Norwegian Ministry
of Foreign Affairs

Summary in English

Meld. St. 35 (2020–2021) Report to the Storting (white paper)

Norwegian exports of defence-related products in 2020, export control and international non-proliferation cooperation

Recommendation of 11 June 2021 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, approved in the Council of State the same day.

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1 Background and summary

The Government has published an annual white paper on exports of defence-related products since 1996, making this the 26th in the series. This white paper provides figures for 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 2020. It also contains information about exports of dual-use items for military use abroad.

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 as an integral part of Norway's defence and security policy, and into the practical application of 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, as well as information about the exports themselves.

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, and this 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. However, this must be done in accordance with a restrictive export control system.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the authority responsible for export control in Norway. It has both administrative and policy-related responsibilities. These include 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's administrative tasks entail the processing of export licence applications and monitoring compliance with licence conditions. In addition, the Ministry carries out extensive information activities on export control targeted towards the business and technology sectors, and research and education institutions.

The Office of the Auditor General presented its investigation of the authorities' work in the area of strategic export control in February 2021. The Ministry has already implemented a number of measures to follow up the report, including carrying out a review of past country approvals, improving documentation procedures in connection with the processing of licence applications, and taking steps to procure a new e-licensing system. Importance is also attached to enhancing the exchange of information between relevant actors at the national level.

Export control in Norway is carried out through close cooperation between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and 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. Under the new act relating to the Norwegian Intelligence Service (*etterretningstjenesteloven*), 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 be drawn on in connection with specific export control matters.

Cooperation at national level is vital for ensuring that the export control system is effective and for preventing the spread of products and technology that could be used to develop weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) or for the purposes of terrorism. To ensure that Norway's export control system is effective and efficient, it is essential that the relevant national agencies participate in the multilateral export control regimes, where extensive information is shared on proliferation trends, attempts to procure defence-related products and covert arms and WMD programmes. The Government attaches importance to further developing the already close cooperation at national level in the area of export control.

Norway's export control system was digitalised in 2015, when the Ministry of Foreign Affairs introduced the e-licensing system for applications, requests and industry reports on exports of strategic goods. The e-licensing system makes it possible to safeguard substantial amounts of commercially sensitive information and undertake quality assurance of the large amount of data on actual exports of defence-related products from Norway, and ensures traceability. 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 user-friendliness. In 2020, the Ministry initiated a procurement process to acquire a new e-licensing system. This is a priority for the Ministry.

While efforts to prevent the export of goods and technology that can lead to proliferation of WMDs are based on the multilateral export control regimes, Norway's export control rules are determined by national policy decisions. All decisions to permit the export of defence-related products are made 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 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 provide quarterly reports on actual exports under each licence. The overview of exports in Chapter 3 is based on the exporters' reports of

the goods, technology and services actually exported under the licences that have been issued.

1.1 Transparency on defence-related exports

Information about Norwegian exports of defence-related products and dual-use items for military use and about export licence denials, etc. is set out in Chapter 3. The white paper 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. This enhances insight into the export control system and creates a sound knowledge base for public debate about this aspect of Norwegian security policy.

The annual white paper is considered 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 2020, Norway's annual report to the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) and an English summary of the white paper will be published in 2021.

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, and compliance with the duty of secrecy is therefore essential.

1.2 Exports in 2020

One condition of all licences for exports of defence-related products is that exporters must provide quarterly reports on actual exports under each licence, see section 17 of the Export Control Regulations. 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.

In 2020, the total value of exports of defence-related products and dual-use items for military use was close to NOK 6.7 billion, compared to NOK 4.9 billion in 2019. This represents an increase of 35 % from 2019. Exports of category A products accounted for approximately NOK 5 billion and exports of category B products accounted for around NOK 1.2 billion in 2020, an increase of 49 % and 1 % respectively in relation to 2019. The, total value of exports of category A and category B products was approximately NOK 6.2 billion in 2020. The value of exports of dual-use items for military use was approximately NOK 460 million, an increase of 21 % compared to 2019. In addition, the total value of exports of defence-related services, repairs,

production rights and brokering services was approximately NOK 1.1 billion in 2020. This is an increase of 53 % from 2019.

The increase in exports of category A products from 2019 to 2020 is largely due to the export in 2020 of air defence systems and related components to Indonesia and Lithuania. These exports are carried out under large-scale contracts, which means that deliveries are spread over several years. The increase in value of exports to these countries totalled approximately NOK 531 million and NOK 817 million respectively in 2020. In addition, there was an increase in exports to Germany (approximately NOK 149 million), the US (NOK 122 million) and Singapore (NOK 119 million), and a decline in exports to Malaysia (NOK 138 million), the Netherlands (NOK 63.5 million) and Hungary (NOK 62.5 million) from 2019 to 2020.

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

In 2020, some 86 % of exports of category A products and 88 % of exports of category B products from Norway went to other NATO countries, Sweden, Finland, and other European countries. In 2019, 93 % of exports of category A products and 63 % of exports of category B products from Norway went to these countries.

In total, over 3 400 export control-related cases were dealt with in 2020.

1.3 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 (the 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.'

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs' guidelines for dealing with applications concerning the export of defence-related products are based on the Government's statement of 11 March 1959 and the Storting's decision of the same date, which 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 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.

The process of determining which countries may be approved as recipients of defence-related products from Norway is carried out along two tracks. While country approval is based primarily on assessments in line with the Storting's decision of 1959 and its clarification in 1997, the licence applications themselves are subject to detailed, individual review according to the criteria in the Foreign Ministry's guidelines. The criteria in the consolidated list, i.e. the eight EU criteria for exports of military technology and equipment and the criteria that follow from Articles 6 and 7 of the ATT, are used when determining whether a specific product may be exported to a specific country. This makes it possible to assess the risk of the equipment or products in question being used for e.g. internal oppression. 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 licence applications for the export of defence-related products 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. In 2014, the guidelines were thoroughly reviewed and revised to include a consolidated list of criteria for defence-related exports. The guidelines expand on the Storting's decision of 1959 and its clarification in 1997. The guidelines were last updated in May 2019 to include a direct reference to international humanitarian law in the consolidated list of criteria in order to further clarify how Article 7 of the ATT is to be taken into consideration.

As a result of Turkey's military operations in northern Syria in autumn 2019, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs decided to stop processing new licence applications for exports of defence-related products to Turkey. The situation prompted a thorough evaluation of the framework provided by the guidelines, and as a result the Storting's decision of November 1967 was brought to the fore. This decision was taken following a debate in the Storting on arms exports and relations with allied countries. The decision of 1967 limits the scope of the 1959 decision, establishing that the intention of the earlier decision was not to regulate factors relating to Norway's security and defence interests, and only applied to commercial export. Furthermore, deliveries to NATO allies in accordance with plans drawn up by NATO and agreed to by Norway are not covered by the 1959 decision. In the light of the Storting's decision of 1967, exports under plans drawn up by NATO and which have been agreed to by Norway may be approved following an assessment.

