



More than box-ticking?

Arms transfer reporting in the EU



November 2010

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1

Introduction

“... each Member State which exports technology or equipment on the EU Common Military List shall publish a national report on its exports of military technology and equipment, the contents of which will be in accordance with national legislation, as applicable, and will provide information for the EU Annual Report on the implementation of this Common Position as stipulated in the User’s Guide.”

Article 8 (3) of the Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing controls of exports of military technology and equipment.

IN 1998, EU MEMBER STATES COMMITTED, via the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports (EU Code), to circulate among themselves confidential reports on their implementation of the EU Code and on their defence exports. Much to the Member States’ credit, the first and all subsequent EU Consolidated Reports were in fact published. This voluntary practice became a legal obligation once the EU Code was transformed into a Common Position¹ in December 2008, with Member States directed to publish information on their annual arms transfers in accordance with applicable national legislation. The decision by the Finnish Presidency of the EU to publish the first Consolidated Report on implementation of the EU Code clearly served the interests of transparency and accountability in EU arms export controls, even if the first reports provided very little information on actual arms transfers from the EU. As a result, these early Consolidated Reports proved of greatest value in that they served to encourage significant numbers of EU Member States to develop and publish their own national arms export reports.

At present 18 EU Member States publish national reports [although all 27 provide data for the EU Consolidated Report and at least some data to the UN Register of Conventional Arms (UNRCA)]. However the systems of national reporting are extremely varied. Some Member States give relatively detailed accounts of their licensing and export of strategic material; others give extremely limited information; and some do not report at all.

As a general rule, information should be placed in the public domain wherever possible; at the very least, a lack of transparency reduces pressure on governments to address poor practice. In addition, low levels of transparency allow problematic arms shipments to escape scrutiny by external observers, complicate efforts to understand government policy and practice, and undermine confidence in the system. The publication of comprehensive, clearly structured and timely reports on arms exports should be seen as a fundamental component of a responsible arms transfer control system and as a way of helping to ensure that states honour their public commitments and obligations.

¹ Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment

High-quality reporting in one state can also encourage the development of effective licensing processes in other Member States and beyond the EU. Knowledge of licences granted and refused by others and on the supply patterns to and procurement patterns of certain sensitive destinations is helpful to licensing officials in other states.

Transparency is also measured in terms of the frequency and timeliness of reporting, i.e. is information still relevant at the time of its publication? It is suggested here that Member States should report at least annually and, if possible, more frequently. Also, the publication date should be no more than six months after the end of the reporting period.

This report aims to highlight what should reasonably be contained in a Member State's national report through our 'minimum elements for effective reporting.' This has been developed through an analysis of existing reporting by individual Member States. In almost every case, the elements highlighted herein are already being practised by at least one Member State; and what is possible in one state should be possible in others. States are therefore encouraged to examine this report with a view to adopting best practice as observed by other Member States.

This report is based on information available as at October 2010. In addition, an online and regularly-updated database on EU Member States' reporting is available at: www.saferworld.org.uk/eureporting

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Methodology

FOR THIS REPORT we have identified the information on arms transfer control policy and practice that each EU Member State places in the public domain by way of formalised reporting mechanisms. These include national reports, information provided for inclusion in the EU Consolidated Report and reports to the UNRCA. For each Member State we have then compiled a short narrative focusing on instances of particularly good or bad practice, including frequency, timeliness, and the user-friendliness of the information provided. This information is then reproduced in tabular form in Section 5 below.²

From this we have compiled some general findings on the strengths and weaknesses of reporting around the EU. These follow immediately below in Section 3.

It must be recognised that activities states do not control cannot be reported on. For instance, some states still do not regulate arms brokers, in which case there will be no brokering licences on which they can report. We nevertheless identify such instances as transparency gaps, and would recommend that Member States update their systems, and then commence the relevant reporting.

From this national analysis, a composite of best reporting practice is compiled.

² More detailed information on the information contained in EU States' national reports can be found in Section 5 and national reporting searchable database at www.saferworld.org.uk/eureporting

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Main findings

THE ANALYSIS CONFIRMS THAT reporting on arms transfer in the EU is relatively advanced compared to most regions. This can be seen at all levels: in the extent of national reporting, in the EU Consolidated Report, and in the level of reporting by EU Member States to the UNRCA. However this probably says as much about the poverty of the general quality of reporting on arms transfers at the global level, as about the EU.

Looking into reporting practices across the EU in more detail reveals a mixed picture, though it must be acknowledged that there are many examples of good practice at the national level. For example, the Netherlands and Sweden produce monthly updates on export licences issued, while the UK has an online searchable database through which users can create reports based on their own criteria. Six out of the 27 Member States provide information on denials of licence applications; one on revocations; and five on brokering licences. The UK reports on incorporation licences; Spain categorises end-users as the armed forces and civilian. If all Member States were to adopt these best practices from around the EU, the resulting reports would go a long way towards providing an appropriate level of transparency in the region.

However in many areas best practice is far from common, and there is much that Member States could do to improve transparency through effective reporting.

