# 2

# Czech Republic


**Czech Republic data profile**

| | |
|---|---|
| Population[1] | 10.3 million (2000) |
| Territory[2] | 78,866 km$^2$ |
| GDP[3] | $50.8 billion (2000) |
| Inflation rate[4] | 3.8% (2000 est) |
| Current value of debt[5] | $23,046 million (2000) |
| Unemployment rate[6] | 8.7% (2000 est) |
| Defence budget (percentage of GDP)[7] | 2.25% (1999) |

## 2.1 Introduction

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA WAS THE** second largest military producer of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation (WTO). With the end of the Cold War and the break-up of Czechoslovakia in 1993, the Czech defence industry experienced a major crisis, caused in particular by a massive decline in exports to Warsaw Pact states, radical cuts in purchases by the country's own armed forces and the cancellation of the Warsaw Pact development programmes. The crisis had already become acute when, in the early 1990s the government, driven by both a strong moral commitment and the need to adjust to the fall in demand, embarked on an ambitious project for conversion of the defence industry to civilian production. Overall reduction plans envisaged an 85–89 percent cut (from the 1987 peak level) in military production by the end of 1992, and the programme outlined was more committed and advanced than others in the region.[8] However, despite some successful transformations, government and military-

1 The World Bank Group, www.worldbank.org/data.
2 www.emulateme.com/content/.
3 The World Bank Group, www.worldbank.org/data.
4 Consumer prices. www.emulateme.com/content/.
5 The World Bank Group, www.worldbank.org/data.
6 www.emulateme.com/content/.
7 *Jane's Sentinel,* www.janes.com.
8 *The Defence Industry in East-Central Europe – Restructuring and Conversion*, Yudit Kiss (Oxford University Press, 1997), p 20, p 175.

related enterprises developed the view that conversion programmes took too long to build up and presented too many financial problems. In the end, little conversion actually took place, and as Czech defence procurement continued to be stifled by recession, markets were once again sought abroad.

After the 'velvet divorce' from Slovakia, the Czech Republic embarked on "the most consistent and radical transformation policy of the region".[9] This was characterised by a far-reaching privatisation programme that involved the defence industry. Large state enterprises disintegrated and a large number of small firms emerged. By early 1994, defence companies had a new organisation and ownership structure. Most of them had become shareholder companies, with the majority of shares owned by a state organisation, such as the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the Ministry of Defence, the National Property Fund or state-owned banks; the rest of the shares were divided among coupon-holding citizens, most of whom entrusted their coupons to major investment funds. After the first wave of privatisation in 1992, enthusiasm slowed as attitudes changed. Previously perceived as immoral, arms exports came to be seen as "an extremely lucrative type of foreign trade which the state had to control indirectly".[10] Licensing in accordance with international guidelines was implemented and by 1994 enterprises deemed of strategic importance were kept in state hands and under the supervision of the Ministry of Trade and Industry. The official policy concerning arms exports also changed completely: arms production was now regarded as any other economic activity, and privileges were removed from military-related enterprises which were expected to function under the same conditions as their civilian counterparts.[11]

In order to promote and support the companies involved in research, development, manufacture, trade and marketing in the field of military production, the Defence Industry Association was established in June 1997. The association, which is registered as an independent, non-governmental, non-profit organisation, works as an industry lobby to ensure that priority orders and purchases for the Czech Army are awarded to Czech firms. It also arranges international co-operation with the appropriate bodies of NATO and the EU, promotes bilateral relations with similar organisations and represents the Czech defence industry vis-à-vis foreign partners.

In March 1999 the Czech Republic made an important political and military step by becoming a member of NATO. The government has stated that membership of NATO will lend important impetus to the further development of the Czech arms industry, and that it has significantly strengthened and broadened the country's defence possibilities, providing an opportunity for the defence industry to maintain an adequate level of arms production and to form strategic partnerships with foreign companies.[12]

Economic difficulties at the Ministry of Defence saw a change of leadership at the ministry in spring 2001,[13] and the new defence minister, Jaroslav Tvirdik, outlined plans for a dramatic restructuring later in the year. A blueprint for the professionalisation of the army by 2007 outlines plans for it to become "small, mobile, modern and young – not only in age, but also in thinking".[14] Reductions in both military and civilian personnel have already begun, and conscription will be phased out.[15] This restructuring has been undertaken with the two, sometimes conflicting, objectives of NATO membership and cost reduction clearly in mind, and this has also been reflected in recent procurement initiatives.[16] The Czech Government has, for example,

9 Ibid p 37.
10 Ibid p 38.
11 Ibid p 38.
12 *Aero Vodochody* is already in partnership with Boeing to manufacture the L-159 Advanced Light Combat Aircraft (ALCA).
13 'Czech defence minister dismissed', *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 9 May 2001.
14 Defence Minister Jaroslav Tvirdik. 'Czechs count down to all-professional army', *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 5 September 2001.
15 'Czech MoD cuts', *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 10 October 2001.
16 The government has promised that during this restructuring period military spending will not exceed the NATO-agreed level of 2.2 percent of GDP, although Prime Minister Milos Zeman noted: "If we want the army to be cheaper, it will have to be more expensive in the short run". Op cit *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 5 September 2001.

announced its decision to purchase 24 SAAB-BAE Systems fighter aircraft in December 2001, but simultaneously stated that the transaction would be accompanied by tough conditions, with Sweden asking to provide a programme of industrial offset amounting to 150 percent of the contract value.[17]

## 2.2 Normative and regulatory framework

### 2.2.1 Commitments to international control regimes

| Legally and politically binding commitments undertaken by the Czech Republic | Year |
|---|---|
| Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty | 1993[18] |
| Nuclear Suppliers Group | 1993 |
| Zangger Committee | 1993 |
| Chemical Weapons Convention | 1996[19] |
| Biological Weapons Convention | 1993[20] |
| Australia Group | 1994 |
| Wassenaar Arrangement | 1995 |
| Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty | 1991 |
| Ottawa Landmine Convention | 1999[21] |
| EU Code of Conduct | 1998 |
| EU Joint Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons | 1999 |
| OSCE Criteria on Conventional Arms Transfers | 1993 |
| OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons | 2000 |

### 2.2.2 Legislation governing arms production and export

The Foreign Trade Act No 38 of 15 February 1994 and the Implementing Regulation No 89/1994 are designed to control the Czech foreign trade in conventional armaments and equipment. The act defines the term "foreign trade" as including imports and exports of military equipment as well as any "handling" of such equipment by Czech companies located in or outside the territory of the Czech Republic. It also includes activities complementing business transactions in arms, such as advertising and the provision of information. The term "military equipment" covers all products included in the Military Equipment List and related services such as repairs, modifications, provision of information, research and development, design, manufacture, maintenance, use and operation of military equipment. The legislation establishes a system whereby all arms exports must be consistent with the foreign policy, security and economic interests of the Czech Republic. Only Czech corporate entities or persons having a permit to trade in military equipment may apply for an export licence.

The operative provisions in the Foreign Arms Trade Act include punitive sanctions for violations of the law. A company can be fined up to CZK30 million (about $800,000). The act also directly amends the Criminal Code, introducing three new crimes related to foreign trade in military equipment. Offenders may face up to ten years imprisonment for the most serious violations.

Act No 62/2000 and Government Directive No 185/2000 regulate trade and and licensing procedures for 'civilian' weapons, including hunting and sporting weapons, hunting and sporting ammunition and personal weapons intended for retail market.

A new bill introducing more stringent controls on the export of dual-use goods and

17 The Czech Government appointed a negotiation team for the purchase of the Jas-39 Gripen fighter planes at the end of December 2001.'Czech Republic chooses Gripen', www.defense-aerospace.com/; 'Czech MoD issues fighter tender', *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 24 January 2001; 'Czech Cabinet appoints negotiators for Gripen deal', *Prague Pravo* [in Czech], 20 December 2001, source: David Isenberg's Weapons Trade Observer.

18 Date deposited accession.

19 Date ratified.

20 Date deposited accession.

21 Date ratified. The Czech Republic completed an important achievement in June 2001 with the elimination of its anti-personnel mine stockpiles. *Landmine Monitor Report 2001* (Landmine Monitor, www.icbl.org/lm/2001/exec/, Executive Summary.

technology is currently going through the legislative process. The bill, which aims to contribute to the prevention of military conflicts and restrict the availability of strategic materials and technologies for the development of weapons of mass destruction, is expected to become law later this year.[22]

### 2.2.3 The decision-making process and administrative structure for policy implementation

Every company wishing to offer, advertise, buy or sell military equipment requires a permit. The permit, which is issued by the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MIT), is subject to prior consent by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence and Interior, and is granted only to Czech companies with a majority Czech stake and adequate technical and financial resources.

The Czech system of arms import and export controls is based on a case-by-case individual licensing procedure. A licence must be sought for every transaction conducted under one business contract, including imports, exports and any other dealings in or handling of military equipment inside or outside the territory of the Czech Republic. The licence is issued by the Ministry of Industry and Trade in consultation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs where the application is judged in the light of its foreign policy implications and the end use documentation.

Dealers applying for an export licence must state the type and quantity of the goods, their destination and end-user. The documentation to be submitted includes a contract, order and an endorsed pro-forma invoice showing the obligations undertaken by each party, as well as information on how the exporter came to have possession of the goods. The most important document is the end-user certificate. The law allows the Ministry of Industry and Trade to ask for any additional documentation that is deemed necessary during the licensing process.

Prior to each import or export, the licence holder must submit the original licence document to the customs authorities, who will record the quantity and value of the imported or exported goods on the reverse of the document. The licence holder is also required to submit to the Ministry of Industry and Trade quarterly reports on the transactions covered by the licence. On the basis of these data, the ministry updates its records on foreign trade in military equipment. In April 2001, there were media reports that during 2000, more than ten licence applications had been refused. Among them were requests for exports to Burkina-Faso, Niger, Uganda and Yemen.[23]

In contrast to the licensing procedures for military equipment, the Ministry of Industry and Trade may grant an export licence for firearms designed for 'personal defence', such as pistols and revolvers, without prior consultation with other authorities. The export of 'personal weapons' requires a licence for each transation. However, large suppliers with established contacts in a given region may apply for an open licence permitting several deliveries to a particular country or to a particular customer for periods not exceeding one year.[24]

In November 2001 the Czech Government announced that it would be reviewing a number of trading licences, mostly older licences, to obtain information on arms trading firms, their deals, aims and the destination of goods they had traded. Ostensibly sparked by the terrorist attacks on the USA, and a desire to ensure that Czech firms do not play any role in supply chains of military equipment to terrorist groups, a new investigatory committee was established by the Central Emergency Staff. Headed by Deputy Interior Minister Petr Ibl, and consisting of representatives from the Czech counter-intelligence service, the police and Ministries of the Interior, Foreign Affairs and Defence, this new committee will have responsibility for conducting the review of

22 Saferworld interview with Mr Josef Vítek, Czech Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 21 January 2002; *Hospodarske Noviny* [in Czech], 9 January 2002 p 3, source: David Isenberg's Weapons Trade Observer.

23 *ČTK* (Czech News Agency), 17 April 2001.

24 *The Czech Republic and Small Arms and Light Weapons*, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic, Prague 2001, p 26.

arms trading licences.[25] The BIS chief Jiri Ruzek has said that in the Czech arms trade there is "space which could be improved from the security point of view", and the Interior Minister Stanislav Gross concurred, saying that there was a need to monitor some licensed firms more closely, "for example because the firms are new, or not much was known about them".[26] If the committee discovers irregularities, the Ministry of Industry and Trade will begin a process of withdrawing the licences. (See section 2.5 for more details.)

### 2.2.4 **Government guidelines and official policy on small arms and light weapons**

In the summer of 2001, speaking at the UN Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects, the Czech Government outlined its policy on SALW, reaffirming its alignment with the EU on the issue.[27] The Czech position is that the core element of any comprehensive solution is national responsibility for domestic legislation regulating and controlling export, import and possession of small arms, and that the two guiding principles of transparency and information exchange are key to efforts to detect and suppress illicit trade in all categories of weapons. The deputy minister of Industry and Trade expressed the Czech view that a "critical element in the fight against uncontrolled proliferation and accumulation of small arms is a responsible export policy which lowers the risk of diversion into the illegal market". The Czech Republic called for a clear and realistic UN Action Programme at the conference and supported proposals concerning the follow-up process, including a review conference.

A report produced by the Czech Government and distributed at the UN 2001 Conference, *The Czech Republic and Small Arms and Light Weapons*, provided a contribution to the transparency and information exchange efforts noted by the head of the Czech delegation.[28] The first such publication produced by the Czech Republic, or by any other country in the region,[29] the report acknowledges that the Czech Republic's position as "a major importer and exporter of military SALW and weapons for hunting, sporting and personal defence purposes requires intensive participation in the relevant international initiatives". It notes that information exchange and co-ordination between all competent authorities are the focus of the Czech Government's national policies.

