

**Annual Report  
The Netherlands arms  
export policy in 2001**

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## **APPENDICES**

1. *Tables showing the value of licences for exports of military goods issued in 2001 by category of goods and the value of licences for exports of military goods issued in 2001 by country of final destination*
2. *Denial notifications*

## **1. Introduction**

The present report on the Netherlands arms export policy in 2001 is the fifth annual report drawn up in accordance with the "Policy paper on greater transparency in the reporting procedure on exports of military goods" (Parliamentary Proceedings 22 054 No. 30, 27 February 1998). In Appendix 1 to the report, the Government informs Parliament of the value of licences for exports of goods issued in 2001 by category of military goods and by country of final destination. In order to further enhance the transparency of the figures as promised during the General Consultation on arms export policy on 17 January 2001, the categories of goods are also specified by country of final destination.

The Government points out that the licence value indicates the maximum export value, although at the time of publication that value need not necessarily have been reached in the exports realised. The value of the licences issued in 2001 amounted to EUR 651.3 million (2000: EUR 416.6 million). For reporting purposes it has been decided to state the figures for the first half and second half of 2001 separately as well. Appendix 2 lists the denial notifications made to the EU member states in accordance with the EU Code of Conduct.

The report further presents summaries of the principles and procedures of the Netherlands arms export policy, describes the Netherlands defence-related industry, developments within the EU, the UN Register on Conventional Arms and the Wassenaar Arrangement, and it also deals with policy relating to small arms and the transit decree, which has been in force since 1 January 2002.

## **2. Instruments and procedures of the arms export policy**

Licences for the export of military goods are issued on the basis of the Import and Export Act. Companies or persons intending to export goods and technology appearing on the list of military goods pertaining to the Annex to the Strategic Goods Import and Export Order, apply to the Central Import and Export Service (*Centrale Dienst voor In- en Uitvoer, CDIU*) for an export licence. The CDIU forms part of the Tax and Customs Department of the Ministry of Finance and, with regard to arms export policy aspects, receives its instructions from the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Applications for the export of military goods to NATO member states and equated-status countries (the EU member states Austria, Finland, Ireland, and Sweden, together with Australia, Japan, New Zealand and Switzerland) are in principle dealt with exclusively by the Ministry of Economic Affairs. An exception to this rule is currently made for Greece and Turkey. Applications for exports to these two NATO member states as well as to all other countries are submitted to the Minister of Foreign Affairs for advice. The latter's advice plays an essential role in the decision-taking process on the issue of an export licence. If no objections are found to exist with regard to the intended export, the Ministry of Economic Affairs will issue an export licence.

In the case of applications for exports to developing countries appearing on Part 1 the OECD DAC<sup>1</sup> list, the Minister of Foreign Affairs will first consult with the Minister for Development Co-operation, and will then advise the Minister of Economic Affairs on the basis of that consultation.

In the case of exports of weapons systems being disposed of by the Netherlands armed forces, Parliament receives prior confidential notification from the State Secretary of Defence. If commercial interests and the interests of the country of final destination so permit, Parliament can also be informed of the intended transactions on a non-confidential basis. In addition, the regular licence procedure has to be completed for the export of surplus equipment as well. Such transactions – like commercial export transactions - are assessed against the criteria of the arms export policy.

### **3. Principles of the arms export policy**

Applications for licences for the export of military equipment are assessed on a case-by-case basis against the eight criteria of the arms export policy with due consideration for the nature of the product, its country of final destination and end user. These eight criteria were agreed by the European Councils of Luxembourg (1991) and Lisbon (1992), and they read as follows:

1. *Respect for the international commitments of EU member states, in particular the sanctions decreed by the UN Security Council and those decreed by the Community, agreements on non-proliferation and other subjects, as well as other international obligations.*
2. *The respect of human rights in the country of final destination.*
3. *The internal situation in the country of final destination, as a function of the existence of tensions or armed conflicts.*
4. *Preservation of regional peace, security and stability.*
5. *The national security of the member states and of territories whose external relations are the responsibility of a Member State, as well as that of friendly and allied countries.*
6. *The behaviour of the buyer country with regard to the international community, as regards in particular to its attitude to terrorism, the nature of its alliances and respect for international law.*

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<sup>1</sup> The OECD DAC list is a list of countries receiving international financial aid, drawn up by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Part 1 of the list relates to developing countries.

7. *The existence of a risk that the equipment will be diverted within the buyer country or re-exported under undesirable conditions.*
8. *The compatibility of the arms exports with the technical and economic capacity of the recipient country, taking into account the desirability that states should achieve their legitimate needs of security and defence with the least diversion for armaments of human and economic resources.*

In June 1998 the member states of the European Union adopted the EU Code of conduct for arms exports, in which they agreed on a common interpretation of the criteria of the arms export policy. The Code also incorporates a mechanism for information exchange, notification and consultation in cases where one member state has an export licence under consideration for a destination for which a similar licence has previously been denied by another. The code of conduct acknowledges the authority of member states nationally to apply a more restrictive arms export policy than required by the code.

In its letter dated 22 February 2000 (Parliamentary Proceedings 22 054, No. 47), the Government informed Parliament about the national introduction of the test for participation in the UN Register as an element of the sixth criterion of the arms export policy. This most closely matched the system of the EU Code of Conduct and kept open the prospect of international adoption. In the letter, the Government also indicated that support had been sought in vain among the EU partners for incorporation of this test as a separate new criterion of the EU Code of Conduct. None of the EU partners saw the merit of incorporating a reference to the UN Register as a separate new "ninth" criterion. A number of EU partners were nevertheless in favour of the idea of including participation of the country of final destination in the Register as one of the elements comprising the sixth criterion of the arms export policy. With effect from February 2000, the Netherlands has subsequently applied the test of participation in the UN Register. It is the only country that explicitly includes non-participation in the UN Register in its assessment procedure for licence applications.

#### **4. Information on the arms export policy**

In accordance with a pledge made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the course of a debate in December 1997 on the Foreign Affairs budget, the Government in February 1998 submitted a policy paper on greater transparency in the reporting procedure on exports of military goods (Parliamentary Proceedings 22 054, No. 30). The present report on the year 2001 is the fifth non-confidential report which has been issued since then. It is based on the value of the licences issued by category of military goods and by country of final destination. In order to further enhance the transparency of the figures, the relevant goods categories are also specified by country of final destination. For the purpose of reflecting the overall trend with clarity, it has been decided to present both the consolidated figures for 2001 as a whole, and the figures for the first half and the second half of 2001 separately.

Furthermore, information is also included on licence denials reported to the EU partners in the context of the EU Code of Conduct (see Appendix 2).

In addition to this Government report on Netherlands exports of military goods in 2001, non-confidential information is also otherwise available on the arms export policy. For example, the Central Import and Export Service publishes the "Strategic Goods Manual" (*Handboek Strategische Goederen*). This manual is intended for persons, companies and institutes with professional interests in procedures governing imports and exports of strategic goods. It provides users with information on the policy objectives and relevant legislative measures and procedures, besides containing a wealth of practical information. In this way the manual increases user awareness of this specific area of policy. The manual is regularly updated in the light of national and international developments in this area.