Most Member States that publish national reports focus their quantitative attention on export licences granted and, to lesser extent, on actual exports. In addition, they tend to provide information on policy issues, often detailing national and international arms transfer policies and structures.

It is common for reporting states to publish the total number and value of *licences* issued each year, and to break these figures down by recipient country. It is also widespread practice to give information on types of equipment, value and the final destination for each licence, though not on quantities or the specific end-user.

Around half of Member States reporting nationally include information on overall types, quantity and value of equipment actually *exported* during the reporting period. Approximately half also report on types of equipment exported and their value by country of destination, and give information on largest-value exports by destination.

Fewer states report on licence applications received, on actual imports or on denials. Information on *denials* is of particular value, in terms of revealing the approximate dividing line between acceptable and unwelcome transfers, yet only around half of reporting states publish the total number of licences denied each year. Even fewer give any aggregate information on the countries to which exports were refused, or on the reasons for denial.

There are a number of other aspects of transfer control practice, however, where Member States as a whole are disappointingly opaque. Very few states report on, for example, re-export, transit, incorporation, licensed production or licence revocations, while even brokering is under-reported.

The overwhelming impression is that when it comes to reporting, States for the most part take a very narrow perspective on what constitutes the arms trade. The predominant focus appears to be on what might be considered the ‘traditional’ understanding of the term ‘transfer’, i.e. the export of a finished item from one state to another. This approach is trapped in the past; it fails to keep up with developments in the arms trade and in its regulation across the EU. Transfer controls in Member States are now more complicated and reporting needs to reflect this.

Below we set out a non-hierarchical, comprehensive list of elements which would provide for a properly transparent system of national reporting.

Almost all of these elements are reported on by at least one Member State; there would appear to be no reason why such practice cannot become more widespread. Member States are thus urged as a matter of urgency to adopt best-practice more broadly and thereby deliver reports that provide a more accurate picture of the State’s role in today’s arms trade.

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Elements for effective reporting

IN ORDER TO BE FULLY COMPREHENSIVE national reports should incorporate the following:

Information on licence applications

- Total number of licence applications
- Number of licence applications by country
- Number of licence applications by type: individual, open, general, etc.
- Number of licence applications by type broken down by country
- Number of licence applications by type of transfer: export, import, transit, etc.
- Number of licence applications by type of transfer broken down by country.

In addition to the above, reports should contain information for each destination for which applications are made regarding:

- Descriptions or Military List categories of equipment
- Quantities of equipment
- Values³
- End-users.

Information on export licences granted

- Aggregate number of licences granted
- Number of licences granted by country
- Aggregate value of licences granted
- Value of licences granted by country.

In addition, reports should contain information for each destination to which licences are granted regarding:

- Descriptions or Military List categories of equipment
- Quantities of equipment
- Values⁴
- End-users
- Duration of licence validity
- Names of licence holders.

³ Information on values would ideally be precise, however approximate figures or by value band would still be welcome.

⁴ Ibid.

Information on *brokering* licences granted

- Descriptions or Military List categories of equipment
- Quantities of equipment
- Values⁵
- Source countries
- Final destinations
- End-users
- Duration of licence validity
- Names of licence holders.

Information on *re-export* licences granted

- Descriptions or Military List categories of equipment
- Quantities of equipment
- Values⁶
- Final destinations
- End-users
- Re-exporting states
- Years of original transfer.

Information on *transit* licences granted

- Descriptions or Military List categories of equipment
- Quantities of equipment
- Values⁷
- Final destinations
- End-users
- Source countries.

Information on *incorporation* licences granted

- Descriptions or Military List categories of equipment
- Quantities of equipment
- Values⁸
- Country of incorporation
- Subsequent destinations of incorporated items (where known)
- Names of licence holders
- Duration of licence validity.

Information on licensed production agreements

- Description or Military List categories of equipment to be produced under licence
- Upper limits on production quantities (where applicable)
- Duration of agreements
- Licensors
- Licensees (country or entity)
- End-uses
- Proposed or agreed export markets for the equipment to be produced under licence.

⁵ See note 3, op cit.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

Information on denials and revocations**Denials:**

- Aggregate number of licence applications denied
- Aggregate number of licence applications denied by country of destination
- Aggregate value of applications denied
- Aggregate value of applications denied by country of destination.

In addition, for each denial, information should be provided on:

- Description or Military List categories of equipment
- Quantity
- Value⁹
- Final destination
- End-user
- Name of applicant
- Reason for denial (including which EU criteria were invoked).

Revocations:

- Aggregate number of licences revoked
- Aggregate value of licences revoked.

In addition, for each revocation, information should be provided on:

- Description or Military List categories of equipment
- Value¹⁰
- Final destination
- End-user
- Name of company
- Reason for revocation (including which EU criteria were invoked).

Information on deliveries/exports

- Global aggregate value of exports.

