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

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

(2001/C 351/01)

INTRODUCTION

The European Code of Conduct on Arms Exports was adopted on 8 June 1998. It builds on the common criteria for arms exports adopted by the Luxembourg and Lisbon European Councils in 1991 and 1992 and establishes a mechanism for information exchange and consultation among the Member States.

The Code sets high minimum standards for the management of, and restraint in, conventional arms transfers by all Member States. The European Union thus embarked on a process of convergence of national arms export control policies.

Operative Provision 8 provides for an annual review of the implementation of the Code, progress achieved and issues outstanding. This document constitutes the third annual report and reviews the third year of implementation of the Code of Conduct.

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

The first annual report stated that considerable progress had been made in a short period of time. In the second year the Code was substantially strengthened and the first year's achievements consolidated. The third year was marked by the achievement of most of the priority objectives identified in the first and second reports and the identification of new issues for consideration and action.

At the same time, the number of notified denials and consultations has continued to increase, demonstrating not only an intensification of the dialogue on interpretation of the Code of Conduct at national level but also the Member States' growing confidence in this instrument, which contributes to the convergence of the policies and procedures on arms exports applicable in the Member States of the European Union.

Discussions have also been held on certain aspects of national policies with a view to being able to bring them closer together.

Dialogue with non-member 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 third year as a result of new initiatives aimed at improving the application of the Code in these countries both at legislative level and in actual implementation by the operators concerned. Member States welcome the fact that the Code's principles are being increasingly recognised and are determined to encourage that development.

II. STATE OF PLAY AS REGARDS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRIORITY MEASURES IDENTIFIED IN THE FIRST AND SECOND REPORTS

The first and second annual reports identified ten key areas overall (four in the first report and six in the second) for consideration and action by the Member States in the short term, with a view to strengthening the Code and ensuring greater transparency. Concrete achievements in some of these areas were already detailed in the second annual report. Further progress made in the remaining areas during the third year of implementation of the Code is described hereafter.

Essentially identical transactions

Member States have continued their discussion on this matter within the Working Party on Conventional Arms Exports (COARM), with a view to developing an understanding agreed, by all the Member States, of the concept of an essentially identical transaction. Discussion has led to a 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.

Common list of non-military security and police equipment

The COARM Working Party 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 No 2 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 which may be used for internal repression.

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

Member States have confirmed their determination to make headway with this dialogue. 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.

Harmonisation of the procedures implemented in the framework of the Operative Provisions of the Code

Member States have continued harmonisation work initiated immediately after the adoption of the Code of Conduct. Recent efforts have concentrated on the effects of EU denials on national licensing. In this context Member States have reached an understanding that 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.

With regard to the issue of denials issued more than three years previously, Member States recalled that the obligation to consult ended after three years, as laid down in the Code of Conduct. They felt, however, that such a denial did not expire but could be the subject of exchanges of information.

Harmonisation of national annual reports on the application of the Code of Conduct

In the light of the fact that some of the data transmitted by Member States, which are contained in their national annual reports, are hard to compare, thus making the task of summarising the information more complex and hampering joint efforts to achieve transparency, Member States have undertaken to try to define a harmonised framework for national reports, particularly as regards statistics.

To that end, a matrix containing statistical data from the national reports of every Member State has been compiled. This represents a further step towards achieving a harmonised framework, thereby improving overall transparency.

Coordination of the Member States' national positions in multilateral bodies dealing with arms export control issues

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).

Promotion of the principles of the Code of Conduct in non-member countries

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

On 18 December 2000 the European Union and the United States issued a declaration on the responsibilities of States and on transparency regarding arms exports. In that declaration the EU and the United States stated that they shared a common vision on the question of arms export controls, and that they had decided to work jointly to encourage all arms-exporting countries to adopt the principles and degree of transparency they applied to their own exports. They agreed that they had special responsibilities in that respect. Accordingly, they would continue to promote those principles with rigour and seriousness of purpose.

