



**Report No. 29 to the Storting
(2007-2008)**

**Export of defence materiel from Norway in 2007,
export control and international non-proliferation
cooperation**

Recommendation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of 6 June 2008, approved in the Council of State on the same date. (Stoltenberg II Government)

1 Introduction and summary

In this white paper, the Government provides information on the Norwegian export control system for weapons, ammunition and other military materiel¹ and dual-use goods². The white paper lists actual exports in 2007 of defence materiel on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' List I³, and of appurtenant technology. List I contains both Category A materiel, i.e. weapons and ammunition and other materiel that could affect the military balance of power beyond the immediate vicinity, and Category B materiel, i.e. other equipment specially developed or modified for military use.

The total value of exports in 2007 was approximately NOK 3.6 billion. Sales of goods accounted for about NOK 3.2 billion of this, services for about NOK 308 million and repair work for owners in other countries for about NOK 130 million. Category A materiel accounted for just over NOK 2 billion and Category B materiel for about NOK 1.2 billion. By way of comparison, the total value of exports in 2006 was about NOK 3.5 billion.

In 2007, 92% by value of exports of Category A materiel and 84% by value of exports of Category B materiel went to NATO countries and to Sweden and Finland. The total value of exports of Category B materiel dropped markedly, by almost 22% from 2006, while exports of Category A materiel rose in value by about 45%.

The white paper describes Norway's strategic export control policy and how relevant legislation is implemented in practice in connection with licensing exports and in cooperation with other agencies to ensure that control procedures are as effective as possible. It also discusses the international cooperation arrangements that have been established by exporting countries to ensure that there are high international standards as a basis for control systems at national level.

The Government attaches importance to ensuring greater transparency in issues related to exports of defence materiel from Norway. The Storting debates on the two most recent white papers on exports of defence materiel and export controls (Report No. 19 (2005-2006) to the Storting and Report No. 33 (2006-2007) to the Storting) have shown that there is broad agreement across party lines on this issue. The Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs came to unanimous decisions on its recommendations concerning both white papers.

In this year's white paper, the Government is taking further steps to increase transparency. For the first time, information is thus presented on exports of civilian goods to military end-users, and on exports of individual protective equipment for use by humanitarian organisations in connection with mine clearance. The white paper also includes information on which types of military goods have been exported to which countries, the value of exports according to country and region, and exports of materiel by the Norwegian defence authorities. In addition, it provides information on the export of small arms from Norway, on the brokering of defence materiel between third countries and on the transfer of production rights for defence materiel to other countries. Furthermore, there is information on licence applications that have been refused on the basis of the criteria set out in the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports.

When last year's white paper was published on 15 June 2007, the Government invited the press and NGOs to a meeting where the content of the white paper was presented. This was a popular initiative, and the Government intends to continue this type of information meeting.

The Government will continue its practice of consulting with and informing the Storting on particularly comprehensive and important matters in this field. Predictable guidelines have been established for

¹ Referred to hereafter as defence materiel.

² Dual-use goods are primarily intended for civilian use, but can also have important military areas of application. They are contained in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' List II.

³ The goods on list I are defence materiel. This materiel and the appurtenant technology is set out in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' List I. The overviews given in Chapter 4 of this white paper refer only to the value of exported goods and appurtenant technology in List I, and services in connection with these goods.

how the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is to apply the legislation on export controls. The annual white papers, which have been published every year since 1996, have described these procedures and given a great deal of information on the volume of exports.

In Norway, there has been broad political agreement on exports of defence materiel since the post-war period. The current legislation and practice are based on a government statement and a decision by the Storting of 11 March 1959. The statement establishes 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.” The Storting took note of the statement, which was presented by the Prime Minister on behalf of the Government, and emphatically declared 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.”

In 1997, the Storting unanimously endorsed a clarification made by the Government stating that “the Ministry of Foreign Affairs’ assessment should include consideration of a number of political issues, including issues relating to democratic rights and respect for fundamental human rights.” Although regard for human rights and humanitarian law was already a key element in considering applications for exporting defence materiel, the Government decided in 2007 to include this clarification in the guidelines.⁴

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is authorised by Royal Decree to administer the Export Control Act and to draw up regulations and guidelines to ensure effective implementation of controls. The Ministry is also the licensing authority.

Norway enforces the export control legislation very strictly to prevent defence materiel from falling into the wrong hands. This is why the main importers of Norwegian defence materiel are NATO member states and other like-minded countries.⁵ Norway only sells defence materiel for use by authorities.

Documentation of who is the recipient of defence materiel must be submitted before an export licence may be granted.

Applications for exporting defence materiel to countries other than NATO members and other like-minded countries are considered very carefully and the guidelines are strictly applied. If it is concluded that the exports are to be permitted, end-user documentation must be provided showing that the importer is the final recipient of the materiel, providing information on where it is to be installed and used, and confirming that the materiel will not be resold without the consent of the Norwegian authorities.

Future maintenance, repairs and deliveries of spare parts are taken into consideration in the Ministry’s overall evaluation of applications for licences to export defence materiel. The authorities also have to take into account the situation of Norwegian suppliers and their credibility as trading partners when considering whether to grant licences for follow-up deliveries.

Control of the export of dual-use goods⁶ is intended to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and is entirely based on coordination of control measures within the framework of international cooperation. In recent years, closer cooperation has also developed in international forums as regards control of conventional weapons, especially small arms and light weapons. The Government is actively supporting these developments. The Government intends to present a white paper on Norway’s active role in disarmament and non-proliferation efforts in the course of spring 2008.

⁴ Guidelines of 28 February 1992 for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs when dealing with applications concerning the export of weapons and military materiel, as well as technology and services for military purposes.

⁵ The Nordic countries, NATO member states and other countries that after careful consideration are considered to be qualified to import defence materiel from Norway.

⁶ Goods on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs’ List II.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is working continuously on the development of modern, effective legislation. Amendments were made to the Export Control Act to reflect the fact that control measures also apply to deliveries that may be intended for use in terrorist acts. These amendments, which entered into force on 1 July 2005, also established the authority to control brokering in certain sensitive dual-use goods between two foreign powers. The present white paper gives an account of the amendments to the regulations that were introduced in 2007 to ensure implementation of the amendments to the Act.

The regime for exports of weapons and military materiel is based on the fundamental international principle that such exports are subject to national sovereignty. This is because exports of weapons are closely linked to each country's security and foreign policy interests. The principle of national sovereignty is clearly set out in the UN Charter. The Treaty of Rome established that trade in weapons is not part of common EU policy, and that decisions on the export of defence materiel are to be taken nationally. However, international cooperation on trade in conventional weapons has also been expanding in recent years. This is important in preventing illicit trade in weapons and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Norway adopted the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports in 1998. The Code of Conduct has been considerably strengthened in recent years, and is increasingly being used as an international reference document providing the principles for supplying arms and military equipment. In 2004, Norway became the first non-member state to enter into closer collaboration with the EU within the framework of the Code of Conduct.

Expert groups have been established within the multilateral export control regimes to enforce export control, and the exchange of information between participating countries has been considerably strengthened in recent years. Technical working groups are charged with maintaining lists of goods that are updated and relevant with respect to technological developments and the risk of proliferation. Annual plenary meetings make decisions that member states are required to implement in national legislation and practice. The Wassenaar Arrangement (WA) has for example adopted common criteria for elements for export controls of man-portable air defence systems (MANPADS), best practice guidelines for exports of small arms and light weapons, criteria for control of non-listed items ("catch-all" controls) and elements for effective legislation on arms brokering (<http://www.wassenaar.org>).

The Government will seek to ensure that guidelines for the control of conventional weapons and relevant high technology are strengthened in order to boost cooperation under the WA. In addition, a Norwegian initiative within the framework of the WA on greater transparency in international arms transfers will be actively followed up.

Both the EU Code of Conduct and the control standards adopted by the WA provide guidelines for Norwegian practice in control of the export of defence materiel. The eight EU criteria and WA consensus decisions are implemented within the framework of Norwegian legislation.

Norway implements relevant resolutions on arms embargoes adopted by the UN Security Council and the OSCE regardless of whether or not they are binding on member states. In practice, Norway has also aligned itself with and complies with EU decisions on arms embargoes. The Government intends to continue this policy

There is great uncertainty relating to nuclear activities in Iran and North Korea. Efforts to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction are a priority task for the Government. The UN Security Council has adopted binding sanctions against a number of countries, including North Korea and Iran. The sanctions target these countries' nuclear programmes, including delivery systems for weapons of mass destruction, and also the transport, brokering and export of conventional weapons systems. The obligations set out in UNSC resolutions are implemented in Norwegian regulations and form part of the export control legislation.

The present white paper also describes the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' procedures for processing applications for licences to export defence materiel and dual-use goods. This includes tasks such as product classification, end-user control, information activities and cooperation with exporters.

Greater efforts at international level raise expectations that individual countries will be able to implement effective export controls. The introduction of increasingly sophisticated control measures

and a significant increase in the number of export licence applications in recent years are placing ever heavier demands on the control and licensing authorities. It is a challenge to provide the required expertise and capacity to process export licence applications in such a manner that it is possible to ensure both that statutory controls are not weakened and that Norwegian companies are not put at a disadvantage in competitive markets.

To help ensure that sound and effective export controls are properly implemented, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is engaged in inter-institutional cooperation with the Norwegian Police Security Service, Norwegian Customs and Excise and the defence authorities. The aim of this cooperation, which is headed by the Ministry, is to coordinate activities in the entities involved and thus help to ensure effective controls and optimise the use of resources. The Government considers it very important for the Norwegian authorities to maintain a sound and effective export control regime.