Information on equipment exported could be presented in one of four ways:

- Value of exports by destination with information on description or Military List category (ideal)
- Value of exports by destination without description or Military List category
- Description or Military List category of equipment exported by destination without value
- Value of exports by type of equipment without destination.
- Information on largest-value exports by destination.

Information on transits through territory

- Description or Military List categories of equipment
- Quantities of equipment
- Final destinations
- End-users
- Source countries.

Information on imports

- Aggregate number of licences granted
- Aggregate value of import licences granted.

⁹ See note 3, op cit.

¹⁰ Ibid.

For each import:

- Description or Military List categories of equipment.
- Value
- Quantity of equipment
- End-user
- Origin of equipment.

Information on policy

- An overview of national export policy, legislation (and amendments) and regulations
- Developments in national policy since previous reports and planned changes
- An overview of applicable international export policies and regulations
- Information on the licensing authority, relevant agencies and departments
- Links to relevant websites
- National, regional and international embargoes established, in force and/or lifted over the period of the report.

Administrative information

- Details of prosecutions and penalties both civil and criminal, including the name of the individual/company concerned, the countries and the equipment concerned
- The number of seizures by the enforcing body such as customs officials
- Lists of controlled goods
- List of individuals and companies to whom licences are granted
- List of registered brokers.

Other information

- An overview of regional and international manufacturing co-operation and agreements
- Details of regional and international outreach programmes
- Information on regional and international defence co-operation agreements
- Date of issuance of licences
- Information on gifted or otherwise unlicensed transfers
- Disposals of surplus defence equipment:
 - Type
 - Quantity
 - End-user
 - Method of disposal, e.g. destruction, gift, sale, etc.
- An analysis of trends in, and volumes and values of, strategic exports and/or licences granted
- Trends in imports
- Information on systems of accountability, for instance through parliamentary monitoring
- Expectations and future direction of policy on arms exports
- Aggregate value of arms exports as a fraction of total goods exported.

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An overview of individual national reports

Austria

Austria first published a national report in 2006 which reported on exports made in 2004. A national report has been published every year since. The most recent report covers exports in 2008. A basic spreadsheet is also published containing the statistical information submitted to the EU annual report. The narrative section of the report is published in German while the statistical information is presented in English.

Content of report

Austria reports on export licences *granted*, providing information on the number, value, destination and type of equipment. Information is also given on *brokering* licences granted, including information on the type, quantity, value and end-user of the equipment. Similarly, information is given on actual *exports*, including the value, destination and type of equipment.

Austria does not report on licence applications received or on re-export, transit or incorporation licences granted. Neither does Austria report on denials or revocations of licences, actual imports into or transits of military equipment through its territory.

Austria provides information for the EU Consolidated Report. It provides information to the UNRCA, but does not include voluntary information on the export and import of small arms and light weapons (SALW).

Belgium

Belgium first published an annual report on arms exports in 1994, covering exports in 1993. Reports on total arms exports from Belgium continued until 2002. In 2003, the Belgian Government devolved licensing powers (and with it, responsibility for reporting) to three regions – Brussels, Flanders and Wallonia. Subsequently, reports by the Federal Government have only focused on transactions for which it retains responsibility, i.e. import/export licences granted by Ministry of the Economy in regard to weapons for the army and police.

Content of reports

Belgium – national

The Belgian national report gives information on the total number of each type of transfer *application received*, on the total number and value of licences *granted* by destination country, and on the total number and value of *imports* into the country.

Belgium does not report on brokering, re-export, transit or incorporation licences granted. Nor is information given on denials or revocations of licences or actual exports or transits. No information is given on export licensing policies.

Belgium provides information for the EU Consolidated Report. It provides information to the UNRCA, including voluntary information on the export, though not import, of SALW.

Brussels

The region of Brussels reports on the total number of licence *applications received*, broken down by type of transfer, i.e. export, import and transit licences. Information is also given on export licences *granted*, including the type, quantity and value of equipment licensed. The report also contains information on the approximate value of *transit* licences *granted*, the total number of licence applications *denied*, and the total number, value and origins of actual *imports*.

Brussels does not report on brokering, export or incorporation licences granted. Neither is information given on actual exports or transits through its territory.

Flanders

The region of Flanders reports on the total number of licence *applications received*, broken down by the type of transfer. Information is also given on export licences *granted*, including the type and value of equipment. The report also contains information on *transit* licences *granted*, including the value, destination and source country. Information is also given on *denials* of licence applications, including the value, destination and type of equipment; on actual *exports*, including the value, destination and type of equipment; and on actual *imports*, including on type, value and origin.

Flanders does not report on brokering, export or incorporation licences granted. Neither is information given on actual transits through its territory.

Wallonia

The region of Wallonia reports on export *licences granted*, including information on the type, value and destination of the equipment. Information on *transit* licences *granted* is also given, including the value of the equipment and the source country. The report also contains information on licence *denials*, including equipment type, total value and destination; and on the total number and value of actual *imports* into the territory.

Wallonia does not report on export licence applications received. Nor is information given on brokering, re-export or incorporation licences granted. No information is given on actual exports or transits of military equipment.

