



Norwegian Ministry  
of Foreign Affairs

Summary in English

Meld. St. 26 (2018–2019) Report to the Storting (white paper)

# Norwegian exports of defence- related products in 2018, export control and international non-proliferation cooperation

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# 1 Background and summary

This white paper describes Norway's export control system for strategic goods and technology,<sup>1</sup> and provides figures for exports of arms, ammunition and other military equipment and components, related technology and services for military use (shortened to 'defence-related products' in the rest of this document) in 2018.

The Government has published an annual white paper on exports of defence-related products since 1996, making this the 24th in the series. As well as providing information about the exports themselves, the white paper gives a thorough account of the Government's export control policy, the legislation and the guidelines for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs when dealing with applications concerning the export of defence-related products. Transparency in this area has been significantly increased since 1996. The Government is seeking to promote the highest level of transparency on strategic export control in order to provide insight into this part of Norwegian defence and security policy.

Norway has extensive and stringent rules in place for the export of defence-related products. This year's white paper gives a thorough account of the export control legislation, and aims in particular to provide insight into how the Ministry applies the guidelines for dealing with licence applications in practice.

Both the defence industry and export control are integral parts of Norway's defence and security policy. One of the aims is to ensure that the Norwegian defence industry is viable and thus provides security of supply both for Norway's armed forces and for those of allied countries. Companies in the Norwegian defence industry are world leaders in defence-related technology and expertise. They are dependent on being able to export their goods and participate in international cooperation on defence-related development and production. The Government will continue to provide a clear and predictable framework for the export activities of defence industry companies.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the authority responsible for export control in Norway. Its tasks in this area include policy development, licensing, provision of information to the industry, and participation in extensive international cooperation on export control. In addition, the Police Security Service and Norwegian Customs have statutory responsibilities relating to control of goods and enforcement of the export control legislation, including prevention and investigation of breaches of the legislation. Cooperation at national level is vital for ensuring that the export control system is effective and for preventing the spread of products and technology that could be used for the development of weapons of mass destruction or for the purposes of terrorism.

Norway's export control system was digitalised in 2015. The Ministry uses an e-licensing system to deal with applications, requests and reports concerning the export of strategic goods. The e-licensing system makes it possible to safeguard substantial amounts of commercially sensitive information, and to undertake quality assurance of the large amount of information on actual exports of defence-related products from Norway.

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<sup>1</sup> 'Strategic goods' is a collective term for defence-related products, dual-use items and other civilian goods that are also considered to have important military applications.

Export licences issued for defence-related products and dual-use items for military use require exporters to provide quarterly reports on actual exports under each licence. The overview of exports in the white paper is based on the exporters' reports of the goods, technology and services actually exported under the licences that have been issued.

### *Transparency on defence-related exports*

Together with the detailed account of the export control legislation and the implementation of the Foreign Ministry's guidelines, the overview of exports and the information about export licence denials each year ensure a high degree of transparency on exports of defence-related products from Norway.

The annual white paper is considered each year by the Storting (Norwegian parliament). This process provides public and parliamentary access to information about how the Ministry's guidelines are applied in practice. The Government will continue its practice of consulting the Storting in special cases.

As in 2018, Norway's annual report to the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) and an English summary of the white paper will be published in 2019.

While the Government is seeking to ensure as much transparency as possible on exports of defence-related products from Norway, access to information in this area is subject to the restrictions that follow from the provisions on the duty of secrecy in the Export Control Act. Under the Act, everyone has a duty to provide the Ministry with the assistance or information required to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Act and appurtenant regulations. This duty applies to all information that the Foreign Ministry considers necessary to be able to process licence applications. This broad right to require access to commercially sensitive information is counterbalanced by the Act's strict provisions on the duty of secrecy.

### *Legislation and guidelines*

Control of the export of strategic goods, services and technology is governed by the Export Control Act and regulations. In addition, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has specific guidelines for dealing with applications concerning the export of defence-related products, as well as technology and services for military purposes, and these have been published.

According to a Royal Decree of 18 December 1987, the Ministry exercises the authority assigned to the King under the Export Control Act. One of its tasks is to draw up regulations and guidelines.

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

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

The Regulations of 19 June 2013 No. 718 relating to the export of defence-related products, dual-use items, technology and services (the Export Control Regulations) provide the operational legal framework for the Ministry's export control and licensing tasks. These regulations replaced previous regulations dating from 1989, and since 2013 they have been regularly updated, among other things to ensure that the control lists are up to date and that the regulations provide the necessary legal authority at all times. The Ministry is currently updating the regulations again so that they provide a clearer explanation of what is meant by intangible technology transfer, including knowledge transfer.

The Foreign Ministry's guidelines for dealing with applications concerning the export of defence-related products are based on the Government's statement of 11 March 1959 and the Storting's decision of the same date, which make it clear that an assessment of the foreign and domestic policy situation in the area in question is required before any exports are permitted, and that Norway will not permit the sale of arms or munitions to areas where there is a war or the threat of war, or to countries where there is a civil war. In 1997, the Storting unanimously endorsed a clarification stating that consideration must also be given to the issue of democratic rights and respect for fundamental human rights in the recipient country.

In 2014, the guidelines were thoroughly reviewed, improved and updated to include a consolidated list of criteria for defence-related exports containing the eight EU criteria for exports of military technology and equipment and the criteria that follow from Articles 6 and 7 of the ATT. The guidelines expand on the Storting's decision of 1959 and its clarification of 1997. They also contain further provisions on licensing procedures for exports of arms and ammunition and other types of military equipment, on exports of parts and components, and on transfers of technology and production rights, and services for military purposes. The revised guidelines have been welcomed by the Storting and by civil society.

Under the Storting's decision of 1959 and its clarification of 1997, a broad-based assessment is required of whether exports of category A products to specific countries should be permitted at all. The 1997 clarification only mentions democratic rights and fundamental human rights specifically, but in practice humanitarian rights have also been taken into consideration.

The Norwegian National Human Rights Institution provided written input in connection with last year's white paper (Meld. St. 19 (2017-2018)), in which it suggested that the way the Foreign Ministry applies the Storting's 1959 decision in practice may result in the scope of Article 7 of the ATT being interpreted too narrowly. This is not the case. The Government agrees with the Institution that the ATT applies to all wars and conflicts, and Norway's implementation of the ATT is based on this. The Government considers itself bound by the 1959 decision and the ATT, which both provide specific grounds for refusing an export licence.

It is established practice that the Storting's 1959 decision does not apply to exports to states that intervene in an internal conflict in another country with the consent of the legitimate authorities of the country in question. Since 2015, this practice has been set out in the annual white papers. Under the Storting's decision of 1959, particularly because of the wording 'a careful assessment of the foreign and domestic policy situation in the area in question', a broad-based assessment of licence applications for the export of defence-related products is required. What this assessment involves is further elaborated in the 1997 clarification, and in the consolidated list of

criteria in the guidelines, which contains the eight EU criteria and the criteria that follow from ATT Articles 6 and 7.

The guidelines were last updated in May 2019 in order to further clarify how Article 7 of the ATT is to be taken into consideration. A direct reference to fundamental human rights and international humanitarian law has been included in the consolidated list of criteria, making the obligations that follow from ATT Article 7 clearer. When dealing with applications concerning the export of defence-related products, the Ministry carries out thorough and systematic assessments of issues relating to foreign and domestic policy considerations, fundamental human rights, international humanitarian law, the risk of diversion of defence-related products and the risk of these products being used for internal oppression. The incorporation of the EU criteria for exports of military technology and equipment and the criteria that follow Articles 6 and 7 of the ATT into the guidelines reflects this.

Priority is given to ensuring that the legislation and guidelines are kept up to date to take account of technological and security policy developments. The regulations and guidelines are therefore reviewed and revised on a regular basis.

It is a fundamental principle that decisions to permit the export of defence-related products or to deny an export licence are a matter for each sovereign state. At the same time, close cooperation has been developed between countries on control of the arms trade, for example under the ATT. Nevertheless, it is still the case that, due to national interests and assessments, decisions about whether or not to permit export may vary, even though in principle like-minded countries have the same legislation and obligations.

#### *Application of the guidelines by the Ministry*

The white paper describes how the Ministry processes export licence applications. The Ministry carries out detailed and thorough assessments in line with the guidelines. The Ministry has access to extensive national and international information, obtained from sources including information exchange under multilateral and regional export control regimes, bilateral consultations with the authorities in other countries, embassies' country reports, and reports from international organisations and NGOs.

The white paper discusses the consolidated list of criteria, in particular the importance of giving consideration to fundamental human rights and international humanitarian law. These are considerations and obligations that follow directly from EU Criterion Two, and ATT Article 7. If an export licence application is considered to be in violation of the guidelines, and thus in violation of international humanitarian law, the licence will be denied.

The Government considers it important to maintain an export control system that is strict, clear and predictable. The Foreign Ministry's guidelines play an important role in enhancing understanding and predictability as regards the processing of licence applications for the export of defence-related products.

The Government intends to maintain its strict precautionary approach. This approach resulted in the suspension of licences for the export of category A products to the United Arab Emirates and the lowering of the threshold for denying licences for the export of category B products and dual-use items for military use in December 2017, as well as the decision to stop issuing

licences for the export of category B products and dual-use items for military use to Saudi Arabia in November 2018. These decisions were based on a risk assessment of the grave and unpredictable situation in the region. There was, however, no information that Norwegian defence-related products had been diverted for use in Yemen. Norway is in a completely different situation from many other Western countries as it has never permitted the export of category A products to Saudi Arabia.

The documentation that must be provided when applying for a licence to export category A products or category B products is set out in detail in the guidelines. Requirements for end-use or end-user documentation will vary depending on the recipient country and the type of equipment for which an export licence is being sought. The documentation requirements have not changed since the guidelines were published in 1992, apart from a tightening of the requirements in 2014. Since then, an officially confirmed end-user statement containing a re-export clause has been required for exports of category A products to countries that are approved as recipients of these products (Group 2).

Norway has been working at the international level for several years to achieve agreement on a common norm for end-user statements in NATO and under the Wassenaar Arrangement. Under the Wassenaar Arrangement, 42 countries that have the capacity to produce and export arms and military equipment and high technology cooperate on establishing standards for national export controls in this area. So far it has not been possible to gain support for Norway's initiative. This is probably because countries are strongly committed to the principle of national sovereignty when it comes to arms exports. The Government will continue to work to achieve agreement on a common format for end-user statements containing a re-export clause, for example through cooperation under the ATT.

### *Clarity and accessibility*

The Government considers it essential that the export control legislation and guidelines are up to date and clear.

The Ministry reviews the legislation and guidelines on a regular basis to determine whether they need to be updated to take account of political and technological developments. At the same time, the Ministry seeks to ensure that the framework for the industry is as stable as possible and that Norwegian businesses are able to operate under the same conditions as their competitors in other countries.

In the Government's view, Norway's export control regime – the act, the regulations and the guidelines – provides the basis for dynamic and responsible export control.

The Government also considers it important to ensure that Norway's export control regime is as accessible as possible, and is seeking to provide better insight into the way the guidelines are applied in practice. At the same time, export control is an area that involves complex and sensitive issues, as regards both national interests and international obligations.