## **5. The Netherlands defence-related industry in 2001**

With very few exceptions, the Netherlands defence-related industry consists above all of civil enterprises and research institutes with divisions specialising in military production. Although this sector is small in size, it is nevertheless characterised by high-tech production, ongoing innovation and highly skilled personnel. Within the bounds of a responsible foreign and security policy, the Government's policy is aimed at retaining this technologically valuable capability for the Netherlands. To this end, Netherlands companies are involved in national military tenders, either directly or indirectly through offset orders. Because the Netherlands market is clearly too small to maintain the available expertise, the Netherlands defence-related industry is also encouraged to take part in international joint ventures and co-operation in the field of defence equipment. This has led to the establishment of commercial relations with above all British, French, German and American enterprises, also involving joint commitments relating to systems maintenance and subsequent components delivery. This applies equally where systems produced by a joint venture are supplied to third parties. In that light, the scope for Netherlands companies to enter into long-term international joint ventures and co-operation arrangements depends in part on the transparency and the consistency of the Netherlands arms export policy.

The importance of the export activities of this sector is recognised as an essential condition for the continuity of the existing technological base. Equally, it is recognised that, in the interests of the international legal order and the safeguarding of peace and security, limits must be imposed on the export activities of the defence-related industry. Within those limits, however, in the Government's judgement the Netherlands industry should be able to meet other countries' legitimate needs for defence equipment. Bearing in mind the above-mentioned conditions and circumstances, the Netherlands defence-related industry has pursued a policy of increasing specialisation. Those companies with the largest export share in their military production manufacture principally high-tech

components and sub-systems. Although the maritime sector in particular still has the capability to undertake all the production stages from drawing-board to launching-slip, Netherlands exports of complete weapons systems in recent years can be virtually entirely accounted for by disposals of surplus Netherlands defence equipment.

Information on the defence-related industry has been made available on a voluntary basis by the firms concerned. The information relates to production (civil/military), exports (as a share of total sales), manpower, etc. These surveys indicate that some 150 companies are in some way engaged in military production in the Netherlands. It should nevertheless be noted that military production is defined as production intended for domestic and foreign defence orders, and not as production of goods which are classified as military goods in accordance with the Strategic Goods Import and Export Order.

The total annualised turnover of these companies in 2001 was EUR 24 billion, of which EUR 1.5 billion was attributable to military production. In random order, the main sub-sectors are: maritime applications, electronics, aerospace technology, transport, infrastructure and information technology. Of the total exports by the companies concerned, EUR 863 million was classified as military exports. Military production accounted for about 10,000 jobs.

## **6. Transparency in armaments and the UN Register on Conventional Arms**

In 1991 the General Assembly of the United Nations passed Resolution 46/36 L concerning transparency in armaments, thus introducing the UN Register on Conventional Arms. The register discloses particulars about the imports and exports of seven categories of conventional heavy weapons, with the objective of thereby increasing trust among nations.

The register contains information on the source country of military goods exports, the transit country if any, and the importing country, together with the size of the goods flows classified in the following categories: tanks, armoured combat vehicles, heavy artillery systems, combat aircraft, combat helicopters, warships, and missiles and missile launch systems. In addition, there is a separate section for remarks, in which countries can give a more detailed description of the arms and comment on the transfer. Furthermore, countries are urged to provide information on their own military stocks and on acquisitions resulting from their own manufacturing production.<sup>2</sup>

Each year since 1991 the General Assembly has passed a resolution on transparency in armaments, together with a call to supply particulars to the register. It has become the custom that the Netherlands takes the initiative in proposing this resolution. Traditionally, the resolution can count on the support of

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<sup>2</sup> Information on the UN Register is available on the UN disarmament website, [www.un.org/depts.dda](http://www.un.org/depts/dda) link "Register of Conventional Arms".

a large majority of the UN member states.

In the year 2000, the register received inputs from 117 countries. By comparison with preceding years, when the average number of returns fluctuated around the 90 mark, this represents a distinct increase. No marked development is discernible in the number of countries that additionally provided information on their military stocks and on purchases from their own defence industry. In 2000, at 36 the total number of countries remained fairly constant relative to preceding years.

The EU member states ensure that transparency in armaments and participation in the UN Register on Conventional Arms receives constant attention. For example, after the reporting date has passed, the EU urges those countries that have not presented any information as yet to do so. Furthermore, the Secretary General of the United Nations is notified on an annual basis of the European Union's position regarding transparency in armaments. Lastly, the data are also exchanged within the OSCE.

In order to further promote participation in the UN Register of Conventional Arms, the Netherlands has joined with Canada, Germany, Japan and UN-DDA in an initiative to organise a number of (sub-)regional workshops on transparency in armaments. The organisation of such workshops was one of the recommendations of the Group of Government Experts which met in 2000. In the year under review, preparations were taken in hand for three workshops, to be organised in close co-operation with the host countries. The first workshop, focused on the ECOWAS region, is due to take place in Accra in March 2002. The second – sub-regional - workshop is scheduled for June 2002 in Windhoek. It will focus on the SADC countries. The Netherlands will be the main donor of these African workshops. Furthermore in September 2002 Buenos Aires will host the third workshop, this time focusing on South America. Lastly, the possibility of also organising a workshop in the Caucasus is currently under study.

## **7. The Wassenaar Arrangement**

On the multilateral level, developments surrounding arms exports are discussed in the framework of the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies (WA). Altogether 33 countries are party to this forum, which owes its name to the town where, under the presidency of the Netherlands, the negotiations were conducted on the founding of the arrangement. These countries together account for over 90% of total exports of military goods.



The goal of the WA, as stated in the Initial Elements<sup>3</sup>, is to contribute towards regional and international security and stability. This goal is pursued by means of information exchange relating to exports to third parties of arms and of goods that can be used for arms production. The intention is to promote a greater sense of responsibility in national assessments of applications for licences for exports of military goods. Clearly, more information will enable participant countries to identify at an early stage whether the arms build-up of certain countries exceeds their legitimate needs for defence equipment. If that is the case, this should result in participant countries becoming more cautious in their licence issuing policy towards such countries of final destination.

The Wassenaar Arrangement also has a list of military goods, which forms the basis for the national export-monitoring activities of participant countries. In the Netherlands, this control list forms an integral part of the Strategic Goods Import and Export Order. Each revision of the WA list therefore automatically results in an amendment to the above-mentioned Import and Export Order.

As a result of an interim evaluation of the Wassenaar Arrangement in 1999, more attention is now paid to the problems of small arms and light weapons, as well as to further intensification of the information exchange in the field of these and other weapons and military goods. The majority of participant countries are in favour of including small arms under the reporting requirements of the WA. A small number of countries wish to wait and see how the OSCE deals with this issue before considering it as a WA task.