Bulgaria

The Bulgarian Ministry of Economy and Energy produced its first report on arms transfer activities in February 2007, covering activities in 2005, and has reported on activities for each year since. The most recent report covers activities in 2009. The report is available in Bulgarian.

Content of report

The report provides information on the total number of *applications received* during the reporting period as well as a description and the value of the equipment. Bulgaria

also reports on export licences *granted*, including information on the total number and value of licences granted by country; in addition, information on the type and value of equipment is provided. Information is also given on actual *exports* and *imports* of military equipment.

Bulgaria reports on the total number of transit licences granted, but does not report on brokering, re-export, or incorporation licences granted; nor does it report on licence denials or revocations.

Bulgaria provides information for the EU Consolidated Reports. It provides information to the UNRCA, including voluntary information on the export and import of SALW.

Cyprus

Cyprus does not produce a national report.

Content of report

Cyprus provides information for the EU Consolidated Report. It filed a *nil* report to the UNRCA in 2008 on exports and imports of major conventional weapons and SALW.

Czech Republic

The Czech Republic first produced an annual report on arms transfers in 2001 when the National Security Council began to publish reports on SALW. In 2004 the MFA published its first annual report on all military exports covering the period of 2003. It has reported on activities for each year since. The most recent report covers exports of military equipment in 2009 and is available in Czech and English.

Content of report

The Czech Republic reports on the total number of *applications received* during the reporting period. Information on export licences *granted* is also provided, including the type, value and destination of equipment. The approximate value of *brokering* licences granted is also provided. Information is given on *denials* of export licence applications, including the proposed value and destination of the equipment. In addition, the report contains information on actual *exports* and *imports* of military equipment.

The Czech Republic is one of only two states to report on licensed production agreements concluded during the reporting period.

The Czech Republic does not publish detailed information on licence applications received. Nor is information provided on transit or incorporation licences granted.

The Czech Republic provides information for the EU Consolidated Report. It provides information to the UNRCA, including voluntary information on the export and import of SALW.

Denmark

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs produced its first report on arms transfer activities in 2000 covering activities in 1999. It has reported on activities in each year since. The most recent report was published in May 2009 covering exports in 2007 and 2008. The report is available in Danish.

Content of report

Denmark reports on export licences *granted*; it provides information on the type of equipment, value, destination, end-user, and duration of validity of the licence. Information is also given on the total number of export licence applications *denied* in the reporting year and the reasons for the denial. In addition, Denmark reports on export *deliveries*, giving the value of exports by type of equipment and destination.

Denmark also provides information on companies authorised to produce military equipment and to export dual-use items, including information on the name of the company and the type of authorisation given.

Denmark does not report on licence applications received during the reporting period. Nor is information provided on re-export, brokering, transit or incorporation licences granted. Information on denials of licence applications is not provided in detail.

Denmark provides information for the EU Consolidated Report. It provides information to the UNRCA, including voluntary information on the export and import of SALW.

Estonia

The Estonian Ministry of Foreign Affairs produced the first public report on arms exports in February 2005 which covered activities in 2004. It has reported on activities in each year since. The most recent report, published in 2010, covered activities in 2009. While information is given on exports, imports and transits of military equipment, it is difficult to determine if the details provided refer to licences granted or actual transfers. The report is available in English.

Content of report

Estonia provides the total number of each type of licence application *received* and *approved*. In addition, the report mentions the total number of licence applications *denied*, as well as the reasons for the denials. Estonia also reports on the type of equipment *exported* by destination as well as the value of exports by type. However, this information is not cross-referenced so there is no sense of the quantity or value of equipment exported to each destination.

Estonia is one of only two countries that publish information on *actual transits* of arms.

Estonia does not report on the destination, value or end-user of licence applications received or granted. Nor is information provided on re-export, brokering, transit or incorporation licences granted. Further information on denials, for instance value or destination, is also not provided.

Estonia provides information for the EU Consolidated Report. Estonia provides some information to the UNRCA, though only on military holdings.

Finland

The Ministry of Defence of Finland produced its first report in 2000 covering arms transfer activities in 1998. It has reported on activities for each year since. The most recent report covers arms transfers in 2008 and is available in English.

Content of report

Finland reports on export licences *granted*, including information on the quantity, type, value and destination of equipment. Information is also given on actual *exports*, including information on type, value and destination.

Finland does not report on licence applications received during the reporting period. Nor is information provided on brokering, re-export, transit or incorporation licences granted, or on denials or revocations of licences.

Finland provides information for the EU Consolidated Report. It provides information to the UNRCA, but does not include voluntary information on the export and import of SALW.

France

The Ministry of Defence produced its first report in 2000 on arms exports activities in 1998 and has reported on activities for each year since. The most recent report was published in August, 2010, covering activities in 2009. It is available in French.

Content of report

France publishes information on the total number and value of export licences *granted* per destination country. In addition, information is given on the number of *denials*, including proposed destination countries and reasons for the denials. Information is also given on the value of actual *exports* of military equipment, including the type of equipment and destination.

