

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

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

(2002/C 319/01)

INTRODUCTION

The European Code of Conduct on Arms Exports was adopted on 8 June 1998, setting high minimum standards for the management of, and restraint in, conventional arms transfers by all Member States of the European Union. The Code sets up eight criteria for the export of conventional arms and a denial notification procedure obliging Member States to consult on possible undercuts.

Operative Provision 8 of the Code provides for an annual review of its implementation and identification of any necessary improvements. This document constitutes the fourth annual report and covers developments during the fourth year of operation of the Code.

Decisions by Member States on practices relating to the Code of Conduct and its application by Member States are recorded in subsequent annual reports. With each report the body of such decisions grows. In the interest of transparency it was therefore decided to publish a Compendium of Agreed Practices listing all decisions 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. The Compendium is annexed to this report and will be updated with each subsequent report.

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

During the fourth year of operation the European Union Code of Conduct on Arms Exports consolidated its position as the most comprehensive international arms export control regime, providing for a high degree of internal and external transparency, dialogue, respect for denial notifications and dynamism.

Priority objectives identified in earlier reports were achieved. However, many issues are not settled once and for all but are subject to a continuous dialogue on responsibility in arms transfers and ways to promote it.

When adopting the third annual report it was felt that although the fundamental elements of a common approach to the control of conventional arms exports by Member States of

the European Union were in place much remained to be done. Also work needed to begin in certain areas which had not been addressed in the past.

This feeling was echoed in the explanatory statement of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Human Rights and CFSP of the European Parliament, concerning the Council third annual report of the Code of Conduct (EP Doc. A5-0286/2002), which acknowledged that the annual report revealed the extent to which the Code of Conduct had its own built-in dynamics and noted that progress was being made in areas regarded by the Parliament as important, but concluded with the words 'a lot done, a lot more to do'.

In specific terms, the substantive increase in the number of notified denials and consultations has produced a sizeable body of information which testifies to the growing confidence in this instrument. The Code's unique notification and consultation procedures and the continued exchange of views between Member States on aspects of national export policies including policies on exports to specific countries or regions contribute decisively to transparency, dialogue and convergence between Member States in the field of conventional arms exports.

Dialogue takes place not only between Member States, but also through troika meetings in the framework of the political dialogue of the EU with candidate countries and non-member states and by way of EU Member States' participation in other international and multilateral forums.

The dialogue with third countries which have aligned themselves with the Code's principles, particularly the Associated Countries of Central and Eastern Europe, as well as Cyprus, Malta and Turkey, was stepped up during the fourth year as a result of new initiatives aimed at improving the application of the Code in these countries both at the legislative level and in actual implementation by the operators concerned. Ad hoc expert meetings between all Member States and Associated Countries are now held on a regular basis.

On 9 May 2002 the Republic of Croatia aligned itself with the Code by announcing its acceptance of the principles contained in the Code.

A meeting of the Presidency and the Commission with the United States of America, attended by a number of EU Member States, was held in June 2002 on the subject of export control assistance, including in the field of arms exports.

Member States have been conscious of the increased need to prevent arms from falling into the hands of terrorists and have supported the inclusion of a terrorist clause in the 'Initial Elements' of the Wassenaar Arrangement, of which all EU Member States are members. The clause was adopted at the Wassenaar plenary meeting in December 2001. EU Member States have contributed to the subsequent work on the issue in the Arrangement.

The next two sections of the report cover work on specific issues addressed by Member States during the fourth year of operation of the Code. The decisions reported in these sections are also reflected in the annexed Compendium of Agreed Practices (see Annex I).

II. STATE OF PLAY AS REGARDS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PRIORITY MEASURES IDENTIFIED IN THE THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

Harmonisation of national reports

Reporting procedures in Member States are different and do not necessarily produce comparable statistical data. Substantial efforts were therefore made to provide an agreed and uniform basis for national reporting providing greater transparency and comparability between data from individual Member States. Since national reporting procedures may take considerable time to change it is important to establish a uniform set of reporting requirements that can be implemented by all Member States. Some work remains to achieve this, but considerable progress was made increasing both the scope of reporting and the comparability of the data.

Member States agreed that the public report will provide, if available, data broken down by recipient country on the number and value of licences granted and the value of actual exports. 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 (see Annex II).

Controlling exports of non-military security and police equipment

Throughout the year, COARM kept this item under review. The Commission announced its intention to present a proposal for a Community regulation covering such items and presented its

preliminary ideas for the structure and content of such a proposal, which would ban, altogether, equipment used solely for torture and introduce strict controls on equipment that may be used for internal repression. COARM will continue to follow this issue.

Arms Brokering

In the framework of COARM, Member States have collected and discussed relevant data concerning the control of brokering in their respective national legislation. Several Member States already have controls on brokering and others are in the process of introducing such controls. Member States have discussed ways of strengthening the political commitment to control arms brokering both among Member States and in a wider context. A draft Common position on the control of arms brokering was presented by the Spanish Presidency and is now under examination.

End-user certificates

Member States agreed on a common core of elements that should be found in a certificate of final destination 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.

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,
- indication of the end-use of the goods,
- 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).

Production of military goods under licence

Member States have agreed that, when considering licence applications 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.

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

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

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

Involvement of Associated countries in denial notifications

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. The 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).

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

Member States have continued their efforts to upgrade practices relating to the Code of Conduct in the following areas:

EU common list of military equipment

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 Arrangement (WA) list and coordinating Member States' positions and agreeing on possible common proposals for modifications of the WA list.

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.

IV. PRIORITY GUIDELINES FOR THE NEAR FUTURE

The first three annual reports established the practice of identifying a number of guidelines on topics requiring consideration or action in the near future, enabling Member States and their partners within and outside the European Union to monitor and measure progress in the implementation of the Code.

Following this example Member States have identified the following guidelines:

1. continue efforts to increase harmonisation of national reports with the aim of increasing their transparency and producing clearer summary tables;

2. pressing for definitive adoption of a system for controlling exports of non-military security and police equipment;
 3. continue deliberations in the area of arms brokering on the basis of the guidelines already approved, with a view to adopting a Common Position on the subject. Promote regulation of arms brokering in other relevant forums;
 4. continue work on standardising the information to appear in the certificates of final destination;
 5. continue work on issues related to manufacture under licence in non-member countries;
 6. establish how best the authorities of each Member State should control electronic transfers of the software and technology associated with equipment on the common list;
 7. continue efforts to promote the principles and criteria of the Code among third countries and international organisations;
 8. work towards even greater involvement of the candidate countries in the implementation of the Code of Conduct and provide practical assistance to this effect, including by sharing information on denials;
 9. consider practical measures to improve the implementation of the denial and consultation mechanism in national decision-making taking into account Member States' experiences and the handling of the growing volume of denials circulated among Member States.
-

ANNEX I

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 that 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. Member States have thus agreed that arms brokers resident or established within the territory of the EU and/or brokering activities that take place within the territory of Member States should be controlled. Such 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. Several Member States already have controls on brokering and others are in the process of introducing such controls. Member States have discussed ways of strengthening the political commitment to control arms brokering both among Member States and in a wider context. A draft Common Position on the control of arms brokering was presented by the Spanish Presidency and is now under examination (2002).

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'

Discussions 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 WA list and coordinating Member States' positions and agreeing on possible common proposals for modifications of the WA list (2002).

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 announced its intention to present a proposal for a Community Regulation covering such items and presented its preliminary ideas for the structure and content of such a proposal, which would ban altogether equipment used solely for torture and introduce strict control with equipment that may be used for internal repression (2002).

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 a certificate of final destination 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.

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,
- indication of the end-use of the goods,
- 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 carried out. 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 Associated Countries in denial notifications

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. The 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 II

INFORMATION ON CONVENTIONAL ARMS EXPORTS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT BY THE MEMBER STATES OVER THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 2001

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⁾ (a) = number of licences issued (if available), (b) = value of licences issued in Euro (if available), (c) = value of arms exports in Euro (if available) (Totals per region are shown in bold),
- total exports per Member States and total EU exports to each destination ⁽¹⁾ (a) = number of licences issued (if available), (b) = value of licences issued in Euro (if available), (c) = value of arms exports in Euro (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 total per region and the grand total per Member State are explained in footnotes 4 and 8, 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.

TABLE A

Regions Countries	Member States							
	Austria ⁽¹⁾	Belgium ⁽²⁾	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany ⁽³⁾	Greece	Ireland
North Africa	(a) 21 (a') 1 (b) 2 262 724	(a) 8 (b) 1 333 556 (c) 628 000			(c) 172 048 467	(a) 14 (b) 1 009 698		
Algeria	(a) 3 (b) 84 478	(a) 2 (b) 1 013 295			(c) 7 742 390	(a) 4 (b) 742 336		
Libya					(e) 4 (1)			
Morocco	(a) 5 (b) 683 672	(a) 2 (b) 153 300 (c) 620 000			(c) 160 724 433	(a) 5 (b) 237 562		
Tunisia	(a) 13 (a') 1 (b) 1 494 574	(a) 4 (b) 166 961 (c) 8 000			(c) 3 581 644	(a) 5 (b) 29 800		
Sub-Saharan Africa	(a) 73 (b) 4 967 116	(a) 20 (b) 4 451 638 (c) 476 000	(a) 5 (b) 8 049	(c) 5 900	(c) 64 740 844	(a) 318 (b) 8 624 219 (c) 875 843	(a) 4 (b) 519 414	(a) 2 (b) 25 835
Angola								
Benin		(a) 2 (b) 1 966 733			(c) 57 627			
Botswana	(a) 6 (b) 1 254 058	(c) 17 000			(c) 30 745 390	(a) 9 (b) 309 015	(a) 1	
Burkina Faso		(a) 1 (b) 3 816			(c) 87 555			
Burundi								
Cameroon	(a) 2 (b) 1 926				(c) 2 450 827	(a) 3 (b) 2 163		
Central African Republic								
Chad								
Congo (Republic of)								
Congo (Democratic Republic of)		(a) 2 (b) 28 825				(a) 3 (b) 7 106		
Equatorial Guinea								

Regions Countries	Member States							
	Austria ⁽¹⁾	Belgium ⁽²⁾	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany ⁽³⁾	Greece	Ireland
Eritrea			(a) 2					
Ethiopia						(a) 1 (b) 1 329		
Gabon	(a) 1 (b) 6 749				(c) 1 413 975	(a) 4 (b) 660 431		
Gambia								
Ghana					(c) 6 000			
Guinea					(c) 940 214			
Ivory Coast					(c) 26 292			
Kenya	(a) 3 (b) 10 496	(a) 4 (b) 145 321				(a) 9 (b) 110 011		
Lesotho								
Liberia								
Malawi					(c) 2 005 000	(a) 1 (b) 8 583		
Mali		(a) 1 (b) 1 474 937						
Mauritania								
Mauritius	(a) 4 (b) 9 447	(a) 1 (b) 1 482			(c) 100 616	(a) 1 (b) 2 045		
Mozambique								
Namibia	(a) 11 (b) 211 221					(a) 35 (b) 132 884		
Niger					(c) 38 689			
Nigeria	(a) 4 (b) 1 099 632	(a) 1 (b) 500 000			(c) 141 930	(a) 1 (b) 1 533 876		
Rwanda						(a) 1 (b) 409 034		(a) 1 (b) 12 335
Senegal					(c) 244 056			

