

(Acts adopted pursuant to Title V of the Treaty on European Union)

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT ACCORDING TO OPERATIVE PROVISION 8 OF THE EUROPEAN CODE OF CONDUCT ON ARMS EXPORTS

(2003/C 320/01)

INTRODUCTION

The European Union Code of Conduct on Arms Exports provides for a mechanism of information exchange and consultation among Member States in order to ensure the convergence of national export control policies.

Decisions by Member States on practices relating to the Code of Conduct and its application by Member States are recorded in subsequent annual reports. In the interest of transparency this year's report, following the precedent set in 2002, has a Compendium of Agreed Practices attached to it, listing all decisions made by the Working Party in a systematic way. Together with the Code itself the Compendium gives a comprehensive view of the Code and the way it is applied by Member States.

I. REVIEW OF THE FIFTH YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CODE

The European Union Code of Conduct on Arms Exports can rightly be considered as the most comprehensive international arms export control regime. The high number of notified denials and consultations demonstrates the intense dialogue between Member States, contributing to the convergence of the policies and procedures on arms exports applicable in the Member States of the European Union.

The dialogue does not only have an internal dimension between Member States; it also takes place with non-member states, through troika meetings organized in the framework of the political dialogue of the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the European Union.

In this respect dialogue with the Acceding Countries and Associated Countries has been intensified, aiming at improving the implementation of the Code of Conduct which these countries have all accepted in principle. Changes and adaptations are required at the legislative level and in the training of the officials concerned. The contribution which Member States may offer in this respect is crucial.

On 28 May 2003 the Czech Republic hosted in Prague the Fourth Informal Experts Meeting on Arms Exports Policies where issues relating to arms brokering, the implementation of

the Code of Conduct and enforcement issues were discussed. National policies were described and the ways of implementing the European arms export controls were confronted. Personal contacts among experts were fostered.

The debate about the possible reinforcement of status of the Code of Conduct by transformation into Common Position has intensified following the adoption by the Council of Common Position 2003/468/CFSP of 23 June 2003 on arms brokering. This issue was echoed in the explanatory statement of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Human Rights and CSFP of the European Parliament, concerning the Council Fourth Annual Report of the Code of Conduct, which reiterated the call for the Code to be legally binding, and considered the possibility of it being transposed into national law. The Working Party examined the legal implications of the possible transformation of the Code into a Common Position, and is continuing its debate of the issue.

II. STATE OF PLAY CONCERNING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PRIORITY MEASURES IDENTIFIED IN THE FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

Harmonisation of national reports

The process of harmonisation of reporting procedures has been continued, and further steps towards fully comparable statistical data have been made. It would appear that changes to national systems concerning the reporting of arms exports can only be made on the basis of a gradual approach. Progress has been achieved concerning the list of recipient countries, which now provides a more comprehensive coverage of the different destinations.

Concerning the statistical data, the Working Party has examined the situation arising from the inability by some States to provide data on both licences granted and actual exports.

Standardisation of end user certificates

Having defined the core elements which should appear on an end-user certificate when it is required by a Member State, in connection with the export of items included in the 'Common list of military equipment', Member States continued to examine ways to further standardise such certificates.

In this respect, the set of compulsory details has been enlarged and additional elements to be included have been discussed.

Arms brokering

In June 2003, following final approval by the COARM Working Party, the Council adopted a Common Position on the control of arms brokering. The joint commitment is a formal confirmation of some of the agreed practices listed in the appendix of the Fourth Annual Report. It also contains some criteria and definitions which Member States are to include in their national brokering legislation.

For brokering activities, a licence or written authorisation should be obtained from the authorities where activities take place, and, where required by national legislation, where the broker is resident or established. Member States will assess applications for a licence or written authorisation for specific brokering transactions against the provisions of the European Union Code of Conduct on Arms Exports.

Member States may also require brokers to obtain a written authorisation to act as brokers; they may also establish a register of arms brokers. Registration or authorisation to act as a broker would in any case not replace the requirement to obtain the necessary licence or written authorisation for each transaction.

The Working Party has further agreed that the Common Position should be implemented via the mechanism laid down in the Code of Conduct. However, not all Member States have a legislation on brokering already in place; it has therefore been suggested that a notification and consultation system should operate on a mandatory basis only for those Member States that have the required laws.

Improving the denial circulation system

The circulation of denials is one of the most important ways through which the aims of Member States' export control policies, and the convergence of those policies, can be achieved. To this end, a 'User's guide', intended to clarify Member States' responsibilities in this area, and lead to enhanced exchange of information, has been agreed by the Working Party. The Guide will not replace the Code of Conduct, but gives guidance on interpreting its operative provisions with regard to the definition of a denial, the notification procedure and the information it should contain, the revocation of a denial notification, and procedures for consultations. It is intended for use primarily by licensing officials.

The creation of a central denial database for export licence denials has been decided, setting up a resource for all Member States to use, in order to search for specific denials.

Promoting the principles and criteria of the Code among non-member countries and international organizations

The Code of Conduct, its aims and procedures are constantly presented and proposed in the framework of political dialogue with non-member states and international organizations.

In this respect, the COARM Working Party has agreed in principle to share information on denials on an aggregate basis with selected non-member countries. Each decision in this respect will be taken on a case-by-case basis, inter alia any mutual obligations with the country or countries involved which might arise are currently under examination.

III. FURTHER QUESTIONS ADDRESSED BY THE COARM WORKING PARTY IN CONNECTION WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT

EU common list of military equipment

A new and updated version of the EU Common military list has been approved (the last one dating back to June 2000). In the new version the same numbering system is used as in the Wassenaar Arrangement Munitions List. This new version of the EU list takes into account the Wassenaar Arrangement list. Member States have agreed that future amendment of the Wassenaar Arrangement Munitions List will not automatically entail amendment of the EU Common List. The list has been submitted to the Council and will be published in the 'C' Series of the Official Journal.

Implementation of criterion 8 of the Code of Conduct

A survey was initiated focusing on specific guidelines to assist Member States in applying the criterion, and which Ministries or Government Agencies are involved in this work. Other points that are currently being debated concern the indicators used to carry out the assessment required under criterion 8, which should take account of both the conditions prevailing in the importing country and the potential impact of the export, and the sources of information.

Priority guidelines for the near future

Five years of application of the Code of Conduct have shown that the fundamental elements of a common approach to the control of conventional arms exports by the Member States may be considered to be in place. However, there is still work to be done in certain areas that have not been addressed in the past, or where further work is necessary to consolidate and build on the results achieved.

The Member States have identified the following priority guidelines for the near future:

1. Continuation of the process of harmonisation of national reports in order to produce clearer, more transparent summary tables;
 2. Follow up of the implementation of the Common Position on arms brokering, taking into account the different situations of the national legislation;
 3. Consideration of ways to control the electronic transfer of software and technology associated with equipment on the Common List;
 4. Continuation of the policy of promoting the principles and criteria of the Code of Conduct among third countries;
 5. Provision of practical and technical assistance, when requested, for the Acceding Countries, in order to ensure the harmonisation of policies on arms export control and the full implementation of the Code of Conduct principles and criteria;
 6. Full implementation of the simplified rules contained in the 'User's Guide' and ensuring its full implementation, including the central denials data base;
 7. Development of dialogue with the European Parliament;
 8. Development of relations with third countries which have aligned themselves with the Code of Conduct;
 9. Review of the Code of Conduct.
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COMPENDIUM OF MEMBER STATES AGREED PRACTICES WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT

I. INTRODUCTION

Since the adoption of the Code of Conduct in 1998, the Member States of the European Union have agreed on a number of practices relating to the Code and its operative provisions with a view to clarifying, detailing and sometimes broadening the scope of the Code's principles and operative provisions.

Agreed practices have been reported in the annual reports on the operation of the Code of Conduct by Member States.