The annual white papers provide information on exports for each year. This information reflects how the guidelines are applied over time. The Ministry also works hard to provide information to the industry, the research community and civil society on the export control legislation and on how the legislation and the guidelines are applied in practice. Information is provided

through annual seminars with the industry and through meetings with individual actors on export control as necessary, as well as on the webpages on export control on the Government's website. The aim is also to promote an informed public debate on the control of exports of defence-related products. The white papers contribute to this.

### *Sanctions regimes and restrictive measures*

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

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

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

### *Exports of dual-use items*

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

Licence applications for the export of dual-use items for conventional military use are processed in line with the provisions in the guidelines on exports of category B products. In certain cases, non-listed products, i.e. products not included in List I or List II, may be subject to the licensing requirement under the catch-all provisions of section 7 of the Export Control Regulations.

## **2 Responsibilities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and national cooperation on export control**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the authority responsible for the strategic export control regime, and its tasks include Norwegian policy development, legislation, licensing and participation in extensive international cooperation. The Ministry is also responsible for

implementing sanctions regimes adopted by the UN Security Council and restrictive measures adopted by the EU that Norway has aligned itself with.

One important and high priority task for the Ministry is providing the business sector with adequate information. The Ministry considers it crucial to maintain close contact with export companies and to make information readily available, both in connection with specific cases and in connection with the more general implications of the legislation. Close contact with these companies is also important because it gives the Ministry the necessary overview of Norway's technology sector, development of new technology, and key business interests.

As part of a preventive dialogue, the Ministry holds meetings with Norwegian export companies on specific issues, and also annual seminars to provide general information. In addition, the Ministry publishes information about the [export control system](#) on its website. This information plays an important part in ensuring that companies are in a position to comply with the legislation.

The Government will continue to provide adequate resources and a satisfactory framework to deal with the wide-ranging tasks that need to be carried out in this area.

In order to fulfil its export control responsibilities, the Ministry depends on effective, traceable and reliable case processing. In 2015, the Ministry established a secure e-licensing system. The system is used to deal with licence applications, product assessments, and other enquiries about the licensing system. It is also used by the industry to report on exports of defence-related products and to produce the statistics that form part of this white paper. The system ensures that the Ministry can check that companies are meeting the statutory requirement to report all exports of defence-related products and dual-use items for military use that take place under valid export licences. It is vital that companies report their exports correctly and in line with the conditions set out when the licence was first issued. Companies that submit incomplete or incorrect reports will be subject to the wide-ranging penal provisions of the export control legislation.

The e-licensing system provides the security and quality assurance needed to safeguard commercially sensitive information.

The Government is further developing the e-licensing system, taking into account the experience of both export companies and case officers in the Ministry. The aim is to ensure that the system is as user-friendly, secure and effective as possible both for the Ministry and for companies.

## **National cooperation on export control**

The Ministry attaches great importance to close cooperation with the Police Security Service and Norwegian Customs in its export control work. Under the Police Act, the Police Security Service is responsible for preventing and investigating contraventions of the export control legislation. Norwegian Customs is responsible for checking goods and documents in connection with exports.

If needed, the Ministry can draw on the technical expertise of the Armed Forces, the Norwegian Defence Research Establishment, and the Norwegian Radiation Protection Authority.

A strict export control system and prevention of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction are an integral part of Norwegian security policy. Developments in international proliferation activities are making export control work more challenging and complex. A number of Norwegian companies develop or produce goods and technology that are in demand in countries where there are concerns that they may be used for the development of weapons of mass destruction or for conventional military purposes. Covert attempts may be made to procure such goods and technology from Norwegian companies, and it is therefore an important task for the authorities to increase the vigilance of export companies. The national cooperation on export control is crucial for ensuring that export control work is carried out responsibly and that Norway complies with its international obligations in this area. It is therefore vital that the Police Security Service, Norwegian Customs, the Norwegian Intelligence Service, the Norwegian Defence Research Establishment, and the Norwegian Radiation Protection Authority take part in relevant meetings of experts within the framework of the multilateral export control regimes.

The Government considers it important that all the agencies involved give priority to export control work and that they have sufficient resources to carry out their tasks responsibly.

### **3 International cooperation on export control and non-proliferation**

This chapter gives an account of relevant international agreements and of Norway's participation in politically binding cooperation. It also describes the multilateral export control regime, which forms the basis of Norway's export control system for strategic goods.

#### **The UN Arms Trade Treaty**

Under the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), states parties are required to have national controls on exports, and to some extent imports and transit, of all types of conventional arms, including small arms and light weapons. The ATT entered into force on 25 December 2014 after 50 states had ratified it. At present there are 101 states parties, and 135 countries have signed the agreement. A secretariat, headed by South Africa, has been established in Geneva, and the annual conferences of states parties and the work of the secretariat are financed through mandatory contributions.

The states parties have undertaken to ensure transparency by submitting annual reports on their exports and imports of conventional arms. Working groups have been established for discussions on implementation, reporting and treaty universalisation.

The first two conferences of states parties, in 2015 and 2016, marked the end of the preparatory phase and the transition to the implementation phase. The conference in 2018 was hosted by Japan in Tokyo. The fifth state party conference will be held in Geneva at the end of August, when Argentina will take over the presidency.

The ATT is still being developed, and it is likely that a significant long-term effort will be required before it becomes an effective regime. Countries that already have an extensive export control regime, like Norway, are spearheading the efforts to ensure the greatest possible universalisation of the treaty. They are also supporting other countries' implementation, which is important for the effectiveness of the treaty. Although the implementation of export controls is underway, there are considerable differences between the states parties in terms of awareness of the treaty provisions and how much effort they are making to ensure their proper implementation. Work is underway to establish robust, common formats for exchange of information.

There have been signals that could indicate that the ATT is under pressure. Norway will give priority to promoting greater support for the treaty and strengthening its effective implementation.

## **Cooperation with the EU**

Norway cooperates closely with the EU on export control and non-proliferation, and aims to implement EU standards in Norwegian legislation.

In 2003, Norway entered into cooperation with the EU's External Action Service on control of exports of defence-related products. This involves regular consultations with the EU on relevant issues. Norway also takes part in the EU's exchange of export licence denials. Norway is the only third-party country to take part in this form of cooperation with the EU.

Since 2013, Norway has also cooperated informally with the European Commission on exports of dual-use items. This led to agreement in 2017 on a format for exchanging information about denied applications for export licences for dual-use items within the framework of the EU's dual-use regime.

The information exchanged as part of this cooperation is useful both for the Ministry's work on licensing and for Norwegian companies. If an application is received by one country and proves to be identical to a case for which another country has already sent a denial notification, the new application should also be denied. This is intended to prevent 'undercutting'. Consultation mechanisms have also been established to clarify details of denied applications, including the reason for the denial, details about the end-user and end-use specified in the application, and details about the dual-use item in question.

A thorough account of Norway's cooperation with the EU has been given in previous white papers, in particular Meld. St. 8 (2015–2016).

## **International cooperation on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction**

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

The multilateral export control regimes were largely developed during the 1980s to support the implementation of the international treaties, and to address weaknesses in the agreements relating to control of goods and technology that can be used in the development, production and use of WMD and their means of delivery.

Export control regimes have become increasingly important as a result of technological advances and emerging proliferation threats. The UN Security Council uses the guidelines and lists of goods developed under the export control regimes in its sanctions against countries including Iran and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and in its resolution 1540 on the non-proliferation of WMD. The EU also uses the regimes' control lists in certain of its regulations on restrictive measures. In addition, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) plays an important role in non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, while supporting countries' access to nuclear technology for peaceful uses. The IAEA carries out extensive verification work within the framework of countries' safeguards agreements with the Agency. The IAEA's reports provide an important basis for the multilateral export control regime Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG). Norway will become a member of the IAEA board of governors in autumn 2019.

Norway implements the international treaties in domestic law; and controls on the relevant goods and technology, as agreed in the multilateral export control regimes, are implemented under the Norwegian export control legislation. Sanctions and restrictive measures that Norway has aligned itself with are implemented in Norwegian regulations.

### *The NPT and the 2020 Review Conference*

The next NPT Review Conference will be held in spring 2020. It is crucial to safeguard this important treaty, which is legally binding on the states parties. Together with like-minded countries, Norway will work for continued disarmament and will maintain close contact with countries from other regional groups to counteract polarisation and build trust.

The most promising area in this field is nuclear disarmament verification. Norway has taken on a leading role in the international efforts in this area, at both technical and political level. This is one of the few areas within nuclear disarmament where countries are engaged in constructive cooperation. This process is helping to build trust at a time of polarisation.

In 2016, Norway took the initiative for a UN resolution on nuclear disarmament verification, under which a group of governmental experts was established to consider the role of verification in advancing disarmament. Norway chaired the group, which was made up of 25 countries, including seven nuclear-weapon states as well as countries that support the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. In April 2019, the group reached agreement on its final report. This is a major step forward, since the work on this issue, where Norway has been playing a leading role since 2007, now has a firm basis in the UN system. The group of experts recognises that verification is essential in the process of nuclear disarmament and to achieving a world without nuclear weapons.

The group of experts also concluded that more work needs to be done, and Norway will pursue the matter at the UN General Assembly in autumn 2019. We will also continue our technical verification cooperation with countries such as the UK, Sweden and the US. These efforts are supported by Norwegian centres of expertise.

## **Proliferation Security Initiative**

The Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) was established in 2003 in response to the risk that certain states and non-state actors could acquire and use weapons of mass destruction. The PSI is an international initiative that coordinates efforts to prevent trade in and transport of WMD and related technology and knowledge. The PSI can be seen as a supplement to the implementation of export controls by participating countries in order to prevent proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The initiative also supports the NPT, BTWC and CWC.

The US plays a key role in the PSI by functioning as its secretariat and planning meetings, exercises, etc. There are currently 105 participating states in the PSI. Norway takes part in the core Operational Experts Group of 21 countries. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs heads Norway's work in this field. This work also requires the involvement of a number of other ministries and subordinate agencies, in particular the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Fisheries, the Police Security Service, the Norwegian Intelligence Service and Norwegian Customs.

At the high-level political meeting in May 2018, agreement was reached on the need to strengthen international and national law on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, further develop key documents in this area, improve the continuity of these efforts, and strengthen strategic communication about the PSI.

The 2019 annual meeting of the Operational Experts Group will take place in Australia. It has not been possible to establish a fixed rotation of the chairmanship, and this has made it difficult to ensure continuity.

Various ministries and subordinate agencies are cooperating on the revision of the national preparedness plan for dealing with situations where Norway needs to take measures to stop the transport of goods related to weapons of mass destruction. According to plan this work will be completed in autumn 2019.

## **The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation**

The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCoC) is a politically binding instrument to regulate proliferation of ballistic missiles through transparency and confidence-building measures, including pre-launch notifications of ballistic missile and space-launch vehicle launches.

Norway is taking over the chairmanship of the HCoC for the period 2019-2020 at the 2019 annual Regular Meeting of Subscribing States in June. During its chairmanship, Norway will promote a proactive dialogue with countries that do not yet subscribe to the HCoC. Norway will also take part in relevant arenas and events with a view to encouraging other countries to subscribe. Norway's chairmanship reflects its long-term commitment to enhancing international security and stability and will be an opportunity for Norway to profile itself as a responsible partner in the broader multilateral non-proliferation efforts.