In recent years, the defence industry has made considerable adjustments to adapt to changes in the international market. In response to restructuring and internationalisation, Norwegian defence materiel companies have focused on developing niche expertise within the framework of multinational cooperation. The trend of increasing globalisation of the trade in defence materiel and dual-use goods will continue. This will also require adaptations in the export control regime in the future. The Government wishes Norway to be at the forefront of these efforts.

2 THE POLITICAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE EXPORT CONTROL REGIME

During the entire post-war era there has been broad political consensus in Norway on the control of the export of defence materiel. This is based on a government statement of 11 March 1959, which states that: "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." In a decision of the same date, 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." The Ministry of Foreign Affairs' assessment of these conditions includes a number of political and technical questions, such as issues relating to democratic rights and respect for fundamental human rights.

The Storting unanimously endorsed a clarification made by the Bondevik I Government in 1997, stating that "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." In 2008, the Government decided to include this clarification in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Guidelines of 28 February 1992 for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs when dealing with applications concerning the export of weapon. In addition to the 1959 decision and the 1997 clarification, Norway has also decided to implement political guidelines and arms embargoes established in relevant international forums. This has a bearing on the assessment of applications for licences to export defence materiel from Norway.

The Wassenaar Arrangement (WA) is the only multilateral cooperation on export controls that is targeted at conventional weapons and military materiel. Its main political principle is that through their national practice, the 39 member states are to promote regional and international security and stability by increasing transparency and accountability in connection with transfers of conventional weapons and sensitive high technology, and to prevent destabilising accumulations of military capabilities. The WA also aims to prevent terrorists from acquiring conventional weapons and sensitive high technology.

Norway adopted the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports in 1998. In 2004, an agreement was concluded with the EU on closer cooperation within the framework of the Code of Conduct, for example regular exchange of information on how the eight criteria set out in the Code of Conduct are applied in the assessment of applications for licences to export defence materiel from Norway.

The criteria cover a number of aspects of the situation in the recipient country, for example with regard to human rights, stability and security. These criteria are the basis for assessing whether a particular transfer of weapons or other military materiel is to be permitted.

Norway attaches great importance to the sound implementation of international standards and national legislation on export controls. The Norwegian legislation is in accordance both with the WA's political aims and with the EU Code of Conduct.

Applications for licences to export dual-use goods to military end-users are dealt with according to the same principles as those for Category B materiel.

3 THE EXPORT CONTROL LEGISLATION

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for the control of the Norwegian export of weapons, ammunition and other military materiel⁷, dual-use goods⁸, technology and services. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs was authorised by Royal Decree of 18 December 1987 No. 967 to administer the Export Control Act and draw up regulations and guidelines to ensure implementation of statutory export control tasks. The Act also contains extensive provisions regarding sanctions. The control lists (List I and List II) form part of the regulations.

The strategic export control regime is based on the Export Control Act and the regulations made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to ensure implementation of the control of the export of defence materiel and dual-use goods. The Ministry processes applications for licences to export defence materiel from Norway on the basis of the guidelines it has issued. Furthermore, Security Council resolutions are incorporated into Norwegian legislation in the form of regulations in order to ensure their implementation.

3.1 The Export Control Act

The export control regime is governed by the Act of 18 December 1987 No. 93 relating to control of the export of strategic goods, services and technology (Export Control Act). No goods, services or technology that may be of significance for another country's development, production or utilisation of products for military use, or that may directly serve to develop a country's military capability, or goods or technology that may be used to carry out terrorist acts, cf section 147 a) of the Penal Code, may be exported without the permission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. List I (weapons and military materiel) and List II (dual-use goods) includes the products and technology for which such permission is required. Control of technology also includes control of intangible transfers of technology.

The Act prohibits 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.

In addition, a licence is required for export of any goods, technology or services for military purposes to areas where there is a war or the threat of war, or to countries where there is a civil war, or to areas

⁷ Defence materiel on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' List I.

⁸ Dual-use goods are primarily intended for civilian use, but can also have important military areas of application. They are contained in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' List II.

that are subject to an arms embargo adopted by the UN Security Council pursuant to Chapter VII of the UN Charter.

Every person has a duty to provide the Ministry with any assistance or information required in order to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Act and appurtenant regulations. This applies to all information considered necessary for processing applications for export licences. The right to obtain commercially sensitive information must be weighed up against the statutory obligation of confidentiality.

The Act also contains penal provisions. Unless the matter is subject to more severe penal provisions, any wilful contravention of the legislation is punishable by fines or a term of imprisonment not exceeding five years or both. Negligent contravention of the legislation is punishable by fines or a term of imprisonment not exceeding two years. If the contravention has been carried out by a person acting on behalf of a limited liability company, a limited liability partnership or other form of partnership or a foundation, the enterprise as such may be fined. If the matter is subject to more severe penal provisions, the provisions of the Penal Code apply.

Control of goods that can be used to carry out terrorist acts

The Export Control Act was originally only intended to regulate exports that could “serve to develop the military capability of a country”. In response to the September 11 terrorist attacks in the US, the Ministry started work on drawing up statutory requirements for the control of exports of other goods, technology and services that can be used for terrorist purposes, including control of the negotiation of sales of particularly sensitive dual-use goods.

With effect from 1 July 2005, the scope of the Export Control Act was extended to include exports that can be used in terrorist acts. In addition, the Act was amended so that it also governs the brokering of sensitive dual-use goods between two foreign countries. These amendments were discussed in the two most recent white papers on the export of defence materiel and export controls (Report No. 19 (2005-2006) to the Storting and Report No. 33 (2006-2007) to the Storting).

These amendments were implemented in the regulations with effect from 2007, and are further discussed in 3.2 below.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is also working to tighten controls on goods and technology, including transport, in cases where there is information indicating that they are intended for terrorist purposes. The Ministry of Justice has started the process of strengthening the relevant provisions of the Penal Code, and this work will have to be completed before further progress can be made.

3.2 Regulations on the implementation of export control

The regulations of 10 January 1989 made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs lay down further rules on implementation of export control. These regulations include the requirement for a licence for the export of goods and appurtenant technology on List I (weapons and military materiel) and List II (dual-use goods). A licence is also required for exporting certain technology, including intangible transfers of technology, technical data, production rights for goods, and certain services. Furthermore, the regulations include provisions concerning exemptions from the licensing requirement and administrative provisions concerning the retention of licences and the authority of the Ministry to set conditions for granting licences.

Amendments to the regulations

To ensure implementation of the amendments to the Act that entered into force on 1 July 2005, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs adopted amendments to the regulations with effect from 4 July 2007 to strengthen controls on all goods that may be intended for use in connection with weapons of mass destruction (“catch-all” controls), and to include provisions on the negotiation of sales of dual-use goods.

After the amendments, section 1 g) and i) read as follows:

- § 1 g. Notwithstanding the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' lists, a licence is required for export of any goods, technology or service in cases where the exporter knows that or has reason to believe that such goods, 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. Corresponding provisions apply in connection with the development, production, maintenance or storage of missiles that can deliver such weapons.
- § 1 i. Trading in, negotiating or otherwise assisting in the sale of military goods and technology included in List I from one foreign country to another is not permitted without a licence from the Ministry. Corresponding provisions apply in connection with the negotiation of sales of goods included on List II, and for appurtenant technology and services if it is known or there is reason to believe that such goods, 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, or in connection with the development, production, maintenance or storage of missiles that can deliver such weapons.

These two amendments have considerably strengthened control of all goods that can be used in connection with programmes for weapons of mass destruction. The same applies to control of the negotiation of sales of military materiel and dual-use goods between two foreign countries.

Other licensing requirements. Special exemptions from the licensing requirements

In addition to the licensing requirement for goods, technology and services that are specified in the control lists, the regulations contain provisions on goods that are not included in the lists which are applicable in certain cases. One of them (section 1 g) concerns weapons of mass destruction, as discussed above.

In addition, there are two "catch-all" provisions in the regulations that apply to goods for military purposes (section 1 g) and h)). The first of these states that a licence is required for export of any goods, technology or services for military purposes to areas where there is a war or the threat of war, or to countries where there is a civil war, regardless of whether they are included in the Ministry's lists. Furthermore, there is a licensing requirement for the export of all goods, technology and services for military use to areas that are subject to an arms embargo imposed by the UN Security Council pursuant to Chapter VII of the UN Charter. This is in line with the resolutions adopted by the Wassenaar Arrangement.

In order to implement mandatory decisions of the UN Security Council concerning complete or partial trade embargoes on certain countries, regulations are laid down pursuant to the Act of 7 June 1968 No. 4 relating to the implementation of mandatory decisions of the United Nations Security Council. These Security Council decisions are thus implemented in Norwegian law.

3.3 Guidelines for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs deals with applications concerning the export of weapons and military materiel, as well as technology and services for military purposes, on the basis of the Guidelines of 28 February 1992. The guidelines are also used as a basis in considering applications for export licences for civilian goods for military end-use.

Using the 1959 decision by the Storting and the 1997 clarification (see Chapter 2) as a basis, the guidelines set out the principles the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is to apply when dealing with applications for a licence to export defence materiel under the Export Control Act and appurtenant regulations.

Owing to the advances in military technology since 1959, the considerations underlying the Government's statement and the Storting's decision can only be pursued by means of an export control system that extends beyond what is directly implied by the wording of the statement and the decision. The guidelines are intended to ensure that this is the case. Thus, they apply to the consideration of applications for export licences not only for arms and munitions, but also for other equipment designed or modified for military purposes, for parts and components, and for technology and services.

