(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:

- 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;
- 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;

- 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;
- 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 dialague 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.

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 transhipment 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 Wassennar 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).

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:

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					Membe	Member States			
Countries	l	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland
North Africa	а . С 0	18 940 159	9 1 644 245 102 000			100 1 012 136 096	17 24 242 214	1 127 000	
Algeria	a b	2 36 454	4 336 327			5 16 373 818	6 10 531 794		
Могоссо	ра	2 697 600	1 200 000 102 000			68 992 954 047	5 4 547 014	1 127 000	
Tunisia	ь ф	14 206 105	4 1 107 918			27 2 808 231	6 9 163 406		
Sub-Saharan Africa	a b c	63 2 725 994	18 1 905 670 559 000	1 1 055 000	3 80 598 59 248	149 189 147 834	246 26 019 293	1 138 200	6 439 038
Angola	a b						1 44 994		
Benin	ь ф		1 610			1 15 161	1 946		
Botswana	a b	1	5 1 371 004			6 19 914 874	16 1 536 955		
Burkina Faso	ьъ					1 91 782			
Cameroon	a b	2 3 607	2 300 643			17 1 672 835			
Chad	ь ф					1 229 126			
Congo (Republic of)	a b					1 426 157			
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	a b		1 22 841				1 2 301		
Djibouti	а					3 599 361			

(1) This table exists in English only.

Regions					Membe	Member States			
Countries		Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland
Eritrea	ьа						1 110 830		
Ethiopia	а	1 17 520				4 5 216 123	1 1 790		
Gabon	a b	6 675 032				8 20 594 009	2 740		
Ghana	a b					1 32 014	4 1 016 572		
Ivory Coast	a b					5 1 008 625	1 883		
Kenya	ар	2 9 090	114 000			1 841 000	4 11 550		1 48 340
Malawi	a b					9 353 213	2 2 368		
Mali	a b					1 20 854			
Mauritania [a b	4 4 289							
Mauritius	a b		1 8 148			6 121 758			
Namibia 1	a b	6 149 639					28 329 498		
Nigeria I	a b c	1 6 60 000	1 65 672 365 000			1 63 006	5 1 675 910		1 357 000
Senegal 1	a b					4 92 906	1 3 190		
South Africa	Сра	32 1 104 610	7 136752 53 000	1 1 055 000	3 80 598 59 248	72 137 372 405	110 21 220 637	1 138 200	2 2 000
Tanzania B	a b c	7 84 207	27 000			1 18 964	48 14 059		
Togo	a b					4 296 441			
Zambia	a b	1 18 000					19 45 270		2 31 698

Regions					Membe	Member States			
Countries		Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland
Zimbabwe	а					2 167 220	1 800		
North America	e C	76 166 919 469		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	12 2 119 658	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	в	64 164 799 811	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 Carribean	a C	34 1 142 713			1 169 004 0	39 35 054 738	29 1 699 679		
Barbados	a b	3 26138					1 488		
Belize	а	1 9 208					1 2156		
Costa Rica	а	3 36 460					5 5 450		
Cuba	a b	2 25 254							
Dominican Republic	в	4 477 812	6 2 427 770 165 000						
El Salvador	a b	1 6 537	5 435 654			1 125 184	1 1 200		
Guatemala	а	2 34 860							
Haiti	a b						1 225 650		
Honduras	a b	1 18 249					1 1 005		
Jamaica	а	3 21 399	4 168 639				1 892		
Mexico	a b c	3 183 394	8 7 062 403 4 038 000		1 169 004 0	38 34 929 554	10 1 433 958		

Regions					Membe	Member States			
Countries	1	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland
Nicaragua	въ	1 27 381							
Panama	вСо	4 221 316	28 000						
Saint Lucia	въ	3 47 448							
Trinidad and Tobago	въ	3 7 257	1 47 984				8 28 880		
South America	2 C C	87 8 422 140	61 39 846 794 24 329 000		1 14 23 2 19 476	284 267 267 281	162 56 408 212	2 860 500	1 4 920
Argentina	ар	9 365 502	2 25 640 109 000			25 6 959 160	15 7 342 593		
Bolivia	a b	2 11 062					8 6 824		
Brazil	a b c	21 5 61 416	24 7 129 638 3 343 000			93 192 336 866	48 23 780 355	1 396 100	
Chile	a b c	15 106 215	23 2 013 141 653 000		1 14 232 19 476	94 19 580 436	74 18 608 428		
Colombia	ь ф	1 25 428				15 2 610 878	2 3 000 000	1 464 400	1 4 920
Ecuador	адо	16 67 853	5 85 463 138 000			34 14 276 603	5 441 376		
Paraguay	a b	1 1 545							
Peru	a 8 b 8	8 83185	1 3 579 4 000			6 1 086 739	3 2 035 464		
Suriname	a b c	1 6 251	290 000				1 477 245		
Uruguay	а Ф	2 8 452					3 513 642		