This compendium gathers them in a systematic way and will be updated and published on a yearly basis as an annex to the annual report. Together with the Code itself the compendium provides a transparent and comprehensive view of the Code of Conduct and its application by Member States. The compendium contains two parts. The first concerns general practices related to the operation of the Code and the second, practices linked to specific operative provisions of the Code. The year of publication in the annual reports is indicated in brackets. The Compendium does not cover issues under discussion or identified as priorities for future discussions.

II. GENERAL PRACTICES RELATED TO THE OPERATION OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT

1. Export of equipment for humanitarian purposes

The issue of the desirability of allowing exports of controlled equipment for humanitarian purposes in circumstances that might otherwise lead to a denial on the basis of the Code of Conduct has been addressed by the COARM Working Party. In post-conflict areas, certain types of controlled equipment can make important contributions to the safety of the civilian population and to economic reconstruction. Member States have come to the conclusion that such exports are not inconsistent with the EU Code of Conduct. These exports, like all others, must be dealt with on a case-by-case basis, taking full account of the criteria set out in the Code. Member States will require adequate safeguards against misuse of such exports and, where appropriate, provisions for repatriation of the equipment (2001).

2. Control of arms brokering activities

In the context of the implementation of the Code of Conduct, the issue of arms brokering was raised and was discussed on several occasions by COARM. In accordance with the intention expressed in the second annual report, Member States have continued and deepened their discussions on the procedures for monitoring arms brokering activities. To this end, they

have reached agreement on a set of guidelines for controlling brokering that could be a basis for national legislation.

Residents and entities within the EU must be prevented from engaging in arms transfer activities circumventing national, European Union, United Nations or OSCE embargoes or export criteria of the EU Code of Conduct on arms exports; it is also desirable to establish the necessary tools for information exchange on both licit and illicit brokering activities, thereby enhancing cooperation within the EU with a view to preventing and combating arms trafficking. The controls should cover the activities of persons and entities that act as agents, traders or brokers in negotiating or arranging transactions that involve the transfer of arms and military equipment from one foreign country to another. These measures will also establish a clear framework for legitimate brokering activities.

In order to prevent loopholes stemming from different national approaches and to facilitate the work of Member States wishing to develop or further elaborate national regulations, some suggestions for controls on arms brokers were evaluated and the following conclusions were drawn.

For transactions involving the activities of buying and selling (where the arms or military equipment enter into the legal possession of the arms-brokering agent) or mediating (without direct acquisition of property), a licence or written authorisation should be obtained from the competent authorities in the Member State where the brokering activities take place or where the brokers are resident or legally established. Such licence applications should be assessed on a case-by-case basis against the criteria of the EU Code of Conduct on arms exports.

Additionally, Member States should seriously consider registering brokers or requiring them to obtain a written authorisation from the competent authorities of the Member State where they are resident or established. In the assessment of an application for authorisation to act as a broker, records of involvement in illicit activities should be taken into account. Such a system of registration or authorisation should not be construed as implying any form of official approval of brokering activities, a fact that is made clear also by the maintenance of a system of individual or global licences authorising transactions.

Legal controls in this important area should be supported by effective penalties. Member States could exchange information on legislation, registered brokers and brokers who have a history of proven involvement in illicit activities and could continue discussions in the COARM Working Party to further define, *inter alia*, possible criteria for the assessment of

applications to register as a broker or obtain authorisation to act as a broker (2001).

In the framework of COARM, Member States have collected and discussed relevant data concerning the control of brokering in their respective national legislation. Member States have discussed ways of strengthening the political commitment to control arms brokering both among Member States and in a wider context (2002).

COARM agreed on a draft Common Position on the control of arms brokering, which was adopted by Council on 23 June 2003 (Common Position 2003/468/CFSP on the control of arms brokering) (2003).

3. Intangible transfers of technology

COARM endorsed the importance of considering effective legal controls on electronic transfers of the software and technology associated with items on the common list, which is already done in certain Member States. It agreed to pursue its deliberations on this issue, taking into consideration the work done in the dual-use area (2001).

4. Transit

In those cases where Member States require a licence for transit or transshipment of any of the goods on the European Union Common List, the criteria of the European Union Code of Conduct on arms exports should be duly taken into consideration by Member States when deciding on applications for such licences (2002).

5. Production of military goods under licence

Concerned by the consequences of uncontrolled flows and destabilising accumulations of arms and other military equipment, and the proliferation of the technology and means to produce such equipment, the EU has adopted measures to consolidate and strengthen controls on arms exports, to promote international cooperation in this area and as a contribution to the prevention of conflicts. In this respect the EU recognises the special responsibility of arms exporting States. Recalling the EU Code of Conduct on arms exports of 8 June 1998, Member States have agreed that, when considering licence application for the exports of controlled technology or goods for the purposes of production overseas of equipment on the Common List of military equipment, account will be taken of the potential use of the finished product in the country of production and of the risk that the finished product might be diverted or exported to an undesirable end-user (2002).

III. PRACTICES RELATED TO THE OPERATIVE PROVISIONS OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT

Operative provision 3

EU Member States will circulate, through diplomatic channels, details of licences refused in accordance with the Code of Conduct for military equipment together with an explanation of why the licence

has been refused. The details to be notified are set out in the form of a draft proforma at Annex A. Before any Member State grants a licence which has been denied by another Member State or States for an essentially identical transaction within the last three years, it will first consult the Member State or States which issued the denial(s). If following consultations, the Member State nevertheless decides to grant a licence, it will notify the Member State or States issuing the denial(s), giving a detailed explanation of its reasoning. The decision to transfer or deny the transfer of any item of military equipment will remain at the national discretion of each Member State. A 'denial of a licence' is understood to take place when the Member State has refused to authorise the actual sale or physical export of the item of military equipment concerned, where a sale would otherwise have come about, or the conclusion of the relevant contract. For these purposes, a notifiable denial may, in accordance with national procedures, include denial of permission to start negotiations or a negative response to a formal initial enquiry about a specific order.

1. Denial notifications and consultations

A serial number indicating the country of origin and the number of the denial will be introduced for denial notifications (accompanied by the Community acronym of the Member State concerned and indication of the year).

Denials still subject to appeal under national procedures will be notified under the Code of Conduct with an indication to that effect.

Decisions to revoke extant licences will be dealt with in the same way as refusals of licence applications.

Denial notifications that have been circulated in the international export control regimes will also be circulated as Code of Conduct denial notifications if relevant to the scope of the Code.

A period of two to four weeks, from the date the request for consultations has been received is established for the consultation procedure envisaged in operative paragraph 3 of the Code, unless a different time period is agreed upon between the parties concerned.

When an arms embargo is lifted, denials solely based on the embargo will expire unless they are renewed by the denying country within a period of one month on the basis of other criteria of the Code.

Denial notifications should include the following particulars:

- country of destination;
- full description of the goods concerned (with their matching common list number);
- buyer (specifying whether the buyer is a government agency, police, army, navy, air force, or paramilitary force, or whether it concerns a private natural or legal person

and, if denial is based on criterion 7, the name of the natural or legal person);

- description of the end-use;
- reasons for denial (these should include not only the number(s) of the criteria, but also the elements on which the assessment is based);
- date of the denial (or information on the date when it takes effect unless it is already in force).

A denial of a licence for a transaction deemed essentially identical to a transaction already subject to a denial notified by another Member State should also be notified.

The consulting State should always provide feedback on its final decision to the notifying State, irrespective of whether that decision is to grant or deny a licence.

On denials issued more than three years previously, even though the obligation to consult ends after three years, as laid down in the Code of Conduct, such a denial does not expire but could be the subject of exchanges of information (2000).

2. Dialogue on undercuts

Licensing cases in which denial consultations lead to a positive decision could be of particular use in enhancing the dialogue on the interpretation of the criteria of the Code and thus in promoting convergence in the field of conventional arms exports.