Priority is given to ensuring that the legislation and guidelines are kept up to date to take account of developments in technology and changes in security policy. Revisions and updates are carried out when necessary. Export licence applications

for defence-related products and dual-use items for military use are subject to a comprehensive and careful assessment in keeping with the guidelines. Information about other countries' licence denials, which is exchanged under our cooperation with the EU and the multilateral export control regimes, is also very important.

The white paper on Norwegian exports of defence-related products in 2018 (Meld. St. 26 (2018-2019)) gave a thorough account of the Ministry's work to update and clarify the guidelines. The consolidated list was discussed in detail in the 2013 and 2014 white papers (Meld. St. 8 (2014–2015)) and (Meld. St. 8 (2015–2016)).

1.4 Exports of dual-use items

Dual-use items are products and technologies originally developed for civilian use but that may also have 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 (WMDs) and their means of delivery. These items are set out in List II from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which forms part of the Export Control Regulations. An export licence is required for all items on the list. The list used in the Norwegian legislation is compiled by the EU and is based on the control lists negotiated under the multilateral export control regimes of which Norway is a member. The purpose of controlling the export of dual-use items is to prevent such items from being used in WMD programmes. Extensive information about WMD activities, including procurement attempts, is exchanged under the multilateral export control regimes. This information provides an important basis for the development of the member countries' national export control systems.

1.5 Technology and knowledge transfer

In recent years, the risk of proliferation associated with intangible technology transfer in the form of knowledge transfer has been a higher priority on the agenda of the multilateral export control regimes. Increasingly, the systematic efforts of certain countries to acquire technological knowledge are contributing to the spread of undesirable military activity. The risk associated with technology transfer in the form of knowledge has prompted discussions on how member countries in the export control regimes can target and strengthen control measures in this area. These discussions are given high priority within all the multilateral export control regimes and are aimed at identifying both the most critical areas of technology and the kinds of export control measures needed. In addition, there is a focus on technology and knowledge transfer resulting from foreign investment and the acquisition of technology companies.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is now in the process of revising the Export Control Regulations with a view to strengthening control of knowledge transfer and defining this more clearly. A consultation meeting will be held on this matter, and proposed amendments to the regulations will be circulated for review. In addition, importance is

attached to maintaining a constructive dialogue with relevant educational institutions and technology communities to increase understanding of how knowledge transfer within sensitive areas of technology can lead to the proliferation of WMDs or their means of delivery.

1.6 Attempts to circumvent the export control rules through acquisition of companies

The export control legislation regulates the export of companies' goods, services and technology, but contains no provisions that directly prevent the transfer of ownership of companies. The acquisition of Bergen Engines was stopped pursuant to section 2 (5) of the Security Act. The Government is now assessing the need to amend the Security Act to include clarification regarding the acquisition of companies in order to prevent attempts to circumvent the export control legislation. It may also be relevant to consider other measures to make it easier to uncover attempts to circumvent the rules.

1.7 Sanctions regimes and restrictive measures

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is authorised to implement sanctions and restrictive measures in Norway. 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 are generally implemented through regulations.

Certain types of 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 expressly mention arms embargoes.

The Ministry monitors developments on an ongoing basis, and attaches importance to informing the industry of any changes in Norway's sanctions legislation.

1.8 Non-proliferation and the multilateral export control regimes

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

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.

The multilateral export control regimes support the implementation of the multilateral non-proliferation treaties and conventions, by addressing weaknesses in the agreements 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. Cooperation on arms export control has also expanded, but all decisions about whether to permit such exports are made at national level. Membership of the 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 multilateral export control regimes.

Export control regimes have become increasingly important as a result of technological advances and emerging proliferation threats. The UN Security Council uses the guidelines and lists of goods developed under the export control regimes in its sanctions against 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.

Licence applications for the export of dual-use items for conventional military use are, as a general rule, processed in line with the provisions in the guidelines on exports of category B products. Non-listed products, i.e. products not included in List I[1] or List II[2], may, under special circumstances, also be subject to the licensing requirement.

1.9 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 growing recognition of the HCoC's confidence-building work. Because of the level of activity at the Andøya Space Center, Norway is one of the countries that routinely reports the most launches.

[1]Defence-related products

[2]Dual-use items for military use

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

1.10 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 establish 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.

1.11 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. Articles 6 and 7 of the ATT and the eight criteria set out in the EU Common Position were incorporated into a consolidated list of criteria in the 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.

The inclusion of ATT Articles 6 and 7 was discussed in detail in the 2016 and 2018 white papers (Meld. St. 5 (2017–2018)) and (Meld. St. 26 (2018–2019)).

1.12 Cooperation with the EU

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

In 2003, Norway entered into cooperation with the EU's External Action Service on control of exports of defence-related products. Since 2013, Norway has also cooperated informally 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. A denial relating to the export of defence-related products activates a consultation mechanism, designed to show 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 to prevent a situation where Norway is used for proliferation activities in Europe. In 2020, digital consultations were held with the EU on a number of export control issues.

2 Control of the transfer of sensitive knowledge

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 in recent years, both the Police Security Service and the Norwegian Intelligence Service have reported that foreign actors are carrying out targeted attempts to acquire sensitive information and technology from Norway for military use, which is contrary to Norwegian security and defence policy interests. Norway is considered to be especially vulnerable to attempts to obtain sensitive knowledge in contravention of the export control rules. This is partly due to the fact that higher education in Norway is free of charge, research positions are well paid and Norwegian education and research institutions are at the international forefront in areas rsubject to export controls. In recent years, several attempts at acquiring sensitive, export controlled knowledge from Norway have been detected and prevented.

Norwegian export control legislation provides a legal basis for controlling the transfer of knowledgeabout equipment and technology that could be used in all types of WMDs, their delivery systems and in conventional weapons. The 2019 white paper on exports of defence-related products (Meld. St. 25 (2019–2020)) describes the work being done by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to strengthen control of sensitive knowledge transfer and clarify the control in the Export Control Regulations. After thorough consideration, the Ministry has determined that in order to ensure effective control of the transfer of sensitive knowledge, it is essential to clearly define what information is subject to the licensing requirement, when the licensing requirement enters into effect, and how to apply for a licence from the Ministry. This entails establishing a licensing practice that requires actors intending to transfer knowledge to foreign citizens about products and technology that are subject to the licensing requirement, or other information that can be used for military purposes, to apply to the Ministry for permission before sharing or transferring the information. In addition, it will be made clear that the rules also apply to the transfer of knowledge in Norway for use abroad. The Ministry is seeking to create an inclusive process, in which the relevant ministries, education and research institutions, companies and other national authorities can put forward their views. Concrete proposals for amendments to the Regulations will be subject to a public consultation. When the final amendments are in place, detailed guidelines and advice on the scope and application of the export control rules will be published.

