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från: Rådets generalsekretariat

till: Delegationerna

Ärende: Tjugotredje årliga rapporten enligt artikel 8.2 i rådets gemensamma
ståndpunkt 2008/944/Gusp om fastställande av gemensamma regler för
kontrollen av export av militär teknik och krigsmateriel

**Tjugotredje årliga rapporten enligt artikel 8.2 i rådets gemensamma
ståndpunkt 2008/944/Gusp om fastställande av gemensamma regler för kontrollen av export
av militär teknik och krigsmateriel**

([År]/C [hänvisning])

INLEDNING

Denna rapport omfattar uppgifter om licenser som beviljats eller avslagits och export av konventionella vapen från EU:s medlemsstater under kalenderåret 2020. Den omfattar också verksamhet som EU och dess medlemsstater bedrivit under 2020 inom ramen för genomförandet av rådets gemensamma ståndpunkt 2008/944/Gusp^{1,2}.

Rapporten har sammanställs av Europeiska utrikestjänsten på grundval av uppgifter från medlemsstaterna om deras vapenexport under 2020. Rådets arbetsgrupp för export av konventionella vapen (COARM) stöder en ständig dialog mellan medlemsstaterna om en enhetlig tillämpning av de gemensamma reglerna för kontroll av vapenexport. Mot bakgrund av pandemin fortsatte COARM att sammanträda online, och medlemsstaterna fortsatte att använda COARM:s onlinesystem för informationsutbyte och virtuella bordsrundor om känsliga destinationer. Rapporten innehåller dessutom icke uttömmande uppgifter om överföringar av försvarsrelaterade produkter inom EU vilka regleras av Europaparlamentets och rådets direktiv 2009/43/EG³.

Följande tredjeländer har officiellt anslutit sig till kriterierna och principerna i gemensam ståndpunkt 2008/944/Gusp, som reviderades 2019: Albanien, Bosnien och Hercegovina, Georgien, Island, Kanada, Montenegro, Nordmakedonien och Norge. Ett system för informationsutbyte mellan EU och Norge har varit i bruk sedan 2012.

¹ Rättsligt bindande för EU:s medlemsstater.

² Rådets gemensamma ståndpunkt 2008/944/Gusp av den 8 december 2008 om fastställande av gemensamma regler för kontrollen av export av militär teknik och krigsmateriel (EUT L 335, 13.12.2008, s. 99), ändrad genom rådets beslut (Gusp) 2019/1560 av den 16 september 2019 (OJ L 239, 17.9.2019, s. 16).

³ Europaparlamentets och rådets direktiv 2009/43/EG av den 6 maj 2009 om förenkling av villkoren för överföring av försvarsrelaterade produkter inom gemenskapen (EUT L 146, 10.6.2009, s. 1).

Främjandet av ändamålsenliga nationella vapenexportkontroller samt principerna och kriterierna i gemensam ståndpunkt 2008/944/Gusp i utvalda tredjeländer fortsatte under den period som rapporten avser med genomförandet av rådets beslut (Gusp) 2020/1464⁴, vilket säkerställde uppföljningen av rådets beslut (Gusp) 2018/101⁵ (ändrat genom rådets beslut (Gusp) 2020/794⁶). EU:s utåtriktade verksamhet fortsatte också beträffande den universella tillämpningen och genomförandet av vapenhandelsfördraget, och ett stort antal insatser genomfördes under samma period i enlighet med rådets beslut (Gusp) 2017/915⁷, ändrat genom rådets beslut (Gusp) 2020/1134⁸.

I. GENOMFÖRANDET AV GEMENSAM STÅNDPUNKT 2008/944/GUSP

1. Uppföljning av översynen av gemensam ståndpunkt 2008/944/Gusp

Under 2020 inledde COARM arbetet med genomförandet av målen i rådets slutsatser av den 16 september 2019⁹ om översynen av gemensam ståndpunkt 2008/944 Gusp om vapenexportkontroll. Enligt arbetsgruppens överenskommelse öppnade Europeiska utrikestjänsten i oktober 2020 en databas¹⁰ på sin webbplats där allmänheten på ett användarvänligt sätt kan söka och analysera information om medlemsstaternas vapenexport. Databasen har välkomnats av många som en väsentlig förbättring av öppenheten när det gäller vapenexport. Databasen innehåller information om vapenexportlicensernas värde, destination och typ samt den faktiska exporten från medlemsstaterna, och kommer att uppdateras varje år i enlighet med uppgifterna i de årliga rapporterna.

⁴ Rådets beslut (Gusp) 2020/1464 av den 12 oktober 2020 om främjande av effektiv vapenexportkontroll (EUT L 335, 13.10.2020, s. 3).

⁵ Rådets beslut (Gusp) 2018/101 av den 22 januari 2018 om främjande av effektiv vapenexportkontroll (EUT L 17, 23.1.2018, s. 40).

⁶ Rådets beslut (Gusp) 2020/794 av den 16 juni 2020 om ändring av beslut (Gusp) 2018/101 om främjande av effektiv vapenexportkontroll (*EUT L 193, 17.6.2020, s. 13*).

⁷ Rådets beslut (Gusp) 2017/915 av den 29 maj 2017 om unionens utåtriktade verksamhet till stöd för vapenhandelsfördragets genomförande (EUT L 139, 30.5.2017, s. 38).

⁸ Rådets beslut (Gusp) 2020/1134 av den 30 juli 2020 om ändring av beslut (Gusp) 2017/915 om unionens utåtriktade verksamhet till stöd för vapenhandelsfördragets genomförande (EUT L 247/24, 31.7.2020).

⁹ <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-12195-2019-INIT/sv/pdf>

¹⁰ <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/eeasqap/sense/app/75fd8e6e-68ac-42dd-a078-f616633118bb/sheet/ccf79d7b-1f25-4976-bad8-da886dba3654/state/analysis>

Arbetsgruppen behandlade också rådets beslut om slutanvändarintyg i samband med export av handeldvapen och lätta vapen samt deras ammunition. Detta beslut antogs i januari 2021 och bidrar till ytterligare konvergens i medlemsstaternas vapenexportpolitik.

2. Underrättelser om avslag och samråd

I den gemensamma ståndpunkten föreskrivs att medlemsstaterna ska underrätta varandra om avslag på licensansökningar. När en medlemsstat behandlar en licensansökan för en transaktion som är i huvudsak identisk med en ansökan som tidigare har fått avslag av en annan medlemsstat, föreskrivs ett samrådsförfarande i den gemensamma ståndpunkten. Detta sker via COARM:s onlinesystem. Det har redan visats att systemet ytterligare främjar öppenheten bland medlemsstaterna gentemot specifika slutliga mottagarländer och slutanvändare. Under 2020 har onlinesystemet visat sig vara värdefullt när det gäller att underlätta informationsflödet mellan medlemsstaterna, särskilt mot bakgrund av en global pandemi som inneburit att delegater inte kunnat träffas fysiskt.