Such cases might be based on developments concerning the destination in question and/or highlight different interpretations of the criteria. Member States deciding an undercut therefore agree to share, to the extent compatible with national considerations and on a confidential basis, information on the undercut decision not only (as specified in the operative provisions) with the State responsible for the relevant denial, but, in the context of COARM deliberations, with all Member States (2001).

3. The concept of 'Essentially identical transactions'

Discussion within COARM has led to the following common approach:

Daily operation of the Code's denial mechanism will result in an accumulation of experience that will provide the basis for a clear understanding of what is meant by an 'essentially identical transaction'.

This process will be facilitated by the adoption of a comprehensive approach to assessing transactions, and by initially using a broad interpretation of the concept of 'essentially identical'. The resulting consultation will provide the experience needed to gradually evolve a more precise definition of the term.

In order to accelerate the process further, the consulting Member State will, to the extent compatible with national considerations and on a confidential basis, endeavour to share with other EU Member States, in the context of COARM deliberations, information on the occasions in which consultations result in the conclusion that two transactions are not essentially identical. According to the logic of the consultation mechanism, these cases are not considered as undercuts (2000).

Operative provision 4

EU Member States will keep such denials and consultations confidential and not to use them for commercial advantage.

1. Confidentiality in consultations

Member States have looked at the arrangements for the consultation procedures and, in particular, problems relating to the necessary confidentiality of such contacts, which should not, however, thwart the objective of transparency underlying the Code of Conduct (2000).

Operative provision 5

EU Member States will work for the early adoption of a common list of military equipment covered by the Code, based on similar national and international lists. Until then, the Code will operate on the basis of national control lists incorporating, where appropriate, elements from relevant international lists.

1. The Common List

The common list of military equipment was adopted by the Council on 13 June 2000 and published in the Official Journal of 8 July 2000. The Council decided to publicise the list in accordance with the principle of wide-ranging transparency underlying the Code.

Member States will now use the common list's references in denial notifications (with retroactive effect for earlier denial notifications), thereby clarifying and simplifying their information exchanges on these matters.

Denials on items subject to national controls by Member States, but not included in the above-mentioned list, will continue to be notified to all Member States. Member States that do not control these items will inform others.

The common list of military equipment has the status of a political commitment in the framework of the Common Foreign and Security Policy. In this sense, all Member States have made a political commitment to ensure that their national legislation enables them to control the export of all the goods on the list. The common list of military equipment will act as reference point for Member States' national military equipment lists, but will not directly replace them.

Since the list has an evolutionary character, Member States will continue updating it on a regular basis within the COARM Working Party.

Member States have made it known that they would endorse efforts for any items from the common list of military equipment which are not contained in the Wassenaar list, to be put forward for consideration within the Wassenaar Arrangement (2000).

COARM agreed that Presidencies should periodically convene special meetings (at technical expert level) with a view to deciding on the possible update of the EU common list in order to take account of modifications of the Wassenaar list and coordinating Member States' positions and agreeing on possible common proposals for modifications of the Wassenaar list (2002).

COARM agreed on an updated version of the common list to be published in the 'C' series of the Official Journal, which takes into account changes agreed within the Wassenaar Arrangement since publication of the EU Common List in July 2000 (2003).

2. Controlling exports of non-military and police equipment

COARM undertook to draw up a common list of non-military security and police equipment, the export of which should be monitored in accordance with criterion two of the code 'Respect for human rights in the country of final destination'. The Commission has now announced a proposal for a Community mechanism for controlling exports of non-military equipment that may be used for internal repression (2001).

The Commission presented a proposal for a Council Regulation concerning trade in equipment and products which could be used for capital punishment, torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (COM(2002) 770 final of 30 December 2002). The proposal is presently being examined by the Trade Questions Working Party (2003).

Operative provision 7

In order to maximise the efficiency of this Code, EU Member States will work within the framework of the CFSP to reinforce their cooperation and to promote their convergence in the field of conventional arms exports.

1. Appeal procedures

The COARM Working Party discussed possible appeal procedures relating to exports of military equipment (2001).

2. End-user certificates

Member States agreed on a common core of elements that should be found in an end user certificate when it is required

by a Member State, concerning the export of goods included in the Common List of military equipment. They also identified an additional set of elements, which might also be required in accordance with their national legislation.

The following are the minimal details to be set out in an end-user certificate:

- exporter's details, at least name, address and business name,
- end-user's details, at least name, address and business name. In the case of an export to a firm which resells the goods on the local market, the firm will be regarded as the end-user,
- final destination country,
- a description of the goods being exported (type, characteristics), or reference to the contract concluded with the authorities of the final destination country,
- quantity and/or value of the exported goods,
- signature, name and position of the end-user,
- the date of the end-user certificate,
- end-use and/or non re-export clause (2002),
- indication of the end-use of the goods (2003).

Moreover, in accordance with their national legislation, Member States can require, inter alia:

- a clause prohibiting re-export of the goods covered in the end-user certificate. Such a clause could, among other things:
 - contain a pure and simple ban on re-export;
 - provide that re-export will be subject to agreement in writing of the authorities of the original exporting country;
 - allow for re-export without the prior authorisation of the authorities of the exporting country, to certain countries identified in the end-user certificate;
- an undertaking, where appropriate, that the goods being exported will not be used for purposes other than the declared use,
- an undertaking, where appropriate, that the goods will not be used in the development, production or use of chemical, biological or nuclear weapons or for missiles capable of delivering such weapons,
- full details, where appropriate, of the intermediary,

— if the end-user certificate comes from the government of the destination country of the goods, the certificate will be authenticated by the authorities of the exporting country in order to check the authenticity of the signature and the capacity of the signatory to make commitments on behalf of their government (2002).

3. Member States' Coordination

Coordination within the European Union was exemplary at the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons held in New York from 9 to 20 July 2001, where the European Union was the only group of States to submit an overall plan of action.

The EU also established a high profile at the Conference's preparatory committee meetings where it showed no hesitation in clearly articulating its ambitions in this area with one voice (that of the Presidency) (2001).

Operative provision 8

Each EU Member State will circulate to other EU Partners, in confidence, an annual report on its defence exports and on its implementation of the Code. These reports will be discussed at an annual meeting held within the framework of the CFSP. The meeting will also review the operation of the Code, identify any improvements which need to be made and submit to the Council a consolidated report, based on contributions from Member States.

1. Harmonisation of national reports

Member States agreed that the public report will provide data, broken down by recipient country, on the number and value of licences granted and the value of actual exports (if available). It will also provide the total number of denials issued by each Member State and the total number of denials by all Member States for each recipient country and indicate the criteria invoked for denials and the number of times these criteria were invoked (2002).

Operative provision 9

EU Member States will, as appropriate, assess jointly through the CFSP framework the situation of potential or actual recipients of arms exports from EU Member States, in the light of the principles and criteria of the Code of Conduct.

1. Consultations within COARM

Any individual case of arms exports can be raised for discussion by delegations in the COARM Working Group, if it is considered to be useful for national licensing deliberations (1999).

Member States continue to exchange information on national interpretations of embargoes imposed by the United Nations, the European Union and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Member States also concert on national policies to control arms exports to certain embargo-free countries or regions that are being closely monitored (existence of an internal or external conflict, human rights situation, etc.) (2000).

2. The development of exchanges of information on national control policies for the export of arms to certain countries or regions regarded as requiring special vigilance

A substantial body of denials, notified in the framework of the mechanism of the Code, is the concrete basis for such exchanges. The exchanges have also been supplemented by exchanges of views and information amongst all Member States undertaken on a regular and systematic basis within COARM, focusing on specific countries and regions (2001).

Operative provision 11

EU Member States will use their best endeavours to encourage other arms exporting States to subscribe to the principles of this Code of Conduct.