Amendments to the Regulations will also be followed up by information activities about the licensing requirement for sensitive knowledge transfer that are targeted towards the relevant actors. This applies in particular to Norwegian education and research institutions. The Ministry has already intensified its information efforts vis-à-vis the academic community. The Police Security Service also holds regular meetings with Norwegian technology communities that are considered to be at risk of covert procurement attempts. Efforts are thus being made to raise awareness about the scope and application of the export control rules, as well as the risk of proliferation associated with the transfer of sensitive technology and information.

New technologies are developing rapidly, and in some cases faster than the export control lists can be updated. This poses a challenge to export control efforts. Research communities play a key role in developing applied technologies and ultimately products. There is therefore a need for a close dialogue between the export control authorities and Norwegian actors that export knowledge, and a need to exchange experience with like-minded countries on controlling relevant emerging technologies.

3 Exports in 2020

This chapter provides information about actual exports of defence-related products in 2020. 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 2020, 27 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.

In 2020, a total of 109 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. The significant increase in exports of category A products in 2020 reflects these natural fluctuations in deliveries.

In 2020, the total value of defence-related exports was approximately NOK 7.8 billion, of which defence-related products accounted for just under NOK 6.2 billion. Exports of category A products (primarily arms and ammunition) accounted for some NOK 5 billion, and exports of category B products (other types of military equipment) accounted for approximately NOK 1.2 billion.

Compared to 2019, there was a 49 % increase in the value of exports of category A products, and a 1 % increase in the value of exports of category B products in 2020. The value of exports of dual-use items for military use included in List II was approximately NOK 460 million, an increase of 21 % from 2019 to 2020. The total value of exports of defence-related services, repairs, production rights and brokering services was approximately NOK 1.1 billion in 2020. This is an increase of 53 % from 2019.

The overall value of defence-related exports was 37 % higher in 2020 than in 2019.

The increase in exports of category A products from 2019 to 2020 is largely due to the export in 2020 of air defence systems and related components to Indonesia and Lithuania. These exports are carried out under large-scale contracts, which means that deliveries are spread over several years. The increase in value of exports to these countries totalled approximately NOK 531 million and NOK 817 million respectively in 2020. In addition, there was an increase in exports to Germany (approximately NOK 149 million), the US (NOK 122 million) and Singapore (NOK 119 million), and a decline in exports to Malaysia (NOK 138 million), the Netherlands (NOK 63.5 million) and Hungary (NOK 62.5 million) from 2019 to 2020.

Detailed information on exports of defence-related products is presented in Table 3.

The main importers of defence-related products from Norway are other NATO countries, Sweden and Finland. In 2020, 86 % of exports of category A products and 88 % of exports of category B products from Norway went to NATO countries, Sweden, Finland, and other European countries.

Exports to Turkey and the Middle East

In light of Turkey's military operations in northern Syria, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs decided in autumn 2019 that it would no longer process new licence applications for exports of defence-related products and dual-use items for military use to Turkey.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs guidelines for dealing with applications concerning the export of defence-related products refer to the Government's statement of 1959, which states 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,' and to the Storting's decision of 1959 taking note of the statement. In its decision of 1967, however, the Storting establishes that the intention of the 1959 decision was not to regulate factors relating to Norway's security

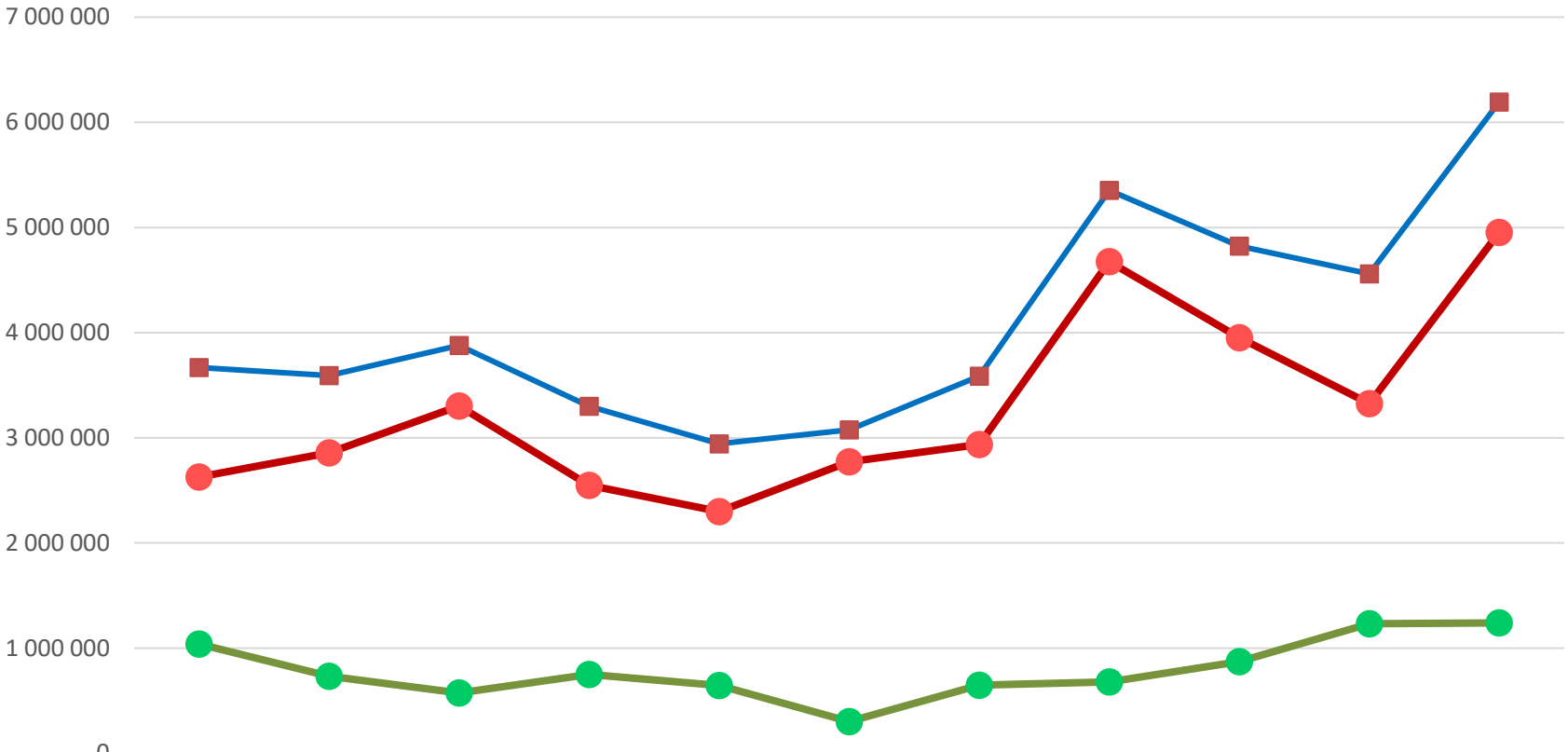
and defence interests. This means that applications for export licences that have implications for Norway's security and defence interests, as well as deliveries included under plans drawn up by NATO, may be approved after a thorough assessment has been carried out based on the Ministry's guidelines. In the case of exports that have no impact on Norway's security and defence interests and that are not a part of deliveries under plans drawn up by NATO, the 1959 decision applies and export will not be permitted.