Antalet underrättelser om avslag per destination och per militär förteckningskategori 2020 anges i rad d i tabellerna i tabell A.I (se bilagan till föreliggande rapport). Antalet samråd som utfärdats och mottagits av varje medlemsstat samt antalet samråd per destination återfinns i tabell B.I respektive B.II.

3. Användarguiden

Användarguiden är ett viktigt verktyg, där överenskomna riktlinjer för genomförandet av tillämpningsbestämmelserna för gemensam ståndpunkt 2008/944/Gusp sammanfattas och kriterierna däri tolkas. Den nämns i artikel 13 i den gemensamma ståndpunkten. Den utarbetades av arbetsgruppen för export av konventionella vapen och uppdateras regelbundet. Den senaste uppdateringen gjordes i samband med översynen av den gemensamma ståndpunkten, som ägde rum 2018 och första halvåret 2019. I sina slutsatser av den 16 september 2019 välkomnade rådet den ändrade användarguiden¹¹.

¹¹ <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-12189-2019-INIT/sv/pdf>

Användarguiden är i första hand tänkt att användas av tjänstemän som handlägger exportlicenser och bidrar således på ett pragmatiskt sätt till ökad samsyn mellan medlemsstaterna i politik och förfaranden för kontroll av vapenexport. I syfte att stödja tillämpningen av kriterierna i gemensam ståndpunkt 2008/944/Gusp, ger guiden exempel på god praxis som har utarbetats av arbetsgruppen för export av konventionella vapen med utgångspunkt i nationell bästa praxis och med beaktande av bidrag från andra berörda intressenter, inbegripet det civila samhället. Syftet med denna bästa praxis är ökad enhetlighet i fråga om medlemsstaternas tillämpning av kriterierna i den gemensamma ståndpunkten. Detta uppnås bl.a. genom fastställande av de faktorer som ska beaktas vid bedömningen av ansökningar om exportlicens. Denna bästa praxis ska användas av tjänstemän som handlägger licenser samt andra tjänstemän vid berörda ministerier och myndigheter. Beslutsprocessen underbyggs genom dessa tjänstemäns sakkunskap i frågor som omfattar regionala, rättsliga, judiciella, tekniska och utvecklingsrelaterade samt säkerhetsrelaterade och militära frågor.

Guiden är offentlig och finns på utrikestjänstens webbplats¹².

4. Utåtriktad verksamhet

Enligt artikel 11 i den gemensamma ståndpunkten ska medlemsstaterna ”göra sitt yttersta för att uppmuntra andra stater som exporterar militär teknik eller krigsmateriel att tillämpa kriterierna i [den] [...] gemensamma ståndpunkt[en]”. EU:s och enskilda medlemsstaters intensiva utåtriktade verksamhet fortsatte under 2020 enligt vad som anges i bilaga D.

Inom ramen för beslut (Gusp) 2020/1464 och (Gusp) 2018/101 (ändrat genom rådets beslut (Gusp) 2020/794) genomförde den tyska ekonomi- och exportkontrollmyndigheten (Bundesamt für Wirtschaft und Ausfuhrkontrolle, förkortat Bafa) flera i huvudsak virtuella biståndsevenemang. Därtill genomfördes ytterligare utåtriktad verksamhet, anpassade nationella biståndsprogram och enskilda virtuella ad hoc-biståndssworkshoppar i enlighet med beslut (Gusp) 2017/915 (ändrat genom rådets beslut (Gusp) 2020/1134), till stöd för ett effektivt genomförande av och en universell tillämpning av vapenhandelsfördraget (för ytterligare information om den sistnämnda verksamheten, se avsnitt II.2).

¹² https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/8465/arms-export-control_en

5. Politiska dialogmöten

Under 2020 hölls politiska dialogmöten om frågor rörande vapenexportkontroll med Norge och Förenta staterna. Dessa politiska dialogmöten utgjorde ett forum för givande diskussioner i frågor av ömsesidigt intresse, t.ex. exportpolicy gentemot vissa mottagarländer, frågor som rör efterlevnad och kontroll samt vapenhandelsfördraget.

6. Uppdatering av Europeiska unionens gemensamma militära förteckning

EU:s gemensamma militära förteckning omfattar den militära utrustning för vilken medlemsstaterna ska möjliggöra kontroll av exporten, i enlighet med artikel 12 i den gemensamma ståndpunkten. Den är identisk med förteckningen över försvarsrelaterade produkter enligt bilagan till direktiv 2009/43/EG.

Eftersom rapporten omfattar statistik över export av konventionella vapen från EU:s medlemsstater under 2020 har man inkluderat 2020 års gemensamma militära förteckning, som beaktar de ändringar av Wassenaar-arrangemangets krigsmaterielförteckning som beslutades vid arrangemangets plenarmöte 2019. Denna uppdaterade version av den gemensamma militära förteckningen offentliggjordes i *Europeiska unionens officiella tidning* den 13 mars 2020¹³.

7. Vapenförmedling

I enlighet med artikel 5 i rådets gemensamma ståndpunkt 2003/468/Gusp¹⁴ har medlemsstaterna inrättat separata arrangemang för att utbyta information om licenser för vapenförmedling som beviljats eller avslagits. Dessutom har de medlemsstater som kräver att förmedlare ska ha skriftligt tillstånd att verka som förmedlare och/eller har upprättat ett register över vapenförmedlare infört separata arrangemang för utbyte av relevant information om registrerade förmedlare. Information om licenser för vapenförmedling som EU-medlemsstater beviljat eller avslagit lämnas i bifogade tabell A.III.

Detaljerad information om nationellt genomförande av gemensam ståndpunkt 2003/468/Gusp lämnas i bifogade tabell C.

¹³ EUT C 85, 13.3.2020, s. 1.

¹⁴ Rådets gemensamma ståndpunkt 2003/468/Gusp av den 23 juni 2003 om kontroll av vapenförmedling (EUT L 156, 25.6.2003, s. 79).

8. Dialog med berörda parter: Europaparlamentet, det civila samhället och industrin

Den 15 september 2020 diskuterade unionens höga representant för utrikes frågor och säkerhetspolitik, Josep Borrell, rapporten om vapenexport från Europaparlamentet (utarbetad av föredragande Hannah Neumann) vid ett plenarsammanträde i parlamentet. Dialoger med Europaparlamentet om frågor som rör vapenexportkontroll sker även i form av en utfrågning av högre tjänstemän vid Europeiska utrikestjänsten. Under 2020 hade Europeiska utrikestjänsten kontakter med Europaparlamentets föredragande med avseende på vapenexportkontroll, och besvarade ett stort antal parlamentsfrågor om vapenexport.