1. Third countries

Non-EU countries which have declared their adherence to the principles and criteria of the Code, and which have become involved in the restructuring of the European defence industry, shall be allowed to gain access to the evolving interpretation of the Code's principles and criteria. This shall not entail access to information made available in the course of the procedures referred to in the operative provisions of the Code.

The European Union and the Member States continue to encourage other arms-exporting countries to subscribe to the principles of the Code (2001).

The Code of Conduct was a primary subject of all political dialogue consultations with non-member States.

Consultations are ongoing with the United States of America on ways to follow-up on the December 2000 Declaration by the European Union and the United States of America on the responsibility of States and on transparency regarding arms exports (2002).

2. Involvement of third countries

Member States agreed to share information on denials on an aggregate basis with Associated Countries and encourage these countries to similarly inform Member States about their denials. This information will be shared through the Presidency and contain the following details: country of destination, short description of equipment and military list rating of items, classification of end-user as government agency or private entity, and reasons for refusal (criteria of the EU Code of Conduct) (2002).

ANNEX

INFORMATION ON CONVENTIONAL ARMS EXPORTS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT BY THE MEMBER STATES OVER THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 2002

Statistics are compiled differently by each Member State; no uniform standard is used. Consequently, owing to current procedures in the area of arms export controls or data protection legislation, not all countries have been able to submit the same information

The attached tables contain the following information:

TABLE A

- Country by country breakdowns for each Member State ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾: (a) = number of licences issued, (b) = value of licences issued in Euros (if available), (c) = value of arms exports in Euros (if available) (Totals per region are shown in bold);
- Total exports per Member State and total EU exports to each destination: (a) = number of licences issued, (b) = value of licences issued in Euros (if available), (c) = value of arms exports in Euros (if available), (d) = number of licence refusals, (e) = criteria numbers on which refusals are based (the approximate number of times each criterion is invoked is indicated in brackets). Discrepancies in the grand totals per region and the grand totals per Member State are explained in footnotes 2 (iv) and 2 (v), which might also be applicable for several Member States.

TABLE B

Total number of consultations initiated and total number of consultations received by each Member State.

TABLE C

Internet addresses for national reports on arms exports.

⁽¹⁾ To make the table more readable, nil values and/or the mention 'not available' are omitted.

⁽²⁾ NB:

- (i) Concerning Austrian exports: under (a) all licences issued by the Austrian authorities are indicated, under (b) the value of licences issued for all items listed on the 'Common List of Military equipment covered by the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports' other than 'war material'. Under (c) there is the overall value of exports of 'war material'.
- (ii) Concerning the Netherlands, exports to the Netherlands: these licences concern exports of components from the Netherlands to third countries for integration in weapon systems which have been purchased by the Dutch armed forces in these countries. The final destination of these components was therefore the Netherlands.
- (iii) Concerning Swedish exports:
 - 1. The value (b+c) has been converted from Swedish Kronor to Euros. For the more exact value, see the Swedish national report.
 - 2. In cases where only 1 or 2 licences (a) have been granted to a recipient country, an approximate total value is given.
- (iv) Concerning French exports: the difference between the total value of licences issued and the addition of the values indicated is due to licences granted to destinations not members of the United Nations and to French overseas territories.
- (v) Concerning the United Kingdom's exports: some licences issued specify more than one destination country. This means that the total numbers of licences approved and refused is lower than the sum of all licences approved and refused in the entries for each destination country and region.

TABLE A (1)

Regions Countries	Member States										
	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland			
North Africa	a	9			100	17	1				
	b	1 644 245			1 012 136 096	24 242 214	127 000				
	c	102 000									
Algeria	a	4			5	6					
	b	336 327			16 373 818	10 531 794					
Morocco	a	1			68	5	1				
	b	200 000			992 954 047	4 547 014	127 000				
	c	102 000									
Tunisia	a	4			27	6					
	b	1 107 918			2 808 231	9 163 406					
Sub-Saharan Africa	a	18	1	3	149	246	1	6			
	b	1 905 670	1 055 000	80 598	189 147 834	26 019 293	138 200	439 038			
	c	559 000		59 248							
Angola	a					1					
	b					44 994					
Benin	a	1			1	1					
	b	610			15 161	946					
Botswana	a	5			6	16					
	b	1 371 004			19 914 874	1 536 955					
Burkina Faso	a				1						
	b				91 782						
Cameroon	a	2			17						
	b	300 643			1 672 835						
Chad	a				1						
	b				229 126						
Congo (Republic of)	a				1						
	b				426 157						
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	a	1				1					
	b	22 841				2 301					
Djibouti	a										
	b				3						
					599 361						

(1) This table exists in English only.

Regions Countries	Member States									
	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland		
Eritrea	a					1				
	b					110 830				
Ethiopia	a				4	1				
	b				5 216 123	1 790				
Gabon	a				8	2				
	b				20 594 009	740				
Ghana	a				1	4				
	b				32 014	1 016 572				
Ivory Coast	a				5	1				
	b				1 008 625	883				
Kenya	a				1	4				1
	b				841 000	11 550				48 340
	c				114 000					
Malawi	a				9	2				
	b				353 213	2 368				
Mali	a				1					
	b				20 854					
Mauritania	a									
	b									
	c									
Mauritius	a				6					
	b				121 758					
Namibia	a					28				
	b					329 498				
Nigeria	a				1	5				1
	b				63 006	1 675 910				357 000
	c									
Senegal	a				4	1				
	b				92 906	3 190				
South Africa	a				72	110				2
	b				137 372 405	21 220 637				138 200
	c				3					2 000
					80 598					
					59 248					
Tanzania	a				1	48				
	b				18 964	14 059				
	c									
Togo	a				4					
	b				296 441					
Zambia	a					19				2
	b					45 270				31 698

Regions Countries	Member States									
	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland		
Zimbabwe	a b				2 167 220	1 800				
North America	a b c		41 48 966 000	10 2 066 051 1 660 246	344 324 763 027	1 208 715 401 854	12 19 986 200	15 2 795 865		
Canada	a b c	49 140 256 121 117 446 000	2 537 000	4 1 077 500 13 635	61 17 502 403	272 30 091 278		1 9 135		
United States	a b c	142 218 339 411 11 898 000	39 48 429 000	6 988 551 1 646 611	283 307 260 624	936 685 310 576	12 19 986 200	14 2 786 730		
Central America and the Caribbean	a b c			1 169 004 0	39 35 054 738	29 1 699 679				
Barbados	a b					1 488				
Belize	a b					1 2 156				
Costa Rica	a b					5 5 450				
Cuba	a b									
Dominican Republic	a b c	6 2 427 770 165 000								
El Salvador	a b	5 435 654			1 125 184	1 1 200				
Guatemala	a b									
Haiti	a b					1 225 650				
Honduras	a b					1 1 005				
Jamaica	a b	4 168 639				1 892				
Mexico	a b c	8 7 062 403 4 038 000		1 169 004 0	38 34 929 554	10 1 433 958				

Regions Countries	Member States									
	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland		
Nicaragua	a									
	b	27 381								
Panama	a									
	b	221 316								
	c	28 000								
Saint Lucia	a									
	b	47 448								
Trinidad and Tobago	a									
	b	7 257	1 47 984					8 28 880		
South America	a	87	61		1	284		162	2	1
	b	8 422 140	39 846 794		14 232	267 267 281		56 408 212	860 500	4 920
	c		24 329 000		19 476					
Argentina	a									
	b	365 502	2 25 640			25		15		
	c		109 000			6 959 160		7 342 593		
Bolivia	a									
	b	11 062						8 6 824		
Brazil	a	21	24					48	1	
	b	561 416	7 129 638			93		23 780 355	396 100	
	c		3 343 000			192 336 866				
Chile	a	15	23					74		
	b	106 215	2 013 141		1	94		18 608 428		
	c		653 000		14 232 19 476	19 580 436				
Colombia	a									
	b	25 428				15		2 3 000 000	1 464 400	
Ecuador	a	16	5					5		
	b	67 853	85 463			34		441 376		
	c		138 000			14 276 603				
Paraguay	a									
	b	1 545								
Peru	a									
	b	83 185	1 3 579			6		3 2 035 464		
	c		4 000			1 086 739				
Suriname	a									
	b	6 251						1 477 245		
	c		290 000							
Uruguay	a									
	b	8 452						3 513 642		