In addition to providing pre-launch notifications, subscribing states undertake to submit annual declarations on their policies on ballistic missiles and space-launch vehicles. At a time when the development and testing of increasingly sophisticated missile systems is threatening

international peace and security, there is growing recognition of the HCoC's work and its importance for non-proliferation.

The HCoC entered into force in November 2002 after 96 states, including Norway, had signed it. Togo was the most recent country to join the HCoC, in April 2019, and there are now 140 subscribing states. Because of the level of activity at the Andøya Space Center, Norway is one of the countries that routinely reports the most launches.

## **Multilateral cooperation on export control**

In order to strengthen international cooperation on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, around 40 countries have joined five multilateral export control regimes: the Zangger Committee, the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Australia Group, the Missile Technology Control Regime and the Wassenaar Arrangement.

Norway is a member of all the multilateral export control regimes, and for many years has played an active part in their work by chairing specific negotiation rounds and acting as chair of two of them.

These regimes identify goods and technology that can be used in connection with weapons of mass destruction or their means of delivery, and seek greater agreement on how the export of these strategic goods can be governed using national export control systems. Negotiations are carried out on an ongoing basis to ensure that the control lists and the regimes' guidelines are kept up to date and in line with technological developments and proliferation threats. There is extensive exchange of information under the export control regimes, including on current proliferation activities and on denials of export licences by member states. This information must be taken into account when the member states process applications for export licences. Work under the regimes is carried out by a number of expert groups. These groups meet regularly and report to the annual plenary meetings, where decisions are taken on the basis of consensus.

The cooperation under these regimes is based on the shared political will to prevent proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Countries are expected to implement consensus decisions reached in the regimes in their national law and practice.

The work of the regimes is also in line with international legal obligations not to assist another state, directly or indirectly, in acquiring weapons of mass destruction. The Wassenaar Arrangement also includes conventional weapons and technologies, which are not covered by the other regimes.

It is important for all relevant national authorities to take part in expert groups established by the regimes on the exchange of information and export controls. This helps to ensure that obligations under the regimes are implemented and that there is a satisfactory national export control system. In Norway, the main authorities, in addition to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, are the Norwegian Police Security Service, Norwegian Customs and the Norwegian Intelligence Service. The exchange of information is crucial for processing individual licence applications and for preventing the proliferation of goods and technology that could be used for undesirable military activities abroad. These arrangements are important for both Norway's and the Norwegian industry's reputation as responsible partners.

The Government considers it important to ensure that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Norwegian Police Security Service, Norwegian Customs and the Norwegian Intelligence Service have the expertise and resources needed to carry out their work in this area and to take part in the strategic export control regimes as appropriate.

### *The Zangger Committee*

The Zangger Committee was established in 1974 to reach consensus as far as possible on a common understanding of Article III.2 of the NPT on the equipment and materials that are to be covered by export controls under the treaty. In other words, the committee establishes what is meant by the wording 'equipment or material especially designed or prepared for the processing, use or production of special fissionable material'. This work overlaps to a certain extent with the work of the Nuclear Suppliers Group, which is discussed below. It also follows from the NPT that exports of equipment or material covered by Article III.2 or of fissionable material to a non-nuclear-weapon state are only permitted if the items are subject to IAEA safeguards. The Zangger Committee maintains a regularly updated list describing the equipment and materials that these rules apply to. It is often referred to as the trigger list, because these items trigger requirements for IAEA safeguards. It is published as IAEA information circular no. 209, the most recent version of which is INFCIRC/209/Rev. 4.

The chairmanship of the Zangger Committee rotates on a voluntary basis for an indefinite period. Denmark has chaired the committee since November 2015.

### *The Nuclear Suppliers Group*

The Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), which was first known as the London Club, was established in response to a nuclear test by a non-nuclear-weapon state in 1974. In order to prevent further proliferation, several suppliers wanted to establish stricter export controls than those that follow directly from the limited provisions of the NPT on this matter. The NSG maintains two lists, each of which has a set of guidelines. Part 1 covers nuclear transfers and Part 2 covers transfers of nuclear-related dual-use equipment, materials, software, and related technology, i.e. civilian products and technologies that may also have military nuclear applications. The NSG's current lists and appurtenant guidelines are published as IAEA INFCIRC/254/rev.13/Part 1 and IAEA INFCIRC/254/rev.10/Part 2, respectively.

Norway chaired the NSG in the period 2005-2006.

### *The Australia Group*

The Australia Group (AG) was established following an Australian initiative in 1985. The objective is to ensure that chemicals, biological agents, and dual-use chemical and biological manufacturing facilities and equipment that could be used in the development and production of chemical and biological weapons are subject to export controls. In addition to maintaining control lists of equipment, chemicals, toxins and precursors, the AG has drawn up guidelines for export controls. In 2018, the AG issued a statement expressing the Group's grave concerns about the re-emergence of the use of chemical weapons, with reference to Syria, Iraq, the UK and Malaysia. The AG participants agreed to increase their contact and dialogue with countries that do not participate in the Group.

### *The Missile Technology Control Regime*

The Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) was established following a US initiative in 1982. Its main focus is on controlling exports of complete missile systems, including ballistic missiles, space-launch vehicle launches, sounding rockets, and other unmanned air vehicles (including cruise missiles), with a range of 300 kilometres or more. The MTCR also deals with controls on exports of components for these systems and other items that could be used for the production of missiles or small-scale aerial vehicle systems for dispensing aerosols.

Norway has chaired the MTCR twice, first in 1992-1993 and then in 2014-2015. The chairmanship is held on a voluntary basis for one year at a time. A troika made up of the incoming, the current and the previous chairs ensures the greatest possible continuity. In addition to leading the MTCR's work and chairing the annual plenary meeting, the chair is expected to engage in outreach activities and active dialogue with countries that are not partners. In 2019, Norway provided the co-chair of the information exchange group in the MTCR.

### *The Wassenaar Arrangement*

The Wassenaar Arrangement (WA) was established in 1996, following three years of negotiations, to replace the former COCOM.<sup>2</sup> The WA deals with transfers of conventional weapons and dual-use goods and technology that are not included in the other regimes. Norway chaired the negotiations that led to agreement on the basic policy document for, and the establishment of, the WA in 1993-1995, and has since chaired several other WA negotiation processes, for example the development of best practices for transfers of weapons between third countries.

The secretariat is Vienna, and all meetings are also held there.

The WA has drawn up two lists: one for munitions and one for dual-use goods and technologies. The lists also cover technology. A great deal of work is put into the technical aspects of keeping the lists up-to-date. Questions of principle and practical issues are discussed by the General Working Group. In addition, a Licensing and Enforcement Officers Meeting is held once a year. The annual plenary makes decisions by consensus. The position of plenary chair follows an alphabetical rotation system.

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<sup>2</sup> COCOM (the Coordinating Committee on Multilateral Export Controls) was established in 1949 to prevent the sale of high technology and weapons from the West to the Soviet Union and other communist states. COCOM was terminated in 1994.

## 4 Exports in 2018

In 2018, the total value of defence-related exports from Norway was approximately NOK 5.8 billion, of which defence-related products accounted for just under NOK 4.8 billion. Exports of category A products (primarily arms and ammunition) accounted for around NOK 3.9 billion, and exports of category B products (other types of military equipment) for around NOK 870 million.<sup>3</sup>

In 2018, the value of exports of category A products decreased by 17 %, and the value of exports of category B products increased by 29 %. The value of exports of dual-use items for military end-use included in List II increased by 22 % from 2017 to 2018. The total value of exports of defence-related services, repairs, production rights and brokering services remained unchanged from 2017 at just under NOK 517 million in 2018.

The overall value of exports of defence-related products was 8 % lower in 2018 than in 2017.

The total value of exports of category A and category B products was around NOK 600 million lower in 2018 than in 2017. There was a noticeable decline in exports to the following countries (decreases rounded to the nearest NOK 1 million): Oman (NOK 1 billion), Poland (NOK 172 million), Brazil (NOK 105 million), Lithuania (NOK 77 million), Switzerland (NOK 52 million), France (NOK 44 million), the UK (NOK 44 million), the Netherlands (NOK 38 million), Indonesia (NOK 31 million), Hungary (NOK 24 million) and the United Arab Emirates (NOK 24 million).

The value of exports to other countries increased from 2017 to 2018. This applied particularly to the United States (NOK 613 million), Thailand (NOK 108 million), Australia (NOK 66 million), Malaysia (NOK 60 million), Germany (NOK 39 million), Finland (NOK 24 million), Italy (NOK 29 million), Saudi Arabia (NOK 25 million)<sup>4</sup> and Kuwait (NOK 23 million).

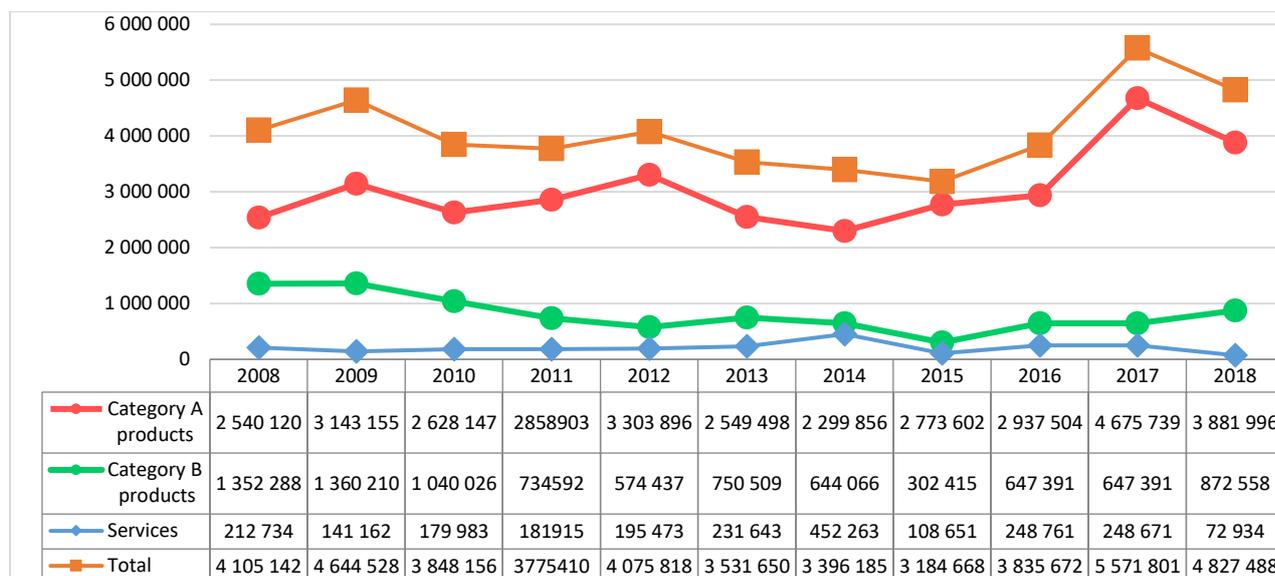
The main importers of defence-related products from Norway are other NATO countries, Sweden and Finland. In 2018, exports of category A products to these countries accounted for around 78 % of total exports of these products, up from 63 % in 2017. Exports of category B products to these countries accounted for approximately 62 % of total exports of category B products in 2018, down from around 80 % in 2017.