A Panel of Experts appointed under UN Security Council Resolution 2140 (2014) has presented annual reports since 2016 that express strong concern about the humanitarian consequences of the conflict in Yemen and about breaches of international humanitarian law. In 2019, information came to light that the United Arab Emirates (UAE) had diverted military equipment to groups operating in Yemen. There is no information indicating that defence-related products exported from Norway have been rerouted to Yemen.

Norway exercises special caution and takes a precautionary approach to the question of exporting defence-related products to countries with a military engagement in Yemen. In 2017, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs decided to suspend licences that had already been issued for the export of category A products (arms and ammunition) to the UAE. The suspension still applies, and no new export licences for category A products to the UAE will be issued. In addition, the threshold for denying licences for the export of category B products and dual-use goods for military use to countries that are involved in military activities in Yemen is now very low. The decision reflects the strict precautionary approach taken by Norway.

When it comes to Saudi Arabia, Norway is in a different situation from many other countries, as it has never permitted the export of category A products (arms and ammunition) to the country. In 2018, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs decided in addition that no new licences would be issued for the export of category B products or dual-use products for military use to Saudi Arabia.

Figure 1. Exports of defence-related products 2010-2020

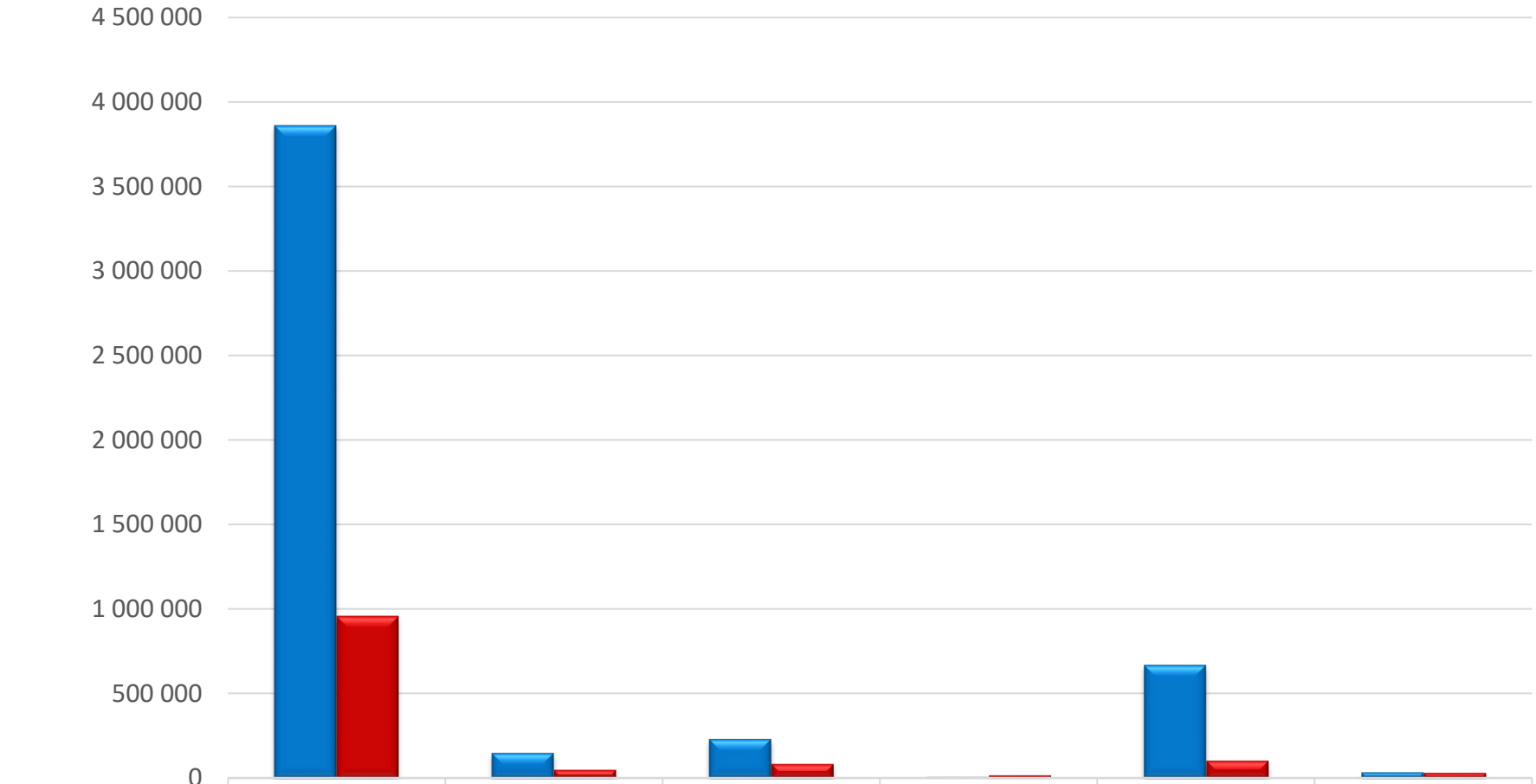


	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Category A products	2 628 147	2858903	3 303 896	2 549 498	2 299 856	2 773 602	2 937 504	4 675 739	3 951 996	3 326 726	4 954 104
Category B products	1 040 026	734592	574 437	750 509	644 066	302 415	647 391	678 897	872 558	1 232 957	1 240 440
Total	3 668 173	3593495	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