I enlighet med tidigare praxis anordnades regelbundet möten i arbetsgruppen för export av konventionella vapen med icke-statliga organisationer (t.ex. Saferworld, Conflict Armament Research, etc.). COARM bjöd dessutom in företrädare för försvarsindustrin och för Internationella rödakorskommittén (ICRC), tankesmedjor som arbetar med frågor som rör vapenhandel samt andra intressenter till sina möten.

II. VAPENHANDELSFÖRDRAGET

1. Deltagande i vapenhandelsfördraget: konventionsstaternas konferenser

Liksom vid konventionsstaternas tidigare konferenser spelade EU och dess medlemsstater en aktiv roll inför konventionsstaternas sjätte konferens, som för första gången någonsin genomfördes genom skriftligt förfarande, den 17–21 augusti 2020. Sammanlagt godkändes 17 beslut i procedurfrågor och konkreta beslut genom förenklat skriftligt förfarande. Konventionsstaterna antog beslut om ordförandeskapet 2021 (Sierra Leone), budget och tidsplan, och enades om att inrätta ett forum för informationsutbyte om avledning, en ny plattform för att hantera konkreta fall av avledning, vilket var ett viktigt syfte med konferensen, i linje med det argentinska ordförandeskapets prioritering att öka transparensen och informationsutbytet.

Eftersom det andra förberedande mötet i april 2020 ställdes in på grund av pandemin beslutade EU att skriftligen dela med sig av sina synpunkter inför konventionsstaternas sjätte konferens. En skrivelse med EU:s och dess medlemsstaters ståndpunkt skickades den 20 maj 2020, där man betonade behovet av öppen och snabb rapportering från konventionsstaterna och vikten av att se till att vapenhandelsfördragets finansiella regler efterlevs.

En ytterligare positiv utveckling är att sex nya konventionsstater har ratificerat eller anslutit sig till fördraget, däribland den stora vapenexportören Kina, vilket välkomnades av EU i ett pressmeddelande den 7 juli 2020¹⁵.

2. EU:s program till stöd för genomförandet av vapenhandelsfördraget enligt beslut (Gusp) 2017/915, ändrat genom rådets beslut (Gusp) 2020/1134

Med anledning av ikraftträdandet i december 2014, och med 110 konventionsstater hittills¹⁶, fortsätter utmaningen att vapenhandelsfördraget ska få universell tillämpning och genomföras på ett effektivt sätt av konventionsstaterna.

Som ett sätt att ta sig an dessa utmaningar antog EU ett ambitiöst program till stöd för genomförandet i tredjeländer (beslut (Gusp) 2017/915, ändrat genom rådets beslut (Gusp) 2020/1134). Detta program genomförs av både den tyska ekonomi- och exportkontrollmyndigheten (Bafa) och Expertise France. Inom ramen för detta program bistår man för närvarande, på ländernas begäran, tredjeländer som långsiktiga partner (partner i färdplanen) och som tillfälliga partner, med att stärka deras system för vapenöverföring så att de överensstämmer med kraven i fördraget. Detaljer om den verksamhet som genomförts inom ramen för EU-programmet under 2020 återfinns i tabell D.

III. PRIORITERINGSRIKTLINJER FÖR ARBETSGRUPPEN FÖR EXPORT AV KONVENTIONELLA VAPEN UNDER DEN NÄRMASTE FRAMTIDEN

COARM inriktar arbetet på genomförandet av de återstående målen i rådets slutsatser av den 16 september 2019 om vapenexport. Detta inbegriper utveckling av en sluten databas för tjänstemän som handlägger licenser, som ger tillgång till relevanta rapporter och information från olika källor om destinationsländerna. Denna databas kommer att bidra till ytterligare konvergens i medlemsstaternas beslut om vapenexport.

¹⁵ https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/82304/arms-control-statement-spokesperson-ratification-arms-trade-treaty-china_en

¹⁶ 1 april 2021.

COARM diskuterar också hur rapporteringen om den faktiska exporten kan förbättras, i syfte att göra uppgifterna i årsrapporterna mer jämförbara mellan medlemsstaterna. Fokus ligger på att dra lärdom av god praxis i medlemsstaterna.

Dessutom överväger COARM exportkontrolldimensionen av utvecklingen på EU-försvarsområdet – särskilt den europeiska fredsfaciliteten (se nedan) och Europeiska försvarsfonden.

Slutligen kommer COARM att fortsätta att aktivt nå ut till andra relevanta grupper för att ansluta sig till närliggande arbetsområden, inbegripet arbetsgruppen för varor med dubbla användningsområden och arbetsgruppen för tullsamarbete. Kopplingarna mellan COARM och nationella tjänstemän med ansvar för kontroll av vapenexport håller på att stärkas.

IV. STÖDÅTGÄRDER INOM RAMEN FÖR EUROPEISKA FREDSFACILITETEN

Under 2020 fortsatte förhandlingarna i rådet om inrättandet av en europeisk fredsfacilitet på grundval av ett förslag från unionens höga representant för utrikes frågor och säkerhetspolitik, med stöd av Europeiska kommissionen. Den 18 december 2020 nådde rådet en politisk överenskommelse. Den europeiska fredsfaciliteten inrättades formellt den 22 mars 2021 genom godkännande av rådets beslut (Gusp) 2021/509.

Enligt det ovannämnda rådsbeslutet inrättades den europeiska fredsfaciliteten för medlemsstaternas finansiering av unionsåtgärder inom ramen för den gemensamma utrikes- och säkerhetspolitiken (Gusp) för att bevara freden, förebygga konflikter och stärka internationell säkerhet i enlighet med fördraget om Europeiska unionen (EU-fördraget). Stödåtgärderna inom ramen för den europeiska fredsfaciliteten kan bestå av i) åtgärder för att stärka tredjestaters och regionala och internationella organisationers kapacitet när det gäller militära och försvarsrelaterade frågor, ii) stöd till de militära aspekterna av fredsfrämjande insatser som leds av en regional eller internationell organisation eller tredjestater.