In 2018, 11 export licence applications for the export of goods for military end-use included in List I and List II were denied.

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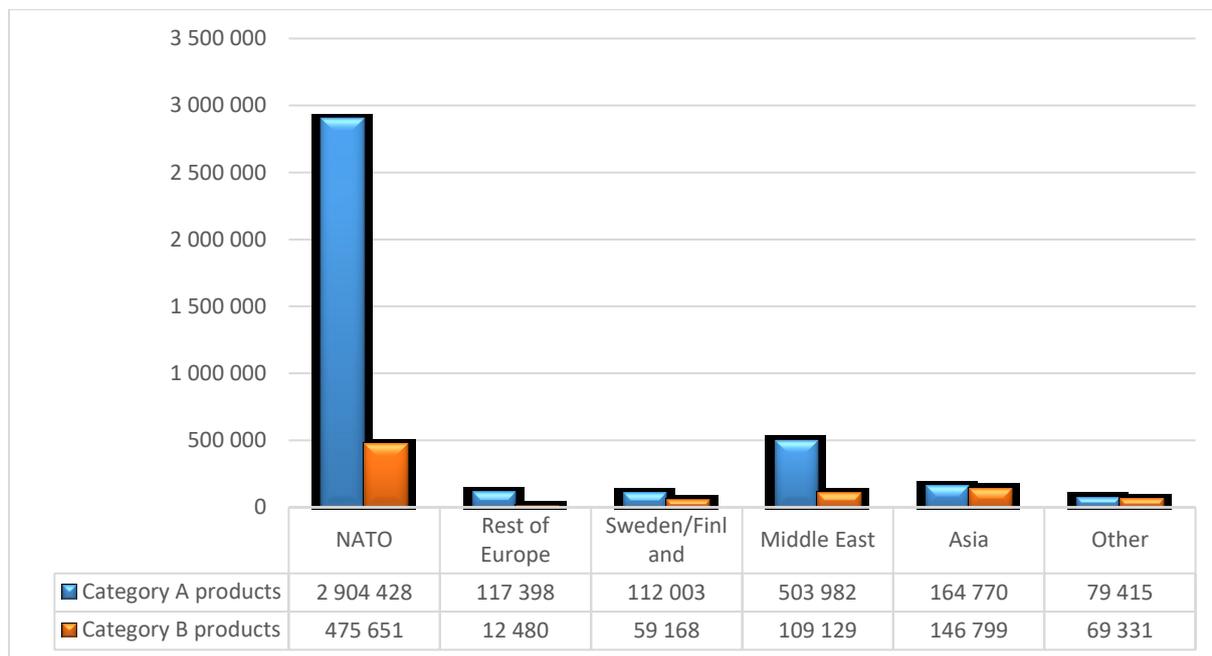
<sup>3</sup> In the main text of the Norwegian version of the white paper, this figure was incorrectly given as NOK 770 million. The correct figure is NOK 870 million. The correct figure is given in the tables in the Norwegian version.

<sup>4</sup> Exports to Saudi Arabia were of category B products and dual-use items for military use under licences issued before 9 November 2018, when a decision was made to stop processing new licence applications for these types of exports to Saudi Arabia. Norway has never permitted the export of category A products to Saudi Arabia.

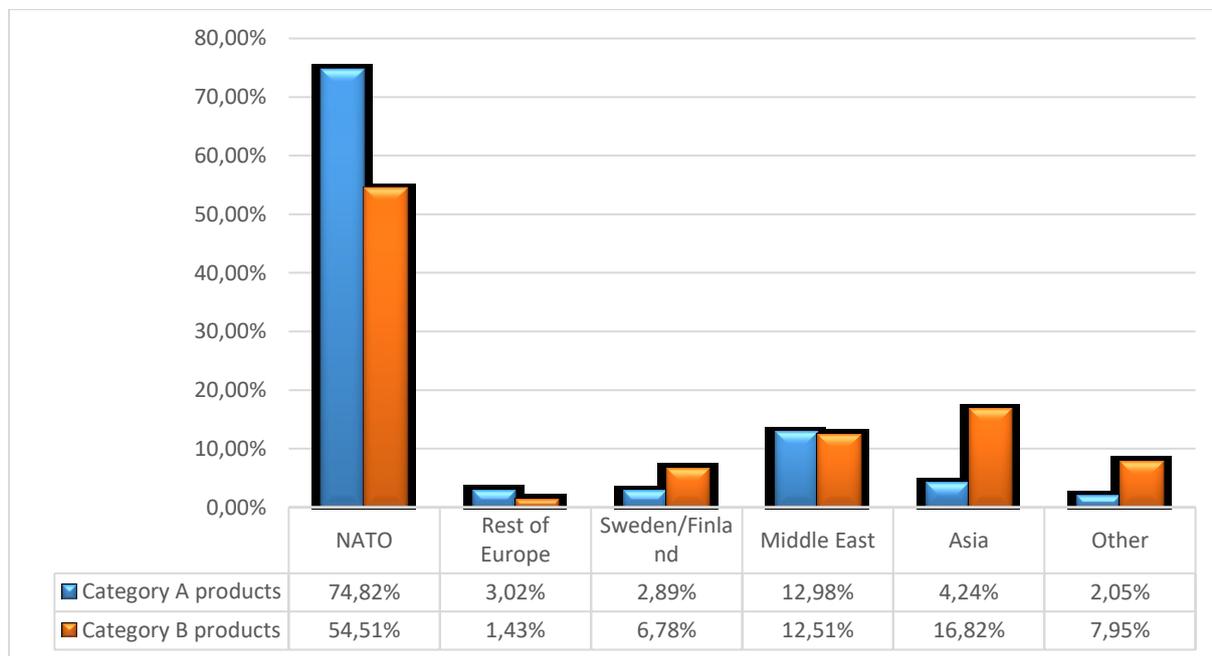
**Figure 1 - Exports of defence-related products 2008-2018 (in NOK)****Table 1 - Exports of defence-related products from 2014 to 2018 (in NOK)**

		2014	2015*	2016	2017	2018	Change in % 2017-2018
Export	Category A products	2 299 856	2 961 448	2 937 504	4 675 739	3 881 996	-17 %
Export	Category B products	644 066	302 415	647 491	678 897	872 558	29 %
Export	<b>Total (A+B)</b>	<b>2 943 922</b>	<b>3 263 863</b>	<b>3 584 995</b>	<b>5 354 636</b>	<b>4 754 554</b>	-11 %
Export	Dual Use Goods to Military End-User	196 320	311 582	294 089	453 972	552 104	22 %
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3 140 242</b>	<b>3 575 445</b>	<b>3 879 084</b>	<b>5 808 608</b>	<b>5 306 658</b>	-9 %
Services, Return Abroad, Production Rights, Brokering	Services, Return Abroad, Production Rights, Brokering	475 006	779 668	888 866	516 775	516 538	0 %
<b>Total</b>		<b>3 615 248</b>	<b>4 355 113</b>	<b>4 767 950</b>	<b>6 325 383</b>	<b>5 823 196</b>	-8 %

**Figure 2 - Exports of category A and B products by regions (in NOK)**



**Figure 3 - Exports of category A and B products by regions in percent**



**Table 2 – The distribution of exports (2015-2018) of category A and B products broken down by countries in NOK 1000**

	2 015			2 016			2 017			2 018			
Country	Category A products	Category B products	Total (A + B)	Category A products	Category B products	Total (A + B)	Category A products	Category B products	Total (A + B)	Category A products	Category B products	Total (A + B)	Change 2018-2017
Algeria	0	0	0	0	1 007	1 007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	9
Argentina	0	0	0	85	0	85	90	0	90	0	0	0	-90
Australia	8 226	12 192	20 418	87 941	30 726	118 667	52 830	3 341	56 171	53 104	69 180	122 284	66 113
Austria	12 052	695	12 747	1 030	1 429	2 459	2 352	7 708	10 060	25 444	3 843	29 287	19 227
Belgium	11 468	4 454	15 922	28 004	26 136	54 140	26 173	20 372	46 545	376	6 685	7 061	-39 484
Bosnia & Herzegovina	320	0	320	415	0	415	466	0	466	1 794	0	1 794	1 328
Brazil	918	6 682	7 600	0	1 567	1 567	103 854	1 114	104 968	150	29	179	-104 789
Bulgaria	0	0	0	12 979	4	12 983	6 407	0	6 407	10 817	2 874	13 691	7 284
Canada	29 824	829	30 653	155 504	4 582	160 086	53 864	3 128	56 992	48 885	3 536	52 421	-4 571
Chile	4	0	4	7 566	0	7 566	3 093	0	3 093	20 474	0	20 474	17 381
Croatia	1 101	2 644	3 745	1 331	789	2 120	8 155	0	8 155	437	778	1 215	-6 940
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	162	162	162
Czech Republic	2 239	6 096	8 335	38 613	14 826	53 439	26 909	12 009	38 918	53 103	9 634	62 737	23 819

Denmark	8 305	10 309	18 614	14 927	13 459	28 386	4 624	7 595	12 219	21 271	8 363	29 634	17 415
Estonia	2 154	3 336	5 490	14 755	34	14 789	7 730	1 645	9 375	98	4 099	4 197	-5 178
EU	0	257	257	0	0	0	52	0	52	0	469	469	417
Faroe Islands	16	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	65 659	2 895	68 554	85 744	2 017	87 761	44 802	1 581	46 383	65 201	4 860	70 061	23 678
France	102 315	38 429	140 744	55 667	39 909	95 576	123 664	17 766	141 430	75 594	22 320	97 914	-43 516
French Polynesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	-10
Germany	178 273	3 145	181 418	147 788	19 479	167 267	73 898	9 615	83 513	109 869	12 356	122 225	38 712
Greece	1 150	0	1 150	23 918	42	23 960	4 253	0	4 253	1 202	62	1 264	-2 989
Greenland	24	0	24	148	0	148	362	0	362	112	0	112	-250
Hungary	20 355	0	20 355	45	83 920	83 965	12 115	84 465	96 580	53 515	19 400	72 915	-23 665
Iceland	8	0	8	655	1 858	2 513	1 740	2 458	4 198	988	556	1 544	-2 654
India	0	644	644	0	1 495	1 495	0	2 552	2 552	3 150	2 266	5 416	2 864
Indonesia	71 200	0	71 200	41 098	3 636	44 734	35 249	10 552	45 801	4 393	10 433	14 826	-30 975
Ireland	0	0	0	9 259	0	9 259	3 119	40	3 159	4 823	2 620	7 443	4 284
Italy	184 778	2 994	187 772	45 075	27 805	72 880	17 333	11 967	29 300	55 562	2 957	58 519	29 219
Japan	2 104	3 714	5 818	74	1 587	1 661	2 184	4 709	6 893	12 718	243	12 961	6 068
Jordan	0	2 371	2 371	0	733	733	0	4 006	4 006	0	0	0	-4 006
Kuwait	16 410	0	16 410	5 791	1 754	7 545	54	125	179	23 352	0	23 352	23 173
Latvia	41 812	6 268	48 080	27 918	2 652	30 570	6 467	1 852	8 319	325	10 839	11 164	2 845