Table 1 Exports of defence-related products and dual use goods for military end-use 2016-2020 in NOK 1000

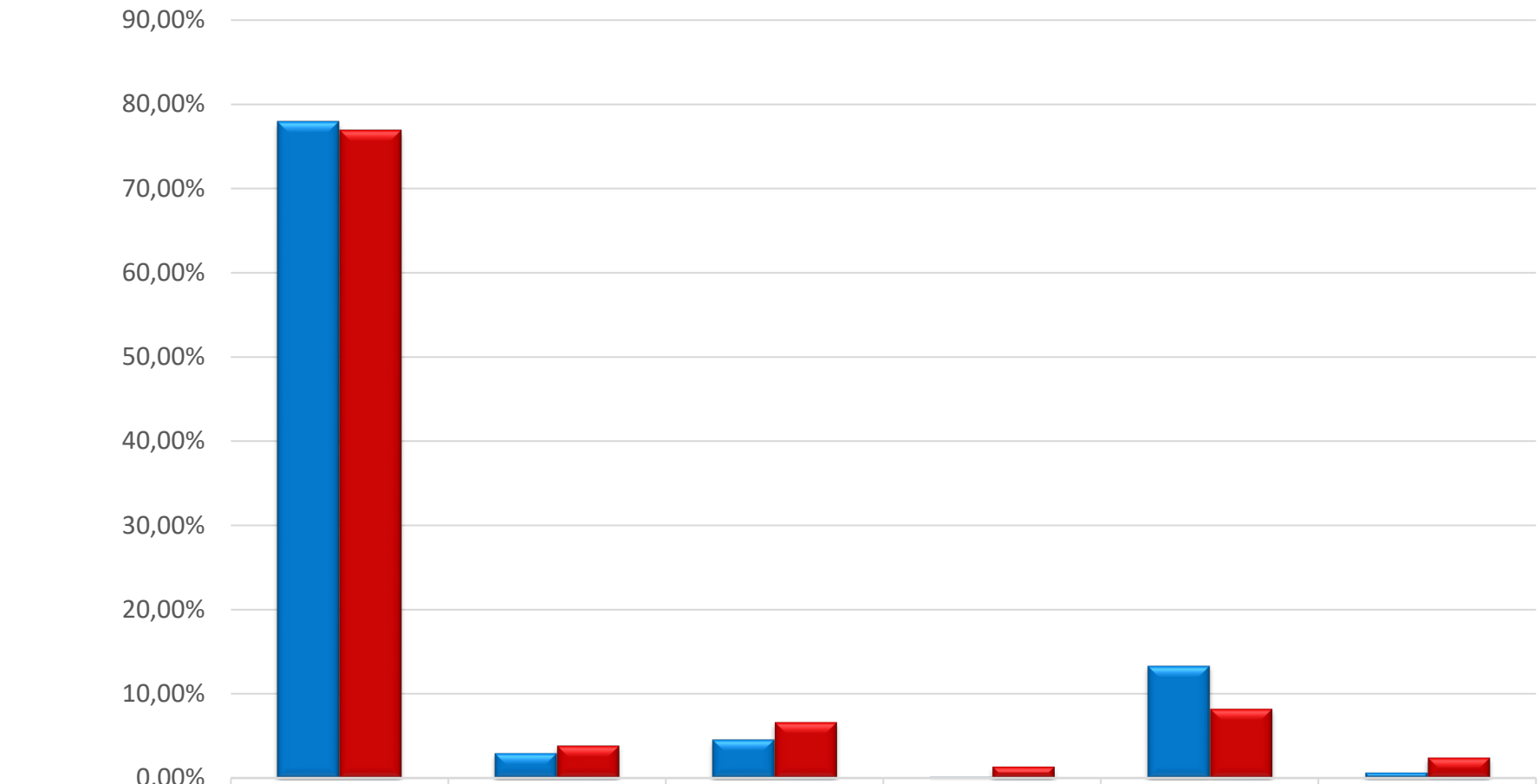
		2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**Change in % 2019-2020**
Export							
Export	Category A products	2 937 504	4 675 739	3 951 996	3 326 726	4 954 104	**49 %**
Export	Category B products	647 491	678 897	872 558	1 232 957	1 240 440	**1 %**
Export	**Total (A+B)**	**3 584 995**	**5 354 636**	**4 824 554**	**4 559 683**	**6 194 544**	**36 %**
Export	Dual Use Goods to Military End-User	294 089	453 972	575 754	378 681	459 325	**21 %**
	Total	**3 879 084**	**5 808 608**	**5 400 308**	**4 938 364**	**6 653 869**	**35 %**
Services, Return Abroad, Production Rights, Brokering	Services, Return Abroad, Production Rights, Brokering	888 866	516 775	516 538	744 839	1 137 373	**53 %**
Total		**4 767 950**	**6 325 383**	**5 916 846**	**5 683 203**	**7 791 242**	**37 %**

Figure 2 Exports of category A and category B products by region in 2020 in NOK 1000



	NATO	Rest of Europe	SE/FI	Middle East	Asia	Other
Category A products	3 860 565	150 500	231 472	7 874	668 976	34 717
Category B products	954 333	49 051	84 238	17 409	104 301	31 108

Figure 3 Exports of category A and category B products by region in 2020 in percentage



	NATO	Rest of Europe	SE/FI	Middle East	Asia	Other
Category A products	77,93%	3,04%	4,67%	0,16%	13,50%	0,70%
Category B products	76,94%	3,95%	6,79%	1,40%	8,41%	2,51%

Table 2 The distribution of defence-related products broken down by countries 2017-2020 in NOK 1000

	2017	2018					2019			2020			
Country	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 2020-2019
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 055	1 055	0	0	0	-1 055
Argentina	90	0	90	0	0	0	162	0	162	0	0	0	-162
Australia	52 830	3 341	56 171	53 104	69 180	122 284	44 150	19 491	63 641	8 673	28 258	36 931	-26 710
Austria	2 352	7 708	10 060	25 444	3 843	29 287	20 592	8 513	29 105	16 650	32 416	49 066	19 961
Belgium	26 173	20 372	46 545	376	6 685	7 061	114 315	21 256	135 571	52 833	39 049	91 882	-43 689
Bosnia and Herzegovina	466	0	466	1 794	0	1 794	739	0	739	819	0	819	80
Brasil	103 854	1 114	104 968	150	29	179	503	0	503	0	0	0	-503
Bulgaria	6 407	0	6 407	10 817	2 874	13 691	4 018	632	4 650	968	3 850	4 818	168
Canada	53 864	3 128	56 992	48 885	3 536	52 421	19 559	1 109	20 668	59 739	881	60 620	39 952
Chile	3 093	0	3 093	20 474	0	20 474	401	0	401	0	337	337	-64
Croatia	8 155	0	8 155	437	778	1 215	957	2 521	3 478	964	462	1 426	-2 052
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	162	162	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	26 909	12 009	38 918	53 103	9 634	62 737	6 751	27 813	34 564	22 658	16 329	38 987	4 423
Denmark	4 624	7 595	12 219	21 271	8 363	29 634	2 130	2 540	4 670	36 700	7 878	44 578	39 908
Estonia	7 730	1 645	9 375	98	4 099	4 197	2 754	8 315	11 069	170	5 516	5 686	-5 383
EU	52	0	52	0	469	469	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Faroe Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	557	0	557	1 167	0	1 167	610