KORTFATTADE BESKRIVNINGAR AV KATEGORIERN I EU:S GEMENSAMMA MILITÄRA FÖRTECKNING¹⁷

- ML1** Slätborrade vapen med en kaliber som understiger 20 mm, andra vapen och automatvapen med en kaliber på högst 12,7 mm (0,50 tum) samt tillbehör enligt följande, och särskilt utformade komponenter för dessa vapen
- ML2** Slätborrade vapen med en kaliber på minst 20 mm, andra vapen eller utrustning med en kaliber som överstiger 12,7 mm (0,50 tum), kastare, särskilt utformade eller modifierade för militär användning, samt tillbehör enligt följande, liksom särskilt utformade komponenter för dessa vapen
- ML3** Ammunition och temperingsdon, enligt följande, samt särskilt utformade komponenter för sådana
- ML4** Bomber, torpeder, raketer, robotar, andra anordningar och laddningar med sprängverkan samt tillhörande utrustning och tillbehör, enligt följande, och särskilt utformade komponenter för sådana
- ML5** Eldlednings- övervaknings- och varningsutrustning, och relaterade system, utrustning för försök och skottställning samt motmedelsutrustning, enligt följande, som utformats särskilt för militär användning, och komponenter och tillbehör som utformats särskilt för dessa
- ML6** Markfordon och komponenter
- ML7** Kemiska agenser, ”biologiska agenser”, ”agenser för kravallhantering”, radioaktiva material, tillhörande utrustning, komponenter och material
- ML8** ”Energetiska material”, och besläktade ämnen
- ML9** Krigsfartyg (ytfartyg eller undervattensfarkoster), särskild marin utrustning, tillbehör, komponenter och andra ytfartyg
- ML10** ”Luftfartyg”, ”lättare än luft-farkoster”, ”obemannade luftfartyg” (”UAV”), flygmotorer och utrustning för ”luftfartyg”, tillhörande utrustning samt komponenter, som särskilt utformats eller modifierats för militär användning

¹⁷ En fullständig beskrivning av kategorierna, vilka antogs av rådet den 17 februari 2020 (2020/C 85/1), finns på https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/SV/TXT/?qid=1584081152567&uri=OJ%3AJOC_2020_085_R_0001

- ML11** Elektronisk utrustning, ”rymdfarkoster” och komponenter, som inte anges på något annat ställe i EU:s gemensamma militära förteckning
- ML12** Höghastighetsvapen med kinetisk energi och tillhörande utrustning, samt komponenter som utformats särskilt för dessa vapen
- ML13** Pansar- eller skyddsutrustning, konstruktioner och komponenter
- ML14** ”Specialiserad utrustning för militär utbildning” eller för simulering av militära scenarier, simulatorer som särskilt utformats för utbildning i användning av skjutvapen eller vapen enligt ML1 eller ML2, och särskilt utformade komponenter och tillbehör till dessa
- ML15** Bild- eller motmedelsutrustning, som utformats särskilt för militär användning, och särskilt utformade komponenter och tillbehör för denna
- ML16** Smidesstycken, gjutstycken och andra obearbetade produkter som särskilt utformats för utrustning enligt ML1–ML4, ML6, ML9, ML10, ML12 eller ML19
- ML17** Övrig utrustning, material och ”bibliotek” samt komponenter som utformats särskilt för dessa
- ML18** Utrustning, miljötestanordningar och komponenter för ”framställning” av produkter
- ML19** Vapensystem baserade på riktad energi (DEW-system), därtill hörande utrustning eller motmedelsutrustning och testmodeller, och särskilt utformade komponenter för dessa
- ML20** Kryogen och ”supraledande” utrustning, och särskilt utformade komponenter och tillbehör för sådan
- ML21** ”Programvara”
- ML22** ”Teknik”

BILAGA

The attached tables contain the following information:

- A.I EXPORTS AND LICENCE REFUSALS PER DESTINATION, PER REGION AND WORLDWIDE
- A.II EXPORTS TO UNITED NATIONS-MANDATED OR OTHER INTERNATIONAL MISSIONS
- A.III INFORMATION ON BROKERING LICENCES GRANTED AND DENIED
- B.I TOTAL NUMBER OF CONSULTATIONS INITIATED AND RECEIVED BY EACH MEMBER STATE
- B.II TOTAL NUMBER OF CONSULTATIONS PER DESTINATION COUNTRY
- C. INFORMATION ON NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMON POSITION 2003/468/CFSP ON THE CONTROL OF ARMS BROKERING AND COMMON POSITION 2008/944/CFSP DEFINING COMMON RULES FOR THE CONTROL OF EXPORTS OF MILITARY TECHNOLOGY AND EQUIPMENT
- D. INFORMATION ON EU OUTREACH ACTIVITIES
- E. INTERNET ADDRESSES FOR NATIONAL REPORTS ON ARMS EXPORTS
- F. EUROPEAN PEACE FACILITY

TABLE A.I

Figures of Table A.I are broken down per Member State, and per EU Common Military List category where (a) = number of licences issued; (b) = value of licences issued in euros; (c) = value of arms exports in euros (if available)¹⁸; (d) = number of denials (discrepancies may appear between breakdowns and totals due to denials concerning more than one ML category or denials for items other than those appearing in the ML¹⁹); and (e) = the number of the criterion of Common Position 2008/944 invoked to support the refusal (the approximate number of times each criterion is invoked is indicated between brackets).

Statistics are compiled differently by each Member State: no uniform standard is used. Consequently, owing to current procedures regarding arms export reporting or data protection legislation, not all countries have been able to submit the same information²⁰.

¹⁸ To make the table more readable, nil values and/or the mention 'not available' are omitted, and empty rows and columns are deleted.

¹⁹ In some instances, in accordance with the Common Position, denials issued for items which do not appear on the Common Military List (for example for license applications for transactions of dual-use items where intended military end-use has been identified) are included in the total.

²⁰ (i) Concerning **Austria**: with regard to items covered by the EU Common Military List, the Austrian law distinguishes between 'war material' (as stipulated in the Austrian War Material Act and Regulation) and 'equipment on the Common Military List not listed as war material' covered by the Austrian Foreign Trade Act. As to the value of actual exports by Military List Category (row c), figures may be inaccurate in particular as such data regarding equipment of the Common Military List not listed as war material is available to the competent authorities only after expiration or full utilisation of the individual export licence. Since some licences granted cover goods of more than one ML category per destination, these licences are counted multiple times, one for every ML category (row a). The total number of licenses quoted in this report therefore exceeds the actual number of licenses granted.

(ii) Concerning **Belgium**: the data that Belgium provides for this report are the aggregation of the data of its three regions (the Flemish, Walloon and Brussels-Capital Region) and of its federal government (which is competent for exports by the Belgian armed forces and the Belgian police). Because of differences in data collection and data processing between the competent authorities, Belgium is currently not able to provide data on actual exports (row c).

(iii) Concerning **Croatia**: data provided includes figures of global and individual export licences. In 2020 there was no export by general licences. As the value of global licences is not visible ('unlimited value') figures will occur only in row c) and not b).