Regions Countries	Member States							
	Austria ⁽¹⁾	Belgium ⁽²⁾	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany ⁽³⁾	Greece	Ireland
Seychelles								
Sierra Leone								
Somalia						(a) 1 (b) 11 760		
South Africa	(a) 29 (b) 2 219 550	(a) 6 (b) 328 598 (c) 459 000	(a) 3 (b) 8 049	(c) 5 900	(c) 25 992 518	(a) 91 (b) 5 286 789 (c) 875 843	(a) 3	
Sudan	(a) 1 (b) 10 756							
Tanzania	(a) 11 (b) 124 361					(a) 121 (b) 63 986		
Togo					(c) 16 184			
Uganda								
Zambia	(a) 1 (b) 1 497					(a) 32 (b) 74 506		(a) 1 (b) 13 500
Zimbabwe	(a) 2 (b) 19 349				(c) 473 971	(a) 5 (b) 10 701		
North America	(a) 84 (a') 14 (b) 287 725 653	(a) 119 (b) 145 483 927 (c) 61 501 000	(a) 28 (b) 48 843 299	(a) 9 (b) 5 298 749 (c) 1 777 700	(c) 98 370 003	(a) 1 137 (b) 610 969 247 (c) 41 110 935	(a) 7 (b) 11 125 454	(a) 14 (b) 395 649
Canada	(a) 8 (a') 4 (b) 2 135 032	(a) 30 (b) 12 284 463 (c) 29 441 000	(a) 2 (b) 124	(a) 2 (b) 286 746 (c) 19 800	(c) 14 714 015	(a) 254 (b) 44 141 494 (c) 7 494 005	(a) 7 (b) 11 125 454	(a) 5 (b) 41 500
United States	(a) 76 (a') 10 (b) 285 590 621	(a) 89 (b) 133 199 464 (c) 32 060 000	(a) 26 (b) 48 843 175	(a) 7 (b) 5 012 003 (c) 1 757 900	(c) 83 655 988	(a) 883 (b) 566 827 753 (c) 33 616 930		(a) 9 (b) 354 149
Central America and the Caribbean	(a) 39 (a') 1 (b) 2 138 221 (e) 2	(a) 23 (b) 39 187 877 (c) 2 536 000			(c) 48 312 016	(a) 39 (b) 1 427 924 (c) 2 045	(a) 2 (b) 975 071	
Antigua and Barbuda								
Bahamas								
Barbados	(a) 2 (b) 25 004							

Regions Countries	Member States							
	Austria ⁽¹⁾	Belgium ⁽²⁾	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany ⁽³⁾	Greece	Ireland
Belize						(a) 1 (b) 2 370		
Costa Rica	(a) 4 (b) 418 532					(a) 5 (b) 11 851		
Cuba								
Dominica						(a) 3 (b) 2 905		
Dominican Republic	(a) 4 (a') 1 (b) 638 131	(a) 7 (b) 38 413 895 (c) 552 000				(a) 6 (b) 97 326		
El Salvador		(a) 2 (b) 17 315						
Grenada								
Guatemala	(a) 10 (b) 535 835							
Honduras	(a) 1 (b) 10 374							
Jamaica	(a) 9 (b) 169 390	(a) 1 (b) 32 500 (c) 22 000				(a) 2 (b) 12 172		
Mexico	(a) 4 (b) 251 789	(a) 7 (b) 504 369 (c) 1 667 000			(c) 48 312 016	(a) 13 (b) 1 275 297 (c) 2 045	(a) 2 (b) 975 071	
Nicaragua	(a) 1 (b) 27 602							
Panama	(a) 2 (b) 48 081	(c) 2 000						
Saint Lucia	(a) 1 (b) 7 066							
Trinidad and Tobago	(a) 1 (b) 6 417	(a) 6 (b) 219 798 (c) 293 000				(a) 9 (b) 26 003		

Regions Countries	Member States							
	Austria ⁽¹⁾	Belgium ⁽²⁾	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany ⁽³⁾	Greece	Ireland
South America	(a) 142 (a') 14 (b) 24 950 265	(a) 71 (b) 36 951 326 (c) 6 210 000	(a) 1 (b) 962 710	(a) 2 (b) 19 437 (c) 28 000	(c) 74 201 446	(a) 195 (b) 34 612 208 (c) 466 810	(a) 1 (b) 1 068 826	
Argentina	(a) 34 (a') 7 (b) 5 846 989	(a) 7 (b) 1 820 867 (c) 371 000		(c) 8 400	(c) 2 912 067	(a) 29 (b) 2 286 538 (c) 55 731		
Bolivia	(a) 3 (a') 1 (b) 11 082 354					(a) 1 (b) 1 255		
Brazil	(a) 22 (a') 5 (b) 4 431 339	(a) 26 (b) 6 876 778 (c) 4 189 000	(a) 1 (b) 962 710		(c) 23 798 391	(a) 68 (b) 9 928 341 (c) 138 049	(a) 1 (b) 1 068 826	
Chili	(a) 13 (b) 252 187	(a) 16 (b) 845 371 (c) 56 000		(a) 2 (b) 19 437 (c) 19 600	(c) 12 865 973	(a) 76 (b) 12 252 680 (c) 49 595		
Colombia	(a) 1 (b) 422	(a) 1 (b) 3 900			(c) 2 002 251	(a) 3 (b) 8 935 374		
Ecuador	(a) 20 (b) 80 901	(a) 7 (b) 513 332 (c) 377 000			(c) 3 136 415	(a) 5 (b) 982 528 (c) 223 435		
Guyana	(a) 3 (b) 18 209					(a) 1 (b) 20 230		
Paraguay						(a) 1 (b) 409		
Peru	(a) 6 (b) 238 863	(c) 50 000			(c) 4 875 848	(a) 2 (b) 23 455		
Suriname	(a) 2 (b) 14 561	(a) 2 (b) 406 264						
Uruguay	(a) 5 (b) 240 014	(a) 1 (b) 83 179 (c) 92 000			(c) 1 022 917	(a) 6 (b) 18 168		
Venezuela	(a) 33 (a') 1 (b) 2 744 426	(a) 11 (b) 26 401 635 (c) 1 075 000			(c) 23 587 584	(a) 3 (b) 163 230		

Regions Countries	Member States							
	Austria ⁽¹⁾	Belgium ⁽²⁾	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany ⁽³⁾	Greece	Ireland
Central Asia	(a) 7 (a') 1 (b) 84 056				(c) 36 201 643	(a) 36 (b) 1 418 958		
Kazakhstan	(a) 6 (a') 1 (b) 80 480				(c) 4 207 251	(a) 29 (b) 1 284 912		
Kyrgyzstan								
Tajikistan								
Turkmenistan						(a) 3 (b) 19 396		
Uzbekistan	(a) 1 (b) 3 576				(c) 31 994 392	(a) 4 (b) 114 650		
North East Asia	(a) 44 (a') 4 (b) 1 006 979	(a) 28 (b) 10 559 598 (c) 3 184 000	(a) 2 (b) 6 752	(a) 1 (b) 25 228 (c) 1 000	(c) 74 465 323	(a) 389 (b) 957 106 965 (c) 3 559 103		
China (mainland)	(a) 1 (b) 845				(c) 8 113 408	(a) 7 (b) 96 411		
China (Hong Kong)	(a) 5 (b) 138 475					(a) 8 (b) 8 783		
China (Maçao)	(a) 22 (b) 208 745							
Korea (Democratic People's Republic of)								
Korea (Democratic Republic of)	(a) 6 (a') 4 (b) 43 821	(a) 1 (b) 25 000	(a) 1 (b) 3 551		(c) 34 184 295	(a) 197 (b) 930 099 992 (c) 3 559 103		
Japan	(a) 4 (b) 364 921	(a) 19 (b) 6 091 835	(a) 1 (b) 3 201	(a) 1 (b) 25 228 (c) 1 000	(c) 32 167 620	(a) 157 (b) 14 851 908		
Mongolia						(a) 3 (b) 16 814		

Regions Countries	Member States							
	Austria ⁽¹⁾	Belgium ⁽²⁾	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany ⁽³⁾	Greece	Ireland
Taiwan	(a) 6 (b) 250 169	(a) 8 (b) 4 442 763 (c) 3 184 000				(a) 17 (b) 12 033 057		
South East Asia	(a) 169 (a') 1 (b) 5 505 804	(a) 54 (b) 54 821 084 (c) 2 947 000	(a) 1	(a) 10 (b) 1 508 622 (c) 170 000	(c) 117 178 679	(a) 399 (b) 115 460 803 (c) 3 413 385	(a) 5 (b) 493 673	(a) 5 (b) 29 065 427
Brunei	(a) 3 (b) 299 471	(a) 23 (b) 6 046 069 (c) 22 000			(c) 39 330 573	(a) 9 (b) 347 660		
Cambodia	(a) 1 (b) 108 696							
Indonesia	(a) 6 (b) 781 262	(a) 1 (b) 6 250 000			(c) 19 687 450	(a) 4 (b) 1 037 328		
Lao (People's Democratic Republic)								(a) 1 (b) 142 485
Malaysia	(a) 26 (b) 2 354 260	(a) 4 (b) 938 010 (c) 750 000		(a) 1 (b) 16 271 (c) 16 300	(c) 13 728 527	(a) 69 (b) 22 200 284		
Myanmar								
Philippines	(a) 12 (b) 129 724	(a) 3 (b) 390 979 (c) 293 000 (e) 7			(c) 1 320	(a) 1 (b) 2 897		
Singapore	(a) 37 (a') 1 (b) 297 950	(a) 15 (b) 39 394 996 (c) 1 476 000	(a) 1	(a) 5 (b) 1 123 388 (c) 53 600	(c) 43 740 652	(a) 150 (b) 85 508 172 (c) 2 737 457		(a) 3 (b) 28 482 942
Thailand	(a) 82 (b) 1 340 275	(a) 8 (b) 1 801 030 (c) 14 000		(a) 3 (b) 108 003 (c) 100 100	(c) 565 918	(a) 164 (b) 6 260 519 (c) 675 928	(a) 5 (b) 493 673	
East Timor		(c) 392 000				(a) 1 (b) 98 168		
Vietnam	(a) 2 (b) 194 166			(a) 1 (b) 260 960	(c) 124 149	(a) 2 (b) 5 775		(a) 1 (b) 440 000