France does not provide information on licence applications received. Nor is information provided on brokering, re-export, transit or incorporation licences granted.

France provides information for the EU Consolidated Report. It provides information to the UNRCA, including voluntary information on the export and import of SALW.

Germany

The Federal Ministry of Economics and Labour published its first annual report on German arms exports in 2000 and has reported on activities for each year since. The most recent report was published in March 2010, covering activities in 2008. It is available in both German and English.

Content of report

Germany reports on licences *granted*, including information on the quantity, type, value and destination of material covered. Information is also given on *brokering* licences granted, including information on the type, value, destination and end-user of equipment. Information is also given on licence applications *denied*, including information on the reason for the denial. In addition, information is provided on *deliveries*, including information on value, destination and type of equipment.

Germany does not report on licence applications received during the reporting period. Nor is information provided on re-export, transit or incorporation licences granted, or on imports of weapons.

Germany provides information for the EU Consolidated Report. It provides information to the UNRCA, including voluntary information on the export and import of SALW.

Greece

Greece does not produce a national report.

Content of report

Greece provides information for the EU Consolidated Report. It provides information to the UNRCA, including voluntary information on the export and import of SALW.

Hungary

Hungary does not produce a national report.

Content of report

Hungary provides information for the EU Consolidated Report. It provides information to the UNRCA, including voluntary information on the export and import of SALW.

Ireland

Ireland has not produced a national report since 2004. Because Ireland has not reported for a significant number of years, their last report cannot be taken into consideration in this analysis.

Content of report

Ireland provides information for the EU Consolidated Report. It provides information to the UNRCA, including voluntary information on the export and import of SALW. However Ireland's *nil* report on exports of major conventional weapons and SALW in 2008 raises questions in relation to the content of its reporting to the EU Consolidated Report, which identifies four exports to Bulgaria, Kuwait, New Zealand and the British Virgin Islands¹¹.

Italy

Italy first produced a national report on arms exports for its Parliament in May 1991 on arms exports activities in 1990. It has reported on activities for each year since. The most recent report, covering activities in 2009 was published in April 2010. The report is published in Italian and consists of over 2900 pages divided into four parts, with each part being produced by a separate section of Government. While a lot of information is provided, it is not in a unified format, meaning that information is often provided in duplicate, and sometimes in triplicate. Data provided is also not cross-referenced in a way that is meaningful to the user. Effective analysis, where possible, is typically slow and cumbersome; the Italian report is an example of how more information does not necessarily mean greater transparency.

Content of report

Italy reports on export licences *granted*, providing information on the type, value and destination of equipment. Italy also reports on actual *exports* and *imports* of military equipment, with information on the type and value of equipment.

Italy is the only country to provide information on financial transactions involving arms transfers. Italy is one of only two countries that identify the holders of licences to export arms.

Despite the extent of its reporting, Italy does not provide information on licence applications received or on re-export licences granted. Nor is information given on brokering, re-export, or incorporation licences granted. No information is provided on denials of licence applications.

Italy provides information for the EU Consolidated Report. It provides information to the UNRCA, including voluntary information on the export and import of SALW.

¹¹ This discrepancy raises question regarding the accuracy and coherence of Irish reporting, however it should be noted that this may relate to differences between licences granted and actual exports.

Latvia

Latvia does not produce a national report.

Content of report

Latvia provides information towards the EU Consolidated Report on the number of licences granted and the value of actual exports. It provides information to the UNRCA, including voluntary information on the export and import of SALW. In addition, Latvia provides information to the UNRCA, only on imports of SALW; it filed a *nil* report on exports and imports of major conventional weapons.

Lithuania

Lithuania first produced a report on arms transfer activities in 2004. In all, only two reports were produced, with the most recent publicly available report covering 2005. Because Lithuania has not reported for a significant number of years, their last report cannot be taken into consideration in this analysis.

Content of report

Lithuania provides information for the EU Consolidated Report. It provides information to the UNRCA, including voluntary information on the export and import of SALW.

Luxembourg

Luxembourg does not produce a national report.

Content of report

Luxembourg had no licences to declare for the EU Consolidated Report for 2008. In 2007, it reported only on licence applications denied. In 2006, Luxembourg reported on the number and value of export licences granted by destination. Luxembourg last reported to the UNRCA for 2007, on imports and exports of SALW, though not on the seven categories of major conventional weapons.

Malta

Malta does not produce a national report.

Content of report

Malta provides information towards the EU Consolidated Report on the number and value of export licences granted by destination as well as the value of actual exports. Malta filed a *nil* report to the UNRCA, however, this is inconsistent to its reporting to the EU Consolidated Report, which identified an export to Ireland.

The Netherlands

The Netherlands published its first annual national report in 1997 and has reported on activities in each year since. The most recent report, covering arms transfers in 2009, was published in June 2010. The annual report is available in both English and Dutch.

In November 2004 the Netherlands began publishing Dutch-language monthly reports which give summaries on all licences issued for military and dual-use goods as well as information on transit and re-export notifications received.