(iv) Concerning the **Czech Republic**: rows a) and b) do not include General transfer licences and Global transfer licences pursuant to the Defence Transfer Directive (2009/43/EC), which could cover goods of more than only one ML Category and allow exports to more than only one Member State. In addition to that, some other licences issued cover goods of more than only one ML Category and their value is the total value of all covered goods. Due to this fact, these types of licences are not included in row b). The sums in rows c) are based on information provided by exporters and also contain actual exports made in 2020 based on licences issued in previous years.

(v) Concerning **Denmark**: with regards to the value listed in rows b) and c) it should be noted, that values listed in row b) 'Value of export licences granted' relates to licences issued according to national legislation, i.e. to third countries. Values listed in row c) 'Value of actual exports' relates to the value of licences issued as global licences (article 6 of the ICT directive) as well as transfers undertaken in accordance with the general licences (article 5 of the ICT directive) and licences issued as individual licences (article 7 of the ICT directive) as well, i.e. actual value of exports within EU and EEA. The Danish currency (DKK) or other currencies are where relevant converted to (EUR) using the common exchange rate.

(vi) Concerning **Estonia**: licences covering more than one ML category and/or destination are counted multiple times, one for every ML category per country of destination (row total c). The total number of licences quoted in this report therefore differs from the actual number of licences issued.

(vii) Concerning **Finland**: licences covering more than one ML category and/or destination are counted one for every ML category per destination country. Therefore, the total number of licences presented in this report

-
- exceeds the actual number of licences issued. Data on licences issued also includes export licences to UN-Mandated or Other International Missions.
- (viii) Concerning **France**: France requires its defence companies to obtain a licence from the early stages of market prospection. The licence should indicate the potential of the transaction. Any operation, starting from the negotiation stage, requires obtaining a licence: transmission of documentation, demonstrations, participation in calls for tenders, etc. This requirement for transparency and control results in a licenced value (row (b)) that can greatly differ from the value of the final contracts signed and goods actually exported (row (c)).
- (ix) Concerning **Germany**: some licences issued cover goods of more than one ML Category (e.g. one licence for the export of rifles and their ammunition). In reporting in table A.I., each time a licence concerns a ML category, it is counted as one single licence, so the sums in rows a) and column 'Total per destination' do not always reflect the actual numbers of licences granted, but a slightly higher figure (i.e. the number of times a ML category has been affected by a licence for that destination). Germany is not in a position to report the value of actual exports of military goods other than war weapons as no reliable data on this matter is available. In particular, it is not possible to rely on data regarding write-offs from licences that customs authorities gather, because the national or EU lists of military goods and the nomenclature of the Harmonized System used by custom authorities are not congruent. Further, in accordance with rules of the Union Customs Code, there is no reporting requirement for transfers of goods to other EU Member States. This data would therefore lead to an incomplete and unreliable reporting on actual exports of military goods.
- (x) Concerning **Ireland**: values in row (b) relate to individual export licences issued. Values in row (c) relate to actual exports reported by exporters with global licences issued under the ICT directive. As the value of global licences is not always visible ('unlimited value') figures will occur only in row (c) and not (b). Global licences contain multiple destinations and multiple ML categories, with exports to each destination and category counted as a single licence. Values listed in row (a) therefore do not reflect the actual number of licences issued but a slightly higher figure.
- (xi) Concerning **the Netherlands**: as values of global licenses cannot always be attributed to individual countries, the value of those global licenses has been added to the total value of 'multiple destinations' for the Netherlands. The figures on actual exports reported by the Netherlands are based on information provided by the exporters in 2020, and may reflect exports based on a license issued in a previous year. Although much care has been given to the collection of the data on actual exports, the actual exports figures for 2020 may be higher than the values quoted in this report.
- (xii) Concerning **Hungary**: data provided includes figures of general, global and individual export licences. Transfers of military equipment to Hungarian forces deployed in various missions (table AII) are not considered regular foreign trade transactions.
- (xiii) Concerning **Poland**: the actual values of transfers, provided in the row (c), are related to the individual, global and national general licences. Data from rows (a), (b) and (c) do not include temporary transfers.
- (ivx) Concerning **Portugal**: data provided includes figures of export transactions (definitive and temporary) covered by general, global and individual export licences. Some licences cover goods of more than one ML category and destination, so each time a licence concerns an ML category or destination, it is counted as one single licence, so the sum in row 'Number of Export Licenses' does not always reflect the actual number of licences granted, but a slightly higher figure. As the value of General and Global licences is not always visible ('unlimited value') figures will occur only in row c) and not b). Data provided does not include figures of export transactions of civilian firearms (for personal protection, hunting, sporting).
- (vx) Concerning **Romania**: data provided includes figures of general, global and individual export licences. Global and general licences cannot always be attributed to an individual military list category ML or an individual country. Therefore, the figures on number of licences issued (row a) could be slightly higher.
- (xvi) Concerning **Slovakia**: data provided includes some licences which cover more than one ML category. Therefore values in row (a) are thoroughly recorded, but values in row (b) and row (c) can have slightly different values. Exhibitions and presentations: India, Malaysia and United Arab Emirates. Remark to South Sudan: End User is Mines Advisory Group – spare parts for demining system.
- (xvii) Concerning **Slovenia**: data provided includes figures of general, two (2) global export licences (for ML 1 and ML 3) and individual export licence. The value of some licences was 0, because weapons and military equipment/defence-related products were exported for the purpose of testing and evaluation. Two Global transfer licences were granted to Slovenian companies for a period of three years, to trade with ML3 and ML1 goods with EU countries, one in year 2018 and one in year 2020.
- (xviii) Concerning **Sweden**: the Swedish krona is converted to Euro using the average exchange rate for 2020 (10,4867). Licences covering more than one ML category and/or destination are counted multiple times, one for every ML category per country of destination. The total number of licences quoted in this report therefore exceeds the actual number of licences issued.

The EU User's Guide stipulates that the value of actual exports only needs to be provided where it is available. With regard to actual exports authorised by EU Member States (row c), it is important to note that Belgium, Cyprus, Germany, Greece and Latvia do not provide these data. No aggregation is therefore reported at the EU level.

With regard to the use of global and general licences notably applied to intra-EU transfers pursuant to Directive 2009/43/EC, it is important to note that the actual value of arms transfers and exports under global and general licences is generally reported by EU Member States. This is however dependant on the Member States' ability to report on actual values (row c) as described above and to possible additional national specificities as explained in footnote 14.

Data are reported in Euros and accordingly converted from national currencies for Member States not having the Euro as national currency. Please bear in mind the possible exchange rate fluctuations between the data collection at national level, the date of reporting to the EU level and the date of consultation of the data.