Regions Countries	Member States							
	Austria ⁽¹⁾	Belgium ⁽²⁾	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany ⁽³⁾	Greece	Ireland
South Asia	(a) 60 (a') 1 (b) 2 332 156	(a) 6 (b) 9 388 420 (c) 4 101 000			(c) 138 000 076	(a) 215 (b) 6 360 814		
Afghanistan								
Bangladesh	(a) 1 (b) 407 250	(a) 1 (b) 608 058				(a) 129 (b) 173 843		
Bhutan						(a) 1 (b) 856		
India	(a) 52 (a') 1 (b) 508 220	(a) 5 (b) 8 780 362 (c) 4 064 000			(c) 85 753 487	(a) 72 (b) 5 806 740		
Maldives		(c) 37 000						
Nepal	(a) 4 (b) 1 406 617					(a) 9 (b) 376 836		
Pakistan	(a) 3 (b) 10 069				(c) 51 855 492	(a) 4 (b) 2 539		
Sri Lanka					(c) 391 097			
European Union	(a) 5 (a') 55 (b) 15 100	(a) 390 (b) 81 622 664 (c) 31 540 000	(a) 83 (b) 25 345 839	(a) 54 (b) 22 811 093 (c) 32 074 100	(c) 624 259 342	(a) 3 893 (b) 1 329 688 869 (c) 232 904 190	(a) 13 (b) 3 640 756	(a) 23 (b) 19 417 574
Austria		(a) 7 (b) 1 498 439 (c) 336 000	(a) 1 (b) 60 750	(a) 2 (b) 42 600 (c) 265 600	(c) 11 357 825	(a) 306 (b) 50 219 100 (c) 2 864 257	(a) 1	
Belgium	(a') 4		(a) 4 (b) 203 252	(c) 34 600	(c) 34 923 587	(a) 320 (b) 61 256 494 (c) 10 047 908	(a) 1	
Denmark	(a') 4	(a) 9 (b) 21 280 340 (c) 336 000		(a) 3 (b) 6 128 768 (c) 1 300	(c) 12 639 309	(a) 188 (b) 71 171 596 (c) 4 746 323		
Denmark (Greenland)	(a) 1 (b) 8 430					(a) 9 (b) 22 494		
Denmark (Faeroe)						(a) 2 (b) 963		

Regions Countries	Member States							
	Austria ⁽¹⁾	Belgium ⁽²⁾	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany ⁽³⁾	Greece	Ireland
Finland	(a') 1	(a) 1 (b) 117 509 (c) 71 000	(a) 1 (b) 14 515		(c) 2 222 407	(a) 64 (b) 19 375 809 (c) 12 271		(a) 3 (b) 244 354
France	(a) 1 (a') 4 (b) 1 453	(a) 81 (b) 37 756 359 (c) 7 474 000	(a) 7 (b) 4 335 330	(a) 2 (b) 19 030 (c) 82 200		(a) 419 (b) 69 314 994 (c) 14 645 956	(a) 1	
Germany	(a') 9	(a) 136 (b) 107 881 272 (c) 4 497 000	(a) 24 (b) 4 169 531	(a) 10 (b) 2 101 539 (c) 1 836 600	(c) 45 395 434		(a) 6	(a) 6 (b) 10 781 308
Greece	(a') 7	(a) 5 (b) 7 539 822 (c) 200 000		(a) 2 (b) 638 256 (c) 637 700	(c) 95 544 813	(a) 143 (b) 347 523 042 (c) 38 217 534		
Ireland	(a') 1	(a) 4 (b) 698 237 (c) 704 000		(a) 1 (b) 34 260 (c) 39 300	(c) 16 164 251	(a) 16 (b) 3 090 497 (c) 16 873		
Italy	(a') 11	(a) 25 (b) 6 834 676 (c) 677 000	(a) 3 (b) 942 382	(a) 1 (b) 515 (c) 211 700	(c) 93 383 648	(a) 539 (b) 220 748 970 (c) 23 509 201	(a) 3	
Luxembourg	(a') 1	(c) 764 000	(a) 2	(c) 19 500	(c) 2 119 012	(a) 75 (b) 5 554 064 (c) 56 242		
Netherlands	(a) 2 (a') 5 (b) 4 370	(a) 2 (b) 111 899 (c) 6 670 000	(a) 10 (b) 6 725 298	(a) 4 (b) 104 821 (c) 94 400	(c) 27 879 079	(a) 496 (b) 157 090 828 (c) 50 783 044		
Portugal	(a') 1	(a) 12 (b) 20 687 167 (c) 622 000		(a) 1 (b) 626 (c) 18 200	(c) 6 787 714	(a) 51 (b) 37 735 736 (c) 375 800	(a) 1	
Spain	(a') 1	(a) 28 (b) 3 770 393 (c) 672 000	(a) 5 (b) 1 010 839	(c) 8 700	(c) 105 393 617	(a) 374 (b) 76 770 811 (c) 21 320 871		
Sweden	(a') 2	(a) 27 (b) 6 870 246 (c) 3 312 000	(a) 5 (b) 5 082 526	(a) 18 (b) 5 695 446 (c) 27 707 000	(c) 31 223 561	(a) 271 (b) 91 968 875 (c) 8 156 128		(a) 6 (b) 6 631 912
United Kingdom	(a) 1 (a') 4 (b) 847	(a) 53 (b) 74 752 418 (c) 5 046 000	(a) 21 (b) 2 801 416	(a) 10 (b) 8 045 233 (c) 1 126 000	(c) 139 225 067	(a) 620 (b) 117 844 596 (c) 58 151 782		(a) 8 (b) 1 760 000

Regions Countries	Member States							
	Austria ⁽¹⁾	Belgium ⁽²⁾	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany ⁽³⁾	Greece	Ireland
Other European countries	(a) 662 (a') 40 (b) 40 114 245	(a) 115 (b) 18 373 973 (c) 2 864 000	(a) 27 (b) 561 980	(a) 28 (b) 5 497 916 (c) 3 425 700	(c) 486 781 332	(a) 3 357 (b) 404 890 851 (c) 69 899 735	(a) 15 (b) 31 148 743	(a) 10 (b) 2 880 392
Albania								
Andorra	(a) 3 (b) 68 650	(a) 3 (b) 290 661				(a) 29 (b) 216 079		
Armenia								
Azerbaijan								(a) 1 (b) 40 365
Belarus	(a) 2 (b) 22 309					(a) 1 (b) 1 610		(a) 1 (b) 47 500
Bosnia and Herzegovina	(a) 2 (b) 11 565							
Bulgaria	(a) 30 (a') 3 (b) 1 699 385	(a) 1 (b) 22 000 (c) 5 000		(a) 3 (b) 182 235 (c) 2 300	(c) 146 261	(a) 61 (b) 1 269 604		
Croatia	(a) 51 (b) 3 133 243					(a) 19 (b) 261 630		(a) 1 (b) 27 200
Cyprus	(a) 1 (a') 4 (b) 120	(a) 4 (b) 71 666 (c) 63 000		(a) 1 (b) 249 557	(c) 32 927 078	(a) 4 (b) 341 650	(a) 13	
Czech Republic	(a) 59 (a') 2 (b) 1 548 748	(a) 13 (b) 664 525 (c) 11 000		(a) 5 (b) 942 059 (c) 845 900	(c) 14 025 615	(a) 311 (b) 5 066 803 (c) 540 947		
Estonia	(a) 3 (a') 1 (b) 3 823	(a) 1 (b) 38 672		(a) 1 (b) 37 001 (c) 1 200		(a) 26 (b) 28 079 588 (c) 49 084		
Georgia	(a) 17 (b) 28 021					(a) 3 (b) 840 608		
Hungary	(a) 42 (a') 1 (b) 4 185 298	(a) 12 (b) 789 809	(a) 1 (b) 32 318		(c) 792 711	(a) 121 (b) 5 294 946 (c) 10 737		
Iceland		(a) 4 (b) 462 500		(c) 2 200		(a) 23 (b) 56 533		

Regions Countries	Member States							
	Austria ⁽¹⁾	Belgium ⁽²⁾	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany ⁽³⁾	Greece	Ireland
Latvia	(a) 18 (a') 2 (b) 1 708 342			(a) 4 (b) 91 091 (c) 51 300		(a) 66 (b) 661 864 (c) 28 632		
Liechtenstein	(a) 2 (b) 712					(a) 38 (b) 2 063 725		
Lithuania	(a) 9 (a') 2 (b) 287 612	(a) 1 (b) 3 261		(c) 31 100		(a) 72 (b) 4 647 666 (c) 409 545		
Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of)	(a) 6 (b) 83 675					(a) 3 (b) 1 278		
Malta		(a) 4 (b) 692 616			(c) 129 000	(a) 6 (b) 96 271 (c) 64 423		
Moldavia	(a) 14 (a') 1 (b) 385 722					(a) 3 (b) 993		
Monaco								
Norway	(a) 14 (a') 2 (b) 1 117 013	(a) 18 (b) 792 744 (c) 471 000	(a) 18 (b) 314 233	(a) 2 (b) 45 703 (c) 1 100	(c) 13 003 942	(a) 326 (b) 20 419 076 (c) 12 441 265		(a) 1 (b) 739 110
Poland	(a) 25 (a') 1 (b) 1 258 963	(a) 5 (b) 1 172 112	(a) 2 (b) 11 554	(a) 6 (b) 101 698 (c) 62 000	(c) 1 704 367	(a) 208 (b) 7 539 285 (c) 39 881		(a) 1
Romania	(a) 35 (a') 1 (b) 420 905				(c) 35 655 971	(a) 101 (b) 12 070 773 (c) 1 010 824		
Russian Federation	(a) 100 (a') 8 (b) 5 098 142	(a) 1 (b) 274			(c) 593 640	(a) 210 (b) 4 771 554		
Slovakia	(a) 66 (a') 1 (b) 2 546 600	(a) 6 (b) 1 792 844	(a) 1 (b) 67 869	(a) 1 (b) 396 000 (c) 62 700	(c) 337 328	(a) 100 (b) 4 004 433		
Slovenia	(a) 87 (a') 2 (b) 12 168 242	(a) 2 (b) 146 838 (c) 87 000		(a) 3 (b) 2 149 116 (c) 725 100		(a) 123 (b) 18 590 232 (c) 14 849 450		
San Marino						(a) 19 (b) 22 091		