Lithuania	28 047	4 959	33 006	170	7 006	7 176	75 673	12 916	88 589	924	11 091	12 015	-76 574
Luxembourg *	1 313	4 247	5 560	1 444	19 501	20 945	1 793	22 112	23 905	13 382	8 884	22 266	-1 639
Malaysia	5 338	2 503	7 841	0	7 069	7 069	21 771	53 452	75 223	24 731	110 847	135 578	60 355
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	5	0	5	-3
Mexico	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Namibia	155	0	155	236	0	236	209	0	209	308	0	308	99
NATO	16	0	16	61	0	61	40	2 900	2 940	0	0	0	-2 940
Netherlands	130 559	18 554	149 113	217 273	3 264	220 537	252 793	73 824	326 617	208 536	80 476	289 012	-37 605
New Zealand	97 849	3	97 852	1 170	1 971	3 141	258	0	258	1 043	40	1 083	825
New Caledonia	0	0	0	14	0	14	123	0	123	0	0	0	-123
Oman	10 015	0	10 015	13 679	948	14 627	1 516 699	604	1 517 303	480 630	0	480 630	-1 036 673
Poland	72 503	2 109	74 612	98 587	15 465	114 052	503 083	5 088	508 171	333 631	3 009	336 640	-171 531
Portugal	0	0	0	3 940	0	3 940	321	957	1 278	6 072	0	6 072	4 794
Romania	0	308	308	0	4 094	4 094	53	6 947	7 000	140	11 955	12 095	5 095
Saudi Arabia	0	43	43	0	23	23	0	41 452	41 452	0	66 490	66 490	25 038
Serbia	342	0	342	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	4 236	4 236	2 400	1 002	3 402	142	1	143	0	1 162	1 162	1 019
Slovakia	0	430	430	0	0	0	0	49	49	236	0	236	187
Slovenia	0	194	194	692	162	854	1 032	1 486	2 518	1 367	1 708	3 075	557
South Africa	1 225	0	1 225	5 540	1 788	7 328	9 377	180	9 557	4 336	60	4 396	-5 161

<b>South Korea</b>	<b>44 824</b>	<b>27 504</b>	<b>72 328</b>	<b>1 605</b>	<b>2 046</b>	<b>3 651</b>	<b>7 651</b>	<b>7 207</b>	<b>14 858</b>	<b>2 307</b>	<b>17 248</b>	<b>19 555</b>	<b>4 697</b>
<b>Spain</b>	<b>2 286</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>3 174</b>	<b>36 603</b>	<b>4 110</b>	<b>40 713</b>	<b>4 664</b>	<b>15 700</b>	<b>20 364</b>	<b>17 967</b>	<b>1 362</b>	<b>19 329</b>	<b>-1 035</b>
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>160 098</b>	<b>46 189</b>	<b>206 287</b>	<b>69 355</b>	<b>32 579</b>	<b>101 934</b>	<b>54 940</b>	<b>53 137</b>	<b>108 077</b>	<b>46 802</b>	<b>54 308</b>	<b>101 110</b>	<b>-6 967</b>
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>129 416</b>	<b>7 422</b>	<b>136 838</b>	<b>132 048</b>	<b>11 003</b>	<b>143 051</b>	<b>137 170</b>	<b>5 651</b>	<b>142 821</b>	<b>85 323</b>	<b>5 386</b>	<b>90 709</b>	<b>-52 112</b>
<b>Tajikistan*</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Thailand</b>	<b>18 478</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18 478</b>	<b>21 447</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21 447</b>	<b>9 207</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9 207</b>	<b>117 471</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>117 471</b>	<b>108 264</b>
<b>Turkey</b>	<b>5 387</b>	<b>1 288</b>	<b>6 675</b>	<b>22 839</b>	<b>55 644</b>	<b>78 483</b>	<b>19 624</b>	<b>4 570</b>	<b>24 194</b>	<b>37 418</b>	<b>3 973</b>	<b>41 391</b>	<b>17 197</b>
<b>United Arab Emirates</b>	<b>23 475</b>	<b>2 795</b>	<b>26 270</b>	<b>100 552</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>101 286</b>	<b>62 785</b>	<b>3 668</b>	<b>66 453</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>42 639</b>	<b>42 639</b>	<b>-23 814</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>28 072</b>	<b>13 104</b>	<b>41 176</b>	<b>61 803</b>	<b>52 606</b>	<b>114 409</b>	<b>173 874</b>	<b>7 909</b>	<b>181 783</b>	<b>114 643</b>	<b>23 418</b>	<b>138 061</b>	<b>-43 722</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>1 253 382</b>	<b>52 627</b>	<b>1 306 009</b>	<b>1 339 716</b>	<b>130 642</b>	<b>1 470 358</b>	<b>1 200 600</b>	<b>149 367</b>	<b>1 349 967</b>	<b>1 737 958</b>	<b>225 316</b>	<b>1 963 274</b>	<b>613 307</b>
<b>Vietnam</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5 058</b>	<b>5 058</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14 387</b>	<b>14 387</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 120</b>	<b>1 120</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4 600</b>	<b>4 600</b>	<b>3 480</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 773 495</b>	<b>302 415</b>	<b>3 075 910</b>	<b>2 937 504</b>	<b>647 491</b>	<b>3 584 995</b>	<b>4 675 739</b>	<b>678 897</b>	<b>5 354 636</b>	<b>3 881 996</b>	<b>872 558</b>	<b>4 754 554</b>	<b>-600 082</b>

\* Includes transfers to NATO

\* Export of bullet proof helmets to deminers

**Table 3 - Exports of defence-related products broken down by countries and product groups in List I in NOK 1000**

Notice: The Table Includes complete systems, parts and components.

Country	Position in the product list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
<b>Andorra</b>	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	9		9	
						<b>9</b>

Country	Position in the product list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
<b>Australia</b>	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	1 185		1 185	
	ML2	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 20 MM OR MORE, OTHER WEAPONS OR ARMAMENT WITH A CALIBRE GREATER THAN 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES), PROJECTORS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	43 585		43 585	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	950	3 150	4 100	

	ML5	FIRE CONTROL, AND RELATED ALERTING AND WARNING EQUIPMENT, AND RELATED SYSTEMS, TEST AND ALIGNMENT AND COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR	5 879		5 879	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	1		1	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		4 208	4 208	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		61 822	61 822	
	ML21	SOFTWARE	1 504		1 504	
						<b>122 284</b>

Country	Position in the product list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
<b>Austria</b>	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	6 337	530	6 867	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	19 074		19 074	
	ML6	GROUND VEHICLES AND COMPONENTS		3 214	3 214	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	33		33	

	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		99	99	
						<b>29 287</b>

Country	Position in the product list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
<b>Belgium</b>	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	24		24	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	95		95	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	240		240	
	ML10	"AIRCRAFT", "LIGHTER-THAN-AIR VEHICLES", "UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES" ("UAVS"), AERO-ENGINES AND "AIRCRAFT" EQUIPMENT, RELATED EQUIPMENT, AND COMPONENTS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED OR MODIFIED FOR MILITARY USE	17		17	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		5 884	5 884	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		461	461	
	ML21	SOFTWARE		340	340	



Country	Position in the product list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
Canada	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	124		124	
	ML2	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 20 MM OR MORE, OTHER WEAPONS OR ARMAMENT WITH A CALIBRE GREATER THAN 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES), PROJECTORS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	588		588	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	27 051		27 051	
	ML4	BOMBS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, MISSILES, OTHER EXPLOSIVE DEVICES AND CHARGE AND RELATED EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	10		10	
	ML5	FIRE CONTROL, AND RELATED ALERTING AND WARNING EQUIPMENT, AND RELATED SYSTEMS, TEST AND ALIGNMENT AND COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR	3 187		3 187	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	17 925		17 925	





Country	Position in the product list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
<b>Czech Republic</b>	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	93		93	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	45 368		45 368	
	ML5	FIRE CONTROL, AND RELATED ALERTING AND WARNING EQUIPMENT, AND RELATED SYSTEMS, TEST AND ALIGNMENT AND COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR	356	15	371	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	7 286		7 286	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		9 619	9 619	
						<b>62 737</b>

Country	Position in the product list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
<b>Denmark</b>	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	2 195	188	2 383	

	ML2	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 20 MM OR MORE, OTHER WEAPONS OR ARMAMENT WITH A CALIBRE GREATER THAN 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES), PROJECTORS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	22		22	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	17 598		17 598	
	ML5	FIRE CONTROL, AND RELATED ALERTING AND WARNING EQUIPMENT, AND RELATED SYSTEMS, TEST AND ALIGNMENT AND COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR	126		126	
	ML10	"AIRCRAFT", "LIGHTER-THAN-AIR VEHICLES", "UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES" ("UAVS"), AERO-ENGINES AND "AIRCRAFT" EQUIPMENT, RELATED EQUIPMENT, AND COMPONENTS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED OR MODIFIED FOR MILITARY USE	1 330		1 330	
	ML14	SPECIALISED EQUIPMENT FOR MILITARY TRAINING' OR FOR SIMULATING MILITARY SCENARIOS, SIMULATORS SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR TRAINING IN THE USE OF ANY FIREARM OR WEAPON SPECIFIED BY ML1 OR ML2, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR.		1 150	1 150	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		7 025	7 025	
						<b>29 634</b>

Country	Position in the product list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
<b>Estonia</b>	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	98		98	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		4 099	4 099	
						<b>4 197</b>

Country	Position in the product list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
<b>EU</b>	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		469	469	
						<b>469</b>

Country	Position in the product list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
<b>Finland</b>	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	4 797	2	4 799	

	ML2	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 20 MM OR MORE, OTHER WEAPONS OR ARMAMENT WITH A CALIBRE GREATER THAN 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES), PROJECTORS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	66		66	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	40 577		40 577	
	ML5	FIRE CONTROL, AND RELATED ALERTING AND WARNING EQUIPMENT, AND RELATED SYSTEMS, TEST AND ALIGNMENT AND COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR	17 889		17 889	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	1 872		1 872	
	ML10	"AIRCRAFT", "LIGHTER-THAN-AIR VEHICLES", "UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES" ("UAVS"), AERO-ENGINES AND "AIRCRAFT" EQUIPMENT, RELATED EQUIPMENT, AND COMPONENTS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED OR MODIFIED FOR MILITARY USE		48	48	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		2 365	2 365	
	ML14	SPECIALISED EQUIPMENT FOR MILITARY TRAINING' OR FOR SIMULATING MILITARY SCENARIOS, SIMULATORS SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR TRAINING IN THE USE OF ANY FIREARM OR WEAPON SPECIFIED BY ML1 OR ML2, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR.		634	634	

	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		1 093	1 093	
	ML22	TECHNOLOGY		718	718	
						<b>70 061</b>

Country	Position in the product list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
<b>France</b>	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	6 110	2 973	9 083	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	6 137		6 137	
	ML4	BOMBS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, MISSILES, OTHER EXPLOSIVE DEVICES AND CHARGE AND RELATED EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	11 107		11 107	
	ML5	FIRE CONTROL, AND RELATED ALERTING AND WARNING EQUIPMENT, AND RELATED SYSTEMS, TEST AND ALIGNMENT AND COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR	5 959		5 959	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	30 886		30 886	