Regions					Membe	Member States			
Countries		Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland
Venezuela	a b c	11 7 185 231	6 20 446 882 19 792 000			17 30 416 599	3 202 285		
Central Asia	e To	3 289 864				14 23 029 456	54 1 069 830		
Kazakhstan	ь	2 289 300				10 16 633 540	51 1 062 824		
Kyrgyzstan	a b						1 2 850		
Turkmenistan	а						2 4156		
Uzbekistan	a b	1 564				4 6 395 916			
North East Asia	a b c	33 2 346 614	14 16 300 929 3 269 000	6 2 154 000	5 265 635 65 179	251 355 313 143	350 113 270 109		1 465 290
China (Mainland)	a b	3 2 025 925				73 105 431 246	1 10		
China (Hong Kong)	a b	12 63 948					6 35 394		
China (Macao)	a D	4 30 975							
Korea (Democratic Republic of)	вр	5 143 918	4 3 929 126	3 625 000	2 54 244 54 244	96 215 581 835	148 83 521 584		
Japan	a b c	2 10 475	7 3 776 963	3 1 529 000	3 211 391 10 935	82 34 300 062	153 13 022 441		
Mongolia	а						8 27 541		
Taiwan	a b c	7 71 373	3 8 594 840 3 269 000				34 16 663 139		1 465 290
South East Asia	a b	160 7 228 771	49 62 208 669 7 175 000	5 4 000	4 357 957 1 202 978	266 176 742 103	351 125 987 050	8 1 501 500	5 12 458 291

Regions					Membe	Member States			
Countries		Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland
Brunei	ар	4 209 324	15 791 476 4 458 000			30 14 884 105	5 313 168		
East Timor	a b	1 1 985	1 187 591						
Indonesia	а	2 2 323		1 2 000		19 37 150 042	4 225 444		
Laos	а						1 812		
Malaysia	a C	21 237 088	8 5 283 033 1 096 000		1 247 968 0	77 37 661 084	39 23 048 778		
Philippines	a b c	12 317 645	5 4 787 019 33 000			5 1533265	4 383 785	1 1 023 000	
	a b c	24 5 202 863	9 50 424 050 168 000	4 2 000	0 0 1 101 221	109 76 634 092	135 96 136 733		4 12 432 521
Thailand	a b c	96 1 257 543	11 735 500 1 420 000	_	3 109 989 101 757	19 8 621 011	162 5 112 114	7 478 400	
Vietnam	a b					7 258 504	1 766 216		1 25 770
South Asia	a b	48 882 427	11 58 707 733 6 667 000	1 22 000		788 610 959 730	148 108 648 740		
Afghanistan	a b		1 8 600	1 22 000			4 1 102 858		
Bangladesh	a b	1 40 149					52 721 558		
Bhutan	a b	$\frac{1}{303}$							
India	a b	44 841 824	6 21 911 606 4 501 000	_		519 369 205 640	87 106 084 562		
Maldives	СРа		1 40 477 38 000				1 32 380		

Regions					Membe	Member States			
Countries		Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland
Nepal	в С С	1	1 25 937 400 2 128 000			2 97 737	2 482 365		
Pakistan	в 1	1 151	2 10 909 650			267 241 656 353	1 225 000		
Sri Lanka	ь ф						1 17		
European Union	а С 2	68 7 701	416 366 386 449 28 418 000	68 34 306 000	64 46 282 500 42 009 369	1 841 1 869 726 162	4 071 1 363 607 879	18 9 427 600	17 10 183 575
Austria	ар		13 5 275 448 1 613 000		3 347 684 171 021	32 6 339 139	320 16 972 803	1 150 700	
Belgium	въс	6		2 3 394 000	2 202 500 10 844	136 68 262 996	261 51 099 079	1 3 749 000	
Denmark	аСо		9 4 148 349 220 000		2 202 500 4 446	39 44 495 931	147 95 245 945		
Denmark (Greenland)	а						9 29 335		
Finland	a b c	3	4 667 779 4 000	$\frac{1}{154000}$		50 29 313 486	87 43 109 288		1 93 588
France	ар	7	82 114 698 922 1 743 000	8 2 929 000	5 288 268 50 160		477 105 459 621	2 60 000	1 2 290
France (New Caledonia)	ь	3 1 040					9 30 432		
Germany	a b c	6	137 167 796 364 1 914 000	22 4 445 000	6 1 502 615 1 272 180	228 177 311 822		10 5 315 800	4 4 566 550
Greece	a (b	9	11 43 770 551 1 587 000	4 1 129 000	4 255 053 158 234	241 519 028 465	150 266 202 434		2 3 244 500
Ireland	a b c	2	1 182 683 186 000	1 54 000	4 278 371 69 878	15 4 922 525	23 3 231 193		
Italy	а b с	9	24 4 451 339 2 488 000	1 761 000	9 3 267 897 988 112	205 201 568 121	526 78 591 950	1 114 600	

Regions					Membe	Member States			
Countries	·	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland
Luxembourg	ар	5	904 000		2 202 500 29 481	4 68 044	59 6 838 338		
Netherlands	a b c	7	3 760 000	5 6 240 000	5 271762 23647	79 44 010 812	539 219 665 094		
Netherlands (Netherlands Antilles)	a b	1 6 661					1 23 420		
Portugal	ар	1	4 3 649 752 1 301 000		3 209 005 6 505	88 83 661 724	35 7 738 263	1 9 000	
Spain	a b c	3	22 1 486 515 547 000	2 146 000	4 365 576 16 142	224 238 588 335	465 232 291 839		
Sweden	a b c	2	42 4 207 722 3 545 000	8 2 596 000	10 38 589 756 39 133 978	118 49 790 925	270 109 050 097		4 1 708 297
United Kingdom	a b c	4	68 16 051 025 8 606 000	14 12 468 000	5 299 013 74 741	382 402 363 837	693 128 028 748	2 8 500	5 568 350
Other European countries	рр	842 32 116 708	91 18 549 123 5 706 000	38 25 659 000	56 8 130 926 3 363 940	482 807 064 406	3 725 358 090 729	8 17 647 500	12 3 984 650
Albania	a b	2 75 596							
Andorra	a b	2 13 285	1 19153				29 304 877		
Armenia	a b	1 8 779							
Azerbaijan	a b	2 31 897	1 0				1 256 812		1 21 200
Belarus	a b	8 11 838				1 3 082	28 361629		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	a b	6 603 645					1 15 750		
Bulgaria	сра	34 3 507 289			2 24 208 7 320	3 48 680	31 511 977		