In the context of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons held in New York from 9 to 20 July 2001, the application of export criteria was one of the European Union's priorities, and on numerous occasions the European Union stressed the European Code of Conduct, which has, be it said, a scope wider than small arms and light weapons alone.

On 21 and 22 February a seminar on conventional arms exports was held in Phnom Penh within the framework of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Regional Forum (ARF).

Moreover, two seminars on arms exports were held to brief the associated countries on European Code of Conduct practices, one in Warsaw in January 2001 and the other in Nicosia in June 2001.

The political dialogue meetings held at COARM expert level in a troika composition with the associated countries, the EFTA countries that are members of the European Economic Area, Russia and Ukraine are also suitable forums for discussion of the usefulness of the Code of Conduct principles.

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 and harmonise the arrangements for implementing the Code of Conduct mechanism in the following areas:

Export of equipment for humanitarian purposes

The issue of the desirability of allowing exports of controlled equipment for humanitarian purposes in circumstances which 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.

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 Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe 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 who 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.

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.

Dialogue on undercuts

While reaffirming their support for the operative provisions set out in the Code of Conduct, Member States feel that 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.

Corruption

The COARM Working Party discussed certain aspects of its powers in connection with the problem of corruption.

Appeal procedures

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

Certificates of final destination

The COARM Working Party began discussing the particulars to be required in certificates of final destination.

IV. PRIORITY GUIDELINES FOR THE NEAR FUTURE

The Code of Conduct and the related common list of military equipment constitute a fundamental element in the convergence of the policies of the Member States of the European Union in the field of conventional arms exports.

This single approach testifies to the Member States' concern for preserving regional stability and promoting respect for human rights through the implementation of high minimum standards when examining arms export licence applications.

The Code of Conduct also provides an opportunity, through the information exchange arrangements, to increase and reinforce confidence between the Member States and to improve transparency vis-à-vis civil society, particularly through the publication of this third annual report.

Although the fundamental elements of a common approach to the control of conventional arms exports by Member States of the European Union may be considered to be in place, implementation of the approach cannot be considered to have been definitively achieved, exposed as it is to being rapidly overtaken by events.

While the results achieved during the third year of implementation of the Code have been considerable, much remains to be done. In particular, work needs to begin on certain areas which have not been addressed in the past. In other areas, further work is necessary to consolidate and build on the results achieved, remarkable though they are.

Finally, efforts to promote the principles and criteria of the Code of Conduct among non-member countries, which have already yielded encouraging results, must be continued and intensified.

Member States welcome the interest shown by the European Parliament in the proceedings held in connection with the Code of Conduct.

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

Member States have thus identified the following guidelines:

1. Continue efforts to increase harmonisation of national reports and, consequently, to produce clearer, more transparent summary tables.

2. Agree on the definitive adoption of a system for controlling exports of non-military security and police equipment.

3. Continue proceedings in the area of arms brokering on the basis of the guidelines already approved.

4. Continue the proceedings on standardising the information to appear on the certificates of final destination.

5. Study the problem of manufacture under licence in non-member countries.

6. Begin proceedings on effective control by the authorities of each Member State of electronic transfers of the software and technology associated with the equipment on the common list. The system for the control of exports of dual-use goods could serve as a model in this respect.

7. Continue efforts to promote the principles and criteria of the Code among non-member countries and international organisations, on the basis inter alia of the Declaration by the European Union and the United States on the responsibilities of States and on transparency regarding arms exports.

