



Annual Report 2015



**INSPECTORATE OF
STRATEGIC PRODUCTS**

Contents



A word from the Director-General	05
ISP in short	06
News & events	09
A look forward	11
Communication activities	14
Statistical data	15

A word from the Director-General

A DECREASE IN EXPORTS of military equipment from Sweden took place in 2015. In comparison with the previous year, exports decreased by four per cent, which resulted in an export value of SEK 7.6 billion.

Deliveries of larger systems affect the statistics to a considerable extent, but there were few such deliveries in 2015. Given that new orders were signed during the year, it is possible to predict that the export value will rise again in the future.

Military Equipment Ordinance

The Annex to the Military Equipment Ordinance was updated at the beginning of the year. The Annex contains some clarifications and rewriting.

Review of the legislation presented

The Swedish Parliamentary Committee Inquiry concerning the Investigation on Arms Export Controls (KEX), the committee whose task was to put forward proposals for new legislation on military equipment, presented its final report end of June.

The sanctions assignment

During the second half of the year, the EU published the planned easing of the sanctions against Iran, which will have an impact on

the ISP's work on exports to Iran.

The sanctions assignment is continually changing as countries are included in or removed from sanctions in the areas in which the ISP operates.

Overview of the organisation

The ISP's organisation underwent some changes during the autumn, while it has also been strengthened in certain areas.

Updated dual-use list

A new list regarding dual-use items entered into force in December. Through this new product list updates from international cooperation has been introduced.

Christer Ahlström
Director-General



Photo: Catharina Biesert

ISP in brief



The ISP is a government authority with assignments within Swedish foreign and security policy. The focus is on the control and compliance of strategic products, the management of targeted sanctions, responsibility as a national authority for the Chemical Weapons Convention and international cooperation and support in these areas.

The mission of the ISP is based on close, active cooperation with several authorities as well as with European and multilateral cooperation bodies, while maintaining a constant dialogue with Swedish industrial and technology companies and organisations.

The ISP works according to the laws passed by the Swedish Parliament, EU regulations and the commitments evolved from international cooperation.

Control and compliance

Sweden has an advanced defence industry and several high-tech companies that are world leaders in many respects. The ISP controls certain production and exports of products within these industries by means of issuing licences.

Moreover, the ISP visits companies that are subject to compliance overview. During these visits, the ISP controls that the company is aware of current regulations, which products are subject to export controls and that such knowledge is incorporated in the company's work process.

Military equipment

Military equipment (ME) refers to products such as weapons, ammunition, surveillance and monitoring equipment as well as security equipment or other products developed for military use. The ISP is responsible for processing applications for purposes such as the manufacture and export of military equipment. The ISP also licence technical aid, military training and various cooperation agreements.

Civilian firearms

The ISP controls exports of civilian firearms. This means that whoever wishes to export firearms, parts and ammunition to a country outside the EU must apply for a licence from the ISP.

Dual-use items

Dual-use items (DUs) are products that have an established civilian application. Machine tools, heat exchangers, encryption equipment, IR cameras, microorganisms and chemicals

are examples of such products. It is crucial that such products do not fall into the wrong hands where they can be used for internal repression, or for the manufacture or use of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) by terrorist groups, by states or by individuals.

The principal rule for DUs is that exports should be permitted unless there are specific reasons suggesting otherwise, and it is the task of the ISP to determine whether to allow products to be exported.

Targeted sanctions

Certain countries, companies and individuals are subject to sanctions and arms embargoes. For example, the restrictions might ban the export of certain products or financial transactions to companies or individuals.

