

#### **Export Control of Military Equipment**

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# Sweden in an international export control context

- Manufacturer, exporter and importer
- Average yearly export 10 BSEK
- Wide range of defence equipment (limited SALW export)
- "Medium sized" export control organization
- Appr. 1500 export cases per year (mil.)
- Around 40 persons directly involved in export control (including dual-use)



## Inspectorate of Strategic Products (ISP)

- An independent administrative authority outside of the government
- Civil servants not politically appointed
- Established in 1996
- Budget 43 MSEK



## Division of responsibility

- Government (MFA):
  - Policy
  - Legislation
  - Budget
- ISP:
  - Decision making
  - Licensing
  - Enforcement

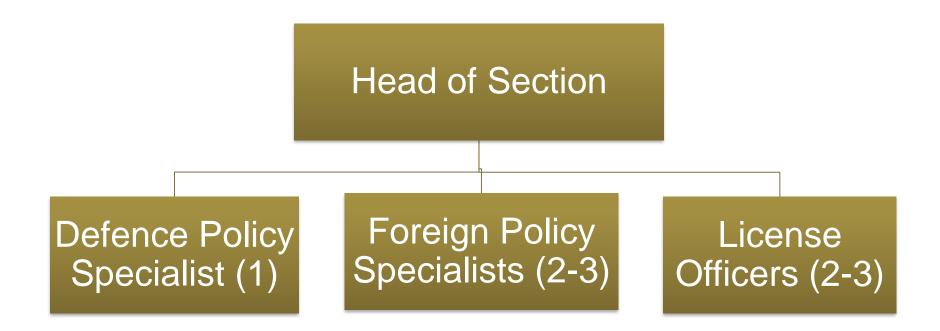


# ISP organization





## Military Equipment Section





# Legislation

- National legislation:
  - Law
  - Ordinance
- National and international assessment criteria:
  - National guidelines
  - EU Common Position
  - Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)



#### The Law on War Materiel

- License required to:
  - Manufacture
  - Supply (broker)
  - Export
  - Enter into international agreements
- Information provided regarding:
  - Marketing
  - Tender
  - Actual deliveries (statistics)



# Exports assessed against three sets of guidelines





# Comparison between the three sets of guidelines

- <u>Several commonalities</u> (arms embargoes, human rights, end-user certificates)
- Differences:
  - Structure (check-list vs overall assessment)
  - Materiel specific vs general country assessment
  - Material scope
  - Assessment of IHL-violations
  - Gender based violence



# Decision-making process

Application from industry (electronically)

Country of destination – determines the process?

Standard case

– processed
by license
officer and
decided by
head of
section

Sensitive case
– in-depth
analysis by
specialist and
memo written
in relation to
the guidelines

Memo
discussed at
internal
meeting with
all desk
officers – DG
decides or
consults wih
the ECC/Govt

Reply to applicant (electronically)



# Assessment – general approach

- Combination country/materiel
- Limited resources focus on sensitive cases
- Limited resources focus on criteria of concern
- Avoid information gaps (products, end-user, route)
- Combine different information sources
- End-user certificate
- What type of knowledge/understanding is required?



## Example of aspects raised in memo

- Proposed export, type of materiel, end user/consignee
- Export history
- Country analysis
  - Arms embargoes/sanctions? Other international obligations?
  - Conflict situation today and tomorrow
  - Human rights, IHL
  - Diversion
  - GBV
  - Other: terrorism/transnational organized crime, etc
- EUC and other mitigating measures, e.g. post-shipment verification
- Conclusion with recommendation for decision



## Sources of information

- Ministry for Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Defence
- Intelligence information
- Multilateral export control regimes
- Governmental research institutions
- International orgs (UN reports, EU reports, etc)
- Think-tanks
- Media
- NGO:s



#### Current issues

- Changing trade patterns new recipient countries
- International co-operation who will make the export control assessment?
- Transfer of technology/license production
- Leasing
- New and changing demands on security related export controls