In common with most other European countries, the Netherlands is of the opinion that the WA pays a relatively large amount of attention to controls on dual-use goods and a small amount to controls on arms exports. For example, where export licences are denied mandatory notification applies only to dual-use goods and not to arms.

In 2001, the Netherlands sought actively to downsize the list of dual-use goods subject to controls. Specifically, the Netherlands would like to see the decontrol of commercial goods such as computers and microprocessors.

Discussions were held in 2001 on increasing the transparency of the arms trade and on enabling controls on arms brokerage. This debate, which has not yet yielded any conclusions, is to continue in 2002.

An important development in 2001 was the formal addition of the war against terrorism to the objectives of the WA as stated in the Initial Elements. This means that prevention of the acquisition of arms by terrorist groups is a priority matter. In

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<sup>3</sup> The Initial Elements can be found on the website of the Wassenaar Arrangement, [www.wassenaar.org](http://www.wassenaar.org).

the view of the Netherlands, this fact only reinforces the argument in favour of including small arms under WA reporting requirements.

## **8. EU co-operation**

EU co-operation on arms exports is co-ordinated within COARM, the Working Group on Conventional Arms Exports. This working group consists of EU member state representatives with responsibility for their country's arms export policy. On behalf of the Netherlands, representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Economic Affairs have a seat in COARM.

In COARM, within the framework of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) the EU member states exchange information on their arms export policy and endeavour to improve the mutual co-ordination of these policies and the relevant procedures. The EU Code of Conduct referred to in Section 3 of this annual report forms the basis for this.

Within the working group, frequent information exchange between the member states took place during the year under review concerning the national arms export policies with regard to certain countries or regions where tensions or armed conflicts exist. Also, within COARM co-ordination took place of member states' standpoints in multilateral fora dealing with arms export issues. An example of this is the United Nations conference on illicit trafficking in small arms, which was held in July 2001 in New York. At this conference the EU presented a joint action plan. Furthermore it is an important objective of the EU and its member states to promote observance of the principles and criteria of the Code of Conduct. In this respect, particular attention focuses on the countries associated with the EU. In the course of the Swedish presidency in the first half of 2001, two seminars on arms exports took place with these countries in order to furnish them with further information on the working of the Code and application of the criteria embodied in it. Lastly, COARM considered a number of other subjects relating to arms export and reached agreements on them, such as the export of equipment for use in humanitarian operations, controls on arms brokerage, immaterial technology transfer, and licensing for production abroad.

December 2001 saw publication of the third EU annual report drawn up by COARM, reviewing the subjects discussed within COARM in 2000. The report furthermore contains statistical information on arms exports and application of the Code of Conduct by the member states in 2000. Further progress in the creation of a common standard was achieved in the year under review, and consequently greater clarity and transparency in the statistics included in the report. Besides general data

on exports by individual member state, for the first time the report also includes data classified by geographical region and by individual member state.<sup>4</sup>

An essential element of the Code of Conduct consists of the information and consultation procedure it contains on export licence denials. The number of denial notifications and consultations shows a rising line, reflecting an intensification of the dialogue between the member states about the interpretation of the Code of Conduct. In the period under review a number of countries consulted the Netherlands for further explanation regarding denial notifications issued. On a number of occasions the outcome was that the consulting EU partner did not adopt the Netherlands denial, either because the Netherlands objections were not shared, or because the political and/or security situation in the country of final destination had meanwhile improved to such an extent that export no longer constituted infringement of one or more of the criteria of the Code of Conduct. The reverse also occurred, on which occasion the consulting country adopted the Netherlands objections and decided not to permit the proposed export.

It will be self-evident that there remains scope for improvement in the Code of Conduct, being as it is a product of an international compromise. For instance, the Code will only work effectively if decisions resulting from bilateral consultations are notified to all member states and not only to the country that previously denied a licence application. The Netherlands will continue to pursue this aim. Another attention item remains the manner in which member states implement the consultation mechanism for licence denials, among other things with regard to interpretation of the term “essentially identical transactions”. On this matter the member states have meanwhile agreed to use a broad interpretation of “essentially identical” and to inform one another in cases where bilateral consultations lead to the conclusion that two transactions cannot be considered to be “essentially identical”. This new agreement will prevent situations from occurring where partner states could decide that consultation is unnecessary on the basis of a marginal difference in for example product specifications, and it will thus contribute towards more effective implementation of the Code of Conduct.

Besides COARM, the EU also has the ad-hoc POLARM working group, which concentrates on the promotion of a European defence equipment policy and the restructuring of the European defence industry. The deliberations within this group are making rather slow progress because the subject matter is sensitive in nature, relating as it does to the national (defence) interests of the member states. In the year under review, matters discussed included simplification of intra-community

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<sup>4</sup> The non-confidential part of the COARM annual report is available on the website of the Council of the EU: <http://ue.eu.int/pesc/ExportCTRL/nl/index.htm>.

transit procedures for military equipment, customs levies on imports of military equipment, and defence equipment supply security.

At year-end 2001, EU arms embargoes were in operation vis-à-vis the following countries: Afghanistan (Taliban), Bosnia-Herzegovina, Burma, China, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Iraq, Liberia, Libya, Sierra Leone and Sudan.

In addition, the following arms embargoes of the United Nations Security Council were in operation for: Afghanistan (Taliban), Angola, Armenia (non-binding), Azerbaijan (non-binding), Iraq, Liberia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Somalia.

Finally, the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) operated an embargo vis-à-vis Nagorno-Karabakh.

## **9. Small arms and light weapons**

The menace springing from large uncontrolled flows of small arms and light weapons (SALW) and the risk of proliferation to criminal organisations and terrorist groups has become even more real since the events of 11 September 2001. For that reason the Government places great importance on implementation of international agreements (including those within the EU, OSCE, SADC and ECOWAS) which have been made in order to combat the illicit trafficking in SALW. In co-operation with other countries, the Netherlands is moreover endeavouring to achieve further regional or global agreements, concerning among other things brokerage in and the marking and tracing of SALW. Work on curbing the uncontrolled proliferation of SALW is also proceeding in the framework of the Wassenaar Arrangement.

The UN Conference on Small Arms and Light Weapons which was held from 9 to 21 July 2001 in New York adopted the UN Action Programme which includes politically binding measures providing among other things for the drafting of effective legislative and regulatory instruments governing the production of and trade in small arms, marking, safe storage, transport and stock control, effective registration practice and destruction of surplus. The Netherlands Government reported to Parliament on this matter in its letter dated 16 August 2001 (Parliamentary Proceedings 27 400 V, No. 83). On the first day of this conference the Small Arms Destruction Day was held, an event organised by the Netherlands at which small arms were voluntarily rendered harmless in more than 20 countries world-wide. In the First Committee of the 56th General Assembly of the United Nations, the Netherlands proposed the resolution on transparency in armaments, and supported the resolutions on illicit trafficking in SALW and on rendering assistance to states in the curbing of this illicit traffic. In addition, the Netherlands actively co-operated on the setting-up of the UN Firearms Protocol, which was adopted in May

2001. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs furthermore supported UNDP arms destruction projects in the Great Lakes Region and in Albania through the UNDP Trust Fund for support to prevention and reduction of the proliferation of small arms.