It is important to bear in mind that exports to destinations subject to EU arms embargoes comply with the terms, conditions and possible exceptions set out in the decisions imposing such embargoes. The full list and details of embargoes are available at <https://www.sanctionsmap.eu>.

Exports to UN mandated or other international missions are further reported on in Table A.II.

TABLES SETTING OUT EXPORTS AND REFUSALS PER DESTINATION, PER REGION AND WORLDWIDE

Page

EXPORTS AND REFUSALS PER DESTINATION

EXPORTS AND REFUSALS PER REGION

North Africa

(Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia)

Sub-Saharan Africa

(Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo (Republic of), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Eswatini, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe)

North America

(Canada, United States)

Central America and the Caribbean

(Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bonaire/Saint Eustatius and Saba, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curaçao, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Saint Barthelemy, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Martin, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago)

South America

(Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela)

Central Asia

(Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan)

North East Asia

(China (Mainland), China (Hong Kong), China (Macao), Korea (Democratic People's Rep. of), Korea (Republic of), Japan, Mongolia, Taiwan)

South East Asia

(Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor Leste, Vietnam)

South Asia

(Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka)

European Union

(Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Denmark (Greenland), Denmark (Faeroe Islands), Estonia, Finland, France, France (French Polynesia), France (Mayotte), France (New Caledonia), France (Saint Martin), Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden)

Other European Countries

(Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Holy See, Iceland, Kosovo (under UNSCR 1244/99), Liechtenstein, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Russian Federation, Serbia, San Marino, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United Kingdom (Bermuda), United Kingdom (Cayman Islands), United Kingdom (Gibraltar), United Kingdom (St Helena), United Kingdom (Turks and Caicos Islands)

Middle East

(Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestinian controlled territories, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emirates, Yemen).....

Oceania

(Australia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Fed. States of), Nauru, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu)

EXPORTS AND REFUSALS WORLDWIDE.....

EU ARMS EXPORTS PER DESTINATION IN 2020

See Annex.

EU ARMS EXPORTS PER REGION IN 2020

See Annex.

EU ARMS EXPORTS WORLDWIDE IN 2020

See Annex.

TABLE A.II

Exports to United Nations-mandated or other international missions in 2020^{21,22,23}Destination Country: **Afghanistan**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	OCHA CO (Afghanistan)	cross-country vehicles with special protection
Germany	UNHCR CO (Kabul)	armoured windshields
Hungary	HDF NSE Mazar-e Sharif	Body armours with ceramic plates, kevlar helmets, CISCO routers, BDU-s
	HDF NSE Herat	Various kinds of ammunition, pistols, thermal sights, grenades, ceramic plates, 9505 iridium phones, NBC clothes, laser sights, carbines, night vision devices, binocular, military knives, Kevlar helmets, BDU-s, camouflage net sets
Portugal	NATO Resolute Support Mission	Handguns, sub-machine guns, assault rifles and components (ML 1), Ammunition (ML 3), Fire control, and related alerting and warning equipment (ML 5), Equipment and communication systems (ML 11), Software (ML 21)

²¹ The following Member States submitted a nil report: Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, and Sweden.

²² Regarding **Spain**: There have not been final exports of equipment accompanying UN peace missions abroad. All the equipment has to be reimported to Spain. The Spanish legislation allows, without a licence, temporal exports accompanying the Spanish Armed Forces. For security reasons this control belongs to the Spanish Ministry of Defence.

²³ Regarding Hungary: description of the goods may include non-ML items.

Destination Country: **Belgium**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Denmark	NATO HQ + NATO HQ C3S	software

Destination Country: **Burkina Faso**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	The World Bank	cross-country vehicles with special protection and parts

Destination Country: **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Greece	ALTHEA Mission	6 M4 cal. 5.56
Hungary	HDF EUFOR Sarajevo	BDU-s, C-IED materials, CISCO routers, protective gears, NBC clothes

Destination Country: **Cambodia**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	United Nations Assistance Mission to the Khmer Rouge Trials (UNAKRT)	ammunition for revolvers and pistols

Destination Country: **Cameroon**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Finland	IOM	ML 13: Tactical vests and helmets
Germany	UNICEF and UNOCHA	cross-country vehicles with special protection

Destination Country: **Central African Republic**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Finland	IOM	ML 13: Tactical vests and helmets
Germany	United Nation Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission (MINUSCA)	ammunition for rifles, pistols, revolvers and shotguns; parts for pistols; ballistic protection plates;
Portugal	UE mission - EUTM RCA United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission (MINUSCA)	Handguns, sub-machine guns, assault rifles and components (ML 1), Grenade launchers (ML2), Ammunition (ML 3), Hand grenades and other explosive devices (ML 4), Fire control, and related alerting and warning equipment (ML 5), Ground vehicles and components (ML 6), UAV (ML 10), Equipment and communication systems (ML 11), Protection equipment (ML 13), Imaging or countermeasure equipment (ML 15), Containers specially designed or 'modified' for military use (ML 17)

Destination Country: **Chad**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Finland	UNDP, IOM	ML 13: Tactical vests and helmets

Destination Country: **Democratic Republic of Congo**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission (MONUSCO)	rifle protection body armour plates
Germany	The World Bank Group	cross-country vehicles with special protection and parts

Destination Country: **Germany**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Denmark	NAEWF E-3A Components, Hangar 2 East, 52511 Geilenkirchen NATO Air Base	software
Ireland	EU Battle Group Exercise	ML3 small arms and ammunition

Destination Country: **Guinea-Bissau**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS)	Ammunition for revolvers and pistols

Destination Country: **Honduras**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	The World Bank Group	cross-country vehicle with special protection and parts

Destination Country: **Iraq**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Finland	UNDP	ML 13: Tactical vests and helmets
Germany	European Union Advisory Mission (EUAM)	cross-country vehicles with special protection and parts
Hungary	NATO Mission Besmayah HDF HTSC Erbil	Body armours with ceramic plates, kevlar helmets, BDU-s TCE/B phones, TCE-621B, KOI-18, military radio modules with softwares, body armours with ceramic plates, pistols, carbines, laser sights, thermal sights, weapon parts, rifle scopes, BDU-s
Greece	NATO Mission	1 P7 PISTOL, 1 M1911 PISTOL 0,45 cal.
Portugal	Operation Inherent Resolve	Handguns, sub-machine guns, assault rifles and components (ML 1), Ammunition (ML 3), Fire control, and related alerting and warning equipment (ML 5), NBQ equipment (ML 7), Equipment and communication systems (ML 11), Protection equipment (ML 13), Imaging or countermeasure equipment (ML 15), Software (ML 21)

