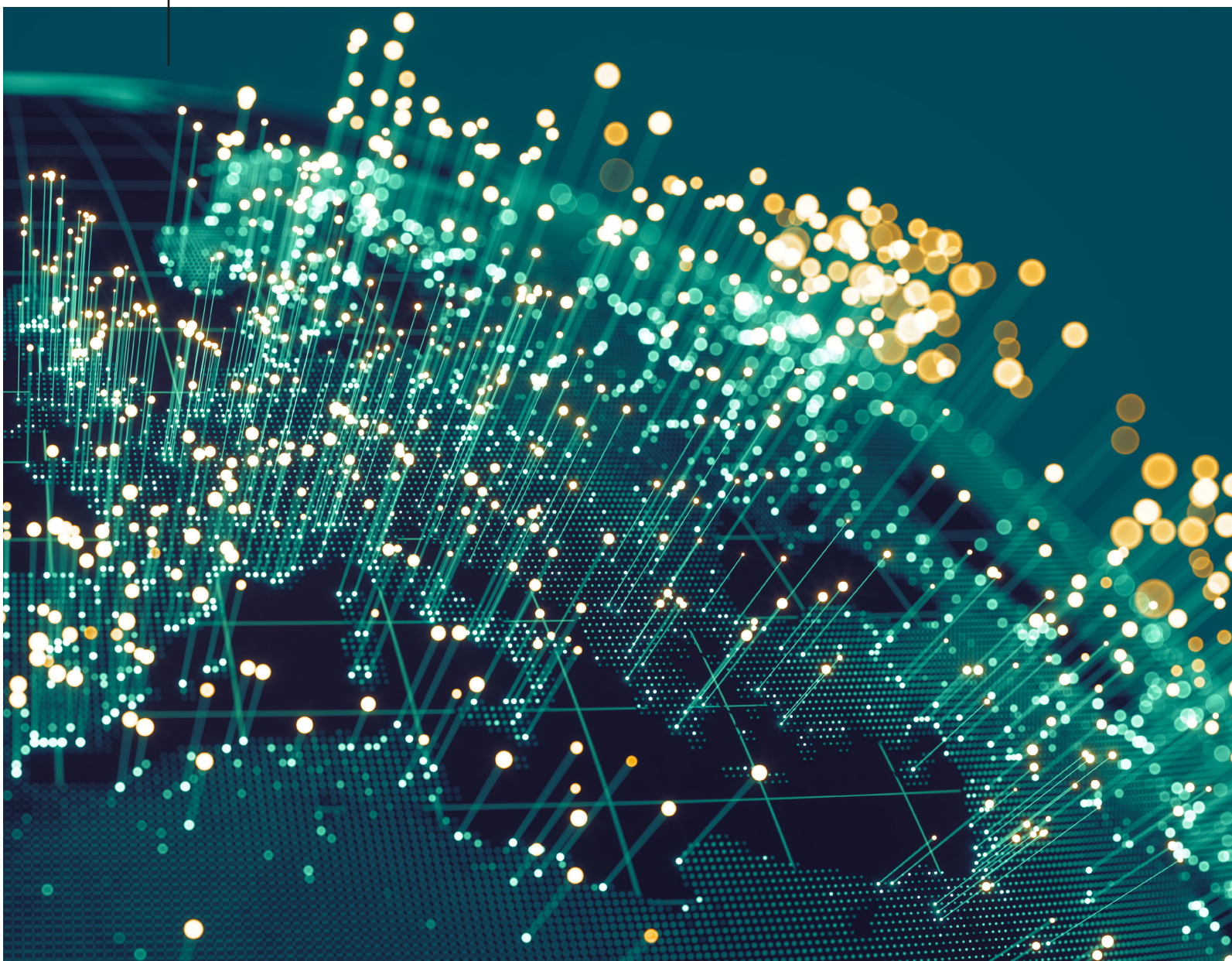
Norwegian Ministry
of Foreign Affairs

Summary in English

Meld. St. 14 (2021–2022) Report to the Storting (white paper)

Norwegian exports of defence-related products in 2021, export control and international non-proliferation cooperation

Recommendation of 3 June 2022 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, approved in the Council of State the same day.



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1 Summary

The Government has published an annual white paper on exports of defence-related products since 1996, making this the 27th in the series. This white paper provides an account of Norwegian exports of arms, ammunition and other military equipment and components, related technology, and services for military use (shortened to 'defence-related products' in the rest of this document) in 2021. It also contains information about exports of dual-use items for military use.

Transparency relating to exports of defence-related products has been significantly increased since 1996. The Government publishes an annual white paper to provide greater insight into export control, which is an integral part of Norway's defence and security policy. The white paper also describes how the export control legislation and the guidelines used by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs when dealing with applications concerning the export of defence-related products are applied in practice.

The Government's aim is to ensure that the Norwegian defence industry remains viable and can contribute to security of supply both for Norway's armed forces and for those of allied countries. The Norwegian defence industry is a world leader in certain areas of defence-related technology. It promotes technology development and creates jobs all over Norway, in the civilian sector as well.

The defence industry is dependent on being able to export goods and participate in international cooperation on defence-related development and production. The Government will therefore continue to provide a clear and predictable framework for the export activities of defence industry companies within the parameters of a restrictive export control system.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the authority responsible for export control in Norway. The Ministry is responsible for policy development, the development of legislation, and participation in multilateral export control regimes, where much of the framework for export control is negotiated. The Ministry is also responsible for is enforcement of the export control rules and of sanctions and restrictive measures, including processing export licence applications and monitoring compliance with licence conditions. In addition, the Ministry carries out outreach activities and provides guidance on export control to the defence industry, business sector, law firms, technology communities, and research and education institutions.

Norway's export control efforts are led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and carried out in close cooperation with a number of other national agencies. The Police Security Service and Norwegian Customs have statutory responsibilities relating to control of goods and enforcement of the export control legislation, including prevention and investigation of breaches of the legislation. The Norwegian Intelligence Service also has statutory responsibilities related to export control and non-proliferation. The expertise of the Norwegian Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority (DSA) and the Norwegian Defence Research Establishment (FFI) can also be drawn on in connection with specific export control matters. This provides the various national agencies involved in export control with access to relevant expertise and facilitates a common understanding of the issues involved.

Norway's export control rules have been developed on the basis of national policy. All decisions to permit the export of defence-related products are made at the national level. Export control to prevent the proliferation of dual-use items and technology that could be used for weapons of mass destruction (WMD) programmes or for the purposes of terrorism is primarily based on efforts under the multilateral export control regimes, where important information is shared on proliferation trends, procurement efforts, and covert arms and WMD programmes. To ensure that Norway's export control system is effective, it is vital that the various national agencies involved, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, participate in the meetings of the multilateral export control regimes. The Government attaches importance to ensuring continued close and constructive cooperation at the national level.

Licence applications for the export of defence-related products are carefully assessed in line with the Ministry's guidelines for dealing with applications concerning the export of defence-related products, technology and services for military purposes. These guidelines are based on decisions made by the Storting (Norwegian parliament) and its subsequent clarifications, and include a consolidated list of criteria. This list incorporates the criteria that follow from relevant articles of the UN Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) and the eight EU criteria for exports of military technology and equipment. This helps to ensure the highest possible degree of transparency and predictability in the assessments that are made.

All export licences issued for defence-related products and dual-use items for military use require exporters to report on actual exports each year. The export

figures presented in this white paper are based on the exporters' reports of the goods, technology and services that have been exported under the licences that have been issued.

All export licence applications, requests and company reports are submitted and processed through the e-licensing system, which was introduced by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2015. The e-licensing system makes it possible to safeguard commercially sensitive information relating to export control cases, and ensures traceability. The system is also used to carry out quality assurance of the reports received from defence industry companies on actual exports of defence-related products from Norway. The e-licensing system needs to be further developed to accommodate an increasing number of export licence applications, more complex cases and new export control tasks, and to improve functionality. For this reason, the Ministry decided in 2020 to start the procurement of a new, more modern e-licensing system. This work is under way and is a key priority for the Ministry.

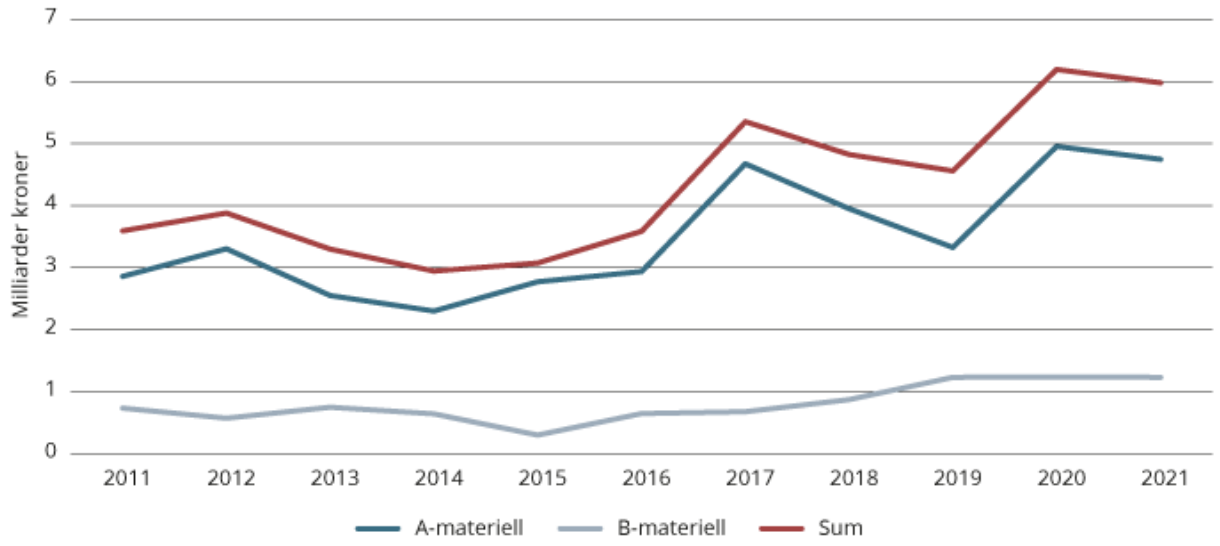
Transparency on defence-related exports

This white paper provides information about Norwegian exports of defence-related products and dual-use items for military use and about export licence denials, etc. It also describes the export control legislation and how the Foreign Ministry's guidelines for dealing with applications concerning the export of defence-related products are applied in practice. Together, this information enhances insight into the export control system and helps to create a sound knowledge base for public debate about this aspect of Norwegian security policy.

The annual white paper is debated each year by the Storting. This process provides public and parliamentary access to information about the practical application of the Ministry's guidelines. The Government will continue its practice of consulting the Storting in special cases.

As in 2021, Norway's annual report to the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) and an English summary of the white paper will be published in 2022.

While the Government is seeking to ensure as much transparency as possible on exports of defence-related products from Norway, access to information in this area is subject to the restrictions that follow from the stringent provisions on the duty of secrecy in section 2 of the Export Control Act. Under the Export Control Act, the Ministry has broad powers to require access to commercially sensitive information that is considered necessary to be able to process licence applications, and compliance with the duty of secrecy is therefore essential.



Figur 1.1 Exports of defence-related products 2011–2021 in NOK billion

Exports in 2021

One condition of all licences for exports of defence-related products or dual-use items for military use is that exporters must submit quarterly reports on actual exports under each licence. The Ministry carries out detailed quality assurance of these reports, comparing them to the issued licences. This means that the actual figures for exports of defence-related products can only be made available retrospectively.

Annual external trade statistics produced by Statistics Norway are based on the exporters' export declarations and the categories in the Customs Tariff, not the Ministry's control lists. Statistics Norway's and the Foreign Ministry's figures for the value of exports of goods, services and technology that are subject to the licensing requirement in Norway will therefore not be the same and are not comparable because they are based on different classification systems.

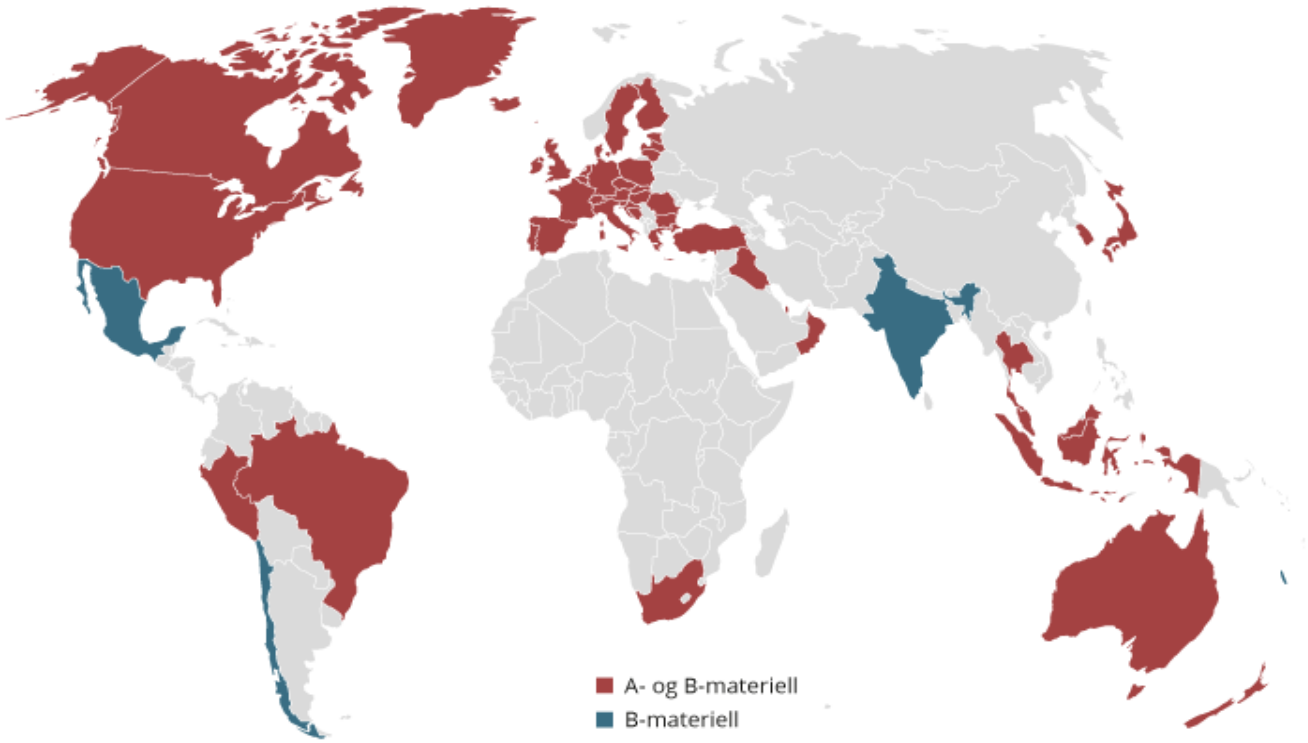
In 2021, the total value of exports of defence-related products and dual-use items for military use was approximately NOK 6.3 billion, compared with close to NOK 6.7 billion in 2020. This represents a decrease from 2020 of about 5 %. In 2021, exports of category A products accounted for close to NOK 4.8 billion, compared with NOK 5 billion in 2020. Exports of category B products accounted for around NOK 1.2 billion in 2021, the same as in 2020. The total value of exports of category A and category B products was approximately NOK 6 billion in 2021, compared with close to NOK 6.2 billion in 2020. The value of exports of dual-use items for military use was approximately NOK 350 million in 2021, compared with

NOK 460 billion in 2020, a decrease of 24 %. In addition, the total value of exports of defence-related services, repairs, production rights and brokering services was approximately NOK 1.6 billion in 2021, an increase from 2020 of about 45 %. The fluctuations in the figures are due to natural variations in deliveries from year to year.

Defence industry contracts often extend over several years. Deliveries tend to be unevenly distributed over the contract period, and the export value will therefore vary from year to year.

In 2021, some 76 % of exports of category A products and 76 % of exports of category B products from Norway went to other NATO countries, Sweden, Finland, and other European countries. In 2020, some 86 % of exports of category A products and 88 % of exports of category B products from Norway went to these countries.

In total, over 3 600 export control-related cases were processed in 2021.