Regions Countries	Member States							
	Austria ⁽¹⁾	Belgium ⁽²⁾	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany ⁽³⁾	Greece	Ireland
Switzerland	(a) 51 (a') 8 (b) 4 049 874	(a) 27 (b) 3 785 479 (c) 1 731 000	(a) 5 (b) 136 007	(a) 2 (b) 1 303 456 (c) 1 640 800	(c) 186 815 894	(a) 1 169 (b) 119 708 567 (c) 20 798 842	(a) 2	(a) 3 (b) 1 833 217
Turkey	(a) 10 (a') 1 (b) 21 170	(a) 13 (b) 7 647 999 (c) 496 000			(c) 200 649 525	(a) 253 (b) 167 340 357 (c) 19 445 964		
Ukraine	(a) 9 (b) 125 447					(a) 60 (b) 1 131 119		
Yugoslavia (Federal Republic of)	(a) 6 (b) 106 164					(a) 2 (b) 392 516 (c) 210 141		(a) 2 (b) 193 000
Middle East	(a) 205 (a') 23 (b) 10 660 948	(a) 68 (b) 220 331 000 (c) 111 786 000		(a) 13 (b) 1 330 160 (c) 2 822 700	(c) 1 030 588 088	(a) 715 (b) 157 217 538 (c) 15 011 019	(a) 10 (b) 1 878 831	(a) 2 (b) 169 500
Bahrain	(a) 3 (a') 1 (b) 1 833 909				(c) 2 135 984	(a) 4 (b) 689 374		
Egypt	(a) 58 (a') 1 (b) 3 400 434	(a) 3 (b) 297 581 (c) 103 000		(c) 2 502 400	(c) 35 650 106	(a) 123 (b) 15 587 921		
Iran	(a) 7 (b) 661 712				(c) 1 622 235	(a) 1 (b) 26		
Iraq								
Israel	(a) 9 (b) 185 917	(a) 6 (b) 3 692 009 (c) 118 000 (e) 2, 3		(a) 2 (b) 1 002 523	(c) 12 556 996	(a) 146 (b) 36 511 186 (c) 14 254 818	(a) 6	
Jordan	(a) 24 (a') 7 (b) 140 281	(a) 8 (b) 353 412 (c) 589 000		(a) 2 (b) 126 490 (c) 126 400	(c) 6 089 573	(a) 3 (b) 28 422	(a) 2	(a) 1 (b) 138 500
Kuwait	(a) 14 (b) 136 821	(a) 3 (b) 355 600 (c) 35 000		(a) 1 (b) 12 111 (c) 11 200	(c) 17 390 025	(a) 26 (b) 2 139 913		
Lebanon	(a) 3 (b) 33 638	(a) 11 (b) 2 773 040 (c) 255 000			(c) 1 244 893	(a) 1 (b) 533	(a) 1	(a) 1 (b) 31 000
Oman	(a) 35 (a') 6 (b) 161 524	(a) 7 (b) 1 259 566 (c) 917 000			(c) 16 803 395	(a) 220 (b) 15 413 652		

Regions Countries	Member States							
	Austria ⁽¹⁾	Belgium ⁽²⁾	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany ⁽³⁾	Greece	Ireland
Qatar	(a) 22 (a') 2 (b) 318 981	(c) 2 241 000			(c) 18 293 752	(a) 12 (b) 2 448 486		
Saudi Arabia	(a) 10 (a') 2 (b) 540 772	(a) 18 (b) 191 347 342 (c) 101 266 000			(c) 276 817 792	(a) 90 (b) 38 222 923 (c) 756 201		
Syria							(a) 1	
United Arab Emirates	(a) 18 (a') 4 (b) 3 243 833	(a) 10 (b) 19 922 494 (c) 6 228 000		(a) 8 (b) 189 036 (c) 182 700	(c) 641 954 146	(a) 85 (b) 43 094 890		
Yemen	(a) 2 (b) 3 126				(c) 29 191	(a) 4 (b) 3 080 212		
Oceania	(a) 65 (a') 3 (b) 1 388 999	(a) 15 (b) 20 242 110 (c) 7 401 000	(a) 3 (b) 842 705	(a) 1 (b) 45 410 (c) 53 400	(c) 8 748 967	(a) 284 (b) 56 472 472 (c) 87 431		(a) 4 (b) 2 007 810
Australia	(a) 41 (a') 1 (b) 1 177 308	(a) 10 (b) 11 325 003 (c) 6 499 000	(a) 3 (b) 842 705	(a) 1 (b) 45 411 (c) 48 200	(c) 8 734 512	(a) 212 (b) 54 679 528 (c) 87 431		(a) 3 (b) 2 007 683
Fiji								
New Zealand	(a) 24 (a') 2 (b) 211 691	(a) 5 (b) 8 917 107 (c) 952 000		(c) 7 200	(c) 14 455	(a) 70 (b) 1 792 363		(a) 1 (b) 127
Papua New Guinea						(a) 2 (b) 581		
Samoa								
TOTALS per Member State	(a) 1 576 (a') 158 (b) 385 833 819 (d) 3 (e) 1, 1a, 2, 7	(a) 917 (b) 848 606 597 (c) 235 174 000 (d) 26 (e) 1a, 2, 3, 4 and 7	(a) 150 (b) 76 571 333	(a) 118 (b) 36 536 600 (c) 40 370 000 (d) 10 (e) 2 (2), 3 (1), 4 (2), 7 (3), 7c (2)	(c) 3 117 312 707 ⁽⁴⁾ (d) 97 (e) 1 (10), 2 (6), 3 (30), 4 (30), 5 (2), 7 (17), 8 (1)	(a) 10 991 (b) 3 685 162 398 (c) 367 330 496 (d) 14 (e) 2, 3, 4, 7		(a) 57 (b) 50 850 768 (b) 60 (b) 53 962 187

⁽¹⁾ Under Austrian legislation, the Federal Ministry for Economy and Labour (MEL) issues licences 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' as defined in the Austrian War Material Regulation (1977). Licences for 'war material' are issued by the Federal Ministry of the Interior (Mol). Figures for licences issued by Austria have therefore been split into (a) licences issued by the MEL and (a') licences issued by the Mol. The value of licences issued, reported under (b), concerns only those licences issued by the MEL.

⁽²⁾ The figures mentioned under (c) refer solely to exports of arms and ammunition sensu stricto. They do not include items subject to legislation on arms also used for non-military purposes.

⁽³⁾ (a) and (b) include number and value of individual licences issued. (c) includes the value of exports of war weapons as defined in the German War Weapons List.

⁽⁴⁾ Including states non-members of the United Nations.

Regions Countries	Member States							
	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden ⁽²⁾	United Kingdom ⁽⁶⁾	TOTAL EU per destination ⁽⁷⁾
North Africa	(a) 9 (b) 2 798 880 (c) 2 649 880		(a) 3 (b) 2 180 000	(a) 41 (b) 2 843 449,72 (c) 1 505 611,67	(a) 5 (b) 29 829 270 (c) 28 341 050	(a) 4 (b) 4 (c) 4,9	(a) 88 (b) 10 (c) 0,03	(a) 193 (a') 1 (b) 58 497 622 (c) 205 839 462 (d) 16 (e) 1 (1), 2 (7), 3 (4), 4 (4)
Algeria	(a) 1 (b) 1 170 701 (c) 1 369 248			(a) 1 (b) 1 421 724,86 (c) 26 156,96			(a) 25 (b) 5 (c) 0,03	(a) 36 (b) 12 350 535 (c) 9 185 195 (d) 6 (e) 2 (2), 3 (3), 4 (1)
Libya							(a) 9 (b) 2	(a) 9 (b) 3 160 000 (d) 2 (e) 1 (1), 4 (1)
Morocco	(a) 7 (b) 1 565 506 (c) 960 900		(a) 3 (b) 2 180 000	(a) 18 (b) 78 413,41 (c) 65 251,47	(a) 4 (b) 29 813 670 (c) 28 341 050		(a) 16 (b) 1,5	(a) 60 (b) 37 082 123 (c) 190 791 634 (d) 5 (e) 2 (3), 4 (2)
Tunisia	(a) 1 (b) 62 673 (c) 319 732			(a) 22 (b) 1 343 311,45 (c) 1 414 203,24	(a) 1 (b) 15 600	(a) 4 (b) 4 (c) 4,9	(a) 38 (b) 1,5	(a) 88 (b) 5 922 963 (c) 5 862 633 (d) 3 (e) 2 (2), 3 (1)
Sub-Saharan Africa	(a) 4 (b) 3 351 058 (c) 9 150 145		(a) 3 (b) 320 000	(a) 52 (b) 2 986 724,13 (c) 856 661,52	(a) 6 (b) 272 610 (c) 30 000	(a) 11 (b) <15 003 (c) 0,71	(a) 579 (b) 87,5 (c) 28,18	(a) 1 077 (b) 165 427 158 (c) 120 737 902 (d) 38 (e) 1 (12), 2 (3), 3 (10), 4 (7), 7 (7), 8 (1)
Angola				(a) 7 (b) 2 185 802,03 (c) 2 757,11	(a) 4 (b) 51 390 (c) 30 000		(a) 25 (b) 8 (c) 0,03	(a) 36 (b) 14 877 192 (c) 80 157

Regions Countries	Member States							TOTAL EU per destination ⁽⁷⁾
	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden ⁽⁵⁾	United Kingdom ⁽⁶⁾	
Benin								(a) 2 (b) 1 966 733 (c) 57 627 (d) 2 (e) 7 (2)
Botswana				(a) 1 (b) 412,37			(a) 40 (b) 4,5 (c) 1,31	(a) 57 (b) 8 673 485 (c) 32 832 190 (d) 2 (e) 1 (1), 3 (1)
Burkina Faso							(b) <0,25 (e) 7 (1)	(a) 1 (b) 398 816 (c) 87 555 (d) 1 (e) 7 (1)
Burundi							(a) 1 (b) <0,25	(a) 1 (b) 39 500
Cameroon							(a) 5 (b) <0,25	(a) 10 (b) 399 089 (c) 2 450 827
Central African Republic								(d) 1 (e) 3 and 7 (1)
Chad				(a) 43 (b) 779 509,73 (c) 853 904,41			(a) 1	(a) 44 (b) 779 510 (c) 853 904 (d) 1 (e) 3 and 4 (1)
Congo (Republic of)							(a) 2	(a) 2
Congo (Democratic Republic of)							(a) 2	(a) 7 (b) 35 931 (d) 2 (e) 1 (2)
Equatorial Guinea							(a) 4 (b) 1,0	(a) 4 (b) 1 580 000