	2017	2018					2019			2020			
Country	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 2020-2019
Finland	44 802	1 581	46 383	65 201	4 860	70 061	42 807	719	43 526	121 685	2 672	124 357	80 831
France	123 664	17 766	141 430	75 594	22 320	97 914	47 886	98 298	146 184	73 952	95 444	169 396	23 212
French Polynesia	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	73 898	9 615	83 513	109 869	12 356	122 225	71 908	33 873	105 781	208 732	45 747	254 479	148 698
Greece	4 253	0	4 253	1 202	62	1 264	0	16 692	16 692	0	6 492	6 492	-10 200
Greenland	362	0	362	112	0	112	378	0	378	450	0	450	72
Hungary	12 115	84 465	96 580	53 515	19 400	72 915	6 151	60 767	66 918	127	4 242	4 369	-62 549
Iceland	1 740	2 458	4 198	988	556	1 544	704	4 717	5 421	845	0	845	-4 576
India	0	2 552	2 552	3 150	2 266	5 416	0	142	142	0	2 283	2 283	2 141
Indonesia	35 249	10 552	45 801	4 393	10 433	14 826	9 855	1 676	11 531	508 636	33 604	542 240	530 709
Ireland	3 119	40	3 159	4 823	2 620	7 443	20 729	758	21 487	56 739	15	56 754	35 267
Italy	17 333	11 967	29 300	55 562	2 957	58 519	28 138	1 375	29 513	35 678	7 885	43 563	14 050
Japan	2 184	4 709	6 893	12 718	243	12 961	19 589	6 919	26 508	4 486	5 000	9 486	-17 022
Jordan	0	4 006	4 006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 062	1 062	1 062
Kuwait	54	125	179	23 352	0	23 352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	6 467	1 852	8 319	325	10 839	11 164	471	4 700	5 171	985	10 868	11 853	6 682
Lithuenia	75 673	12 916	88 589	924	11 091	12 015	15 529	22 693	38 222	847 386	8 274	855 660	817 438
Luxembourg *	1 793	22 112	23 905	13 382	8 884	22 266	232	10 710	10 942	327	16 373	16 700	5 758
Malaysia	21 771	53 452	75 223	24 731	110 847	135 578	66 293	72 251	138 544	182	0	182	-138 362
Malta	8	0	8	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	2017	2018					2019			2020			
Country	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 2020-2019
Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	170	170
Namibia	209	0	209	308	0	308	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NATO	40	2 900	2 940	0	0	0	0	12 382	12 382	0	0	0	-12 382
New Caledonia	123	0	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	258	0	258	1 043	40	1 083	26 989	20	27 009	1 789	2 509	4 298	-22 711
Oman	1 516 699	604	1 517 303	480 630	0	480 630	1 512	0	1 512	591	0	591	-921
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	0	101	0	4	4	-97
Poland	503 083	5 088	508 171	333 631	3 009	336 640	20 919	22 185	43 104	44 608	68 048	112 656	69 552
Portugal	321	957	1 278	6 072	0	6 072	3 023	575	3 598	948	1 030	1 978	-1 620
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	925	925	7 283	7 060	14 343	13 418
Romania	53	6 947	7 000	140	11 955	12 095	26	5 379	5 405	49	22	71	-5 334
Saudi Arabia	0	41 452	41 452	0	66 490	66 490	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	142	1	143	0	1 162	1 162	0	7 990	7 990	126 899	0	126 899	118 909
Slovakia	0	49	49	236	0	236	0	842	842	12	279	291	-551
Slovenia	1 032	1 486	2 518	1 367	1 708	3 075	1 129	1 167	2 296	707	4 005	4 712	2 416
South Africa	9 377	180	9 557	4 336	60	4 396	7 061	0	7 061	24 255	0	24 255	17 194
South Korea	7 651	7 207	14 858	2 307	17 248	19 555	35 924	36 208	72 132	7 657	61 418	69 075	-3 057
Spain	4 664	15 700	20 364	17 967	1 362	19 329	8 077	1 560	9 637	19 465	7 610	27 075	17 438
Sweden	54 940	53 137	108 077	46 802	54 308	101 110	115 190	116 144	231 334	109 787	81 566	191 353	-39 981
Switzerland	137 170	5 651	142 821	85 323	5 386	90 709	50 102	528	50 630	74 675	16 450	91 125	40 495
Tajikistan**	0	0	0	0	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	2017	2018					2019			2020			
Country	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 2020-2019
Thailand	9 207	0	9 207	117 471	0	117 471	16 400	0	16 400	21 116	0	21 116	4 716
The Nederlands	252 793	73 824	326 617	208 536	80 476	289 012	338 184	32 977	371 161	292 127	15 490	307 617	-63 544
Turkey	19 624	4 570	24 194	37 418	3 973	41 391	11 806	0	11 806	650	0	650	-11 156
United Arab Emirates	62 785	3 668	66 453	0	42 639	42 639	0	35	35	0	9 287	9 287	9 252
United Kingdom	173 874	7 909	181 783	114 643	23 418	138 061	126 562	17 884	144 446	159 739	30 211	189 950	45 504
United States	1 200 600	149 367	1 349 967	1 737 958	225 316	1 963 274	1 889 952	546 621	2 436 573	2 000 196	558 348	2 558 544	121 971
Vietnam	0	1 120	1 120	0	4 600	4 600	0	0	0	0	1 996	1 996	1 996
Total	4 675 739	678 897	5 354 636	3 881 987	872 558	4 754 545	3 201 215	1 232 957	4 434 172	4 954 104	1 240 440	6 194 544	1 760 372