Besides the UN, the OSCE also plays an important role in the field of small arms. The obligations set out in the OSCE document on small arms (November 2000) go far beyond those of the UN Action Programme, particularly with regard to export control. The Netherlands already complies with these obligations. Together with Canada and Switzerland, the Netherlands Government has funded a workshop programme in five Central Asian republics at which technical experts from those countries attended two-day national workshops for training in, among other subjects, stock control and SALW destruction and the drafting of legislation designed to regulate the trade in SALW.

Within the European working group on disarmament (CODUN) active consultations took place on preparations for the UN conference on SALW in New York and on implementation of the agreements included in the UN Action Programme. Within the framework of the EU Joint Action (1997), it was decided to apply EU funding to arms destruction projects in, among other countries, Cambodia and Mozambique (Operation Rachel) and in the South American region. The Netherlands is a co-financier of the arms collection and destruction project in Cambodia.

Under the auspices of NATO and at the Netherlands Government's expense, an incinerator was constructed in Kosovo with large-scale capacity for the destruction of SALW stocked in this region.

The Minister for Development Co-operation makes an annual appropriation of approx. EUR. 2.3 million to the Small Arms Fund (*Fonds Kleine Wapens*), which was set up in 2001. In addition, projects are funded from the Foreign Policy Support Programme (*Programma Ondersteuning Buitenlands Beleid, POBB*) and the Peace Fund (*Vredesfonds*). Besides the activities and projects described above, in 2001 the Netherlands:

- organised a regional (Middle East) workshop in Jordan on the preparations for the UN conference on SALW in July 2001;
- organised a seminar in Garderen (the Netherlands) on the role of NGOs in the implementation of the UN Action Programme;
- delivered contributions to the compilation of the Small Arms Survey, the production of the UN manual on Arms Destruction and the documentary on the EU arms destruction programme in Cambodia;

- prepared the follow-up conference on small arms in co-operation with Austria, Canada, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Norway, South Africa, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, scheduled to be held from 18 to 21 March 2002 in Pretoria.

## 10. Transit

On 27 April 2001 an amendment to the Import and Export Act came into force, creating the possibility for the classification and assessment system of the arms export policy to be extended to the transit of strategic goods. Until that date, controls on the transit of weapons had been based on the Arms and Munitions Act, which had its own implementing authorities and was primarily focused on controlling the presence of arms on Netherlands territory. The transfer of transit control to the Import and Export Act implies that the primary focus of that control is now on maintaining the international legal order. It also implies that implementation and supervision of its enforcement have been assigned to those authorities responsible for performing those same tasks for export control purposes.

As was explained while the amendment to the act was before Parliament, the new administrative power was subsequently formulated in a generic mandatory licence for cases where military goods in transit remain in the Netherlands for an extended period or where they undergo some processing operation in the course of transit. In addition, the possibility was created for the imposition of an *ad hoc* mandatory licence for transit consignments of military goods not covered by the generic mandatory licence. This latter possibility will be used in particular where there are indications that consignments are not already subject to the effective export control of the country of origin or where it would appear that, in the course of their transit through Netherlands territory, consignments are redirected to a destination other than that intended upon the issuance of an export licence.

Besides a mandatory licence, formulation of the new administrative power was accompanied by the introduction of a mandatory notification for transit consignments of certain types of arms. These are the categories of firearms and light weapons as set out in the Joint Action (1999/34/CFSP) of 17 December 1998 relating to the contribution of the European Union towards curbing the destabilising accumulation and proliferation of hand-held firearms and light weapons. These notifications also provide grounds for considering whether a reason may be present for instituting the *ad hoc* mandatory licence for specific consignments. The said generic mandatory licence, *ad hoc* mandatory licence and mandatory notification are incorporated in an interim ministerial decree which took

effect on 1 January 2002 and will be superseded in the course of 2002 by a definitive decree based on the amended Strategic Goods Import and Export Order.

## Appendix 1

### **Tables showing the value of licences for exports of military goods issued in 2001 by category of goods and the value of licences for exports of military goods issued in 2001 by country of final destination.**

#### **Introduction**

The total value of licences for exports of military goods issued in 2000 amounted to just over EUR 651.3 million. That is slightly more than 0.27% of total Netherlands goods exports in that same year, which came to EUR 241.3 billion. For an international comparison of this percentage, it is important to take into consideration a number of specific aspects of Netherlands regulations in the field of military goods exports. In the Netherlands, it is not only exports of military goods manufactured by Netherlands industry that are subject to mandatory licence. As a matter of course that also applies to exports arising from trade transactions conducted from the Netherlands. Perhaps less as a matter of course but still of great importance to the Netherlands figures is the fact that the Government itself is also required to apply for licences to export military goods. Only the equipment of Netherlands military units accompanying those units on exercises or UN operations abroad is exempted from mandatory export licensing. Disposals of Netherlands defence equipment to third countries are therefore subject to mandatory licensing, and are included in the figures.

#### **Methodology**

The values reported below are based on the value of the licences for definitive export of military goods issued in the period under review. Licences for temporary export have been disregarded in the figures, in view of the fact that such licences are subject to mandatory re-import. These cases normally relate to consignments for demonstration or exhibition purposes. On the other hand, licences for trial or sample consignments are included in the figures in cases where no re-import obligation is attached to these exports in view of their nature.

Licences for goods returned following repair in the Netherlands are similarly not included in the reported figures. However, in such cases the goods must have formed part of prior deliveries, the value of which will therefore have been included in a previous report. Inclusion of such "return following repair" licences would clearly lead to duplication of the figures. For the same reason, the value of licences for which the term of validity has been extended does not appear in the figures. Lastly, the same applies to licences that are replaced in connection, for example, with the recipient's change of address. If an extension or replacement licence with a higher value than the original licence is issued, the added value will of course be reported.