Countries that received category A or category B products in 2021

Legislation and guidelines

The Act of 18 December 1987 relating to control of the export of strategic goods, services, technology, etc. (Export Control Act) provides the legal authority for

export control. The Regulations of 19 June 2013 No. 718 relating to the export of defence-related products, dual-use items, technology and services (Export Control Regulations) provide the operational legal framework for the Ministry's export control and licensing tasks. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is in the process of revising the Regulations to strengthen control of knowledge transfer and define this more clearly.

'Strategic goods' is a collective term for defence-related products and dual-use items and is defined in the Export Control Act as 'goods and technology that may be of significance for other countries' development, production or utilisation of products for military use or that may directly serve to develop the military capability of a country, including goods and technology that can be used to carry out terrorist acts.'

In 2021, the geographical area of application of the export control legislation was expanded. Section 1, third paragraph, of the Export Control Act now stipulates that the Act also applies to Svalbard and Jan Mayen. This means that the licensing requirement set out in section 3, see sections 4–7, of the Export Control Regulations for the export of products, technology and services included in the control lists List I and List II also applies to Svalbard and Jan Mayen.

In order to ensure effective export control based on the Storting's decisions and Norway's international obligations, guidelines have been drawn up for use by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs when dealing with applications concerning the export of defence-related products, as well as technology and services for military purposes. The guidelines are based on the Government's statement of 11 March 1959 and the Storting's decision of the same date. These make it clear that an assessment of the foreign and domestic policy situation in the area in question is required before any exports are permitted, and that the primary consideration should be that Norway will not permit the sale of arms or munitions to areas where there is a war or the threat of war, or to countries where there is a civil war. In 1997, the Storting unanimously endorsed a clarification stating that consideration must also be given to the issue of democratic rights and respect for fundamental human rights in the recipient country.

As set out in the Ministry's guidelines, the export of category A products may only be permitted following consideration by the Government. In connection with this, countries may be approved as recipients of category A products. Country approval is based primarily on broad assessments in line with the Storting's decision of 1959 and its clarification in 1997. After that, the licence applications

themselves are subject to detailed, individual review according to the criteria in the Foreign Ministry's guidelines. Permission is normally granted for the export of category B products, but these licence applications are also subject to a detailed assessment in line with the guidelines. If the criteria in the guidelines are not met, the export licence application will be denied even if the recipient is an approved country.

Under the Storting's decision of 1959 and its clarification in 1997, and particularly because of the wording 'a careful assessment of the foreign and domestic policy situation in the area in question' in the decision, a broad-based assessment of the recipient country is required. The 1997 clarification only mentions democratic rights and fundamental human rights specifically, but in practice, humanitarian rights have also been taken into consideration. The guidelines were last updated in May 2019 to include a direct reference to international humanitarian law in the consolidated list of criteria, which was incorporated into the guidelines in 2014. The purpose was to further clarify how Article 7 of the ATT is to be taken into consideration.

The Storting's decisions relating to the export of defence-related

The Storting's decisions of 1959, 1967 and 1997 provide the framework for the export of defence-related products from Norway. The question of which countries Norway should permit arms exports to has always been the subject of debate. This debate is affected by developments in the global security landscape.

The war in Ukraine is continuing unabated. Russia's illegal attack on a neighbouring country has indelibly changed the situation in Europe and the assumptions underlying our security policy.

A fundamental principle of Norway's export control system is that it must be in line with Norway's foreign and security policy interests. The control of exports of defence-related products must be carried out within a sound, strict framework. At the same time, the Government must take the decisions that are necessary to safeguard Norway's foreign and security policy interests.

Donations of defence-related products to Ukraine

Russia's attack on Ukraine is threatening European security in a way we have not experienced since the Second World War. This has made it necessary to take unprecedented decisions and action. Just three days after the war started, the

Norwegian Government decided that Norway would donate defence-related products to Ukraine. This represented a change of policy. The Government has consistently made it clear that the issue of donating defence-related products, including both category A and category B products, would be assessed on an ongoing basis. Our military support to Ukraine is in line with Ukraine's own needs. Military support to Ukraine has broad support in the Storting, and the decisions we have taken are in the interests of Norway's security and the security of our allies. We have adopted the same approach as our close allies and the other Nordic countries.

The first donation consisted of protective gear in the form of helmets and bulletproof vests. Shortly after this, the Government donated other defence-related products, category A products. Norway has also donated heavy weapons. Further donations will be considered on an ongoing basis.

In the time ahead, Ukraine will need more weapons in order to withstand Russia's attacks.

The regulatory framework for export control is formulated in a way that allows the Government in power at any time to take targeted action as necessary. It is important that Norway continues to take action in support of Ukraine, together with allies. By donating defence-related products to Ukraine, Norway is supporting Ukraine's legitimate right to defend itself, a principle that is enshrined in Article 51 of the UN Charter.

For security reasons, it has been important not to publish information about these donations before the weapons have been delivered. The Government will continue to take a cautious approach when it comes to publishing information about the donations when this is necessary for security reasons. At the same time, the Government will continue to ensure that the Storting is fully briefed and involved.

In addition, after consulting the Storting, the Government has permitted the re-export of weapons produced in Norway from NATO member countries, the Nordic countries and other close allies. The Government has also allocated NOK 400 million to a UK-led initiative to coordinate the procurement of weapons and military equipment for Ukraine.

Exports of dual-use items

Dual-use items are products and technologies originally developed for civilian use but that have been defined by the multilateral export control regimes as also having important military applications. These are mainly products and technologies that can be used in connection with the development, production or use of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their means of delivery. Dual-use items are set out in List II from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which forms part of the Export Control Regulations. For practical reasons, Norway uses a list compiled by the EU that is based on the control lists negotiated under the multilateral export control regimes of which Norway is a member. Information about WMD activities, including covert procurement attempts, is exchanged under the multilateral export control regimes. Information about licence denials in the member countries is also exchanged. This information provides an important basis for the implementation of the member countries' national export control systems. For example, member countries are expected to deny applications for licences that have already been denied by another member state.

Controlling Intangible Technology Transfers

The time when all export involved the physical transport of goods across borders is long gone. Today, a great deal of technology and know-how are transferred digitally or orally. Increasingly, countries with which Norway has not established security cooperation are seeking to acquire knowledge relevant for their own military systems and capabilities from Norwegian technology communities. Both the Police Security Service and the Norwegian Intelligence Service have discussed this in their annual threat assessments. Our allies are facing the same challenge. This has prompted discussions on how member countries in the export control regimes can target and strengthen control measures in this area.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has proposed amendments to the Export Control Regulations aimed at strengthening and ensuring more targeted control of transfers of knowledge within and from Norway. The aim is to reduce the risk of Norwegian education and research institutions and high-tech communities being exposed to attempts to acquire information that could be used to develop other countries' military capabilities and would be contrary to Norwegian security interests. A public consultation on the proposed amendments was launched on 28 March 2022, with a deadline of three months for submitting input. The consultation document gives a detailed account of the background to the

proposed amendments, how the control of intangible technology transfers could be implemented, and the steps being taken to ensure an adequate balance between safeguarding academic freedom and addressing security concerns. The proposals also include various measures to ensure that control is targeted towards knowledge transfer that poses a genuine threat to Norwegian security interests.

Sanctions regimes and restrictive measures

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is authorised to implement sanctions that are adopted by the UN Security Council and EU restrictive measures and other international non-military measures with which Norway has aligned itself. These are generally implemented through special regulations.

Certain measures, including travel restrictions and arms embargoes, are implemented under the immigration legislation or under the ordinary export control legislation. For this reason, only some of the Norwegian regulations on sanctions and restrictive measures specifically mention arms embargoes.

The EU has imposed a range of sanctions in response to Russia's illegal invasion of Ukraine, and the Norwegian Government announced from the outset that Norway would align itself with the EU sanctions. The first package of sanctions was implemented in Norwegian law on 18 March 2022. Further sanctions were implemented on 24 March, and the legislation has been amended on an ongoing basis as more sanctions have been introduced. Further sanctions are expected. Norway is working closely with the EU and other countries to ensure that the sanctions hit hard and make an impact.

The Ministry attaches importance to providing information and guidance to the business sector on any changes in Norway's sanctions legislation. This work has been intensified in light of the sanctions against Russia.

Non-proliferation and the multilateral export control regimes

The four multilateral export control regimes are: the Australia Group (AG), which seeks to prevent the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons; the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), which focuses on delivery systems for WMDs; the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), which deals with nuclear weapons; and the Wassenaar Arrangement, which covers conventional weapons, military goods and sensitive high technology.

Export control at the national level in line with these regimes is a means of ensuring compliance with international treaties dealing with non-proliferation of WMDs, especially the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC).

The multilateral export control regimes complement the above-mentioned multilateral non-proliferation treaties and conventions by further addressing obligations relating to the control of goods and technology that can be used in the development, production and use of WMDs, and their means of delivery. Membership of the multilateral export control regimes involves an obligation to implement controls in national law and practice, and to share and give adequate consideration to information exchanged under the control regimes.

Cooperation on arms export control has also expanded, within the frameworks of the UN, the EU and the Wassenaar Arrangement. All decisions about whether to permit such exports are made by the individual exporting state. States' sovereign right to self-defence, and thus to export and import defence-related products, is laid down in Article 51 of the UN Charter. Within the EU, these issues also remain outside the scope of the EU's joint foreign and security policy.

Export control regimes have become increasingly important as a result of rapid technological advances, emerging proliferation threats and geopolitical changes. The UN Security Council uses the guidelines and lists of goods developed under the export control regimes in its sanctions against various countries, including Iran and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and in its resolution 1540 on the non-proliferation of WMDs. The EU also uses the regimes' control lists in some of its regulations on restrictive measures.

Control of knowledge transfer linked to higher education institutions and research communities has been a key priority for all of the export control regimes in recent years.

Norway is a member of the Executive Council of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPWC) for the period 2020–2022. Norway also served on the IAEA Board of Governors for the period 2019 until September 2021.

The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation

The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCoC) entered into force in 2002, after 96 countries, including Norway, had signed it. The HCoC is a multilateral, politically binding instrument intended to promote transparency on ballistic missile programmes and prevent the proliferation of WMD delivery systems. Subscribing states agree to submit an annual declaration of their policies on ballistic missiles and space launch vehicles, as well as pre-launch notifications on ballistic missiles and space-launch vehicle launches and test flights. The increasingly widespread development and testing of missile systems is posing a threat to international peace and security, and there is greater acknowledgement of the HCoC's confidence-building work. Because of the level of civilian activity at the Andøya Space Center, Norway is one of the countries that routinely provides pre-launch notifications.

Norway served as HCoC Chair in the period 2019–2020. Norway was the first chair in several years to succeed in getting three new countries to subscribe to the HCoC. Norway's chairmanship reaffirmed Norway's status as a responsible partner in multilateral non-proliferation efforts, and Norway's participation in the HCoC supplements our work in other areas of export control and non-proliferation.

Proliferation Security Initiative

The Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) was established in 2003 in response to the risk of states and non-state actors acquiring and using WMDs. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is working together with several other ministries to draw up a national preparedness plan for dealing with situations where it is necessary to intercept and prevent the transport of goods related to WMDs, or their delivery systems, in Norway. This work will be completed in the course of 2022.

The UN Arms Trade Treaty

The Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) was adopted by the UN General Assembly on 2 April 2013, and entered into force on 24 December 2014. The ATT is the first legally binding international agreement to regulate the international arms trade.

After Norway ratified the Treaty, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs carried out a thorough review of all relevant legislation. This confirmed the conclusions set out in Prop. 186 S (2012–2013). The ATT is legally binding on Norway, and it was

concluded that the existing export control legislation provided for the implementation of the Treaty. Articles 6 and 7 of the ATT and the eight criteria set out in the EU Common Position have been incorporated into a consolidated list of criteria in the Ministry's guidelines. The Government will retain the consolidated list in the guidelines, with a view to enabling Norway to comply with its obligations within a sound, comprehensive and predictable framework.

Cooperation with the EU

Norway cooperates closely with the EU on export control and non-proliferation.

In 1998, Norway aligned itself with the EU Common Position on arms exports controls. In 2003, more formal cooperation was established between Norway and the EU's External Action Service on control of exports of defence-related products. In 2013, Norway's collaboration with the EU in this area was further strengthened when cooperation was initiated with the European Commission on exports of dual-use items. Under this cooperation, Norway is the only non-EU member that exchanges information on denied export licence applications for defence-related products and dual-use military items through the EU system. Special mechanisms have been established for closer consultation about specific cases. If a licence application for the export of dual-use items for military use has been denied by an EU country in an identical case, it is expected that the Norwegian application will also be denied. The denial of a licence application for the export of defence-related products activates a consultation mechanism that will indicate how the EU's criteria have been applied in the case in question.

Political consultations on a range of export control issues are held twice a year with the EU's External Action Service and the European Commission. The Government aims to follow EU standards in the area of export control, and assesses on an ongoing basis whether Norway should align itself with EU restrictive measures in order to prevent a situation where Norway is used for proliferation activities in Europe. Cooperation with the EU on export control is also important for Norway's reputation when it comes to accountability for arms exports decisions.

UN Security Council

Norway is an elected member of the Security Council for the period 2021–2022. The UN Security Council is the only international body with a mandate to adopt resolutions that are legally binding on all UN member states. The Security Council

takes decisions to impose sanctions on countries, groups, companies and individuals as a peaceful (non-military) means of exerting pressure in situations where international peace and security is considered to be under threat.

One of Norway's key tasks as a member of the Security Council is chairing the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) Sanctions Committee. In its capacity as chair, Norway works to achieve the effective implementation of sanctions, based on respect for international law, the humanitarian principles and human rights.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs' efforts relating to emerging technologies

Knowledge of technologies that can be used for the purposes of oppression, for military purposes or in connection with the development, production or use of WMDs is vital to enable the Ministry to ensure effective implementation of Norway's export control system. This includes the ability to assess both existing technologies and new and emerging technologies to determine the risk of their being used for undesirable purposes.

The term 'emerging technologies' usually refers to new technologies that are under development. In the past, these were expected to be available for use in the course of five to ten years. However, the time frame for developing innovations is steadily decreasing in line with the general pace of technological development. This includes goods and technologies that have military applications, such as 3D printers, quantum computers, artificial intelligence, maritime autonomy solutions, biotechnologies and advanced surveillance technologies.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is working along several tracks to monitor technological development. Firstly, an effort is under way to strengthen coordination and cooperation between national expert communities. The main purpose of this cooperation is to monitor technological advances. Secondly, the Ministry maintains a close dialogue with partners and like-minded countries on this issue. New technologies that could pose challenges are discussed routinely in our meetings with these countries. Thirdly, Norway participates actively in the four multilateral export control regimes where problems relating to emerging technologies are a fixed item on the agenda. Norway considers it important to ensure that we have sufficient resources to be able to understand the new

technologies, their potential dual-uses, the risks they pose and how they can be controlled.

Responsibilities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and cooperation on export control at the national level

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the authority responsible for strategic export control in Norway. Its responsibilities include the development of Norway's export control policy, the protection of Norwegian interests in the context of the multilateral export control regimes, outreach activities on export control targeted towards the defence industry, the business sector, and dealing with export licence applications, reports on exports and matters relating to the enforcement of the export control rules and sanctions legislation. The Ministry is also responsible for enforcing sanctions regimes adopted by the UN Security Council and restrictive measures adopted by the EU that Norway has aligned itself with.

Outreach to the defence industry is a priority task for the Ministry. The Ministry considers it crucial to maintain close contact with export companies and to make information readily available, both in connection with specific cases and to provide guidance on the export control rules more generally.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs cooperates closely with all the other national agencies involved in export control in Norway.

The Office of the Auditor General presented its investigation of the authorities' work in the area of strategic export control in 2021. The Ministry is working continually to implement measures to follow up the report, such as carrying out a review of past country assesments, strengthening the monitoring of compliance with licence conditions, carrying out a complete revision of routines, and improving documentation procedures in connection with the processing of licence applications. The process to procure a new e-licensing system is also an important part of this work.

The Government will continue to ensure that Norway has the necessary expertise, resources and framework to be able to deal with the wide-ranging, complex tasks associated with the rapidly changing area of export control.

