

## UNROCA original report

## Germany 2014

## Heavy Weapons - Exports

Category(I-VII)	Final importer state	Number of Items	State of origin (if not exporter)	Intermediate location(s) (if any)	Description of Items	Comments on the transfer
<b>I. Battle tanks</b>	Canada	4			Leopard 2	
<b>I. Battle tanks</b>	Indonesia	26			Leopard 2	
<b>I. Battle tanks</b>	Poland	91			77 Leopard 2 A5 14 Leopard 2 A 4	
<b>II. Armoured combat vehicles</b>	Algeria	32			TPz Fuchs 2	
<b>II. Armoured combat vehicles</b>	Brazil	13			FlakPz Gepard	
<b>II. Armoured combat vehicles</b>	Indonesia	43			Spz Marder	
<b>V. (a) Attack helicopters</b>	Belgium	2			NH90 NFH	
<b>V. (a) Attack helicopters</b>	Sweden	1			NH90 NFH	
<b>VI. Warships</b>	Brunei Darussalam	1			Patrol Boat PV 80 V 2	
<b>VI. Warships</b>	Israel	1			Submarine Dolphin AIP	
<b>VI. Warships</b>	United Arab Emirates	2			Floating Platform with torpedo-starting- gear	

## Heavy Weapons - Imports

Category(I-VII)	Exporter state	Number of Items	State of origin (if not exporter)	Intermediate location(s) (if any)	Description of Items	Comments on the transfer
<b>I. Battle tanks</b>	Sweden	92			Leopard 2 A4	
<b>I. Battle tanks</b>	Switzerland	14			Leopard 2	

## Heavy Weapons - Military holdings

Category(I-VII)	Number of Items	Description of Items	Comments on the transfer
<b>I. Battle tanks</b>	863	149 Leopard 1 714 Leopard 2	
<b>II. Armoured combat vehicles</b>	1655	1080 SPz Marder 367 TPz Fuchs 134 GTK Boxer 74 BV 206 S	
<b>III. Large calibre artillery systems</b>	379	10 FH M 101 2 PzH M 109 160 PzH 2000 85 MLRS 122 Mrs Tampella	
<b>IV. (a) Combat aircraft</b>	222	107 Tornado 107 EF-2000 8 P-3C Orion	
<b>V. (a) Attack helicopters</b>	109	31 UH Tiger 56 BO-105 PAH-1 22 SEA LYNX	
<b>VI. Warships</b>	58	11 Frigates 5 Corvettes 8 Fast Patrol Boats 17 MCM Boats 4 Submarines 13 Auxiliary Ships	
<b>VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers</b>	1434		
<b>VII. (b) Man-Portable Air-Defence Systems (MANPADS).</b>	826	Stinger	

<b>IV. (b) Armed UAVs (fixed or variable geometry wing)</b>	0		
<b>V. (b) Armed UAVs (rotary wing)</b>	0		

### Heavy Weapons - Procurement through national production

Category(I-VII)	Number of Items	Description of Items	Comments on the transfer
<b>I. Battle tanks</b>	0		
<b>II. Armoured combat vehicles</b>	28	19 SPz Puma 9 sgSan Boxer	
<b>III. Large calibre artillery systems</b>	0		
<b>IV. (a) Combat aircraft</b>	3	EF 2000	
<b>V. (a) Attack helicopters</b>	7	1 UH Tiger	
<b>VI. Warships</b>	0		
<b>VII. (a) Missiles and missile launchers</b>	0		
<b>VII. (b) Man-Portable Air-Defence Systems (MANPADS).</b>	0		
<b>IV. (b) Armed UAVs (fixed or variable geometry wing)</b>	0		

### Related policies

### Small Arms Exports

Category	Final Importer state	Number of Items	State of origin (if not exporter)	Intermediate location(s) (if any)	Description of Items	Comments on the transfer
<b>1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols</b>	Iraq	16000				
<b>2. Rifles and carbines</b>	Austria	1				
<b>2. Rifles and carbines</b>	Canada	48000				
<b>2. Rifles and carbines</b>	Switzerland	1				
<b>3. Sub-machine guns</b>	Australia	14				
<b>3. Sub-machine guns</b>	Belgium	39				
<b>3. Sub-machine guns</b>	Bulgaria	10				
<b>3. Sub-machine guns</b>	Canada	19				
<b>3. Sub-machine guns</b>	Czech Rep.	82				
<b>3. Sub-machine guns</b>	France	77				
<b>3. Sub-machine guns</b>	Indonesia	414				
<b>3. Sub-machine guns</b>	Italy	71				
<b>3. Sub-machine guns</b>	Japan	463				
<b>3. Sub-machine guns</b>	Jordan	45				
<b>3. Sub-machine guns</b>	Malaysia	2				
<b>3. Sub-machine guns</b>	Mali	25				UN-Mission
<b>3. Sub-machine guns</b>	Netherlands	2				
<b>3. Sub-machine guns</b>	Netherlands	129				
<b>3. Sub-machine guns</b>	Norway	15				