For the purpose of classifying the licence value for individual transactions in the table showing the value by category of military goods, it was in many cases necessary to include co-supplied parts and components and installation costs as

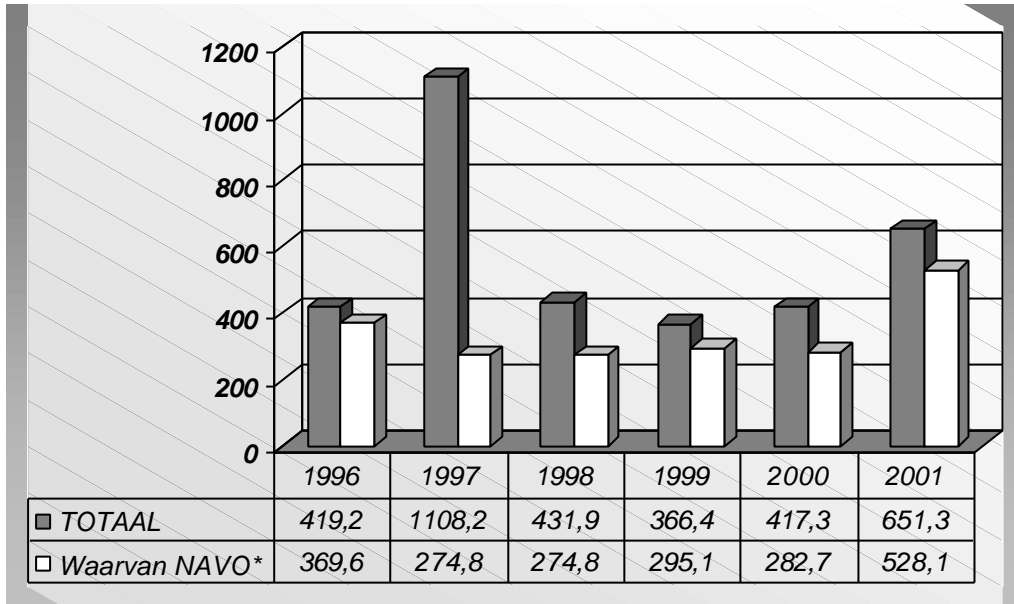


part of the value of complete systems. The value of licences for the initial delivery of a system is effectively based on the contract value, which often comprises installation and a number of parts and components. The value of licences for the subsequent delivery of components is included in categories A10 or B10.

In conclusion, to compile the table showing the value of licences issued by category of military goods a choice had to be made as to the classification of sub-systems. It was decided to apply a differentiation based on the criterion of the extent to which a sub-system can be regarded as standalone or multifunctional. This has a bearing in particular on the classification of licences for exports of military electronics. If such a product is suitable solely for a maritime application, for example, the associated sub-systems and their components are classed in category A10, as components for category A6, "warships". If such a product is not manifestly connected to one of the first seven sub-categories of main category A, it is classed in sub-category B4 or in sub-category B10.

In accordance with the promise made to Parliament, with effect from the next report it will be endeavoured to break down and/or specify the categories A10 and B10.

**Trend in arms exports, 1996 - 2001**  
 (value of licences issued, in EURO million)



**Noot vertaler:** in dit figuur dient TOTAAL door TOTAL vervangen te worden, Waarvan NAVO door Of which NATO, en de komma's door punten.

\* The current 19 member countries of NATO are Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States. Because the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland acceded to the alliance in March 1999, the value of the licences for definitive export of military goods to those countries has been included under the heading "of which NATO" with effect from that year.

2001 (I)

Table 1: Value of licences issued for the definitive export of military goods in first-half 2001, by category <sup>1</sup>

Main Category A, "Arms and Munitions"	2001 (I) value in EURO million
1. Tanks	60.04
2. Armoured vehicles	0.00
3. Large-calibre weapons (> 12.7 mm)	0.00
4. Combat aircraft	0.00
5. Combat helicopters	0.00
6. Warships	0.00
7. Guided missiles	0.00
8. Small-calibre weapons (= 12.7 mm)	0.31
9. Ammunition and explosives	26.56
10. Parts and components for "other military goods" <sup>2</sup>	75.87
<b>Total Cat. A</b>	<b>162.78</b>

Main Category B, "Other military goods"	2001 (I) value in EURO million
1. Other military vehicles	1.18
2. Other military aircraft and helicopters	0.00
3. Other military vessels	0.00
4. Military electronics	3.50
5. ABC substances for military use	0.00
6. Military exercise equipment	2.57
7. Armour-plating and protective products	0.00
8. Military auxiliary and production equipment	2.77
9. Military technology and software	0.21
10. Parts and components for "Other military goods"	153.15
<b>Total Cat. B</b>	<b>163.38</b>
<b>Total Cat. A + B</b>	<b>326.16</b>

*Table 2: Value of licences issued for the definitive export of military goods in first-half 2001, by country of final destination*

2001 (I)					
value in EURO million					
Country of final destination	CAT. A	Specification	CAT. B	Specification	TOTAL
Argentina	0.00		0.04		0,04
Australia	0.54	A10	0.27	B10	0.81
Austria	0.14	A8, A10	0.00	-	0.14
Brazil	0.82	A9	0.00	-	0.82
Bulgaria	0.00	-	0.09	B4	0.09
Canada	2.68	A8, A10	2.50	B6, B10	5.18
Chile	0.64	A9, A10	0.00	-	0.64
Denmark	0.14	A9, A10	0.05	B10	0.19
Egypt	0.00	-	0.14	B10	0.14
Finland	0.09	A8, A9, A10	2.95	B4, B10	3.04
France	0.09	A10	3.72	B4, B8, B10	3.81
Germany	11.70	A8, A9, A10	8.75	B4, B10	20.45
Greece	0.00	-	49.05	B10	49.05
Indonesia	0.00	-	0.32	B4	0.32
Italy	1.32	A10	0.09	B4	1.41
Japan	0.00	-	0.14	B10	0.14
Malaysia	0.00	-	1.18	B4	1.18
Morocco	0.00	-	2.13	B10	2.13
New Zealand	0.00	-	0.18	B10	0.18
Nigeria	0.00	-	1.18	B1	1.18
Norway	66.71	A1, A8, A9, A10	0.18	B10	66.89
Oman	0.00	-	0.02	B10	0.02

Portugal	0.01	A10	0.00	-	0.01
Qatar	0.00	-	0.68	B10	0.68
Singapore	0.23	A10	0.27	B10	0.50
South Africa	0.00	-	0.05	B10	0.05
South Korea	0.50	A9, A10	5.35	B10	5.85
Spain	0.09	A8, A9, A10	0.09	B10	0.18
Sweden	1.00	A10	0.32	B4, B10	1.32
Switzerland	0.50	A8, A9, A10	0.95	B10	1.45
Taiwan	18.38	A10	7.17	B10	25.55
Thailand	0.00	-	0.32	B10	0.32
Turkey	0.00	-	1.68	B10	1.68
United Arab Emirates (UAE)	0.00	-	1.36	B10	1.36
United Kingdom	14.20	A8, A9, A10	0.54	B4, B10	14.74
United States of America	34.17	A8, A9, A10	69.61	B4, B6, B9, B10	103.18
Venezuela	0.00	-	1.77	B10	1.77
Miscellaneous NATO countries <sup>3</sup>	8.85	A10	0.27	B10	9.12
<i>ies accounting for export values below EURO 10,000:</i>					
Bahrain, Czech Republic <sup>4</sup>	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>162.83</b>		<b>163.42</b>		<b>325.59</b>

Footnotes to tables 1 and 2, first-half 2001

<sup>1</sup> Rounding-off to two digits after the comma means in both Table 1 and Table 2 that sub-categories where the value remains below EURO 10,000 are not reported separately.