Regions Countries	Member States							
	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden ^(?)	United Kingdom ⁽⁶⁾	TOTAL EU per destination ⁽⁷⁾
Eritrea							(a) 3 (b) <0,25 (c) 0,13 (d) 1 (e) 1 (1)	(a) 5 (b) 395 000 (c) 205 400 (d) 1 (e) 1 (1)
Ethiopia							(a) 10 (b) <0,25	(a) 11 (b) 6 197 180
Gabon							(a) 11 (b) 3,5 (c) 0,89	(a) 16 (b) 6 197 180 (c) 2 820 175
Gambia							(a) 5 (b) <0,25	(a) 5 (b) 395 000 (d) 1 (e) 2 (1)
Ghana	(c) 106 169						(a) 26 (b) 1,0 (c) 0,34	(a) 26 (b) 1 580 000 (c) 649 369 (d) 2 (e) 1 (1), 3 (1)
Guinea							(a) 1	(a) 1 (c) 940 214
Ivory Coast								(c) 26 292 (d) 1 (e) 3 (1)
Kenya	(c) 2 448 277					(a) 1 (b) 217 180	(a) 62 (b) 2,5	(a) 79 (b) 4 433 009 (c) 2 448 277 (d) 1 (e) 3 and 4 (1)
Lesotho							(a) 1	(a) 1
Liberia								(d) 1 (e) 1a (1)
Malawi							(a) 11 (b) <0,25	(a) 12 (b) 403 583 (c) 2 005 000

Regions Countries	Member States							TOTAL EU per destination (?)
	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden (?)	United Kingdom (6)	
Mali							(c) 0,09	(a) 1 (b) 1 474 937 (c) 142 200
Mauritania	(a) 1 (b) 1 172 153 (c) 165 091							(a) 1 (b) 1 172 153 (c) 165 091
Mauritius					(a) 1 (b) 4 040	(a) 2 (b) <1 (c) 0,01	(a) 5 (b) <0,25	(a) 14 (b) 522 025 (c) 101 716
Mozambique							(a) 3 (b) <0,25	(a) 3 (b) 395 000
Namibia						(a) 1 (b) <1 (c) 0,1	(a) 11 (b) <0,25	(a) 58 (b) 849 116 (c) 1 100 (d) 1 (e) 4c (1)
Niger							(a) 1	(a) 1 (c) 38 689
Nigeria	(c) 6 222 549		(a) 1 (b) 180 000				(a) 34 (b) 10 (c) 0,02	(a) 41 (b) 19 113 508 (c) 6 396 079 (d) 2 (e) 3 (1), 4 (1)
Rwanda								(a) 1 (b) 421 369 (d) 2 (e) 1 (2)
Senegal							(a) 1	(a) 1 (c) 244 056 (d) 1 (e) 7 (1)
Seychelles							(a) 1	(a) 1
Sierra Leone			(a) 1 (b) 90 000				(a) 5 (b) 1,5 (c) 1,91	(a) 6 (b) 2 460 000 (c) 3 017 800 (d) 4 (e) 1 (2), 3 (2)
Somalia							(a) 4 (b) <0,25	(a) 5 (b) 406 760

Regions Countries	Member States							
	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden ^(?)	United Kingdom ⁽⁶⁾	TOTAL EU per destination ⁽⁷⁾
South Africa	(a) 3 (b) 2 178 905 (c) 151 092		(a) 1 (b) 50 000	(a) 1 (b) 21 000,00		(a) 8 (b) 15 001 (c) 0,6	(a) 265 (b) 29 (c) 23,45	(a) 410 (b) 57 563 166 (c) 64 601 366 (d) 1 (e) 7 (1)
Sudan							(a) 3	(a) 4 (b) 10 756
Tanzania							(a) 18 (b) 19,5	(a) 150 (b) 30 998 347
Togo							(a) 2 (b) <0,25	(a) 2 (b) 395 000 (c) 16 184 (d) 2 (e) 3 (1), 7 (1)
Uganda							(a) 4 (b) <0,25	(a) 41 (b) 395 000 (d) 1 (e) 4 (1)
Zambia	(c) 56 976						(a) 11 (b) 3,5 (c) 0,01	(a) 45 (b) 5 619 503 (c) 72 776 (d) 2 (e) 2 (2)
Zimbabwe							(a) 1 (b) <0,25	(a) 8 (b) 425 050 (c) 473 971 (d) 2 (e) 1 (1), 3 and 4 (1)
North America	(a) 59 (b) 17 121 180 (c) 45 190 570		(a) 114 (b) 186 100 000	(a) 20 (b) 2 599 538,72 (c) 1 668 651,03	(a) 95 (b) 62 860 910 (c) 26 202 140	(a) 71 (b) 563 (c) 520,6	(a) 1 870 (b) 347,5 (c) 470,8	(a) 3 627 (a') 14 (b) 1 989 509 801 (c) 969 586 723
Canada	(a) 14 (b) 778 800 (c) 1 187 231		(a) 28 (b) 19 970 000		(a) 6 (b) 447 200 (c) 46 850	(a) 11 (b) 90 (c) 87,4	(a) 277 (b) 43,0 (c) 121,02	(a) 644 (a') 14 (b) 169 051 803 (c) 253 729 462
United States	(a) 45 (b) 16 342 380 (c) 44 003 339		(a) 86 (b) 166 130 000	(a) 20 (b) 2 599 538,72 (c) 1 668 651,03	(a) 89 (b) 62 413 710 (c) 26 155 290	(a) 60 (b) 473 (c) 433,2	(a) 1 593 (b) 304,5 (c) 349,78	(a) 2 983 (a') 10 (b) 1 820 457 997 (c) 739 571 276

Regions Countries	Member States							
	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden ^(?)	United Kingdom ⁽⁶⁾	TOTAL EU per destination ⁽⁷⁾
Central America and the Carribean	(a) 1 (b) 4 853 (c) 6 808 509			(a) 1 (b) 11 226,80 (c) 12 305,07	(a) 46 (b) 7 092 720 (c) 1 258 900	(a) 7 (b) <193 (c) 55	(a) 127 (b) 5,5 (c) 0,97	(a) 286 (a') 1 (b) 80 760 051 (c) 103 164 757 (d) 24 (e) 2 (3), 3 (2), 7 (21), 8 (15)
Antigua and Barbuda							(a) 3 (b) <0,25	(a) 3 (b) 395 000
Bahamas							(a) 4 (b) <0,25	(a) 4 (b) 395 000
Barbados							(a) 9 (b) <0,25 (c) 0,92	(a) 11 (b) 420 004 (c) 1 453 600
Belize							(a) 5 (b) <0,25	(a) 6 (b) 397 370
Costa Rica					(a) 26 (b) 386 530 (c) 27 810		(a) 6 (b) <0,25	(a) 41 (b) 1 211 913 (c) 27 810 (d) 14 (e) 7 (14), 8 (14)
Cuba					(a) 5 (b) 64 700 (c) 3 490		(a) 3	(a) 12 (b) 64 700 (c) 3 490 (d) 2 (e) 2 (1), 7 (1)
Dominica							(c) 0,01	(a) 3 (b) 2 905
Dominican Republic					(a) 7 (b) 5 811 160 (c) 431 860		(a) 1	(a) 25 (a') (b) 44 960 512 (c) 982 860
El Salvador					(a) 2 (b) 39 630		(a) 5 (b) 0,5	(a) 9 (b) 135 945 (d) 2 (e) 7 (2)
Grenada							(a) 3 (b) <0,25	(a) 3 (b) 395 000

Regions Countries	Member States							TOTAL EU per destination (?)
	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden (?)	United Kingdom (6)	
Guatemala							(a) 3 (b) <0,25	(a) 13 (b) 930 835 (d) 3 (e) 3 (1), 7 (1)
Honduras	(c) 6 617 067						(a) 3 (b) <0,25	(a) 4 (b) 405 374 (c) 6 617 (d) 1 (e) 2 (1)
Jamaica							(a) 10 (b) 1,0 (c) 0,03	(a) 22 (b) 1 794 062 (c) 69 400
Mexico	(a) 1 (b) 4 853 (c) 191 442			(a) 1 (b) 11 226,80 (c) 12 305,07	(a) 1 (b) 1 200	(a) 6 (b) 191 (c) 55	(a) 50 (b) 1,5	(a) 81 (b) 26 405 907 (c) 56 235 413 (d) 1 (e) 2 and 3 (1)
Nicaragua					(a) 2 (b) 373 380 (c) 343 210		(a) 2	(a) 5 (b) 400 982 (c) 343 210
Panama					(a) 3 (b) 416 120 (c) 452 530		(a) 2	(a) 7 (b) 464 210 (c) 454 530 (d) 1 (e) 6 and 7 (1)
Saint Lucia							(a) 2 (b) <0,25	(a) 3 (b) 402 066
Trinidad and Tobago						(a) 1 (b) <2	(a) 16 (b) <0,25 (c) 0,01	(a) 33 (b) 867 240 (c) 308 800
South America	(a) 39 (b) 172 645 965 (c) 41 695 090	(a) 1 (b) 10 906 (c) 10 906	(a) 25 (b) 13 660 000	(a) 11 (b) 1 265 258,94 (c) 548 676,84	(a) 80 (b) 38 578 280 (c) 1 715 310	(a) 20 (b) <556,6 (c) 266,29	(a) 463 (b) 93,75 (c) 18,27	(a) 1 051 (a') 14 (b) 534 082 305 (c) 108 836 222 (d) 27 (e) 1 (1), 2 (3), 3 (11), 5 (1), 7 (10), 8 (1)
Argentina	(a) 7 (b) 833 862 (c) 152 471		(a) 6 (b) 180 000	(a) 1 (b) 60 000,00 (c) 81 537,26	(a) 12 (b) 2 385 170 (c) 775 310	(a) 3 (b) 0,6 (c) 0,1	(a) 16 (b) 1,0 (e) 5 (1)	(a) 15 (a') 7 (b) 15 653 433 (c) 4 367 517 (d) 1 (e) 5 (1)

Regions Countries	Member States							
	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden ^(?)	United Kingdom ⁽⁶⁾	TOTAL EU per destination ⁽⁷⁾
Bolivia		(a) 1 (b) 10 906 (c) 10 906					(a) 10 (b) 11,5	(a) 15 (a') 1 (b) 11 094 515 (c) 10 906
Brazil	(a) 13 (b) 89 922 999 (c) 10 619 813		(a) 12 (b) 910 000	(a) 4 (b) 740 421,65 (c) 351 649,39	(a) 4 (b) 497 500 (c) 420 650	(a) 11 (b) 525 (c) 220,9	(a) 215 (b) 73,0 (c) 16,72 (e) 2 (2)	(a) 377 (a') 5 (b) 288 434 690 (c) 90 236 582 (d) 2 (e) 2 (2)
Chili	(a) 7 (b) 73 925 213 (c) 3 396 979		(a) 4 (b) 10 800 000	(a) 1 (b) 112 123,71 (c) 48 480,23	(a) 17 (b) 3 995 350 (c) 377 900	(a) 1 (b) <5 (c) 4,2	(a) 76 (b) 1,5 (c) 0,03	(a) 213 (b) 105 122 417 (c) 4 458 000
Colombia				(a) 3 (b) 116 705,15 (c) 55 124,96	(a) 11 (b) 1 284 120 (c) 98 400		(a) 24 (b) <0,25 (c) 0,76	(a) 43 (b) 10 735 521 (c) 3 356 576 (d) 11 (e) 2 (1), 3 (10), 7 (6)
Ecuador	(a) 3 (b) 31 391 (c) 655 225				(a) 2 (b) 9 200 (c) 4 470		(a) 27 (b) <0,25 (c) 0,27	(a) 64 (b) 2 012 352 (c) 4 823 145 (d) 1 (e) 3 and 7 (1)
Guyana							(a) 4 (b) 2,0	(a) 8 (b) 3 198 439
Paraguay					(a) 2 (b) 53 700		(a) 3 (b) <0,25	(a) 6 (b) 449 109 (d) 1 (e) 7 (1)
Peru	(a) 3 (b) 91 372 (c) 2 164 600				(a) 2 (b) 1 330	(a) 3 (b) <1 (c) 0,09	(a) 15	(a) 31 (b) 465 031 (c) 7 099 749 (d) 2 (e) 1 (1), 2 (1)
Suriname							(a) 1	(a) 5 (b) 420 852 (d) 2 (e) 3 and 7 (2)
Uruguay				(a) 1 (b) 156 814,43 (c)	(a) 6 (b) 44 410 (c) 8 650		(a) 28 (b) 1,5 (c) 0,49	(a) 47 (b) 2 912 585 (c) 1 897 767