Regions					Membe	Member States			
Countries		Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland
Croatia	аф	50 3 796 840				4 1 248 670	24 687 708		1 11 100
Cyprus	р	3 2 120	4 90 815 68 000			48 111 319 525	2 2 399	7 17 528 900	
Czech Republic	аСо	5 6 2 9 4 2 8 4 2	7 707 862 37 000		9 3 240 053 353 728	47 13 831 534	382 8 932 178		
Estonia	вСо	7 86 375	37 000	1 12 000	4 444 420 48 920		39 851 922		
Georgia	а	28 25 086	1 1 191				1 15 000		
Holy See	ьа						1 1 500 000		
Hungary	ь ф	28 855 766	1 196 000		2 202 500	14 7 512 210	152 9 531 678		
Iceland	a b c	4 24 506	1 500		3 215 500 4 400		27 33 675		
Latvia	a b c	16 633 520			5 257 716 44 349	1 92 020	68 2 092 388		
Liechtenstein	а				1 202 500		11 83 034		
Lithuania	a b c	11 549 <i>7</i> 42	3 000	2 8 613 000	6 327 838 89 991	4 1 481 702	73 25 681 410		
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	a b	9 133 969					1 4 200		1 22 250
Malta	a b c		41 000			5 140 210	1 5 710		
Moldavia	a b	3 247 160					1 587		
Norway	a b c	12 3 823 092	32 7 935 602 1 562 000	27 15 368 000	5 1 294 284 25 597	72 120 188 198	396 30 034 055		

Regions					Membe	Member States			
Countries		Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland
Poland	a b c	29 468 672	3 1 755 935		4 621 568 98 78 2	47 88 812 833	274 49 949 818		
Romania	a b	66 314 474	1 6125			19 5 007 578	123 1 121 985		
Russian Federation	a b	134 2 657 424				16 6 419 070	258 7 718 091		
Slovakia	a b c	76 2 160 298	1 120	1 47 000	4 254 800 458 505	6 1 043 541	122 2 476 414		
Slovenia	а	117 4 284 167	4 2 015 175 35 000	3 725 000	4 393 655 1 748 511	6 545 261	13.2 12.786 431		
St Marino	a b	3 3 416					25 41 904		
Switzerland	a b c	60 3 355 547	18 2 333 351 639 000	3 444 000	7 651884 483837	130 178 949 243	1 140 77 310 365		6 620 100
Turkey	a b c	27 651 969	16 3 443 294 3 284 000	1 450 000		54 269 907 351	272 123 999 861		2 3 304 000
Ukraine	a b	6 31 598				3 483 698	102 1 589 252		
Serbia and Montenegro	a b	42 815 796				2 30 000	8 189 619	1 118 500	1 6 000
Middle East	a b c	170 9 819 860	92 201 673 795 75 350 000	3 000	8 1 784 718 5 435 532	1 080 5 314 753 534	648 243 443 773	12 2 568 500	10 1 353 950
Bahrain	a b		3 3 470		1 875 088	19 5 798 114	3 5739		
Egypt	a b c	38 470 400	7 16 528 977 112 000	1 3 000	0 0 4 418 263	168 101 461 442	114 12 583 495		
Iran	a b	4 338 081				11 14 640 516			1 2 985
Iraq	a b								1 926 500

Regions					Membe	Member States			
Countries	•	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland
Israel	а	5 4 286 315	17 13 641 937			198 32 712 931	157 159 988 679	7 1 271 500	
Jordan	a b c	8 90 483	9 708 792 512 000		1 126 630 126 930	38 5 965 324	4 156 313	1 140 000	
Kuwait	ар	14 129 232	6 1465 280 485 000		1 9 166 0	51 34 235 725	26 1 691 225	1 663 000	
Lebanon	сдэ	4 258 592	7 1 265 397 468 000			1 195 456		2 374 000	8 424 465
Oman	с С э	51 165 844	12 276 081 998 000			54 138 409 457	187 2 175 008		
Palestinian controlled territories	а						1 238 622		
Qatar	рр	14 60 3 5 0	2 21 319 1 096 000			110 54 541 021	13 398 643		
Saudi Arabia	г д о	4 2 632 805	11 155 341 131 43 927 000		2 756 975 883 139	132 1 927 234 021	59 26 522 870		
Syria	а	2 284 975				2 799 933	2 9 649	1 120 000	
United Arab Emirates	а С	22 1 099 701	18 12 421 411 27 752 000		3 16 859 7 200	294 2 995 110 611	80 39 653 087		
Yemen	a b	4 3 082				2 3 648 983	2 20 443		
Oceania	a b c	58 987 426	36 19 964 361 9 816 000	3 1 299 000	4 255 600 157 191	82 100 652 651	308 119 751 944		6 4 209 020
Australia	a b	36 947 364	29 16 638 773 4 773 000	3 1 299 000	3 255 600 19 887	76 99 444 362	231 116 493 085		3 1 931 120