2 Controlling Intangible Technology Transfers

It is becoming increasingly clear that Norwegian academia, research hubs and industry are being exposed to attempts to circumvent the export control rules. In

their annual threat assessments, both the Police Security Service and the Norwegian Intelligence Service have reported that certain countries are covertly attempting to acquire sensitive information and technology from Norway for military use. One way they do this is by recruiting their own citizens and helping them to gain positions in higher education and research institutions in Norway. The battle for access to sensitive knowledge and research is part of the ongoing geopolitical rivalry and race to translate new technologies into military capabilities. This can be seen in the systematic attempts by certain countries to erase the dividing line between civilian and military R&D, for example by making civilian research and technological development available to the defence industry. Without adequate control mechanisms, we will not be able to safeguard Norwegian security interests effectively.

Norway is a vulnerable target for covert attempts to obtain knowledge for military purposes. Norwegian higher education and research institutions are at the international forefront in a number of areas that have military relevance. We know, for example, that certain foreign actors are trying to acquire knowledge of maritime and material technologies from Norway for military use in their home countries. This is contrary to Norwegian security and defence interests. Countries that are seeking to acquire such knowledge are particularly interested in learning how it can be applied in practice, for example how advanced knowledge of sensor technologies can be used to strengthen undersea military capabilities. These covert procurement attempts targeting Norwegian technology communities are part of a long-term strategy. Knowledge transfer helps these actors to increase their ability to develop, produce and use advanced military technologies, as well as WMDs and their means of delivery. In recent years, several attempts at acquiring sensitive, export controlled knowledge from Norway have been detected and prevented.

Although knowledge transfer is already regulated in the current Export Control Regulations, control in this area has in practice been based on preventive measures and much of the responsibility has been left to higher education and research institutions and technology communities. To a large extent, education and research institutions assess and decide themselves whether knowledge transfer in connection with student admissions and employment of staff/research fellows or other forms of information exchange is in line with the export control legislation and the guidelines for control of knowledge transfer. The defence industry for its part has followed established practice for controlling technology transfer in connection with licences issued for the export of goods from Norway.

It has become increasingly clear to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the provisions on sensitive knowledge transfer in the export control legislation have been difficult to understand and comply with. Moreover, it has been hard to make accurate decisions because education and research institutions do not have access to the same information as the Ministry, for example classified information. In many cases, this information is important in determining whether or not to permit sensitive knowledge transfer.

Against this backdrop, the Ministry has concluded that there is a need to clarify and strengthen control of sensitive knowledge transfer in and from Norway and clarify the control in the Export Control Regulations. A public consultation on the proposed amendments to the Regulations was launched on 28 March, with a deadline of 28 June 2022 for submitting input.

Specifically, the Ministry has proposed incorporating into the Regulations a definition of what is meant by knowledge transfer in this context, as well as a separate provision on the licensing requirement for sensitive knowledge transfer.

The consultation document also provides information on when the licensing requirement becomes applicable, what type of knowledge transfer is subject to the licensing requirement, exemption provisions, and how to apply to the Ministry for a licence.

The proposed amendments to the Regulations will bring control of sensitive knowledge transfer in line with the existing licensing requirements for the export of services and goods from Norway. This will make it easier for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to take decisions in particularly complex cases. Strengthening control of sensitive knowledge transfer will thus be an important step in ensuring a coherent Norwegian export control system and reducing the risk of Norwegian academic and high-tech communities being exposed to attempts to circumvent the export control restrictions.

The proposed amendments are intended to make it easier for research and education institutions and companies to comply with the legislation. The export control restrictions apply to sensitive knowledge transfer that actually poses a security risk, i.e. the transfer of highly specialised knowledge in technical fields. Specifically, the consultation document proposes that the licensing requirement will only apply to the transfer of knowledge at the doctoral level or the equivalent. The export control restrictions will not apply to knowledge transfer at lower levels. The control measures thus seek to achieve an adequate balance between addressing security concerns and safeguarding academic freedom.

In addition, the Ministry has proposed the establishment of a licensing model with two types of licences for knowledge transfer: general and individual. The general licence will be used for knowledge transfer that is subject to the licensing requirement and is in line with Norwegian security and defence policy interests.

The Ministry emphasises that so far these are just proposals and that it looks forward to receiving input from the consultation. The Ministry will also give priority to providing guidelines and advice on the scope and application of the export control legislation that are as updated as possible, in order to make it easier to understand the rules in this area and target controls towards the areas that pose a risk. Draft guidelines on control of knowledge transfer are included in an appendix to the consultation document.

The proposed amendments to the Export Control Regulations and clarification of how the rules in this area are to be applied will bring control of sensitive knowledge transfer in Norway more closely in line with the control mechanisms already established in like-minded countries. In the time ahead, the Ministry will give priority to promoting both bilateral and multilateral cooperation on control of sensitive knowledge transfer.

3 Exports in 2021

This chapter provides information about actual exports of defence-related products in 2021. The tables and figures show actual exports and do not include information about temporary exports for demonstration purposes or repairs, or about goods that have been temporarily exported and will be returned to Norway.

In 2021, a total of 102 defence industry companies reported on exports of goods, technology and services that are included in this white paper.

Defence industry contracts often extend over several years. Deliveries may be unevenly distributed over the contract period and the export value will therefore vary from year to year.

In 2021, the total value of defence-related exports was approximately NOK 8 billion, of which defence-related products accounted for just under NOK 6 billion. Exports of category A products (primarily arms and ammunition) accounted for some NOK 4,8 billion, and exports of category B products (other types of military equipment) accounted for approximately NOK 1.2 billion.

Compared to 2020, there was a 4,2 % decrease in the value of exports of category A products, and a 0,6 % decrease in the value of exports of category B products. The value of exports of dual-use items for military use was approximately NOK 350 million, a decrease of 24,4 % from 2020 to 2021. The total value of exports of defence-related services, repairs, production rights and brokering services was approximately NOK 1.6 billion in 2020. This is an increase of 44,8 % from 2020.

The overall value of defence-related exports was 2,3 % higher in 2021 than in 2020.

In 2021, the total value of exports of defence-related products and dual-use items for military use was approximately NOK 6.3 billion, compared with close to NOK 6.7 billion in 2020. This represents a decrease from 2020 of about 5 %. In 2021, exports of category A products accounted for close to NOK 4.8 billion, compared with NOK 5 billion in 2020. Exports of category B products accounted for around NOK 1.2 billion in 2021, the same as in 2020. The total value of exports of category A and category B products was approximately NOK 6 billion in 2021, compared with close to NOK 6.2 billion in 2020.

The value of exports of dual-use items for military use was approximately NOK 350 million in 2021, compared with NOK 460 billion in 2020, a decrease of 24 %. In addition, the total value of exports of defence-related services, repairs, production rights and brokering services was approximately NOK 1.6 billion in 2021, an increase from 2020 of about 45 %. The fluctuations in the figures are due to natural variations in deliveries from year to year.

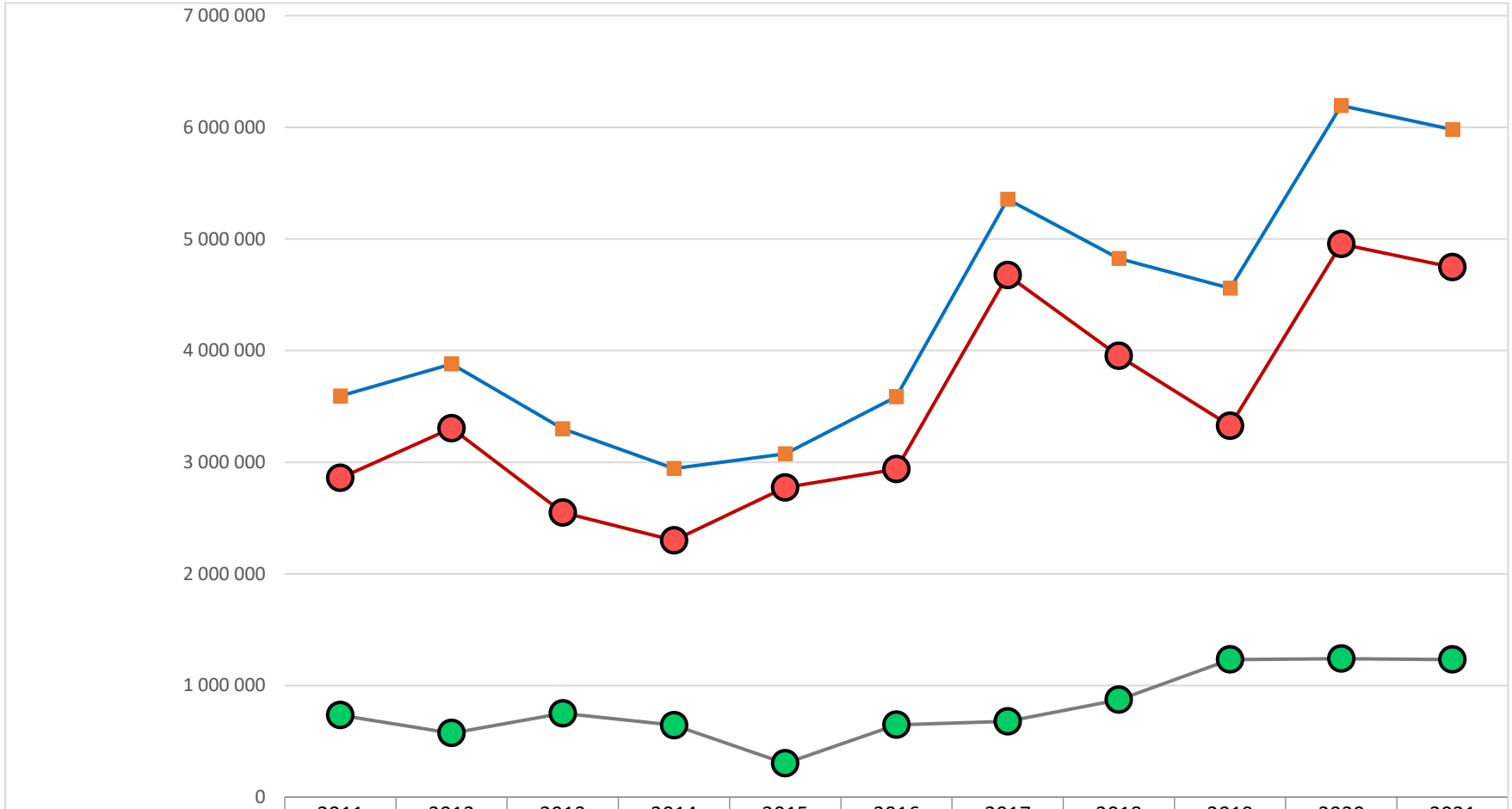
The main importers of defence-related products from Norway are other NATO countries, Sweden and Finland. In 2021, 76 % of exports of category A products and 76 % of exports of category B products from Norway went to NATO countries, Sweden, Finland, and other European countries.

In 2020, 22 licence applications for the export of defence-related products and dual-use items for military use were denied. The overview only includes denials by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that have been subject to detailed, individual review based on the Norwegian Export Control Regulations.

In this way, Norway helps to promote a high international standard of transparency regarding exports of defence-related products. However, it is important to note that the licence denials only show part of the picture; as a result of the dialogue between defence industry companies and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on permission to export, companies rarely apply for, or submit

enquiries about, export licences for countries where these are not likely to be granted. In many cases, companies themselves turn down requests from countries for the export of defence-related products when the company already knows that a licence is unlikely to be granted to that country.

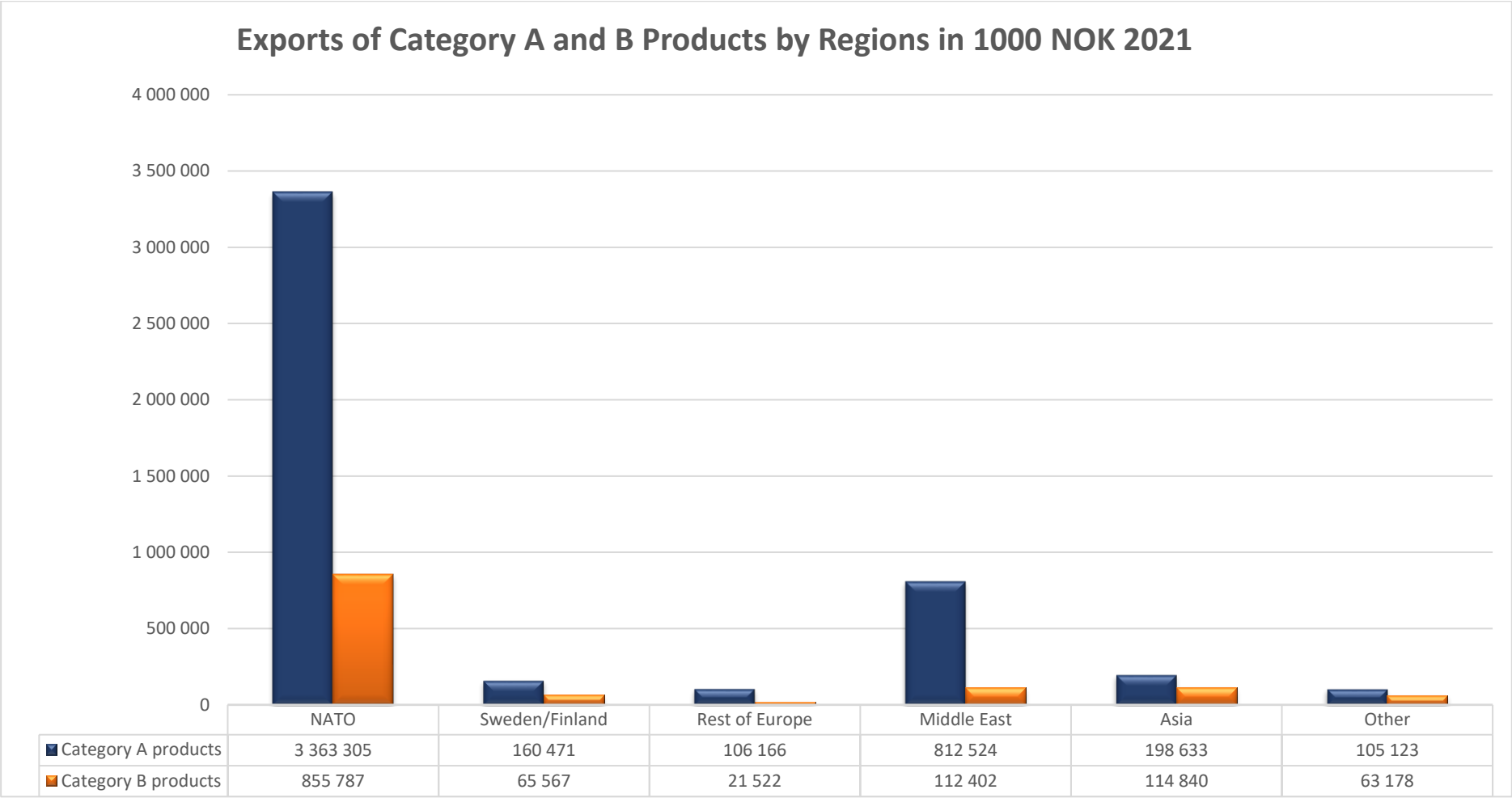
Exports of Defence-Related Products from 2011 to 2021 in NOK 1000