<sup>2</sup> The sub-category A10, parts and components for "Arms and munitions", consists largely of supplies arising out of compensation arrangements (offset) negotiated when the Netherlands purchased F-16 combat aircraft and AH 64 Apache combat helicopters. Under those arrangements, Netherlands manufacturing industry

supplies parts and components for in particular the landing gear and the engines of these aircraft. Military marine radar systems and most other marine subsystems are also included in this sub-category, in so far as they are counted as components for warships.

<sup>3</sup> The item "Miscellaneous NATO countries" relates to export licences for components coming into sub-category A10, for the purpose of which a number of NATO countries (excluding Greece and Turkey) are licensed final destinations. In practice, this type of licence is used for the supply of components to manufacturers wishing to have the capability to make supplies out of stock to the NATO customers listed as end-users on the licence.

<sup>4</sup> In the Netherlands, an export licence is required for the export of most pistols or rifles for sporting or hunting purposes. If such firearms are to remain abroad for an extended period, even though they accompany the owner, a licence for definitive export must be applied for. A proportion of the exports to the countries of final destination shown in the table as accounting for total export licence values not exceeding EUR 10,000, relates to export transactions of this nature. The reason why no value is reported here for first-half 2001 is because the value was so slight that rounding-off yielded zero.

2001 (II)

Table 1: Value of licences issued for the definitive export of military goods in second-half 2001, by category <sup>1</sup>

Main Category A, "Arms and Munitions"	2001 (II) value in EURO million
1. Tanks	16.06
2. Armoured vehicles	0.00
3. Large-calibre weapons (> 12.7 mm)	0.00
4. Combat aircraft	0.00
5. Combat helicopters	0.00
6. Warships	43.11
7. Guided missiles	0.00
8. Small-calibre weapons (= 12.7 mm)	0.05
9. Ammunition and explosives	25.86
10. Parts and components for "Arms and Munitions" <sup>2</sup>	83.50
<b>Total Cat. A</b>	<b>168.58</b>

Main Category B, "Other military goods"	2001 (II) value in EURO million
1. Other military vehicles	5.59
2. Other military aircraft and helicopters	0.00
3. Other military vessels	0.00
4. Military electronics	35.39
5. ABC substances for military use	0.00
6. Military exercise equipment	10.89
7. Armour-plating and protective products	0.00
8. Military auxiliary and production equipment	0.00
9. Military technology and software	6.39
10. Parts and components for "Other military goods"	99.90
<b>Total Cat. B</b>	<b>158.16</b>
<b>Total Cat. A + B</b>	<b>326.74</b>

*Table 2: Value of licences issued for the definitive export of military goods in second-half 2001, by country of final destination*

2001 (II) value in EURO million					
Country of final destination	CAT. A	Specification	CAT. B	Specification	TOTAL
Argentina	0.00	-	0.14	B10	0.14
Australia	0.14	A10	0.00	-	0.14
Austria	0.05	A9	0.00	-	0.05
Bahrain	0.00	-	0.27	B10	0.27
Brazil	0.09	A10	0.00	-	0.09
Canada	6.58	A9, A10	8.21	B10	14.79
Chile	10.16	A1	0.00	-	10.16
Denmark	5.72	A9, A10	0.09	B10	5.81
Finland	0.00	-	0.05	B10	0.05
France	0.45	A8, A9, A10	1.86	B4, B8, B10	2.31
Germany	22.87	A8, A9, A10	6.22	B4, B10	29.09
Greece	43.20	A6, A9, A10	69.93	B9, B10	113.15
India	0.00	-	1.36	B10	1.36
Israel	0.00	-	4.31	B6	4.31
Italy	0.23	A10	0.54	B10	0.78
Japan	0.00	-	0.01		0.01
Malaysia	0.23	A9	3.27	B4, B10	3.50
Morocco	0.00	-	0.05	B10	0.05
New Zealand	0.00	-	0.03		0.03
Norway	5.99	A1, A8, A9, A10	0.27	B10	6.26
Pakistan	0.00	-	1.18	B10	1.18
The Philippines	0.14	A10	0.00	-	0.14



Poland	0.36	A9	0.41	B4	0.77
Portugal	0.00	-	1.50	B10	1.50
Qatar	0.00	-	0.27	B10	0.27
Sierra Leone	0.00	-	0.09	B1	0.09
Singapore	0.00	-	6.67	B4, B6, B10	6.67
South Korea	1.59	A10	26.91	B4, B10	28.50
Spain	0.27	A10	2.68	B10	2.95
Sweden	0.45	A10	0.05	B4	0.50
Switzerland	0.68	A8, A9, A10	6.31	B4, B10	6.99
Taiwan	0.59	A10	3.99	B10	4.58
Thailand	0.00	-	5.35	B10	5.35
Turkey	4.81	A10	0.18	B10	4.99
United Arab Emirates (UAR)	0.00	-	0.05	B10	0.05
United Kingdom	3.77	A8, A9, A10	3.72	B4, B10	7.49
United States of America	60.12	A8, A9, A10	2.18	B4, B9, B10	62.30
<i>ies accounting for export values below EURO 10,000:</i>					
Egypt, Oman, Peru <sup>3</sup>	0.00	-	0.02	-	0.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>168.58</b>		<b>158.16</b>		<b>325.74</b>

Footnotes to tables 1 and 2, second-half 2001

<sup>1</sup> Rounding-off to two digits after the comma means in both Table 1 and Table 2 that sub-categories where the value remains below EURO 10,000 are not reported separately.

<sup>2</sup> The sub-category A10, parts and components for "Arms and munitions", consists largely of supplies arising out of compensation arrangements (offset) negotiated when the Netherlands purchased F-16 combat aircraft and AH 64 Apache combat helicopters. Under those arrangements, Netherlands manufacturing industry supplies parts and components for in particular the landing gear and the engines of these aircraft. Military marine radar systems and other marine subsystems are also included in this sub-category, in so far as they are counted as components for

warships.

<sup>3</sup> In the Netherlands, an export licence is required for the export of most pistols or rifles for sporting or hunting purposes. If such firearms are to remain abroad for an extended period, even though they accompany the owner, a licence for definitive export must be applied for. A proportion of the exports to the countries of final destination shown in the table as accounting for total export licence values not exceeding EUR 10,000, relates to export transactions of this nature. The reason why no value is reported for Category A for first-half 2001 is due to the fact that the value was so slight that rounding-off yielded zero.