Statistics covering the past three years given in the report show an increase in the amount of illicit weapons seized, which may indicate that the scope of weapons trafficking has increased, or simply that operational efficiency has improved. The table below indicates the number of reported cases and seizures of different types of weapons by the Czech Customs Office during this period.

| **Incidents reported by Czech Customs Office [30]** | **1998** | **1999** | **2000** |
|---|---|---|---|
| No of cases of illicit trading in arms, explosives and military equipment | 32 | 40 | 46 |
| No of pistols seized | 19 | 221 | 36 |
| No of rifles seized | 10 | 371 | 7 |
| No of machine guns seized | 1 | 12 | 3 |
| No of rounds of ammunition seized | 1,890 | 1,825 | 5,372 |

25 'Czech official discusses investigation into illegal arms sales by Czech firms', *Prague Pravo* (*Internet Version-WWW*), 9 November 2001, source: David Isenberg's Weapons Trade Observer.

26 'Czechs to re-check arms export licences' [in English], *Prague ČTK*, 9 November 2001, source: David Isenberg's Weapons Trade Observer.

27 Mr Miroslav Somol, Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade and head of the Czech Republic's delegation. See section 2.7.3, appendix 3.

28 Op cit.

29 Another significant step has been the publication of the first Czech Annual Report on Small Arms and Light Weapons Exports, detailed in section 2.3.

30 Op cit *The Czech Republic and Small Arms and Light Weapons* p 23.

## 2.3 Transparency and parliamentary/ public accountability

Since 1993, the Licensing Authority of the Ministry of Industry and Trade has compiled classified annual reports on foreign trade in military equipment.[31] The reports include data on: destinations, quantities and types of weapons delivered; volumes of imports/exports; number of permit holders; number of licences issued; number of countries involved. In addition, information is included on significant arms shipments, the top ten countries involved in arms deals with the Czech Republic, the companies with the largest trade volumes and current trends in foreign trade in military equipment.[32]

Such reports are classified in accordance with the Classified Information Act No 148 of 1998 and the 1998 government list of state secrets. The areas that might be subject to state secrecy are defined in Act No 148/1998 and further specified on a list issued by the government. Certain information on import and export of selected military material and security technology is also subject to state secrecy, and a list of specified activities within the remit of the Ministry of Industry and Trade was approved by the Czech Government in 1998. According to the list, information on the holders of individual licences and statistics or any other information on realised exports and imports of military materiel that identifies goods, their quantity, value and end-users or producer countries should remain secret. However, non-restricted information based on the reports is made available to the Czech Press Agency, which issues press releases describing general statistical data and trends in arms exports.

In a significant improvement to transparency in the Czech Republic's arms trade, the government has made publicly available on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' website its first annual report on the exports and imports of SALW covering 2000.[33] Prepared by the Interministerial Working Group (IWG) on SALW, the report analyses the Czech Republic's approach to international negotiations concerning SALW. It also contains details of exports and imports of SALW – including information on category, quantity and destination of small arms exports – as well as the numbers of SALW in the possession of firearms permit holders in the Czech Republic.

The report, which was "prepared using documentation obtained from the UK, Norway, Sweden, Germany and the Netherlands", gives data on imports and exports and information on legislative reform in accordance with EU directives on transparency and information exchange. The IWG report complies with the national legislation regulating access to data on transfers of military equipment and, in line with the Classified Information Act and Government Directive No 246/1998 on the establishment of classified information lists, it omits data on the number of SALW in service with the army. Similar restrictions apply to data on manufacture, licensed exports and licence denials.

The report concludes with a commitment by the Czech Government to enhance in the near future the internal and external transparency elements of its national control system. According to the government, "this move will require clear legislation and executive decisions to specify the scope of information exchange and confidential data protection. The new system should ensure a flexible response to internationally agreed measures and compliance with EU requirements concerning transparency of arms exports and imports".[34]

Public and parliamentary debate on arms transfers in the Czech Republic is at an early stage. There have been sporadic cases when newspapers articles raised concerns over

31 The annual statistical reports were restructured in 1997 to include data related to the government's actions against organised crime.

32 Information is also provided on identified breaches of Act No 38/1994.

33 *Report on the Czech Republic's approach to international negotiations concerning small arms and light weapons, exports and imports of small arms and light weapons and the numbers of small arms and light weapons in the possession of arms permit and arms licence holders in the territory of the Czech Republic in the year 2000*, www.mzv.cz/_dokumenty/eindex.html.

34 Ibid p 13.

revelations of either legal or illegal exports of Czech arms to sensitive destinations, such as Sri Lanka, Yemen, Somalia and Georgia.

## 2.4 **Arms production**

The Czech Republic has inherited a defence industry that produces aviation technology, small arms and sophisticated optical, communications and electronic equipment. As a result of privatisation, the industry, with the exception of few military research institutes and repair facilities owned by the Ministry of Defence, is now privately owned.

The Odolena Voda-based *Aero Vodochody*, manufacturer of the world's most widely used training aircraft, the L-39, has a workforce of 2,356 people, making it the largest Czech defence company.[35] The American company *Boeing*, according to an agreement with the government, holds three out of the five positions in *Aero*'s management, although the state remains the majority owner. Recent management changes have not prevented problems, and in November 2001, Czech Prime Minister Zeman reportedly made critical comments about *Aero*'s management.[36] The L-39 has been sold to various countries,[37] including Yemen, which took delivery of the last of 12 L-39C training aircraft, along with through-life support and training from *Aero Vodochody* in January 2000.[38] Modernised L-39C Albatros jet trainers, upgraded to NATO standards have also been sold to the Czech national airforce.[39]

*Aero* also co-operates with the US *Sikorsky Corporation*, a subsidiary of *United Technologies*, assembling shells of helicopters from US materials. The seven-year contract, worth $300 million, started in April 2000, and in November 2001 *Sikorsky* representatives praised co-operation with *Aero*, leading to suggestions that the relationship between the two companies may be extended.[40] Although still behind schedule and not without problems, a $1 billion order for rearming the Czech Air Force by the addition of 72 subsonic L-159 ALCA combat aircraft[41] and successful co-operation and part ownership by western interests[42] have contributed to *Aero Vodochody*'s relative success in comparison to other former Warsaw Pact companies. Together with US partner *Boeing* and the Czech Government, *Aero* is offering the L-159 as a regional solution to meet the requirements of fellow Visegrad member states Hungary, Poland and Slovakia and to NATO hopefuls Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.[43] According to *Jane's Defence Weekly*, the most likely export markets for *Aero Vodochody* are the countries operating former Soviet equipment, in particular Hungary, Poland, Latvia and Slovakia, as well as new markets such as Greece and Israel.[44]

*Ibis Aerospace* is a joint venture company formed in 1997 by Taiwan's state-owned *Aerospace Industrial Development Corporation* and the Czech Republic's similarly state-owned *Aero Vodochody*. *Ibis* announced first-time orders for the joint Czech-

35 'Security Assessment, Central Europe and the Baltic States', *Jane's Sentinel*, September 2000–February 2001, p 42.

36 'PM Zeman blames US Boeing managers for Czech aircraft maker's problems', *Prague Pravo* (*Internet Version-WWW*) [in Czech], 8 November 2001, source: David Isenberg's Weapons Trade Observer.

37 Algeria, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ghana, Lithuania, Thailand. See table in section 2.5.

38 'Yemen signs contract for 12 Czech trainer aircraft', *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 17 March 1999; 'Yemen receives last Czech trainer', *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 26 January 2000.

39 'Czech Air Force set to receive final L-39C trainer', *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 22 March 2000.

40 'Sikorsky hopes Aero co-operation will promote helicopter sales', *ČTK National News Wire*, 10 November 2001; 'Merchants trading in death are hard up; interest in weapons manufactured in the Czech Republic is steadily declining' [FBIS translated text], Zuzana Kubatova, *Prague Tyden*, 4 June 2001, pp 60–62, source: David Isenberg's Weapons Trade Observer.

41 To date, only 24 aircraft under the 1997 deal have been supplied, arbitration proceedings over compensation for the delay have been initiated and the manner in which the original contract was handled has been criticised. 'Prague unhappy with home-made fighter jets, eyes US aircraft', *AFP*, Prague, 1221 GMT, 5 November 2001; 'Czech MoD seeks compensation for L-159 aircraft delays', *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 14 March 2001; 'Czech Government attacks the L-159', *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 29 November 2000; 'PM Zeman blames US Boeing managers for Czech aircraft maker's problems', *Prague Pravo* (*Internet Version-WWW*), 8 November 2001; 'Czechs to dispose of half of new L-159s', *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 23 May 2001.

42 The company is 34 percent owned by a consortium of Boeing and Czech airline CSA. According to *Jane's Defence Weekly*, the Boeing part-ownership has provided an injection of Western commercial business management as well as a financial boost. 'Eastern Europe looks for answers', *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 12 April 2000, p 18.

43 'Slovaks receive proposal for new subsonic fighter', *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 28 June 2000.

44 Ibid.

Taiwan designed and developed Ae-270 single-engine turboprop aircraft in July 2001. The Ae-270 has commercial, cargo and special missions capabilities, and as a military platform can be used for tactical air reconnaissance, electronic countermeasures and search and rescue missions.[45]

Czech companies are also involved in the maintenance and modernisation of older military equipment. This is a sector of the defence industry that has seen a threefold increase in the past ten years. One of the most important players in this sector is the state-owned *Vojenský Opravárenský Podnik* (*VOP*) based in Sternberk whose export market accounts for 80 percent of its turnover. *VOP* has already modernised 350 German BVPs (infantry fighting vehicles) in a contract valued at CZK 1 billion ($26.5 million). Another military repairs factory in Nový Jičín is awaiting the government's decision to proceed with the modernisation of 140 T-72 tanks for the Czech Army, a project which would extend over a period of seven years and cost approximately CZK19 billion ($500 million). After integration problems with certain components in earlier trials of the modernised T-72 series MBTs, the Czech Army approved the T-72M4 CZ MBT upgrade following comprehensive tests in November 2000. The army is to receive the first of 140 MBTs in 2002, and all upgrade work will be conducted at the *VOP* 025 Military Repair Depot in Nový Jičín.[46] Amphibious scout vehicles have also been upgraded in Czech factories: in June 2001 the Czech Army finished testing two Russian-designed and built BRDM-2 4 x 4 amphibious scout vehicles which had been upgraded at the VOP-026 overhaul facility which undertook the modifications with help from a number of other companies and government establishments in the Czech Republic.[47]

The Czech Republic and Slovakia continue to co-operate in the production of defence equipment. The Slovak 155mm self-propelled gun howitzer, Zuzana, is made by *ZTS-Špeciál as*[48] of Slovakia, but 40 percent of the final product, including the chassis and armour plating, are made by two Czech companies, *Tatra Koprivnice* and *Vitkovice*.[49] In addition, the new Aligator scout car, manufactured by the Slovak firm *DMD Mobiltec as*, was tested in 1998 at the Czech research ground at Vyskov. In May 1999, the Czech and Slovak Governments created a new joint co-ordination commission for technical co-operation in the defence industry. Representatives from each country's Ministry of Defence and officials from the Czech Ministry of Industry and Trade, and the Slovak Ministry of the Economy make up the commission. This is a sign of official approval of the continuing informal co-operation between the Czech and Slovak industries since the 1993 split of the previously composite military-production base.[50] The two governments have continued to discuss the possibilities of 'swapping' NATO-compatible military equipment such as the *Aero Vodochody* L-159 Advanced Light Combat Aircraft, and the Zuzana 155mm self-propelled howitzers. Both countries are anxious to export their products and there have been calls for the establishment of a governmental-level joint commission to work on joint military procurement issues.[51]

In May 2001, *Aero Vodochody*, together with US partners *Boeing* and *Honeywell*, signed a memorandum of agreement with Slovak defence industry holding company *DMD Holding* and *Virtual Reality Media* (VRM) of Trencin. The memorandum calls for industrial co-operation in the form of direct and indirect offsets for Slovak industry should the Slovak Government select the Aero L-159 ALCA light combat and training aircraft for the Slovak Air Force. *Aero Vodochody* is keen to identify partners in Slovakia

45 'Taiwan-Czech joint venture', *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 11 July 2001.

46 'Czech Army approves tank modernisation', *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 13 December 2000.

47 'Czech Army puts BRDM-2 upgrade through trials', *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 20 June 2001.

48 'As' stands for jsc or joint stock company.

49 The Czech Government rescued military and civilian truck manufacturer *Tatra* in 1999, when state-owned Konsolidani Banka assumed *Tatra's* debts along with the share holding of 43.5 percent. 'Government rescue for Tatra', *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 15 September 1999.

50 The Slovak company *Kerametal* which manufactures the Zuzana self-propelled howitzer, relies on Czech truck builder *Tatra Koprivnice* for the chassis and Czech steel manufacturer *Vitkovice* for the armour plating. 'Czechs, Slovaks seal industrial relationship', *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 2 June 1999.