8. Work towards greater involvement by the candidate States in the implementation of the Code of Conduct.

ANNEX I

Information on conventional arms exports and implementation of the Code of Conduct in the Member States over the period 1 January to 31 December 2000

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

A. GLOBAL STATISTICS

Country	Total value of arms exports (in EUR)	Total number of licences issued	Number of notified denials	Number of bilateral consultations initiated	Number of consultation requests received
Austria (1)	562 545,511 (*)	1 542	14	0	0
Belgium (2)	779 393 408,238 (*) 192 812 922,193 (**)	884	16	11	2
Denmark (3)	30 781 000 (**)	160 (military equipment) 76 (weapons, etc. for civilian use)	2	0	0
Finland	23 712 900 (*) 23 485 224 (**)	149 (defence materiel) 58 (civilian firearms and ammunition)	6 (defence materiel) 5 (civilian firearms and ammunition)	0	1 (defence materiel) 6 (civilian firearms and ammunition)
France	6 955 300 000 (*) 2 739 100 000 (**)	5 254 AEMG (export licences) 4 708 CIEEMG (prior approvals)	112	10	1
Germany (4)	2 843 000 000 (*) 680 000 000 (**)	9 997	27	5	7
Greece	20 961 941 (*)	48	0	0	0
Ireland	31 394 439,86 (*)	416	0	0	0
Italy	856 352 172 (*) 603 800 316 (**)	522 (final) 161 (temporary) 61 (renewals)	24	2	3
Luxembourg	94 854 (*) 92 747 (**)	14	0	0	0
Netherlands	416 600 000 (*)	not available	15	0	3
Portugal	22 098 957 (*) 12 726 720 (**)	229	1	1	0
Spain	138 278 830 (**)	663 (individual, global or temporary) 349 (rectifications)	6	0	1

Country	Total value of arms exports (in EUR)	Total number of licences issued	Number of notified denials	Number of bilateral consultations initiated	Number of consultation requests received
Sweden	4 640 000 000 SEK (*) 4 371 000 000 SEK (**)	666	8	1	0
United Kingdom ([5])	1 720 510 000 GBP (**)	8 371 standard individual export licences 419 open individual export licences	61	6	1

(*) Total value of licences issued.
(**) Actual value of exports.
([1]) Figures referring solely to exports of civilian firearms.
([2]) The actual value of exports refers solely to exports of arms and ammunition *sensu stricto*. It does not include items subject to legislation on arms also used for non-military purposes.
([3]) The actual value of exports refers only to military equipment exported between 1 July and 31 December 2000.
([4]) The actual value of exports refers only to war material.
([5]) 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 an accurate total value of exported goods.