Three main groups of countries have been defined that are to be used by the Ministry when assessing whether a country qualifies to import defence materiel from Norway.

Group 1 comprises members of NATO, the Nordic countries and other countries that, after a careful assessment, may be approved by the Ministry as recipients of weapons and ammunition.

Group 2 comprises countries to which Norway does not export defence materiel. These are countries that are at war or where there is a threat of war, countries where there is civil war, countries where a careful assessment of the foreign and domestic policy situation indicates that the export of defence materiel is inadvisable, and countries that the UN Security Council has imposed sanctions against.

Group 3 comprises countries that do not belong to group 1 or 2 to which Norway does not sell weapons and ammunition, but that after a careful assessment may be approved as recipients of other military materiel.

The goods to which the guidelines apply are included in List I (weapons, ammunition and other military materiel). The guidelines distinguish between Category A and Category B materiel.

Category A materiel comprises weapons and ammunition of all types, and other materiel that could significantly affect the military balance of power beyond the immediate vicinity including materiel for maritime surveillance and electronic measures against satellite-borne systems.

Category B materiel comprises defence materiel that does not have the properties or areas of application that are defined for Category A.

Export licence applications are processed regardless of whether the goods are to be exported directly or indirectly to the recipient country.

As a general rule, products in Category A and Category B may not be delivered to countries in group 2.

An export licence will normally be granted for the export of goods in category A if the customer is, or is acting on behalf of, the defence authorities of a country belonging to group 1. This must be substantiated by documentation.

In addition, the guidelines include rules on the licensing of cooperation and development projects, multinational products, the export of goods with independent functions, the export of technology (including production rights and technical data), parts and components and services. The guidelines have been published to make it easier for companies to assess the likelihood of an export licence being granted.

4. EXPORTS OF DEFENCE MATERIEL IN 2007

This chapter gives an overview of exports of defence materiel based on the export value of sales of goods, technology and services that are included in List I.

For the first time, information is also given on exports of civilian goods to military end-users, and on exports of individual protective equipment for use by humanitarian organisations in connection with mine clearance.

Information is also given on the export of small arms from Norway, and on exports of materiel by the Norwegian defence authorities for their own use. As shown in Table 4.6 below, Norway does not export military small arms. The small arms exported are mainly antique weapons sold to collectors, and hunting and competition weapons.

Information is also given on licences granted for negotiating sales of defence materiel between two third countries and for the transfer of production rights to other countries.

The overview does not include information on temporary exports of goods for demonstration purposes or repairs, or on goods that are to be returned to Norway. However, it does provide information on export licence applications that have been refused. The refusals that are included in the overview are formal refusals of licence applications dealt with in accordance with Norwegian export control legislation. In accordance with the cooperation agreement under the EU Code of Conduct, information is given on which criteria in the Code have been used as a basis for refusals. In this way Norway is helping to promote a high international standard of transparency with respect to exports of defence materiel.

Because there are large deliveries of defence materiel in some years and not in others, the level of exports varies considerably from year to year.

Exports of defence materiel and services

Exports of defence materiel, services and repairs, and refusals of applications for export licences for List I items are shown in the following diagrams and tables.

Table 4.1 Total exports of defence materiel in the period 2004–2007

Table 4.2 Value of exports of defence materiel by recipient country

Table 4.3 Exports by country and item in List I

Table 4.4 Services related to List I for recipients in other countries

Table 4.5 Repairs carried out for foreign recipients

Table 4.6 Exports of small arms

Table 4.7 Exports of civilian goods to military end-users

Figure 4.1 Exports of Category A materiel split by groups of countries

Figure 4.2 Exports of Category B materiel split by groups of countries

Figure 4.4 Overview of exports in the period 2000–2007

4.1 Trends in exports of defence materiel, services and repairs

Table 4.1 and Figure 4.4 show figures for exports of Category A and B defence materiel and services and repairs carried out for foreign clients for List I goods for the last few years.

Table 4.1 Total exports of defence materiel in the period 2004 - 2007

EXPORTS OF DEFENCE MATERIEL							
		2004	2005	2006	2007	Change 2006-2007	
Exports		Values in NOK 1000				%	
Sale	Category A	976 131	1 342 787.0	1 439 774.0	2 053 984.0	614 210	45.74 %
Sale	Category B	1 038 707	1 114 083.9	1 478 541.8	1 144 103.0	-334 439	-22.62 %
Sale	Total (A+B)	2 014 838	2 456 870.9	2 918 315.8	3 198 087.0	279 771	9.59 %
Services, return, production rights, negotiations		364 738	470 718.0	597 678.0	450 850.0	-146 828	-24.57 %
Sum		2 379 576.0	2 927 588.9	3 515 993.8	3 648 937.0	132 943.2	3.78 %