* Includes transfers to NATO

** Export of bullet proof helmets to deminers

Table 3 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 control 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	1 693	1 118	2 811	
	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		79	79	
	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	3 639		3 639	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST	839	12 109	12 948	
	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.		55	55	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		13 593	13 593	
	ML21	SOFTWARE	2 502	491	2 993	
	ML22	TECHNOLOGY		813	813	
						36 931

Country	Position in the control 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	14 917		14 917	
	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	1 010		1 010	
	ML6	GROUND VEHICLES AND COMPONENTS		32 416	32 416	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	723		723	
						49 066

Country	Position in the control 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	178		178	
	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	40 008		40 008	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	6 665		6 665	
	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	1 977	193	2 170	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		30 156	30 156	
	ML21	SOFTWARE	1 550	7 900	9 450	
	ML22	TECHNOLOGY	2 455	800	3 255	
						91 882

Country	Position in the control list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	819		819	
						819

Country	Position in the control 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	968		968	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		3 391	3 391	
	ML21	SOFTWARE		459	459	
						4 818

Country	Position in the control 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	684	112	796	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	39 758		39 758	

	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	4 880		4 880	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	14 417		14 417	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		474	474	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		115	115	
	ML21	SOFTWARE		180	180	
						60 620

Country	Position in the control list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
Chile	ML13	ARMOURED OR PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, CONSTRUCTIONS AND COMPONENTS		337	337	
						337

Country	Position in the control list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
Croatia	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	964		964	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		462	462	
						1 426

Country	Position in the control 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 COMPONENTS THEREFOR	1 771		1 771	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	13 688		13 688	
	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	3 045		3 045	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	4 154		4 154	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		11 189	11 189	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		4 766	4 766	
	ML21	SOFTWARE		93	93	
	ML22	TECHNOLOGY		281	281	
						38 987

Country	Position in the control 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	2 721	337	3 058	
	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	2 082		2 082	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	31 897		31 897	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		3 633	3 633	
	ML13	ARMOURED OR PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, CONSTRUCTIONS AND COMPONENTS		457	457	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		6	6	
	ML21	SOFTWARE		3 445	3 445	
						44 578

Country	Position in the control 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	170	400	570	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		1 104	1 104	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		4 012	4 012	
						5 686

Country	Position in the control list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
Faroe Islands	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	1 167		1 167	
						1 167

Country	Position in the control 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	5 485		5 485	
	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	32 435		32 435	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	74 568		74 568	

	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	5 865	66	5 931	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	2 954		2 954	
	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		12	12	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST	378	1 545	1 923	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		596	596	
	ML21	SOFTWARE		453	453	
						124 357

Country	Position in the control 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	7 462	1 669	9 131	
	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 AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	3 964		3 964	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	2 254		2 254	
	ML4	BOMBS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, MISSILES, OTHER EXPLOSIVE DEVICES AND CHARGE AND RELATED EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	23 131		23 131	
	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	32 411		32 411	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	4 426		4 426	
	ML9	VESSELS OF WAR (SURFACE OR UNDERWATER), SPECIAL NAVAL EQUIPMENT, ACCESSORIES, COMPONENTS AND OTHER SURFACE VESSELS		460	460	
	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		15 390	15 390	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST	273	866	1 139	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR	31	75 158	75 189	
	ML21	SOFTWARE		1 849	1 849	
	ML22	TECHNOLOGY		52	52	
						169 396

Country	Position in the control 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	58 392	5 222	63 614	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	12 622		12 622	
	ML4	BOMBS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, MISSILES, OTHER EXPLOSIVE DEVICES AND CHARGE AND RELATED EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	40 038		40 038	
	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	27 745		27 745	
	ML6	GROUND VEHICLES AND COMPONENTS	11 310	10 458	21 768	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	57 882		57 882	
	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	743		743	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		19 251	19 251	
	ML13	ARMOURED OR PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, CONSTRUCTIONS AND COMPONENTS		1 406	1 406	
	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.		21	21	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		7 424	7 424	
	ML21	SOFTWARE		1 963	1 963	
	ML22	TECHNOLOGY		2	2	
						254 479

Country	Position in the control list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
Greece	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		4 750	4 750	
	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.		79	79	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		1 639	1 639	
	ML22	TECHNOLOGY		24	24	
						6 492

Country	Position in the control 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	450		450	
						450

Country	Position in the control 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	126		126	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		4 242	4 242	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR	1		1	
						4 369

Country	Position in the control 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	845		845	
						845

Country	Position in the control list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
India	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		1 366	1 366	
	ML21	SOFTWARE		378	378	
	ML22	TECHNOLOGY		539	539	
						2 283

Country	Position in the control 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	27		27	
	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	493 659		493 659	
	ML13	ARMOURED OR PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, CONSTRUCTIONS AND COMPONENTS		3 494	3 494	

	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.		557	557	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		29 520	29 520	
	ML22	TECHNOLOGY	14 950	33	14 983	
						542 240

Country	Position in the control 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	527		527	
	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	56 212		56 212	
	ML21	SOFTWARE		15	15	
						56 754

Country	Position in the control 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	87		87	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	520		520	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	19 154		19 154	
	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	8 066		8 066	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		174	174	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		614	614	
	ML21	SOFTWARE	5	7 096	7 101	
	ML22	TECHNOLOGY	7 846	1	7 847	
						43 563

Country	Position in the control 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	149		149	

	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	4 337		4 337	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		5 000	5 000	
						9 486

Country	Position in the control list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
Jordan	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		1 032	1 032	
	ML22	TECHNOLOGY		30	30	
						1 062

Country	Position in the control 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 CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	985	6 392	7 377	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		4 476	4 476	
						11 853

Country	Position in the control list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
Lithuania	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	2 996		2 996	
	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	844 384		844 384	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		7 982	7 982	
	ML21	SOFTWARE		292	292	
						855 660

Country	Position in the control list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
Luxembourg	ML4	BOMBS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, MISSILES, OTHER EXPLOSIVE DEVICES AND CHARGE AND RELATED EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	238		238	
	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	89		89	

	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		16 360	16 360	
	ML21	SOFTWARE		13	13	
						16 700

Country	Position in the control list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
Malaysia	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	182		182	
						182

Country	Position in the control list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
Monaco	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		170	170	
						170

Country	Position in the control 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 COMPONENTS THEREFOR	921		921	
	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	3		3	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	623		623	
	ML4	BOMBS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, MISSILES, OTHER EXPLOSIVE DEVICES AND CHARGE AND RELATED EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	199		199	
	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	43		43	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		2 358	2 358	
	ML21	SOFTWARE		146	146	
	ML22	TECHNOLOGY		5	5	
						4 298

Country	Position in the control list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)