Regions					Membe	Member States			
Countries		Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland
New Zealand	а	17 15 646	7 3 325 588 5 043 000		1 N/A 137 304	6 1 208 289	75 3 258 284		3 2 277 900
Palau	a b	2 1 733							
Papua New Guinea	а	3 22 683					2 575		
TOTALS per Member State	e c c c e e	a 1660 b 233 829 846 c 43 753 618 d 5 e 1a, 3, 4, 7	1 013 1 145 839 299 294 966 000 15 2,3,4,7	164 113 468 000	156 59 407 221 53 973 159 14 2(3)3(9)4(1)7(6)	5 7 2 0 11 3 7 6 8 6 8 1 7 3 9 1	11 317 3 257 641 306 65 1(3) 2(12) 3(17) 4(17) 7(33) 8(1)	62 52 257 000 3 2, 3	73 35 894 599

					Membe	Member States			
Regions Countries	1	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom	Total EU per destination
North Africa	e C	11 20 900 225 15 192 755		110 000	7 8 620	7 5 997 830 6 647 950	1 100 000 200 000	95 3 618 568 508 800	270 1 069 706 337 22 770 125 19
									1(2) 2(4) 3(2) 4(2) 7(1)
Algeria	b d d	4 17 703 251 14 993 411						25 1 669 500	46 46 651 144 14 993 411 13 2(4) 3(7) 4(7) (7)
Libya	b d d							5 332 068	5 332 068 5 1(5)
Могоссо	е с с р	5 2 200 109 183 193		110 000	8 398	7 5 997 830 6 647 950		28 32 595 000 508 800	127 1 039 318 600 7 560 341 1 3(1) 4(1)
Tunisia	аСо	2 996 865 16 151			1 222		1 100 000 200 000	37 1 590 000	92 15 972 525 216 373
Sub-Saharan Africa	e c c c	4 1 628 552 1 313 336	2 890 890	530 000	216 633	15 2 538 050 1 176 550	5 150 000 39 000 000	622 72 667 662 7 520 098	1156 298 496 781 50 375 755 39 1(4) 2(5) 3(7) 4(7) 7(14)
Angola	a d d			1 400 000		6 1 602 610 1 161 200		29 14 000 000	37 15 647 604 1 561 200 1 3(1) 6(1)
Benin	в с с е							2 30 000	5 16 717 30 000 1 7 (1)

					Member States	· States			
Regions Countries	ı	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom	Total EU per destination
Botswana	а			1 10 000	1 46 111			35 1 000 000 360 000	65 23 822 833 416 111
Burkina Faso	ефсра							1	2 91.782 4 1(1).7(3)
Burundi	d e								2 4(2)
Cameroon	e d b							10	31 1 977 085 1 2 (1)
Cape Verde	в							1	1
Chad	адо				5 169 373			3 10 000	9 229 126 179 373
Congo (Republic of)	с С с							4	5 426 157
Congo (Democratic sepublic of)	е д р							8 1 160	10 26 302 3 1(3)
Djibouti	ефсра							7	5 599 361 1 7(1) 8(1)
Equatorial Guinea	а							6 1 000 000	6 1 000 000
Eritrea	ефсра			1 60 000				12 1 500 000	14 1 610 830 60 000 2 4 (2)

g.				Membe	Member States			
Kegions Countries	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom	Total EU per destination
Ethiopia	a b						13 105 994	19 5 341 427
Gabon	a b c	2 890 890					17 500 000	35 21 770 671 890
Ghana	a 1 b c 19775 d d				4 688 050 15 350		28 62 491 1 600 000	38 1 799 127 1 635 125 3 1(3)
Guinea	a						5	5
Guinea-Bissau	а						1	1
Ivory Coast	c c c d						14 850	20 1 010 358 6 3(1) 7(5)
Kenya	e q q		2 10 000		1 229 950		54 1 000 000 600 000	65 2 139 930 724 000 2 7(2)
Lesotho	в						2	2
Madagascar	e q						2	2 1 3(1)
Malawi	a b						3 2 700	14 358 281
Mali	a b						2	3 20 854
Mauritania	a b c 15772						4	8 4 289 15 772
Mauritius	a b c						18 1 500 000 30 000	25 1 629 906 30 000
Mozambique	a b						5 20 097	5 20 097

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

					Membe	Member States			
Kegions Countries		Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom	Total EU per destination
Uganda	а							3 43 600	3 43 600
Zambia	в С с р в	88 572						4 100 000 10 000	26 194 968 98 572 1 4(1)
Zimbabwe	e d b								3 168 020 3 1(2) 3(1)
North America	a b c d	69 36 930 961 35 456 653		108	7 1 140 622	74 27 867 200 14 300 460		1715 438 045 000 345 014 100	3 679 1 783 741 627 544 182 081 3 2(3) 3(3) 4(1) 6(1)
Canada	a b c	13 1 262 879 5 594 883				3 731 770 753 820	11 2 500 000 1 600 000	305 30 210 000 87 084 300	733 226 297 744 212 492 638
United States	вформа	56 35 668 082 29 861 770	1 145 145		7 1140 622	71 27 135 430 13 546 640	000 000 05 20 000 000 09	1 410 407 835 000 257 929 800	3 107 1 977 539 560 366 023 588 3 2(3) 3(3) 4(1) 6(1)
Central America and the Carribean	е С с <u></u> с е	2 4 011 498 2 455 505				23 1 241 510 797 340		199 46 284 289 111 300	327 89 603 431 3 364 145 29 2(6) 3(8) 4(2) 7(24)
Antigua and Barbuda Bahamas	а р р							2 1137 14 17490 000	2 1137 14 17 490 000
Barbados	а							18 795 000	22 821 626