Fig 4.4 Overview of exports in the period 2000–2007

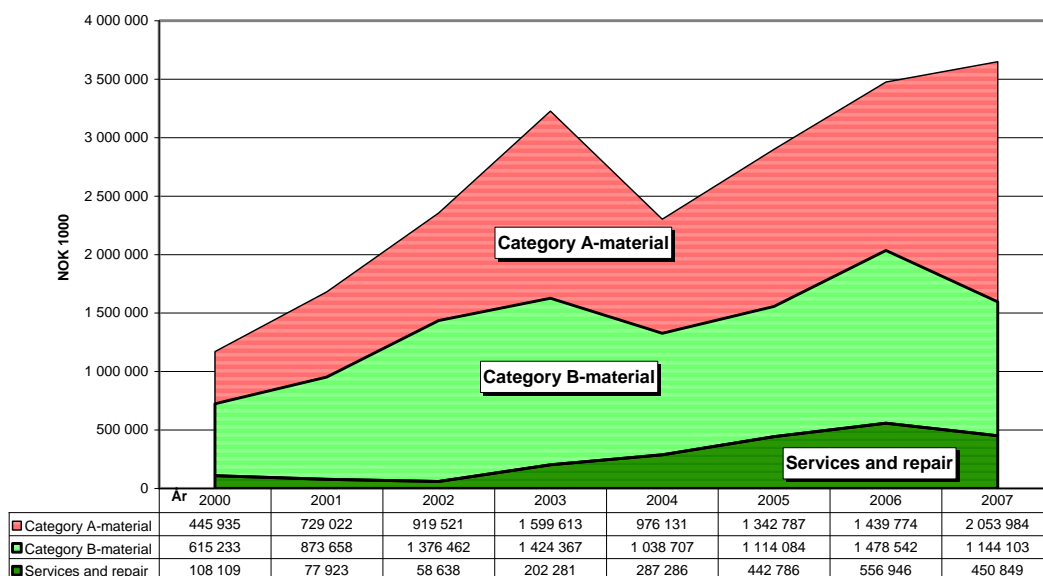


Fig 4.1 Exports of Category A materiel by country groups

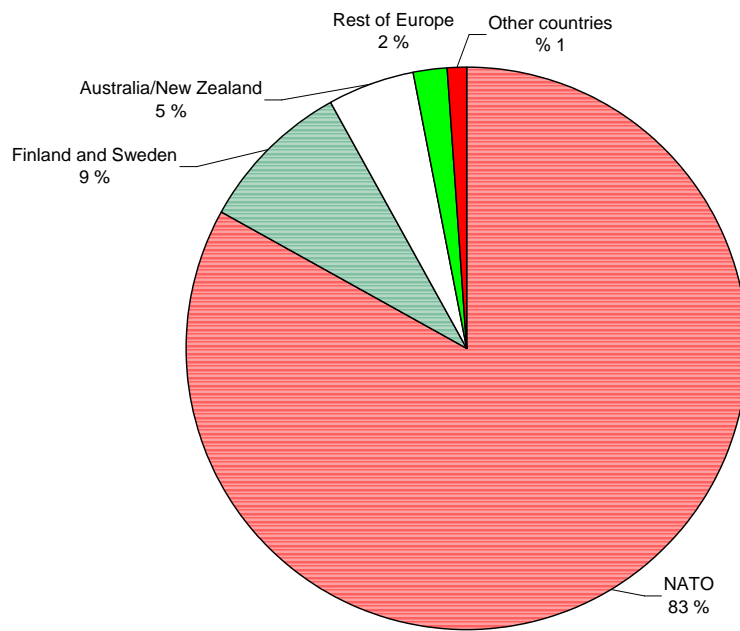


Fig 4.2 Exports of Category B materiel by country groups

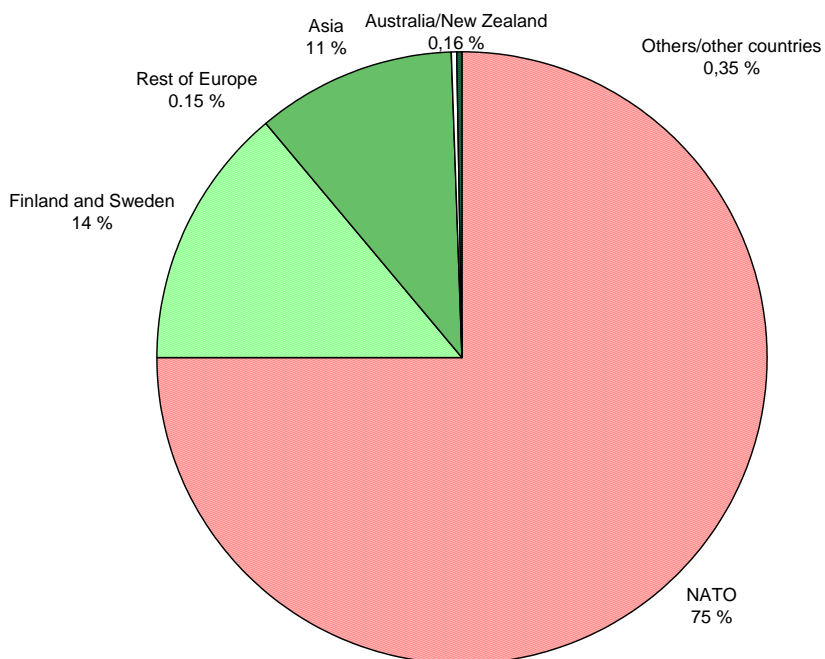
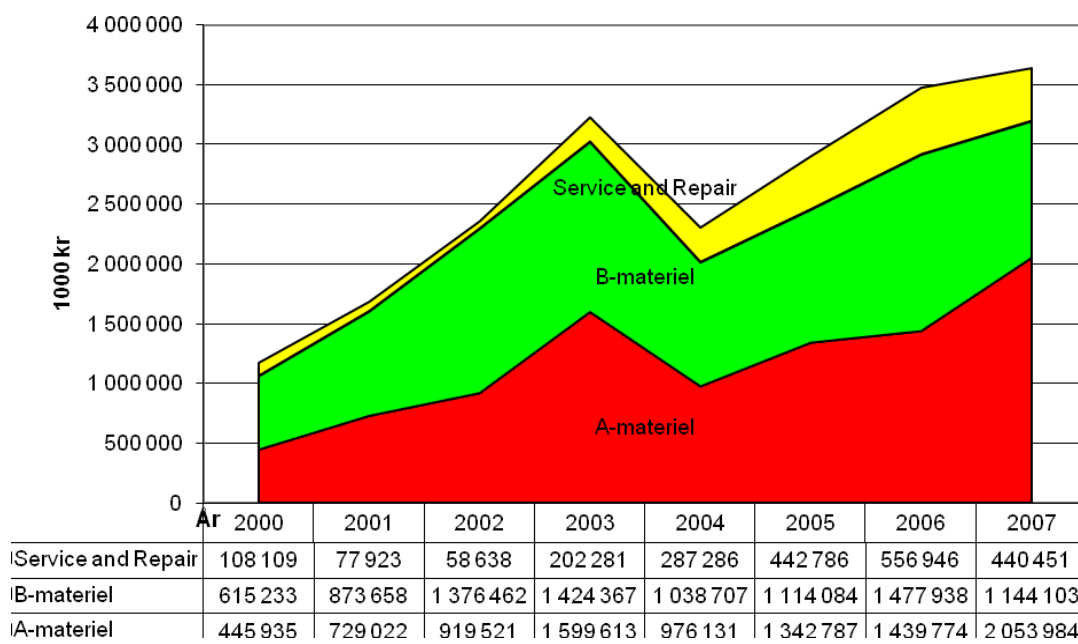


Table 4.3 Export by country and item for List I



4.2 Exports of defence materiel by recipient country

Table 4.2 shows the value of exports of defence materiel split by recipient country in 2005, 2006 and 2007, and the change from 2006 to 2007 for each country.

Value of exports of defence materiel (in 1000 NOK)											
Country	CC	2005			2006			2007			Change 2006-2007
		Category A	Category B	Total (A + B)	Category A	Category B	Total (A + B)	Category A	Category B	Total (A + B)	
Albania	AL	0.0	1 303.0	1 303.0	0	0	0	0	372	372	372
Austria	AT	728.0	1 200.0	1 928.0	557	744	1 301	15 510	133	15 643	14 342
Australia	AU	218 350.0	4 931.0	223 281.0	55 023	222 387	277 410	96 739	1 870	98 609	-178 801
Belgium	BE	1 472.0	10 265.0	11 737.0	9 098	23 255	32 353	3 680	21 604	25 284	-7 069
Brazil	BR	295.0	0.0	295.0	421	0	421	0	0	0	-421
Bulgaria	BG	0.0	657.0	657.0	142	1 237	1 379	0	1 400	1 400	21
Canada	CA	29 656.0	13 928.0	43 584.0	151 598	75 316	226 914	51 101	10 931	62 032	-164 882
Chile	CL	1 615.0	15 100.0	16 715.0	1 159	2 935	4 094	3 767	2 210	5 977	1 883
Croatia	HR	0.0	811.0	811.0	90	0	90	139	0	139	49
Czech Republic	CZ	611	5 021	5 632	36	5 822	5 858	22 077	7 961	30 038	24 180
Cyprus	CY	0.0	19 856.0	19 856.0	0	602	602	0	7 640	7 640	7 038
Denmark	DK	7 378.0	1 315.0	8 693.0	10 371	14 982	25 353	10 655	6 805	17 460	-7 893
Ecuador	EC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	EG	0.0	11 318.0	11 318.0	0	11 157	11 157	0	0	0	-11 157
Estonia	EE	4 532.0	3 495.0	8 027.0	1 205	2 000	3 205	0	0	0	-3 205
Finland	FI	21 014.0	16 000.0	37 014.0	86 324	49 425	135 749	109 377	7 009	116 386	-19 363
France	FR	8 782.0	25 940.0	34 722.0	22 492	17 562	40 054	13 916	32 894	46 810	6 756

Value of exports of defence materiel (in 1000 NOK)											
		2005			2006			2007			Change 2006-2007
Country	CC	Category A	Category B	Total (A + B)	Category A	Category B	Total (A + B)	Category A	Category B	Total (A + B)	
Germany	DE	36 885	21 651	58 536	49 952	37 484	87 436	158 465	102 541	261 006	173 570
Hungary	HU	161	82 131	82 292	0	8 696	8 696	0	39 787	39 787	31 091
Greenland	GL	151.0	0.0	151.0	450	0	450	406	0	406	-44
Greece	GR	1 078.0	3 050.0	4 128.0	619	0	619	29 147	3 320	32 467	31 848
Hong Kong (China)	HK	0.0	9.0	9.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	HU	161	82 131	82 292	0	8 696	8 696	0	39 787	39 787	31 091
Iceland	IS	140.0	0.0	140.0	272	0	272	312	1 817	2 129	1 857
India	IN				0	6	6	0	0	0	-6
Ireland	IE	5 343.0	1 038.0	6 381.0	1 798	4 931	6 729	36 675	345	37 020	30 291
Italy	IT	45 267.0	4 603.0	49 870.0	8 457	30 222	38 679	7 683	5 313	12 996	-25 683
Japan	JP	0.0	0.0	0.0	454	0	454	392	0	392	-62
Jordan	JO	0.0	1 098.0	1 098.0	0	1 204	1 204	0	833	833	-371
Kuwait	KW	0.0	170 059.0	170 059.0	0	171 658	171 658	0	0	0	-171 658
Latvia	LV	20.0	517.9	537.9	604	394	998	37 616	11 146	48 762	47 764
Lithuania	LT	0.0	12 607.0	12 607.0	0	2 103	2 103	462	7 166	7 628	5 525
Luxembourg	LU	243.0	1 345.0	1 588.0	6 516	1 942	8 458	1 649	6 589	8 238	-220
Macau	MO				0	259	259	0	0	0	-259
Macedonia	MK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	MY	4 870.0	1 430.0	6 300.0	6 046	2 927	8 973	0	8 560	8 560	-413

Value of exports of defence materiel (in 1000 NOK)											
		2005			2006			2007			Change 2006-2007
Country	CC	Category A	Category B	Total (A + B)	Category A	Category B	Total (A + B)	Category A	Category B	Total (A + B)	
Malta	MT	0.0	70.0	70.0	0	0	0	0	105	105	105
Netherlands	NL	22 777	12 852	35 629	2 629	19 766	22 395	0	7 548	7 548	-14 847
New Zealand	NZ	235	83	318	5 793.0	0	5 793	10	0	10	-5 783
Oman	OM	0	19 447	19 447	0.0	16 187	16 187	0	12 510	12 510	-3 677
Poland	PL	33 736	14 624	48 360	75 395.0	1 142	76 537	192 306	4 074	196 380	119 843
Portugal	PT	0	382	382	0.0	770	770	0	0	0	-770
Qatar	QA	0	28 973	28 973	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	RO	0	0	0	0.0	1 830	1 830	0	7 700	7 700	5 870
Saudi Arabia	SA	0	49 507	49 507	0.0	5 654	5 654	0	100 231	100 231	94 577
Serbia and Montenegro	CS	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	SG	4 684	6 137	10 821	1 197.0	5 191	6 388	9 975	1 433	11 408	5 020
Slovakia	SK	0	5 023	5 023	201.0	1 800	2 001	1 104	23 500	24 604	22 603
Slovenia	SI	0	1 787	1 787	0	2 331.8	2 331.8	0	2 350	2 350	18
Spain	ES	43 616	32 275	75 891	26 341	65 936	92 277	4 955	25 443	30 398	-61 879
Switzerland	CH	11 817	3 740	15 557	10 031	7 357	17 388	26 892	1 155	28 047	10 659
Sweden	SE	36 641	118 179	154 820	21 675	142 105	163 780	72 958	147 607	220 565	56 785
South Africa	ZA	415	845	1 260	2 122	0	2 122	1 578	207	1 785	-337
South Korea	KR	1 820	0	1 820	1 121	0	1 121	2 475	586	3 061	1 940
Tanzania	TZ	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	2