Regions Countries	Member States							TOTAL EU per destination ⁽⁷⁾
	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden ⁽²⁾	United Kingdom ⁽⁶⁾	
Venezuela	(a) 6 (b) 7 841 128 (c) 24 706 002		(a) 3 (b) 1 770 000	(a) 1 (b) 79 194,00 (c) 11 885,00	(a) 24 (b) 30 307 500 (c) 29 930	(a) 2 (b) <25 (c) 41	(a) 44 (b) 2,5	(a) 127 (a') 1 (b) 76 007 388 (c) 30 333 268 (d) 4 (e) 7 and 8 (4)
Central Asia							(a) 36 (b) 5,25	(a) 79 (a') 1 (b) 9 798 014 (c) 36 201 643 (d) 3 (e) 2 (2), 3, 4 (1)
Kazakhstan							(a) 22 (b) 3,0	(a) 57 (b) 6 105 392 (c) 4 207 251
Kyrgyzstan							(a) 3 (b) 2,0	(a) 3 (b) 3 160 000 (d) 1 (e) 3 and 4 (1)
Tajikistan							(a) 2 (b) <0,25	(a) 2 (b) 395 000
Turkmenistan							(a) 4	(a) 7 (b) 19 396
Uzbekistan							(a) 5	(a) 10 (b) 118 226 (c) 31 994 392 (d) 2 (e) 2 (2)
North East Asia	(a) 39 (b) 27 443 842 (c) 16 359 578	(a) 1 (b) 72 220 (c) 72 219,4	(a) 32 (b) 64 620 000			(a) 18 (b) 27 (c) 24	(a) 959 (b) 333,75 (c) 5,48	(a) 1 513 (a') 4 (b) 1 591 136 881 (c) 108 939 887 (d) 36 (e) 1 (10), 2 (4), 4 (6), 5 and 8
China (mainland)	(a) 7 (b) 3 758 409 (c) 8 147 454						(a) 124 (b) 32,0	(a) 139 (b) 54 415 665 (c) 16 260 862 (d) 22 (e) 1 (8), 4 (4), 2, 5, 8
China (Hong Kong)							(a) 86 (b) 4 (c) 0,62	(a) 94 (b) 6 467 258 (c) 979 600 (d) 2 (e) 1 (2)

Regions Countries	Member States							
	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden ^(?)	United Kingdom ^(e)	TOTAL EU per destination ^(?)
China (Maçao)							(a) 7 (b) <0,25	(a) 29 (b) 603 745 (d) 2 (e) 1a 2 and 7 (1)
Korea (Democratic People's Republic of)	(e) 4						(a) 2 (b) <0,25	(a) 2 (b) 395 000 (d) 1 (e) 4 (1)
Korea (Democratic Republic of)	(a) 20 (b) 13 725 583 (c) 5 858 263	(a) 1 (b) 72 220 (c) 72 219,4	(a) 14 (b) 34 350 000			(c) 0,2	(a) 342 (b) 161,5 (c) 3,74	(a) 582 (a') 4 (b) 1 233 490 167 (c) 102 527 471 (d) 3 (e) 2 (2), 4 (1)
Japan	(a) 6 (b) 1 731 185 (c) 1 390 136		(a) 5 (b) 140 000			(a) 18 (b) 27 (c) 23,8	(a) 273 (b) 49,5 (c) 1,12	(a) 484 (b) 104 388 575 (c) 37 886 618
Mongolia							(a) 1 (b) <0,25	(a) 4 (b) 411 814
Taiwan	(a) 6 (b) 8 228 665 (c) 963 725		(a) 13 (b) 30 130 000				(a) 124 (b) 86,0	(a) 174 (b) 290 964 654 (c) 4 147 725 (d) 5 (e) 4 (3), 1b, 8
South East Asia	(a) 52 (b) 86 110 294 (c) 22 352 059		(a) 27 (b) 17 980 000		(a) 22 (b) 6 147 650 (c) 4 080 600	(a) 76 (b) <332 (c) 316,5	(a) 887 (b) 108,5 (c) 44,18	(a) 1 692 (a') 1 (b) 492 043 709 (c) 254 764 605 (d) 13 (e) 1 (2), 2 (3), 3 (5), 7 (2)
Brunei	(a) 1 (b) 720 648						(a) 101 (b) 1,5 (c) 1,23	(a) 137 (b) 9 783 848 (c) 41 295 573
Cambodia							(a) 3 (b) <0,25	(a) 4 (b) 503 696
Indonesia	(c) 55 827		(a) 2 (b) 320 000		(a) 4 (b) 450 340 (c) 42 840	(a) 1 (b) <1 (c) 2,3	(a) 66 (b) 15,5 (c) 4,6	(a) 84 (b) 33 438 941 (c) 27 307 142 (d) 5 (e) 3 (4), 7 (1)

Regions Countries	Member States							
	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden ^(?)	United Kingdom ⁽⁶⁾	TOTAL EU per destination ⁽⁷⁾
Lao (People's Democratic Republic)							(a) 4 (b) <0,25	(a) 5 (b) 537 485
Malaysia	(a) 16 (b) 76 223 476 (c) 18 692 346		(a) 6 (b) 4 680 000		(a) 7 (b) 3 778 070 (c) 2 323 820	(a) 10 (b) 196 (c) 136,1	(a) 220 (b) 23,0 (c) 26,33	(a) 359 (b) 168 092 527 (c) 92 084 890 (d) 1 (e) 2 (1)
Myanmar							(a) 1 (b) <0,25	(a) 1 (b) 395 000 (d) 2 (e) 1 (2)
Philippines	(c) 763 993		(a) 1 (b) 140 000		(a) 4 (b) 1 476 520 (c) 1 070 190		(a) 39 (b) 2,0 (c) 0,01 (e) 2 (1)	(a) 60 (b) 5 300 120 (c) 2 144 303 (d) 5 (e) 2 (2), 3 (1), 7 (3)
Singapore	(a) 26 (b) 8 527 547 (c) 2 265 715		(a) 13 (b) 7 170 000		(a) 4 (b) 293 070 (c) 338 420	(a) 61 (b) 133 (c) 176,2	(a) 331 (b) 38,5 (c) 11,96	(a) 646 (a') 1 (b) 246 259 528 (c) 88 892 580
East Timor								(a) 1 (b) 98 168 (c) 392 000
Thailand	(a) 9 (b) 638 623 (c) 574 178		(a) 5 (b) 5 670 000		(a) 3 (b) 149 650 (c) 305 330	(a) 4 (b) 2 (c) 1,9	(a) 107 (b) 27,0 (c) 0,05	(a) 390 (b) 59 341 795 (c) 2 523 475
Vietnam							(a) 15 (b) <0,25	(a) 21 (b) 1 295 901 (c) 124 149
South Asia			(a) 2 (b) 2 540 000		(a) 12 (b) 18 589 760 (c) 3 010 940	(a) 6 (b) 48,5 (c) 141,7	(a) 1 066 (b) 100 (c) 25,38	(a) 1 547 (a') 1 (b) 202 496 683 (c) 200 800 775 (d) 165 (e) 1 (101), 2 (2), 3 (16), 4 (30), 7 (18)
Afghanistan							(a) 6 (b) <0,25	(a) 6 (b) 395 000

Regions Countries	Member States							
	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden ^(?)	United Kingdom ⁽⁶⁾	TOTAL EU per destination ⁽⁷⁾
Bangladesh	(a) 4 (b) 1 168 145 (c) 155 779				(a) 1 (b) 424 590		(a) 25 (b) 1,5 (c) 0,71	(a) 161 (b) 5 151 886 (c) 1 277 579
Bhutan							(a) 1	(a) 2 (b) 856
India	(a) 20 (b) 10 100 130 (c) 52 500 047		(a) 1 (b) 1 360 000		(a) 2 (b) 4 658 800 (c) 1 143 880	(a) 3 (b) 30,5 (c) 126,1	(a) 794 (b) 62,5 (c) 24,66	(a) 949 (b) 133 319 587 (c) 196 296 601 (d) 110 (e) 1 (102), 2 (1), 3 (7), 4 (8), 6
Maldives							(a) 2 (b) <0,25 (c) 0,01	(a) 2 (b) 395 000 (c) 432 000
Nepal							(a) 22 (b) 6,0	(a) 35 (b) 11 263 453 (d) 1 (e) 3 (1)
Pakistan	(a) 5 (b) 9 390 097 (c) 19 247 587		(a) 1 (b) 1 180 000		(a) 2 (b) 258 090 (c) 242 580	(a) 3 (b) 18 (c) 15,6	(a) 174 (b) 14,0	(a) 192 (b) 34 940 993 (c) 73 091 831 (d) 55 (e) 1 (12), 3 (2), 4 (12), 7 (18)
Sri Lanka	(a) 1 (b) 125 744				(a) 7 (b) 13 248 280 (c) 1 624 480		(a) 42 (b) 15,5	(a) 50 (b) 37 864 021 (c) 2 015 577 (d) 3 (e) 2 (1), 3 (2)
European Union	(a) 259 (b) 294 674 580 (c) 231 782 919	(a) 8 (b) 4 900 (c) 4 888	(a) 522 (b) 258 230 000	(a) 51 (b) 8 011 072,22 (c) 4 431 570,34	(a) 309 (b) 143 717 550 (c) 131 785 990	(a) 210 (b) <2 318,1 (c) 1 181,6	(a) 3 704 (b) 205,5 (c) 425,4	(a) 9 524 (a') 55 (b) 2 766 886 499 (c) 2 090 903 917 (d) 2 (e) 1 (2)
Austria	(a) 4 (b) 21 867 899 (c) 643 847		(a) 4 (b) 180 000	(c) 11 490,00		(a) 11 (b) 48 (c) 114,4	(a) 115 (b) 5 (c) 0,52	(a) 451 (b) 87 049 308 (c) 28 885 877
Belgium	(a) 35 (b) 13 397 903 (c) 6 105 367 (incl. exports to Luxembourg)			(a) 22 (b) 6 175 540,00 (c) 2 871 463,94	(a) 13 (b) 3 557 220 (c) 1 042 200	(a) 10 (b) 49 (c) 10,2	(a) 213 (b) 16,0 (c) 10,79	(a) 618 (a') 4 (b) 115 260 940 (c) 73 195 438