Regions Countries	Member States									
	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland		
Venezuela	a	11	6		17	3				
	b	7 185 231	20 446 882		30 416 599	202 285				
	c		19 792 000							
Central Asia	a	3			14	54				
	b	289 864			23 029 456	1 069 830				
	c									
Kazakhstan	a	2			10	51				
	b	289 300			16 633 540	1 062 824				
Kyrgyzstan	a					1				
	b					2 850				
Turkmenistan	a					2				
	b					4 156				
Uzbekistan	a	1			4					
	b	564			6 395 916					
North East Asia	a	33	14	6	5	350		1		
	b	2 346 614	16 300 929	2 154 000	265 635	113 270 109		465 290		
	c		3 269 000		65 179					
China (Mainland)	a	3			73	1				
	b	2 025 925			105 431 246	10				
China (Hong Kong)	a	12				6				
	b	63 948				35 394				
China (Macao)	a	4								
	b	30 975								
Korea (Democratic Republic of)	a	5			96	148				
	b	143 918	3 929 126	625 000	215 581 835	83 521 584				
	c				54 244					
Japan	a	2	7	3	82	153				
	b	10 475	3 776 963	1 529 000	34 300 062	13 022 441				
	c				3					
Mongolia	a					8				
	b					27 541				
Taiwan	a	7	3			34	1			
	b	71 373	8 594 840			16 663 139	465 290			
	c		3 269 000							
South East Asia	a	160	49	5	4	351	8	5		
	b	7 228 771	62 208 669	4 000	357 957	125 987 050	1 501 500	12 458 291		
	c		7 175 000		1 202 978					

Regions Countries	Member States									
	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland		
Nepal	a	1			2	2				
	b	25 937 400			97 737	482 365				
	c	2 128 000								
Pakistan	a	2			267	1				
	b	10 909 650			241 656 353	225 000				
Sri Lanka	a					1				
	b					17				
European Union	a	68	68	64	1 841	4 071	18	17		
	b	7 701	34 306 000	46 282 500	1 869 726 162	1 363 607 879	9 427 600	10 183 575		
	c		28 418 000	42 009 369						
Austria	a	13		3	32	320	1			
	b	5 275 448		347 684	6 339 139	16 972 803	150 700			
	c	1 613 000		171 021						
Belgium	a	9	2	2	136	261	1			
	b		3 394 000	202 500	68 262 996	51 099 079	3 749 000			
	c			10 844						
Denmark	a	9		2	39	147				
	b	4 148 349		202 500	44 495 931	95 245 945				
	c	220 000		4 446						
Denmark (Greenland)	a					9				
	b					29 335				
Finland	a	3	1		50	87	1			
	b		154 000		29 313 486	43 109 288	93 588			
	c		4 000							
France	a	7	8	5		477	2	1		
	b		2 929 000	288 268		105 459 621	60 000	2 290		
	c			50 160						
France (New Caledonia)	a	3				9				
	b	1 040				30 432				
Germany	a	9	22	6	228		10	4		
	b		4 445 000	1 502 615	177 311 822		5 315 800	4 566 550		
	c		1 914 000	1 272 180						
Greece	a	6	4	4	241	150	2			
	b		1 129 000	255 053	519 028 465	266 202 434	3 244 500			
	c		1 587 000	158 234						
Ireland	a	2	1	4	15	23				
	b		182 683	278 371	4 922 525	3 231 193				
	c		186 000	69 878						
Italy	a	6	24	9	205	526	1			
	b		4 451 339	3 267 897	201 568 121	78 591 950	114 600			
	c		2 488 000	988 112						

Regions Countries	Member States										
	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland			
Luxembourg	a	5			2	4	59				
	b		904 000		202 500	68 044	6 838 338				
	c				29 481						
Netherlands	a	7			5	79	539				
	b			5	271 762	44 010 812	219 665 094				
	c		3 760 000		23 647						
Netherlands (Netherlands Antilles)	a	1					1				
	b	6 661					23 420				
Portugal	a	1	4		3	88	35	1			
	b		3 649 752		209 005	83 661 724	7 738 263	9 000			
	c		1 301 000		6 505						
Spain	a	3	22	2	4	224	465				
	b		1 486 515	146 000	365 576	238 588 335	232 291 839				
	c		547 000		16 142						
Sweden	a	2	42	8	10	118	270	4			
	b		4 207 722	2 596 000	38 589 756	49 790 925	109 050 097	1 708 297			
	c		3 545 000		39 133 978						
United Kingdom	a	4	68	14	5	382	693	5			
	b		16 051 025	12 468 000	299 013	402 363 837	128 028 748	8 500			
	c		8 606 000		74 741			568 350			
Other European countries	a	842	91	38	56	482	3 725	12			
	b	32 116 708	18 549 123	25 659 000	8 130 926	807 064 406	358 090 729	17 647 500			
	c		5 706 000		3 363 940						
Albania	a	2									
	b	75 596									
Andorra	a	2	1				29				
	b	13 285	19 153				304 877				
Armenia	a	1									
	b	8 779									
Azerbaijan	a	2	1				1	1			
	b	31 897	0				256 812	21 200			
Belarus	a	8					28				
	b	11 838					361 629				
Bosnia and Herzegovina	a	6					1				
	b	603 645					15 750				
Bulgaria	a	34			2	3	31				
	b	3 507 289			24 208	48 680	511 977				
	c				7 320						

Regions Countries	Member States									
	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland		
Croatia	a	50			4	24		1		
	b	3 796 840			1 248 670	687 708		11 100		
Cyprus	a	3	4		48	2	7			
	b	2 120	90 815		111 319 525	2 399	17 528 900			
	c		68 000							
Czech Republic	a	56	7		47	382				
	b	2 942 842	707 862	1	3 240 053	8 932 178				
	c		37 000		3 53 728					
Estonia	a	7		1	4	39				
	b	86 375		12 000	444 420	851 922				
	c		37 000		48 920					
Georgia	a	28	1			1				
	b	25 086	1 191			15 000				
Holy See	a					1				
	b					1 500 000				
Hungary	a	28				152				
	b	855 766	196 000		14	9 531 678				
Iceland	a	4				27				
	b	24 506	500		3	33 675				
	c				215 500					
Latvia	a	16				68				
	b	633 520			5	2 092 388				
	c				257 716					
Liechtenstein	a					11				
	b				1	83 034				
Lithuania	a	11				73				
	b	549 742		2	6	25 681 410				
	c		3 000	8 613 000	327 838					
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	a	9				1				
	b	133 969				4 200		1	22 250	
Malta	a					1				
	b				5	5 710				
	c		41 000		140 210					
Moldavia	a	3				1				
	b	247 160				587				
Norway	a	12				396				
	b	3 823 092	7 935 602	27	5	30 034 055				
	c		1 562 000	15 368 000	1 294 284					