Destination Country: **Italy**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	UNICEF Supply Division	cross-country vehicle with special protection

Destination Country: **Kenya**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	European Union Capacity Building Mission in Somalia (EUCAP)	helmets

Destination Country: **Kosovo**²⁴

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)	ammunition for revolvers and pistols
Hungary	HDF KFOR Novo Selo	Targets, NBC clothes, grenade launchers, military radios with accessories, BDU-s, kevlar helmets, protective gears, various kinds of ammunition, grenades
Ireland	NATO Mission in Kosovo (KFOR) Irish Contingent	ML1 arms, sights, ammunition ML2 40mm weapons ML3 Ammunition ML4 explosives/detonating cord ML6 military vehicles ML10 Military Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) and accessories ML13 Body armour

²⁴ This designation is without prejudice to position on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244(1999) and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

Destination Country: **Lebanon**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Austria	United Nations Office of the Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL)	Pistols, parts thereof and Magazines ML1
Finland	UNIFIL	ML 6: Spare parts for armoured vehicles
Germany	UNIFIL Transport Section	armoured windshield
Germany	United Nations Office of the Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL)	ammunition for revolvers and pistols

Destination Country: **Mali**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)	smoke grenades
Germany	EUCAP-Sahel-Mali	parachute illuminating rockets
The Netherlands	World Health Organisation (WHO)	Ballistic plates, ballistic helmets, body armour
Portugal	UE mission - EUTM Mali United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)	Handguns, sub-machine guns, assault rifles and components (ML 1), NBQ equipment (ML 7), Several aircrafts and equipment (ML 10)
Hungary	EUTM	Body armours with ceramic plates, BDU-s, Pistols, night vision devices, body armours with ceramic plates

Destination Country: **Mozambique**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Finland	IOM	ML 13: Tactical vests and helmets
Germany	UNICEF	cross-country vehicles with special protection

Destination Country: **Netherlands**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	UNHCR	cross-country vehicles with special protection and parts
Portugal	EU - FRONTEX	Several aircraft equipment (ML 10)

Destination Country: **Niger**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Austria	EUCAP Sahel Niger	Pistols, parts thereof and Magazines ML1

Destination Country: **Nigeria**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	The World Bank Group	cross-country vehicles with special protection and parts

Destination Country: **Poland**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Portugal	NATO Assurance Measures – Baltic Air Policing	Several aircraft equipment (ML 10)

Destination Country: **Somalia**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Denmark	United Nations Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS)	20 Vulkan Maxi De Amer Disrupter System
Finland	United Nations Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS) WFP	ML 6: Spare parts for armoured vehicles ML 13: Hard plate carriers with plates
Germany	United Nations Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS)	helmets; mount for night vision monoculars; weapon sights; magazines for rifles; ballistic plates; tools for pistols; parts for training equipment
	UNOCHA Somalia	cross-country vehicle with special protection
	United Nations Support Office (AMISOM UNSOA)	flares for helicopters
	United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	cross-country vehicles with special protection
	EUCAP Somalia	cross-country vehicles with special protection and parts

Destination Country: **South Sudan**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	United Nations office for the coordination of humanitarian affairs (OCHA)	cross-country vehicle with special protection

Destination Country: **Syria**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	UNICEF Syria	cross-country vehicle with special protection

Destination Country: **Tanzania**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	United Nations International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (IRMCT)	ammunition for revolvers and pistols

Destination Country: **Turkey**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Denmark	NCI Agency, CSU Izmir (NATO)	software

Destination Country: **United States**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Finland	The World Bank	ML 13: Tactical vests and helmets

TABLE A.III

1. Brokering licences granted by Member States in 2020²⁵**BULGARIA**

Destination	No of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Algeria	1 (№ 018375 / 18.12.2020)	372 965,87	ML6	170 pcs	372 965,87	Ukraine
Algeria	1 (№ 018374 / 18.12.2020)	794 434,53	ML6	3 409 pcs	794 434,53	Ukraine
Algeria	1 (№ 018373 / 18.12.2020)	1 773 945,55	ML2	1 400 pcs	1 773 945,55	Ukraine
Algeria	1 (№ 017981 / 07.07.2020)	1 965 782,48	ML6	138 kits	1 965 782,48	Kazakhstan
Algeria	1 (№ 017797 / 24.04.2020)	9 283 090,43	ML1	6 300 pcs	9 283 090,43	Kazakhstan
Kazakhstan	1 (№ 018369 / 18.12.2020)	2 265 608,00	ML4	62 948 pcs	2 265 608,00	Serbia
India	1 (№ 017752 /	36 696 835,79	ML11	5 kits	36 696 835,79	Ukraine

²⁵ The following Member States submitted a nil report: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal, Romania, and Slovakia.

	25.03.2020)					
United Arab Emirates	1 (№ 018290 / 01.12.2020)	15 833 133,00	ML4	1 000 pcs	15 833 133,00	Belarus
United Arab Emirates	1 (№ 018289 / 01.12.2020)	12 934 584,00	ML2 ML 4	31 pcs 1 068 pcs	2 027 288,40 10 907 295,60	Sri Lanka
United Arab Emirates	1 (№ 018079 / 18.08.2020)	17 258 900,00	ML4	1 000 pcs	17 258 900,00	Belarus
United Arab Emirates	1 (№ 017652 / 18.02.2020)	4 036 371,00	ML2	2 530 000 pcs	4 036 371,00	China
United Arab Emirates	1 (№ 017651 / 18.02.2020)	12 261 816,00	ML2 ML 3	50 pcs 20 000 000 pcs	7 703 520 4 558 296	China
United Arab Emirates	1 (№ 017535/ 13.01.2020)	24 168 917,00	ML3	35 750 000 pcs	24 168 917,00	China

CZECH REPUBLIC

Destination	No of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
United Arab Emirates	5	21646	10	48 PCE	3917	Ukraine
Bangladesh	3	66351	10	-	0	Ukraine
Bangladesh			11	-		Ukraine
Burkina Faso	2	81682	10	27 PCE	72133	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ukraine
Algeria	6	294930	4	8 PCE	41508	US
Algeria			6	-		Belarus, Ukraine
Algeria			10	23 PCE		Italy
Israel	1	960602	6	-	0	US
Iraq	2	5971756	4	150 PCE	-825165	Spain
Iraq			5	-		Turkey
Iraq			10	-		Turkey
Kazakhstan	2	158577	13	88 PCE	138706	US
Kazakhstan			15	6 SET		Canada
Sri Lanka	6	31554	10	20 PCE	13850	Ukraine