51 'Czechs and Slovaks discuss L-159-Zuzana swap', *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 15 November 2000.

who could implement some of the offset provisions in a prospective Slovak tender for up to 45 multi-role combat aircraft in 2002.[52]

The Czech Republic has also entered into agreements with other countries: in 1999 it signed a memorandum of understanding on defence equipment co-operation with the UK,[53] and a military co-operation agreement with the Latvian Government covering the exchange of technical information and co-operation in defence research.[54] In May 2000 a military co-operation agreement covering co-operation in specialist training was signed with Tunisia, which operates Czech-made *Aero Vodochody* trainers and *Let* transports.[55] In April 2000, the Czech Republic and Poland formed a joint commission to ease co-operation in the defence sector. The commission aims to promote further co-operation between the two armed forces, which became NATO members in 1999, and to facilitate co-operation in the modernisation of existing equipment and the development of new systems.[56]

### 2.4.1 Small arms and light weapons production

The Czech Republic has a well-established production base for small arms. Employing 2,100, the *Česka Zbrojovka* Armaments Factory at Uherský Brod (*ČZUB*) seems to have been successful in its manufacture and sales; with customers in around 80 countries, the company ranks among the world's major producers and exporters of small arms for military and police use, and for hunting and sport.[57] *ČZUB*'s current product range includes: high capacity semi-automatic pistols, including various modifications of the famous CZ 75 pistol, sniper rifles, the automatic weapon CZ 2000 and hunting and sporting rifles.

*Česka Zbrjovka* is also one of the few Czech arms manufacturers prospering in markets abroad. Mainly exporting to Germany and the USA, *ČZUB*'s sales abroad account for about 80 percent of the firm's turnover, and sales to the USA amounted to more than $6 million in the first nine months of 2001, the equivalent of *ČZUB*'s sales for all of 2000.[58] According to the Pravo newspaper, *Česka Zbrojovka* is gaining ground in the USA: during the first half of 2001, its subsidiary CZ-USA company took in receipts of more than $4.2 million, thus becoming the only arms manufacturer to record growth on the stagnating US market.[59] Future projects include the CZ 75 Compact pistol, which, if it comes through the testing process successfully, will be purchased by the Ministry of the Interior for use by Czech police.[60]

*Zbrojovka Vsetín* focuses on medium-calibre weapons and ammunition, including sniper rifles, pistols and multipurpose machine guns.[61] *Zbrojovka Brno* is a manufacturer of short and long sporting/hunting rifles and shotguns which are exported to 60 countries. *Sellier & Bellot* specialises in research and development, production and marketing of ammunition and explosives. The product range includes: military small calibre ammunition; sporting/hunting ammunition for shotguns, rifles, pistols and revolvers; cartridge cases for expansive devices; blasting technology and cartridge components.

Other small arms producers include: *Caliber Praha*, *Holek* and the *LCZ Group*. The

52 'Aero Vodochody signs deal with Slovak industry', *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 16 May 2001.

53 Further to this agreement, a UK military advisory and training team went to the Czech Republic in late 2000, working on co-ordination of joint exercises, officer training and English language courses. 'UK-Czech equipment MoU', *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 12 May 1999; 'UK team to operate in Czech Republic', *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 16 August 2000.

54 'Latvia and Czech Republic co-operate', *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 14 April 1999.

55 'Tunisia, Czechs sign co-operation pact', *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 24 May 2000.

56 'Czechs and Poles form joint commission', *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 19 April 2000.

57 Op cit *The Czech Republic and Small Arms and Light Weapons*, p 34; 'Major Czech arms factory sold to 'little known' domestic firm' [in Czech], *Prague Mlada Fronta Dnes* (*Internet Version-WWW*), 9 November 2001, source: David Isenberg's Weapons Trade Observer.

58 'Česka Zbrojovka is conquering the United States' [in Czech], *Pravo*, 21 August 2001, p 11, source: David Isenberg's Weapons Trade Observer.

59 Ibid.

60 Initial sales to the ministry are estimated to be 46,000 pistols with a value of CZK500,000 ($14,000). Ibid *Prague Mlada Fronta Dnes* November 2001.

61 Ibid.

major ammunition producers include: *Policske Strojirny*, *Prototypa ZM* and the state arsenals.

## 2.5 Arms exports

According to government sources, exports of Czech arms in 1999 totalled $101.4 million and arms were delivered to 71 countries around the world. The Czech Republic has provided information on arms exports to the UN Register of Conventional Arms since 1993. SIPRI data show that between 1993 and 2001, the Czech Republic exported the armaments shown in the table overleaf.

Exports by Czech defence firms amounted to $100 million in 2000 and a significant portion of these was made up of transactions involving discarded military materiel.[62] Recent statements by the Czech Government regarding the country's position vis-à-vis the EU code, suggest that the government does not consider itself bound to respect the code's criteria. This has not helped to allay concerns over the actual implementation of the code and the future direction of Czech arms export controls. Furthermore, according to a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in August 2001, the Czech Republic does not share and does not plan to share any specific information with EU countries on quantities of weapons sold and their recipients within the framework of the EU Code of Conduct.[63] The recent arms transfers to conflict regions detailed below have highlighted the urgent need for tougher arms control mechanisms.[64]

In September 1999, the cabinet agreed to export T-54 and T-55 main battle tanks to Yemen, claiming to be satisfied with the end-use reassurances by the importer: a first batch of T-55 tanks was dispatched in the middle of 2000 and the remaining 76 tanks followed in 2000 and 2001.[65] The Czech defence minister later declared that the old tanks had been sold at a low price to avoid the more expensive option of scrapping them.[66] Poland, by comparison, cancelled a similar deal when it became known that the tanks were being diverted to Sudan.[67] In September 2001, a number of media reports revealed that the Czech Republic had been negotiating new weapons sales, including L-39 combat jet trainers,[68] to Yemen. The Czech foreign minister was quoted as saying that there were great opportunities for the Czech defence industry on the Yemeni market,[69] which has become the Czech Republic's fifth biggest weapons customer, after the USA, Germany, Sweden and neighbouring Slovakia.[70] However, serious concerns have been raised about Yemen's end-user guarantees and its reputation as a transit route to proscribed destinations. The country became a focal point of concern after 17 US sailors were killed and 39 injured in October 2000 in the suicide attack against the USS Cole in the port of Aden. Czech parliamentarians have also voiced worries. Michael Zantovsky, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, stated that in the light of the terrorist attacks in the USA on 11 September, it was necessary to "reassess all negotiations on arms supplies that are under way".[71]

**62** Op cit *Prague Tyden* 4 June 2001, pp 60–62.

**63** Reply of Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Czech NGO People in Need, 17 August 2001. Later, government officials stressed to Saferworld that, "within current levels of co-operation between the Czech Republic and EU countries, there is no binding obligation for the Czech Republic to share information with the EU on number of sold weapons and their recipients within the framework of the EU Code of Conduct. There is no joint position of EU members concerning the reciprocity in sharing such information…The Czech Republic fulfils all its obligations and commitments concerning the exchange of information on arms transfers within the framework of the UN, the OSCE and the Wassenaar Arrangement." Correspondence with Mr Josef Vitek, Czech Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 15 October 2001.

**64** 'Security concerns raised by arms transfers from candidate countries', *Open Letter to European Union Foreign Ministers, Commissioners Prodi, Verheugen and Patten and High Representative Javier Solana* (Human Rights Watch, 19 October 2001).

**65** Op cit *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 26 July 2000; corroborated by statistics from Pieter Wezeman (SIPRI), see section 2.5.

**66** Op cit *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 26 July 2000, p 28.

**67** See section 4.5, chapter 4, Polish arms exports.

**68** *ČTK* in English, 24 September 2001, 1013 GMT.

**69** 'Yemen will obtain Czech weapons' [in Czech], *Mlada Fronta Dnes*, 14 September 2001, p 8, source: David Isenberg's Weapons Trade Observer.

**70** 'Ever more weapons are being exported from the Czech Republic to Yemen' [in Czech], Pavla Novakova, *Lidove Noviny*, 27 November 2001, p 13, source: David Isenberg's Weapons Trade Observer.

**71** Op cit *Mlada Fronta Dnes*, 14 September 2001, p 8.

According to the Czech news agency *ČTK*, in 2000 the Czech Republic delivered T-55 tanks and RM-70 rocket launchers to Sri Lanka. The supply took place at a critical time for the Sri Lankan Government which was engaged in heavy fighting against the LTTE rebels.[72] *Jane's Defence Weekly* reported in July 2000 that Sri Lanka was to receive more than 40 T-55 tanks in addition to several armoured vehicles, as part of a package including 10,000 122mm rockets.[73] According to SIPRI, in 2001 the Sri Lankan Government ordered from the Czech Republic an additional 41 tanks T-55 and 16 rocket launchers RM-70. The arms exports to Sri Lanka were approved despite reassurances by Prime Minister Miloš Zeman in a letter to Human Rights Watch that weapons from the Czech Republic are "not accessible to malevolent military forces".[74]

In April 2001, Bulgarian customs authorities impounded a Ukrainian Ilyushin IL-76 cargo plane loaded with 30 tonnes of Czech weapons[75], on suspicion that the weapons would be delivered to Eritrea, a country which was at the time under a UN arms embargo.[76] A Czech Foreign Ministry spokesman later declared that the arms shipment was legal[77] and that the Czech exporter *THOMAS CZ*[78] had been granted an export licence after receiving an end-user certificate from the Georgian Foreign Ministry stating that Georgia would be the final destination. However, the Bulgarian authorities decided to inquire why the pilot and crew changed the flight plan from Aspara, Georgia, to Asmara, Eritrea with a cargo in violation of a UN arms embargo.[79] Following an investigation, on 6 June 2001, the cargo was released for delivery to Georgia without explanation of the reported discrepancies between the weapons authorised for sale and the actual cargo.[80]

The head of the new licence review group set up by the Czech Government, Deputy Interior Minister Petr Ibl, outlined the main problem with some Czech arms exporters as the role they play in transactions which start as legitimate and may end as illegitimate, with arms reaching embargoed or unauthorised destinations. "It is precisely these Czech enterprises that stand at the beginning of this path that has an unclear ending that could be among those firms through which so-called peculiar arms shipments move", he said.[81] The initial estimate of the government is that approximately 10 percent of the 50 or 60 Czech firms engaged in arms trading are in some way involved in dubious deals. Minister Ibl believes that the majority of the firms comprising this 10 percent are fully aware of the final destinations of their wares, and are corrupt. Ibl describes the majority of legitimate and illegitimate sales from the Czech Republic as sales of ex-security or military equipment of the former Czechoslovakia or the former Soviet Army, which was registered as unusable and destined for sale. Poor record-keeping on these formerly state-owned armaments has provided illegal dealers with sources of materiel.[82]

### 2.5.1 **Small arms and light weapons exports**

The Czech Republic is a significant exporter of SALW. In November 2000, the *ČTK* news agency reported that during 1999 the Czech Republic had exported over

**72** 'Czech arms makers claim that Minister Vetchy jeopardised deal worth one billion' [FBIS translated text], *ČTK*, 20 February 2001; *ČTK*, 13 April 2001.

**73** The July 2000 package comprised over 40 T-55A2 / AM2 MBTs, eight MT-55A bridgelayers, 16 VT-55 armoured recovery vehicles, three mobile workshop vehicles and 12 TATRA T815 tank transporters; the deal also includes 10,000 122mm rockets for 16 multi-barrelled rocket launchers which the Czech Government donated to Sri Lanka in early 2000. 'Sri Lankan Army inspects Czech main battle tanks', *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 19 July 2000.

**74** Op cit Human Rights World Report 2000.

**75** According to Georgian authorities and the Czech exporter *Thomas CZ*, the shipment contained only howitzers, but Czech newspapers reported that an unlisted cargo of Czech Kalashnikov rifles were found aboard the plane.

**76** *ČTK* [in English] 1743 GMT, 1 May 2001; 1404 GMT 2 May 2001; 'Bulgaria impounds Ukrainian plane loaded with arms', 29 April 2001, www.cnn.com/world.

**77** *ČTK* in English 1357 GMT 30 April 2001.

**78** According to the official register of Czech companies, *Thomas CZ* is a joint stock company which buys, sells, repairs, transports, preserves and destroys weapons and military material: identification number 25612930.

**79** The plane and its cargo were subsequently granted authorisation to fly to Georgia. On 12 September 2001, the Czech Police announced that an investigation on the export deal involving the Czech company *Thomas CZ* had been concluded and that it had not revealed any breaches or violations of the norms regulating the Czech foreign trade in arms.

**80** Op cit Human Rights Watch World Report 2000, www.hrw.org/wr2k2/europe8.html.

**81** 'Czech official discusses investigation into illegal arms sales by Czech firms', *Prague Pravo* (*Internet Version-WWW*), 9 November 2001, source: David Isenberg's Weapons Trade Observer.