Content of report

The Netherlands reports on export and transit licences *granted*, including information on the type, value and destination of equipment. Information is also given on each licence *denial*, including information on the reason for that denial.

The Netherlands is one of only two EU countries that reports on disposals of surplus equipment to other states. In addition, it is one of only two countries which report on actual transits through its territory.

The Netherlands does not report on brokering, re-export or incorporation licences granted. Nor does the Netherlands report on actual imports.

The Netherlands provides information for the EU Consolidated Report. It provides information to the UNRCA, including voluntary information on the export and import of SALW. Prior confidential reporting is made to Parliament of any arms to be disposed of by the Armed Forces. In addition, classified information is also made available to Parliament upon request.

Poland

Poland does not produce a national report.

Content of report

Poland provides information for the EU Consolidated Report. It provides information to the UNRCA, including voluntary information on the export and import of SALW.

Portugal

The Portuguese Ministry of Defence published its first annual report in 1996 and has reported on activities in each year since. The most recent report was published in 2009 and covers arms transfers in 2008. In addition, the Ministry of Defence publishes data on Portuguese arms exports as part of its annual defence statistics report. Both sets of reports are available in Portuguese.

Content of report

Portugal provides information on arms transfer licence *applications received*, including information on the total of each type of transfer application (e.g. import, export, etc), the type and value of equipment. Portugal also provides information on the total number and value of licences *granted* by country. Information is also provided on the actual *exports* and *imports* of military equipment.

Portugal provides some of the most detailed information on imports of arms, including information on the origin, type, value and end-user of equipment.

Portugal does not report on brokering, transit, re-export or incorporation licences. Nor is information provided on denials of licence applications during the reporting period.

Portugal provides information for the EU Consolidated Report. It provides information to the UNRCA, including voluntary information on the import, but not export of SALW.

NB: Portugal does not report nationally on exports of Military List 1 category items. This creates a discrepancy in value between the national and EU reports.

Romania

Romania first produced an annual national report on arms exports in 2003 covering the period 2000–2003 and has reported on activities in each year since. The most recent report was published in June 2009 covering activities in 2008.

In addition to its annual report, Romania also began to publish quarterly reports in 2006. The most recent quarterly report was published in December 2009 and covered activities in July–September of that year. Both sets of reports are available in English.

Content of report

Romania reports on export licences *granted*, providing information on the type and destination of equipment. Romania also reports on *brokering* licences granted, including information on the source country, destination and type of equipment. Information is also given on the aggregate number of licence applications *denied* by country. The value of actual exports by destination is also given; however, the type of equipment *exported* is not identified.

Romania does not report on licence applications received. Nor is information given on re-export, transit or incorporation licences granted. No information is given on actual imports and transits.

Romania provides information for the EU Consolidated Report. It provides information to the UNRCA, including voluntary information on the export and import of SALW.

Slovakia

The Slovakian Ministry of Economy published its first annual report on arms exports in February 2006, covering activities during 2004. It has reported on activities in each year since. The most recent report covers the year 2009 and is available in Slovak.

Content of report

Slovakia reports on export licences *granted*, including the type and end-user of equipment. Information is also provided on *re-export* licences granted, including the type, value and destination of equipment. Slovakia reports on actual *imports* of military equipment into its territory, including information on the country of origin. Information is also given on the reasons invoked for *denials* during the reporting year.

Slovakia does not report on licence applications received. Nor is information given on brokering, transit or incorporation licences granted. No information is provided on the destination, value, equipment or proposed end-user for export denials.

Slovakia provides information for the EU Consolidated Report. It provides information to the UNRCA, including voluntary information on the export and import of SALW.

Slovenia

The Slovenian Ministry of Defence published its first annual report on arms exports in March 2006 covering activities during 2005. It has reported on activities for each year since. The most recent report covers the year 2009 and is available in Slovenian. The report consists of five pages of tables with no information on national and international policies on arms exports control.

Content of report

Slovenia reports on export licences *granted* including information on the type, value and destination of equipment. Information is also given on the value of actual *exports*.

Slovenia reports on the origin and type of military equipment *imported* into its territory.

Slovenia does not report on licence applications received, applications denied, or on brokering, transit, re-export or incorporation licences granted.

Slovenia provides information for the EU Consolidated Report. With regard to the UNRCA, Slovenia returned a *nil* report on the seven categories of major conventional weapons in 2009; information is provided on imports of SALW.

Spain

The Ministry of Tourism, Industry and Trade published its first report on Spanish arms exports in 1998, covering activities in 1991–1995. It has reported on activities for each year since. The most recent report, covering activities during the year 2009, was published in 2010. This report is available in Spanish; however, earlier reports are available in both Spanish and English.

Content of report

Spain reports on exports of defence and other material as well as exports of dual-use items and technologies. With regard to exports of defence materials, Spain reports on the aggregate number of export licence *applications received*. Information is also given on export licences *granted* and actual *exports*, including information on the type, value, destination and end-user of equipment. Information is also given on *denials* including the types of equipment, destinations and reasons for the denials.