Regions Countries	Member States									
	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland		
Israel	a	17			198	157	7			
	b	13 641 937			32 712 931	159 988 679	1 271 500			
Jordan	a	9		1	38	4	1			
	b	708 792		126 630	5 965 324	156 313	140 000			
	c	512 000		126 930						
Kuwait	a	6		1	51	26	1			
	b	1 465 280		9 166	34 235 725	1 691 225	663 000			
	c	485 000		0						
Lebanon	a	7			1		2	8		
	b	1 265 397			195 456		374 000	424 465		
	c	468 000								
Oman	a	12			54	187				
	b	276 081			138 409 457	2 175 008				
	c	998 000								
Palestinian controlled territories	a					1				
	b					238 622				
Qatar	a	2			110	13				
	b	21 319			54 541 021	398 643				
	c	1 096 000								
Saudi Arabia	a	11		2	132	59				
	b	155 341 131		756 975	1 927 234 021	26 522 870				
	c	43 927 000		883 139						
Syria	a				2	2	1			
	b	284 975			799 933	9 649	120 000			
United Arab Emirates	a	18		3	294	80				
	b	12 421 411		16 859	2 995 110 611	39 653 087				
	c	27 752 000		7 200						
Yemen	a				2	2				
	b	3 082			3 648 983	20 443				
Oceania	a	36		3	82	308	6			
	b	19 964 361		1 299 000	100 652 651	119 751 944	4 209 020			
	c	9 816 000		157 191						
Australia	a	29		3	76	231	3			
	b	16 638 773		1 299 000	99 444 362	116 493 085	1 931 120			
	c	4 773 000		19 887						

Regions Countries	Member States									
	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland		
New Zealand	a	7		1	6	75		3		
	b	3 325 588		N/A	1 208 289	3 258 284		2 277 900		
	c	5 043 000		137 304						
Palau	a									
	b	1 733								
Papua New Guinea	a					2				
	b	22 683				575				
TOTALS per Member State	a	1 660	1 013	164	156	5 720	62	73		
	b	233 829 846	1 145 839 299	113 468 000	59 407 221	11 376 868 173	3 257 641 306	52 257 000		
	c	43 753 618	294 966 000		53 973 159					
	d	5	15		14	91	65	3		
	e	1a, 3, 4, 7	2,3,4,7		2(3)3(9)4(1)7(6)		1(3) 2(12) 3(17) 4(17) 7(33) 8(1)	2, 3		

Regions Countries	Member States										Total EU per destination
	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom				
Ethiopia	a							13			19
	b							105 994			5 341 427
Gabon	a	2						17			35
	b	890						500 000			21 770 671
	c	890									890
Ghana	a	1						28			38
	b			4				62 491			1 799 127
	c	19 775		688 050				1 600 000			1 635 125
	d			15 350							3
	e										1(3)
Guinea	a							5			5
Guinea-Bissau	a							1			1
Ivory Coast	a							14			20
	b							850			1 010 358
	c										6
	d										3(1) 7(5)
	e										65
Kenya	a							54			2 139 930
	b							1 000 000			724 000
	c							600 000			2
	d										7(2)
	e										2
Lesotho	a							2			2
	a							2			2
Madagascar	d										1
	e										3(1)
	a							3			14
Malawi	b							2 700			358 281
	a							2			3
Mali	b										20 854
	a							4			8
Mauritania	b										4 289
	c	15 772									15 772
	a							18			25
Mauritius	b							1 500 000			1 629 906
	c							30 000			30 000
	a							5			5
Mozambique	b							20 097			20 097

Regions Countries	Member States										Total EU per destination
	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom				
Namibia	a				2			13			49
	b				17 440			86 221			582 798
	d							3			7(3)
	e							3			3
Niger	a							41			50
Nigeria	a							7 000 000			98 211 588
	b							10 000			375 000
	c							4			4
	d							2(1)			3(2)
	e							4(3)			4(3)
Senegal	a							6			11
	b							136 620			232 716
	d							1			1
	e							3(1)			4(1)
	a							2			2
Sierra Leone	a							3			3
	b							21 750			21 750
	d							2			2
	e							1(2)			1(2)
	a							4			4
Somalia	b							15 285			15 285
	a							232			480
South Africa	b	1 628 552			2			45 500 000			208 388 754
	c	1 189 217						4 870 000			45 212 614
	d			9	1			5			3
	e			40 000	1 149			150 000			2(1)
	a							39 000 000			4(1)
Sudan	a							6			6
	b							3 545			3 545
	d							2			2
	e							1(2)			1(2)
	a							1			1
Tanzania	a							20			76
	b							67 254			184 484
	c							3			27 000
Togo	a							7			7
	b							296 441			296 441
	d							1			1
	e							2(1)			3(1)
	a							3			3

Regions Countries	Member States										Total EU per destination	
	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom					
Uganda	a							3	3	3	3	43 600
	b											43 600
Zambia	a							4	4	26	26	194 968
	b							100 000	100 000	194 968	194 968	
	c	88 572						10 000	10 000	98 572	98 572	
	d									1	1	
	e									4(1)	4(1)	
Zimbabwe	a									3	3	168 020
	b									3	3	
	d									1(2)	1(2)	3(1)
	e									4(1)	4(1)	
North America	a	69		108	7	74						1 715
	b	36 930 961				27 867 200						438 045 000
	c	35 456 653		146 610 000	1 140 622	14 300 460						345 014 100
	d											3
	e											2(3) 3(3) 4(1) 6(1)
Canada	a	13				3				11	305	733
	b	1 262 879				731 770				2 500 000	30 210 000	226 297 744
	c	5 594 883				753 820				1 600 000	87 084 300	212 492 638
United States	a	56			7	71				66	1 410	3 107
	b	35 668 082	1			27 135 430				59 000 000	407 835 000	1 977 539 560
	c	29 861 770	145			13 546 640				50 000 000	257 929 800	366 023 588
	d		145									3
	e											2(3) 3(3) 4(1) 6(1)
Central America and the Caribbean	a	2				23					199	327
	b	4 011 498				1 241 510					46 284 289	89 603 431
	c	2 455 505				797 340					111 300	3 364 145
	d											29
	e											2(6) 3(8) 4(2) 7(24)
Antigua and Barbuda	a										2	2
	b										1 137	1 137
Bahamas	a										14	14
	b										17 490 000	17 490 000
Barbados	a										18	22
	b										795 000	821 626

Regions Countries	Member States										Total EU per destination
	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom				
Mexico	a	2			4	11	57				134
	b	4 011 498			318 300	53 000 000	1 590 000				102 698 111
	c	19 066			636 600	28 000 000	15 900				32 709 566
Nicaragua	a						6				7
	b										27 381
	d										1
	e										2 (1) 7 (1)
Panama	a						2				14
	b						18 030				336 543
	c										28 000
Saint Kitts and Nevis	a									1	1
Saint Lucia	a										4
	b										47 448
Saint Vincent and Grenadines	a										2
	b										127 200
Trinidad and Tobago	a										32
	b										108 027
	c										15 900
	d										2
	e										2(2)
South America	a	36	3	9	2	44	15	477			1 184
	b	37 118 610	15 166			14 272 760	16 630 000	25 895 522			466 756 137
	c	6 931 342	15 166	920 000	213 286	7 965 240	7 000 000	6 916 500			54 310 010
	d										27
	e										2(2) 3(16) 7(15) 8(2)
Argentina	a	2		3		4		38			98
	b	585 243				536 440		2 385 000			18 199 578
	c	753 063		10 000		9 230		270 300			1 151 593
Bolivia	a		3								24
	b		15 166								33 052
	c		15 166								15 166
	d										1
	e										3(1)
Brazil	a	13		1		4	6	176			387
	b	9 804 831				1 786 110	4 600 000	18 285 000			258 680 316
	c	79 768		390 000		1 778 610	4 000 000	5 517 300			15 108 678