Regions Countries	Member States							TOTAL EU per destination (?)
	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden (?)	United Kingdom (6)	
Denmark	(a) 8 (b) 9 169 630 (c) 5 049 893		(a) 11 (b) 5 990 000		(a) 2 (b) 16 500 (c) 121 780	(a) 18 (b) 503 (c) 334,8	(a) 216 (b) 5,5 (c) 20,44	(a) 334 (a') 4 (b) 177 782 367 (c) 92 021 488
Denmark (Greenland)								(a) 10 (b) 30 924
Denmark (Faeroes)								(a) 2 (b) 963
Finland	(a) 1 (b) 4 816 609		(a) 37 (b) 3 080 000		(a) 1 (b) 290 (c) 5 120	(a) 39 (b) 234 (c) 55,5	(a) 184 (b) 4,5 (c) 10,92	(a) 331 (a') 1 (b) 60 501 630 (c) 25 670 008
France	(a) 14 (b) 7 902 949 (c) 33 238 547		(a) 43 (b) 6 120 000	(a) 11 (b) 175 602,00 (c) 161 610,52	(a) 84 (b) 10 042 590 (c) 12 447 570	(a) 20 (b) 750,1 (c) 87	(a) 513 (b) 33,5 (c) 53,96	(a) 1 196 (a') 4 (b) 271 117 559 (c) 162 886 641 (d) 1 (e) 1 (1)
Germany	(a) 60 (b) 22 151 134 (c) 31 743 578	(a) 6 (b) 3 720 (c) 3 714	(a) 282 (b) 49 550 000	(a) 7 (b) 1 041 747,78 (c) 370 713,65	(a) 60 (b) 33 658 510 (c) 24 063 990	(a) 47 (b) 108 (c) 235,7	(a) 481 (b) 30,0 (c) 140,91	(a) 1 134 (a') 4 (b) 290 619 950 (c) 1 356 478 423
Greece	(a) 32 (b) 40 733 116 (c) 10 307 769		(a) 37 (b) 162 450 000	(a) 5 (b) 205 823,04 (c) 603 933,23	(a) 7 (b) 16 495 110 (c) 233 430	(a) 5 (b) 96 (c) 122,4	(a) 174 (b) 5,5 (c) 1,08	(a) 410 (a') 7 (b) 594 696 226 (c) 160 736 925
Ireland	(a) 1 (b) 548 019 (c) 548 019				(a) 2 (c) 31 200	(a) 5 (b) 11 (c) 17,5	(a) 190 (b) 4,5 (c) 6,75	(a) 219 (a') 1 (b) 12 691 134 (c) 30 093 835
Italy			(a) 6 (b) 2 180 000	(a) 2 (b) 178 340,00 (c) 178 340,00	(a) 33 (b) 19 346 840 (c) 33 783 090	(a) 11 (b) 21 (c) 16,4	(a) 406 (b) 55,5 (c) 145,42	(a) 1 029 (a') 11 (b) 338 269 954 (c) 383 310 759
Luxembourg	(a) 8 (b) 2 131 618				(a) 20 (b) 26 210 (c) 7 090		(a) 107 (b) 4,0	(a) 212 (a') (b) 14 031 893 (c) 2 965 844
Netherlands	(a) 19 (b) 9 532 450 (c) 6 121 778				(a) 7 (b) 2 769 790 (c) 106 670	(a) 14 (b) 129 (c) 32,2	(a) 309 (b) 19,5 (c) 11,5	(a) 863 (a') 5 (b) 221 240 875 (c) 110 000 989
Portugal	(a) 3 (b) 2 429 093 (c) 2 429 360	(a) 2 (b) 1 180 (c) 1 174	(a) 4 (b) 1 500 000		(a) 5 (b) 754 170 (c) 11 912 820	(a) 1 (b) <1 (c) 1,6	(a) 178 (b) 3,5 (c) 4,34	(a) 258 (a') 1 (b) 68 747 983 (c) 29 180 286

Regions Countries	Member States							
	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden ^(?)	United Kingdom ^(?)	TOTAL EU per destination ^(?)
Spain	(a) 43 (b) 23 082 081 (c) 45 840 189		(a) 23 (b) 3 130 000	(a) 3 (b) 216 519,00 (c) 216 519,00		(a) 11 (b) 57 (c) 55	(a) 303 (b) 13,5 (c) 9,31	(a) 790 (a') 1 (b) 135 581 370 (c) 194 203 611 (d) 1 (e) 1 (1)
Sweden	(a) 8 (b) 129 494 399 (c) 389 655		(a) 14 (b) 1 810 000		(a) 6 (b) 1 426 430 (c) 1 329 770		(a) 315 (b) 24,5 (c) 9,46	(a) 670 (a') 2 (b) 287 689 834 (c) 87 064 914
United Kingdom	(a) 23 (b) 7 417 680 (c) 89 364 917		(a) 61 (b) 22 240 000	(a) 1 (b) 17 500,00 (c) 17 500,00	(a) 69 (b) 55 623 890 (c) 46 701 260	(a) 18 (b) 311 (c) 98,9		(a) 888 (a') 4 (b) 324 716 611 (c) 350 512 614
Other European countries	(a) 54 (b) 75 068 162 (c) 45 552 752		(a) 82 (b) 87 300 000	(a) 46 (b) 1 342 838,02 (c) 1 155 205,20	(a) 46 (b) 2 010 000 (c) 3 027 200	(a) 117 (b) <4 756 (c) 444,21	(a) 1 318 (b) 257,75 (c) 72,67	(a) 5 877 (a') 40 (b) 1 599 646 421 (c) 776 392 511 (d) 37 (e) 1 (6), 2 (5), 3 (3), 4 (4), 7 (11), 1a
Albania							(a) 3	(a) 3
Andorra					(a) 13 (b) 360 400 (c) 7 200		(a) 2	(a) 40 (b) 935 390 (c) 7 200
Armenia							(e) 1 (1)	(d) 6 (e) 1 (5), 4 (1)
Azerbaijan							(a) 6 (b) <0,25	(a) 7 (b) 435 365 (d) 3 (e) 1a (1), 4 (2)
Belarus							(a) 3	(a) 7 (b) 71 419 (d) 2 (e) 7 (2)
Bosnia and Herzegovina								(a) 2 (b) 1 565 (d) 1 (e) 1a (1)
Bulgaria			(a) 1 (b) 90 000		(a) 1 (b) 2 500	(a) 2 (b) <1 (c) 0,04	(a) 28 (b) 0,5	(a) 127 (a') 3 (b) 4 165 735 (c) 157 961 (d) 3 (e) 7 (3)

Regions Countries	Member States							TOTAL EU per destination ⁽⁷⁾
	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden ⁽²⁾	United Kingdom ⁽⁶⁾	
Croatia						(c) 5,4	(a) 17 (b) 1,0	(a) 88 (b) 5 002 073 (c) 594 059 (d) 2 (e) 3 (2)
Cyprus	(a) 1 (b) 198 538 (c) 5 611			(a) 1 (b) 107 216,49 (c) 83 889,94			(a) 57 (b) 10,0	(a) 82 (a') 4 (b) 16 768 747 (c) 33 079 579 (d) 3 (e) 1 (3)
Czech Republic	(a) 2 (b) 2 814 350 (c) 10 060 696			(a) 1 (b) 40 000,00 (c) 22 980,00	(a) 4 (b) 234 100 (c) 84 410	(a) 5 (b) 2 (c) 1,6	(a) 85 (b) 5,5 (c) 1,9	(a) 485 (a') 2 (b) 20 220 607 (c) 28 769 566
Estonia					(a) 1 (b) 28 970 (c) 29 500	(a) 3 (b) 13,5 (c) 4,4	(a) 26 (b) 2,0	(a) 61 (a') 1 (b) 32 833 202 (c) 563 832
Georgia					(a) 1 (b) 760		(a) 5 (b) <0,25	(a) 26 (b) 508 389
Hungary					(a) 2 (b) 16 000	(a) 4 (b) 2 (c) 0,7	(a) 40 (b) 1,0	(a) 222 (a') 1 (b) 12 118 393 (c) 880 456
Iceland						(a) 2 (b) <1 (c) 0,07	(a) 41 (b) <0,25	(a) 70 (b) 1 024 044 (c) 9 901
Latvia				(a) 1 (b) 77 319,59 (c) 82 270,21		(a) 1 (b) <1 (c) 0,4	(a) 17 (b) <0,25	(a) 107 (a') 2 (b) 3 043 628 (c) 206 246 (d) 6 (e) 7 (6)
Liechtenstein							(a) 3	(a) 43 (b) 2 064 437
Lithuania						(a) 4 (b) 8 (c) 7,3	(a) 18 (b) 1,0	(a) 104 (a') 2 (b) 7 398 627 (c) 1 283 725
Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of)	(a) 1 (b) 1 441 077 (c) 1 441 077						(a) 3 (b) 1,0	(a) 14 (b) 3 106 030 (c) 1 441 077 (d) 1 (e) 4 and 7 (1)