				Membe	Member States			
Regions Countries	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom	Total EU per destination
Belize 6	e q c c						79 500	7 11 364 79 500 3 7(3)
Costa Rica	e q c p a				5 95 410 137 960		∞	21 137 320 137 960 7 3(1) 7(5) 8(1)
Cuba	a c c				3 22 700 22 780		5 18 368	10 66 322 22 780
Dominican Republic	a b c 2 436 439 d				326 340		∞	22 3 231 922 2 601 439 5 2(1) 7(4)
El Salvador	a d d				5 460 730		7 34 980	20 1 064 285 5 3(4) 4(1) 7(5)
Grenada	В						1	1
Guatemala	b d d						7	9 34 860 2 3(1) 4(1) 7(2)
Haiti	b d e						2	4 225 650 3 2(2) 3(1)
Honduras	b dd						9 21 724	11 40 978 3 2(3) 7(3)
Jamaica	a b d						17 189 256	25 380 186 7(1)

					Membe	Member States			
Kegions Countries	ı	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom	Total EU per destination
Mexico	во	2 4 011 498 19 066				4 318 300 636 600	11 53 000 000 28 000 000	57 1 590 000 15 900	134 102 698 111 32 709 566
Nicaragua	е ф р е							9	7 27 381 1 2 (1) 7(1)
Panama	вСо					2 18 030		8 97 197	14 336 543 28 000
and Nevis	в							1	1
Saint Lucia	a b							1	4 47 448
Saint Vincent and Grenadines	a b							2 127 200	2 127 200
Trinidad and Tobago	a c c d							20 23 906 15 900	32 108 027 15 900 2 2(2)
South America	а с с с р а	36 37 118 610 6 931 342	3 15 166 15 166	920 000	2 213 286	44 14 272 760 7 965 240	15 16 630 000 7 000 000	477 25 895 522 6 916 500	1 184 466 756 137 54 310 010 27 2(2) 3(16) 7(15) 8(2)
Argentina	вр	2 585 243 753 063		3 10 000		4 536 440 9 230		38 2 385 000 270 300	98 18 199 578 1 151 593
Bolivia	e d c b e		3 15 166 15 166					11	24 33 052 15 166 1 3(1)
Brazil	р	13 9 804 831 79 768		1 390 000		4 1 786 110 1 778 610	6 4 600 000 4 000 000	176 18 285 000 5 517 300	387 258 680 316 15 108 678

				Membe	Member States			
Regions Countries	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom	Total EU per destination
Chile a a b b c c c	1 4 8 8 4 0 1 2 2 7 9 7 6 8		4 510 000		7 1 457 260 3 430	7 3 350 000 3 000 000	77 795 000 333 900	306 46 008 724 4 599 574
Colombia a b b c c c c c d d d d				1 32 842	6 5 535 160 438 300		32 302 553 31 800	59 11 943 339 502 942 10 2(2) 3(9) 7(1)
Ecuador a b b c c c c d d d d d e e e e e	a 8 b 66030 c 208136 e				2 4 870		27 795 000 95 400	97 15 737 195 441 536 3 2(1) 7(2)
Guyana a b							7 25 279 95 400	7 25 279 95 400
Paraguay a					2 0		12	15 1 545
Peru a b c c c d d d d	2 3 753 97 430		1 10 000		4 730 830 1 990		27 127 6 9 0	52 4 071 240 113 420 1 3(1) 7(1)
Suriname a b b c c							3	5 483 496 290 000
Uruguay a b				1 180 444	3 23 740 2 108 600		28 795 000 572 400	37 1340834 2861444
Venezuela a b c c c d d d d	a 7 b 26 574 741 c 5 713 177 d				12 4 198 350 3 625 080	2 8 680 000	39 2 385 000	97 100 089 088 29 130 257 12 2(1) 3(3) 7(11) 8(1)
Central Asia a b b d d d							44 7 167 720	115 31 556 870 2 4(1) 7(1)

					Membe	Member States			
Regions Countries	1	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom	Total EU per destination
Kazakhstan 1	e d b							28 7 155 000	91 25 140 664 2 4(1) 7(1)
Kyrgyzstan	a b								1 2 850
Tajikistan Turkmenistan	a a t							9	2 11 16 876
Uzbekistan	a b							2	10 6 396 480
North East Asia	а с с о о о	23 30 092 795 88 960 352		25 46 350 000		1 25 800	22 2 000 000 210 000	1 037 324 388 426 34 693 800	1 768 892 972 741 127 198 331 26 1(6) 2(3) 4(9) 5(1) 6(1) 7(5) 8(4)
China (Mainland)	вдоре	7 22 836 976 40 533 731						203 79 500 000 31 800	287 209 794 157 40 565 531 17 1(6) 2(3) 4(9) 5(1) 7(2) 8(4)
China (Hong Kong)	вр					1 25 800		109 3 975 000 79 500	128 4 100 142 79 500
China (Macao)	e d b							12 28 426	16 59 401 4 6(1) 7(3)
Korea (Democratic Republic of)	a c c	6 11225 964 40 553 731		11 7 960 000			10 000	371 96 990 000 27 713 700	646 402 071 671 76 291 675 2 1(1) 4(1)