**82** Ibid.

## Czech Exports of major conventional weapons by recipient country, 1993–2001

Table created by Pieter Wezeman (SIPRI) for Saferworld, 23 November 2001[83] ( ) Uncertain data or SIPRI estimate

| Recipient Country | No ordered | Weapon designation | Weapon description | Year of order/ licence | Year(s) of deliveries | No delivered/ produced | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Algeria** | 7 | L-39C Albatros | Jet trainer aircraft | (1995) | 1996 | 7 | |
| | 151 | OT-64A SKOT-1A | APC | (1993) | 1994–95 | 152 | Ex-Czech; delivered via Slovakia without armament and re-armed in Slovakia before delivery to Algeria |
| **Angola** | (12) | 2S1 | Self-propelled gun | (2000) | 2000 | (12) | Ex-Czech Army; probably sold via Slovakia |
| | 18 | RM-70 122mm | MRL | (1999) | 1999–2000 | 18 | Ex-Czech; sold via and probably modernized in Slovakia |
| **Bangladesh** | 8 | L-39Z Albatros | Jet trainer aircraft | (1995) | 1995 | 8 | Deal incl. barter trade with jute |
| **Cambodia** | 6 | L-39Z Albatros | Jet trainer aircraft | (1994) | 1997–99 | (6) | Ex-Czech Air Force; deal worth $3.6 m incl. refurbishment and training in Israel; status uncertain |
| | (26) | OT-64A SKOT-1A | APC | 1994 | 1994 | 26 | Ex-Czech Army |
| | 40 | T-55AM-2 | Main battle tank | 1994 | 1994 | 40 | Ex-Czech Army |
| **Egypt** | 48 | L-59 | Jet trainer aircraft | 1991 | 1993–94 | 48 | |
| | 1 | L-59 | Jet trainer aircraft | (1994) | 1995 | 1 | |
| | 10 | Zlin-143L | Trainer/light ac | (1995) | 1996–97 | (10) | Deal worth $204 million |
| **Ethiopia** | (4) | L-39C Albatros | Jet trainer aircraft | (1997) | | | |
| **Georgia** | 6 | D-30 122mm | Towed gun | (2001) | 2001 | 6 | Ex-Czech Army |
| | 120 | T-55AM-2 | MBT | 1998 | 2000 | (10) | Ex-Czech Army; incl. some T-54 tanks |
| **Ghana** | 2 | L-39ZO Albatros | Jet trainer aircraft | (1998) | 1999 | 2 | Ex-Czech Air Force; refurbished before delivery |
| **Hungary** | (2) | BMP-1 | IFV | (1994) | 1995 | 2 | Ex-Czech Army |
| **Latvia** | 26 | M-43 120mm | Mortar | 1995 | 1995 | 26 | Ex-Czech Army; designation uncertain |
| | 26 | M-43 120mm | Towed gun | 1994 | 1995 | 26 | Ex-Czech Army; aid; Latvian designation K-53 |
| | (5) | T-55 | MBT | (1999) | 2001 | (5) | Ex-Czech Army; gift |
| **Lithuania** | 2 | L-39ZO Albatros | Jet trainer aircraft | 1998 | 1998 | 2 | Deal worth $2 m |
| | 18 | M-43 120mm | Mortar | 1995 | 1995 | 18 | Ex-Czech Army; designation uncertain; gift |
| **Macedonia** | 4 | Zlin-242L | Trainer aircraft | (1995) | 1995 | 4 | |
| **Peru** | 18 | Zlin-242L | Trainer aircraft | (1995) | 1997–98 | (18) | |
| | (6) | D-30 122mm | Towed gun | (1998) | 1998 | (6) | Ex-Czech Army |

83 This register lists major weapons on order or under delivery, or for which the licence was bought and production was under way or completed during 1992–2001. 'Year(s) of deliveries' includes aggregates of all deliveries and licensed production since the beginning of the contract. Sources and methods for the data collection, and the conventions, abbreviations and acronyms used, are explained in SIPRI Yearbooks. Entries are alphabetical, by supplier, recipient and licensee.

| Recipient Country | No ordered | Weapon designation | Weapon description | Year of order/ licence | Year(s) of deliveries | No delivered/ produced | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Poland** | 10 | MiG-29/Fulcrum-A | fighter aircraft | 1995 | 1995–96 | 10 | Ex-Czech Air Force; exchanged for 11 W-3 helicopters; incl. 1 MiG-29UB trainer version |
| **Slovenia** | 8 | Zlin-242L | Trainer aircraft | (1994) | 1995–96 | (8) | |
| **Sri Lanka** | (16) | RM-70 122mm | MRL | 2000 | 2000–01 | (16) | Ex-Czech Army; possibly aid; for use against LTTE[84] rebels |
| | (18) | T-55AM-2 | MBT | (1995) | 1996–97 | 8 | Ex-Czech Army |
| | (41) | T-55AM-2 | MBT | 2000 | 2000–01 | (41) | Ex-Czech Army; possibly aid; for use against LTTE rebels |
| **Thailand** | 36 | L-39Z Albatros | Jet trainer aircraft | 1992 | 1993–94 | 36 | Deal worth $200 m |
| | 4 | L-39Z Albatros | Jet trainer aircraft | 1996 | 1996–97 | 4 | |
| **Tunisia** | 3 | L-410UVP | Transport aircraft | 1994 | 1994 | 3 | Deal worth $70 m incl. 12 L-59 trainer aircraft; incl. 1 for VIP transport |
| | 12 | Turbolet L-59 | Jet trainer aircraft | 1994 | 1995–97 | 12 | Deal worth $70 m incl. 3 L-410 transport aircraft; Czech export designation L-59E |
| **Uruguay** | 6 | 2S1 | Self-propelled gun | (1997) | 1998 | 6 | Ex-Czech Army |
| | (3) | RM-70 122mm | MRL | (1995) | 1996–99 | 3 | Ex-Czech Army; no delivered could be 4 |
| | 10 | BMP-1 | IFV | 1995 | 1996 | 10 | Ex-Czech Army |
| | (3) | BMP-1 | IFV | (1996) | 1999 | (3) | Ex-Czech Army; no delivered could be 5 |
| | 60 | OT-64A SKOT-1A | APC | (1994) | 1995 | 60 | Ex-Czech Army; modernised before delivery |
| | (18) | OT-93 | APC | (1996) | 1999 | (18) | Ex-Czech Army |
| **Yemen** | 12 | L-39C Albatros | Jet trainer aircraft | 1999 | 1999 | (12) | |
| | (106) | T-55AM-2 | MBT | 1999 | 2000–01 | (106) | Ex-Czech Army; incl. some T-54 tanks; possibly modernised before delivery |
| **Zimbabwe** | 6 | RM-70 122mm | MRL | (2000) | 2000 | 6 | Ex-Czech Army |

84 LTTE stands for Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.

$59.2 million worth of non-military weapons, ammunition and explosives.[85] According to information provided by the Ministry of Trade and Industry, 27.9 percent of the arms exported in the year 2000 were small arms, ammunition and explosives.[86] Between the end of 2000 and the beginning of 2001, the Czech Ministry of Interior started selling significant quantities of surplus SALW to selected Czech firms that wanted to export the weapons abroad. The arms, which belonged to the old Interior Ministry troop arsenals,[87] included hundreds of machine guns, tens of thousands of submachine guns and 40 bazookas.

According to the 2001 annual report on the exports and imports of SALW, in the year 2000 the Czech Republic exported the following types and quantities of SALW:[88]

| Military SALW exported from the Czech Republic in 2000 | Quantity |
|---|---|
| SMALL ARMS | |
| **Machine guns** | |
| – 12.7mm NSV heavy machine gun | 20 |
| – 7.62mm light machine gun model 52 | 3 |
| – 7.62mm multipurpose machine gun model 59 | 1,724 |
| – 14.7mm double-barrelled machine gun | 16 |
| **Sub-machine guns, including automatic pistols** | |
| – 7.65mm SKORPION submachine gun model 61 | 25 |
| – sub-machine guns model 24 and 26 | 50 |
| – 9mm pistol CZ 75 AUTO | 2 |
| **Fully automatic rifles** | |
| – 7.62mm sub-machine gun model 58 | 5,600 |
| – 5.56mm CZ 2000 LADA | 5 |
| **Semi-automatic rifles, if developed and/or produced as a model for an armed force** | 0 |
| **Special accessories** | 0 |
| MAN OR CREW-PORTABLE LIGHT WEAPONS | |
| **Cannon (including automatic cannon), howitzers and mortars of less than 100mm** | 0 |
| **Grenade launchers** | 0 |
| **Anti-tank weapons, recoilless guns** | |
| – 40mm RPG 7 | 1,000 |
| **Anti-tank systems** | 0 |
| **Anti-aircraft systems** | 0 |

The annual report also discloses the destination countries of SALW exported by the Czech Republic between 1 January and 31 December 2000.

| Military SALW exported from the Czech Republic in 2000 | Destination country |
|---|---|
| SMALL ARMS | |
| Machine guns | Slovakia, Switzerland, Zimbabwe |
| Sub-machine guns, including automatic pistols | USA, Finland, Kuwait |
| Fully automatic rifles | Zimbabwe, USA, Slovakia, Dominican Republic, Jordan |
| LIGHT WEAPONS | |
| Anti-tank weapons | Zimbabwe |

Yemen has become an ever more important market for Czech small arms, especially through the purchase of non-military weapons and ammunition. It is estimated that since 1995, the Czech Republic has sold around 100,000 hunting and sporting rifles to

85 *ČTK*, 10 November 2000.
86 Fax sent by the Czech Ministry of Industry and Trade to Czech NGO *People in Need*, 31 May 2001.
87 'Interior Ministry is selling machine guns'[FBIS translated text], *Pravo*, 21 February 2001, p 3, source: David Isenberg's Weapons Trade Observer.
88 Op cit *The Czech Republic and Small Arms and Light Weapons* p 7.

Yemen.[89] Increasing exports of small arms to Yemen have been criticised by Czech media and parliamentarians alike. Petr Necas, Head of the Parliamentary Security Committee commented: "It is true that hunting is part of the Yemeni culture, but the amount of the weapons exported there seems quite high. Moreover, control over who is the final user is with such weapons almost impossible".[90]

| Small arms exports to Yemen[91] | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Value of rifles, sporting and hunting rifles in million CZK | 3.3 | 95.2 | 97.6 | 108.6 | 71 | | 66.8 |
| Value of revolvers, pistols in million CZK | | | | 0.8 | 14.7 | | 50.7 |
| Value of cartridges in million CZK | 4.6 | 4.7 | | | | 13.1 | 15.6 |
| Value of other firearms in million CZK | 26.8 | 2.8 | | 1.2 | 6.0 | 152.1 | |
| Value of rifle components in million CZK | | | | | | 1.0 | |
| Total values in million CZK | 34.9 | 103.6 | 97.6 | 110.9 | 91.8 | 166.2 | 133.1 |
| Total values in million $ | 0.97 | 2.87 | 2.71 | 3.07 | 2.54 | 4.61 | 3.69 |

In August 2001, the Czech news agency *ČTK* reported that some 1,700 firearms, including Kalashnikov AK-47 rifles, were exported to Bangladesh in June 2001. According to the Czech authorities, the arms had been exported illegally as the Ministry of Industry and Trade's licence department had not granted any authorisation for the export of firearms to Bangladesh.[92]

### 2.5.2 **Arms fairs and exhibitions**

IDET, the International Defence and Security Technology Fair held in Brno every two years,[93] is an important exhibition displaying a full range of land forces equipment from small arms to tanks. At the IDET 2001 exhibition, there were representatives of 290 companies from 23 countries on a net exhibition area of 26 784 $m^2$. Some 47 percent of the exhibitors were from abroad. IDET 2001 also broke previous attendance records, with 16,487 visitors (50 percent more than in 1999). The exhibition was visited by official military delegations from Italy, France, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Russia, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, Sweden and Turkey. NATO military representatives from Brussels also attended, as did representatives of Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE), Partnership for Peace, military and air attachés accredited in the Czech Republic and members of the diplomatic corps.[94] Czech firms also participate in arms fairs abroad. (See table overleaf.)

## 2.6 **Conclusions**

Since the mid-1990s, the Czech Republic has made important advances in regulating its foreign trade in military equipment and non-military weapons. The Foreign Arms Trade Act of 1994 and its implementing regulation establish a system of authorities responsible for control over exports and imports of arms. Significantly, the legislation also includes provisions regulating 'handling' activities of military equipment by Czech dealers outside the territory of the Czech Republic and requires that such actvities must be subject to the same licensing procedures as national exports. However, there is still wide scope for improvement. In particular, the introduction in the legislation of specific criteria relating to human rights, conflict prevention and the risk of diversion appears to be crucial.

A few recent cases illustrate weaknesses in Czech legal controls and poor adherence to

89 Although the export of hunting and sporting rifles needs a licence from the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the requirements for the exporter are not as strict as those for military small arms. Op cit *Lidove Noviny* 27 November 2001, p 13.

90 'Government defends rising Czech arms sales to Yemen', Nadia Rybarova, *Associated Press*, 27 November 2001.

91 Ibid.

92 *ČTK* in English 0644 GMT 24 August 2001.