B. STATISTICS BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION

Country	North Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	North America	Central America and the Caribbean	South America	Central Asia	North-East Asia	South-East Asia	South Asia	European Union	Other European countries	Middle East	Oceania
Austria (1)	(a) 17 (b) 2 007 919	(a) 31 (b) 1 295 503	(a) 88 (b) 258 322 707	(a) 22 (b) 1 784 048	(a) 134 (b) 8 049 355	(a) 4 (b) 46 176	(a) 13 (b) 3 444 117	(a) 143 (b) 156 511 131	(a) 59 (b) 5 003 756	no licence required for civilian firearms	(a) 622 (b) 35 404 365	(a) 182 (b) 7 581 682	(a) 62 (b) 2 326 662
Belgium (2)	(a) 8 (b) 1 331 267,3 (c) 102 008,2	(a) 9 (b) 1 348 502,1 (c) 1 238 947	(a) 151 (b) 165 148 497 (c) 12 564 012,3	(a) 20 (b) 7 083 352,7 (c) 4 457 968,4	(a) 50 (b) 10 886 795 (c) 22 350 005,8	None	(a) 23 (b) 9 775 381,3 (c) 3 724 005,2	(a) 41 (b) 31 403 356,1 (c) 2 965 004,9	(a) 4 (b) 78 566,2 (c) 55 007,5	(a) 354 (b) 347 350 957,6 (c) 44 528 989,9	(a) 121 (b) 51 673 152,2 (c) 5 002 962,3	(a) 83 (b) 141 090 011 (c) 93 933 995,9	(a) 21 (b) 12 223 569,5 (c) 1 890 014,6
Denmark	None	(a) 1 (c) 0	(a) 29 (c) 25 279 000	None	(a) 1 (c) 0	None	(a) 2 (c) 2000	None	(a) 3 (c) 0	(a) 91 (c) 4 448 000	(a) 28 (c) 945 000	(a) 3 (c) 0	(a) 2 (c) 107 000
Finland (3)	None	(a) 2 (b) 150 696 (c) 16 869	(a) 9 (b) 219 811 (c) 348 401	None	(a) 5 (b) 41 450 (c) 22 874	None	(a) 1 (b) 194 (c) 0	(a) 40 (b) 58 050 (c) 43 931	None	(a) 71 (b) 16 863 632 (c) 5 542 482	(a) 30 (b) 5 893 962 (c) 16 677 347	(a) 13 (b) 349 898 (c) 748 621	(a) 8 (b) 115 066 (c) 84 699
France	(a) 103 (c) 27 100 000	(a) 205 (c) 44 700 000	(a) 285 (c) 87 400 000	(a) 25 (c) 89 500 000	(a) 333 (c) 62 300 000	(a) 22 (c) 37 600 000	(a) 263 (c) 54 500 000	(a) 317 (c) 108 600 000	(a) 319 (c) 336 400 000	(a) 1 599 (c) 762 400 000	(a) 329 (c) 260 300 000	(a) 722 (c) 673 800 000	(a) 86 (c) 12 900 000
Germany (4)	(b) 4 000 000 (c) 0	(b) 9 000 000 (c) 0	(b) 480 000 000 (c) 33 000 000	None	(b) 55 000 000 (c) 5 000 000	(b) 4 000 000 (c) 0	(b) 158 000 000 (c) 43 000 000	(b) 84 000 000 (c) 6 000 000	(b) 33 000 000 (c) 0	(b) 1 284 000 000 (c) 342 000 000	(b) 469 000 000 (c) 74 000 000	(b) 253 000 000 (c) 177 000 000	(b) 14 000 000 (c) 0
Greece	None	(a) 2 (b) 448 669	(a) 7 (b) 27 258	None	(a) 4 (b) 151 947	None	None	(a) 8 (b) 1 818 611	None	(a) 6 (b) 5 811 025	(a) 17 (b) 12 496 420	(a) 4 (b) 208 011	None
Ireland	None	None	(a) 32 (b) 450 000	(a) 3 (b) 16 600	None	None	None	(a) 3 (b) 437 100	None	(a) 368 (b) 27 396 500	(a) 10 (b) 3 094 100	None	None
Italy	(a) 8 (b) 4 767 039 (c) 8 125 608	(a) 6 (b) 300 334 877 (c) 3 844 836	(a) 52 (b) 81 899 041 (c) 19 693 138	(a) 8 (b) 21 427 347 (c) 66 565	(a) 46 (b) 16 941 175 (c) 40 118 553	None	(a) 19 (b) 5 395 976 (c) 14 219 895	(a) 42 (b) 16 887 193 (c) 9 543 504	(a) 51 (b) 93 866 957 (c) 64 831 037	(a) 171 (b) 145 716 407 (c) 275 163 608	(a) 39 (b) 146 274 990 (c) 77 236 892	(a) 59 (b) 18 994 019 (c) 86 167 115	(a) 21 (b) 3 847 152 (c) 4 789 566
Luxembourg	(a) 2 (b) 558	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	(a) 7 (b) 57 484 (c)	(a) 4 (b) 4 090 (c)	(a) 1 (b) 30 615 (c)	None
Netherlands	(b) 2 200 000	None	(b) 97 900 000	(b) 50 000	(b) 2 300 000	None	(b) 78 500 000	(b) 6 500 000	(b) 19 800 000	(b) 152 900 000	(b) 19 700 000	(b) 4 300 000	(b) 1 700 000
Portugal	(b) 2 397 051 (c) 2 683 998	(b) 6 555 836 (c) 626 445	(b) 3 121 812 (c) 1 320 193	(b) 74 424 (c) 53 551	(b) 745 258 (c) 673 582	None	(b) 49 059 (c) —	None	None	(b) 7 132 318 (c) 5 232 271	(b) 1 829 055 (c) 1 939 574	(b) 19 242 (c) 22 205	(b) 174 902 (c) 174 901
Spain	(c) 8 097 682	(c) 380 670	(c) 23 994 404	(c) 422 409	(c) 1 461 047	None	None	(c) 3 339 331	(c) 8 579 177	(c) 60 859 175	(c) 14 834 805	(c) 15 956 810	(c) 293 324
Sweden	(a) 2 (b) 450 000 (c) 2 040 000	(a) 10 (b) 550 000 (c) 0	(a) 100 (b) 48 200 000 (c) 47 070 000	(a) 6 (b) 19 000 000 (c) 23 430 000	(a) 10 (b) 1 700 000 (c) 58 400 000	None	(a) 22 (b) 2 500 000 (c) 1 090 000	(a) 54 (b) 213 500 000 (c) 56 430 000	(a) 11 (b) 12 700 000 (c) 12 250 000	(a) 298 (b) 102 400 000 (c) 104 000 000	(a) 135 (b) 63 800 000 (c) 138 000 000	(a) 4 (b) 700 000 (c) 170 000	(a) 14 (b) 3 500 000 (c) 10 480 000
United Kingdom (values in GBP) (5)	(a) 61 (b) 5 250 000 (c) 940 000	(a) 523 (b) 88 250 000 (c) 5 510 000	(a) 1 656 (b) 382 000 000 (c) 198 890 000	(a) 72 (b) 6 750 000 (c) 460 000	(a) 403 (b) 50 750 000 (c) 25 170 000	(a) 23 (b) 7 750 000 (c) 30 000	(a) 759 (b) 162 500 000 (c) 188 220 000	(a) 669 (b) 177 750 000 (c) 119 160 000	(a) 905 (b) 81 000 000 (c) 23 380 000	(a) 4 050 (b) 749 000 000 (c) 371 380 000	(a) 1 123 (b) 128 250 000 (c) 22 830 000	(a) 1 099 (b) 261 250 000 (c) 502 640 000	(a) 572 (b) 22 250 000 (c) 257 380 000