2001 (total)

Table 1: Value of licences issued for the definitive export of military goods in 2001, by category <sup>1</sup>

Main Category A, "Arms and Munitions"	2001 value in EURO million
1. Tanks	76.10
2. Armoured vehicles	0.00
3. Large-calibre weapons (> 12.7 mm)	0.00
4. Combat aircraft	0.00
5. Combat helicopters	0.00
6. Warships	43.11
7. Guided missiles	0.00
8. Small-calibre weapons (= 12.7 mm)	0.36
9. Ammunition and explosives	52.42
10. Parts and components for "Arms and Munitions" <sup>2</sup>	159.37
<b>Total Cat. A</b>	<b>331.36</b>
<b>Main Category B, "Other military goods"</b>	<b>2001 value in EURO million</b>
1. Other military vehicles	6,77
2. Other military aircraft and helicopters	0.00
3. Other military vessels	0.00
4. Military electronics	38.89
5. ABC substances for military use	0.00
6. Military exercise equipment	13.46
7. Armour-plating and protective products	0.00
8. Military auxiliary and production equipment	2.77
9. Military technology and software	6.60
10. Parts and components for "Other military goods"	253.05
<b>Total Cat. B</b>	<b>321.54</b>
<b>Total Cat. A + B</b>	<b>652.90</b>

Table 2: Value of licences issued for the definitive export of military goods in 2001, by country of final destination

2001 (total) value in EURO million					
Country of final destination	CAT. A	Specification	CAT. B	Specification	TOTAL
Argentina	0.00		0.18	B10	0.18
Australia	0.68	A10	0.27	B10	0.95
Austria	0.18	A8, A9, A10	0.00	-	0.18
Bahrain	0.00	-	0.27	B10	0.27
Brazil	0.91	A10	0.00	-	0.91
Bulgaria	0.00	-	0.09	B4	0.09
Canada	9.26	A8, A9, A10	10.71	B6, B10	19.97
Chile	10.80	A1, A9, A10	0.00	-	10.80
Denmark	5.85	A9, A10	0.14	B10	5.99
Egypt	0.00	-	0.14	B10	0.14
Finland	0.09	A8, A9, A10	2.99	B4, B10	3.08
France	0.54	A8, A9, A10	5.58	B4, B8, B10	6.12
Germany	34.58	A8, A9, A10	14.97	B4, B10	49.55
Greece	43.47	A6, A9, A10	118.98	B9, B10	162.45
India	0.00	-	1.36	B10	1.36
Indonesia	0.00	-	0.32	B4	0.32
Israel	0.00	-	4.31	B6	4.31
Italy	1.54	A10	0.64	B4, B10	2.18
Japan	0.00	-	0.14	B10	0.14
Malaysia	0.23	A9	4.45	B4, B10	4.68

Morocco	0.00	-	2.18	B10	2.18
New Zealand	0.00	-	0.18	B10	0.18
Nigeria	0.00	-	1.18	B1	1.18
Norway	70.88	A1, A8, A9, A10	0.45	B10	71.33
Oman	0.00	-	0.02	B10	0.02
Pakistan	0.00	-	1.18	B10	1.18
The Philippines	0.14	A10	0.00	-	0.14
Poland	0.36	A9	0.41	B4	0.77
Portugal	0.00	-	1.50	B10	1.50
Qatar	0.00	-	0.95	B10	0.95
Sierra Leone	0.00	-	0.09	B1	0.09
Singapore	0.23	A10	6.94	B4, B6, B10	7.17
South Africa	0.00	-	0.05	B10	0.05
South Korea	2.09	A9, A10	32.26	B10	34.35
Spain	0.36	A8, A9, A10	2.77	B10	3.13
Sweden	1.45	A10	0.36	B4, B10	1.81
Switzerland	1.18	A8, A9, A10	7.26	B4, B10	8.44
Taiwan	18.97	A10	11.16	B10	30.13
Thailand	0.00	-	5.67	B10	5.67
Turkey	4.81	A10	1.86	B10	6.67
United Arab Emirates (UAR)	0.00	-	1.41	B10	1.41
United Kingdom	17.97	A8, A9, A10	4.27	B4, B10	22.24
United States of America	94.34	A8, A9, A10	71.79	B4, B6, B9, B10	166.13
Venezuela	0.00	-	1.77	B10	1.77
Miscellaneous NATO countries <sup>3</sup>	8.89	A10	0.27	B10	9.16
<i>ies accounting for export values below EURO 10,000:</i>					
Czech Republic, Peru <sup>4</sup>	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00

<b>Total</b>	<b>329.81</b>		<b>321.52</b>		<b>651.33</b>
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Footnotes to tables 1 and 2, 2001 total

<sup>1</sup> Rounding-off to two digits after the comma means in both Table 1 and Table 2 that sub-categories where the value remains below EURO 10,000 are not reported separately.

<sup>2</sup> The sub-category A10, parts and components for "Arms and munitions", consists largely of supplies arising out of compensation arrangements (offset) negotiated when the Netherlands purchased F-16 combat aircraft and AH 64 Apache combat helicopters. Under those arrangements, Netherlands manufacturing industry supplies parts and components for in particular the landing gear and the engines of these aircraft. Military marine radar systems and other marine subsystems are also included in this sub-category, in so far as they are counted as components for warships.

<sup>3</sup> The item "Miscellaneous NATO countries" relates to export licences for components coming into sub-category A10, for the purpose of which a number of NATO countries (excluding Greece and Turkey) are licensed final destinations. In practice, this type of licence is used for the supply of components to manufacturers wishing to have the capability to make supplies out of stock to the NATO customers listed as end-users on the licence.

<sup>4</sup> In the Netherlands, an export licence is required for the export of most pistols or rifles for sporting or hunting purposes. If such firearms are to remain abroad for an extended period, even though they accompany the owner, a licence for definitive export must be applied for. A proportion of the exports to the countries of final destination shown in the table as accounting for total export licence values not exceeding EUR 10,000, relates to export transactions of this nature. The reason why no value is reported here in the total statement for 2001 is due to the fact that the value was so slight that rounding-off yielded zero.

The Netherlands has the honour to inform partners of the following denial under the EU Code of Conduct:

**Destination country:** India

**Short description of equipment, including quantity and where appropriate, technical specifications:** Fibre optic image inverters (Common List item 15.3)

**Proposed consignee:** Bharat Electronics Ltd., Pune

**Proposed end-user (if different):** Ministry of Defence

**Reason for refusal:** Criteria 3 and 4

**Date of denial:** February 2001

**Denial number:** NL 01/2001

**The Netherlands has the honour to inform partners of the following denial under the EU Code of Conduct:**

**Destination country:** India

**Short description of equipment, including quantity and where appropriate, technical specifications:** Second generation Image Intensifier Tubes  
(Common List item 15.3)

**Proposed consignee:** Bharat Electronics Ltd., Pune

**Proposed end-user (if different):** Ministry of Defence

**Reason for refusal:** Criteria 3 and 4

**Date of denial:** February 2001

**Denial number:** NL 02/2001



The Netherlands has the honour to inform partners of the following denial under the EU Code of Conduct:

**Destination country:** India

**Short description of equipment, including quantity and where appropriate, technical specifications:** Image intensifier equipment and specially designed production equipment for the production of second generation image intensifier tubes (Common List items 15.3 and 18.1)