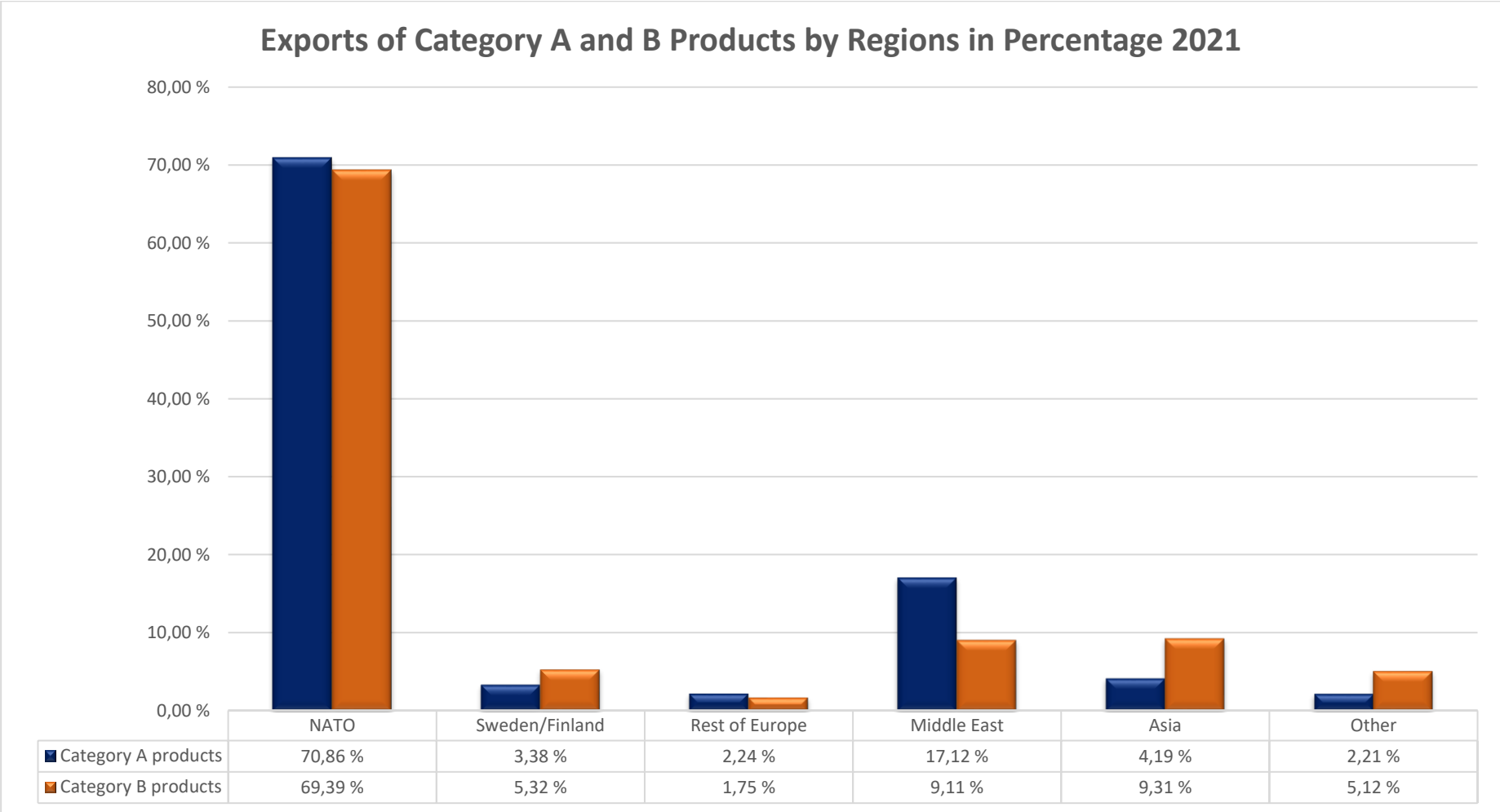
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Category A products	2 858 903	3 303 896	2 549 498	2 299 856	2 773 602	2 937 504	4 675 739	3 951 996	3 326 726	4 954 104	4 746 222
Category B products	734 592	574 437	750 509	644 066	302 415	647 391	678 897	872 558	1 232 957	1 240 440	1 233 296
Total	3 593 495	3 880 345	3 300 007	2 943 922	3 076 017	3 586 911	5 354 636	4 824 554	4 559 683	6 194 544	5 979 518

Exports of Defence-Related Products from 2017 to 2021 in NOK 1000

		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Change in % 2020-2021
Export	Category A products	4 675 739	3 951 996	3 326 726	4 954 104	4 746 222	**-4,2 %**
Export	Category B products	678 897	872 558	1 232 957	1 240 440	1 233 296	**-0,6 %**
Export	**Total (A+B)**	**5 354 636**	**4 824 554**	**4 559 683**	**6 194 544**	**5 979 518**	**-3,5 %**
Export	Dual Use Goods to Military End-User	453 972	575 754	378 681	459 325	347 106	**-24,4 %**
	Total	**5 808 608**	**5 400 308**	**4 938 364**	**6 653 869**	**6 326 624**	**-4,9 %**
Services, Return Abroad, Production Rights, Brokering	Services, Return Abroad, Production Rights, Brokering	516 775	516 538	744 839	1 137 373	1 647 013	**44,8 %**
Total		**6 325 383**	**5 916 846**	**5 683 203**	**7 791 242**	**7 973 637**	**2,3 %**



	NATO	Sweden/Finland	Rest of Europe	Middle East	Asia	Other
Category A products	3 363 305	160 471	106 166	812 524	198 633	105 123
Category B products	855 787	65 567	21 522	112 402	114 840	63 178



	NATO	Sweden/Finland	Rest of Europe	Middle East	Asia	Other
Category A products	70,86 %	3,38 %	2,24 %	17,12 %	4,19 %	2,21 %
Category B products	69,39 %	5,32 %	1,75 %	9,11 %	9,31 %	5,12 %

The Distribution of Exports in Category A and B Broken Down by Countries (2018-2021) in NOK 1000

	2 018			2 019			2 020			2 021			
	Category A products	Category B products	Total (A + B)	Category A products	Category B products	Total (A + B)	Category A products	Category B products	Total (A + B)	Category A products	Category B products	Total (A + B)	Change 2021-2021
Albania	0	0	0	0	1 055	1 055	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	162	0	162	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	53 104	69 180	122 284	44 150	19 491	63 641	8 673	28 258	36 931	73 696	51 197	124 893	87 962
Austria	25 444	3 843	29 287	20 592	8 513	29 105	16 650	32 416	49 066	10 576	14 333	24 909	-24 157
Belgium	376	6 685	7 061	114 315	21 256	135 571	52 833	39 049	91 882	55 828	60 220	116 048	24 166
Bosnia & Hercegovina	1 794	0	1 794	739	0	739	819	0	819	828	0	828	9
Brasil	150	29	179	503	0	503	0	0	0	730	1 600	2 330	2 330
Bulgaria	10 817	2 874	13 691	4 018	632	4 650	968	3 850	4 818	324	0	324	-4 494
Canada	48 885	3 536	52 421	19 559	1 109	20 668	59 739	881	60 620	35 473	7 464	42 937	-17 683
Chile	20 474	0	20 474	401	0	401	0	337	337	0	381	381	44
Croatia	437	778	1 215	957	2 521	3 478	964	462	1 426	3 288	796	4 084	2 658
Cyprus	0	162	162	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	53 103	9 634	62 737	6 751	27 813	34 564	22 658	16 329	38 987	27 910	10 502	38 412	-575
Denmark	21 271	8 363	29 634	2 130	2 540	4 670	36 700	7 878	44 578	31 673	4 787	36 460	-8 118

Estonia	**98**	**4 099**	**4 197**	**2 754**	**8 315**	**11 069**	**170**	**5 516**	**5 686**	**1 296**	**8 811**	**10 107**	**4 421**
EU	**0**	**469**	**469**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Faroe Islands	**0**	**0**	**0**	**557**	**0**	**557**	**1 167**	**0**	**1 167**	**665**	**0**	**665**	**-502**
Finland	**65 201**	**4 860**	**70 061**	**42 807**	**719**	**43 526**	**121 685**	**2 672**	**124 357**	**73 737**	**4 107**	**77 844**	**-46 513**
France	**75 594**	**22 320**	**97 914**	**47 886**	**98 298**	**146 184**	**73 952**	**95 444**	**169 396**	**136 606**	**77 409**	**214 015**	**44 619**
Germany	**109 869**	**12 356**	**122 225**	**71 908**	**33 873**	**105 781**	**208 732**	**45 747**	**254 479**	**215 859**	**44 690**	**260 549**	**6 070**
Greece	**1 202**	**62**	**1 264**	**0**	**16 692**	**16 692**	**0**	**6 492**	**6 492**	**330**	**8 210**	**8 540**	**2 048**
Greenland	**112**	**0**	**112**	**378**	**0**	**378**	**450**	**0**	**450**	**351**	**0**	**351**	**-99**
Hungary	**53 515**	**19 400**	**72 915**	**6 151**	**60 767**	**66 918**	**127**	**4 242**	**4 369**	**207**	**8 836**	**9 043**	**4 674**
Iceland	**988**	**556**	**1 544**	**704**	**4 717**	**5 421**	**845**	**0**	**845**	**787**	**196**	**983**	**138**
India	**3 150**	**2 266**	**5 416**	**0**	**142**	**142**	**0**	**2 283**	**2 283**	**0**	**42 554**	**42 554**	**40 271**
Indonesia	**4 393**	**10 433**	**14 826**	**9 855**	**1 676**	**11 531**	**508 636**	**33 604**	**542 240**	**22 923**	**37 894**	**60 817**	**-481 423**
Iraq**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**399**	**399**	**399**
Ireland	**4 823**	**2 620**	**7 443**	**20 729**	**758**	**21 487**	**56 739**	**15**	**56 754**	**1 767**	**0**	**1 767**	**-54 987**
Italy	**55 562**	**2 957**	**58 519**	**28 138**	**1 375**	**29 513**	**35 678**	**7 885**	**43 563**	**25 584**	**13 266**	**38 850**	**-4 713**
Japan	**12 718**	**243**	**12 961**	**19 589**	**6 919**	**26 508**	**4 486**	**5 000**	**9 486**	**287**	**4 836**	**5 123**	**-4 363**
Jordan	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1 062**	**1 062**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-1 062**
Kuwait	**23 352**	**0**	**23 352**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Latvia	**325**	**10 839**	**11 164**	**471**	**4 700**	**5 171**	**985**	**10 868**	**11 853**	**1 421**	**28 493**	**29 914**	**18 061**
Lithuenia	**924**	**11 091**	**12 015**	**15 529**	**22 693**	**38 222**	**847 386**	**8 274**	**855 660**	**186 567**	**10 096**	**196 663**	**-658 997**
Luxembourg *	**13 382**	**8 884**	**22 266**	**232**	**10 710**	**10 942**	**327**	**16 373**	**16 700**	**704**	**72**	**776**	**-15 924**

Malaysia	**24 731**	**110 847**	**135 578**	**66 293**	**72 251**	**138 544**	**182**	**0**	**182**	**128 686**	**718**	**129 404**	**129 222**
Mexico	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**10 000**	**10 000**	**10 000**
Malta	**5**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Monaco	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**170**	**170**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-170**
Namibia	**308**	**0**	**308**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
NATO	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**12 382**	**12 382**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
New Caledonia	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**399**	**0**	**399**	**399**
New Zealand	**1 043**	**40**	**1 083**	**26 989**	**20**	**27 009**	**1 789**	**2 509**	**4 298**	**8 297**	**0**	**8 297**	**3 999**
Oman	**480 630**	**0**	**480 630**	**1 512**	**0**	**1 512**	**591**	**0**	**591**	**11**	**0**	**11**	**-580**
Peru	**0**	**0**	**0**	**101**	**0**	**101**	**0**	**4**	**4**	**16**	**0**	**16**	**12**
Poland	**333 631**	**3 009**	**336 640**	**20 919**	**22 185**	**43 104**	**44 608**	**68 048**	**112 656**	**88 540**	**20 041**	**108 581**	**-4 075**
Portugal	**6 072**	**0**	**6 072**	**3 023**	**575**	**3 598**	**948**	**1 030**	**1 978**	**505**	**348**	**853**	**-1 125**
Qatar	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**925**	**925**	**7 283**	**7 060**	**14 343**	**812 513**	**112 003**	**924 516**	**910 173**
Romania	**140**	**11 955**	**12 095**	**26**	**5 379**	**5 405**	**49**	**22**	**71**	**3**	**13 486**	**13 489**	**13 418**
Saudi-Arabia	**0**	**66 490**	**66 490**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Singapore	**0**	**1 162**	**1 162**	**0**	**7 990**	**7 990**	**126 899**	**0**	**126 899**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-126 899**
Slovakia	**236**	**0**	**236**	**0**	**842**	**842**	**12**	**279**	**291**	**84**	**1 110**	**1 194**	**903**
Slovenia	**1 367**	**1 708**	**3 075**	**1 129**	**1 167**	**2 296**	**707**	**4 005**	**4 712**	**1 415**	**2 993**	**4 408**	**-304**
South Africa	**4 336**	**60**	**4 396**	**7 061**	**0**	**7 061**	**24 255**	**0**	**24 255**	**21 985**	**0**	**21 985**	**-2 270**
South Korea	**2 307**	**17 248**	**19 555**	**35 924**	**36 208**	**72 132**	**7 657**	**61 418**	**69 075**	**13 793**	**28 078**	**41 871**	**-27 204**
Spain	**17 967**	**1 362**	**19 329**	**8 077**	**1 560**	**9 637**	**19 465**	**7 610**	**27 075**	**10 834**	**21 310**	**32 144**	**5 069**

Sweden	**46 802**	**54 308**	**101 110**	**115 190**	**116 144**	**231 334**	**109 787**	**81 566**	**191 353**	**86 734**	**61 460**	**148 194**	**-43 159**
Switzerland	**85 323**	**5 386**	**90 709**	**50 102**	**528**	**50 630**	**74 675**	**16 450**	**91 125**	**91 979**	**7 189**	**99 168**	**8 043**
Tadsjikistan**	**0**	**22**	**22**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Thailand	**117 471**	**0**	**117 471**	**16 400**	**0**	**16 400**	**21 116**	**0**	**21 116**	**32 944**	**760**	**33 704**	**12 588**
The Nederlands	**208 536**	**80 476**	**289 012**	**338 184**	**32 977**	**371 161**	**292 127**	**15 490**	**307 617**	**303 106**	**1 305**	**304 411**	**-3 206**
Turkey	**37 418**	**3 973**	**41 391**	**11 806**	**0**	**11 806**	**650**	**0**	**650**	**26**	**0**	**26**	**-624**
United Arab Emirates	**0**	**42 639**	**42 639**	**0**	**35**	**35**	**0**	**9 287**	**9 287**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-9 287**
United Kingdom	**114 643**	**23 418**	**138 061**	**126 562**	**17 884**	**144 446**	**159 739**	**30 211**	**189 950**	**166 415**	**82 504**	**248 919**	**58 969**
USA	**1 737 958**	**225 316**	**1 963 274**	**1 889 952**	**546 621**	**2 436 573**	**2 000 196**	**558 348**	**2 558 544**	**2 068 520**	**428 842**	**2 497 362**	**-61 182**
Vietnam	**0**	**4 600**	**4 600**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1 996**	**1 996**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-1 996**
Total	**3 881 987**	**872 558**	**4 754 545**	**3 201 215**	**1 231 902**	**4 433 117**	**4 954 104**	**1 240 440**	**6 194 544**	**4 746 222**	**1 233 296**	**5 979 518**	**-215 026**

* Includes transfers to NATO

****** Export of bullet proof helmets to deminers

Exports of Defence-Related Products Broken Down by Countries and Product Groups in Control List I (in NOK 1000)

Notice: The Table Includes Complete Systems, Parts and Components.