Regions Countries	Member States							
	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden ^(?)	United Kingdom ⁽⁶⁾	TOTAL EU per destination ⁽⁷⁾
Malta							(a) 35 (b) 1,0	(a) 45 (b) 2 368 887 (c) 193 423
Moldavia							(a) 5 (b) 0	(a) 22 (a') (b) 386 715
Monaco							(a) 3	(a) 3
Norway	(a) 8 (b) 22 707 698 (c) 2 026 764		(a) 23 (b) 71 330 000	(a) 42 (b) 920 831,94 (c) 966 065,05	(a) 5 (b) 750 110 (c) 631 260	(a) 56 (b) 119 (c) 357,3	(a) 239 (b) 11,5 (c) 8,11	(a) 752 (b) 150 334 827 (c) 81 662 127
Poland	(a) 3 (b) 487 651 (c) 674 968		(a) 3 (b) 770 000		(a) 4 (b) 10 240 (c) 5 960	(a) 4 (b) 1 (c) 0,2	(a) 91 (b) 5,5 (c) 2,23	(a) 352 (a') (b) 20 151 514 (c) 6 032 578
Romania	(a) 2 (b) 1 067 595 (c) 91 138					(a) 1 (b) <1 (c) 0,3	(a) 45 (b) 10,5 (c) 0,01	(a) 184 (a') 1 (b) 30 259 284 (c) 37 103 766
Russian Federation						(a) 6 (b) 1,5 (c) 0,4	(a) 67 (b) 17,0 (c) 0,01	(a) 384 (a') 8 (b) 32 390 484 (c) 1 049 484 (d) 7 (e) 2 (3), 7 (3), 5c
Slovakia					(a) 1 (b) 18 500		(a) 30 (b) <0,25	(a) 205 (a') 1 (b) 9 221 246 (c) 400 028
Slovenia	(c) 798					(a) 2 (b) <4 (c) 0,5	(a) 22 (b) 0,5	(a) 239 (a') 2 (b) 34 284 472 (c) 15 717 353
San Marino								(a) 19 (b) 22 091
Switzerland	(a) 13 (b) 1 129 224 (c) 10 234 302		(a) 37 (b) 8 440 000		(a) 12 (b) 588 710 (c) 1 904 570	(a) 25 (b) 4 598 (c) 64,2	(a) 181 (b) 8,0 (c) 49,95	(a) 1 527 (a') 8 (b) 659 445 117 (c) 809 111 114

Regions Countries	Member States							TOTAL EU per destination ⁽⁷⁾
	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden ⁽²⁾	United Kingdom ⁽⁶⁾	
Turkey	(a) 24 (b) 45 222 029 (c) 21 017 398		(a) 18 (b) 6 670 000	(a) 1 (b) 197 470,00	(a) 2 (c) 364 300	(a) 2 (b) <3 (c) 1,4	(a) 217 (b) 179,0 (c) 10,43	(a) 540 (a') 1 (b) 4 710 249 058 (c) 258 606 602 (d) 2 (e) 2 (2)
Ukraine							(a) 20 (b) 1,0 (c) 0,03	(a) 89 (b) 2 836 566 (c) 47 400 (d) 1 (e) 7 (1)
Yugoslavia (Federal Republic of)							(a) 9 (b) 0,5	(a) 19 (b) 1 481 680 (c) 210 141
Middle East	(a) 66 (b) 157 474 252 (c) 56 795 835	(a) 1 (b) 130 280 (c) 130 280	(a) 21 (b) 7 100 000		(a) 40 (b) 31 642 320 (c) 31 730 770	(a) 6 (b) <36 (c) 29,4	(a) 1 498 (b) 351,5 (c) 320,1	(a) 2 649 (a') 23 (b) 1 169 138 239 (c) 1 757 849 015 (d) 97 (e) 1 (20), 2 (35), 3 (12), 4 (9), 5c (1), 6 (4), 7 (12)
Bahrain	(a) 3 (b) 311 174 (c) 882 934		(a) 2 (b) 270 000		(a) (b) (c) 758 720	(a) 2 (b) <25 (c) 24,6	(a) 61 (b) 4,5 (c) 0,55	(a) 75 (a') 1 (b) 9 633 308 (c) 4 644 573
Egypt	(a) 14 (b) 20 535 816 (c) 1 309 772		(a) 2 (b) 140 000		(a) 9 (b) 3 471 490 (c) 1 327 370		(a) 111 (b) 7,5 (c) 6,01	(a) 320 (a') 1 (b) 55 283 242 (c) 50 388 448 (d) 4 (e) 1 (3), 4 and 6 (1)
Iran					(a) 1 (b) 1 260		(a) 67 (b) 19,5	(a) 76 (b) 31 472 998 (c) 1 622 235 (d) 27 (e) 1 (16), 2, 3, 4 and 6
Iraq							(a) 5 (b) <0,25	(a) 5 (b) 395 000
Israel	(a) 2 (b) 1 795 071 (c) 229 782 (e) 3		(a) 1 (b) 4 310 000		(a) 18 (b) 1 314 190 (c) 487 980		(a) 297 (b) 22,5 (c) 1,51	(a) 784 (b) 84 360 896 (c) 30 033 376 (d) 51 (e) 1b (2), 2 (35), 3 (12), 4 (1), 6 (1)

Regions Countries	Member States							
	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden ^(?)	United Kingdom ⁽⁶⁾	TOTAL EU per destination ⁽⁷⁾
Jordan	(a) 5 (b) 661 741 (c) 552 383						(a) 106 (b) 55,5 (c) 4,58	(a) 151 (a') 7 (b) 89 138 846 (c) 14 593 846
Kuwait	(a) 8 (b) 12 305 817 (c) 6 916 019				(a) 2 (b) 4 802 970 (c) 2 808 970		(a) 113 (b) 16,0 (c) 57,95	(a) 167 (b) 45 033 232 (c) 111 722 214
Lebanon	(c) 223						(a) 9 (b) <0,25	(a) 25 (b) 3 597 211 (c) 1 500 116 (d) 4 (e) 4 (2), 3, 7
Oman	(a) 14 (b) 516 792 (c) 404 103		(a) 3 (b) 20 000			(a) 2 (b) <10 (c) 1,7	(a) 158 (b) 121,0 (c) 24,29	(a) 439 (a') 6 (b) 208 551 544 (c) 56 502 500 (d) 1 (e) 5c (1)
Qatar	(a) 1 (b) 2 303 (c) 9 662		(a) 8 (b) 950 000				(a) 83 (b) 1,5 (c) 3,59	(a) 126 (a') 2 (b) 6 089 770 (c) 26 216 614
Saudi Arabia	(a) 13 (b) 119 155 045 (c) 251 430				(a) 3 (b) 21 997 040 (c) 26 295 030	(c) 2,2	(a) 138 (b) 20,5 (c) 161,36	(a) 272 (a') 2 (b) 403 653 122 (c) 660 577 277
Syria	(c) 13 572 758	(a) 1 (b) 130 280 (c) 130 280					(a) 15 (b) 0,5	(a) 17 (b) 920 280 (c) 13 703 038 (d) 1 (e) 7 (1)
United Arab Emirates	(a) 6 (b) 2 190 493 (c) 32 666 769		(a) 5 (b) 1 410 000		(a) 7 (b) 55 370 (c) 52 700	(a) 2 (b) <1 (c) 0,9	(a) 325 (b) 81,5 (c) 60,26	(a) 466 (a') 4 (b) 198 986 127 (c) 776 453 325 (d) 1 (e) 7 (1)
Yemen							(a) 7 (b) 0,5	(a) 13 (b) 3 873 338 (c) 29 191 (d) 1 (e) 7 (1)

Regions Countries	Member States							
	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden ⁽⁵⁾	United Kingdom ⁽⁶⁾	TOTAL EU per destination ⁽⁷⁾
Oceania	(a) 25 (b) 5 508 810 (c) 3 904 412		(a) 10 (b) 1 130 000	(a) 1 (b) 216 907,22 (c) 452 960,18	(a) 2 (b) 82 000 (c) 1 680	(a) 31 (b) 76 (c) 75,7	(a) 547 (b) 26,25 (c) 121,43	(a) 985 (a') 3 (b) 135 980 116 (c) 220 827 683
Australia	(a) 13 (b) 5 335 083 (c) 2 464 353		(a) 6 (b) 950 000		(a) 2 (b) 82 000 (c) 1 680	(a) 26 (b) 73 (c) 70,2	(a) 343 (b) 25,0 (c) 119,80	(a) 660 (a') 1 (b) 123 975 524 (c) 214 841 948
Fiji							(a) 2	(a) 2
New Zealand	(a) 12 (b) 173 727 (c) 1 440 059		(a) 4 (b) 180 000	(a) 1 (b) 216 907,22 (c) 452 960,18		(a) 5 (b) 3 (c) 5,5	(a) 196 (b) 1,0 (c) 1,63	(a) 318 (a') 2 (b) 13 391 955 (c) 5 074 134
Papua New Guinea							(a) 5 (b) <0,25	(a) 7 (b) 39 500 581
Samoa							(a) 1	(a) 1
TOTALS per Member State	(a) 638 (b) 862 985 992 (c) 554 144 372 (d) 21 (e) 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7	(a) 11 (b) 218 306 (c) 218 293 (d) 1 (e) 4 and 7	(a) 848 (b) 651 330 000 (d) 14 (e) 1 (1), 2 (2), 3 (11), 4 (8), 6 (4), 7 (3)	(a) 223 (b) 19 277 015,77 (c) 10 631 641,85 (d) 1 (e) 4	(a) 663 (b) 340 823 070 (c) 231 184 580 (d) 29 (e) 3, 4, 7 and 8	(a) 577 (b) 23 900 (c) 3 060 (d) 16 (e) 2 (4), 2 and 3 (1), 3 (2), 4 (6), 6 (1), 7 (2)	(a) 8 627 ⁽⁸⁾ (b) 1 932,75 (c) 1 532,89 (d) 233 (e) 1 (143), 2 (51), 3 (1), 4 (12), 5 (1), 7 (25)	(a) 25 456 (a') 158 (b) 10 065 926 977 (c) 6 978 335 350 (d) 465 (e) 1 (156), 2 (67), 3 (65), 4 (61), 5 (3), 7 (85), 8 (21)

⁽⁵⁾ Values are expressed in millions of Swedish Kroners.

⁽⁶⁾ (i) Values are expressed in millions of GB pounds;

(ii) The identification of the value of exports is based on the classification of goods in EC Tariff Codes, which does not match the classification of goods subject to strategic export controls. For this reason, it has not been possible to provide the value of exported goods for all countries. Figures shown for the value of licences issued are inaccurate because, where total licences to one country are worth more than £ 0 but less than £ 250 000 the figure has been rounded up to that figure. Refusal figures are given for Standard Individual Export Licences only.

⁽⁷⁾ NB: Totals are of available figures only: one Member State could provide neither the number of licences granted under (a) nor the value of licences granted under (b). Some Member States could not provide the value of actual exports under (c), and some did not give precise information as to the number of times each criteria was invoked. The rate of conversion into euros from Swedish Kroner and GB pounds in the calculation of EU totals was that in force on 31 October 2002. Less than (<) values have been considered as equal to.

⁽⁸⁾ 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 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	4	1
Belgium	4	0
Denmark	0	2
Finland	4	3
France	13	12
Germany	9	8
Greece	0	0
Ireland	0	0
Italy	7	4
Luxembourg	0	0
Netherlands	1	3
Portugal	0	0
Spain	0	0
Sweden	0	6
United Kingdom	5	6
Total	47	45

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:	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, N 4, Asiatick Plads 2, DK-1448 Copenhagen K or www.um.dk
Finland:	www.puolustusministerio.fi
France:	www.defense.gouv.fr/actualités/dossier/d49/index.html
Germany:	www.bmwi.de select 'politikfelder', select 'Aussenwirtschaft & Europa', select 'Exportkontrolle'
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