Regions Countries	Member States										Total EU per destination
	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom				
Philippines	a	2			3			39			71
	b	70 093			1 521 580			192 794			9 829 181
	c	522 635			207 210			492 900			1 255 745
	d										5
	e										3(3) 7(4)
Singapore	a	26			1			20			640
	b	46 047 952			2 220			33 000 000			358 042 431
	c	9 997 835		530 000				45 500 000			63 498 056
	d										1
	e										5 (1)
Thailand	a	11			5			6			453
	b	3 955 188			17 080			4 400 000			36 611 825
	c	2 033 749		2 320 000	174 500			2 500 000			10 314 906
	d										1
	e										7(1)
Vietnam	a										36
	b							3 180 000			4 230 490
	c										1 300 000
	d							1 300 000			4
	e										2(1) 4(3) 5(1) 8(1)
South Asia	a	43						12			2 338
	b	41 864 573			3			37 590 000			1 097 082 736
	c	25 990 823		620 000	222			840 000			148 553 455
	d										63
	e										1(2) 2(11) 3(6) 4(23) 5(4) 6(4) 7(11) 8(1)
Afghanistan	a										14
	b							8			1 928 458
Bangladesh	a	2						40			96
	b	810 475						14 310 000			15 882 182
	c	810 475		520 000				588 300			1 918 775
	d										1
	e										3(1)
Bhutan	a										3
	b							2			17 793
India	a	30						9			1 657
	b	37 461 745						32 000 000			758 733 997
	c	7 614 090		100 000				700 000			125 983 100
	d										20
	e										1(2) 2(1) 3(1) 4(16) 5(2) 7(5)

Regions Countries	Member States										Total EU per destination	
	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom					
Maldives	a							7			9	305 361
	b							232 504			38 000	
	c											
Nepal	a							13			19	27 312 502
	b							795 000			27 312 502	
	c							174 900			2 302 900	
	d										6	
	e										2(2) 3(6)	
Pakistan	a	11						203			488	
	b	3 592 353						23 850 000			285 823 507	
	c	17 566 258						477 000			18 183 258	
	d										30	
	e										1(1) 2(1) 4(26) 5(2) 7(8) 8 (3)	
Sri Lanka	a							1			52	
	b					62 080		47			2 447 097	
	c							2 385 000			127 422	
	d										9	
	e										2(8) 3(1) 6(4)	
European Union	a	217	6	687	25	301	229	3 531			11 559	
	b	378 012 981	29 054	186 090 000	3 474 188	443 980 060	380 450 000	742 930 521			5 645 330 483	
	c	159 409 378	29 054			229 413 860	117 700 000	501 215 700			1 267 759 549	
Austria	a	5	14			2	16	109			515	
	b	1 124 575				810	14 000 000	3 180 000			47 391 159	
	c	19 046 493	1 030 000				5 500 000	1 415 100			28 775 614	
Belgium	a	25				17	9	194			665	
	b	2 069 563				3 076 500	3 700 000	6 360 000			141 913 638	
	c	3 725 034				1 184 320	1 550 000	4 992 600			14 673 865	
Denmark	a	8	13			33 000	17	196			33 431	
	b	3 620 188					5 500 000	4 770 000			157 982 913	
	c	14 224 992	870 000				9 500 000	10 319 100			35 138 538	
Denmark (Greenland)	a							7			16	
	b							397 500			426 835	
Denmark (Faroes)	a							11			11	
	b											
Finland	a	3	15			1	38	151			354	
	b	358 699				290	256 000 000	8 745 000			338 442 130	
	c	5 336	550 000				8 700 000	13 292 400			22 551 736	

Regions Countries	Member States										Total EU per destination	
	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom					
France	a	18		79	6	76	14	535	1 310			
	b	66 564 953		21 890 000	120 491	61 033 100	4 650 000	270 300 000	625 986 154			
	c	18 274 988				5 581 280	52 000 000	61 771 500	161 431 419			
France (New Caledonia)	a							2	14			
	b						10 000		31 472			
	c								10 000			
Germany	a	33	3	414	3	65	68	465	1 467			
	b	28 439 624	400			124 241 100	80 600 000	128 790 000	723 009 275			
	c	23 020 090	400	75 360 000	81 273	61 507 470	23 600 000	203 154 300	389 909 713			
Greece	a	34		35	2	10	8	171	678			
	b	15 714 139		46 780 000	6 838	16 934 720	10 000 000	57 240 000	933 518 862			
	c	22 785 853				4 199 320	300 000	143 100	75 960 345			
Ireland	a	2		2	1		4	190	245			
	b	91 782		1 130 000	10 400		700 000	6 360 000	15 820 554			
	c						1 000 000	763 200	3 159 478			
Italy	a		1	8	3	57	11	412	1 264			
	b		12 192			90 933 900	600 000	49 290 000	429 590 999			
	c		12 192	4 990 000	21 111	71 639 500	1 300 000	156 567 300	238 006 215			
Luxembourg	a	3				12	2	134	221			
	b	201 669				0	500 000	795 000	8 605 551			
	c	1 416 243				244 750		1 160 700	3 755 174			
Netherlands	a	8	4			4	12	256	919			
	b	1 278 369		18 100 000		2 529 030	1 000 000	96 990 000	371 985 067			
	c	5 277 235				473 660	5 500 000	9 158 400	42 292 942			
	d											
	e											
Netherlands (Netherlands Antilles)	a							5	7			
	b							3 021	33 102			
Portugal	a	5	2	4		1	3	154	301			
	b	1 105 989	100			208 160	100 000	1 590 000	98 271 993			
	c	427 903	100	470 000			40 000	9 269 700	11 515 208			
Spain	a	46		17			10	276	1 069			
	b	246 250 146		1 030 000			100 000	31 800 000	751 028 411			
	c	18 229 459					1 300 000	13 960 200	35 082 801			
Sweden	a	5		15		1		263	738			
	b	960 900		2 700 000		0		76 320 000	283 223 697			
	c	5 673 365						15 248 100	66 300 443			

Regions Countries	Member States										Total EU per destination	
	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom					
United Kingdom	a	22	66	1	55	17						1 334
	b	10 232 385			14 502 450	3 000 000						718 042 308
	c	27 302 387		11 190 000	23 008	84 550 540	7 400 000					139 146 676
Other European countries	a	64	4	54	11	102					1 288	6 820
	b	98 600 364	12 731		7 260 590	17 130 000				258 970 326		1 653 217 054
	c	55 631 098	12 731	29 140 000	938 608	674 930	58 583 000			121 428 300		275 478 607
	d											62
	e											2(3) 3(9) 4(7) 5(1) 6(2) 7(38)
Albania	a										11	13
	b									74 542		150 138
Andorra	a										4	52
	b					16						401 625
	c					64 310						34 430
	d					34 430						3
	e											7(3)
Armenia	a										5	6
	b											8 779
Azerbaijan	a										18	23
	b										33 977	343 886
	d											1
	e											3(1)
Belarus	a										8	45
	b										233 730	610 279
	c											5
	d											2(1) 3(1) 7(4)
	e											
Bosnia and Herzegovina	a										9	16
	b										58 121	677 516
	d											2
	e											1(2)
Bulgaria	a										27	100
	b										2 385 000	6 991 744
	c											450 320
	d											13
	e			1		2						7(13)

Regions Countries	Member States										Total EU per destination
	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom				
Croatia	a		2					25			106
	b		140 000			250 000		2 385 000			8 129 318
	c							15 900			405 900
	d										1
	e										4(1)
Cyprus	a							65			130
	b	15 615						795 000			129 754 374
	c							47 700			115 700
	d										3
	e										3(3)
Czech Republic	a		2					83			600
	b	49 376 339				11		6 360 000			86 243 808
	c	7 942 232	10 000		1	3 000		1 574 100			10 217 060
Estonia	a							23			77
	b					3		2 385 000			3 829 717
	c					50 000		15 900			501 820
Georgia	a							10			40
	b							5 098			46 375
Holy See	a										3
	b										2(1) 3(3) 4(1) 7(2)
	c										1
	d										1 500 000
	e										
Hungary	a		1					37			241
	b	26 978				5		3 975 000			22 380 132
	c		10 000			80 000		31 800			131 800
Iceland	a							37			75
	b					3		182 739			506 920
	c					50 000		95 400			109 800
Latvia	a							19			112
	b					3		795 000			4 870 644
	c					1 000 000					44 349
	d										8
	e										7(8)
Liechtenstein	a							5			17
	b										285 534
Lithuania	a							24			120
	b							795 000			37 448 692
	c					20 000		1 287 900			1 400 891