	ML10	"AIRCRAFT", "LIGHTER-THAN-AIR VEHICLES", "UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES" ("UAVS"), AERO-ENGINES AND "AIRCRAFT" EQUIPMENT, RELATED EQUIPMENT, AND COMPONENTS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED OR MODIFIED FOR MILITARY USE	14 347	3 406	17 753	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST	1 048	1 336	2 384	
	ML13	ARMoured OR PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, CONSTRUCTIONS AND COMPONENTS		850	850	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		12 545	12 545	
	ML21	SOFTWARE		1 210	1 210	
						<b>97 914</b>

Country	Position in the product list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
<b>Germany</b>	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	28 248	313	28 561	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	5 535		5 535	
	ML4	BOMBS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, MISSILES, OTHER EXPLOSIVE DEVICES AND CHARGE AND RELATED EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	20 487	1 107	21 594	

	ML5	FIRE CONTROL, AND RELATED ALERTING AND WARNING EQUIPMENT, AND RELATED SYSTEMS, TEST AND ALIGNMENT AND COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR	1 136	18	1 154	
	ML6	GROUND VEHICLES AND COMPONENTS	5 132	2 727	7 859	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	49 331		49 331	
	ML10	Luftfartøyer		247	247	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		5 216	5 216	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		1 483	1 483	
	ML21	SOFTWARE		1 245	1 245	
						<b>122 225</b>

Country	Position in the product list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
<b>Greece</b>	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	2		2	





Country	Position in the product list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
<b>Indonesia</b>	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	61		61	
	ML5	FIRE CONTROL, AND RELATED ALERTING AND WARNING EQUIPMENT, AND RELATED SYSTEMS, TEST AND ALIGNMENT AND COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR	4 332		4 332	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		10 362	10 362	
	ML21	SOFTWARE		71	71	
						<b>14 826</b>

Country	Position in the product list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
<b>Ireland</b>	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	266		266	

	ML5	FIRE CONTROL, AND RELATED ALERTING AND WARNING EQUIPMENT, AND RELATED SYSTEMS, TEST AND ALIGNMENT AND COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR	4 557		4 557	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		311	311	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		1 090	1 090	
	ML21	SOFTWARE		64	64	
	ML22	TECHNOLOGY		1 155	1 155	
						<b>7 443</b>

Country	Position in the product list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
<b>Italy</b>	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	182		182	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	37 024		37 024	

	ML5	FIRE CONTROL, AND RELATED ALERTING AND WARNING EQUIPMENT, AND RELATED SYSTEMS, TEST AND ALIGNMENT AND COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR	734		734	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	16 091		16 091	
	ML10	"AIRCRAFT", "LIGHTER-THAN-AIR VEHICLES", "UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES" ("UAVS"), AERO-ENGINES AND "AIRCRAFT" EQUIPMENT, RELATED EQUIPMENT, AND COMPONENTS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED OR MODIFIED FOR MILITARY USE	1 531		1 531	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		642	642	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		1 064	1 064	
	ML21	SOFTWARE		1 251	1 251	
						<b>58 519</b>

Country	Position in the product list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
<b>Japan</b>	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	228		228	

	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	1 650		1 650	
	ML4	BOMBS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, MISSILES, OTHER EXPLOSIVE DEVICES AND CHARGE AND RELATED EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	7 952		7 952	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	1 899		1 899	
	ML10	"AIRCRAFT", "LIGHTER-THAN-AIR VEHICLES", "UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES" ("UAVS"), AERO-ENGINES AND "AIRCRAFT" EQUIPMENT, RELATED EQUIPMENT, AND COMPONENTS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED OR MODIFIED FOR MILITARY USE	989		989	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		243	243	
						<b>12 961</b>

Country	Position in the product list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
<b>Kuwait</b>	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	4		4	



Country	Position in the product list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
Lithuania	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	902	3 144	4 046	
	ML5	FIRE CONTROL, AND RELATED ALERTING AND WARNING EQUIPMENT, AND RELATED SYSTEMS, TEST AND ALIGNMENT AND COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR	22		22	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		7 775	7 775	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		172	172	
						<b>12 015</b>

Country	Position in the product list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
Luxembourg	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	1		1	



Country	Position in the product list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
<b>Malta</b>	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	5		5	
						<b>5</b>

Country	Position in the product list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
<b>Namibia</b>	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	308		308	
						<b>308</b>

Country	Position in the product list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
<b>Netherlands</b>	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	220	665	885	
	ML4	BOMBS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, MISSILES, OTHER EXPLOSIVE DEVICES AND CHARGE AND RELATED EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	333		333	

	ML5	FIRE CONTROL, AND RELATED ALERTING AND WARNING EQUIPMENT, AND RELATED SYSTEMS, TEST AND ALIGNMENT AND COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR	3 426	150	3 576	
	ML10	"AIRCRAFT", "LIGHTER-THAN-AIR VEHICLES", "UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES" ("UAVS"), AERO-ENGINES AND "AIRCRAFT" EQUIPMENT, RELATED EQUIPMENT, AND COMPONENTS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED OR MODIFIED FOR MILITARY USE	204 557		204 557	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		39 572	39 572	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		39 225	39 225	
	ML18	PRODUCTION' EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS		33	33	
	ML21	SOFTWARE		496	496	
	ML22	TECHNOLOGY		335	335	
						<b>289 012</b>

Country	Position in the product list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
<b>New Zealand</b>	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	1 024	40	1 064	







Country	Position in the product list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		66 490	66 490	
						<b>66 490</b>

Country	Position in the product list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
<b>Singapore</b>	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		1 162	1 162	
						<b>1 162</b>

Country	Position in the product list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
<b>Slovakia</b>	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	27		27	
	ML5	FIRE CONTROL, AND RELATED ALERTING AND WARNING EQUIPMENT, AND RELATED SYSTEMS, TEST AND ALIGNMENT AND COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR	209		209	





Country	Position in the product list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
Spain	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	60	124	184	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	389		389	
	ML4	BOMBS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, MISSILES, OTHER EXPLOSIVE DEVICES AND CHARGE AND RELATED EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	16		16	
	ML5	FIRE CONTROL, AND RELATED ALERTING AND WARNING EQUIPMENT, AND RELATED SYSTEMS, TEST AND ALIGNMENT AND COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR	15 600		15 600	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	1 657		1 657	
	ML14	SPECIALISED EQUIPMENT FOR MILITARY TRAINING' OR FOR SIMULATING MILITARY SCENARIOS, SIMULATORS SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR TRAINING IN THE USE OF ANY FIREARM OR WEAPON SPECIFIED BY ML1 OR ML2, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR.		140	140	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR	245	966	1 211	

	ML21	SOFTWARE		132	132	
						<b>19 329</b>

Country	Position in the product list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
Sweden	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	6 766	10 030	16 796	
	ML2	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 20 MM OR MORE, OTHER WEAPONS OR ARMAMENT WITH A CALIBRE GREATER THAN 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES), PROJECTORS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	70		70	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	16 256		16 256	
	ML4	BOMBS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, MISSILES, OTHER EXPLOSIVE DEVICES AND CHARGE AND RELATED EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	3 987		3 987	
	ML5	FIRE CONTROL, AND RELATED ALERTING AND WARNING EQUIPMENT, AND RELATED SYSTEMS, TEST AND ALIGNMENT AND COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR	5 711	396	6 107	
	ML6	GROUND VEHICLES AND COMPONENTS	6 984	45	7 029	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	7 028		7 028	

	ML9	VESSELS OF WAR (SURFACE OR UNDERWATER), SPECIAL NAVAL EQUIPMENT, ACCESSORIES, COMPONENTS AND OTHER SURFACE VESSELS		9 000	9 000	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		8 571	8 571	
	ML14	SPECIALISED EQUIPMENT FOR MILITARY TRAINING' OR FOR SIMULATING MILITARY SCENARIOS, SIMULATORS SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR TRAINING IN THE USE OF ANY FIREARM OR WEAPON SPECIFIED BY ML1 OR ML2, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR.		24 077	24 077	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		103	103	
	ML17	MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT, materielS AND "LIBRARIES", AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR		134	134	
	ML21	SOFTWARE		1 875	1 875	
	ML22	TECHNOLOGY		77	77	
						<b>101 110</b>

Country	Position in the product list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
<b>Switzerland</b>	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	554	2	556	

	ML2	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 20 MM OR MORE, OTHER WEAPONS OR ARMAMENT WITH A CALIBRE GREATER THAN 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES), PROJECTORS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	13 328		13 328	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	141		141	
	ML5	FIRE CONTROL, AND RELATED ALERTING AND WARNING EQUIPMENT, AND RELATED SYSTEMS, TEST AND ALIGNMENT AND COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR	59 156		59 156	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	10 733		10 733	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST	78	4 803	4 881	
	ML13	ARMoured OR PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, CONSTRUCTIONS AND COMPONENTS		559	559	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		22	22	
	ML21	SOFTWARE	1 333		1 333	
						<b>90 709</b>





Country	Position in the product list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
<b>United Arab Emirates</b>	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR		132	132	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		3 247	3 247	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		39 032	39 032	
	ML22	TECHNOLOGY		228	228	
						<b>42 639</b>
Country	Position in the product list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
<b>United Kingdom</b>	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	6 538		6 538	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	20 738		20 738	
	ML4	BOMBS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, MISSILES, OTHER EXPLOSIVE DEVICES AND CHARGE AND RELATED EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	1 213		1 213	

	ML5	FIRE CONTROL, AND RELATED ALERTING AND WARNING EQUIPMENT, AND RELATED SYSTEMS, TEST AND ALIGNMENT AND COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR	85 367	5 392	90 759	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	185		185	
	ML10	"AIRCRAFT", "LIGHTER-THAN-AIR VEHICLES", "UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES" ("UAVS"), AERO-ENGINES AND "AIRCRAFT" EQUIPMENT, RELATED EQUIPMENT, AND COMPONENTS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED OR MODIFIED FOR MILITARY USE	602	5 851	6 453	
	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		6 504	6 504	
	ML13	ARMoured OR PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, CONSTRUCTIONS AND COMPONENTS		634	634	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		366	366	
	ML18	PRODUCTION' EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS		4 331	4 331	
	ML21	SOFTWARE		340	340	
						<b>138 061</b>

Country	Position in the product list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
United States	ML1	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF LESS THAN 20 MM, OTHER ARMS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES) OR LESS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	5 173	21 358	26 531	
	ML2	SMOOTH-BORE WEAPONS WITH A CALIBRE OF 20 MM OR MORE, OTHER WEAPONS OR ARMAMENT WITH A CALIBRE GREATER THAN 12.7 MM (CALIBRE 0.50 INCHES), PROJECTORS AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	12 967	457	13 424	
	ML3	AMMUNITION AND FUZE SETTING DEVICES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	474 126		474 126	
	ML4	BOMBS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, MISSILES, OTHER EXPLOSIVE DEVICES AND CHARGE AND RELATED EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS THEREFOR	308 518		308 518	
	ML5	FIRE CONTROL, AND RELATED ALERTING AND WARNING EQUIPMENT, AND RELATED SYSTEMS, TEST AND ALIGNMENT AND COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR	99 928	21 565	121 493	
	ML8	ENERGETIC MATERIALS, AND RELATED SUBSTANCES	126 663		126 663	
	ML9	VESSELS OF WAR (SURFACE OR UNDERWATER), SPECIAL NAVAL EQUIPMENT, ACCESSORIES, COMPONENTS AND OTHER SURFACE VESSELS		75 406	75 406	
	ML10	Luffartøyer	694 657		694 657	