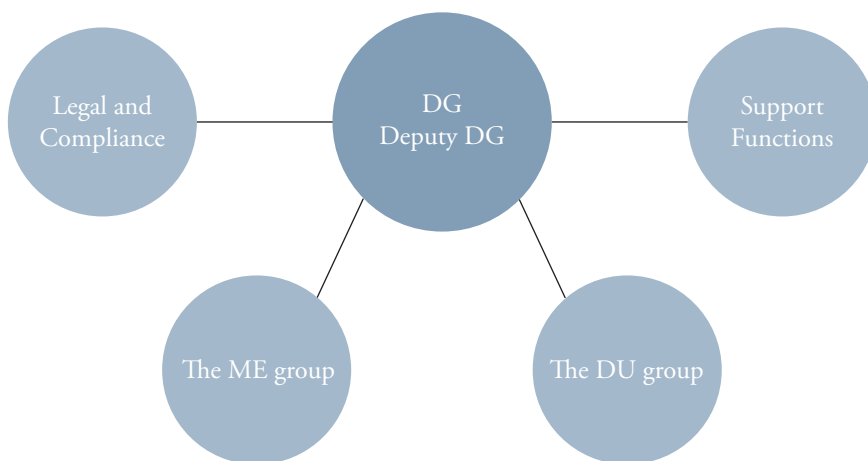
The purpose of such sanctions is to influence a country to stop certain behaviours or implement certain reforms. The UN, EU and OSCE decide on sanctions. The ISP is imple-

menting sanctions against Belarus, Burma, the Central African Republic, Congo, Iran, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, North Korea, Russia and Ukraine, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Syria and Zimbabwe as well as on possible issues relating to arms embargoes against other countries.

National authority for the CWC

The ISP is the national authority for the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). Under this convention, comprehensive work is carried out around the world to destroy those chemical weapons that remain and at the same time to ensure that no new chemical weapons are produced. The assignment means that some chemical companies must declare their operations to the ISP, which in turn submits a summary to the Convention's main organisation, the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). The ISP also assists the OPCW with inspec-

ISP organisation



tions in Sweden. Another important part of the ISP's work with the CWC is to serve as a point of contact for the Swedish chemical industry and the relevant authorities.

International cooperation and support

One way to ensure that international export controls work is to have well-developed cooperation in place, both within the EU and the Nordic countries, with other partner countries and through export control regimes. Another important area is to educate and inform other countries on export controls. The goal is to strengthen export controls and non-proliferation, thereby helping to improve global security.

ISP councils

Three councils are linked to the ISP, the Export Control Council, the Technical-Scientific Council and the Strategic Cooperation Council.

Export Control Council (ECC)

The ECC is an advisory body consisting of twelve members appointed by the government. The Moderate and Social Democratic parties have three members each, while the other parties each have one member. ECC members are subject to the same confidentiality provisions as the ISP employees.

All export cases are reported to the Council, as are cases in which the ISP needs advice prior to taking positions concerning new recipient countries or countries where developments require a new assessment.

The Council meets approximately ten times per year and the chairperson of the Council is the ISP Director-General. Representatives of the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs and

the Ministry of Defence also participate.

Technical Scientific Council (TSC)

The TSC consists of senior management from various academies and technical authorities and assists the ISP in decisions of fundamental significance regarding the classification of products and materiel.

The Council normally meets quarterly under the chairmanship of the ISP Director-General, who also appoints its members.

Strategic Cooperation Council (SCC)

The SCC consists of representatives from the ISP, the Swedish Defence Research Agency, the Swedish National Defence Radio Establishment, the Swedish Military Intelligence Agency, the Swedish Security Service and the Swedish Customs. The purpose of the Council is to coordinate and allocate non-proliferation resources at the management level.

The Council meets whenever required and the ISP Director-General appoints its members.

Some facts about ISP

Number of employees: 25
Number of men/women: 13/12
Average age: 44
Number of cases: appr. 6,000 per year
Budget: appr. SEK 30 million per year

Specific expertise: Engineers, political scientists, legal advisors, one officer

The authority was founded in 1996 and falls under the responsibility of the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

News & events

It has been an interesting year for the ISP. The year has been marked by the updating of the Military Equipment Ordinance, changes in sanctions, a new list of dual-use items and changes to the organisation.

Updated list of military equipment

The updated Annex to the Military Equipment Ordinance entered into force on 24 March. The contents of the new Annex to the Ordinance include clarifications and extensive rewrites.

The KEX report has been completed

The Swedish Parliamentary Committee Inquiry concerning the Investigation on Arms Export Controls (KEX), presented its overview of legislation on military equipment on 30 June 2015.

During the year, the ISP has assisted KEX by providing technical knowledge, supporting data and expertise. At the end of the year, the ISP submitted responses to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on committee reports SOU 2014:83 and SOU 2015:72.