					Membe	Member States			
Kegions Countries	i	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom	Total EU per destination
Japan	аСо	5 1 353 546 740 820		1 20 000			22 2 000 000 200 000	198 85 065 000 5 883 000	476 141 268 878 6 854 755
Mongolia	а								8 27 541
Taiwan	ефсра	5 4 676 309 7 132 070		13 38 370 000				144 58 830 000 985 800	207 89 300 951 49 756 870 3 1(1) 4(2)
South East Asia	e & C & e	65 77 960 930 55 112 291		14 8 360 000		21 4138330 2894390	33 40 460 000 52 400 000	1 014 235 717 500 33 040 200	1 995 744 765 101 160 184 859 23 1(1) 2(4) 3(11) 4(2) 5(1) 7(8) 8(1)
Brunei	ССР	2 549 255 534 595		1 10 000			1 100 000	88 8 745 000 938 100	146 25 592 328 5 940 695
Cambodia	е ф ф э							8 10 504	8 10 5 0 4 1 7(1)
East Timor	а							1 8 535	3 198 111
Indonesia	ефсра			1 960 000		2 726 390 725 040	1 100 000 100 000	199 65 190 000 3 386 700	229 103 396 199 5 171 740 12 2(4) 3(11) 7(3)
Laos	a b							3	4 812
Malaysia	a b c	24 27 338 442 42 023 477		6 4 520 000		10 1 871 060 1 787 650	5 2 860 000 3 000 000	214 107 325 000 20 256 600	405 205 872 453 72 683 727
Myanmar	e q								1 1(1)



	-				Membe	Member States			
Regions Countries		Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom	Total EU per destination
Philippines Ph	a 2 2 2 c 5 d d d e e	2 70093 522 635				3 1 5 21 5 8 0 2 0 7 2 1 0		39 192 794 492 900	71 9 829 181 1 255 745 5 3(3) 7(4)
Singapore	a b b d d d d e e	26 46 047 952 9 997 835		1 530 000		1 2 220	20 33 000 000 45 500 000	307 38 160 000 6 201 000	640 358 042 431 63 498 056 1 5 (1)
Thailand	a 111 c 2 2 d d d	11 3 955 188 2 033 749		5 2 320 000		5 17 080 174 500	6 4 400 000 2 500 000	128 11 925 000 1 764 900	453 36 611 825 10 314 906 1 7(1)
Vietnam	афора						1 300 000	27 3 180 000	36 4 230 490 1 300 000 4 2(1) 4(3) 5(1) 8(1)
South Asia	a b b d d d d e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	43 41 864 573 25 990 823		620 000	3 222	2 3 670 700 3 389 810	12 37 590 000 840 000	1 279 234 736 833 111 045 600	2 338 1 097 082 736 148 553 455 63 1(2) 2(11) 3(6) 4(23) 5(4) 6(4) 7(11) 8(1)
Afghanistan	въ							8 795 000	14 1 928 458
Bangladesh	e d c 8 8 2 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	2 810 475 810 475		1 520 000				40 14 310 000 588 300	96 15 882 182 1 918 775 1 3(1)
Bhutan	a b							2 17 490	3 17 793
India	a 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	30 37 461 745 7 614 090		2 100 000		1 3 608 620 3 389 810	9 32 000 000 700 000	959 187 620 000 109 678 200	1 657 758 733 997 125 983 100 20 1(2) 2(1) 3(1) 4(16) 5(2) 7(5)

					Membe	Member States			
Regions Countries	<u> </u>	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom	Total EU per destination
Maldives	a C							7 232 504	9 305 361 38 000
Nepal	ефсра							13 795 000 174 900	19 27 312 502 2 302 900 6 2(2) 3(6)
Pakistan	ерсрв	11 3 592 353 17 566 258					3 5 590 000 140 000	203 23 850 000 477 000	488 285 823 507 18 183 258 30 1(1) 2(1) 4(26) 5(2) 7(8) 8 (3)
Sri Lanka	арора				3 222	1 62 080		47 2 385 000 127 200	52 2 447 097 127 422 9 2(8) 3(1) 6(4)
European Union	a b c	217 378 012 981 159 409 378	6 29 054 29 054	687	25 3 474 188	301 443 980 060 229 413 860	229 380 450 000 117 700 000	3 531 742 930 521 501 215 700	11 559 5 645 330 483 1 267 759 549
Austria	с С	5 11124 575 19 046 493		1 030 000		2 810	16 14 000 000 5 500 000	109 3 180 000 1 415 100	515 47 391 159 28 775 614
Belgium	в С	25 2 069 563 3 725 034			9 3 211 067	17 3 076 500 1 184 320	9 3 700 000 1 550 000	194 6 360 000 4 992 600	665 141 913 638 14 673 865
Denmark	вСо	8 3 620 188 14 224 992		13 870 000		33 000	17 5 500 000 9 500 000	196 4 770 000 10 319 100	33 431 157 982 913 35 138 538
and)	a D							7 397 500	16 426 835
Denmark (Faroes) Finland	с ра а	3 358 699 5 336		15		1 290	38 256 000 000 8 700 000	11 151 8 745 000 13 292 400	11 354 338 442 130 22 551 736