Value of exports of defence materiel (in 1000 NOK)											
		2005			2006			2007			Change 2006-2007
Country	CC	Category A	Category B	Total (A + B)	Category A	Category B	Total (A + B)	Category A	Category B	Total (A + B)	
Thailand	TH	119	3 021	3 140	0	686	686	11 702	0	11 702	11 016
Trinidad & Tobago *	TT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	696	696	696
Turkey	TR	827	0	827	1 155	12 473	13 628	477	2 543	3 020	-10 608
United Kingdom	GB	74 538	18 867	93 405	70 533	44 978	115 511	104 081	13 754	117 835	2 324
United Arab Emirates	AE	0.0	1 646.0	1 646.0	0	0	0	0	4 501	4 501	4 501
United States of America	US	720 958	365 947	1 086 905	807 897	437 397	1 245 294	1 025 689	499 914	1 525 603	280 309
Venezuela	VE	2 012	0	2 012	0	23 688	23 688	0	0	0	-23 688
Åland	AX	2 012	0	2 012	0	0	0	12	0	12	12
Total		1 344 799	1 114 084	2 458 882.9	1 439 774	1 478 541.8	2 918 315.8	2 053 984	1 144 103	3 198 087	279 771

* For the Coast Guard in Trinidad & Tobago

4.3 Exports of defence materiel by recipient country and items in List I

Table 4.3 Export by country and item for List I

Albania						
Item in list	Description	Complete products		Parts		Sum Products and parts
		A	B	A	B	
7.e	Night vision equipment		372			372
Sum		0	372	0	0	372

Austria						
Item in list	Description	Complete products		Parts		Sum Products and parts
		A	B	A	B	
6.a	Ammunition	15 510				15 510
7.e	Night vision equipment		133			133
Sum		15 510	133	0	0	15 643

Australia						
Item in list	Description	Complete products		Parts		Sum Products and parts
		A	B	A	B	
6.c	Explosives	70 247				70 247
7.e	Hearing protection		475			475
16	Training equipment	2 764				2 764
17.1	Parts for weapons				316	316
17.3	Missile parts, filter			17 909		17 909
17.4	Parts for command and control system			5 819	14	5 833
17.7	Night vision equipment		127			127
19.b	Power unit		938			938
Sum		73 011	1 540	23 728	330	98 609

Belgium						
Item in list	Description	Complete products		Parts		Sum Products and parts
		A	B	A	B	
6.a	Ammunition	278				278
7.a	Communications equipment		21 578			21 578
16	Training equipment	3 402				3 402
17.3	Detectors				26	26
Sum		3 680	21 578	0	26	25 284

Bulgaria						
Item in list	Description	Complete products		Parts		Sum Products and parts
		A	B	A	B	
7.a	Communications equipment		821			821
17.7	Parts for communications equipment				579	579
Sum		0	821	0	579	1 400

Canada						
Item in list	Description	Complete products		Parts		Sum Products and parts
		A	B	A	B	
6.c	Explosives	24 674				24 674
7.e	Power unit		309			309
17.3	Missile parts			3 050		3 050
17.10	Parts for aircraft and vehicles			9 846	10 191	20 037
17.6	Parts for ignition mechanisms			830		830
17.4	Parts for weapon stations			12 701	431	13 132
		24 674	309	26 427	10 622	62 032

Chile						
Item in list	Description	Complete products		Parts		Sum Products and parts
		A	B	A	B	
6.c	Explosives	3 767				3 767
17.8	Parts for vessels				2 210	2 210
		3 767	0	0	2 210	5 977

Croatia						
Item in list	Description	Complete products		Parts		Sum Products and parts
		A	B	A	B	
6.c	Explosives	139				139
		139	0	0	0	139

Cyprus						
Item in list	Description	Complete products		Parts		Sum Products and parts
		A	B	A	B	
7	Laser measuring equipment		7 414			7 414
17.7	Parts for night vision equipment				226	226
		0	7 414	0	226	7 640

Czech Republic						
Item in list	Description	Complete products		Parts		Sum Products and parts
		A	B	A	B	
1	Weapons	18				18
6.a	Ammunition	17 486				17 486
7.a	Communications equipment		4 167			4 167
16	Training equipment	4 530				4 530
17.6	Parts for ammunition			43	3 474	3 517
17.7	Parts for communications equipment				320	320
		22 034	4 167	43	3 794	30 038

Denmark						
Item in list	Description	Complete products		Parts		Sum Products and parts
		A	B	A	B	
1	Weapons	329				329
6.c	Explosives	5635				5635
7.a	Encryption equipment		4 310			4 310
16	Training equipment	3 315				3 315
17.1	Parts for weapons	5 635		1 376	2491	3 867
17.7	Parts for communications equipment				4	4
		9 279	4 310	1 376	2 495	17 460

Finland						
Item in list	Description	Complete products		Parts		Sum Products and parts
		A	B	A	B	
1	Weapons	4				4
6.a	Training ammunition	2 661				2 661
7.e	Power unit		6 024			6 024
17.1	Parts for weapons				823	823
17.7	Parts for lasers				162	162
17.4	Weapon station	89 830				89 830
17.6a	Projectiles			16 882		16 882
		92 495	6 024	16 882	985	116 386

France						
Item in list	Description	Complete products		Parts		Sum Products and parts
		A	B	A	B	
6.c	Explosives	13 207				13 207
7.a	Communications equipment		12 068			12 068
17.1	Parts for weapons			63	11021	11 084
17.3	Parts for missiles, rockets, etc			557	2 924	3 481
17.5	Detectors				1 040	1 040
17.7	Parts for electronic equipment				3 664	3 664
17.9	Parts for aircraft				207	207
18.c	Software		512			512
19.a	Materials	89				89
19.b	Machinery		1 458			1 458
		13 296	14 038	620	18 856	46 810

Germany						
Item in list	Description	Complete products		Parts		Sum Products and parts
		A	B	A	B	
1	Weapons	112				112
17.1	Parts for weapons			22	13807	13 829
17.3	Rocket engine components			45 403	11 631	57 034
17.4	Parts for fire control equipment, weapon station	87 029				87 029
6.c	Explosives, components	25 129	112			25 241
7.a	Communications equipment		56 622			56 622
17.7	Parts for night vision equipment				1 614	1 614
17.8	Parts for batteries				21	21
11	Rescue equipment		432			432
16	Training equipment		7 535			7 535
18.b	Software		10 553			10 553
19.a	Materials	476				476
19.b	Machinery, tools		214			214
20	Technical drawings	72				72
17.10	Parts for vehicles			222		222
		112 818	75 468	45 647	27 073	261 006

Greece						
Item in list	Description	Complete products		Parts		Sum Products and parts
		A	B	A	B	
4.a	Fire control equipment	29 103				29 103
6.c	Explosives					0
17.7	Parts for electronic equipment				748	748
17.3	Parts for missile systems				19	19
17.4	Parts for fire control equipment				2 553	2 553
17.10	Parts for vehicles			44		44
		29 103	0	44	3 320	32 467

Greenland						
Item in list	Description	Complete products		Parts		Sum Products and parts
		A	B	A	B	
6.a	Whaling grenades	406				406
		406	0	0	0	406

Hungary						
Item in list	Description	Complete products		Parts		Sum Products and parts
		A	B	A	B	
7.a	Communications equipment		12 979			12 979
17.7	Parts for communications equipment				26 808	26 808
		0	12 979	0	26 808	39 787

Iceland						
Item in list	Description	Complete products		Parts		Sum Products and parts
		A	B	A	B	
6.a	Whaling grenades	288				288
17.6a	Parts for whaling grenades			24		24
17.7	Parts for sonar equipment				1 817	1 817
		288	0	24	1 817	2 129

Ireland						
Item in list	Description	Complete products		Parts		Sum Products and parts
		A	B	A	B	
6.a	Ammunition	4 503				4 503
7.e	Light amplifiers		216			216
17.3	Parts for missiles			6 706		6 706
17.4	Weapon stations	18 366				18 366
17.7	Parts for lasers				129	129
16	Simulator	7 100				7 100
		29 969	216	6 706	129	37 020

Italy						
Item in list	Description	Complete products		Parts		Sum Products and parts
		A	B	A	B	
1	Weapons	138				138
6.c	Explosives	2 352				2 352
7.e	Hearing protection		4 368			4 368
17.1	Parts for weapons			4		4
17.4	Parts for fire control equipment			3 890		3 890
17.6	Parts for ammunition			402		402
17.2	Parts for artillery systems			695	698	1 393
17.8	Parts for vessels				247	247
19.a	Materials			202		202
		2 490	4 368	5 193	945	12 996

Japan						
Item in list	Description	Complete products		Parts		Sum Products and parts
		A	B	A	B	
1	Weapons	10				10
6.a	Ammunition	360				360
16	Materiel	22				22
		392	0	0	0	392

Jordan						
Item in list	Description	Complete products		Parts		Sum Products and parts
		A	B	A	B	
7.e	Power unit		833			833
		0	833	0	0	833

Latvia						
Item in list	Description	Complete products		Parts		Sum
		A	B	A	B	Products and parts
4.a	Guidance equipment		50			50
6.a	Ammunition	33 000				33 000
7.e	Light amplifiers		1 433			1 433
10	Vehicles	4 616				4 616
11	Protection equipment		2 500			2 500
17.1	Parts for weapons		7 144			7 144
17.7	Parts for light amplifiers				19	19
		37 616	11 127	0	19	48 762

Lithuania						
Item in list	Description	Complete products		Parts		Sum
		A	B	A	B	Products and parts
6.a	Ammunition	462				462
7.a	Communications equipment		5 538			5 538
11	Rescue equipment		210			210
17.1	Parts for tripods				1 004	1 004
17.7	Parts for communications equipment				414	414
		462	5 748	0	1 418	7 628