Changes in the sanctions assignment

ISP is the competent authority to try cases regarding several countries that are subject to sanctions. The sanctions assignment is continually changing as countries are included in or removed from sanctions in the areas in which the ISP operates.

Sanctions against Iran

Iran has been subject to UN and EU sanctions for several years. In October, the EU published a new Regulation easing the sanctions. The regulation was intended to enter into force provided that Iran implemented necessary measures regarding its nuclear programme in accordance with the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) international agreement.

During the autumn, the ISP prepared for the forthcoming easing of sanctions, which entered into force in January 2016 and which involves extensive changes to the ISP's work on cases relating to Iran.

International cooperation

The international work is carried out through the export control regimes and working groups of which Sweden is a member.

The aim of the regimes is to identify the goods and technologies that should be subject to export controls, establish guidelines to make export controls more effective, exchange information and promote non-proliferation through contacts with countries outside the

regimes. The ISP mainly provides expert support in two areas; technology and practical issues related to the licence and compliance process.

Australia Group (AG)

The AG works on matters relating to production equipment and material that can be used for chemical and biological weapons. During the year, the ISP took part in the Plenary in Perth and in an implementation meeting in The Hague.

Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)

The MTCR works on matters relating to material, equipment and technology for ballistic missiles. During the year, the ISP took part in meetings concerning technology, permits and supervision in Bern and Oslo.

Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)

The NSG works on matters relating to products and technologies with a bearing on nuclear weapons. The ISP regularly participates as an expert in work on licences and provides support for the the Government Offices of Sweden in matters relating to the practical implementation of export control regulations.

The Wassenaar Arrangement (WA)

The WA works on matters relating to products and technologies linked to conventional weapons. Control lists for dual-use items and military equipment were processed during the year.

Chemical Weapons Convention

During the spring, the ISP participated in the annual meeting for the Nordic-Baltic network for work with the Chemical Weapons Convention. Lithuania hosted the meeting and

there were also representatives from Finland, Latvia and Estonia present.

The ISP also led the Swedish delegation to the OPCW Conference of the State Parties in The Hague.

International support and assistance

Up to August 2015, the ISP participated in the work on advice and directions to Georgia regarding the application of the new legislation adopted by the country in 2014 being led by BAFA, the German equivalent to the ISP.

In 2015, the ISP also assisted the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with supporting data for an initial report to the ATT Secretariat concerning the introduction of the UN Arms Trade Treaty (ATT).

Updated dual-use list

A new list regarding dual-use items entered into force on 24 December 2015. The updates in the international export control regimes in 2014 are introduced through the new product list and have resulted in a number of additions, changes and adjustments to the product list.

Changes in the organisation

During the year, the ISP carried out organisational changes that meant that the core functions were divided into two groups which will focus on cases and issues in their respective regulations. This means that the operations currently consist of four groups; Legal and Compliance, the ME group, the DU group and Support Functions. At the same time, some parts of the organisation have been strengthened to some extent.

A look forward

This section presents a description of future events and expectations with regard to Swedish export controls.

Change over time

Individual exports have historically had a large impact in specific years. Actual exports of SEK 7.6 billion in 2015 mean a continued decline. At the same time, it may be stated that the defence industry's invoicing in Sweden rose slightly in 2015.

In 1958, exports doubled due to the delivery of destroyers to Colombia. In the early 1970s, exports doubled due to deliveries of aircraft to Denmark and Finland and in 1979-1980 exports increased significantly with deliveries of boats to Malaysia and pieces of ordnance to the former Yugoslavia and Singapore. Exports rose considerably in the late 1980s due to an order for artillery to India. There were few deliveries of larger systems during much of the 1990s.

The increase that has taken place so far throughout much of the 2000s is due to the fact that deliveries of larger systems to Denmark, Finland, the United Arab Emirates, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, South Africa and Thailand have now been completed.

Over the coming years, supplies of new and upgraded vehicles and components for the delivered systems referred to above will continue to contribute to export volumes. A large transaction for aircraft to Brazil will also dominate the statistics from now on, at the same time as new orders for the larger systems in question cannot be ruled out. The defence industry's domestic invoicing is also affected by the increase in the national investments in materiel, in the aviation and submarine areas for example, decided on by the Swedish Parliament and the Government.