93 The next exhibition is scheduled for May 2003.

94 www.idet.cz/english/zprava_2001.asp.

| | Arms Fair | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Africa Aerospace & Defence | Defendory | Defence Services Asia | Euro-Satory | Expomil | FIDAE | Hemus | Ideas | IDEF | IDET | IDEX | Milipol | MSPO/ IDIE | Shot Show |
| **Company** | South Africa | Greece | Malaysia | France | Romania | Chile | Bulgaria | Pakistan | Turkey | Czech Republic | UAE | France | Poland | USA |
| **Aero Vodochody as** | | | | | | 1998 | | | | | 2001 | | | |
| **AFRI Prague (VTUL a PVO Prague) Air Force Research Institute Prague** | | | | | | | | | | 1999 | | | | |
| **Aliachem a.s. Division Synthesia** | | | | | | | | | 2001 | | | | | |
| **Arms Moravia sro** | | | | 2000 | | | | 2000 | | 2001 | | 1999 | | 2001<br>2000 |
| **Beatronic Supply sro** | | | | | | | | | | 2001<br>1999 | | | | |
| **Beril SA / Amtonin Bernard-Beril** | | | | | | | | | | | 2001 | | | |
| **Caliber Prague Ltd** | | | | 1998 | | | | | | 2001 | 1999<br>1997 | | | |
| **Ceska Zbrojovka Uhersky Brod as** | | 2000 | 1996 | | | 1998 | | | | 2001<br>1999 | | 1999 | | |
| **D-Technik as** | | | | | | | | | | 2001 | | | | |
| **Eldis Ltd (Electronic Digital Systems)** | | | | | | | | | | | 2001 | | | |
| **ERA as** | | | 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Gumarny Zubri as, Joint Stock Company** | | | | | | | | | | | 2001 | | | |
| **M.P.I Trading Ltd** | | | | | | | | | | 2001 | | | | |
| **Max Merlin sro** | | | | | | | | | 2001 | | | | | |
| **Meopta Prerov as** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2000 |
| **Merkuria Ltd** | | | | | | | | | | | | 1991 | | |
| **Met Chem Co Ltd** | | | | | | | | | | | 2001 | | | |
| **Military Institute for Weapon and Ammunition Technology VTUVM Slavici** | | | | 2000 | | | | | | 1999 | 2001 | | | |

| Company | Africa Aerospace & Defence | Defendory | Defence Services Asia | Euro-Satory | Expomil | FIDAE | Hemus | Ideas | IDEF | IDET | IDEX | Milipol | MSPO/ IDIE | Shot Show |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | South Africa | Greece | Malaysia | France | Romania | Chile | Bulgaria | Pakistan | Turkey | Czech Republic | UAE | France | Poland | USA |
| **Olympo Control Ltd** | | | | | | | | | | | | 1999 | | |
| **Omnipol as (Joint-Stock company)** | | | 1997 | 2000 | | 1998 | | | 1997 | 1999 | 2001 | | | |
| **Petris Solnice spol sra** | | | | | | | | | | | 1997 | 1999 | | |
| **Policske strojirny as Policka (PS)** | | | | 2000 | | | | | | 1999 | 2001<br>1999 | | | |
| **Pramacom Prague sro (Prague Marketing Communication)** | | | | | | | | | | 2001 | | | | |
| **Prototypa, as** | | | | | | | | | | 2001 | | | | |
| **PSP Bohemia as** | | | | | | | | | | | 1997 | | | |
| **RCD Radiokomunikace sro** | | | | | | | | | | | | 1999 | | |
| **Sellier and Bellot Ltd (Joint Stock Co)** | | 2000<br>1998 | 2000 | 2000 | | | | | 2001 | | 2001 | 1999 | | |
| **SVOS Ltd** | | | | | | | | | | | | 1997 | | |
| **TATRA** | | | | | | | | | | | 2001 | | | |
| **Tesla, as, Zavod Radioreleovych Zarizeni** | | | | | | | | | | 1999 | | | | |
| **Thomas CZ, as. – Joint Stock Company** | | | | | | | | | | 2001<br>1997 | 1997 | | | |
| **VTUPV Vyskov** | | | | | | | | | | 1999 | | | | |
| **Winston Production, sro** | | | | | | | | | | 2001 | | | | |
| **Zbrojovka Brno, as** | | 1998 | 1996 | | | | | | | 2001 | 1997 | | | 2001/2000 |
| **Zbrojovka Vsetin-INDET as** | | | | | | | | | | 1999 | | | | |
| **Zeveta Bojkovice, as** | | | | | | | | | | 2001<br>1999 | | | | |
| **ZVI as** | | | | | | | | | | 2001 | | | | |

Note: This table only provides an illustration of the companies that have attended a selection of MSP exhibitions (Military, Security, Police) between 1990 and 2001. It does not provide a totally comprehensive list of companies or exhibitions. Many companies will have attended other exhibitions and may have attended the selected exhibitions in different years.

Table provided by the Omega Foundation.

the EU code to which the Czech Republic has committed itself. Surplus Czech tanks were delivered to Yemen in 2000, despite a real risk of illicit diversion to Sudan. Allegations of illegal arms transfers have also been made. In April 2001 suspicions that the true destination of a Ukrainian plane carrying Czech weapons was UN-arms embargoed Eritrea led to a temporary impounding of the aircraft pending investigation. Such cases demonstrate that the problem of ensuring adequate and rigorously implemented arms export controls remains a serious one.

Given the number of recent transfers to sensitive destinations, the adoption of transparency mechanisms is crucial. Such mechanisms include the production of detailed annual reports on arms exports that can provide reassurance of compliance within various proliferation control regimes of which the Czech Republic is member. The Czech Government has made some progress towards public transparency and greater government accountability. The publication in July 2001 of *The Czech Republic and Small Arms and Light Weapons*, which focuses on legislation and the national control system, and more importantly, the publication of the first Czech Annual Report on the exports and imports of SALW covering the year 2000 should be welcomed as important steps in the right direction. It is to be hoped that the publication of the report will become a permanent fixture and that efforts will be made to cover all sales of arms and not just SALW.

# 2.7 Appendices

## 2.7.1 Appendix 1

## Decree of the Ministry of Industry and Trade of 12 April 1994[95]

*unofficial text*

## 89/DECREE of the Ministry of Industry and Trade of 12 April 1994

whereby some of the stipulations of Act No 38/1994 of the Collection of Acts, on Foreign Trade in Military Materiel and on the law 455/1991 of the Collection of Acts, on the Trades and Crafts (Trades Act), as per wording of subsequent regulations, and of Act No 140/1961 of the Collection of Acts, Penal Act, as per subsequent regulations, are executed.

The Ministry of Industry and Trade stipulates, according to article 33 of Act No 38/1994 Coll, on Foreign Trade with Military Materiel, and of amendment of Act No 455/1991 Coll, on Trades and Crafts Activities (Trades Act, as per wording of subsequent regulations, and of Act No 140/1961 Coll, Penal Act, as per subsequent regulations (hereinafter the "act"), in the agreement with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Interior:

Article 1

The list of military materiel as per article 5, paragraph 4 of the act is listed in appendix No 1 of this decree.

Article 2

The important military materiel according to article 20 paragraph 4 of the act is listed in appendix No 2 of this decree.

Article 3

The sample of application for permission to trade in the military materiel as per article 9 paragraph 5 of the act is listed in appendix No 3 of this decree.

Article 4

The sample of application for the trading licence as per article 15 paragraph 4 of the act is listed in appendix No 4 of this decree.

Article 5

The decree is valid beginning with the day of declaration.

The Minister:
*Ing. Dlouhy, CSc.*

## Appendix No 1 to Decree No 89/1994 Coll

**List of military materiel (LMM).**

**LMM 1**
**firearms and their specially designed (dedicated) parts**

a) rifles, carbines, revolvers, pistols, automatic pistols, submachine guns and machine guns, with the exception of arms manufactured before 1890 and of their replicas
b) arms with smooth bore especially designed for military use
c) arms using cartridgeless ammunition

Technical note:

Among the arms with smooth bore especially designed for military use [listed in sub-item b) above] are those that:

a) are tested to pressures over 1300 bar and
b) routinely and safely operate at pressures over 1000 bar and
c) that may use ammunition longer than 76.2mm (ie cal. 12)

Parameters as per this technical note must be measured according to the CIP (Commission internationale permanente) standards.

*Notes:*

The following arms and their parts do not belong to the item above:

1. arms not capable of fully automatic fire and complying with the following further conditions:
   a) arms with rifled bore, especially designed for sport shooting, as defined by the regulations of the UIT (International Shooting Federation)

95 www.projects.sipri.se/expcon/natexpcon/Czech_Rep/89Decree.htm.

b) arms with rifled bore barrel, especially designed for hunting purposes, with magazine of maximum 5 rounds capacity
c) multi-barrel hunting arms with one or more rifled-bore barrels and at least one smooth-bore barrel

2. arms with smooth bore used for hunting and sports purposes. These arms must not be especially designed or modified for military use or of fully automatic type.
3. Firearms especially designed for training ammunition, not capable of firing live ammunition.
4. arms not using centre-fire ammunition that are not of fully automatic type
5. revolvers, pistols that are not of fully automatic type and whose parts intended for retail sale in the destination country

**LMM 2**
**Large-calibre armament or weapons and projectors and their especially designed parts**

a) guns, howitzers, cannon, mortars, tank hunters, projectile launchers, military flame-throwers, recoilless guns
b) military smoke, gas and pyrotechnic projectors and generators

*Note:* this sub item does not include signal pistols.

**LMM 3**
**Ammunition and its especially designed parts for the weapons listed under items LMM 1, LMM 2 and LMM 23, respectively.**

*Notes:*

1. as the especially designed parts the following is understood:
a) metal or plastic products such as initiation fuses, ball bowls, ammunition belt links, rotating bands and metal parts of ammunition
b) safe and arming devices, fuses, sensors and connectors of the explosive bridge
c) sources of single high-power actuating action
d) combustible cartridges
e) parts of ammunition including case ammunition and guided projectiles, excluding parts of ammunition with lead core only
2. the ammunition and its parts that are destined for arms falling under notes 1 to 5 of the LMM 1, do not belong to this item

**LMM 4**
**Bombs, torpedoes, rockets and missiles and their specifically designed parts**

a) bombs, torpedoes, grenades (including smoke grenades), smoke canisters, rockets, mines, missiles, depth charges, incendiary bombs and military demolition charges, equipment and sets, pyro-technic light-signalling devices for military use, cartridges and simulators.
b) instruments and equipment specifically designed for handling, controlling, activating, driven by a single actuating action, ejection, laying, extraction, removal, detonation or detection of items listed under sub-item a)

*Note:* This item includes also following:

a) mobile gas-liquefying equipment, designed specifically for military use and capable of producing 1000 kg or more of liquid gas per day
b) floating electrically conductive cables suitable for magnetic mine interception
c) tactical missile rocket nozzles and strategic re-entry nose cones and the fine-grained synthetic graphite thereof, that has all of the following parameters:
   1. specific density of 1.79 or more (measured at 293 K)
   2. breaking tensile strength 0.7 percent and more (measured at 293 K)
   3. thermal expansion coefficient 2.75 x 106 or less per 1 Kelvin (within the 293–1255 K band)
d) military fuel thickeners, including compounds (like octal) or mixtures of such compounds (like napalm) specifically formulated to create materials that, added to oil products, create incendiary material of a gel-like consistency for use in bombs, projectiles, flame-throwers or other implements of war.

**LMM 5**
**Systems and subsystems of fire control specifically designed for military use, the dedicated parts and accessories thereof**

a) fire control devices, sighting, night vision, tracking and homing of missiles and target observation devices
b) range-finders, position finders, altimeters, sight instruments, detection, recognition or identification devices and integrated sensor devices
c) electronic, electrooptic, gyroscopic, acoustic and optical aiming or sighting devices

d) bomb sights, sighting devices, bombing computers, artillery sights and periscopes

**LMM 6**
**Vehicles specifically designed or modified for military use and their specifically designed parts.**

Technical note:

For the purposes of this item the term "specifically modified for military use" is understood as a structural, electrical or mechanical change that brings with it an exchange of a component by at least one component, designed specifically for military use, or, by addition of at least one of such components.

a) tanks and self-propelled guns
b) armed and/or armoured vehicles or vehicles equipped with devices for installation of arms
c) armoured railway trains
d) semi-tracked vehicles
e) recovery vehicles
f) gun carries and tractors specifically designed for towing artillery equipment
g) ammunition trailers
h) amphibious and fordable vehicles
i) mobile repair workshops, specifically designed for repairs of military materiel
j) all other vehicles specifically designed or modified for military use

*Notes:*

1. As the parts designed or modified specifically for military materiel the following items are also understood:
   a) tyres designed in a special way as to make them bullet-proof or being capable to be used even if rendered empty (flat), excluding the agricultural and horticultural tractors and agricultural equipment
   b) engines for powering the vehicles as specified under sub-items a) to j), designed or modified specifically for military use, including specifically designed parts therefor
   c) tyre inflation control systems, controlled from the cabin of a moving vehicle designed or modified specifically for military use
   d) large deflection suspensions designed or modified specifically for military use
2. as the vehicles as understood under sub-item j) also the heavy tank and heavy artillery transporters, amphibious tracked cargo carriers and high-speed tractors

**LMM 7**
**Toxicologic agents, tear gas, related equipment, parts, materials and technology**

a) biological agents, chemical agents or radioactive materials adapted for warfare so that they are to cause casualties in humans, animals or natural products
b) "tear gases" and "riot control agents" are understood also
   1. bromobenzylcyanide (CR)
   2. chlorobenzylidenemalonitrile (chlorobenzalmalonitrile) (CS)
   3. phenylacylchloride (w-chloroacetophenone) (CN)
c) devices designed and intended specifically for dissemination of the materials listed under sub-item a)
d) devices and equipment designed and intended specifically to protect against materials as under the sub-item a) and for the detection and identification thereof
e) parts designed specifically for devices listed under sub-item c) and/or d)
f) "biopolymers" processed or designed specifically to detect and identify the chemical warfare agents listed under sub-item a) and the cultures of specific cells capable of producing these
g) "biocatalysts" for decontamination and destruction of chemical warfare agents and biological systems
   1. "biocatalysts" created specifically for decontamination and rendering harmless chemical warfare agents listed under sub-item a), that result from a direct laboratory selection or of genetic modification of biological systems
   2. the following biological systems: the "expression vectors", viruses or cell cultures containing genetic information specific for production of "biocatalyst" as per sub-item g) of point 1.
h) the following technologies:
   1. technologies for development, production and use of toxicologic means, appropriate equipment and parts listed in sub-items a) to e)
   2. technologies for development, production and use of "biopolymers" and cultures of specific cells listed under sub-item f)
   3. technologies serving exclusively for introducing of "biocatalysts" as per sub-item g) of point 1 to the substances of military carriers or military materiel