Regions Countries	Member States										Total EU per destination	
	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom					
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	a							4			15	
	b										160 419	
	d										2	
	e										3(2) 7(1)	
Malta	a	1						27			34	
	b	212 400						7 155 000			7 513 320	
	c							47 700			88 700	
Moldavia	a						1	4			9	
	b						63 980	919			312 646	
	c						63 980				63 980	
Monaco	a						6				6	
Norway	a	3		13	10		11	196	38		802	
	b	3 036 350		1 050 000	741 138		3 551 070	13 515 000	7 000 000		205 745 651	
	c						500 100	27 968 100	18 000 000		49 846 935	
Poland	a	6	1	1				68			433	
	b	15 129 915	397					9 540 000			166 279 138	
	c	2 496 052	397	10 000					30 000		2 635 231	
Romania	a	6		2				51	2		270	
	b	6 082 419						5 565 000	100 000		18 197 581	
	c	6 873 460		10 000					5 000		6 888 460	
	d										1	
	e										7(1)	
Russian Federation	a							72	8		488	
	b							55 650 000	600 000		73 044 585	
	c							15 900	100 000		115 900	
	d										11	
	e										2(1) 3(4) 4(1) 6(1) 7(6)	
Slovakia	a		1					40	2		253	
	b							2 385 000	100 000		8 467 173	
	c		30 000					63 600	10 000		562 105	
Slovenia	a	2						33			301	
	b	200 785						2 385 000			23 335 474	

Regions Countries	Member States										Total EU per destination
	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom				
St Marino	a							5			33
	b							6 201			51 521
Switzerland	a	3	15		7	24		165			1 592
	b	12 134			71 600	7 000 000		96 195 000			371 056 681
	c	12 134	5 610 000		20 210	39 000 000		34 328 100			99 275 949
	d										1
	e										5(1) 7 (1)
Turkey	a		16		5	3		182			607
	b	20 406 106		1	2 992 040	300 000		43 725 000			469 179 621
	c	19 136 686	21 830 000	197 470	56 210	300 000		55 888 500			100 692 866
Ukraine	a							25			136
	b							2 385 000			4 489 548
	d										8
	e										4(1) 7(7)
											54
Serbia and Montenegro	a										1 159 915
	b										8
	d										3(1) 4(3) 5(4) 6(1)
	e										7(2) 8(1)
											3 518
Middle East	a	69	32		43	11		1 343			6 425 306 051
	b	138 845 164			55 304 700	14 700 000		441 055 055			330 660 448
	c	23 772 246	31 010 000		7 442 670	2 850 000		184 800 000			95
	d										2(44) 3(55) 4(25)
	e										5(2) 6(14) 7(6)
Bahrain	a	6	4			1		69			106
	b	242 460				100 000		3 000 000			10 024 871
	c	1 569 474	240 000			20 000		210 000			2 039 474
Egypt	a	11	1			1		116			462
	b	5 578 461				100 000		27 500 000			168 342 785
	c	1 705 741	10 000			1 504 890		5 090 000			12 840 894
	d										8
	e										1(1) 2(3) 4(2) 5(1)

Regions Countries	Member States										Total EU per destination		
	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom						
Qatar	a	3						5				84	244
	b	315 673						375 610				3 000 000	58 712 616
	c	17 323		1 580 000				25 600				3 160 000	5 878 923
Saudi Arabia	a	8										141	358
	b	29 114 187										29 000 000	2 170 601 989
	c	33 011		20 980 000					100 000			6 356 000	129 573 150
Syria	a	1										11	19
	b	12 563 915										3 541	13 813 923
	c	18 806 000											18 806 000
	d												9
	e												3(2) 4(8) 5(2) 6(2)
United Arab Emirates	a	8										265	708
	b	277 110						8		4		18 500 000	3 103 516 179
	c			339 000 000				22 437 400		14 000 000		15 500 000	386 939 300
	d							1 980 100		2 700 000			1
	e												4(1)
Yemen	a											10	20
	b											31 170	3 703 678
	c			150 000									150 000
	d												1
	e												5(1)
Oceania	a	19										472	1 024
	b	3 658 896						1		30		28 735 073	294 926 571
	c	1 024 486		190 000	86 633			12 600	6 600	13 400 000		37 539 900	62 220 810
Australia	a	16										275	701
	b	3 583 376						1		25		25 440 000	281 045 280
	c	863 184		180 000				12 600	6 600	13 000 000		37 412 700	56 255 371
Fiji	a											6	7
	b											19 602	19 602
	c				86 633								86 633
Nauru	c										31 800	31 800	

Regions Countries	Member States										Total EU per destination	
	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom					
New Zealand	a	2										292
	b	74 716										13 740 423
	c	161 302		1								5 847 006
Palau	a											2
	b			10 000								1 733
Papua New Guinea	a											14
	b										9	86 930
Samoa	a										2	2
Solomon Islands	a										2	2
Tonga	a	1									1	2
	b	804										804
Vanuatu	a										2	2
TOTALS per Member State	a	622	16	958	63	575	548	13 116	36 063			
	b	869 625 549	57 986	450 330 000	6 078 814	566 310 130	638 099 371	3 197 466 743	21 546 765 229			
	c	471 250 265	57 986	7	3	274 709 800	373 182 903	1 497 303 000	3 465 605 545			
	d	71		3(4) 4(4) 6(3) 7(2)	3(2) 4(2) 7(2)	8	10	120	412			
	e	1(7) 3(11) 4(7) 5(2) 7(44)		8(1)	3(2) 4(2) 7(2)	7(8)	4(8) 3(1) 7(1)	1(6) 2(67) 3(59) 4(36) 5(6) 6(21) 7(22) 8(0)	1(23) 2(83) 3(104) 4(77) 5(8) 6(24) 7(127) 8(2)			

TABLE B

Total number of consultations initiated and total number of consultations received by each Member State

Member State	No of consultations initiated	No of consultations Received
Austria	11	1
Belgium	3	6
Denmark	0	0
Finland	3	4
France	17	7
Germany	19	5
Greece	0	0
Ireland	0	0
Italy	2	7
Luxembourg	0	0
Netherlands	1	2
Portugal	1	0
Spain	0	2
Sweden	0	4
United Kingdom	11	10
Total	68	48

TABLE C

National reports on arms exports are available in paper form or on the Internet at the following locations:

Belgium:	diplobel.fgov.be
Denmark:	Paper: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, N.SP, Asiatick Plads 2, DK-1448 Copenhagen K, Denmark or Internet: www.um.dk English summary. Full report in Danish only.
Finland:	www.defmin.fi/index.phtml/page_id/75/topmenu_id/5/menu_id/75/this_topmenu/65/lang/3/fs/12
France:	www.defense.gouv.fr/actualités/dossier/d49/index.html
Germany:	http://www.bmwa.bund.de/Navigation/Service/Englisch/publications.page=1.html or: www.bmwa.bund.de , select 'english', select 'publications'
Ireland:	www.irfgov.ie/iveagh
Italy:	www.camera.it , select 'attività parlamentare', select 'lavori', select 'documenti parlamentari', select 'doc LXVII'
Netherlands:	www.exportcontrole.ez.nl
Portugal:	www.mdn.gov.pt
Spain:	www.mcx.es/sgcomex/mddu
Sweden:	www.utrikes.regeringen.se/inenglish/pressinfo/information/Publications.htm
United Kingdom:	www.fco.gov.uk