Snapshot of Significant Supplies to Egypt¹

Country of	Date of	Category of	Trade Value of	Source of
Supply	Delivery	Equipment	delivery (D) or	Information
	License		licenses	
			authorised (L)	
Czech Republic	2005-2009	Revolvers and Pistols	\$4,219,338 (D)	UN customs data – Comtrade category 89114
	2009	Ground vehicles and Components	€2,165,687 (L) €1, 530,603 (D)	EU annual report on arms exports in 2009 – category ML6
France	2005-2009	Munitions of War (bombs, grenades, etc)	\$3,002,762 (D)	UN customs data – Comtrade category 89129
	2009	Electronic equipment	€2,409,695 (L)	EU annual report on arms exports in 2009 – category ML11
Germany	2009	Electronic equipment	€51,924, 901 (L)	EU annual report on arms exports in 2009 – category ML11
	2009	Ground vehicles and Components	€19,836,769 (L)	EU annual report on arms exports in 2009 – category ML6
India	2009	Tanks and Armoured vehicles	\$7,007,680 (D)	UN customs data – Comtrade category 89111
Italy	2005-2009	Non-military firearms	\$5,079,419 (D)	UN customs data – Comtrade category 89131
	2005, 2007 & 2009	Munitions of War (bombs, grenades, etc)	\$9,731,781(D)	UN customs data – Comtrade category 89129
	2005-2009	Shotgun cartridges	\$2,346,934 (D)	UN customs data – Comtrade category 89122
The Netherlands	2009	Ground vehicles and Components	€1,202,476 (L)	EU annual report on arms exports in 2009 – category ML6
Poland	2009	Ground vehicles and Components	€1,318,295 (L)	EU annual report on arms exports in 2009 – category ML6
Slovakia	2005-2009	Tanks and Armoured	\$16,900,742 (D)	UN customs data –

¹ This table of significant suppliers has been compiled to provide a snapshot of some arms transfers that have been licensed for export or already delivered to Egypt. It includes the types of equipment that have been used or could potentially be used to commit or facilitate serious violations of human rights by the Egyptian security forces. Reports, media footage and other material have already shown a range of equipment, including tear gas and water cannons, have been used to repress the protestors. Information on the licensing and actual delivery of arms export is notoriously lacking in detail. Categories are often vague and seldom is there indication of the intended end-use and end-user. These are among several of the concerns raised by Amnesty International and other organisations about the level of transparency and, therefore, accountability of government-published reporting on arms exports.

		vehicles		Comtrade category 89111
	2009	Ground vehicles and	€23,682,208 (L)	EU annual report on arms
		Components	€5,530, 766 (D)	exports in 2009 – category
				ML6
South Korea	2008	Cartridges (other than	\$4,824,147 (D)	UN customs data –
		for shotguns)		Comtrade category 89124
Switzerland	2005-2009	Military weapons	\$3,722,641 (D)	UN customs data –
				Comtrade category 89112
USA	2005-2009	Tanks and Armoured	\$1,002,988,633 (D)	UN customs data –
		vehicles		Comtrade category 89111
	2005-2009	Military weapons	\$412,156,800 (D)	UN customs data –
				Comtrade category 89112
	2005-2009	Munitions of War	\$358,940,989 (D)	UN customs data –
		(bombs, grenades,		Comtrade category 89129
		etc)		
	2005-2009	Cartridges (other than	\$60,092,010 (D)	UN customs data -
		for shotguns)		Comtrade category 89124
	2005-2009	Non-military firearms	\$24,922,114 (D)	UN customs data –
				Comtrade category 89131
UK	2009	Electronic equipment	€1,681,844 (L)	EU annual report on arms
			, ,	exports in 2009 – category
				ML11