Luxembourg						
Item in list	Description	Complete products		Parts		Sum
		A	B	A	B	Products and parts
7.a	Communications equipment		6 327			6 327
17.1	Parts for weapons			16	98	114
17.4	Parts for fire control equipment			299		299
17.7	Parts for communications equipment			20		20
17.9	Parts for aircraft			1 091		1 091
17.10	Parts for vehicles			223		223
18	Software		164			164
		0	6 491	1 649	98	8 238

Malaysia						
Item in list	Description	Complete products		Parts		Sum
		A	B	A	B	Products and parts
7.c	Night vision equipment		8 325			8 325
17.7	Parts for range finders				235	235
		0	8 325	0	235	8 560

Malta						
Item in list	Description	Complete products		Parts		Sum
		A	B	A	B	Products and parts
7.e	Night vision equipment		81			81
17.7	Parts for night vision equipment				24	24
		0	81	0	24	105

Netherlands						
Item in list	Description	Complete products		Parts		Sum Products and parts
		A	B	A	B	
7.c	Range finders		5 160			5 160
17.1	Parts for weapons				306	306
17.7	Parts for range finders				593	593
17.10	Parts for vehicles				1 489	1 489
		0	5 160	0	2 388	7 548

New Zealand						
Item in list	Description	Complete products		Parts		Sum Products and parts
		A	B	A	B	
17.2	Parts for rockets			9		9
17.16	Training equipment/parts			1		1
		0	0	10	0	10

Oman						
Item in list	Description	Complete products		Parts		Sum Products and parts
		A	B	A	B	
7.a	Communications system		11 759			11 759
17.7	Parts for lasers				651	651
12	Containers		100			100
		0	11 859	0	651	12 510

Poland						
Item in list	Description	Complete products		Parts		Sum Products and parts
		A	B	A	B	
6.a	Ammunition					0
6.c	Explosives	67 734				67 734
7.a	Power units		2 038			2 038
17.1	Parts for weapons				1 294	1 294
17.3	Parts for rockets					0
17.6	Parts for ammunition			124 572	412	124 984
18	Software		330			330
		67 734	2 368	124 572	1 706	196 380

Switzerland						
Item in list	Description	Complete products		Parts		Sum Products and parts
		A	B	A	B	
7.e	Night vision equipment					0
6.c	Explosives	4 562				4 562
17.2	Parts for artillery, etc			7 068		7 068
17.4	Weapon station			15 010		15 010
17.10	Parts for vehicles				1 091	1 091
17.6a	Parts for artillery, etc			241		241
19	Chemicals	11				11
20	Guidelines for maintenance				64	64
		4 573	0	22 319	1 155	28 047

Sweden						
Item in list	Description	Complete products		Parts		Sum Products and parts
		A	B	A	B	
1	Weapons,	592				592
4.a	Laser equipment		7 854			7 854
7	Guidance system, power units	14 722	76 409			91 131
6.c	Explosives	18 475				18 475
10	Vehicles	17				17
11	Rescue equipment	300				300
16	Training ammunition	18 998				18 998
17.1	Parts for weapons			2 353	2842	5 195
17.2	Parts for artillery			1 250		1 250
17.3	Rocket engine and missile components			519	6 064	6 583
17.6	Parts for ammunition			14 363	3 274	17 637
17.7	Electronic equipment				31 634	31 634
17.9	Parts for aircraft engines			211	3 707	3 918
17.10	Parts for vehicles				1 708	1 708
17.16	Parts for simulators				14 062	14 062
19.a	Materials	1 158				1 158
20	Technology for guidance system		53			53
		54 262	84 316	18 696	63 291	220 565

South Africa						
Item in list	Description	Complete products		Parts		Sum Products and parts
		A	B	A	B	
6.c	Explosives	1 535				1 535
7.e	Battery chargers		207			207
17.2	Parts for artillery			43		43
		1 535	207	43	0	1 785

South Korea						
Item in list	Description	Complete products		Parts		Sum Products and parts
		A	B	A	B	
1	Weapons	8				8
6.c	Explosives	2 467				2 467
17.4	Parts for command and control systems				100	100
17.7	Electronic equipment				486	486
		2 475	0	0	586	3 061

Tanzania						
Item in list	Description	Complete products		Parts		Sum Products and parts
		A	B	A	B	
1	Weapons	2				2
		2	0	0	0	2

Thailand						
Item in list	Description	Complete products		Parts		Sum Products and parts
		A	B	A	B	
6.a	Ammunition	7 416				7 416
16	Training equipment	4 286				4 286
		11 702	0	0	0	11 702

Trinidad & Tobago						
Item in list	Description	Complete products		Parts		Sum Products and parts
		A	B	A	B	
7.a	Communications equipment		696			696
		0	696	0	0	696

Turkey						
Item in list	Description	Complete products		Parts		Sum Products and parts
		A	B	A	B	
6.c	Explosives	383				383
17.1	Parts for weapons			94		94
17.3	Parts for missile systems				2 129	2 129
17.7	Parts for communications equipment				414	414
		383	0	94	2 543	3 020

United Arab Emirates						
Item in list	Description	Complete products		Parts		Sum Products and parts
		A	B	A	B	
17.7	Parts for communications equipment				4 501	4 501
		0	0	0	4 501	4 501

United Kingdom						
Item in list	Description	Complete products		Parts		Sum Products and parts
		A	B	A	B	
1	Weapons	3				3
7.e	Electronic equipment		2 233			2 233
6.c	Explosives	20 222				20 222
11	Rescue equipment		435			435
16	Training equipment	794				794
17.1	Parts for weapons			60	1 299	1 359
17.3	Parts for missiles			53 845	3044	56 889
17.4	Weapon stations			28 144		28 144
17.7	Parts for lasers				2 405	2 405
17.8	Parts for vessels				446	446
17.9	Parts for aircraft			425	914	1 339
17.16	Parts for simulators			588		588
19.b	Machinery, tools				2 978	2 978
		21 019	2 668	83 062	11 086	117 835

United States of America						
Item in list	Description	Complete products		Parts		Sum Products and parts
		A	B	A	B	
1	Weapons	405				405
3	Missile specifications, calculations		742			742
9	Aircraft	77 420				77 420
16	Simulator, training equipment for	18 670				18 670
17.1	Parts for tripods				11959	11 959
17.2	Parts for anti-tank weapons			1 107	48	1 155
17.3	Parts for missiles and rocket systems			8 916	127	9 043
17.4	Weapon station			740 340	135939	876 279
17.7	Parts for communication system			239	4 277	4 516
17.9	Fighter aircraft parts			8 655	106 314	114 969
17.6a	Parts for rockets			85 196		85 196
18.a	Software	11 980	5 247			17 227
19.a	Materials	2 737	7 254			9 991
4.a	Fire control system and software	3 668	3 093			6 761
6.c	Explosives	66 356	6			66 362
7.e	Electronic equipment		224 908			224 908
		181 236	241 250	844 453	258 664	1 525 603

Åland						
Item in list	Description	Complete products		Parts		Sum Products and parts
		A	B	A	B	
1	Competition weapons	12				12
		12	0	0	0	12

4.4 Services related to List I for recipients in other countries

Table 4.4

Country	Services related to	Value in NOK 1000
Canada	Weapon stations and hearing protection	3 616
Finland	Environmental testing of ammunition	1 296
France	Rocket engines	19 144
Germany	Personnel, testing of ammunition, rocket engines	15 032
Greece	Anti-ship missiles	625
Ireland	Military logistics	770
Poland	Testing of ammunition	29
Spain	Air defence systems and artillery	937
Sweden	Helicopters, rocket engines, submarines, artillery, simulators	78 371
Switzerland	Testing of ammunition	209
UK	Radar systems Development of software, rockets and flight systems. Testing integration of weapon stations and command	4 104
US	centrals	
Venezuela	Light amplifiers	336
Sum		308 378

4.5 Repairs carried out for foreign recipients

Table 4.5

Country	Type of goods repaired	Value of repairs in NOK 1000
Australia	Weapon stations	2 668
Canada	Weapon stations	3 680
Chile	Night vision equipment and laser range finders	12
Czech Republic	Laser range finders	156
Finland	Laser parts	192
France	Night vision equipment and communications equipment	1 741
Germany	Laser range finders, rocket engines and weapon stations	106 581
Greece	Communications equipment and air defence system	835
Netherlands	Laser range finders and parts for F16	1 119
Slovenia	Electronic equipment	43
Spain	Light amplifiers and air defence system	550
Sweden	Radar, aircraft engines, lasers and weapons	1 693
Turkey	Laser range finders	1 792
United Kingdom	Photo detectors, night vision equipment and laser range finders	351
US	Weapon stations, aircraft engines, communications equipment, night vision equipment	10 660
Sum		132 073