New challenges

The Government has announced a Government Bill for spring/summer 2017 on the basis of the Swedish Parliamentary Committee Inquiry concerning the Investigation on Arms Export Controls (KEX) reports and the responses submitted. One result of the Government Bill may be an increase in assignments and more stringent requirements relating to transparency for the ISP, among other things, which will in turn impose re-

quirements on the future development of the organisation and its working methods.

In 2016, the EU Commission will also report on the implementation of the Directive (2009/43/EC) and put forward a proposal for an updated Council Regulation on dual-use items to the EU Council and the European Parliament. The results of this may include updated general licences for military equipment with the aim of achieving harmonisation among Member States.

Changes in a globalised world

A number of changes, such as pooling and sharing, storage, leasing, transfer of technology and acquisition attempts have been identified as possible factors in future work on export controls.

Pooling and sharing

For reasons of cost and logistics, there is a greater need for supply coordination between countries that either individually or collectively use certain military equipment and that have a common system for exchange of spare parts and support, known as pooling and sharing. The spare parts may, for example, be located in one country and may be needed for a system in another country, while the procurement itself is carried out by a Swedish company or by the Swedish Defence Materiel Administration (FMV). Such established delivery systems between different countries already exist today.

The Military Equipment Act is not fully adapted to a system of this kind since it imposes a licence requirement for each individual transfer. The ISP therefore considers that amendments to the Act need to be introduced.

Storage abroad

More companies than ever before wish to make use of a system of storage of certain military equipment, particularly staple commodities, abroad. The equipment is then stored in one country and transferred from there to another country through the agency of the company in question in Sweden. The Military Equipment Act also needs to be reviewed in this case.

Leasing of military equipment

Leasing of military equipment is becoming an increasingly important complement to the sale of military equipment. At present, Sweden is leasing the JAS 39 Gripen to the Czech Republic and Hungary. Judging by the marketing reports there is reason to assume that leasing will become more common in future, particularly when it comes to the larger military equipment systems.

In order for future statistics regarding military equipment to provide enough information on leasing, the Military Equipment Ordinance needs to be clarified accordingly.

Transfer of technology

There is increasing demand from countries outside the circle of established recipient countries for transfer of advanced technology from the Swedish defence industry, for example when the country in question requires compensation commitments as a condition for purchasing military equipment from a Swedish company.

In order to obtain better supporting data for decisions on the importance of the technology to the Swedish Armed Forces and on any risk of dissemination of the technology to undesirable recipients as far as Sweden is



concerned, the ISP intends to establish cooperation with the MUST, Military Intelligence and Security Service, to work together more closely in these matters.

International influence

The national handling of licence issues regarding exports of military equipment is increasingly characterised by international influence. Both the Council Common Position (2008/944/CFSP) defining common

rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment and the UN Arms Trade Treaty, ATT, are based on an evaluation of whether the specific military equipment to which an application relates can be used for such purposes as violating human rights or international humanitarian law, a so-called materiel-specific approach. The Swedish guidelines are more general and are based on an evaluation of whether a criterion in the guidelines has been fulfilled, for example whether there are widespread serious violations of human rights in the country in question, regardless of the materiel to which the application relates.

In its response to the KEX final report the ISP expressed the view that a specific investigation should be undertaken to examine the possibility of compiling the guideline documents in a single document and, if so, what would be the most suitable way of doing it.

Acquisition attempts in Sweden

Extensive attempts to acquire dual-use items were made in Sweden in 2015 by countries subject to economic sanctions, mainly Russia and Iran.

Active work to combat unlawful acquisition attempts in Sweden requires extensive efforts and must involve a number of government agencies in addition to the ISP. One specific measure to make acquisition attempts more difficult would be to lower the threshold for when a company is obliged to notify the ISP so that the obligation applies even when the acquisition of a particular product is suspected.

Communication activities

To increase knowledge of export controls and non-proliferation, ISP informs businesses, government agencies and other interested parties concerned about its operations in various ways.