Country	Position in the product list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
Australia	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	493	606	1 099	
	ML2	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 20 MM OR MORE, OTHER WEAPONS OR ARMAMENT WITH A CALIBRE GREATER THAN 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES), PROJECTORS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	37 153	2 638	39 791	

	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	19 348		19 348	
	ML4	BOMBS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, MISSILES, OTHER EXPLOSIVE DEVICES AND CHARGE AND RELATED EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	8 112		8 112	
	ML5	FIRE CONTROL, AND RELATED ALERTING AND WARNING EQUIPMENT, AND RELATED SYSTEMS, TEST AND ALIGNMENT AND COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR	7 814	1 942	9 756	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST	315		315	

	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR	460	44 698	45 158	
	ML21	SOFTWARE	1	1 313	1 314	
						124 893
Country	**Position in the product list**	**Description**	**Category A products**	**Category B products**	**Total**	**Total (A+B)**
Austria	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	10 576		10 576	
	ML6	GROUND VEHICLES AND COMPONENTS		14 333	14 333	
						24 909

Country	Position in the product list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
Belgium	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	219	25	244	
	ML2	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 20 MM OR MORE, OTHER WEAPONS OR ARMAMENT WITH A CALIBRE GREATER THAN 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES), PROJECTORS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	45 357		45 357	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	8 616		8 616	

	ML5	FIRE CONTROL, AND RELATED ALERTING AND WARNING EQUIPMENT, AND RELATED SYSTEMS, TEST AND ALIGNMENT AND COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR	520		520	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	306		306	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		58 537	58 537	
	ML14	SPECIALISED EQUIPMENT FOR MILITARY TRAINING' OR FOR SIMULATING MILITARY SCENARIOS, SIMULATORS SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR TRAINING IN THE USE OF ANY FIREARM OR WEAPON SPECIFIED BY ML1 OR ML2, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND	810		810	

		ACCESSORIES THEREFOR.				
	ML21	SOFTWARE		1 658	1 658	
						116 048
Country	**Position in the product list**	**Description**	**Category A products**	**Category B products**	**Total**	**Total (A+B)**
Bosnia and Herzegovina	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	828		828	
						828
Country	**Position in the product list**	**Description**	**Category A products**	**Category B products**	**Total**	**Total (A+B)**
Brasil	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	730		730	
	ML10	"AIRCRAFT", "LIGHTER-THAN-AIR VEHICLES", "UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES" ("UAVS"), AEROENGINES AND "AIRCRAFT" EQUIPMENT, RELATED EQUIPMENT, AND COMPONENTS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED		1 600	1 600	

		OR MODIFIED FOR MILITARY USE				
						2 330
Country	**Position in the product list**	**Description**	**Category A products**	**Category B products**	**Total**	**Total (A+B)**
Bulgaria	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	324		324	
						324
Country	**Position in the product list**	**Description**	**Category A products**	**Category B products**	**Total**	**Total (A+B)**

Canada	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	201		201	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	8 785		8 785	
	ML5	FIRE CONTROL, AND RELATED ALERTING AND WARNING EQUIPMENT, AND RELATED SYSTEMS, TEST AND ALIGNMENT AND COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR	12 500		12 500	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	13 987		13 987	

	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		1 057	1 057	
	ML13	ARMOURED OR PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, CONSTRUCTIONS AND COMPONENTS		448	448	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		5 959	5 959	
						42 937
Country	**Position in the product list**	**Description**	**Category A products**	**Category B products**	**Total**	**Total (A+B)**
Chile	ML13	ARMOURED OR PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, CONSTRUCTIONS AND COMPONENTS		381	381	
						381

Country	Position in the product list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
Croatia	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	2 900		2 900	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	388		388	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		796	796	
						4 084
Country	**Position in the product list**	**Description**	**Category A products**	**Category B products**	**Total**	**Total (A+B)**
Czech Republic	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED	6 408		6 408	

		COMPONENTS THEREFOR				
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	19 308		19 308	
	ML5	FIRE CONTROL, AND RELATED ALERTING AND WARNING EQUIPMENT, AND RELATED SYSTEMS, TEST AND ALIGNMENT AND COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR	913		913	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	1 281		1 281	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		10 316	10 316	

	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		186	186	
						38 412
Country	**Position in the product list**	**Description**	**Category A products**	**Category B products**	**Total**	**Total (A+B)**
Denmark	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	7 989	142	8 131	
	ML2	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 20 MM OR MORE, OTHER WEAPONS OR ARMAMENT WITH A CALIBRE GREATER THAN 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES), PROJECTORS	22 582		22 582	

		AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR				
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	1 102		1 102	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		3 960	3 960	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		332	332	
	ML21	SOFTWARE		353	353	
						36 460
Country	**Position in the product list**	**Description**	**Category A products**	**Category B products**	**Total**	**Total (A+B)**

Estonia	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	578		578	
	ML6	GROUND VEHICLES AND COMPONENTS	423		423	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST	295	6 543	6 838	
	ML18	PRODUCTION' EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS		2 178	2 178	
	ML21	SOFTWARE		90	90	
						10 107
Country	**Position in the product list**	**Description**	**Category A products**	**Category B products**	**Total**	**Total (A+B)**
Faroe Islands	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	665		665	
						665

Country	Position in the product list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
Finland	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	5 660		5 660	
	ML2	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 20 MM OR MORE, OTHER WEAPONS OR ARMAMENT WITH A CALIBRE GREATER THAN 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES), PROJECTORS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	20 935		20 935	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	35 460		35 460	

	ML5	FIRE CONTROL, AND RELATED ALERTING AND WARNING EQUIPMENT, AND RELATED SYSTEMS, TEST AND ALIGNMENT AND COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR	704	115	819	
	ML6	GROUND VEHICLES AND COMPONENTS		3 762	3 762	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	6 910		6 910	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST	4 068	140	4 208	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		90	90	
						77 844

Country	Position in the product list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
France	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	13 578	4 460	18 038	
	ML2	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 20 MM OR MORE, OTHER WEAPONS OR ARMAMENT WITH A CALIBRE GREATER THAN 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES), PROJECTORS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	16 553		16 553	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	44 213		44 213	

	ML4	BOMBS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, MISSILES, OTHER EXPLOSIVE DEVICES AND CHARGE AND RELATED EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	29 226		29 226	
	ML5	FIRE CONTROL, AND RELATED ALERTING AND WARNING EQUIPMENT, AND RELATED SYSTEMS, TEST AND ALIGNMENT AND COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR	6 077		6 077	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	26 051		26 051	
	ML10	"AIRCRAFT", "LIGHTER-THAN-AIR VEHICLES", "UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES" ("UAVS"), AEROENGINES AND "AIRCRAFT" EQUIPMENT, RELATED EQUIPMENT, AND COMPONENTS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED OR MODIFIED FOR MILITARY USE		19 335	19 335	

	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST	908	6 395	7 303	
	ML13	ARMOURED OR PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, CONSTRUCTIONS AND COMPONENTS		310	310	
	ML14	SPECIALISED EQUIPMENT FOR MILITARY TRAINING' OR FOR SIMULATING MILITARY SCENARIOS, SIMULATORS SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR TRAINING IN THE USE OF ANY FIREARM OR WEAPON SPECIFIED BY ML1 OR ML2, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR.		72	72	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		41 971	41 971	

	ML21	SOFTWARE		3 679	3 679	
	ML22	TECHNOLOGY		1 187	1 187	
						214 015
Country	**Position in the product list**	**Description**	**Category A products**	**Category B products**	**Total**	**Total (A+B)**
Germany	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	72 410	7 122	79 532	
	ML2	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 20 MM OR MORE, OTHER WEAPONS OR ARMAMENT WITH A CALIBRE GREATER THAN 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES), PROJECTORS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	817		817	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED	6 151		6 151	

		COMPONENTS THEREFOR				
	ML4	BOMBS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, MISSILES, OTHER EXPLOSIVE DEVICES AND CHARGE AND RELATED EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	72 752		72 752	
	ML5	FIRE CONTROL, AND RELATED ALERTING AND WARNING EQUIPMENT, AND RELATED SYSTEMS, TEST AND ALIGNMENT AND COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR	4 160	1 752	5 912	
	ML6	GROUND VEHICLES AND COMPONENTS		5 874	5 874	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	59 569		59 569	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE		20 323	20 323	

		ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST				
	ML13	ARMOURED OR PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, CONSTRUCTIONS AND COMPONENTS		2 431	2 431	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		4 159	4 159	
	ML21	SOFTWARE		2 866	2 866	
	ML22	TECHNOLOGY		163	163	
						260 549
Country	**Position in the product list**	**Description**	**Category A products**	**Category B products**	**Total**	**Total (A+B)**
Greece	ML5	FIRE CONTROL, AND RELATED ALERTING AND WARNING EQUIPMENT, AND RELATED SYSTEMS, TEST AND ALIGNMENT AND COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED	148		148	

		COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR				
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	182		182	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		8 145	8 145	
	ML21	SOFTWARE		65	65	
						8 540
Country	**Position in the product list**	**Description**	**Category A products**	**Category B products**	**Total**	**Total (A+B)**
Greenland	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	351		351	

						351
Country	**Position in the product list**	**Description**	**Category A products**	**Category B products**	**Total**	**Total (A+B)**
Hungary	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	207		207	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		8 836	8 836	
						9 043
Country	**Position in the product list**	**Description**	**Category A products**	**Category B products**	**Total**	**Total (A+B)**

Iceland	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	787		787	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		196	196	
						983
Country	**Position in the product list**	**Description**	**Category A products**	**Category B products**	**Total**	**Total (A+B)**
India	ML14	SPECIALISED EQUIPMENT FOR MILITARY TRAINING' OR FOR SIMULATING MILITARY SCENARIOS, SIMULATORS SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR TRAINING IN THE USE OF ANY FIREARM OR WEAPON SPECIFIED BY ML1 OR ML2, AND		971	971	

		SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR.				
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		41 280	41 280	
	ML22	TECHNOLOGY		303	303	
						42 554
Country	**Position in the product list**	**Description**	**Category A products**	**Category B products**	**Total**	**Total (A+B)**
Indonesia	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	235		235	

	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	22 688		22 688	
	ML13	ARMOURED OR PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, CONSTRUCTIONS AND COMPONENTS		3 271	3 271	
	ML14	SPECIALISED EQUIPMENT FOR MILITARY TRAINING' OR FOR SIMULATING MILITARY SCENARIOS, SIMULATORS SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR TRAINING IN THE USE OF ANY FIREARM OR WEAPON SPECIFIED BY ML1 OR ML2, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR.		984	984	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		31 615	31 615	
	ML21	SOFTWARE		1 048	1 048	
	ML22	TECHNOLOGY		976	976	
						60 817

Country	**Position in the product list**	**Description**	**Category A products**	**Category B products**	**Total**	**Total (A+B)**
Iraq*	ML13	ARMOURED OR PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, CONSTRUCTIONS AND COMPONENTS		399	399	
						399
Country	**Position in the product list**	**Description**	**Category A products**	**Category B products**	**Total**	**Total (A+B)**
Ireland	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	473		473	
	ML5	FIRE CONTROL, AND RELATED ALERTING AND WARNING EQUIPMENT, AND RELATED SYSTEMS, TEST AND ALIGNMENT AND COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY	1 294		1 294	

		USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR				
						1 767
Country	**Position in the product list**	**Description**	**Category A products**	**Category B products**	**Total**	**Total (A+B)**
Italy	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	194	490	684	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	6 234		6 234	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	19 156		19 156	

	ML14	SPECIALISED EQUIPMENT FOR MILITARY TRAINING' OR FOR SIMULATING MILITARY SCENARIOS, SIMULATORS SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR TRAINING IN THE USE OF ANY FIREARM OR WEAPON SPECIFIED BY ML1 OR ML2, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR.		1 070	1 070	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		8 993	8 993	
	ML21	SOFTWARE		2 391	2 391	
	ML22	TECHNOLOGY		322	322	
						38 850
Country	**Position in the product list**	**Description**	**Category A products**	**Category B products**	**Total**	**Total (A+B)**

Japan	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	93		93	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	194		194	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		4 800	4 800	
	ML21	SOFTWARE		36	36	
						5 123
Country	**Position in the product list**	**Description**	**Category A products**	**Category B products**	**Total**	**Total (A+B)**
Latvia	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A	906	26 506	27 412	

		CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR				
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	515		515	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		1 987	1 987	
						29 914
Country	**Position in the product list**	**Description**	**Category A products**	**Category B products**	**Total**	**Total (A+B)**
Lithuenia	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED	53	5 700	5 753	

		COMPONENTS THEREFOR				
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	1 000		1 000	
	ML4	BOMBS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, MISSILES, OTHER EXPLOSIVE DEVICES AND CHARGE AND RELATED EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	180 540		180 540	
	ML5	FIRE CONTROL, AND RELATED ALERTING AND WARNING EQUIPMENT, AND RELATED SYSTEMS, TEST AND ALIGNMENT AND COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR	4 974		4 974	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND		4 396	4 396	

		COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST				
						196 663
Country	**Position in the product list**	**Description**	**Category A products**	**Category B products**	**Total**	**Total (A+B)**
Luxembourg	ML5	FIRE CONTROL, AND RELATED ALERTING AND WARNING EQUIPMENT, AND RELATED SYSTEMS, TEST AND ALIGNMENT AND COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR	704		704	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		72	72	
						776
Country	**Position in the product list**	**Description**	**Category A products**	**Category B products**	**Total**	**Total (A+B)**

Malaysia	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	122 762		122 762	
	ML4	BOMBS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, MISSILES, OTHER EXPLOSIVE DEVICES AND CHARGE AND RELATED EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	5 924		5 924	
	ML5	FIRE CONTROL, AND RELATED ALERTING AND WARNING EQUIPMENT, AND RELATED SYSTEMS, TEST AND ALIGNMENT AND COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		718	718	
						129 404
Country	**Position in the product list**	**Description**	**Category A products**	**Category B products**	**Total**	**Total (A+B)**
Mexico	ML18	PRODUCTION' EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS		10 000	10 000	

						10 000
Country	**Position in the product list**	**Description**	**Category A products**	**Category B products**	**Total**	**Total (A+B)**
New-Caledonia	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	399		399	
						399
Country	**Position in the product list**	**Description**	**Category A products**	**Category B products**	**Total**	**Total (A+B)**
New Zealand	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED	474		474	

		COMPONENTS THEREFOR				
	ML2	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 20 MM OR MORE, OTHER WEAPONS OR ARMAMENT WITH A CALIBRE GREATER THAN 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES), PROJECTORS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	5 880		5 880	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	1 943		1 943	
						8 297
Country	**Position in the product list**	**Description**	**Category A products**	**Category B products**	**Total**	**Total (A+B)**
Oman	ML5	FIRE CONTROL, AND RELATED ALERTING AND WARNING EQUIPMENT, AND RELATED SYSTEMS, TEST AND ALIGNMENT AND COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY	10		10	

		USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR				
	ML21	SOFTWARE	1		1	
						11
Country	**Position in the product list**	**Description**	**Category A products**	**Category B products**	**Total**	**Total (A+B)**
Peru	ML13	ARMOURED OR PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, CONSTRUCTIONS AND COMPONENTS	16		16	
						16
Country	**Position in the product list**	**Description**	**Category A products**	**Category B products**	**Total**	**Total (A+B)**
Poland	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED	3 523		3 523	

		COMPONENTS THEREFOR				
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	78 073		78 073	
	ML4	BOMBS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, MISSILES, OTHER EXPLOSIVE DEVICES AND CHARGE AND RELATED EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	1 550		1 550	
	ML5	FIRE CONTROL, AND RELATED ALERTING AND WARNING EQUIPMENT, AND RELATED SYSTEMS, TEST AND ALIGNMENT AND COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR	698		698	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	4 696		4 696	

	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		19 481	19 481	
	ML13	ARMOURED OR PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, CONSTRUCTIONS AND COMPONENTS		60	60	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		248	248	
	ML21	SOFTWARE		252	252	
						108 581
Country	**Position in the product list**	**Description**	**Category A products**	**Category B products**	**Total**	**Total (A+B)**
Portugal	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM	461		461	

		(CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR				
	ML10	"AIRCRAFT", "LIGHTER-THAN-AIR VEHICLES", "UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES" ("UAVS"), AEROENGINES AND "AIRCRAFT" EQUIPMENT, RELATED EQUIPMENT, AND COMPONENTS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED OR MODIFIED FOR MILITARY USE	44		44	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		348	348	
						853
Country	**Position in the product list**	**Description**	**Category A products**	**Category B products**	**Total**	**Total (A+B)**
Qatar	ML4	BOMBS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, MISSILES, OTHER EXPLOSIVE DEVICES AND CHARGE AND RELATED EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES, AND	498 360		498 360	

		SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR				
	ML5	FIRE CONTROL, AND RELATED ALERTING AND WARNING EQUIPMENT, AND RELATED SYSTEMS, TEST AND ALIGNMENT AND COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR	176 906		176 906	
	ML9	VESSELS OF WAR (SURFACE OR UNDERWATER), SPECIAL NAVAL EQUIPMENT, ACCESSORIES, COMPONENTS AND OTHER SURFACE VESSELS	115 134		115 134	
	ML14	SPECIALISED EQUIPMENT FOR MILITARY TRAINING' OR FOR SIMULATING MILITARY SCENARIOS, SIMULATORS SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR TRAINING IN THE USE OF ANY FIREARM OR WEAPON SPECIFIED BY ML1 OR ML2, AND		112 001	112 001	

		SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR.				
	ML21	SOFTWARE	3	2	5	
	ML22	TECHNOLOGY	22 110		22 110	
						924 516
Country	**Position in the product list**	**Description**	**Category A products**	**Category B products**	**Total**	**Total (A+B)**
Romania	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	3		3	
	ML7**	CHEMICAL AGENTS, "BIOLOGICAL AGENTS", "RIOT CONTROL AGENTS", RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS, RELATED EQUIPMENT, COMPONENTS AND MATERIALS*		236	236	

	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		13 088	13 088	
	ML13	ARMOURED OR PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, CONSTRUCTIONS AND COMPONENTS		162	162	
						13 489
Country	**Position in the product list**	**Description**	**Category A products**	**Category B products**	**Total**	**Total (A+B)**
Slovakia	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	84		84	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT		1 110	1 110	

		SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST				
						1 194
Country	**Position in the product list**	**Description**	**Category A products**	**Category B products**	**Total**	**Total (A+B)**
Slovenia	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	1 415	272	1 687	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		2 606	2 606	
	ML14	SPECIALISED EQUIPMENT FOR MILITARY TRAINING' OR FOR SIMULATING MILITARY SCENARIOS, SIMULATORS SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR		74	74	

		TRAINING IN THE USE OF ANY FIREARM OR WEAPON SPECIFIED BY ML1 OR ML2, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR.				
	ML21	SOFTWARE		19	19	
	ML22	TECHNOLOGY		22	22	
						4 408
Country	**Position in the product list**	**Description**	**Category A products**	**Category B products**	**Total**	**Total (A+B)**
South Africa	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	2 979		2 979	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	19 006		19 006	
						21 985

Country	Position in the product list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
South Korea	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	13 658		13 658	
	ML9	VESSELS OF WAR (SURFACE OR UNDERWATER), SPECIAL NAVAL EQUIPMENT, ACCESSORIES, COMPONENTS AND OTHER SURFACE VESSELS	135	9 941	10 076	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		1 470	1 470	
	ML14	SPECIALISED EQUIPMENT FOR MILITARY TRAINING' OR FOR SIMULATING MILITARY SCENARIOS, SIMULATORS SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR TRAINING IN THE USE OF ANY FIREARM OR WEAPON SPECIFIED BY ML1 OR ML2, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR.		71	71	

	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		16 385	16 385	
	ML21	SOFTWARE		17	17	
	ML22	TECHNOLOGY		194	194	
						41 871
Country	**Position in the product list**	**Description**	**Category A products**	**Category B products**	**Total**	**Total (A+B)**
Spain	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	172	1 551	1 723	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	106		106	

	ML4	BOMBS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, MISSILES, OTHER EXPLOSIVE DEVICES AND CHARGE AND RELATED EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	7 987		7 987	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	2 520		2 520	
	ML10	"AIRCRAFT", "LIGHTER-THAN-AIR VEHICLES", "UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES" ("UAVS"), AEROENGINES AND "AIRCRAFT" EQUIPMENT, RELATED EQUIPMENT, AND COMPONENTS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED OR MODIFIED FOR MILITARY USE	7		7	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST	42		42	
	ML13	ARMOURED OR PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, CONSTRUCTIONS AND COMPONENTS		2	2	

	ML14	SPECIALISED EQUIPMENT FOR MILITARY TRAINING' OR FOR SIMULATING MILITARY SCENARIOS, SIMULATORS SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR TRAINING IN THE USE OF ANY FIREARM OR WEAPON SPECIFIED BY ML1 OR ML2, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR.			0	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		11 163	11 163	
	ML21	SOFTWARE		8 521	8 521	
	ML22	TECHNOLOGY		73	73	
						32 144
Country	**Position in the product list**	**Description**	**Category A products**	**Category B products**	**Total**	**Total (A+B)**

Sweden	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	12 806	11 156	23 962	
	ML2	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 20 MM OR MORE, OTHER WEAPONS OR ARMAMENT WITH A CALIBRE GREATER THAN 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES), PROJECTORS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	197		197	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	28 086		28 086	
	ML4	BOMBS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, MISSILES, OTHER EXPLOSIVE DEVICES AND CHARGE AND RELATED EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES, AND	23 328		23 328	

		SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR				
	ML5	FIRE CONTROL, AND RELATED ALERTING AND WARNING EQUIPMENT, AND RELATED SYSTEMS, TEST AND ALIGNMENT AND COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR	5 695		5 695	
	ML6	GROUND VEHICLES AND COMPONENTS	1 309	1 206	2 515	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	15 235		15 235	
	ML10	"AIRCRAFT", "LIGHTER-THAN-AIR VEHICLES", "UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES" ("UAVS"), AEROENGINES AND "AIRCRAFT" EQUIPMENT, RELATED EQUIPMENT, AND COMPONENTS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED OR MODIFIED FOR MILITARY USE		2 750	2 750	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND		6 807	6 807	

		COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST				
	ML14	SPECIALISED EQUIPMENT FOR MILITARY TRAINING' OR FOR SIMULATING MILITARY SCENARIOS, SIMULATORS SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR TRAINING IN THE USE OF ANY FIREARM OR WEAPON SPECIFIED BY ML1 OR ML2, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR.		35 871	35 871	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR	63	1 741	1 804	
	ML21	SOFTWARE		1 867	1 867	
	ML22	TECHNOLOGY	15	62	77	
						148 194

Country	Position in the product list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
Switzerland	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	1 439	803	2 242	
	ML5	FIRE CONTROL, AND RELATED ALERTING AND WARNING EQUIPMENT, AND RELATED SYSTEMS, TEST AND ALIGNMENT AND COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR	80 164		80 164	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	10 353		10 353	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT	23	228	251	

		SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST				
	ML13	ARMOURED OR PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, CONSTRUCTIONS AND COMPONENTS		305	305	
	ML14	SPECIALISED EQUIPMENT FOR MILITARY TRAINING' OR FOR SIMULATING MILITARY SCENARIOS, SIMULATORS SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR TRAINING IN THE USE OF ANY FIREARM OR WEAPON SPECIFIED BY ML1 OR ML2, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR.		286	286	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		5 267	5 267	
	ML22	TECHNOLOGY		300	300	
						99 168

Country	Position in the product list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
Thailand	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	6		6	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	32 938		32 938	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		760	760	
						33 704

Country	Position in the product list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
The Nederlands	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	191	555	746	
	ML2	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 20 MM OR MORE, OTHER WEAPONS OR ARMAMENT WITH A CALIBRE GREATER THAN 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES), PROJECTORS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	36 360		36 360	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	4 220		4 220	

	ML4	BOMBS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, MISSILES, OTHER EXPLOSIVE DEVICES AND CHARGE AND RELATED EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	10 000		10 000	
	ML5	FIRE CONTROL, AND RELATED ALERTING AND WARNING EQUIPMENT, AND RELATED SYSTEMS, TEST AND ALIGNMENT AND COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR	4 698		4 698	
	ML10	"AIRCRAFT", "LIGHTER-THAN-AIR VEHICLES", "UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES" ("UAVS"), AEROENGINES AND "AIRCRAFT" EQUIPMENT, RELATED EQUIPMENT, AND COMPONENTS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED OR MODIFIED FOR MILITARY USE	247 636		247 636	

	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		750	750	
	ML21	SOFTWARE	1		1	
						304 411
Country	**Position in the product list**	**Description**	**Category A products**	**Category B products**	**Total**	**Total (A+B)**
Turkey	ML5	FIRE CONTROL, AND RELATED ALERTING AND WARNING EQUIPMENT, AND RELATED SYSTEMS, TEST AND ALIGNMENT AND COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR	26		26	
						26
Country	**Position in the product list**	**Description**	**Category A products**	**Category B products**	**Total**	**Total (A+B)**

United Kingdom	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	6 401	3 496	9 897	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	12		12	
	ML4	BOMBS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, MISSILES, OTHER EXPLOSIVE DEVICES AND CHARGE AND RELATED EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	21 769		21 769	
	ML5	FIRE CONTROL, AND RELATED ALERTING AND WARNING EQUIPMENT, AND RELATED SYSTEMS, TEST AND ALIGNMENT AND COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY	136 996		136 996	

		DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR				
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	663		663	
	ML9	VESSELS OF WAR (SURFACE OR UNDERWATER), SPECIAL NAVAL EQUIPMENT, ACCESSORIES, COMPONENTS AND OTHER SURFACE VESSELS		67 008	67 008	
	ML10	"AIRCRAFT", "LIGHTER-THAN-AIR VEHICLES", "UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES" ("UAVS"), AEROENGINES AND "AIRCRAFT" EQUIPMENT, RELATED EQUIPMENT, AND COMPONENTS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED OR MODIFIED FOR MILITARY USE	326		326	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		4 151	4 151	

	ML14	SPECIALISED EQUIPMENT FOR MILITARY TRAINING' OR FOR SIMULATING MILITARY SCENARIOS, SIMULATORS SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR TRAINING IN THE USE OF ANY FIREARM OR WEAPON SPECIFIED BY ML1 OR ML2, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR.		295	295	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR	248	2 090	2 338	
	ML18	PRODUCTION' EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS		4 195	4 195	
	ML21	SOFTWARE		1 099	1 099	
	ML22	TECHNOLOGY		170	170	
						248 919
Country	**Position in the product list**	**Description**	**Category A products**	**Category B products**	**Total**	**Total (A+B)**

United States	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	5 328	11 657	16 985	
	ML2	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 20 MM OR MORE, OTHER WEAPONS OR ARMAMENT WITH A CALIBRE GREATER THAN 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES), PROJECTORS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	250		250	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	201 507		201 507	
	ML4	BOMBS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, MISSILES, OTHER EXPLOSIVE DEVICES AND CHARGE AND RELATED EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES, AND	761 434		761 434	

		SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR				
	ML5	FIRE CONTROL, AND RELATED ALERTING AND WARNING EQUIPMENT, AND RELATED SYSTEMS, TEST AND ALIGNMENT AND COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR	185 278	30 555	215 833	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	119 547		119 547	
	ML9	VESSELS OF WAR (SURFACE OR UNDERWATER), SPECIAL NAVAL EQUIPMENT, ACCESSORIES, COMPONENTS AND OTHER SURFACE VESSELS		15	15	
	ML10	"AIRCRAFT", "LIGHTER-THAN-AIR VEHICLES", "UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES" ("UAVS"), AEROENGINES AND "AIRCRAFT" EQUIPMENT, RELATED EQUIPMENT, AND COMPONENTS,	733 895		733 895	

		SPECIALLY DESIGNED OR MODIFIED FOR MILITARY USE				
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST	59 845	31 820	91 665	
	ML13	ARMOURED OR PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, CONSTRUCTIONS AND COMPONENTS		10 259	10 259	
	ML14	SPECIALISED EQUIPMENT FOR MILITARY TRAINING' OR FOR SIMULATING MILITARY SCENARIOS, SIMULATORS SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR TRAINING IN THE USE OF ANY FIREARM OR WEAPON SPECIFIED BY ML1 OR ML2, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR.		9 284	9 284	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY	1 436	309 866	311 302	

		DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR				
	ML18	PRODUCTION' EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS		7 449	7 449	
	ML21	SOFTWARE		2 593	2 593	
	ML22	TECHNOLOGY		15 344	15 344	
						2 497 362
* Export of bullet proof helmets to deminers			**4 746 222**	**1 233 296**		**5 979 518**

** Stationary CRBN-protective gear

Act of 18 December 1987 relating to control of the export of strategic goods, services, technology, etc.

§ 1

The King may decide that goods and technology which may be of significance for other countries' development, production or utilization of products for military use or which may directly serve to develop the military capability of a country, including goods and technology that can be used to carry out terrorist acts, cf. the Penal Code, section 147a, first paragraph, shall not be exported from the Norwegian customs area without special permission. A prohibition may also be laid down against rendering services as mentioned in the first sentence without special permission. Conditions may be laid down for such permission.

The King may also prohibit persons who are resident or staying in Norway and Norwegian companies, foundations and associations from trading in, negotiating or otherwise assisting in the sale of weapons or military materiel from one foreign country to another without special permission. The same applies to strategic goods and technology as further specified in regulations.

The King will issue further regulations to supplement and implement this Act.

§ 2

Every person has a duty to provide the Ministry with any assistance or information required in order to ensure compliance with the provisions of this Act or any regulations issued pursuant thereto.
For this purpose the Ministry may conduct inspections and require access to recorded accounting information, accounting records, business documents and other documents that may be of importance. The Ministry may conduct inspections itself, or appoint experts to do so. In connection with such inspections the Ministry shall be given access to office or company premises and shall be provided with the necessary assistance and guidance. Appeals pursuant to sections 14 and 15 of the Public Administration Act do not have suspensive effect unless so decided by the subordinate instance or the appeals instance.

The duties set out in the first and second paragraphs apply notwithstanding any statutory duty of secrecy.

Subject to the exceptions that follow from the above provisions, every person has a duty of secrecy as regards information obtained under this Act. However, the duty of secrecy shall not prevent:

1. information from being used to achieve the purpose for which it was provided or obtained, for example in connection with the preparation of a case, a decision, the implementation of a decision, follow up or control,
2. the information from being accessible to other public officials within the agency or service to the extent that this is necessary to establish suitable work routines and archive systems, for instance for use as guidelines in other cases,
3. the administrative agency from furnishing other administrative agencies with information concerning an enterprise's relationship to the agency and concerning decisions made when this is necessary to further the duties under this Act of the agency furnishing the information,
4. the administrative agency from reporting or providing information concerning breaches of the law to the prosecuting authority or to the supervisory authorities concerned if this is considered desirable in the public interest or if prosecuting the offence comes within the normal scope of the duties of the agency furnishing the information
5. the administrative agency from exchanging information (coordination) with another administrative agency as required by the Act relating to the reporting obligations of enterprices.

The Ministry may furthermore decide that public agencies in charge of tax assessment and control of value added tax shall be allowed access to information provided in accordance with this Act.

Sections 13 to 13e of the Public Administration Act do not apply.

§ 3

The Ministry may apply for the seizure of accounting records etc, such as mentioned in section 2, second paragraph. If there is reason to believe that such records exist, and if circumstances otherwise so indicate, the Ministry may apply for a search of offices and all other premises which are not a private residence.

An application for a search or seizure shall be addressed to the police. As regards further consideration of the application, the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Act apply insofar as they are appropriate. The person whom the application concerns shall have the rights of a party to the case in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Act and, insofar as it is necessary for his activities, shall have access to the material seized. Nevertheless, this does not mean that he is to be regarded as charged with a criminal act. Section 204 of the Criminal Procedure Act applies correspondingly. Notwithstanding section 212, first paragraph, of the Criminal Procedure Act, the court will determine which documents etc. it is to examine.

§ 4

If the Ministry applies for search or seizure for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter with which the person concerned has been charged or for which he has been indicted, the application shall be dealt with as a separate matter in accordance with the provisions of section 3, second paragraph. The same applies if the Ministry applies to see documents etc. that are in the possession of the court or the prosecuting authority without a decision having been made as to whether they may be used in a criminal case. If the Court upholds the Ministry's application, it may lay down as a condition that the information not be used in connection with the investigation of the criminal case until a final decision has been made as to whether the prosecuting authority may make use of it in the said case. If the prosecuting authority's application is not upheld, the Ministry may not hand over the information or the documents to the prosecuting authority unless this is lawful under the provisions that otherwise apply to their duty of secrecy in respect of criminal acts.

§ 5

Unless the matter is subject to more severe penal provisions, any person who wilfully;

1. exports or attempts to export goods, technology or services in contravention of this Act or regulations issued pursuant thereto, or
2. contravenes or attempts to contravene any condition laid down pursuant to this Act, or
3. orally or in writing furnishes incorrect information concerning circumstances of significance for authorisation to export goods, technology or services if this information is furnished:
    a. in a declaration made for use by a public authority or anyone acting on behalf of a public authority in connection with export or an application for permission to export,
    b. in a declaration intended to enable another person to make such a declaration as is mentioned under litra a, or

4. in any other way contravenes or attempts to contravene provisions issued pursuant to this Act,

is liable to fines or a term of imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both.