	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST	15 926	48 246	64 172	
	ML13	ARMoured OR PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT, CONSTRUCTIONS AND COMPONENTS		6 203	6 203	
	ML14	SPECIALISED EQUIPMENT FOR MILITARY TRAINING' OR FOR SIMULATING MILITARY SCENARIOS, SIMULATORS SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR TRAINING IN THE USE OF ANY FIREARM OR WEAPON SPECIFIED BY ML1 OR ML2, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR.		90	90	
	ML15	IMAGING OR COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT, AS FOLLOWS, SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR MILITARY USE, AND SPECIALLY DESIGNED COMPONENTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREFOR		48 346	48 346	
	ML18	PRODUCTION' EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS		2 606	2 606	
	ML21	SOFTWARE		1 039	1 039	
						<b>1 963 274</b>

Country	Position in the product list	Description	Category A products	Category B products	Total	Total (A+B)
<b>Vietnam</b>	ML11	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, "SPACECRAFT" AND COMPONENTS, NOT SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST		4 600	4 600	
						<b>4 600</b>

\* Export of bullet proof helmets to deminers

**3 881 996**

**872 558**

**4 754 554**

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

### **§ 1**

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

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

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

### **§ 2**

Every person has a duty to provide the Ministry with any assistance or information required in order to ensure compliance with the provisions of this Act or any regulations issued pursuant thereto.

For this purpose the Ministry may conduct inspections and require access to recorded accounting information, accounting records, business documents and other documents that may be of importance. The Ministry may conduct inspections itself, or appoint experts to do so. In connection with such inspections the Ministry shall be given access to office or company premises and shall be provided with the necessary assistance and guidance. Appeals pursuant to sections 14 and 15 of the Public Administration Act do not have suspensive effect unless so decided by the subordinate instance or the appeals instance.

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

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

1. information from being used to achieve the purpose for which it was provided or obtained, for example in connection with the preparation of a case, a decision, the implementation of a decision, follow up or control,

2. the information from being accessible to other public officials within the agency or service to the extent that this is necessary to establish suitable work routines and archive systems, for instance for use as guidelines in other cases,
3. the administrative agency from furnishing other administrative agencies with information concerning an enterprise's relationship to the agency and concerning decisions made when this is necessary to further the duties under this Act of the agency furnishing the information,
4. the administrative agency from reporting or providing information concerning breaches of the law to the prosecuting authority or to the supervisory authorities concerned if this is considered desirable in the public interest or if prosecuting the offence comes within the normal scope of the duties of the agency furnishing the information
5. the administrative agency from exchanging information (coordination) with another administrative agency as required by the Act relating to the reporting obligations of 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 mentioned in section 2, second paragraph. If there is reason to believe that such records exist, and if circumstances otherwise so indicate, the Ministry may apply for a search of offices and all other premises which are not a private residence.

An application for a search or seizure shall be addressed to the police. As regards further consideration of the application, the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Act apply insofar as they are appropriate. The person whom the application concerns shall have the rights of a party to the case in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Act and, insofar as it is necessary for his activities, shall have access to the material seized.

Nevertheless, this does not mean that he is to be regarded as charged with a criminal act. Section 204 of the Criminal Procedure Act applies correspondingly. Notwithstanding section 212, first paragraph, of the Criminal Procedure Act, the court will determine which documents etc. it is to examine.

### § 4

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

decision has been made as to whether the prosecuting authority may make use of it in the said case. If the prosecuting authority's application is not upheld, the Ministry may not hand over the information or the documents to the prosecuting authority unless this is lawful under the provisions that otherwise apply to their duty of secrecy in respect of criminal acts.

## **§ 5**

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

1. exports or attempts to export goods, technology or services in contravention of this Act or regulations issued pursuant thereto, or

2. contravenes or attempts to contravene any condition laid down pursuant to this Act, or

3. orally or in writing furnishes incorrect information concerning circumstances of significance for authorisation to export goods, technology or services if this information is furnished:

a. in a declaration made for use by a public authority or anyone acting on behalf of a public authority in connection with export or an application for permission to export,

b. in a declaration intended to enable another person to make such a declaration as is mentioned under litra a, or

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

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

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

## **§ 6**

Repealed by Act 20. July 1991 nr. 66

## **§ 7**

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

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

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

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

**§ 8**

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

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

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

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

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

### **Chapter 1 Introductory provisions**

#### *Section 1 Scope of the regulations*

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

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

#### *Section 2 Definitions*

- (1) "Defence-related product" means any product listed at any given time in List I, which constitutes Appendix I to these regulations.
- (2) "Dual-use item" means any product listed at any given time in List II, which constitutes Appendix II to these regulations.
- (3) "Export" means any export from Norwegian customs territory of products, services or technology covered by these regulations.
- (4) "Transfer" means any export of defence-related products from a supplier or a customs warehouse in one EEA state to a recipient in another EEA state.
- (5) "Supplier" means the legal or natural person who is legally responsible for the export of products, technology or services under these regulations.
- (6) "Recipient" means the legal or natural person who is legally responsible for the receipt of products, technology or services exported under these regulations.
- (7) "Export licence" means authorisation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to export specific products, technology or services to a legal or natural person.
- (8) "Transfer licence" means authorisation by a national authority in an EEA state for suppliers to transfer defence-related products to a recipient in another EEA state.
- (9) "Passage through" means the transport of products across Norwegian customs territory without transshipment, if both sender and recipient are located outside Norwegian customs territory.

### **Chapter 2 Licensing**

#### *Section 3 Licensing requirement*

An export licence from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is required for the export of certain products, specific technology, including intangible transfers of technology, technical data and production rights for products, and certain services, unless otherwise specified in these

regulations. In cases of doubt, the Ministry will decide whether or not the products, technology or services are subject to the licensing requirement. The licensing requirement also applies to the export of products from customs warehouses.

*Section 4 Licensing requirement for controlled products*

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

*Section 5 Licensing requirement for services*

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

*Section 6 Licensing requirement for trade and brokering*

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

*Section 7 Licensing requirement for other products, technology and services*

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

- a) any products, technology or services in cases where the exporter knows that or has reason to believe that such products, technology or services are or may be intended, in their entirety or in part, for use in connection with the development, production, maintenance, storage, detection, identification or proliferation of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. Corresponding provisions apply to the export of any products, technology or services that can be used in connection with the development, production, maintenance or storage of missiles that can deliver such weapons;
- b) any products, technology or services for military use to areas that are subject to an arms embargo imposed by the UN Security Council under Chapter VII of the UN Charter or other restrictive measures that Norway has aligned with;
- c) any products, technology or services for military use to areas where there is a war or the threat of war, or to countries where there is a civil war;

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

*Section 8 Exemptions from the licensing requirement*

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

- a) products included in List II that are returned to a foreign owner after temporary import to Norway for exhibition or demonstration;
- b) rescue equipment and oil spill response equipment exported in connection with rescue operations;
- c) firearms, weapon parts and ammunition that are exported in accordance with the Act relating to firearms and ammunition, cf. the fifth part of the Regulations of 25 June 2009 No. 904 relating to firearms, weapons parts and ammunition;
- d) products exported to the European Space Agency (ESA), or its representative, and that are strictly necessary for the official activities of the organisation. The exception applies only to deliveries to member states of ESA;
- e) products included in List II that are solely destined for passage through Norwegian customs territory, if both sender and recipient are located outside Norwegian customs territory. The same applies to products included in List I if both sender and recipient are within the EEA;
- f) products, services and technology for use on the Norwegian continental shelf;
- g) products, services and technology for use on board Norwegian-owned ships sailing under the Norwegian flag or Norwegian-owned aircraft engaged in international trade;
- h) exports by the Norwegian defence authorities, provided that the right of ownership to the products is not transferred and the products are to be used by Norwegian forces abroad. This exemption also applies to products that Norwegian defence authorities send out of the country for repair, maintenance, updating, and so on, and that are to be returned to Norway. Under 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;
- i) defence-related products owned by a defence authority in a NATO or an EEA state and that are being returned abroad after temporary import to Norway in connection with an exercise or training.

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

#### *Section 9 Transfer licences*

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

#### *Section 10 General transfer licences*

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

General transfer licences shall be published where:

- a) the recipient is part of the armed forces of an EEA state or a contracting authority in the field of defence, purchasing for the exclusive use of the armed forces of an EEA state;
- b) the recipient is an undertaking certified in accordance with section 13;
- c) the transfer is made for the purposes of demonstration, evaluation or exhibition;
- d) the transfer is made for the purposes of maintenance and repair, if the recipient is the originating supplier of the defence-related products.

#### *Section 11 Global transfer licences*

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

#### *Section 12 Individual transfer licences*

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

An individual transfer licence shall be used where:

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

- b) it is necessary in order to safeguard Norway's fundamental security interests, or for reasons of public order;
- c) it is necessary in order to fulfil Norway's international obligations; or
- d) there are strong grounds for believing that the supplier will not be able to fulfil the conditions needed to acquire a global transfer licence.

## **Chapter 4 Certification of Norwegian undertakings as recipients in the EEA**

### *Section 13 Certification of undertakings in Norway*

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

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

- a) proven experience in defence activities, taking into account in particular the undertaking's record of compliance with export restrictions, any court decisions on this matter, any authorisation to produce or commercialise defence-related products and the employment of experienced management staff;
- b) relevant industrial activity in defence-related products in the EEA, in particular capacity for system/sub-system integration;
- c) the appointment of a senior executive as the dedicated officer personally responsible for transfers and exports;
- d) a written commitment by the undertaking, signed by the senior executive referred to in point (c), that the undertaking will take all necessary steps to observe and enforce all specific conditions related to the end-use and export of any specific component or product received;
- e) a written commitment by the undertaking, signed by the senior executive referred to in point (c), to provide, with due diligence, detailed information in response to requests and inquiries from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning the end-users or end-use of all products exported, transferred or received under a transfer licence from another EEA state; and
- f) a description, countersigned by the senior executive referred to in point (c), of the internal compliance programme or transfer and export management system implemented in the undertaking. This description shall provide details of the organisational, human and technical resources allocated to the management of transfers and exports, the chain of responsibility within the undertaking, internal

audit procedures, awareness-raising and staff training, physical and technical security arrangements, record-keeping and traceability of transfers and exports.

#### *Section 14 Issue of certificates*

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

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

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

#### *Section 15 Monitoring of certified undertakings*

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will, at least every three years, monitor the compliance of recipients with the criteria for certification referred to in section 13, second paragraph, and with any condition attached to the certificates, as referred to in section 14. If a certified undertaking no longer satisfies the criteria, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will require the undertaking to take appropriate measures to ensure that all the criteria and conditions are fulfilled. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs may also suspend or revoke certificates.