Popular speakers

ISP's employees are engaged for seminars and conferences both nationally and internationally. During the year, ISP participated in the following contexts:

- The Swedish Export Control Society's training of export control administrators/managers
- The Global Trade Controls Conference in London
- The Swedish Export Control Society seminar Swedish Update
- Seminar on DU and sanctions at Handelsbanken, Gothenburg
- Försvarsföretagsdagarna [Defence Company Days] in Stockholm
- Berlin Export Control seminar
- Almedalsveckan [Almedalen Week]

Important channel for information

One of ISP's most important channels for providing service and sharing knowledge and making operations more transparent and

accessible is the external website. Information on sanctions continued to be developed and clarified during the year.

Information to potential exporters

In collaboration with the Swedish Security Service, information has been sent out to companies that could potentially be covered by the regulations on dual-use items.

ISP in the media

Export issues are occasionally addressed in the media and ISP's operations attract interest from journalists. During the year, ISP has participated in several debates and discussions on radio, television and in newspapers.

Statistical data

This section presents a sample of statistical data regarding the export of military equipment and dual-use items during the past year. All table numbers are in SEK million unless otherwise stated.

Exports of military equipment

In 2015, the Swedish industry exported military equipment worth SEK 7.6 billion, a decrease of 4% compared to 2014.

Swedish exports of military equipment have been dominated in recent years by a number of large exports that have had a major impact on the statistics. Delivery of several of these systems has been completed and consequently the value of Swedish exports continues to decrease.

Just over 80% of Swedish exports went to EU countries and traditional partner countries such as Canada, South Korea and the USA. As for the rest, just under 20% of the total export value went to some 20 countries, of which India and Thailand were the two largest export destinations.

Largest export destinations

In 2015, the five largest export destinations for Swedish military equipment were Norway, the USA, Finland, India and Germany.

Deliveries of Combat Vehicle 90 to

Distribution of exports in 2015		
Area	Value	Per cent
EU, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland	4,657	61
Partner countries outside the EU (Australia, Canada, Japan, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, the USA)	1,528	20
Rest of the world (Of which India and Thailand are the largest recipients)	1,418	19

Norway continued. Mainly ammunition and marine subsystems (weapons and management systems) were delivered to the USA. Mainly anti-tank systems were delivered to Finland. Exports to India were dominated by follow-on deliveries for previously exported army material, primarily ammunition but also supplementary orders for spare parts and components. Mainly components for weapons systems, electronic systems and armour plating were delivered to Germany.

Exports to the Middle East and North Africa Swedish exports of military equipment to the Middle East and North Africa have fallen by

The 10 largest export destinations 2013–2015						
#	2013		2014		2015	
1	Thailand	3,319	USA	1,451	Norway	2,128
2	USA	1,206	Norway	1,298	USA	667
3	Norway	962	Thailand	532	Finland	541
4	Saudi Arab.	750	The UK	527	India	380
5	India	709	India	468	Germany	341
6	The UK	605	France	453	The UK	315
7	Germany	533	Germany	402	France	312
8	France	492	Australia	350	S. Korea	303
9	Australia	473	Canada	347	Canada	295
10	Finland	395	Saudi Arab.	338	Italy	252

Distribution of exports 2013–2015			
	2013	2014	2015
Val.	11,942	7,958	7,603
MEC	5,554 (47%)	4,700 (59%)	3,560 (47%)
OME	6,388 (53%)	3,258 (41%)	4,043 (53%)

40%. CBRN equipment has been exported to Kuwait. Hunting rifles, follow-on deliveries for Erieye, countermeasure systems and marine management systems have been exported to the United Arab Emirates. Camouflage material has been exported to Qatar and follow-on deliveries for the radar system and countermeasure systems have been exported to Saudi Arabia.

Follow-on deliveries of naval command systems have been exported to Algeria and weapons systems and ammunition have been exported to Tunisia.

Distribution of exports

For 2015, the proportion of exports of military equipment for combat (MEC) amounted to 47% and the proportion of other military equipment (OME) to 53%.