**Proposed consignee:** Bharat Electronics Ltd., Pune

**Proposed end-user (if different):** Ministry of Defence

**Reason for refusal:** Criteria 3 and 4

**Date of denial:** February 2001

**Denial number:** NL 03/2001

**The Netherlands has the honour to inform partners of the following denial under the EU Code of Conduct:**

**Destination country:** India

**Short description of equipment, including quantity and where appropriate, technical specifications:** Second generation image intensifier tube  
(Common List item 15.3)

**Proposed consignee:** Physical Research Laboratory, Department of Space, Ahmedabad

**Proposed end-user (if different):**

**Reason for refusal:** Criteria 3 and 4

**Date of denial:** February 2001

**Denial number:** NL 04/2001

The Netherlands has the honour to inform partners of the following denial under the EU Code of Conduct:

**Destination country:** India

**Short description of equipment, including quantity and where appropriate, technical specifications:** Battlefield surveillance radar (Common List item 5.2)

**Proposed consignee:** Indian Army, New Delhi

**Proposed end-user (if different):**

**Reason for refusal:** Criteria 3 and 4

**Date of denial:** February 2001

**Denial number:** NL 05/2001

**The Netherlands has the honour to inform partners of the following denial under the EU Code of Conduct:**

**Destination country:** India

**Short description of equipment, including quantity and where appropriate, technical specifications:** flexible printed circuit boards for main battle tanks  
(Common List item 15.4)

**Proposed consignee:** Instruments Research and Development  
Establishment (IRDE), Dehra Dun

**Proposed end-user (if different):** Ministry of Defence

**Reason for refusal:** Criteria 3 and 4

**Date of denial:** February 2001

**Denial number:** NL 06/2001

**The Netherlands has the honour to inform partners of the following denial under the EU Code of Conduct:**

**Destination country:** India

**Short description of equipment, including quantity and where appropriate, technical specifications:** Second generation image intensifier modules  
(Common List item 15.3)

**Proposed consignee:** Ministry of Defence

**Proposed end-user (if different):**

**Reason for refusal:** Criteria 3 and 4

**Date of denial:** February 2001

**Denial number:** NL 13/2001

**The Netherlands has the honour to inform partners of the following denial under the EU Code of Conduct:**

**Destination country:** Surinam

**Short description of equipment, including quantity and where appropriate, technical specifications:**  
17 pistols calibre 9 mm, 4 carbines calibre .22 and  
1 rifle calibre. 308 (Common List item 1.1)

**Proposed consignee:** Ditra International, Paramaribo

**Proposed end-user (if different):**

**Reason for refusal:** Criteria 3 and 7

**Date of denial:** February 2001

**Denial number:** NL 07/2001

**The Netherlands has the honour to inform partners of the following denial under the EU Code of Conduct:**

**Destination country:** Surinam

**Short description of equipment, including quantity and where appropriate, technical specifications:** 300.000 rounds of calibre .22, .32 and .38 small arms ammunition (Common List item 3)

**Proposed consignee:** Ditra International, Paramaribo

**Proposed end-user (if different):**

**Reason for refusal:** Criteria 3 and 7

**Date of denial:** February 2001

**Denial number:** NL 11//2001

The Netherlands has the honour to inform partners of the following denial under the EU Code of Conduct:

**Destination country:** Spain

**Short description of equipment, including quantity and where appropriate, technical specifications:** Anti-personnel mines (Common List item 4.1)

**Proposed consignee:** Eurosurcamp S.A.

**Proposed end-user (if different):**

**Reason for refusal:** Revised protocol 2 of the Conventional Weapons Treaty

**Date of denial:** April 2001

**Denial number:** NL 14/2001



**The Netherlands has the honour to inform partners of the following denial under the EU Code of Conduct:**

**Destination country:** Israel

**Short description of equipment, including quantity and where appropriate, technical specifications:** Second generation Image Intensifier Tube (Common List item 15.3)

**Proposed consignee:** International Technologies Ltd. (ITL), Rishon-Lezion

**Proposed end-user (if different):**

**Reason for refusal:** Criteria 2, 3 and 6

**Date of denial:** May 2001

**Denial number:** NL 08/2001

**The Netherlands has the honour to inform partners of the following denial under the EU Code of Conduct:**

**Destination country:** Israel

**Short description of equipment, including quantity and where appropriate, technical specifications:** Second generation Image Intensifier Tubes  
(Common List item 15.3)

**Proposed consignee:** New Noga Lite Ltd., Ramla

**Proposed end-user (if different):**

**Reason for refusal:** Criteria 2, 3 and 6

**Date of denial:** May 2001

**Denial number:** NL 9/2001

**The Netherlands has the honour to inform partners of the following denial under the EU Code of Conduct:**

**Destination country:** Panama

**Short description of equipment, including quantity and where appropriate, technical specifications:** Handheld thermal imaging equipment (Common List item 15.4)

**Proposed consignee:** Ministry of Defence, Panama

**Proposed end-user (if different):**

**Reason for refusal:** Criteria 6 and 7

**Date of denial:** July 2001

**Denial number:** NL 10/2001

The Netherlands has the honour to inform partners of the following denial under the EU Code of Conduct:

**Destination country:** Egypt

**Short description of equipment, including quantity and where appropriate, technical specifications:** Cartridge links for ammunition (Common List item 3)

**Proposed consignee:** Aboukir Engineering Industries Co.

**Proposed end-user (if different):** Ministry of Defence

**Reason for refusal:** Criteria 4 and 6 where Egypt's non-participation to the UN Arms register was taken into consideration

**Date of denial:** July 2001

**Denial number:** NL 12/2001

## Beantwoording schriftelijke vragen van de Tweede Kamer in 2001

05-06-2001, Nr. 1251

**Vragen van de leden Koenders en Apostolou (beiden PvdA) aan de minister van Buitenlandse Zaken en de staatssecretaris van Economische Zaken over wapenexport naar Taiwan.**

05-06-2001, nr. 1254

**Vragen van het lid Hoekema (D66) aan de minister van Buitenlandse Zaken over mogelijke leveranties van onderzeeërs aan Taiwan.**

15-10-2001, 28000 XIII, nr. 21

**Vragen gesteld door de Vaste Commissie voor Economische Zaken tijdens de begrotingsbehandeling 2002 over de doorvoerregeling van strategische goederen, illegale wapenhandel en kleine wapens.**

16-10-2001, 28000 V, nr. 12

**Vragen gesteld door de Vaste Commissie voor Buitenlandse Zaken tijdens de begrotingsbehandeling 2002 over deelname aan het VN-wapenregister, doorvoer, illegale wapenhandel, activiteiten op het gebied van kleine wapens en de gevolgen van 11 september voor het wapenexportbeleid.**

23-11-2001, Nr. 277

**Vragen van het lid Van Bommel (SP) aan de staatssecretaris van Economische Zaken en de minister van Buitenlandse Zaken over het gedeeltelijk opheffen van het EU-wapenembargo op Afghanistan.**