Complicity in any offence such as is mentioned in the first paragraph is subject to the same penalty.

Any negligent contravention of the matters mentioned in the first paragraph, or complicity in such contravention, is punishable by fines or a term of imprisonment not exceeding two years.

§ 6

Repealed by Act 20. July 1991 nr. 66

§ 7

If an enterprise or person does not comply with the duty to provide information set out in section 2, the Ministry may order the payment of a continuous daily fine until this duty has been fulfilled.

The amount of the coercive fine to be paid is set taking into account how important it is to ensure compliance with the order.

An order to pay a coercive fine is enforced by execution proceedings.

The King will issue further regulations on imposing, calculating and remitting coercive fines.

§ 8

The Act enters into force immediately. The regulations relating to control of strategic exports issued pursuant to Provisional Act of 13 December 1946 No. 30 relating to Export Control, apply until further notice.

The Act is not applicable to permission granted prior to its entry into force. Services rendered and transfers of technology etc. effected after the entry into force of the Act nevertheless require permission in accordance with this Act even if they are related to permission which has previously been granted.

Regulations relating to the export of defence-related products, dual-use items, technology and services

Implementing legislation: Laid down by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 19 June 2013 under section 1 of the Act of 18 December 1987 relating to control of the export of strategic goods, services, technology, etc., cf. Royal Decree of 18 December 1987 No. 967**.**

EEA references: EEA Agreement, Annex II, Chapter XIX, point 3q (Directive 2009/43/EC).

Chapter 1 Introductory provisions

Section 1 Scope of the regulations

These regulations apply to the export of specific products, technology, including intangible transfers of technology, technical data and production rights for products, and certain services.

Special provisions apply to the export of specific products, technology and services from a supplier in one EEA state to a recipient in another EEA state where explicitly set out in these regulations.

Section 2 Definitions

(1) "Defence-related product" means any product listed at any given time in List I, which constitutes Annex I to these regulations.

(2) "Dual-use item" means any product listed at any given time in List II, which constitutes Annex II to these regulations.

(3) "Export" means any export from Norwegian customs territory of products, services or technology covered by these regulations.

(4) “Transfer” means any export of defence-related products from a supplier or a customs warehouse in one EEA state to a recipient in another EEA state.

(5) “Supplier” means the legal or natural person who is legally responsible for the export of products, technology or services under these regulations.

(6) “Recipient” means the legal or natural person who is legally responsible for the receipt of products, technology or services exported under these regulations.

(7) “Export licence” means authorisation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to export specific products, technology or services to a legal or natural person.

(8) “Transfer licence” means authorisation by a national authority in an EEA state for suppliers to transfer defence-related products to a recipient in another EEA state.

(9) “Passage through” means the transport of products across Norwegian customs territory without transhipment, if both sender and recipient are located outside Norwegian customs territory.

Chapter 2 Licencing

Section 3 Licensing requirement

An export licence from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is required for the export of certain products, specific technology, including intangible transfers of technology, technical data and production rights for products, and certain services, unless otherwise specified in these regulations. In cases of doubt, the Ministry will decide whether or not the products, technology or services are subject to the licensing requirement. The licensing requirement also applies to the export of products from customs warehouses.

Section 4 Licensing requirement for controlled products

An export licence from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is required for the export of products and related technology included in List I and List II, which constitute Annex I and Annex II to these regulations. As regards List I, the licensing requirement also applies to products designed or modified for military use, regardless of their current condition.

Section 5 Licensing requirement for services

An export licence from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is required for services related to products and technology included in List I and List II and other services that may serve to develop the military capability of a country, and that are provided abroad or in Norway for use abroad.

Section 6 Licensing requirement for trade and brokering

An export licence from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is required to trade in, offer brokering services or otherwise assist in the sale of products and technology that are included in List I from one foreign country to another. Corresponding provisions apply in connection with brokering services for products included on List II, and for related technology and services if it is known or there is reason to believe that such products, technology or service are or may be intended, in their entirety or in part, for use in connection with the development, production, maintenance, storage, detection, identification or proliferation of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, and in connection with the development, production, maintenance or storage of missiles that can deliver such weapons.

Section 7 Licensing requirement for other products, technology and services

In addition to the products included in List I and List II, the export of the following products, technology and services is subject to the licensing requirement:

a) any products, technology or services in cases where the exporter knows that or has reason to believe that such products, technology or services are or may be intended, in their entirety or in part, for use in connection with the development, production, maintenance, storage, detection, identification or proliferation of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. Corresponding provisions apply to the export of any products, technology or services that can be used in connection with the development, production, maintenance or storage of missiles that can deliver such weapons;

b) any products, technology or services for military use to areas that are subject to an arms embargo imposed by the UN Security Council under Chapter VII of the UN Charter or other restrictive measures that Norway has aligned itself with;

c) any products, technology or services for military use to areas where there is a war or the threat of war, or to countries where there is a civil war;

d) any products, technology or services that may directly serve to develop the military capability of a state in a way that is incompatible with key Norwegian security and defence interests.

Section 8 Exemptions from the licensing requirement

The following are exempted from the licensing requirement in section 3, cf. sections 4–7:

a) products included in List II that are returned to a foreign owner after temporary import to Norway for exhibition or demonstration;

b) rescue equipment and oil spill response equipment exported in connection with rescue operations;

c) firearms, weapon parts and ammunition that are exported in accordance with the Act relating to firearms and ammunition, cf. the fifth part of the Regulations of 25 June 2009 No. 904 relating to firearms, weapons parts and ammunition;

d) products exported to the European Space Agency (ESA), or its representative, and that are strictly necessary for the official activities of the organisation. The exception applies only to deliveries to member states of ESA;

e) products included in List II that are solely destined for passage through Norwegian customs territory, if both sender and recipient are located outside Norwegian customs territory. The same applies to products included in List I if both sender and recipient are within the EEA;

f) products, services and technology for use on the Norwegian continental shelf;

g) products, services and technology for use on board Norwegian-owned ships sailing under the Norwegian flag or Norwegian-owned aircraft engaged in international trade;

h) defence-related products and dual-use items that are owned by or at the disposal of Norwegian defence or police authorities, provided that the products or items are to be used by Norwegian forces abroad. This exemption also applies to products and items that form part of logistical support in multinational operations agreed by the said authorities, or are sent out of the country for repair, maintenance, updating, and so on, and are to be returned to Norway. The defence and police authorities shall by 15 February each year send a report to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on all exports of defence-related products such as are mentioned above that took place in the previous calendar year;

i) defence-related products and dual-use items owned by or at the disposal of a defence or police authority in a NATO or an EEA state and that are stored in Norway or being returned abroad after temporary import to Norway in connection with a mission, an exercise or training.

Chapter 3 Export of defence-related products to recipients in the EEA

Section 9 Transfer licences

Transfers of defence-related products to recipients in the EEA may only take place on the basis of a general transfer licence, a global transfer licence or an individual transfer licence issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The rules regarding transfer licences apply only to defence-related products included in List I, which constitutes Annex I to these regulations.

Section 10 General transfer licences

General transfer licences for defence-related products are published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The licences may be used by suppliers in Norway following registration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. General transfer licences apply to specified categories of products, to a category or categories of recipients in the EEA and special conditions may be attached to the licences.

General transfer licences may be used where:

a) the recipient is part of the armed forces of an EEA state or a contracting authority in the field of defence, purchasing for the exclusive use of the armed forces of an EEA state, or;

b) the recipient is an undertaking certified in accordance with section 13, or;

c) the transfer is made for the purposes of demonstration, evaluation or exhibition, or;

d) the transfer is made for the purposes of maintenance and repair, if the recipient is the originating supplier of the defence-related products.

Such licences may in cases c) and d) also be used for the return from Norway of defence-related products received under a corresponding licence issued by another EEA state.

Section 11 Global transfer licences

In the case of transfers of defence-related products that are not covered by a general transfer licence, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, may, at the written request of a supplier in Norway, issue a global transfer licence. These licences are granted for a period of three years, with the possibility of renewal. Global transfer licences apply to specified defence-related products or categories of products, and to specified recipients or categories of recipients in one or more EEA states. Special conditions may be attached to the licences.

Section 12 Individual transfer licences

In the case of transfers of defence-related products that are not covered by a general transfer licence and where a global transfer licence cannot be granted, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, may, at the written request of a supplier in Norway, issue an individual transfer licence. Such licences apply to the transfer of a specified quantity of specified defence-related products to a recipient in an EEA state in one or several shipments.

An individual transfer licence shall be used where:

a) the request for a transfer licence is limited to one transfer;

b) it is necessary in order to safeguard Norway's fundamental security interests, or for reasons of public order;

c) it is necessary in order to fulfil Norway's international obligations; or

d) there are strong grounds for believing that the supplier will not be able to fulfil the conditions needed to acquire a global transfer licence.

Chapter 4 Certification of Norwegian undertakings as recipients in the EEA

Section 13 Certification of undertakings in Norway

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs may, upon written request, certify undertakings established in Norway for receipt of defence-related products under general transfer licences published by other EEA states.

In carrying out this certification, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall assess the reliability of the recipient undertaking, in particular as regards its capacity to observe export limitations for defence-related products received under a general transfer licence from another EEA state. In this assessment, particular importance will be attached to the following criteria:

a) proven experience in defence activities, taking into account in particular the undertaking's record of compliance with export restrictions, any court decisions on this matter, any authorisation to produce or commercialise defence-related products and the employment of experienced management staff;

b) relevant industrial activity in defence-related products in the EEA, in particular capacity for system/sub-system integration;

c) the appointment of a senior executive as the dedicated officer personally responsible for transfers and exports;

d) a written commitment by the undertaking, signed by the senior executive referred to in point (c), that the undertaking will take all necessary steps to observe and enforce all specific conditions related to the end-use and export of any specific component or product received;

e) a written commitment by the undertaking, signed by the senior executive referred to in point (c), to provide, with due diligence, detailed information in response to requests and inquiries from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning the end-users or end-use of all products exported, transferred or received under a transfer licence from another EEA state; and

f) a description, countersigned by the senior executive referred to in point (c), of the internal compliance programme or transfer and export management system implemented in the undertaking. This description shall provide details of the organisational, human and technical resources allocated to the management of transfers and exports, the chain of responsibility within the undertaking, internal audit procedures, awareness-raising and staff training, physical and technical security arrangements, record-keeping and traceability of transfers and exports.

Section 14 Issue of certificates

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will issue certificates to approved recipient undertakings in Norway. A certificate shall contain information about the competent authority issuing the certificate, the name and address of the recipient, the period of validity of the certificate and a statement of the conformity of the recipient with the criteria for certification. The certificate may also contain conditions relating to the provision of information required for the verification of compliance with the criteria for certification referred to in section 13, second paragraph, as well as the suspension or revocation of the certificate.

The period of validity of certificates will be established by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but may not exceed five years.

Certified recipients in Norway will be reported to the EU's central register, which is published on the European Commission's website.

Section 15 Monitoring of certified undertakings

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will, at least every three years, monitor the compliance of recipients with the criteria for certification referred to in section 13, second paragraph, and with any condition attached to the certificates, as referred to in section 14. If a certified undertaking no longer satisfies the criteria, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will require the undertaking to take appropriate

measures to ensure that all the criteria and conditions are fulfilled. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs may also suspend or revoke certificates.

Chapter 5 Registration, reporting and follow-up

Section 16 Registration

Suppliers shall keep detailed and complete records of exports of defence-related products included in List I, which constitutes Annex I to these regulations. Such records shall include documents containing the following information:

a) a description of the defence-related product and its reference under List I;

b) the quantity and value of the defence-related product;

c) the dates of transfer;

d) the name and address of the supplier and of the recipient;

e) where known or required under section 24, the end-use and end-user of the defence-related product;

f) proof that any information on export limitations has been transmitted to the recipient;

g) customs declaration including shipping number and serial number.

Section 17 Reporting

The supplier shall report to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on a quarterly basis, using the prescribed form, on all exports and transfers of defence-related products included in List I.

Section 18 Record-keeping

The supplier shall keep records and licences for at least ten years from the end of the calendar year in which the export took place. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs may require the supplier to provide this information for control purposes.

Section 19 Information on terms and conditions

The supplier shall inform the recipient of the terms and conditions of the licence, including limitations relating to end-use or re-export.

Section 20 Follow-up of exports

The supplier shall ensure that any transfers or exports of defence-related products, dual-use items, technology or services are in accordance with the licence granted, are delivered to the destination stated in the licence, that the description or quantity of products, technology or services exported does not deviate from the quantity or description stated in the licence, that the export is effected within the period of validity of the licence, and that any special conditions set out in the licence have been met.

Section 21 Control measures at the time of export

When exporting products or technology to which the licensing requirement applies, the supplier shall present a valid licence to the customs authorities at the latest at the time of submission of the customs declaration.

Chapter 6 General provisions

Section 22 Licence applications

Licence applications shall be submitted in writing using the prescribed application form signed by a person authorised to act on the supplier's behalf. For transfer licences, the special rules set out in Chapter 3 also apply.

The supplier shall provide any information or documentation the Ministry of Foreign Affairs considers necessary for the processing of the application.

An export licence will not be granted on the basis of considerations such as the fact that binding agreements have been entered into or that payment has been received. Agreements on the export of products to which the licensing requirement applies should always include a proviso stating that the export is subject to a successful application for a licence.

Section 23 Conditions for granting licences

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs may set conditions for granting licences under these regulations that are compatible with the purpose of the Act of 18 December 1987 No. 93 relating to control of the export of strategic goods, services, technology, etc.

Section 24 End-user statement

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs may require the supplier to submit an end-user statement.

Section 25 Revocation of licences

A licence granted under these regulations may be revoked or suspended or its scope limited if the supplier misuses the licence or fails to comply with the conditions specified in the licence. The same applies if the supplier acts in contravention of the provisions of these regulations. A licence may also be revoked or suspended or its scope limited if new information emerges or the political situation or conditions in the recipient state or area change, and this significantly alters the basis on which the licence was granted. The general rules concerning the reversal of individual decisions also apply.

Section 26 Alterations to, extension or transfer of licences

A supplier must apply to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for alterations or extensions of a valid licence or to transfer a valid licence to another entity.

Section 27 Return of licences

A licence that has not been used or cannot be used as intended is to be returned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs accompanied by a statement explaining why it cannot be used. Similarly, a statement must be submitted if a valid licence is lost.

Chapter 7 Final provisions

Section 28 Entry into force

These regulations enter into force immediately. The Regulations of 10 January 1989 No. 51 relating to the implementation of control of the export of strategic goods, services and technology are repealed from the same date.

Annex I to the Regulations relating to the export of defence-related products, dual-use items, technology and services

(Cover page only)

List I – defence-related products (2020)

This list corresponds to the Annex to Directive 2009/43/EC, most recently amended by Directive 2016/970/EU of 27 May 2016.

http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1478786939797&uri=CELEX:32016L0970

The EU's list of defence-related products implements the export controls agreed under the Wassenaar Arrangement (WA) and included in its Munitions List (ML). ML codes have been used for this reason.

Comments:

- As part of its export control regime for defence-related products, the EU draws up a list called the EU Common Military List with the same content as the list of defence-related products that constitutes the Annex to the Directive. The list below sometimes refers to the EU Common Military List, but the content of the two lists is identical.
- There are also references to the EU Dual-Use List. The content of this list is identical to that of Norway's List II – dual-use items.

Annex II to the Regulations relating to the export of defence-related products, dual-use items, technology and services

(cover page only)

List II – dual-use items (2020)

This list corresponds to Annex I to Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009, most recently amended by Regulation No 1969/2016 of 12 September 2016.

http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ:L:2016:307:TOC

The EU's list of dual-use items implements internationally agreed dual-use controls: the Wassenaar Arrangement, the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), the Nuclear Suppliers' Group (NSG), the Australia Group and the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and combines the control lists of all these regimes.

Comments:

- In some places, the text refers to 'military goods'. This is to be understood to mean the content of Norway's List I – defence-related products.
- There are also references to Annex I; this means the actual content of Norway's List II.
- References to 'Member States' include Norway, since Norway uses the same list as the EU.