### **Chapter 5 Registration, reporting and follow-up**

#### *Section 16 Registration*

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

- a) a description of the defence-related product and its reference under List I;
- b) the quantity and value of the defence-related product;
- c) the dates of transfer;
- d) the name and address of the supplier and of the recipient;
- e) where known or required under section 24, the end-use and end-user of the defence-related product;
- f) proof that any information on export limitations has been transmitted to the recipient;
- g) customs declaration including shipping number and serial number.

### *Section 17 Reporting*

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

### *Section 18 Record-keeping*

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

### *Section 19 Information on terms and conditions*

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

### *Section 20 Follow-up of exports*

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

### *Section 21 Control measures at the time of export*

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

## **Chapter 6 General provisions**

### *Chapter 22 Licence applications*

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

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

Agreements on the export of products to which the licensing requirement applies should always include a proviso stating that the export is subject to a successful application for a licence.

### *Section 23 Conditions for granting licences*

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

### *Section 24 End-user statement*

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

*Section 25 Revocation of licences*

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

*Section 26 Alterations to, extension or transfer of licences*

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

*Section 27 Return of licences*

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

**Chapter 7 Final provisions***Section 28 Entry into force*

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

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

Most recently amended: 6 May 2019

## *1.1 Scope*

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

## *1.2 Purpose*

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

## *1.3 Departure from the guidelines*

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

## **2. General principles and assessment criteria**

### *2.1 Basis for assessment*

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

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

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

#### a) The Government's statement, 1959:

'In making the decision, importance shall be attached to foreign and domestic policy assessments, and the primary consideration should be that Norway will not permit the

sale of arms or munitions to areas where there is a war or the threat of war, or to countries where there is a civil war.’

b) The Storting’s decision, 1959:

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

c) The Storting’s clarification of 1997:

‘an assessment by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs should include consideration of a number of political issues, including issues relating to democratic rights and respect for fundamental human rights.’

### *2.3 Specific grounds for refusal*

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

- a) The export would be inconsistent with Norway’s international obligations (cf. EU Criterion One, and ATT Article 6),
- b) there is a clear risk that the military technology or equipment to be exported might be used for internal repression or in the commission of serious violations of basic human rights or international humanitarian law<sup>5</sup> (cf. EU Criterion Two, and ATT Article 7),
- c) the export would provoke or prolong armed conflicts or aggravate existing tensions or conflicts in the country of final destination (cf. EU Criterion Three),
- d) there is a clear risk that the intended recipient would use the military technology or equipment to be exported aggressively against another country or to assert by force a territorial claim (cf. EU Criterion Four),
- e) knowledge is available at the time of authorisation that the arms or items would be used in the commission of genocide, crimes against humanity, or war crimes (cf. ATT Article 6),
- f) it is highly probable that the military equipment would be used to commit or facilitate an act constituting an offence under international conventions or protocols relating to terrorism or to transnational organised crime (cf. ATT Article 7).

### *2.4 Specific assessment criteria*

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

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<sup>5</sup> Revised 6 May 2019

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

### **3. Categories of products and groups of countries**

#### *3.1 Categories of products*

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

- a) Category A: This category includes arms, ammunition and certain types of military equipment and components. It also includes other equipment with the strategic capacity to influence the military balance of power beyond the immediate vicinity.
- b) Category B: This category includes other defence-related products that do not have such properties or areas of application as specified for category A.

#### *3.2 Groups of countries*

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

- a) Group 1 comprises the Nordic countries and member countries of NATO, as well as certain other like-minded countries.
- b) Group 2 comprises countries other than those included in group 1, which have been approved as recipients of products in category A following consideration by the Government.
- c) Group 3 comprises countries that do not belong to group 1 or 2 and to which Norway does not sell category A weapons and ammunition, but which may, after an assessment, receive other defence-related products defined as belonging to category B.
- d) Group 4 comprises countries to which Norway does not sell category A or B products because they are located in an area where there is a war or the threat of war, countries where there is a civil war, countries to which, on the basis of a careful assessment of the foreign and domestic policy situation in the area, it is inadvisable to export arms and military equipment and components, or countries covered by binding sanctions adopted by the UN Security Council or other arms embargo regimes and measures that Norway has aligned itself with.

## **4 The export of products with independent functions**

### *4.1 Country of final destination*

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

### *4.2 Category A*

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

- a) Products in category A may not be exported to any end-users other than government authorities. However, hunting and competition weapons may be exported to recipients approved by the authorities in the recipient state.
- b) An export licence will normally be granted for the export of products in category A if the customer is, or is acting on behalf of, the defence authorities of a country belonging to group 1, provided that this is substantiated by documentation.
- c) A licence to export products in this category to countries other than those belonging to group 1 must be dealt with by the Government. Countries that are approved as recipients of products in category A following consideration by the Government comprise group 2. The granting of a licence in such cases requires the submission of an officially confirmed end-user statement containing a re-export clause, i.e. a statement to the effect that re-export must not take place without the approval of the Norwegian authorities.

### *4.3 Category B*

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

### *4.4 Group 4*

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

## **5 Export of equipment originally designed or modified for military use**

### *5.1 Equipment not of military use*

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

## **6 The export of parts and components**

### *6.1 Definition*

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

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

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

#### *6.3 Other exports of parts and components*

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

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

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

### *7.1 Definition*

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

### *7.2 Production rights*

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

### *7.3 Export of technology in accordance with approved cooperation agreements*

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

### *7.4 Export of technology not included in approved cooperation agreements*

#### a) General provisions

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

#### b) Production rights for category A products

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

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

*c) Production rights for category B products*

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

*d) Other technology transfers*

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

## **8 Services**

### *8.1 General provisions*

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

### *8.2 Services connected to defence-related products*

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

### *8.3 Other services*

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

## **9 Cooperation and development projects**

### *9.1 Projects approved by the Norwegian defence authorities*

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

### *9.2 Multinational products*

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

## **10 Procedures**

### *10.1 Processing time for applications*

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

### *10.2 Submission to the Government*

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

### *10.3 Technical expertise*

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

## **Appendix A<sup>6</sup>**

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

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

- a) the international obligations of Member States and their commitments to enforce United Nations, European Union and Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe arms embargoes;
- b) the international obligations of Member States under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention and the Chemical Weapons Convention;
- c) the commitment of Member States not to export any form of anti-personnel landmine;
- d) the commitments of Member States in the framework of the Australia Group, the Missile Technology Control Regime, the Zangger Committee, the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Wassenaar Arrangement and The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation.

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

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

- a) deny an export licence if there is a clear risk that the military technology or equipment to be exported might be used for internal repression;
- b) exercise special caution and vigilance in issuing licences, on a case-by-case basis and taking account of the nature of the military technology or equipment, to countries where serious violations of human rights have been established by the competent bodies of the United Nations, by the European Union or by the Council of Europe;

For these purposes, technology or equipment which might be used for internal repression will include, *inter alia*, technology or equipment where there is evidence of the use of this or similar technology or equipment for internal repression by the proposed end-user, or where there is reason to believe that the technology or equipment will be diverted from its stated end-use or end-user and used for internal repression. In line with Article 1 of this Common Position, the nature of the technology or equipment will be considered carefully, particularly if it is intended for internal security purposes. Internal repression includes, *inter alia*, torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment,

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<sup>6</sup> Included by the revision of the Guidelines 20 May 2009

summary or arbitrary executions, disappearances, arbitrary detentions and other major violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms as set out in relevant international human rights instruments, including the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (d) the need not to affect adversely regional stability in any significant way.
- a) the existence or likelihood of armed conflict between the recipient and another country;
- b) a claim against the territory of a neighbouring country which the recipient has in the past tried or threatened to pursue by means of force;
- c) the likelihood of the military technology or equipment being used other than for the legitimate national security and defence of the recipient;
- d) the need not to affect adversely regional stability in any significant way.

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

Member States shall take into account:

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

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

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

- a) its support for or encouragement of terrorism and international organised crime;
- b) its compliance with its international commitments, in particular on the non-use of force, and with international humanitarian law;
- c) its commitment to non-proliferation and other areas of arms control and disarmament, in particular the signature, ratification and implementation of relevant arms control and disarmament conventions referred to in point (b) of Criterion One.

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

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

- a) the legitimate defence and domestic security interests of the recipient country, including any participation in United Nations or other peace-keeping activity;
- b) the technical capability of the recipient country to use such technology or equipment;
- c) the capability of the recipient country to apply effective export controls;
- d) the risk of such technology or equipment being re-exported to undesirable destinations, and the record of the recipient country in respecting any re-export provision or consent prior to re-export which the exporting Member State considers appropriate to impose;
- e) the risk of such technology or equipment being diverted to terrorist organisations or to individual terrorists;
- f) the risk of reverse engineering or unintended technology transfer.

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

Member States shall take into account, in the light of information from relevant sources such as United Nations Development Programme, World Bank, International Monetary Fund and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development reports, whether the proposed export would seriously hamper the sustainable development of the recipient country. They shall consider in this context the recipient country's relative levels of military and social expenditure, taking into account also any EU or bilateral aid.

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

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

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

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

(Cover page only)

## **List I – defence-related products (2018)**

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

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

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

### Comments:

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

## Overview of the categories in List I (defence-related products).

The complete list constitutes Appendix 1 of the Export Control Regulations, which can be found on [www.eksportkontroll.no](http://www.eksportkontroll.no).

ML1	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20 mm, other arms and automatic weapons with a calibre of 12.7 mm (calibre 0.50 inches) or less and accessories, and specially designed components therefor
ML2	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20 mm or more, other weapons or armament with a calibre greater than 12.7 mm (calibre 0.50 inches) projectors and accessories, and specially designed components therefor
ML3	Ammunition and fuse setting devices, and specially designed components therefor
ML4	Bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles, other explosive devices and charges and related equipment and accessories, and specially designed components therefor
ML5	Fire control, and related alerting and warning equipment, and related systems, test and alignment and countermeasure equipment, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories therefor
ML6	Ground vehicles and components
ML7	Chemical or biological toxic agents, riot control agents, radioactive materials, related equipment, components and materials
ML8	Energetic materials, and related substances
ML9	Vessels of war (surface or underwater), special naval equipment, accessories, components and other surface vessels
ML10	Aircraft, lighter-than-air vehicles, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), aero-engines and aircraft equipment, related equipment, and components, specially designed or modified for military use
ML11	Electronic equipment, spacecraft and components, not specified elsewhere on List I
ML12	High velocity kinetic energy weapon systems and related equipment, and specially designed components therefor
ML13	Armoured or protective equipment, constructions and components
ML14	Specialised equipment for military training or for simulating military scenarios, simulators specially designed for training and the use of any firearm or weapon specified by ML1 or ML2, and specially designed components and accessories therefor
ML15	Imaging or countermeasure equipment, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories therefor
ML16	Forgings, castings and other unfinished products, specially designed for items specified by ML1 to ML4, ML6, ML9, ML10, ML12 or ML19
ML17	Miscellaneous equipment, materials and libraries, and specially designed components therefor
ML18	Production equipment and components
ML19	Directed Energy Weapon (DEW) systems, related or countermeasure equipment and test models, and specially designed components therefor
ML20	Cryogenic and superconductive equipment, and specially designed components and accessories therefor
ML21	Software
ML22	Technology

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

(cover page only)

## **List II – dual-use items (2018)**

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

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

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

Comments:

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