					Membe	Member States			
Keglons Countries		Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom	Total EU per destination
France 6	a 1 b 6	18 66 564 953 18 274 988		79 21 890 000	6 120 491	76 61 033 100 5 581 280	14 4 650 000 52 000 000	535 270 300 000 61 771 500	1 310 625 986 154 161 431 419
France (New Caledonia)	рр						10 000	2	14 31 472 10 000
Germany B	c b a	33 28 439 624 23 020 090	3 400 400	414 75 360 000	3 81 273	65 124 241 100 61 507 470	68 80 600 000 23 600 000	465 128 790 000 203 154 300	1467 723 009 275 389 909 713
Greece	b 1 2	34 15 714 139 22 785 853		35	2 6 838	10 16 934 720 4 199 320	8 10 000 000 300 000	171 57 240 000 143 100	678 933 518 862 75 960 345
Ireland 6	a 2 b 9	2 91 782		2 1 130 000	1 10 400		4 700 000 1 000 000	190 6 360 000 763 200	245 15 820 554 3 159 478
Italy 6	всо		1 12 19 2 12 19 2	8 4 990 000	3 21 111	57 90 933 900 71 639 500	11 600 000 1 300 000	412 49 290 000 156 567 300	1 264 429 590 999 238 006 215
Luxembourg B	b 2	3 201 669 1 416 243				12 0 244 750	2 500 000	134 795 000 1 160 700	221 8 605 551 3 755 174
Netherlands 6	a 8 c c 5 d d d d	8 1 278 369 5 277 235		4 18 100 000		4 2 529 030 473 660	12 1 000 000 5 500 000	256 96 990 000 9 158 400	919 371 985 067 42 292 942
Netherlands (Netherlands Antilles) Portugal		5 1105 989	2 100	4		1 208 160	3 100 000	5 3 021 154 1 590 000	7 33 102 301 98 271 993
Spain 6	2 a b b c 1 c c 1	42/ 903 46 246 250 146 18 229 459	001	17 1030 000			10 000 1 300 000	9 209 700 276 31 800 000 13 960 200	11 515 208 1 069 751 028 411 35 082 801
Sweden 6	a 5 b 9 c 5	5 960 900 5 673 365		15 2 700 000		1 0		263 76 320 000 15 248 100	738 283 223 697 66 300 443

					Membe	Member States			
Kegions Countries		Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom	Total EU per destination
United Kingdom	въо	22 10 232 385 27 302 387		66 11 190 000	1 23 008	55 145 022 450 84 550 540	17 3 000 000 7 400 000		1334 718 042 308 139 146 676
Other European countries	e d c b	64 98 600 364 55 631 098	4 12731 12731	54 29 140 000	938 608	43 7 260 590 674 930	102 17 130 000 58 583 000	1 288 258 970 326 121 428 300	6 820 1 653 217 054 275 478 607 62 2(3) 3(9) 4(7) 5(1) 6(2) 7(38)
Albania	а							11 74 542	13 150138
Andorra	вфсра					16 64 310 34 430		4	52 401 625 34 430 3 7(3)
Armenia	а							5	6 8 77 9
Azerbaijan	ефр							18 33 977	23 343 886 1 3(1)
Belarus	в С с р в							8 233730	45 610 279 5 2(1) 3(1) 7(4)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	е ф э							9 58 121	16 677 516 2 1(2)
Bulgaria	еср			1 440 000		2 514 5 9 0	3 000	27 2 385 000	100 6 991 744 450 320 13 7(13)

					Membe	Member States			
Kegions Countries	Ita	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom	Total EU per destination
Croatia	a 70			2				25	106
	. ·			140 000			250 000	15 900	405 900
	— е е								1 4(1)
Cyprus								65	130
	b 15 615							795 000	129 754 374
	<u>ာ</u>							4/ /00	115 /00
	; e								3(3)
Czech Republic				2		1	11	83	009
	b 49 376 339 c 7 942 232	2		10 000		3 000	850 000 300 000	6 360 000 1 574 100	86 243 808 10 217 060
Estonia	a						3	23	77
	р С						50 000 400 000	2 385 000 15 900	3 829 717 501 820
	,							00/11	070.107
Georgia	s t							10 5 098	40
	קי								3
	e								2(1) 3(3) 4(1) 7(2)
Holy See	a b								1 1 500 000
Hungary	a 1			1			5	37	241
	b 26 978						80 000	3 975 000	22 380 132
	၁			10 000			90 000	31 800	131 800
Iceland	. a						3	37	75
	c c						50 000 10 000	182 739 95 400	506 920 109 800
Latvia	a						3	19	112
	- P						1 000 000	795 000	4 870 644
	- c								44 349
	e e								8 7(8)
Liechtenstein	a b							5	17 285 534
Lithuania	a							24	120
	b c						20 000	795000 1287900	37 448 692 1 400 891