Guidelines of 28 February 1992 for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs when dealing with applications concerning the export of defence-related products, as well as technology and services for military purposes

Most recently amended: 28 November 2014, 6 May 2019, 11 May 2020.

1.1 Scope

These guidelines are for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs when dealing with applications concerning the export of defence-related products, equipment designed or modified for military use, and technology and services for military use, cf. the Act of 18 December 1987 No. 93 relating to control of the export of strategic goods, services, technology, etc., (the Export Control Act)and the Regulations of 19 June 2013 No. 718 relating to the export of defence-related products, dual-use items, technology and services (the Export Control Regulations). The guidelines may also be used when dealing with applications concerning the export of dual-use items and related technology and services for military end use. They do not apply to the export of insignificant quantities of products that are not intended for military or police use.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of these guidelines is to set out the procedures and criteria used by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs when dealing with applications as described in 1.1.

1.3 Departure from the guidelines

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs may depart from these guidelines in individual cases if special considerations are to be taken into account.

2. General principles and assessment criteria

2.1 *Basis for assessment*

The assessment of applications as described under 1.1 above is to be based on the Government's statement of 11 March 1959 and the Storting's decision of the same date, along with the clarification unanimously endorsed by the Storting in 1997, cf. 2.2. The Government considers the Storting's decision to

be mandatory, and the export control system shall ensure that it is complied with.

The assessment of applications of this kind should also be based on Article 2 of EU Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP on exports of military technology and equipment, and Articles 6 and 7 of the UN arms trade treaty (ATT) of 3 April 2013, see Appendices A and B.

2.2 The Government's statement, the Storting's decision and the Storting's clarification

a) The Government's statement, 1959:
'In making the decision, importance shall be attached to foreign and domestic policy assessments, and the primary consideration should be that Norway will not permit the sale of arms or munitions to areas where there is a war or the threat of war, or to countries where there is a civil war.'

b) The Storting's decision, 1959:
'The Storting takes note of the statement made by the Prime Minister on behalf of the Government. The Storting declares most emphatically that arms and munitions may be exported from Norway only after a careful assessment of the foreign and domestic policy situation in the area in question. In the Storting's opinion, this assessment must be conclusive of the question whether such goods are to be exported.'

c) The Storting's clarification of 1997:
'an assessment by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs should include consideration of a number of political issues, including issues relating to democratic rights and respect for fundamental human rights.'

2.3 Specific grounds for refusal

In addition to the principles that follow from the Government's statement and the Storting's decision, applications as described under 1.1 shall be refused on the basis of Appendix A (EU Common Position Criteria One to Four) and Appendix B (ATT Articles 6–7) if:

a) The export would be inconsistent with Norway's international obligations (cf. EU Criterion One, and ATT Article 6),
b) there is a clear risk that the military technology or equipment to be exported might be used for internal repression or in the commission of serious violations of basic human rights or international humanitarian law[1] (cf. EU Criterion Two, and ATT Article 7),

[1] Revised 6 May 2019

c) the export would provoke or prolong armed conflicts or aggravate existing tensions or conflicts in the country of final destination (cf. EU Criterion Three),
d) there is a clear risk that the intended recipient would use the military technology or equipment to be exported aggressively against another country or to assert by force a territorial claim (cf. EU Criterion Four),
e) knowledge is available at the time of authorisation that the arms or items would be used in the commission of genocide, crimes against humanity,
or war crimes (cf. ATT Article 6),

f) it is highly probable that the military equipment would be used to commit or facilitate an act constituting an offence under international conventions or protocols relating to terrorism or to transnational organised crime (cf. ATT Article 7).

2.4 Specific assessment criteria

When dealing with applications as described in 1.1, in addition to the principles that follow from the Government's statement and the Storting's decision, particular account shall be taken of the following points, based on Appendix A (EU Criteria 5–8) and Appendix B (ATT Article 7):

g) the national security of Norway, as well as that of friendly and allied countries (cf. EU Criterion Five),
h) the behaviour of the buyer country with regard to the international community, as regards in particular its attitude to terrorism, the nature of its alliances and respect for international law (cf. EU Criterion Six),
i) the existence of a risk that the military technology or equipment will be diverted within the buyer country or re-exported under undesirable conditions (cf. EU Criterion Seven),
j) the compatibility of the exports of the military technology or equipment with the technical and economic capacity of the recipient country, taking into account the desirability that states should meet their legitimate security and defence needs with the least diversion of human and economic resources for armaments (cf. EU Criterion Eight),
k) the risk of the arms or items being used to commit or facilitate serious acts of gender-based violence or serious acts of violence against women and children (cf. ATT Article 7).

3. Categories of products and groups of countries

3.1 Categories of products

When dealing with applications, the following categories of products are to be used:

a) Category A:

This category includes arms, ammunition and certain types of military equipment and components. It also includes other equipment with the strategic capacity to influence the military balance of power beyond the immediate vicinity.

b) Category B:

This category includes other defence-related products that do not have such properties or areas of application as specified for category A.

3.2 Groups of countries

When dealing with applications, the following groups of countries are to be used:

a) Group 1 comprises the Nordic countries and member countries of NATO, as well as certain other like-minded countries.

b) Group 2 comprises countries other than those included in group 1, which have been approved as recipients of products in category A following consideration by the Government.

c) Group 3 comprises countries that do not belong to group 1 or 2 and to which Norway does not sell category A weapons and ammunition, but which may, after an assessment, receive other defence-related products defined as belonging to category B.

d) Group 4 comprises countries to which Norway does not sell category A or B products because they are located in an area where there is a war or the threat of war, countries where there is a civil war, countries to which, on the basis of a careful assessment of the foreign and domestic policy situation in the area, it is inadvisable to export arms and military equipment and components, or countries covered by binding sanctions adopted by the UN Security Council or other arms embargo regimes and measures that Norway has aligned itself with.

4 The export of products with independent functions

4.1 Country of final destination

The assessment of applications to export products with independent functions shall always be based on the country of final destination, irrespective of whether the products are to be exported directly to the country of final destination or via a third country.

4.2 Category A

The following criteria are to be taken into account when dealing with applications to export products with category A products with independent functions:

a) Products in category A may not be exported to any end-users other than government authorities. However, hunting and competition weapons may be exported to recipients approved by the authorities in the recipient state.

b) An export licence will normally be granted for the export of products in category A if the customer is, or is acting on behalf of, the defence authorities of a country belonging to group 1, provided that this is substantiated by documentation.

c) A licence to export products in this category to countries other than those belonging to group 1 must be dealt with by the Government. Countries that are approved as recipients of products in category A following consideration by the Government comprise group 2. The granting of a licence in such cases requires the submission of an officially confirmed end-user statement containing a re-export clause, i.e. a statement to the effect that re-export must not take place without the approval of the Norwegian authorities.

4.3 Category B

An export licence will normally be granted for category B products for countries in groups 1, 2 and 3, provided that satisfactory documentation on end use and the end user has been submitted.

4.4 Group 4

Category A and category B products cannot be exported to countries in group 4, unless special considerations should be taken into account.

5 Export of equipment originally designed or modified for military use

5.1 Equipment not of military use

A licence can be granted for exports of equipment originally designed or modified for military use, but which is no longer considered to be of any military use, to recipients in country groups 1, 2 and 3, provided that satisfactory documentation on end use and the end user has been submitted.

6 The export of parts and components

6.1 Definition

For the purpose of these guidelines, the export of parts and components means the export of products that have no independent function.

6.2 Parts and components to be exported in accordance with cooperation agreements

In the case of parts and components that are to be exported in accordance with cooperation agreements with enterprises or the authorities of another country, an export licence shall be granted if the agreement has been approved by the Norwegian authorities. Cooperation agreements with group 1 countries should normally be approved, provided that the Norwegian parts, subsystems or components are integrated with parts from other sources, and the finished product is not designated as Norwegian. In such cases, the documentation substantiating the end-use of the finished product may be dispensed with.

6.3 *Other exports of parts and components*

a) As regards the export of parts and components for projects which have not been officially approved and where the export is based on technology available on the market and on the basis of the customer's product specification, a licence shall generally be granted for export to countries which do not belong to group 4 if the finished product is not designated as Norwegian. In such cases, the documentation substantiating the end-use of the finished product may be dispensed with.

b) Applications for export licences for parts or components of types other than those mentioned in 6.2 and 6.3 a) shall be dealt with in the same way as exports of finished products.

7 The export of technology, including production rights and technical data

7.1 *Definition*

Technology means knowledge, information and documentation of crucial importance for the development, production, maintenance or use of a product.

7.2 Production rights

Applications to transfer production rights shall be dealt with with a view to ensuring that the purpose of the transfer is not to circumvent Norwegian export controls.

7.3 Export of technology in accordance with approved cooperation agreements

A licence to export technology in accordance with cooperation agreements with enterprises or the authorities of other countries shall be granted provided that the agreement has been approved by the Norwegian authorities.

7.4 Export of technology not included in approved cooperation agreements

a) General provisions

When dealing with applications for exports which are not part of an officially approved process of cooperation, the category to which the finished product will belong shall be ascertained.

b) Production rights for category A products

In the case of exports of production rights for category A products, a licence may only be granted for transfers to countries belonging to groups 1 and 2, in accordance with principles corresponding to those which otherwise apply to the export of products in this category.

Licences are subject to the condition that the Norwegian seller of the production rights is required to incorporate into the terms of the contract a reservation to the effect that any transfer or re-export of production rights must be submitted to the Norwegian authorities for approval. Applications for transfer or re-export of production rights shall be dealt with in the same way as direct transfers of production rights from Norway.

c) *Production rights for category B products*
Licences shall generally be granted to transfer production rights for products in category B to countries in groups 1, 2 and 3. In such cases, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' requirements as to documentation and terms of contract must be based on a concrete assessment which takes into account is taken of the properties of the product, the export policy of the country of production, the internal situation in the country of production, and the risk of the product being exported to an undesirable recipient.

d) *Other technology transfers*
It is not possible to draw up detailed guidelines for other types of technology transfers. Applications will have to be assessed on the basis of the extent to which the transfer of technology is relevant for a product's military function. The greater the relevance, the more important it is to base the assessment on the guidelines for the export of finished products in the corresponding category.

8 Services

8.1 General provisions
Services may be connected to the development, production, maintenance or use of a product, but need not be connected to a particular product for an export licence to be required under sections 3, 5 and 7 of the Regulations. The same applies to military planning.

8.2 Services connected to defence-related products
The same guidelines apply to licences for services connected to defence-related products that are essential to the development, production, maintenance or use of such products as to licences for the products themselves.

8.3 Other services
As regards services that are not connected to particular products, but that concern military planning, licences should generally be granted for export to countries in groups 1 and 2 but not to countries in group 4. For countries in group 3, applications must be considered individually on the basis of the anticipated military effects and any possible political effects.

9 Cooperation and development projects

9.1 Projects approved by the Norwegian defence authorities

The export of products, services and technology to countries with which Norway has concluded cooperation agreements shall be permitted if such export is effected in connection with a project that has been approved by the Norwegian defence authorities and whose primary objective is to safeguard the defence needs of the country in question. If the finished product is not designated as Norwegian, it may be re-exported in accordance with the export control rules of the country in question.

9.2 Multinational products

In cooperative projects that are of such a nature that the identity of the finished product appears to be multinational, the export control rules of the country of production can be applied to exports to third countries. In connection with the approval of the cooperative project, the conditions for the export of the finished product to a third country will be agreed by the authorities of the countries involved.

10 Procedures

10.1 Processing time for applications

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should make a final decision on applications covered by these guidelines at the latest within twelve weeks in the case of products in category A, and at the latest within six weeks in the case of other applications.

10.2 Submission to the Government

If an export licence application concerns important defence matters, cooperation with other countries concerning equipment, or business interests, it shall be submitted to the Government in an appropriate manner.

10.3 Technical expertise

If necessary when assessing technical aspects and areas of application for products, technology, technical data or services, the Ministry of Defence as represented by the Norwegian Defence Research Establishment may be consulted.

Appendix A

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

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

a) the international obligations of Member States and their commitments to enforce United Nations, European Union and Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe arms embargoes;

b) the international obligations of Member States under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention and the Chemical Weapons Convention;

c) the commitment of Member States not to export any form of anti-personnel landmine;

d) the commitments of Member States in the framework of the Australia Group, the Missile Technology Control Regime, the Zangger Committee, the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Wassenaar Arrangement and The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation.

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

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

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

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

For these purposes, technology or equipment which might be used for internal repression will include, *inter alia*, technology or equipment where there is evidence of the use of this or similar technology or equipment for internal repression by the proposed end-user, or where there is reason to believe that the technology or equipment will be diverted from its stated end-use or end-user and

used for internal repression. In line with Article 1 of this Common Position, the nature of the technology or equipment will be considered carefully, particularly if it is intended for internal security purposes. Internal repression includes, *inter alia*, torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment, summary or arbitrary executions, disappearances, arbitrary detentions and other major violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms as set out in relevant international human rights instruments, including the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

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

c) deny an export licence if there is a clear risk that the military technology or equipment to be exported might be used in the commission of serious violations of international humanitarian law.

Criterion Three: Internal situation in the country of final destination, as a function of the existence of tensions or armed conflicts.

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

Criterion Four: Preservation of regional peace, security and stability.

Member States shall deny an export licence if there is a clear risk that the intended recipient would use the military technology or equipment to be exported aggressively against another country or to assert by force a territorial claim.

When considering these risks, Member States shall take into account *inter alia*:

(d) the need not to affect adversely regional stability in any significant way.

a) the existence or likelihood of armed conflict between the recipient and another country;

b) a claim against the territory of a neighbouring country which the recipient has in the past tried or threatened to pursue by means of force;

c) the likelihood of the military technology or equipment being used other than for the legitimate national security and defence of the recipient;

d) the need not to affect adversely regional stability in any significant way.

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

Member States shall take into account:

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

b) the risk of use of the military technology or equipment concerned against their forces or those of Member States and those of friendly and allied countries.

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

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

a) its support for or encouragement of terrorism and international organised crime;

b) its compliance with its international commitments, in particular on the non-use of force, and with international humanitarian law;

c) its commitment to non-proliferation and other areas of arms control and disarmament, in particular the signature, ratification and implementation of relevant arms control and disarmament conventions referred to in point (b) of Criterion One.

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

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

a) the legitimate defence and domestic security interests of the recipient country, including any participation in United Nations or other peace-keeping activity;

b) the technical capability of the recipient country to use such technology or equipment;

c) the capability of the recipient country to apply effective export controls;

d) the risk of such technology or equipment being re-exported to undesirable destinations, and the record of the recipient country in respecting any re-export provision or consent prior to re-export which the exporting Member State considers appropriate to impose;

e) the risk of such technology or equipment being diverted to terrorist organisations or to individual terrorists;

f) the risk of reverse engineering or unintended technology transfer.

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

Member States shall take into account, in the light of information from relevant sources such as United Nations Development Programme, World Bank, International Monetary Fund and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development reports, whether the proposed export would seriously hamper the sustainable development of the recipient country. They shall consider in this

context the recipient country's relative levels of military and social expenditure, taking into account also any EU or bilateral aid.

Appendix B – Summary of Article 6 and Article 7 of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)

Article 6 concerns transfers of conventional arms or items that are prohibited under the ATT. This includes transfers that would violate a State Party's obligations under measures adopted by the UN Security Council, in particular arms embargoes, transfers that would violate a State Party's other obligations under international agreements to which it is a Party, and transfers for which there is available knowledge at the time of authorisation that the arms or items would be used in the commission of genocide, crimes against humanity, or other war crimes. Furthermore, it follows from Article 6 that military equipment and components exported must satisfy the requirements for the methods and means of warfare set out in international humanitarian law.

Article 7 concerns the conditions and criteria for exports of conventional arms and items under the ATT. A prior assessment is to be made of the possible consequences of the exports for peace and security, and of the potential that the arms or items could be used to commit or facilitate a violation of international human rights law, international humanitarian law, or international conventions or protocols relating to terrorism or to transnational organised crime. If there is an overriding risk of any of these negative consequences, the exporting State Party shall not authorise the export. In its prior assessment, the exporting State Party shall also take into account the risk of the conventional arms or items being used to commit or facilitate serious acts of gender-based violence or serious acts of violence against women and children.

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