Spain does not report on brokering, re-export or incorporation licences granted.

Spain provides information for the EU Consolidated Report. It provides information to the UNRCA, including voluntary information on the export and import of SALW.

Sweden

The Swedish Government has reported on its national exports policy since 1985. The National Inspectorate of Strategic Products (ISP) publishes an annual report on Swedish arms exports each spring; the most recent report, covering activities in 2009, was published in March 2010. The 2009 report is available in Swedish, while earlier reports are available in both Swedish and English.

The ISP also publishes monthly updates containing information on all export licences issued. These reports include the destination and Military List categories of the relevant equipment.

Content of report

Sweden publishes information on the total number of licence *applications received* and *denied*. Information is also provided in its annual report on *export* and *brokering* licences *granted*, including the type and destination of equipment. Information is given of actual *exports* including the type, value and destination of equipment. A *list of exporters* during the reporting period is also provided.

Sweden is one of only three states which provide information on re-export licences granted. In addition, it is one of only two states that provide information on licensed production arrangements concluded during the reporting period.

Sweden provides information on the total number licence applications received; however no further information on licence applications is provided. Nor is information provided on incorporation or transit licences granted; or on imports or transits of strategic goods.

Sweden provides information for the EU Consolidated Report. It provides information to the UNRCA, including voluntary information on the export of SALW; it returned a *nil* report on imports of major conventional weapons and SALW in 2009. Supplementary information is also sometimes made available to the Parliamentary Export Control Council.

United Kingdom

The UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) published its first annual report on arms exports in 1997 and has reported on activities for each year since. The most recent report was published in July 2010 and covers calendar year 2009. The reports are published in English.

The FCO has, since July 2004, also released quarterly reports containing detailed information on licences granted over the reporting period; the most recent report covers April to June of 2010. In addition, in June 2009 the FCO launched an online searchable database with which individuals can create reports on UK licensing based on their own criteria. However, information in this database only goes as far back as 2008.

Content of report

The UK reports on the total number of licence *applications received*, both by type of licence (e.g. general, open, individual, etc.) and by type of transfer (e.g. export, import, etc). It also gives information on export licences *granted* including type, exact value and destination of equipment. Similar information is also given for *brokering* and *transit* licences granted, as is the source country of the goods covered by each brokering licence. The UK gives information on *prosecutions* and *penalties* for violations of arms export regulations. Information is provided on licences applications *denied*, including the type of equipment, destination and the rationale (EU criteria) for refusal.

The UK is the only EU Member State to provide information on licences revoked during the reporting period and on incorporation licences granted. With the latter, it gives details about the type and value of equipment, the incorporating country, the subsequent destination after incorporation and the duration of the licence validity. It is one of only two Member States to report on disposals of surplus defence equipment to other countries.

The UK does not report on actual transfers.

The UK provides information for the EU Consolidated Report, though only on licences, not actual exports. It provides information to the UNRCA, including voluntary information on the export, but not import, of SALW. Classified information is also frequently made available on request to the Parliamentary Committees on Arms Export Control.

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National report table

National report information

	Austria	Belgium – National	Belgium – Regional Brussels	Belgium – Regional Flanders	Belgium – Regional Wallonia	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Ireland	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Malta	The Netherlands	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom	
Information on licence applications																															
Total number of licence applications	x	x	✓	x	x	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	
Number of licence applications by country	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	x	
Number of licence applications by type: individual, open, general, etc	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Number of licence applications by type broken down by country	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Number of licence applications by type of transfer: export, import, transit, etc	x	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x		
Number of licence applications by type of transfer broken down by country	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x		
For each licence:																															
■ Description or Military List category of items	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x		
■ Quantity of material covered	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
■ Approximate value/value band	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
■ Exact value	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x		
■ Final destination	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
■ End-user	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Information on export licences granted																															
Aggregate number of licences granted	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	
Number of licences granted by country	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Aggregate value of licences granted	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	
Value of licences granted by country	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Further detail on:																															
■ Description or Military List category of items	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
■ Quantity of material covered	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	x	x	✓		
■ Approximate value/value band	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x		
■ Exact value	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	x	x	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	x		
■ Final destination	✓	✓	x	x	✓	x	x	✓	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
■ End-user	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x		
■ Duration of validity of licences granted	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
■ Name of licence holder	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x		
Information of brokering licences granted																															
■ Description or Military List category of items	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	✓		
■ Quantity of material covered	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
■ Approximate value/value band	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
■ Exact value	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x		
■ Source country	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	✓		
■ Final destination	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	✓	✓		
■ End-user	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
■ Duration of validity of licences granted	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓		
■ Name of licence holder	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓		
Information on re-export licences granted (sourced from own country)																															
■ Description or Military List category of items	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	✓	x		
■ Quantity of material covered	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
■ Approximate value/value band	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
■ Exact value	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x		
■ Final destination	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	✓	x		
■ End-user	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x		
■ Re-exporting state	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x		
■ Year of original transfer	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		