(a) Number of licences issued.
(b) Total value of licences issued (in EUR).
(c) Actual value of exports (in EUR).
(1) Figures referring solely to exports of civilian firearms.
(2) The figures mentioned under (b) 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) Number of licences under (a) refers to military equipment only; the figures under (c) are for the period 1 July to 31 December 2000 only.
(4) The actual value of exports refers only to war material.
(5) The figures under (b) for the value of licences issued are inaccurate for two reasons: (i) where total licences to one country are worth more than GBP 0 but less than GBP 250 000, the figure has been rounded up to that figure; (ii) the value of licences issued is not necessarily the value of the goods eventually exported. For the figures under (c), 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 an accurate value of exported goods.

ANNEX II

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

Germany:	www.bmwi.de, select 'politikfelder', select 'Aussenwirtschaft & Europa', select 'exportkontrolle'
Belgium:	diplobel.fgov.be
Denmark:	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, N.4, Asiatisk Plads 2, DK–1448 Copenhagen K, Denmark, or www.um.dk (the report will be available end 2001)
Finland:	www.vn.fi/plm/index.html
France:	www.defense.gouv.fr/actualités/dossier/d49/index.html
Ireland:	www.entemp.ie/export
Italy:	Government report to Parliament on 2000 arms exports — published by Camera dei deputati and Senato della repubblica (Doc. LXVII n. 5)
Netherlands:	www.minez.nl
United Kingdom:	www.fco.gov.uk
Sweden:	www.utrikes.regeringen.se/inenglish/pressinfo/information/publications.htm