Basic information

2000/2012(COS) COS - Procedure on a strategy paper (historic)	Procedure completed
Arms: code of conduct on exports. 1st annual report **Subject** 6.10.03 Armaments control, non-proliferation nuclear weapons	

Key players

European Parliament

Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
AFET Foreign Affairs, Human Rights, Common Security, Defense	TITLEY Gary (PSE)	25/01/2000

Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
ITRE Industry, External Trade, Research, Energy	MORGANTINI Luisa (GUE/NGL)	27/01/2000

Council of the European Union

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
11/10/1999	Non-legislative basic document published	11384/1999	Summary
21/01/2000	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
12/07/2000	Vote in committee		Summary
12/07/2000	Committee report tabled for plenary	A5-0211/2000	
04/10/2000	Debate in Parliament		
05/10/2000	Decision by Parliament	T5-0439/2000	Summary
05/10/2000	End of procedure in Parliament		
22/06/2001	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2000/2012(COS)
Procedure type	COS - Procedure on a strategy paper (historic)
Procedure subtype	Commission strategy paper

Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 148
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	AFET/5/12232

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A5-0211/2000 OJ C 135 07.05.2001, p. 0012	12/07/2000	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T5-0439/2000 OJ C 178 22.06.2001, p. 0185-0273	05/10/2000	Summary

Council of the EU

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Non-legislative basic document	11384/1999	11/10/1999	Summary

Arms: code of conduct on exports. 1st annual report

2000/2012(COS) - 05/10/2000 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

The European Parliament adopted a resolution drafted by Gary TITLEY (PES, UK) on a Code of Conduct for arms exports. Parliament believed that an EU policy on arms exports must ensure the consistency of the EU's external action, and reinforce international development goals. It must satisfy the Union's security policy imperatives and contribute the the development of a defence policy. A European Armaments Agency should be established to manage European projects. This would be beneficial for the development of a common arms exports policy. The Code of Conduct should be made legally binding. Applicant countries should be actively involved in the further development of the Code. Member States are called upon to cooperate with the United States in devising a common approach to conventional arms exports controls, similar to that established for chemical weapons controls. Parliament called for a ban on equipment and expertise whose primary purpose is for torture or cruel and inhuman treatment. Member States should subscribe to the Framework Agreement which was signed by six Member States in July 2000 and which introduces common rules on arms policy. Parliament advocated the development of end-use agreements which would have the status of legally binding contracts. Such agreements should include a clause which would result in the breaking of the contract if the goods are found to be for proscribed purposes, such as the violation of human rights. After a breach, the customer would not be entitled to deliveries of goods nor be permitted associated equipment or services such as spare parts. Parliament believed that it is essential to control through a licensing regime dealing in arms by brokers.

Arms: code of conduct on exports. 1st annual report

2000/2012(COS) - 11/10/1999 - Non-legislative basic document

PURPOSE : To present an annual report as required by the provisions of the European Union Code of Conduct on Arms Exports of 1998. CONTENT : The report is structured in four parts. First reviewed are issues surrounding the practical application of the Code. These are followed by the guidelines that have been adopted by the Conventional Arms Exports Working Group (COARM) to enhance the application of the Code. Priorities for co-ordinated action in the future are then identified. The Report concludes by providing statistics on Member States' conventional arms exports. - The adoption of the Code ushered in a new phase in the EU development of a common approach to arms exports, as a component of the EU Common Foreign and Security Policy. The Code sets high minimum standards for the management of, and restraint in, conventional arms transfers by all Member States. The review covers all aspects of the Code, and identifies improvements that may be needed. -Member States' experiences have been positive. The Code has increased mutual understanding of conventional arms both directly through the circulation of denial notifications and consultations, and indirectly through contributing to a culture of greater openness. Member States have engaged in active consultations on specific export licensing issues. This practical co-operation contributes to a convergence of arms exports policies and procedures. Non-Member countries have declared support for the principles of the Code. -Member States have exchanged views on a number of matters relating to practical implementation, including the Code's legal status, the possibility that the denial notification system could be overloaded if appropriate thresholds are not set, particularly when end-users are private persons, and interpretation of arms exports embargoes. A Working Group under COARM has discussed the finalisation of a common European list of military Equipment. -The Working Group has adopted guidelines on a number of matters, including the practical workings of denial notifications. -Key areas have been identified for consideration and action in the new term. These include the finalisation of the common

European List of military equipment, which is a top priority. Also included is the development of a common definition of "essentially identical transaction".