Exports to South-east Asia and South Asia	
South-east Asia	Value
Brunei	6
Malaysia	1.1
Singapore	187
Thailand	201
South Asia	Value
India	380
Pakistan	31

Exports to the Middle East and North Africa	
Middle East	Value
Bahrain	0.2
United Arab Emirates	73
Jordan	0.8
Kuwait	76
Qatar	26
Saudi Arabia	14
North Africa	Value
Algeria	80
Tunisia	71

Small arms and light weapons

No small arms were exported in 2015. Light weapons and components and ammunition for both categories of approximately SEK 1.1 billion were exported.

Largest exporters

The ten largest exporters have together exported military equipment for a value of SEK 7 billion.

Civilian firearms, parts and ammunition
Civilian firearms and parts and ammunition for them have been exported to nineteen countries for a value of approximately SEK 143 million.

Small arms	
Type of weapon	Export
Revolvers and automatic pistols	No exports
Rifles and carbines	No exports
Sub-machine guns	No exports
Assault rifles	No exports
Light machine guns	No exports
Other	Small calibre ammunition to Australia, Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, the United Kingdom and the USA. Manufacturing equipment for ammunition has been exported to Finland and the USA.

Light weapons	
Type of weapon	Export
Heavy machine guns	Ammunition to Norway
Hand-held barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Components to Germany
Portable anti-tank guns	No exports
Recoilless rifles (grenade rifle system)	Grenade rifle systems have been exported to Australia, Austria, Brazil, Chile, Denmark, Estonia, India, Japan, Lithuania, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia and the USA.
Portable anti-tank weapons	Anti-tank weapons have been exported to Finland and the USA. Spare parts, exercise equipment and components have been exported to Austria, Brazil and Finland.
Mortars of less than 75 mm calibre	No exports
Other	No exports

Civilian firearms, parts and ammunition	
Country	Value
Andorra	0.3
Australia	3
Botswana	0.1
Chile	0.4
United Arab Emirates	5
Iceland	0.6
Japan	0.7
Canada	0.6
Kazakhstan	3
Namibia	0.08
Norway	17
New Caledonia	0.4
New Zealand	0.8
Switzerland	4
South Korea	0.09
South Africa	9
Tanzania	0.3
Uruguay	0.1
USA	99
Total	143

10 biggest exporters 2015		
#	Exporter	Value
1	BAE Systems Hägglunds AB	2,300
2	Saab AB	1,852
3	Saab Dynamics AB	1,112
4	BAE Systems Bofors AB	460
5	FFV Ordnance AB	350
6	Norma Precision AB	260
7	SSAB EMEA AB	235
8	EURENCO Bofors AB	199
9	Nammo Vanäsverken AB	163
10	Saab Underwater Systems AB	103
	Total	7,034

Total exports

Swedish exports of military equipment went to around 60 countries in 2015. The defence industry's total invoicing in and outside the country rose by approximately 10% by 2015, which means that the proportion of exports fell to approximately 40%.

Total exports 2015 by region and country					
Region	Country	SEK million	Region	Country	SEK million
EU			South America		
	Belgium	15		Brazil	63
	Bulgaria	0.2		Chile*	2
	Denmark	160		Peru	0.3
	Estonia	4.3		Uruguay*	0.1
	Finland	541		Total	65
	France	311	Northeast Asia		
	Greece	2.3		Japan*	40
	Ireland	31		South Korea*	303
	Italy	252		Total	343
	Croatia	1	Central Asia		
	Latvia	22		Kazakhstan*	3
	Lithuania	72		Total	3
	Luxembourg	0.018	South-east Asia		
	Netherlands	241		Brunei	6
	New Caledonia*	0.4		Malaysia	1
	Poland	46		Singapore	187
	Portugal	2.2		Thailand	201
	Romania	0.5		Total	395
	Slovak Republic	18	South Asia		
	Slovenia	0.6		India	380
	Spain	31		Pakistan	31
	Great Britain	315		Total	411
	Czech Republic	22	Middle East		
	Germany	341		Bahrain	0.2
	Hungary	7		United Arab Emirates*	73
	Austria	10		Jordan	0.8
	Total	2,446		Kuwait	76
Rest of Europe				Qatar	26
	Andorra*	0.3		Saudi Arabia	14
	Iceland*	0.7		Total	190
	Norway*	2,128	North Africa		
	Switzerland*	83		Algeria	80
	Turkey	35		Tunisia	71
	Total	2,247		Total	151
North America			Sub-Saharan Africa		
	Canada*	295		Botswana*	0.1
	USA*	667		Namibia*	0.08
	Total	962		South Africa*	244
Central America and the Caribbean				Tanzania*	0.3
	Mexico	54		Total	150
	Trinidad and Tobago	4	Oceania		
	Total	58		Australia*	86
				New Zealand*	1.6
				Total	88
			Total		7,603