Oman	ML4	BOMBS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, MISSILES, OTHER EXPLOSIVE DEVICES AND CHARGE AND RELATED EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	517		517	
	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	74		74	
						591

Country	Position in the control list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
Peru	ML13	ARMOURED OR PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, CONSTRUCTIONS AND COMPONENTS		4	4	
						4

Country	Position in the control 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 COMPONENTS THEREFOR	4 786		4 786	
	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	2		2	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	36 815		36 815	
	ML4	BOMBS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, MISSILES, OTHER EXPLOSIVE DEVICES AND CHARGE AND RELATED EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR		94	94	
	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	138		138	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	2 867		2 867	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		67 887	67 887	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		37	37	
	ML21	SOFTWARE		30	30	
						112 656

Country	Position in the control 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 (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	948		948	

	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		1 030	1 030	
						1 978

Country	Position in the control 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 SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	84		84	
	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	329		329	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		555	555	
	ML22	TECHNOLOGY	6 870	6 505	13 375	
						14 343

Country	Position in the control 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	49		49	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		22	22	
						71

Country	Position in the control list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
Singapore	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	126 899		126 899	
						126 899

Country	Position in the control 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	12		12	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		279	279	
						291

Country	Position in the control 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	60	120	180	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	647		647	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		2 700	2 700	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		1 185	1 185	
						4 712

Country	Position in the control 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	2 419		2 419	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	21 836		21 836	
						24 255

Country	Position in the control list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
South Korea	ML9	VESSELS OF WAR (SURFACE OR UNDERWATER), SPECIAL NAVAL EQUIPMENT, ACCESSORIES, COMPONENTS AND OTHER SURFACE VESSELS	3 247	3 278	6 525	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST	4 410	20 074	24 484	
	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.		79	79	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		25 260	25 260	
	ML18	PRODUCTION' EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS		11 672	11 672	
	ML21	SOFTWARE		94	94	
	ML22	TECHNOLOGY		961	961	
						69 075

Country	Position in the control 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	64		64	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	7 246		7 246	

	ML4	BOMBS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, MISSILES, OTHER EXPLOSIVE DEVICES AND CHARGE AND RELATED EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	11 457		11 457	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	698		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		2 813	2 813	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		781	781	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		3 899	3 899	
	ML21	SOFTWARE		117	117	
						27 075

Country	Position in the control 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	1 246	213	1 459	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	2 701		2 701	
	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	38 584		38 584	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	29 198		29 198	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST	2 946	6 590	9 536	
	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.		916	916	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		8 402	8 402	
	ML22	TECHNOLOGY		329	329	
						91 125

Country	Position in the control 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	9 737	10 978	20 715	

	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	718		718	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	22 531		22 531	
	ML4	BOMBS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, MISSILES, OTHER EXPLOSIVE DEVICES AND CHARGE AND RELATED EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	27 226		27 226	
	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	3 639	960	4 599	
	ML6	GROUND VEHICLES AND COMPONENTS	9 653	2 135	11 788	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	33 319		33 319	
	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		16 337	16 337	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST	1 750	7 770	9 520	
	ML13	ARMOURED OR PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, CONSTRUCTIONS AND COMPONENTS		6 705	6 705	
	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.	1 200	30 042	31 242	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR	14	2 836	2 850	
	ML21	SOFTWARE		1 982	1 982	
	ML22	TECHNOLOGY		1 821	1 821	
						191 353

Country	Position in the control 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	46		46	
	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	6 880		6 880	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	14 190		14 190	
						21 116

Country	Position in the control 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	248,00	3 414	3 662	
	ML4	BOMBS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, MISSILES, OTHER EXPLOSIVE DEVICES AND CHARGE AND RELATED EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	5 216,00		5 216	
	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	8 467,00		8 467	
	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	278 196,00		278 196	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		10 447	10 447	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		423	423	
	ML21	SOFTWARE		1 041	1 041	
	ML22	TECHNOLOGY		165	165	
						307 617

Country	Position in the control list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
Turkey	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	302		302	
	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	348		348	
						650

Country	Position in the control list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
United Arab Emirates	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 *A FOLLOW-UP DELIVERY OF CATEGORY B PRODUCTS (NON-LETHAL PRODUCTS) THAT HAVE NO INDEPENDENT FUNCTION		8 189	8 189	
	ML7	CHEMICAL AGENTS, "BIOLOGICAL AGENTS", "RIOT CONTROL AGENTS", RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS, RELATED EQUIPMENT, COMPONENTS AND MATERIALS*		1 098	1 098	
		* CBRN AIR FILTERS FOR AIRSHELTERS				**9 287**

Country	Position in the control 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	4 788		4 788	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	6 014		6 014	
	ML4	BOMBS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, MISSILES, OTHER EXPLOSIVE DEVICES AND CHARGE AND RELATED EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	33 892		33 892	
	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	110 654		110 654	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	3 413		3 413	
	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	836		836	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST	87	851	938	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR	55	8 484	8 539	
	ML18	PRODUCTION' EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS		15 940	15 940	
	ML21	SOFTWARE		4 580	4 580	
	ML22	TECHNOLOGY		356	356	
						189 950

Country	Position in the control 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	1 293	38 370	39 663	
	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	382		382	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	177 619		177 619	
	ML4	BOMBS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, MISSILES, OTHER EXPLOSIVE DEVICES AND CHARGE AND RELATED EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	588 043		588 043	
	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	220 788	331	221 119	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	126 674		126 674	

	ML9	VESSELS OF WAR (SURFACE OR UNDERWATER), SPECIAL NAVAL EQUIPMENT, ACCESSORIES, COMPONENTS AND OTHER SURFACE VESSELS		29 359	29 359	
	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	744 604		744 604	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST	121 317	1 572	122 889	
	ML13	ARMOURED OR PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, CONSTRUCTIONS AND COMPONENTS		3 494	3 494	
	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.	18 525	2 412	20 937	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR	237	475 632	475 869	
	ML17	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT, MATERIALS AND "LIBRARIES", AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	714	917	1 631	
	ML18	PRODUCTION' EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS		4 324	4 324	
	ML21	SOFTWARE		1 573	1 573	
	ML22	TECHNOLOGY		364	364	
						2 558 544

Country	**Position in the control list**	**Description**	**Category A products**	**Category B products**	**Total**	**Total (A+B)**
Vietnam	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		1 805	1 805	
	ML22	TECHNOLOGY		191	191	
						1 996
			4 954 104	**1 240 440**		**6 194 544**

4 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.

5 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.

6 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.

7 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.

8 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[3] (cf. EU Criterion Two, and ATT Article 7),

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).

[3] Revised 6 May 2019

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[4]

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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