	Austria	Belgium – National	Belgium – Regional Brussels	Belgium – Regional Flanders	Belgium – Regional Wallonia	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Ireland	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Malta	The Netherlands	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom	
Information on transit licences granted																															
■ Description or Military List category of items	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	
■ Quantity of material covered	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
■ Approximate value/value band	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	
■ Exact value	x	x	x	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
■ Final destination	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓		
■ End-user	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
■ Source country	x	x	x	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		
Information on incorporation licences granted																															
■ Description or Military List category of items	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	
■ Quantity of material covered	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
■ Approximate value/value band	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
■ Exact value	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	
■ Incorporating country	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	
■ Subsequent destination of items once incorporated	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	
■ Name of licence holder (company/individual)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
■ Duration of licence validity	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	
Information on licensed production agreements concluded during the reporting period																															
■ Description or Military List category of items	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x
■ Upper limits on production quantities	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
■ Duration of licensed production arrangements	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
■ Licensor	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
■ Licensee (Country or entity)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
■ End-use	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x
■ Proposed or agreed export markets for the equipment produced under licence	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Information on denials and revocations																															
Denials:																															
■ Aggregate number of licence applications denied	x	x	x	✓	✓	x	x	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	✓	x	x	✓	✓	✓	
■ Aggregate number of licence applications denied by country of destination	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	
■ Aggregate value of applications denied	x	x	x	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	
■ Aggregate value of applications denied by country of destination	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
■ Description or Military List category of items	x	x	x	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	✓	
■ Value of individual applications denied	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
■ Name of applicant	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
■ Final destination	x	x	x	✓	✓	x	x	✓	✓	x	x	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	✓	
■ End-user	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
■ Reason for refusal (Including which EU criteria were invoked)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	✓	x	✓	
Revocation:																															
■ Aggregate number of licences revoked	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓
■ Aggregate value of licences	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
■ Description or Military List category of items	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓
■ Value of each licence revoked	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
■ Name of company	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
■ Final destination	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
■ End-user	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
■ Reason for revocation (Including which EU criteria were invoked, where applicable)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

	Austria	Belgium – National	Belgium – Regional Brussels	Belgium – Regional Flanders	Belgium – Regional Wallonia	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Ireland	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Malta	The Netherlands	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom	
Information on deliveries/exports																															
Global aggregate value of exports	✓	x	x	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x	x	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	x	x	✓	✓	x	
i) Value of exports by destination with information on type of equipment/Military List category (Ideal)	✓	x	x	✓	x	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	x	x	✓	✓	x	
ii) Value of exports by destination without type of equipment/Military List category	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	
iii) Type of equipment exported by destination without value	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
iv) Value of exports by type of equipment without destination	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Information on largest-value exports by destination	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	✓	✓	x	x	✓	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	✓	✓	x	
Information on transits through territory: exporting state, final destination, end-user																															
■ Description or Military List category of items	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
■ Quantity of items	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
■ Final destination	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
■ End-user	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
■ Source country	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Information on imports																															
Aggregate number of licences granted	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	x	x	x	
Aggregate value of import licences granted	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x		
For each import:																															
■ Origin of military equipment	x	x	✓	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	✓	✓	x	x	x	
■ Description or Military List category of items	x	x	x	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	✓	✓	x	x	x	
■ End-user information	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	
■ Value	x	x	x	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	✓	✓	x	x	x	
Information on policy																															
An overview of national export policy, legislation (and amendments) and regulations	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	
Developments in national policy since previous report and planned changes	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	
An overview of applicable international export policies and regulations	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	
Information on the licensing authority, the relevant agencies and departments	✓	x	x	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	
Links to relevant websites	✓	x	x	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	
National, regional and international embargoes established, in force and/or lifted over the period of the report	x	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	x	✓	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓	
Administrative information																															
Details of prosecutions and penalties both civil and criminal, including the name of the individual/company concerned, the country and equipment concerned	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	✓	✓
List of controlled goods	✓	x	x	✓	x	✓	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	
List of individuals and companies licensed to trade in military equipment	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	✓	x	x	✓	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x
List of registered brokers	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x

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Conclusion

THE REPORTING ON ARMS TRANSFERS may be more extensive in the EU than in most regions of the world, however in many Member States it still has some way to go before it can be said to accurately represent the country's role in the arms trade. Most urgent is the need to broaden the scope and meaningfulness of reporting to cover all the different ways in which it is possible to be involved in arms transfers (e.g. in their brokering, as a transit state, or through licensed production).

It is to be hoped that the information contained herein will draw attention to shortcomings in EU reporting, and inspire governments to address them. It should also be useful to parliamentarians and civil society groups in identifying those areas where their government's practice is inadequate, and especially where it is falling behind that of its peers.

Saferworld works to prevent and reduce violent conflict and promote co-operative approaches to security. We work with governments, international organisations and civil society to encourage and support effective policies and practices through advocacy, research and policy development and through supporting the actions of others.

COVER CARTOON Alan Bennett Sanchez, 2010



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