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

					Membe	Member States			
Regions Countries	1	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom	Total EU per destination
St Marino	аф							5 6 201	33 51 521
Switzerland	врове	14 4 113 457 19 182 668	3 12 134 12 134	15 5 610 000		7 71 600 20 210	24 7 000 000 39 000 000	165 96 195 000 34 328 100	1 5 9 2 371 0 5 6 6 8 1 9 9 2 7 5 9 4 9 1 5 (1) 7 (1)
Turkey	в С о	28 20 406 106 19 136 686		16 21 830 000	1 197 470	5 2 992 040 56 210	3 300 000 300 000	182 43 725 000 55 888 500	607 469 179 621 100 692 866
Ukraine	е с р а							25 2 385 000	136 4 489 548 8 4(1) 7(7)
Serbia and Montenegro	ефра								54 1159915 8 3(1) 4(3) 5(4) 6(1) 7(2) 8(1)
Middle East	е с с <u>е</u> е	69 138 845 164 23 772 246		31 31 010 000		43 55 304 700 7 442 670	11 14 700 000 2 850 000	1 343 441 055 055 184 800 000	3 518 6 425 306 051 330 660 448 95 2(44) 3(55) 4(25) 5(2) 6(14) 7(6)
Bahrain	в С о	6 242 460 1 569 474		4 240 000			1 100 000 20 000	69 3 000 000 210 000	106 10 024 871 2 039 474
Egypt	е с с р а	11 5 578 461 1 705 741		1 10 000		5 4117 010 1 5 0 4 8 9 0	1 100 000	116 27 500 000 5 090 000	462 168 342 785 12 840 894 8 1(1) 2(3) 4(2) 5(1)

				Membe	Member States			
Regions Countries	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom	Total EU per destination
Iran	a p p				5 23 946 000 350		78 11 000 000	99 49 927 582 350 8
Iraq	a e c						11 2 000 000	112 2 926 500
Israel	a 4 b 8455 c 928795 d				13 2 530 860 1 597 100		188 10 000 000 2 170 000	589 224 440 677 4 695 895 66 2(41) 3(57) 4(18) 6(16) 7(4)
Jordan	a 2 b 72410 d d				2 760 483 870		100 17 500 000 38 340 000	165 24760712 39462800 3 4(3)7(1)
Kuwait	a 10 b 82 925 878 c 183 193		2 2 170 000		4 1 832 940 1 850 760	5 500 000	94 14 500 000 10 640 000	214 137 952 446 15 328 953
Lebanon	b d d				1 64 120		25 1 000 000	48 3 582 030 468 000 3 3(1) 4(1) 7(1)
Oman	a 16 b 7746615 c 528709		3 2 580 000			30 000	151 304 000 000 46 040 000	474 452 773 005 50 176 709
Palestinian controlled territories	e q c							1 238 622

					Membe	Member States			
Kegions Countries	ı	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom	Total EU per destination
Qatar	હ	3		13		5		84	244
	þ	315 673				375 610		3 000 000	58 712 616
	ပ	17 323		1 580 000		25 600		3 160 000	5 878 923
Saudi Arabia	g	8		1				141	358
	þ	29 114 187						29 000 000	2 170 601 989
	ပ	33 011		20 980 000			100 000	9356 000	129 573 150
Syria	В	1						11	19
	þ	12 563 915						3 541	13 813 923
	၁	18 806 000							18 806 000
	р								6
	е								3(2) 4(8) 5(2) 6(2)
United Arab Emirates	а	8		9		8	4	265	208
	р	277 110				22 437 400	14 000 000	18 500 000	3 103 516 179
	၁			339 000 000		1 980 100	2 700 000	15 500 000	386 939 300
	р								1
	е								4(1)
Yemen	я			2				10	20
	þ							31 170	3 703 678
	ပ			150 000					150 000
	р								1
	е								5(1)
Oceania	æ	19		4	1	1	30	472	1 024
	þ	3 658 896				12 600	15 400 000	28 735 073	294 926 571
	၁	1 024 486		190 000	86 633	009 9	13 400 000	37 539 900	62 220 810
Australia	В	16		3		1	25	275	701
	þ	3 583 376				12 600	15 000 000	25 440 000	281 045 280
	၁	863184		180 000		9 600	13 000 000	37 412 700	56 255 371
Fiji	я				1			9	2
	þ							19 602	19 602
	ပ				86 633				86 633
Nauru	С							31 800	31 800

£					Membe	Member States			
Regions Countries	l	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom	Total EU per destination
New Zealand	въс	2 74 716 161 302		1 10 000			5 400 000 400 000	175 3 180 000 95 400	292 13 740 423 5 847 006
Palau	a b								2 1 733
Papua New Guinea	а							9 63 672	14 86 930
Samoa	я							2	2
Solomon Islands	а							2	2
Tonga	а	1 804						1	2 804
Vanuatu	В							2	2
TOTALS per Member State	e G C D e	622 869 625 549 471 250 265 71 1(7) 3(11) 4(7) 5(2) 7(44)	16 57 986 57 986	958 450 330 000 7 3(4) 4(4) 6(3) 7(2) 8(1)	63 6 078 814 3 3(2) 4(2) 7(2)	575 566 310 130 274 709 800 8 7(8)	548 638 099 371 373 182 903 10 4(8) 3(1) 7(1)	13 116 3 197 466 743 1 497 303 000 120 1(6) 2(67) 3(59) 4(36) 5(6) 6(21) 7(22) 8(0)	36 063 21 546 765 229 3 465 605 545 412 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, Asiatisk 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.irlgov.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