*Notes:*

1. sub-item a) includes also the 0-ethyl-2-diisopropyl-aminoethyl methylphosphonite (QL) or methylphosphonyldifluoride (DF)
2. sub-item d) includes also equipment for air treatment, designed or modified specifically for nuclear, biological and chemical filtration
3. under sub-item a) the following do not belong:
   a) cyanochloride
   b) hydrocyanide acid
   c) chlorine
   d) chloride of carbonyl (phosgene)
   e) diphosgene (trichlormethyl chloroformate)
   f) ethylbromoacetate
   g) xylylbromide
   h) benzylbromide
   i) benzyliodide
   j) bromoacetone
   k) cyanobromide
   l) bromomethylethylketone
   m) chloracetone
   n) ethyliodoacetate
   o) iodoacetone
   p) chlorpicrine
4. under sub-item d) do not belong
   a) personal dosimeters to measure radiation
   b) protective masks against specific industrial hazards such as vapours, smoke or dust in mine, quarry or chemical plants, or
   c) gas masks designed for civil use
5. under sub-item f) do not belong the technologies and cell and microbiological cultures for civil purposes, such as agriculture, pharmacy, medicine, veterinary activities, environmental protection and foodstuffs industry
6. under sub-items h) of point 3 and g) of point 2 do not belong the technologies and biological systems for civil purposes, such as agriculture, pharmacy, medicine, veterinary activities, environmental protection, waste management and foodstuffs industry
7. under sub-item b) do not belong tear gas that is to be sold in retail in the destination country

**LMM 8**
**Military explosives and fuels and "additives", "precursors" and "stabilisers" therefor**

a) "military explosives"
b) "military propellants"
c) "military pyrotechnics"
d) military high-energy solid or liquid fuels including aircraft fuels of special composition for military purposes

*Note:* it is understood that under this sub-item belong only the finished products and not their components

*Notes:*

1. "military explosives", "military propellants" and "military pyrotechnics" include substances and mixtures containing:
   a) spherical aluminium powder of particle size of 60 micrometers or less, produced of material with aluminium content of 99% or more (as regards the technology to achieve sphericity and uniform particle size, refer to category 1.E.1 of Decree No. 50/1992 Coll, as worded in Decree No 505/1992 Coll, hereinafter "appendix to Decree No 505/1992 Coll)
   b) metal fuels of particle size less than 60 spherical micrometers, be it spherical, atomised, spheroidal flake-shaped or ground, made of material containing 99% or more of zirconium, boron, magnesium and the alloys thereof, of beryllium or powdered iron of average particle size 3 micrometres or less, produced by reduction of iron oxide with hydrogen.
   c) perchlorates, chlorates and chromates in a compound with powdered metal or other highly energetic fuel components
   d) nitroguanidine (NQ)
   e) compounds containing fluorine and one or more of the following elements: other halogens, oxygen, nitrogen
   f) carboranes, decarboranes, pentaboranes and their derivatives
   g) cyclotetramethylenetetranitramine (HMX), octahydro- 1.3.5.7-tetranitro-1.3.5.7.-tetrazine,1.3.5.7- tetranitro-1.3.5.7-tetrazacyclooctane (Octogene)
   h) hexanitrostilbene
   i) diaminotrinitrobenzene (DATB)
   j) triaminotrinitrobenzene (TATB)

k) triaminoguanidinenitrate (TAGN)
l) any explosive with detonation velocity exceeding 8700 m/s or detonation pressure exceeding 34 GPa
m) other organic high explosives not specified in these notes, giving detonation pressure 25 GPa and more and stable at temperatures 250 deg C and higher for a period of five minutes or longer.
n) titanium-subhydride at stoichiometry TiH 0.65 to 1.68
o) dinitroglycoluril (DNGU, DINGU), tetranitroglycoluril (TNGU, SORGUYL)
p) any other solid propellant of the UN 1.1, not listed in these notes, possessing theoretical specific impulse (under standard conditions) of more than 250 sec for compounds with no metal contents and more than 270 seconds for compounds with aluminium contents
q) any other solid propellant of the UN 1.3 class with theoretical specific impulse of more than 230 seconds non-halogenised, 250 seconds non-metallised and 266 seconds for metallised compounds
r) tetranitrodibenzotriazotetrazapentalene (2.4.8.10- tetranitrodibenzo-1.3a.4.6a-tetraza-pentalene) (TACOT)
s) diaminohexanitrodiphenyl (DIPAM)
t) dipicrylaminodinitropyridine (PYX)
u) 3-nitro-1.2.4-triazole-5-one (NTO or ONTA)
v) hydrazine in concentrations 70% and higher, hydrazine nitrate, hydrazine perchlorates, unsymmetric dimethylhydrazine, monomethylhydrazine, symmetric dimethylhydrazine
w) ammonium perchlorate
x) cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine (RDX), cyclonite, T4, hexahydro-1.3.5-trinitro-1.3.5-triazine, 1.3.5-trinitro- 1.3.5-triazacyclohexane (hexogene)
y) hydroxylammonium nitrate, hydroxylammonium perchlorate (HAN, HAP)
z) any gun propellants, not listed in these notes, possessing a coefficient of given force more than 1200 kJ/kg
aa) any other explosives, propellants or pyrotechnic not listed in these notes, capable of keeping sustained linear speed of combustion higher than 38 mm per second at standard conditions of 68.9 bar pressure and 21 deg. Centigrade temperature
bb) elastomere-modified cast double-based propellants (EMCDB) of extensibility at maximum stress of more than 5% at -40 deg. Centigrade
cc) chemicals used for propulsive loads:
    1. propellant substances: hydroxyl-terminated polybutadiene (HTPB) with ferocene additives, such as butacene, having the following characteristics:
       – hydroxy index (Meq/g) less than 0.77
       – viscosity less than 47
       – functionality of OH less than 2.16
    2. polymeric substances: hydroxyl-terminated polybutadiene (HTPB) having the following charakteristics:
       – hydroxy index (Meq/g) less than 0.77
       – viscosity less than 47
       – functionality of OH less than 2.16
    3. all high-yield fuels, like boron mixtures, capable of releasing energy equal to or greater than 40 x 106 J/kg
    4. fuels or semi-finished propellants for ramjets or rocket-ramjets

2. to the "additives" belong :
   a) polyglycidylazide (GAP) and its derivatives
   b) polycyanodifluoroaminoethyleneoxyde (PCDE)
   c) butanetrioltrinitrate (BTTN)
   d) bis-2-fluoro-2.2-dinitroethylformal (FEFO)
   e) butadienenitrileoxyde (BNO)
   f) catocene, N-butyl-ferrocene and other ferrocene derivatives
   g) bis (2.2-dinitropropyl) formal and acetal
   h) 3-nitraza-1.5-pentanediisocyanate
   i) energetic monomers, plasticisers and polymers containing nitro, azido, nitraza, nitrate or difluoroamino groups
   j) 1.2.3-Tris [1.2-bis (difluoramino) etoxy] propane, tris vinoxy propane adduct (TVOPA)
   k) bisazidomethyloxetane and its polymers
   l) bischloromethyloxetane
   m) polynitroorthocarbonates
   n) tetraethylenepentaminoakrylonitrile (TEPAN), cyanoethylised polyamine
   o) tetraethylenepentaminoakrylonitrilglycidol (TEPANOL), cyanoethylised polyamine adduced with glycidol
   p) polyfunctional arizidine-amides with isophtalic, trimesic BITA or trimethyladipic carrying structure and 2-methyl or 2-ethyl substitution on the aziridine ring
   q) basic salicylate of copper, salicylate of lead
   r) lead beta resorcylate

s) lead stannate, lead maleate, lead citrate
t) tris-1-(2methyl) aziridinyl phosphin oxyde (MAPO) and its derivatives
u) organometallic coupling agents, namely:
neopentyl (diallyl)oxy, tri(dioctyl) phosphatetitanate [titanium 2-propenolate-methyl,butanolate,tris (dioctyl) phosphate-o], LICA 12, titanium IV, [2-propenolate-1) methyl, N-propanolatemethyl] butanolate-1, tris (dioctyl), phosphate KR 3538, titanium IV /(2-propenolato-1) methyl, N-propanolatemethyl/ butanolate-1, tris (dioctyl) phosphate, KR 3512

3. "precursors" include the following:
a) guanindine nitrate
b) 1.2.4 trihydroxybutane (1.2.4 – butantriol)
c) 1.3.5 trichlorbenzene
d) polynitroorthocarbonates
e) bischloromethyloxethane
f) alcohol-activated poly (epichlorhydrine), poly (epichlorhydrindiol) with molecular weight less than 10.000
g) propylimine

4. under this item do not belong those "precursors" that are industrial chemicals, also those that are not controlled according to other lists and also those that are readily available on the international market

5. "stabilisers" include N-methyl-p-nitroaniline

6. to this item do not belong the following substances, unless compounded or mixed with other "military explosives" or powdered metals:
a) ammonium picrate
b) black powder
c) hexanitrodifenylamine
d) difluoramine ($HNF_2$)
e) nitrated starch
f) pottassium nitrate
g) etranitronaphthalene
h) trinitroanisol
i) trinitronaphthalene
j) trinitroxylene
k) fuming nitric acid
l) trinitrophenylmethylnitramine (tetryl)
m) acetylene
n) propane
o) liquid oxygen
p) hydrogen peroxide at concentrations lower than 85%
q) misch metal
r) N-pyrrolidinone, 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone
s) dioctylmaleate
t) ethylhexylacrylate
u) triethylaluminium (TEA), thimethylaluminium (TMA) and other pyrophoric metallic alkyls and aryls of lithium, natrium, magnesium, zinc and boron
v) nitrocellulose
w) nitroglycerine (or glyceroltrinitrate, trinitroglycerine)
x) 2.4.6-nitrotoluene (TNT)
y) ethylenediaminedinitrate (EDDN)
z) pentaerythritoltetranitrate (PETN)
aa) lead azide, normal and basic lead styphnate and primary explosives or primary compositions containing azides or azide complexes
bb) triethyleneglycoldinitrate (TEGDN)
cc) 2.4.6-trinitroresorcinol (styphnic acid)
dd) diethyldiphenylurea, dimethyldiphenylurea, methylethyldiphenylurea
ee) N,N-diphenylurea (assymetric diphenylurea)
ff) methyl-N,N-diphenylurea (assymetric methyldiphenylurea)
gg) ethyl-N,N-diphenylurea (assymetric ethyldiphenylurea)
hh) 2-nitrodiphenylamine (2-NDPA)
ii) 4-nitrodiphenylamine (4-NDPA)
jj) 2.2-dinitropropanole

**LMM 9**
**Vessels of war and special naval devices and the specifically designed parts thereof**

a) combatant vessels or vessels (surface or underwater) specifically designed or modified for offensive or defensive activities, be they or be they not modified for non-military activities, regardless of the current state of repair, operational conditions and hulls or parts of hulls of these ships and vessels

b) engines:
1. Diesel engines specifically designed for submarines, possessing these two characteristics
a) output of 1.12 MW (1500 HP) and

b) 700 RPM or more

2. Electric motors specifically designed for submarines, possessing all of these following characteristics:
   a) output over 0.75 MW (1000 HP)
   b) quick reversing
   c) liquid cooled and
   d) totally enclosed
3. Non-magnetic Diesel engines specifically designed for military purposes with power output of 37.3 kW (50 HP) and more,

*Note:* the engine is considered as specifically designed for military purposes, provided that:

a) it has non-magnetic parts other than the crankshaft, block, head, pistons, covers, end plates, valve facings, gaskets and fuel, lubrication and other supply lines, or
b) its non-magnetic contents is greater than 75% of its total mass
c) underwater detection devices designed specifically for military purposes and the devices for their control
d) submarine and torpedo nets
e) compasses and their equipment and the ship direction indicators specifically designed for submarines
f) inertial navigation devices for ships, including submarines, with navigational error equal to or lesser than 0.8 naval mile (50% probability of angular error) in the first three hours following the calibration of the gyrocompass
g) hull penetrators and connectors specifically designed for military purposes, enabling cooperation with the devices outside of the vessel
h) silent bearings designed specifically for military purposes and the equipment containing such bearings