3. Sub-machine guns	Norway	3000				
3. Sub-machine guns	Oman	500				
3. Sub-machine guns	Poland	284				
3. Sub-machine guns	South Africa	5				
3. Sub-machine guns	Spain	75				
3. Sub-machine guns	Sweden	70				
3. Sub-machine guns	Switzerland	30				
3. Sub-machine guns	United Arab Emirates	24				
3. Sub-machine guns	United Kingdom	22				
3. Sub-machine guns	United States	259				
3. Sub-machine guns	Yemen	4			UN-Mission	
3. Sub-machine guns	Montenegro	30				
4. Assault rifles	Brazil	55				
4. Assault rifles	Canada	23				
4. Assault rifles	Denmark	4				
4. Assault rifles	Finland	2				
4. Assault rifles	France	304				
4. Assault rifles	Indonesia	550				
4. Assault rifles	Iraq	16000			8000 G 3 8000 G 36	
4. Assault rifles	Ireland	1				
4. Assault rifles	Italy	39				
4. Assault rifles	Japan	120				
4. Assault rifles	Jordan	1026				
4. Assault rifles	Luxembourg	4				
4. Assault rifles	Mali	110				UN-Mission
4. Assault rifles	Netherlands	129				
4. Assault rifles	Poland	540				
4. Assault rifles	Portugal	78				
4. Assault rifles	Slovenia	15				
4. Assault rifles	Spain	83				
4. Assault rifles	Sweden	515				
4. Assault rifles	Switzerland	13				
4. Assault rifles	United Arab Emirates	30				
4. Assault rifles	United Kingdom	143				
4. Assault rifles	Uruguay	23				
4. Assault rifles	United States	726				

#### Light Weapons Exports

Category	Final Importer state	Number of Items	State of origin (if not exporter)	Intermediate location(s) (if any)	Description of Items	Comments on the transfer
1. Heavy machine guns	Italy	1				
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Australia	4				

2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Bulgaria	2				
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Canada	19				
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Estonia	4				
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	France	3				
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Ireland	9				
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Italy	4				
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Japan	60				
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Kuwait	1				
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Netherlands	11				
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Poland	89				
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Spain	19				
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Sweden	26				
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Switzerland	6				
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Turkey	77				
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	United Kingdom	1374				
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	Uruguay	9				
2. Hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers	United States	9849				
3. Portable anti-tank guns	Belgium	30				
3. Portable anti-tank guns	Iraq	30				
4. Recoilless rifles	Brunei Darussalam	1020				
4. Recoilless rifles	Iraq	240				
4. Recoilless rifles	Oman	300				
4. Recoilless rifles	Singapore	2770				
4. Recoilless rifles	Switzerland	61				
5. Portable anti-tank missile launchers and rocket systems	Iraq	270			200 PzFst3, 40 sPzFst 84 mm, 30 PzAbw-Waffe Milan	
5. Portable anti-tank missile launchers and rocket systems	Luxembourg	2				NATO

#### Small Arms Imports

Category	Exporter state	Number of Items	State of origin (if not exporter)	Intermediate location(s) (if any)	Description of Items	Comments on the transfer
1. Revolvers and self-loading pistols	Austria	82			Glock 17 Gen4	
6. Others	United States	55			Mehrzweckflinten Remington	

## Light Weapons Import

Category	Exporter state	Number of Items	State of origin (if not exporter)	Intermediate location(s) (if any)	Description of Items	Comments on the transfer
1. Heavy machine guns	Belgium	145			M2HB QCB (MG 12,7 mm)	

### National criterion to determine when a transfer takes effect

### Views on the future operation of the Register

Referring to UNGA Resolution 68/53 "Transparency in Armaments", in particular to the operative paragraph 6.(a) Germany would like to make the following comments: The UN Register of Conventional Arms has proved to be one of the few important global transparency and confidence building measures. Germany strongly supports this instrument and has regularly reported comprehensively to the Secretary General. The register serves as a reference and retains its usefulness even after entry into force of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) as long as this treaty is not yet universal in adherence. Potential synergies in reporting for states that are party to both mechanisms could be explored, as proposed in the ATT. Germany has also encouraged states to report in a comprehensive manner, including on Small Arms and Light Weapons. Germany believes that the inclusion of Small Arms and Light Weapons as a mandatory reporting category of the UN Register would enhance in a substantive way the usefulness of this instrument. In many parts of the world, Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) represent the main factor of instability. In general, it is small arms rather than heavy weaponry fueling regional as well as internal conflicts. The Groups of Governmental Experts that convened according to UNGA Resolutions 57/75, 60/226 and 63/69 and 66/39 in 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2013 respectively all debated on the possibility to include SALW into the register. As the ATT includes in its scope small arms and light weapons, their inclusion in the register seems even more pertinent. Germany is concerned about the declining number of reports submitted to the Secretary General since the beginning of the last decade and proposes to start analyzing the reasons for this development. Germany believes that a renewed effort should be made to strengthen the universal use of this instrument of transparency and trust building, including by submitting "NIL" reports. The online reporting mechanism established by UNODA is a very useful tool to that end. In view of the dynamic technological progress and the resulting changes regarding shape, operation and nature of conventional weapons, Germany regards it as essential to allow for a flexible evolution of the Register. Due to the recommendations of the respective Groups of Governmental Experts, the Register has been developed further since the beginning. However, Germany believes that technology has evolved even faster in recent years, allowing for the emergence of new weaponry, potent enough to have an impact on overall military effectiveness, but without being properly reflected in the Register. Therefore, we believe that it is time for a more fundamental debate on the nature of the categories, in particular with regard to continuous technological progress in the future.

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