4.6 Exports of small arms and parts for small arms

Table 4.6

Country	No. weapons	Type of weapon
Denmark	1	Spare part for Sauer rifle
Denmark	1	Rifle, Mauser
Denmark	6	SVI infinity pistol, calibre 9 mm
Denmark	7	Kongsberg 393 Rifle
Denmark	5	Rifle, Nagant mod.44 calibre 7.62x54R
Denmark	10	Rifle, Mauser VZ24, calibre 7.92mm
Finland	1	Mauser rifle
Italy	38	Rifle, M39
Italy	9	Rifle M91-24
Italy	14	Rifle m91-30
Italy	35	Rifle M91
Italy	3	Rifle, Mauser M96
Italy	1	Rifle, Japanese M38 (1905)
Italy	2	Rifle, French, Lebel
Italy	2	Rifle, Kongsberg, M1894
Japan	1	Biathlon rifle
Sweden	2	Rifles
Sweden	1	Svi infinity pistol
Sweden	36	Biathlon rifle
Sweden	3	Kongsberg 393 rifles
Sweden	8	Pistol HK53 Calibre 5.56x45
Sweden	1	Renato calibre 12-6.5x55
Sweden	23	Kimber 84M Bolt rifle calibre 308
Sweden	4	Kimber 8400 Bolt rifle calibre 30-06
Sweden	5	Kongsberg 393 rifles
Sweden	13	Rifle Kimber
Sweden	1	Gebrüder Merkel combirifle
South Korea	1	Biathlon rifle
Tanzania	1	Rifle Weatherby calibre 340
Czech Republic	2	Biathlon rifle
Germany	2	Pistol Luger DWM calibre 9mm
Germany	1	Rifle Centerfire Brno Cz 550 mag
Germany	1	Rifle Centerfire Brno Cz 550 mag
Germany	25	Collection of antique pistols
Germany	1	Rifle mod. 1942
Germany	1	Pistol, Astra 300, calibre 6.35
Germany	1	Pistol, P27, calibre 7.65
Germany	1	Pistol, P37 calibre 7.65
Germany	1	Pistol, Lagenhan, calibre 6.35
Germany	1	Pistol, Walther, calibre 6.35
Germany	1	Pistol, Mauser 1914, calibre 7.65
Germany	1	Pistol, Mauser 1914, calibre 7.65
Germany	1	Pistol, Colt M-1914, calibre 45
Germany	1	Pistol, Colt M-1914, calibre 45
Germany	1	Pistol, P08, calibre 9mm

Germany	1	Pistol, Astra 600, calibre 7.45
Germany	1	Pistol, Sauer&Sohn, calibre 7.65
Germany	1	Pistol, FN10/22, calibre 7.65
Germany	1	Pistol P08, 9mm S/N 6116f
Germany	1	pistol CZ24, 9mm K, S/N 62789
Germany	1	Pistol CZ27, 7.65mm, S/N 99034
Germany	1	Pistol Walther M8, 7.65mm
Germany	1	Pistol Mauser 1934
Germany	4	Kongsberg Colt M1914 45ACP
Germany	1	Walther P38 E 9mm
Germany	2	Mauser P08, S42, 1936 9mm nr 5496L
Germany	1	Nagant calibre 7.62 Nagant 6971
UK	1	Krag-Jørgensen M/1894, calibre 6.5
US	6	Walther pistol P38
US	1	Pistol Kongsberg
US	23	Biathlon rifle
US	24	Biathlon rifle
US	14	Pistol Kongsberg M/1914, calibre
US	1	Pistol Radom P.35, calibre 9mm
US	1	Rifle model ZK420S, calibre 8x57mm
US	1	Pistol Browning HiPower, calibre 9mm
US	4	Pistol Luger P.08, calibre 9mm
US	5	Pistol Walther P.38, calibre 9mm
Åland	1	Biathlon rifle
Sum	369	Weapons

4.7 Applications for exports of defence materiel refused in 2007

In 2007, four applications for export of defence materiel were refused. The refused applications were for exports of ammunition and night vision equipment to Colombia, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Algeria. The refusals were based on criteria 2 and 3 in the EU Code of Conduct.

The refusal of an application for an export licence does not entail a general prohibition against export of defence materiel to the country in question. All applications for export licences are considered on an individual basis.

4.8 Negotiating sales and transferring production rights

In 2007, 11 licences were issued for the transfer of production rights to another country, and two licences were issued for the brokering of defence materiel between third countries. These licences were issued in connection with the participation of Norwegian companies in international cooperation on the development of defence materiel.

4.9 Exports of civilian goods for military use in the recipient country

Table 4.7

Equipment	Item in List II	Purpose	Country
Radar	6B108	Radar measurements	Egypt
Positioning system	6A001a1	For installation on naval vessel	Brazil
Echo sounder	6A001a1a	For installation on naval vessel	Brazil
Acoustic positioning system	6A001a1d	For installation on submarine rescue vessel	Brazil
Sonar	6A001a1	For installation on patrol vessel	Turkey
Sensors	7A103a	Seabed surveys	Brazil

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 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, 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 such as are 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 such as are 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 itself may conduct inspections 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 archives 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 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 enterprises.

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 are 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 that are not private residences.

An application for 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 is not to 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 set out in or 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 of 20 July 1991 No. 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 enforceable by execution proceedings.

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

§ 8

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

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

Regulations to the implementation of control of the export of strategic goods, services and technology

Laid down by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 4 July 2007 pursuant to the Act of 18 December 1987 No. 93 relating to control of the export of strategic goods, services, technology, etc., cf. Royal Decree of 18 December 1987 No. 967 on delegation of authority pursuant to the Act of 18 December 1987 No. 93 relating to control of the export of strategic goods, services, technology, etc.

§ 1

- a. Permission from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is required for the export of certain goods, specific technology, including intangible transfers of technology, technical data and production rights for goods, and certain services (licensing requirement). Permission is given in the form of an export licence either on the prescribed form or in the form of a letter, cf section 4. The licensing requirement also applies to the export of such goods from bonded warehouses.
- b. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will draw up lists of these goods and appurtenant technology. In cases of doubt, the Ministry will decide whether or not the goods or technology is subject to the licensing requirement. The Ministry may amend the lists.
- c. The lists comprise the following:
 - List I: Weapons, ammunition, other military materiel and appurtenant technology.
 - List II: Strategic goods and appurtenant technology not included in List I.
- d. Permission from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is required for services connected with goods and technology included in Lists I and II, and any other services, provided abroad or in Norway for use abroad, that may directly serve to develop a country's military capability.
- e. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs may require end-user declarations in connection with the export of goods and technology included in Lists I and II, or any services provided in connection with such goods or technology.
- f. Notwithstanding the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' lists, a licence is required for export of any goods, technology or service for military purposes to areas where there is a war or the threat of war, or to countries where there is a civil war.
- g. Notwithstanding the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' lists, a licence is required for export of any goods, technology or service in cases where the exporter knows that or has reason to believe that such goods, 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. Corresponding provisions apply in connection with the development, production, maintenance or storage of missiles that can deliver such weapons.
- h. Notwithstanding the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' lists, a licence is required for export of any goods, technology or service for military use to areas that are subject to an arms embargo adopted by the UN Security Council pursuant to Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.
- i. Trading in, negotiating or otherwise assisting in the sale of military goods and technology included in List I from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from one foreign country to another is not permitted without a licence from the Ministry. Corresponding provisions apply in connection with negotiations for goods included on List II, and for appurtenant technology and services if it is known or there is reason to believe that such goods, 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.

§ 2

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. Sales of goods for which a licence is required to other

countries should always include a proviso stating that the sale is subject to a successful application for an export licence.

§ 3

The following are exempted from the licensing requirement in section 1:

- a. goods that are returned to a foreign owner after temporary import to Norway for exhibition or demonstration. This exception does not apply to goods in List I,
- b. rescue equipment and oil response equipment exported in connection with rescue operations,
- c. firearms, parts of firearms and ammunition exported in accordance with part VI of the Regulations of 25 January 1963 No. 9722 relating to firearms, weapon parts and ammunition,
- d. goods 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. goods that are solely destined for transport across Norwegian customs territory, if both sender and recipient are outside Norwegian customs territory. This exception does not apply to goods in List I,
- f. goods, technology and services for the use of the Norwegian population or Norwegian enterprises on Svalbard and Jan Mayen,
- g. goods, services and technology for use on the Norwegian continental shelf,
- h. goods, services and technology for use on board Norwegian-owned ships sailing under the Norwegian flag or Norwegian-owned aircraft engaged in international trade,
- i. exports by the Norwegian defence authorities, provided that the right of ownership to the goods is not transferred and the goods are to be used by Norwegian forces abroad or the recipient is a defence authority in a NATO or EU member state. This exemption also applies to goods that Norwegian defence authorities send out of the country for repair, maintenance, updating, and so on, and that are to be returned to Norway. Pursuant to these provisions, the defence authorities shall by 15 February each year send a report to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on all exports such as are mentioned above that took place in the previous calendar year,
- j. military materiel included in List I that is owned by a defence authority in a NATO or EU member state and that is being returned abroad after temporary import to Norway in connection with an exercise or training.

§ 4

Permission from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the export of goods subject to the licensing requirement under section 1 of these regulations is given in the form of an export licence on submission of an application on the prescribed application form. Applications and licences may be transmitted electronically.

Applications for permission to export such technology or services such as are mentioned in section 1 are to be submitted in the form of a letter. A licence will also be issued in the form of a letter.

Applications to engage in negotiations on the sale of technology or services such as are mentioned in section 1, subsection i, are to be submitted in the form of a letter. A licence will also be issued in the form of a letter.

The exporter is obliged to furnish any information or documentation the Ministry of Foreign Affairs deems necessary for the processing of the application.

The application shall be signed by the exporter or by any person authorised to act on the exporter's behalf.

§ 5

An export licence for goods and technology, or for the provision of services, may not be transferred to another person without the permission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

§ 6

The exporter shall ensure:

- that goods, technology and services exported are in accordance with the licence granted,
- that goods, technology and services exported are delivered to the destination stated in the licence,
- that the quantity or description of goods, technology or services exported does not deviate from the quantity or description stated in the export licence,
- that the export is effected within the period for which the export licence is stated to be valid,
- that any special conditions set out in the export licence have been met.

§ 7

A valid export licence from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall be obtained before the export of goods to which the licensing requirement applies. The exporter shall ensure that the export is in accordance with the valid export licence, see section 6. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs or the customs authorities may order the exporter to produce documentation of any consignment exported or any licence issued pursuant to these regulations for control purposes.