**LMM 10**
**Aircraft and helicopters, unmanned air vehicles, aero engines and aircraft or helicopter equipment and the associated equipment and components specifically designed for military purposes**

a) combat aircraft helicopters and other aircraft and helicopters specifically designed for military purposes including military reconnaissance, assault, military training, logistic support; as well as all aircraft and helicopters possessing special design features such as multiple hatches, special doors, ramps and reinforced floors, designed for transport and dropping of troops, military equipment and materiel and their specifically designed parts.
b) aircraft engines specifically designed or modified for aircraft and helicopters as under sub-item a) and their specifically designed parts.
c) unmanned air vehicles, including remotely piloted air vehicles and independent programmed air vehicles specifically designed or modified for military purposes, their launching devices, ground support equipment, including the command and control equipment
d) airborne devices, including devices for aerial refuelling, designed specifically for use with aircraft, helicopters and aero engines as listed under sub-items a) and b), and their specifically designed parts
e) pressure refuellers and the pressure refuelling devices, devices designed to enable operation in confined areas and the ground equipment developed specifically for aircraft and helicopters as per sub-item a) or the aero engine as per sub-item b)
f) pressure breathing equipment and partial pressurised suits used in aircraft and helicopters, anti-g suits, military crash helmets and protective masks, liquid oxygen converters as used in aircraft, helicopters and missiles, the ejection-seat initiating devices and cartridges used for emergency escape from aircraft and helicopters
g) parachutes used by personnel, also parachutes intended for dropping cargo and for air deceleration:
   1. parachutes for
      a) pin point dropping of rangers
      b) dropping of paratroopers
   2. cargo parachutes
   3. paragliders, (towed parachutes, drogue parachutes for stabilisation and attitude control of dropping bodies, such as recovery capsules, ejection seats, bombs)
   4. drogue parachutes for use with ejection seat systems for deployment and inflation sequence regulation of emergency parachutes
   5. recovery parachutes for guided missiles, remotely controlled unmanned aircraft and spacecraft
   6. approach parachutes and landing deceleration parachutes
   7. other military parachutes
h) automatic pilot systems for parachute loads, devices specifically designed or modified for military purposes to control opening of a parachute at any height, including oxygen devices

**LMM 11**
**Electronic devices designed specifically for military use and their dedicated parts**

*Note:*

That item includes also:

a) transmitting, receiving, jamming and jamming-suppression devices, including the electronic countermeasures and electronic counter-countermeasures devices (such as apparatus for introducing of external or deceptive signals into the radar or radio communication receivers, or devices that in any other way limit reception, operation or effectiveness of any electronic receivers of the enemy, including of his countermeasures devices)

b) frequency-agile tubes

c) electronic systems or devices designed either for detection and monitoring of electromagnetic spectrum for the security purposes, as well as for military intelligence purposes or for interception of such detection and monitoring

d) underwater countermeasures devices including the acoustic and magnetic jamming and deception; devices for introduction of external or deceptive signals into sonar receivers

e) security devices for data processing, security devices for data protection, transmit and signalling lines using digital processes

f) identification, authentication and reading devices for key processing.

**LMM 12**
**Photographic and electro-optical imaging devices and the parts designed specifically therefor**

a) cameras for aerial reconnaissance and the related devices designed specifically for military use

b) film processing machines and printing machines designed for military purposes

c) other cameras and electro-optical imaging devices including the infrared and imaging radar sensors, be it recording or data link-transmitting, designed for military purposes (including reconnaissance)

d) specialised devices for cameras and electro-optical imaging devices listed sub item c), designed so that the recorded or transmitted information would be militarily usable

*Note:* the specialised devices listed sub d), related to the electro-optical imaging devices and radar imaging sensors include also the digital image processing or recognition and the temporary recording screens (see also the LMM 15)

**LMM 13**
**Special armoured materials**

a) armoured plate

b) combinations and constructions of metallic and non-metallic materials created especially so that they would provide ballistic protection to military systems

c) military helmets

d) military garments protected by armour and aircrew protective garments with armour protection and the specifically designed parts therefor

*Note:* the sub-item b) includes the combination of metallic and non-metallic materials designed specifically so that they would make-up an explosive reactive armour

**LMM 14**
**Special devices for military training or for simulation of military situations and specifically designed parts and accessories to these devices**

*Notes:*

1. The term "special devices for military training" includes military types of attack trainers, operational flight trainers, radar target trainers and generators, artillery training devices, anti submarine warfare trainers, flight simulators (including of centrifuges for pilot and cosmonaut training) radar trainers, flight instruments trainers, navigation trainers, target devices, drone aircraft, armament trainers, trainers of unmanned aircraft and mobile training units
2. this item includes also the systems for synthetic imaging for simulators provided they are specifically designed or modified for military purposes

**LMM 15**
**Military infrared devices, thermal imaging and image intensifying devices and parts designed specifically therefor (cf categories 6A02a2 and 6A02b – appendix to Decree No 505/1992 Coll)**

*Notes:*

1. This item includes infrared jamming and counter-jamming devices, (ie apparatus designed to introduce external or deceptive signals to systems of infrared-seeking missiles, infrared observation systems, thermal imaging devices and infrared communication, links or by other

methods limiting operation or effectiveness of military infrared systems) including their countermeasures devices

2. Term "parts designed specifically" includes the following, provided it is specifically designed for military use:
   a) electro-optical transducer devices for infrared light
   b) image intensifier tubes
   c) microchannel plates
   d) low-light-level TV camera tubes
   e) infrared detector arrays
   f) pyroelectric TV camera tubes
   g) cryogenic coolers used in military thermal imaging systems

**LMM 16**
**Forgings, castings and semi-finished products specifically designed for products listed under LMM 1, LMM 2, LMM 3 LMM 4 LMM 6 or LMM 10 of this list, if they concern artillery materiel, machine guns and small arms**

**LMM 17**
**Miscellaneous devices and materials and the specifically designed parts therefor**

a) equipment for diving and devices for underwater swimming
   1. closed and semi-closed-circuit breathing apparatus
   2. specifically designed parts used to convert the open-circuit apparatus for military use
   3. products designed exclusively for military use with independent diving and underwater swimming devices
b) fire arms silencers
c) electric searchlights and their control units designed for military use
d) construction equipment produced according to military specifications, designed specifically for air transport
e) outer fittings, coatings and treatments aimed at suppression of acoustic, radar, infrared and other emissions, specifically designed for military use
f) field machinery designed specifically for use in combat zone
g) "robots", their controls and end-effectors possessing some of the following characteristics:
   1. designed specifically for military purposes
   2. equipped with devices protecting the hydraulic lines from puncture from outside, caused by ballistic fragments ( ie containing self-sealing lines) and designed for utilisation of hydraulic fluids with a flash point higher than 566°C
   3. capable of operation at altitudes higher than 30 000 m or
   4. specifically designed or destined for operation under the electromagnetic pulse environment

**LMM 18**
**Equipment and technology for "production" of products listed in this list**

a) specifically designed or modified "production" facilities for products and their specifically designed parts, listed in this list
b) specifically designed test facilities and the certification, classification and testing devices designed specifically for them, serving for testing of the products listed in this list
c) specific "production" technology, despite the fact that the device for which this technology is going to be used is not listed in this list
d) technology specific to design, assembly of parts and operation, maintenance and repairs of the complete "production" facilities, albeit the parts are not listed in this list

*Notes:*

1. the sub-item a) includes also the following equipment
   a) nitrators: continuos types
   b) centrifugal test apparatus or devices possessing any of the following characteristics:
      1. powered by motor(s) of total calculated output exceeding 298 kW (400 HP)
      2. capable to carry a usable load of 113 kgs and more
      3. capable of producing of centrifugal acceleration of 8 g¥s or more with usable load of 91 kgs or more
   c) dehydrating presses
   d) extruding presses for small arms, guns and rocket propellant
   e) cutting machines for sizing of propellants manufactured by extrusion
   f) tumblers of 1.85 m and larger in diameter and having capacity over 227 kg (500 lb) and more
   g) continuous mixers for solid propellants
2. a) the term "products listed in this list" includes also:
      1. products not listed if their concentration is less than listed:

a) hydrazine (see note 1 sub LMM 8)
b) "military explosives" (see item LMM 8)

2. unlisted products if they are under the listed limit, ie "superconductor" materials not checked as per 1C05 – appendix to Decree no 505/1992 Coll, superconductor electromagnets not checked as per 3A01e3 – appendix to Decree No 505/1992 Coll, superconductor electric devices not listed under item LMM 19, sub-item b)

b) the term "products listed in this list" excludes:
1. signal pistols (see item LMM 2 sub-item b)
2. tyres for tractors and agricultural equipment (see Note 1, item LMM 6)
3. materials as per Note 3. of the item LMM 7
4. personal dosimeters to measure radiation and the protective masks against specific industrial hazards (Note 4, item LMM 7)
5. acetylene, propane, liquid oxygen, difluoramine, fuming nitric acid, powdered potassium nitrate (Note 6, LMM 8)
6. facilities equipped with machines not listed in this list, such as coating machines not listed anywhere and machines for casting of plastic materials
7. antique small arms dated before 1890 and their replicas (the technologies and facilities for manufacture of non-antique small arms do belong into this list despite being used for manufacture of replicas of the antique small arms)

3. Sub-item d) does not include technologies for civil purposes such as agriculture, pharmacy, medicine, veterinary, environment and foodstuffs industry (Note 5 of the LMM 7)

**LMM 19**
**"Cryogenic" and "superconductive" devices and their specifically designed parts**

a) devices designed specifically or assembled for installation in vehicles for land, sea, air or space military uses, capable of operation under motion and producing or maintaining temperatures below -170°C

*Note:* this sub-item includes not only mobile systems, where the accessories and parts made of non-metallic or non-electrical conductive materials are included or used, such as plastic materials, epoxy-resin-impregnated materials etc.

b) "supraconductive" electrical devices (rotary machines and transformers), especially designed or assembled for installation in vehicles for land, sea, air or space military uses, capable of operation under motion, with the exception of direct-current hybrid homopolar generators with single-pole normal metal armatures, rotating in the magnetic field produced by supraconductive coils, provided that these coils are the only supraconductive parts of the generators

**LMM 20**
**The electrically triggered shutters of a photochromic or electro-optic type, having a closure speed lower than 100 microseconds, with exception of shutters, which are substantial parts of high-speed cameras**

**LMM 21**
**Systems of directed energy weapons and their specifically designed parts**

a) "laser" systems designed specifically to destruct or to deflect the target

b) particle beam systems capable of destructing or deflecting the target

c) high-power radio frequency systems capable of destructing or deflecting the target

d) specifically designed parts of the systems as listed in sub-items a), b) or c) include also:
1. primary power-generating, energy storage, switching, power output control, fuel handling devices
2. target searching and tracking sub-systems
3. target damage, destruction or near-miss assessment subsystems
4. devices for beam handling, propagation and pointing
5. devices capable of quick retargeting on fast multi-target missions
6. adaptive optics
7. hydrogen negative ion injectors offering more than average injection currents higher than 50 mA with the beam brightness (defined as the current divided by the product of orthogonal transversion, normalised by a square root of the square median emission) higher than 40 A/($cm^2$ x $mrad^2$) at the kinetic energy 20 keV, or

8. specifically designed parts for the devices listed under items 1 to 7

e) devices specifically designed for detection of and identification of, as well as defence against the systems listed in sub-items a). b)or c) and their specifically designed parts

f) physical test models and appropriate documentation for the systems, devices and parts listed in sub-items a) to e) (as far as the parameters of lasers and appropriate laser components – see category 6A05 – appendix to Decree No 505/1992 Coll)

*Note:* Directed energy weapons listed under this item include systems, whose capabilities are

derived from the controlled use of:

1. lasers with the continuous or pulse output sufficient to cause destruction similar to the effects of conventional ammunition
2. particle accelerators that project beams of charged or neutral particles with destructive force
3. transmitters of high pulse- or median output radio frequency beams that create a sufficiently dense field, capable of disabling electronic systems of distant targets

**LMM 22**
**Software**

a) "software" specifically designed or modified for "development", "production" or "use" of devices or materials listed in this list

b) specific "software"
   1. software specifically designed for:
      a) modelling, simulation or evaluation of military weapon systems
      b) development, monitoring, maintenance or upgrading of "software" built into the military weapon systems
      c) modelling or simulation of military operational situations different to those listed under item LMM 14
      d) command, communication, control and intelligence (C3I) applications
   2. "software" for evaluation of effects of conventional, nuclear, chemical and biological weapons

**LMM 23**
**Kinetic energy weapon systems, associated devices and the parts specifically designed for them**

a) kinetic energy weapons systems designed specifically to destruct or to deflect the target

b) specifically designed test and evaluation facilities and test models, including the diagnostic instrumentation and the targets, for dynamic test of kinetic energy projectiles and systems

c) specifically designed subsystems for systems listed under sub-item a) or b), including:
   1. launching and propulsion subsystems capable of acceleration of mass larger than 0.1 g to speeds higher than 1.6 km/s in single or rapid fire modes
   2. primary power-generating, energy storage, thermal management, conditioning, switching and fuel handling devices
   3. target search and track, fire control and damage assessment subsystems
   4. subsystems for targeting, guidance and divert propulsion (lateral acceleration) of projectiles

*Notes:*

1. weapon systems using the sub-calibre ammunition and using chemical propellant exclusively, belong to the items LMM 1, LMM 2 or LMM 3, as far as the ammunition is concerned
2. sub-item c) point 2 does not include technologies of magnetic induction for permanent propulsion of civil transport equipment
3. this item includes the systems using some of the propulsion methods listed below:
   a) electromagnetic
   b) electrothermal
   c) plasma
   d) light gas or
   e) chemical (if used together with some of the above mentioned methods)

**LMM 24**
**Services provided or accepted in relation to the products listed in this list.**

This item includes carrying out of repairs and modifications of military materiel, provision of information, sending and receiving of specialists with a purpose to research, develop, design, manufacture, modify, repair, maintain, use and control the military materiel.