* For this country, the export value includes or is made up of exports of civilian firearms and parts and ammunition for civilian firearms that fall under military equipment legislation. See previous page for details.

Exports of dual-use items

Exports of DUs are based on free trade, with controls only when they are justified, and the statistics are therefore limited.

A licence is not usually required for trade in these products within the EU, but it is required for exports to countries outside the

Civil end-use Number of licences by 10 most frequent countries		
Country	Product type	No.
China	Chemical protection suits, titanium powder, carbon fibre, isostatic press, pressure transducer, heat exchanger sheet, pumps, bioreactor, water cutting machine, electronic cards, data collection cards, frequency converter, silicon wafers, telecom/information security, IR cameras, lasers, radar sensor, UAV, filtration equipment, electronic components	197
Iran	Spare parts dairy equipment, telecom/information security	179
Russia	Chemical protection suits, titanium powder, isostatic press, pressure transducer, heat exchanger sheet, bioreactor, frequency converter, telecom/information security, IR cameras	94
Brazil	Chemical protection suits, titanium powder, heat exchanger, bioreactor, frequency converter, electronic components, telecom/information security, IR cameras	51
India	Hydrofluoric acid, heat exchange sheet, valves, frequency converter, telecom/information security, IR cameras, filtration equipment, electronic components	43
Israel	Chemical protection suits, bearings, heat exchanger sheet, pumps, bioreactor, data acquisition cards, frequency converter, telecom/information security, IR sensors	43
Thailand	Chemical protection suits, carbon fibre, heat exchanger sheet, pumps, bioreactor, electronic cards, frequency converter, telecom/information security	41
Mexico	Chemical protection suits, pressure transducer, heat exchanger sheet, frequency converter, telecom/information security, UAV	32
Singapore	Chemical protection suits, titanium powder, pumps, bioreactor, data collection cards, silicon wafers, telecom/information security, IR cameras, inertial platform	31
South Korea	Nickel powder, isostatic press, heat exchanger sheet, pumps, chemical protection suits, electronic cards, data collection cards, frequency converter, telecom/information security, IR sensors, IR cameras, radar sensors, UAV	31

EU. When reasonable suspicion exists that a product may be used for the wrong purposes, exports are prohibited. The ISP evaluates the situation and considers the product itself as well as the end use and end user of the product.

Military end-use Number of licences by existing countries		
Country	Product type	No.
United Arab Emirates	Telecom/information security, IR camera	16
South Korea	IR cameras, composite shaft, wind tunnel	10
Saudi Arabia	Telecom/information security, IR camera	8
Qatar	Chemical protection suits, heat exchanger sheet, telecom/information security, IR cameras	6
Jordan	Telecom/information security, IR camera	4
Oman	Telecom/information security	4
Bahrain	Telecom/information security	3
Egypt	IR camera	3
Brazil	Chemical protection suits	2
Colombia	IR camera	2
India	IR camera	2
Iraq	Telecom/information security	2
Malaysia	IR camera	2
Morocco	IR camera	2
Pakistan	Carbon fibre cloths, telecom/information security	2
Singapore	Telecom/information security	2
Turkey	Telecom/information security	2
Ukraine	Telecom/information security	2
Algeria	IR camera	1
Greenland	IR camera	1
Montenegro	Telecom/information security	1

Decided cases 2013–2015			
Case type	2013	2014	2015
Product enquiries	180	224	228
Advisory decisions	127	183	139
Export licences	1,097	1,327	1,478
Catch-all	6	15	30
Financial transfers Iran	362	565	715
Declined	14	34	50



Inspectorate of Strategic Products
SE-164 90 Stockholm
www.isp.se