§ 8

Applications for an extension of the period for which a licence is valid shall be sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs accompanied by a statement explaining the reasons for the application. The same applies to applications for an alteration to a licence. An application shall be submitted in the form of a letter. Applications and licences may also be transmitted electronically.

An export licence may only be altered by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

§ 9

If a licence that has been granted is not used, or cannot be used in accordance with the conditions specified in it, the licence shall immediately be returned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs accompanied by a statement explaining why it cannot be used.

§ 10

The exporter or the person authorised to act on the exporter's behalf shall notify the Ministry of Foreign Affairs immediately in the event that a valid licence is lost

§ 11

The exporter (licence holder) shall retain the used licence for ten years after the expiry date of the licence. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs may require the exporter to produce the licence for control purposes.

§ 12

Conditions may be set for the granting of a licence. These conditions shall be compatible with the purpose of the Act of 18 December 1987 relating to control of the export of strategic goods, services, technology, etc.

§ 13

A licence granted pursuant to these regulations may be revoked if the exporter to a considerable extent misuses the licence or to a considerable extent fails to fulfil the terms specified therein. A licence may also be revoked if new information or changes in the facts become known, or the political situation in the recipient state or area changes, and this significantly alters the basis on which permission was granted. The general rules concerning the reversal of individual decisions also apply.

§ 14

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs may grant exemptions from these regulations.

§ 15

These regulations enter into force on 15 February 1989.

Guidelines of 28 February 1992 for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs when dealing with applications concerning the export of weapons and military materiel, as well as technology and services for military purposes⁹

I. Purpose and scope

1. These guidelines apply to the procedures to be followed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs when dealing with applications for exporting arms and military equipment, as well as technology and services which may be used for military purposes.

The licensing rules do not apply to the export of insignificant quantities of goods which are not intended for military or police use.

The export control system is based on the following excerpts from the Government's statement of 11 March 1959 and the Storting's decision of the same date:

The Government's statement:

“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.”

The Storting's decision:

“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.”

In 1997, the Storting unanimously endorsed a clarification made stating that “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.”

The Government considers the Storting's decision to be mandatory, and the export control system shall ensure that it is complied with.

2. As regards implementation of the export control system, Act No. 93 of 18 December 1987 relating to control of the export of strategic goods, services, technology, etc. (hereinafter referred to as the Export Control Act), and Regulations No. 51 of 10 January 1989 relating to the implementation of control of the export of strategic goods, services and technology (hereinafter referred to as the Regulations) are applicable.

⁹ Drawn up pursuant to Act No. 93 of 18 December 1987 relating to control of the export of strategic goods, services, technology, etc., and Regulations No. 51 of 10 January 1989 relating to the implementation of control of the export of strategic goods, services and technology, laid down by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

These guidelines are intended to be advisory and establish the principles the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are to apply when dealing with arms export matters pursuant to the Export Control Act and the Regulations. Any consideration of applications for an export licence in terms of section 1 of the Regulations shall be based on these guidelines, and reference shall be made to List I in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Official Notification on Export Control (Weapons, ammunition and other military equipment).

3. Owing to the advances in military technology since 1959, the considerations underlying the Government's statement and the Storting's decision can only be pursued by means of an export control system which extends beyond what is directly implied by the wording of the statement and the decision. These guidelines are intended to ensure that this is the case. Thus, they apply to the consideration of applications for export licences not only for arms and munitions, but also for other equipment designed or modified for military purposes (see chap. V below), for parts and components (see chap. VII), and for technology and services (see chap. VI and VIII, respectively).
4. When dealing with licence applications, it is essential to bear in mind that in many cases the licensing obligation may exceed the power conferred by section 1 of the Export Control Act to prohibit export. Thus, before refusing a licence application, it must be substantiated that the statutory conditions have been fulfilled. It is particularly important that such an assessment of the statutory power be made when dealing with licence applications for the export of goods of limited military significance, the export of parts and components, and the export of technology and services.

II. Groups of countries and categories of goods

1. In order to facilitate the processing of licence applications, the following groups of countries are to be used:

Group 1 comprises the Nordic countries and member countries of NATO. The group also includes other countries which may be approved by the Ministry as recipients of weapons.

Group 2 comprises countries 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, or countries affected by a sanction adopted by the UN Security Council.

Group 3 comprises countries which do not belong to group 1 or 2 to which Norway does not sell weapons and ammunition, but which may receive other equipment that is designed or modified for military purposes.

2. The following categories of goods are to be introduced:

Category A: Weapons, ammunition and certain types of military equipment

This category includes all kinds of weapons and ammunition.

It also includes other equipment that could be used effectively to influence the military balance of power beyond the immediate vicinity, including equipment for maritime surveillance and electronic measures against satellite-borne systems.

Category B: Other equipment designed or modified for military purposes.

This category includes other equipment designed or modified for military purposes which is specified in List I in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Official Notification on Export Control (Weapons, ammunition and other military equipment) which does not have such properties or areas of application as specified for category A.

III. Cooperation and development projects

The export of goods, 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 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.

IV. Multinational products

In cooperative projects which 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.

V. The export of goods having independent functions

1. Export licence applications are to be dealt with regardless of whether the goods are to be exported directly or indirectly to the recipient country.
2. Products in category A may not be exported to any end-users other than government authorities. The primary consideration should be that products belonging to category A or category B may not be exported to countries in group 2.
3.
 - a) An export licence will normally be granted for the export of goods in category A if the customer is, or is acting on behalf of, the defence authorities of a country belonging to group 1. This must be substantiated by documentation.

A licence to export goods in this category to countries other than those belonging to group 1 must be dealt with by the Government and the granting of such a licence requires that an officially confirmed end-user statement containing a re-export clause be submitted, i.e. a statement to the effect that re-export must not take place without the approval of the Norwegian authorities.

- b) A licence to export goods in category B to countries in groups 1 and 3 shall be granted.

Documentation substantiating the end-user shall be required.

VI. The export of technology, including production rights and all forms of technical information

1. For the purpose of these guidelines, technology means insight enabling one to develop, produce, maintain or use goods. The transfer of production rights is the most common form of technology export from Norway.
2. Applications for transferring production rights shall be dealt with in such a way as to ensure that the purpose of the transfer is not to circumvent Norwegian export controls.
3. Permission to export technology in accordance with cooperation agreements with enterprises or the authorities of other countries shall be granted after the agreement has been approved by the Norwegian authorities.
4. 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.
 - a) If it is a matter of production rights for goods in category A, permission may only be granted for transfers to countries belonging to group 1 and in accordance with principles corresponding to those which otherwise apply to the export of goods in this category.

The permission is subject to the condition that the Norwegian seller of the production rights is also required to incorporate into the terms of the contract a reservation to the effect that any sublicensing of production rights will be submitted to the Norwegian authorities for approval. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall deal with applications for sublicensing in the same way as direct transfers of production rights from Norway.

- b) Permission will generally be granted to transfer production rights for goods in category B to countries in groups 1 and 3. In such cases, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' requirements as to documentation and terms of contract must depend on a concrete assessment in which account is taken of the properties of the product, the export policy of the country of production, and any detrimental effects should the product be exported to an undesirable recipient.
5. Detailed guidelines may not be drawn up for other types of technology transfers. The assessment of the export licence application will depend on the degree to which the transfer of technology is connected with a product's military function. The more this is so, the more important it is to base the assessment of an application on the guidelines for the export of finished products in a corresponding category.

VII. The export of parts and components

1. For the purpose of these guidelines, the export of parts and components means the export of goods which have no independent function.
2. When parts and components are exported in accordance with cooperation agreements with enterprises or the authorities of another country, an export licence shall be granted when the agreement has been approved by the Norwegian authorities. It is then a prerequisite that the Norwegian parts or

components be coordinated with parts from other sources of supply, and that the finished product not be designated as Norwegian.

In such cases, the documentation substantiating the end-use of the finished product may be dispensed with.

3. As regards the export of parts and components for projects which have not been approved officially 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 to countries which do not belong to group 2 if the finished product is not designated as Norwegian. Documentation concerning the end-use of the finished product shall not be required.
4. An application for a licence to export parts or components of a type other than that mentioned in clauses 2 and 3 shall be dealt with in the same way as in the case of the export of the finished product. However, a departure from this rule may be authorized by the provision in chap. I, clause 1.

VIII. Provision of services

1. In order for permission to be required pursuant to section 1, litra e and g, of the Regulations, the provision of services may, but does not necessarily have to be, connected with the development, production, maintenance or use of a product. This also applies to military planning.
2. As regards the provision of services connected with military equipment belonging to categories A and B, and which are essential to the development, production, maintenance or use of such equipment, permission for providing such services shall be granted on the basis of conditions corresponding to those applicable to an export licence for the product itself. If the service is more remotely connected with the product, a less stringent practice may be considered.
3. As regards services that are not specifically connected with particular goods, but that concern military planning, permission shall generally be granted to countries in group 1 but not to countries in group 2. The granting of licences to other countries must be considered in each individual case on the basis of the anticipated military and any possible political effects, and must be approved by the Ministry.

IX. Procedures

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should make a final decision on applications dealt with according to 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.
2. If necessary when assessing technical aspects and areas of application for products, technology, technical information or services, the Ministry of Defence as represented by the Norwegian Defence Research Establishment may be consulted.
3. If an export licence application concerns important defence matters or cooperation with other countries concerning equipment, the opinion of the Ministry of Defence shall be obtained.
4. If an export application concerns important Norwegian commercial interests, the opinion of the Ministry of Industry shall be obtained.