General technological comment

The technology here in this list is understood as technology usable for "development", "production", and "use" of products listed in this list. That applies also to "technologies" specific for including or "use" of parts in products included in this list, despite the fact that the parts themselves are not listed in the list.

"Technology" mentioned above remains restricted even when applicable to the "development", "production", and "use" of products not listed in this list.

The technology as understood by this list is not the "technology" that represents the minimum necessary for installation, operation, maintenance (checks) and repairs of products, whose export was permitted.

Definition:

**additives** – substances used in explosive compounds for improving their properties

**antibodies** – see anti-idiotypic antibodies, monoclonal antibodies, polyclonal antibodies

**anti-idiotypic antibodies** – antibodies, attached to specific locations, connecting the antigene of other antibodies

**biocatalysts** – enzymes or other biological compounds that attach to and accelerate destruction of chemical warfare agents. Note: Enzymes are biocatalysts for specific chemical or biochemical reactions

**biopolymeres** – the following biological macromolecules:

a) enzymes
b) antibodies – monoclonal, polyclonal, antiidiotypic
c) especially designed or created receptors

Note: enzymes are the biocatalysts for specific chemical or biochemical reactions

**expression vectors** – carriers (ie plasmides and viruses) used for the introduction of genetic material into host cells

**military explosives** – solid, liquid or gaseous substances or mixtures of substances the purpose of which is to explode when used in the initiation, relay or main charges in warheads, demolition devices or in other military uses

**military propellants** – solid, liquid or gaseous substances or mixtures of substances which, if ignited, burn or deflagrate, producing sufficient amounts of gases to execute the work necessary to throw projectiles or missiles or generating gases for propulsion of auxiliary devices of military materiel; under conditions of use the deflagration must not reach the degree of explosion

**military pyrotechnics** – mixtures of solid or liquid fuels and oxidisers which, if ignited, undergo an energetic chemical reaction in a controlled extent with the purpose to generate specific timing intervals or amounts of heat, noise, smoke, visible light or infrared radiation. The pyrophoric means are a sub-group of pyrotechnic means that lack oxidisers and that are ignited upon contact with air (atmospheric oxygen).

**monoclonal antibodies** – proteins that attach to one antigenic location and are produced by a cell monoclone

**polyclonal antibodies** – a mixture of proteins that attach to a specific antigene and are produced by more than a cell monoclone

**precursors** – special chemicals that are used during the manufacture of explosives

**production** – includes design, proving, production, testing and checking ( LMM 18 only)

**receptors** – biological macromolecular structures capable of connecting ligands that influence physiological functions

**riot control agents** – substances causing temporary irritation or paralysing of physiological functions, whose effects cease within several minutes after the ending of their application. No serious risk of permanent injury exists, medical care is seldom required

**robots** – see appendix to Decree No 505/1992, Coll

**stabilisers** – substances used in explosive compounds to increase their life

**supraconductive** – see appendix to Decree No 505/1992, Coll

**tear gases** – gases causing temporary irritation or paralysing, whose effects ceases within several minutes after the ending of their application

**development** – see appendix to Decree No. 505/1992, Coll

**production** – see appendix to Decree No 505/1992, Coll

**use** – see appendix to Decree No 505/1992, Coll

**technology** – see appendix to Decree No 505/1992, Coll

**technical data** – see appendix to Decree No 505/1992, Coll

**technical help** – see appendix to Decree No 505/1992, Coll

## Appendix No. 2 to Decree No 89/1994 Coll

### Important military materiel

1. Rocket technology
   rockets and missiles and the launchers, undercarriages and carriers for them
2. Ground military technology
   tanks, self-propelled artillery and armed armoured vehicles
3. Aircraft technology
   aircraft, helicopters and other air vehicles designed or modified specifically for military purposes
4. Large calibre armament
   cannon, howitzers, mortars, mine-throwers, rocket launchers
5. Large-calibre ammunition (100 mm calibre and more)
   ammunition for cannon, howitzers, mortars, mine-throwers and rocket launchers
6. Firearms
   in case of exports exceeding the numbers necessary for arming of an organic unit of batallion size

or its equivalent for about 400 persons (submachine guns, rifles, machine guns, anti-armour and anti-aircraft weapons)

7. Vessels of war
8. Special reconnaissance, communication and relay technology with scramblers
9. Technical help
licences, results of research and development, special patents related to military materiel as per items 1 to 8

## Appendix No 3 to Decree No 89/1994 Coll.

### Application for permit to undertake foreign trade with military materiel

A) Applicant data
Business name
Seat
Telephone/fax

B) Members of the statutory organs
Name
place of permanent residence
date of birth
way of representing the legal person
In case the founders, establishers or founding members are physical persons:
name
place of permanent residence
date of birth
Chief clerk:
name
place of permanent residence
date of birth
way of representing the legal person

C) Business identification number (if allotted)

D) Subject of business

E) Specifications of the military materiel
Territorial orientation
Required period of validity of the permit
Appendices (specification of documents as per article 9 subparagraph 2 of Act No 38/1994 Coll
Date: Signature of authorised person and stamp

## Appendix No 4 to Decree No. 89/1994 Coll

### Application for granting an export/import licence for military materiel

A) Applicant data
Business name
Seat
Telephone/fax

B) Business identification number

C) Data of the foreign contractual partner
Name
seat
complete address
telephone /telefax
Data of the domestic contractual partner
Business name
seat
complete address
telephone /telefax

D) Number of permit to undertake foreign trade with military materiel

E) Number, eventually item or sub-item of the combined nomenclature of the customs tariff

F) Data on the military materiel:
name according to the LMM ( including the type designation)
quantity
purpose of use

G) Proposed period of validity of licence

H) exporting country/importing country/handling abroad

I) Purpose of export/import, eventually of other handling with the military materiel

J) Unit price in KË, Total price in KË

K) End-user data
Name
seat
complete address
telephone /telefax

L) Eventual supplementary notes
Appendices (specification of documents as per ß 15 subparagraph 3 of Act No 38/1994 Coll
Date: Signature of authorised person and stamp

## 2.7.2 Appendix 2 Czech Defence Manufacturers[96]

Aero Trade, as
AG Systems Brno, sro
Alia Chem, as
Artos, sro
ATS-TELCOM Praha, as
Aviation Service
BEATRONIC SUPPLY, sro
Bohemia TTW, as
B.O.I.S. FiLTRY, sro
Brn_nské veletrhy a výstavy, as
British Aerospace International, Ltd
Česká letecká servisní, as
Česká zbrojovka Uherský Brod, as
DAST, as
E-com, sro
Elektrotechnika Tesla Kolín, as
Eldis Pardubice, sro
ELSYST, sro
Era, as
Explosive servis, sro
GiTy Brno, as
Gumárny Zubří, as
IM Bohemia, as
INNA, sro
IPS, as
Kott-Weapon, as
LOK Praha, sp
LOM Praha, sp
Max MERLIN, sro
Mesit Holding, as
MIA Studio, sro
Mikrotechna Praha, as
Military Systems Line, sro
M.P.I. Trading, sro
Messag Time, sro
Metra Blansko, as
Omnipol, as
OMNYX, as
Oritest, sro
Plastmall & Militec-CZ, sro
Poličské strojírny, as
Polygon Praha, sro
OOS Praha, sro
Praga Engineering, sro
PragoData, as
Pramacom, sro
Prototypa, as
Radas, sro
Ramet CHM, sro
Raytheon International, Inc
RDP Group, as
Retia Pardubice, as
ROSS, as
Sellier&Bellot, as
Servis jeřábů, as
Siemens Business Services, sro
Silicon Graphics
Svitap JHJ, sro
Škoda, as
Škoda JS, sro
Tatra, as
Tesla Praha, as
TESLA VT MIKROEL, sro
Thomas CZ, as
Transpa CZ, sro
TTC Tesla Telekomunikace, sro
Virtual Reality Media, as
Vítkovbice Lahvárna, sro
Vojenská akademie Brno
VOP Group, sro
VOP 025 Nový Jičín, sp
VOP 026 Šternberk, sp
VOP 081 Přelouč, sp
VT_E Praha
VT_L a PVO Praha
VT_O Brno
VT_PV Vyškov
VT_VM Slavičín
VR Group, as
Zbrojovska Brno, as
Zbrojovska Vsetín – INDET, as
Zeveta Bojkovice, as
ZKL VUVL, as
ŽS BRNO, as

### Applicants for membership of Association of the Defence Industry of the Czech Republic

EGP Invest, sro
Pozemnì stavitelství Zlín, as
RayService, sro
Stavby silnic a Železnic, as
Škoda, Praha, as
Vodnístavby Bohemia, as
Východočeská stavební, as

96 Eighty four companies are members of the Defence Industry Association of the Czech Republic. www.alfabravocharlie.com/pagine_pubblicitarie/PAGINA_PUBBLICITARIA_1.htm.

2.7.3 **Appendix 3**

## Statement by HE Mr Miroslav Somol Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade and Head of the Delegation of the Czech Republic

## at the United Nations Conference on Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects

New York, July 9, 2001

**Mr Chairman,**

On behalf of the Czech delegation, I want to congratulate you and the vice-chairmen on your election to your prominent posts. I would also like to thank Ambassador Dos Santos for his outstanding contribution to the preparations of the conference, and to wish all participants good luck in their deliberations. The Czech delegation is ready to play a constructive role in the discussion aimed at elaborating and adopting a workable Action Programme.

Although the Czech Republic has aligned itself with the statement of the European Union, I would like to briefly elaborate on certain aspects of our national position on the issue before us.

Uncontrolled proliferation, excessive accumulation and misuse of small arms negatively affect the situation in many parts of the world. They are a factor which impedes economic and social development, escalates tensions leading to armed conflicts which are a threat to legitimate governments and innocent civilian populations, the majority of whom are women and children. They undermine efforts to reach an early and enduring peace in post-conflict situations. As regards the problem of child soldiers, the Czech Republic believes that the abundance of small arms is only a contributing factor. The root causes go much deeper, to the social and economic development in the affected countries. Problems associated with international terrorism, organised crime and other criminal activities are another cause for our concern.

In the opinion of the Czech Republic, the core element of any comprehensive solution is national responsibility for a country's own domestic legislation regulating and controlling the exports, imports and possession of small arms. Small arms stocks should be held for legitimate defence needs, including participation in peacekeeping operations.

The complex, multidimensional problem posed by small arms requires a broad range of countermeasures as well as mutually reinforcing, concerted action of international and regional organisations. The two guiding principles – transparency and information exchange – should help states to detect and suppress illicit trade in conventional weapons, including small arms, and to provide cost-effective technical assistance.

Action in support of this global process has recently appeared high on the agenda of regional organisations, and evidenced for example by the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons, the Bamaco Declaration, Brasilia Declaration and OAS Declaration on Small Arms and Light Weapons. The Czech Republic appreciates these activities and in this context believes that consistent application and feedback will be necessary in attaining the stated objectives of these initiatives. Another critical element in the fight against uncontrolled proliferation and accumulation of small arms is a responsible export policy which lowers the risk of diversion of legal transfers into the illegal market. All these aspects must be taken into account in formulating workable conclusions of this conference. In this context, the Czech Republic recalls especially the EU proposals, including the suggested measures on the traceability of small arms such as marking, record-keeping, long-term availability of records and broad cooperation between all competent authorities.

Against the background of the ongoing international initiatives, the Czech Republic urges that the UN Action Programme be very clear and realistic. In fact, adoption of reasonable and clear political commitments and implementing mechanisms should be our primary objective at this conference. I do not certainly foresee that we shall find answers to all the questions within this limited time-frame. The Action Programme should lay sound foundations for future action and outline the responsibilities and tasks of states, regional and international organisations, including the UN bodies and agencies, on the issue of small arms and light weapons in all its aspects. The irreplaceable role of nongovernmental organisations in the field should be taken into account as well. The Czech Republic supports the proposals concerning the follow-up process, including the review conference in 2006. The Czech Republic is ready to share its expertise on national legislation and to provide technical assistance on some particular problems.

The publication *The Czech Republic and Small Arms and Light Weapons*, which is distributed to the delegations at this conference, is the Czech Republic's contribution to this process, namely to information exchange on national legislation and the national control system.

**Mr Chairman,**

Finally, I am convinced that the conference will meet our expectations and become a milestone on the road towards the reduction of illicit arms trade. It should also stimulate us to address the problems of the most affected countries and regions. The declarations of political will made in the preparatory process should be reflected in the final text of the Action Programme.

Thank you for your attention.

**Saferworld's research project on arms and security in EU Associate Countries**

This chapter is part of a wider Saferworld report, entitled *Arms production, exports and decision making in Central and Eastern Europe* concerned with seven EU associate countries, namely: Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia. The report analyses the role of each country in the regional and international arms trade, including destinations, transit routes and end-users of concern; it also examines the progress achieved in strengthening legal controls and their actual implementation.

The complete report can be purchased for GBP 20 including postage and packaging. For further information please contact: general@saferworld.org.uk or www.saferworld.org.uk