Destination	No of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Mongolia	5	799120	2	-	0	Azerbaijan
Mongolia			3	-		Bulgaria, Hungary
Mongolia			4	-		Bulgaria
Nigeria	4	4702927	1	-	1210971	Bulgaria
Nigeria			2	-		Bulgaria
Nigeria			3	-		Bulgaria
Nigeria			4	-		Bulgaria
Nigeria			6	24 PCE		United Arab Emirates
Nigeria			11	24 PCE		United Arab Emirates
Rwanda	1	510505	6	3 PCE	519401	United Arab Emirates
Chad	3	466322	4	-	0	Bulgaria, Hungary, Mongolia
Thailand	2	22038	10	28 PCE	22038	Montenegro
Ukraine	1	5905793	15	168 PCE	13906	China
United States	4	621081	1	7,977 PCE	268092	Switzerland, Ethiopia

ESTONIA

Destination	No of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Latvia	1	24492	National/ML4	275	12246	UK
Latvia	1	5200	ML13	1	5200	Netherlands
Algeria	1	1622934	ML10	469		Ukraine
Latvia	1	61770	ML13	30	61770	Germany
Austria, Spain, Germany, Switzerland	1	184650	ML22			Sweden
Algeria	1	82909	ML10	41		Ukraine
France	1	500000	ML6	1000		Estonia
Latvia	3	19841	National/ML4	375		UK
Germany	1	947780	ML22	1		Estonia
Lithuania	1	10139	ML3	1000	10139	Switzerland
Lithuania	1	31279	ML3	11000	31279	Belgium
Lithuania	1	28080	ML3	180000	28080	Slovakia
Lithuania	1	55787	ML3	221000	53372	Hungary
Romania	3	119414	ML10	462		Slovakia

US, Netherlands, Norway, France, UK, Germany, India	1	500000	ML6	1000		Estonia
Lithuania	1	61119	National/ML4	500	30560	UK
Lithuania	1	35070	National/ML4	500	8768	US
Saudi Arabia	1		ML22			Estonia
Lithuania	1	33756	ML3	91000	33756	Germany
Algeria	3	4308364	ML10	4031	3592889	India, Ukraine
India	4	2936866	ML10	1576		Ukraine
Latvia	1	2588308	ML3	4883600		Switzerland

GERMANY

Destination	No of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Algeria	1	460.000	ML 4C	10.000 pcs.	460.000	United States
Brazil	1	55.348.637	ML 9A	various	55.348.635	Canada, Norway
			ML 21A	various	1	
			ML 22A	various	1	
Brazil	3	1.017.000	ML 17M	10 pcs.	1.017.000	Canada

Brazil	2	946.000	ML 17M	7 sets	940.000	United States
			ML 18A	2 sets	6.000	
Brazil	1	3.000	ML 18A	1 set	3.000	United States
Indonesia	1	1.040.000	ML 4C	30.000 pcs.	1.040.000	United States
Korea, Republic	1	460.000	ML 4C	10.000 pcs.	460.000	United States
Korea, Republic	3	744.415	ML 8A	7.700 kg	744.415	Norway
Norway	1	12.420	ML 8F	40 kg	12.420	Republic Korea
Oman	1	7.460.000	ML 4C	110.000 pcs.	7.460.000	United States
Saudi Arabia	1	200.000	ML 5B	various	200.000	United States
Switzerland	1	3.535.000	ML 4A	20 pcs.	3.535.000	United States
Switzerland	1	6.000.000	ML 4A	various	6.000.000	United States
Switzerland	1	68.000.000	ML 5B	24 pcs.	68.000.000	Israel
Switzerland	2	3.366.785	ML 15C	290 pcs.	3.366.785	United States
Switzerland	1	20.235	ML 17C	30 pcs.	20.235	United States
Somalia [UN-Mission]	1	4.014	ML 13D	15 sets	4.014	Peoples Republic of China

HUNGARY

Destination	No of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
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		(EUR)				
Iraq	1	4641000	2	442	4641000	Bulgaria*
Iraq	1	63894000	1,2,3	0	0	Bulgaria
Sri Lanka	1	680000	10	1	680000	Belorussia

* License issued in 2019, still in effect in 2020; goods delivered in 2020.

IRELAND

Destination	No of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Singapore	1	584,774	ML6	1990	584,774	Republic of Korea/South Korea

ITALY

Destination	Number of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Australia	13	1.206.093,00	9, 10, 11	12 ITEMS 23 WEEKS 2400 HOURS	1.206.093,00	Australia
Bangladesh	1	477.050,00	6	47 ITEMS	477.050,00	Spain
Brazil	5	38.500.000,00	10	1205 ITEMS	38.500.000,00	Brazil

						United States
Bulgaria	1	716.214,00	10	6 ITEMS 240 WEEKS	716.214,00	Bulgaria
Egypt	1	12.417,61	4	52 WEEKS	12.417,61	France
France	8	21.962.421,19	4, 11, 21	322 ITEMS 1 YEAR 51 MONTHS 104 WEEKS 1000 HOURS	21.962.421,19	France
Germany	38	37.841.844,75	10, 11	5088 ITEMS 8 MONTHS	37.841.844,75	Germany United Kingdom
Indonesia	1	474.472,00	2, 4	59 ITEMS	474.472,00	Indonesia
Kuwait	4	59.869.212,00	4, 5, 10	378 ITEMS 10 MONTHS	59.869.212,00	Germany Spain United Kingdom United States
Morocco	1	12.417,61	4	52 WEEKS	12.417,61	Morocco
Nato Nations	1	8.840.000,00	10	50000 ITEMS	8.840.000,00	Spain
Netherlands	1	375.000,25	9	130 ITEMS	375.000,25	Netherlands
Oman	5	533.580,68	10	2513 ITEMS	533.580,68	Germany United Kingdom
Peru	2	777.780,00	10, 11	2 ITEMS	777.780,00	Italy

				39 DAYS		United Kingdom
Qatar	2	57.133,15	6, 10	3 ITEMS	57.133,15	Austria Germany
Saudi Arabia	4	2.605.002,84	4, 10, 11	1511 ITEMS 52 WEEKS 500 HOURS	2.605.002,84	France Spain Saudi Arabia
Singapore	1	149.011,36	4	52 WEEKS	149.011,36	France
Spain	14	15.006.033,22	10	7294 ITEMS	15.006.033,22	Spain United Kingdom
Turkey	1	1.300.00,00	10	60 ITEMS	1.300.00,00	Turkey
Turkmenistan	1	18.481.195,37	4	1 ITEM	18.481.195,37	France
United Arab Emirates	1	475.000,00	21	600 HOURS	475.000,00	South Africa
United Kingdom	38	10.674.971,91	4, 10	7518 ITEMS 3 YEARS 12 MONTHS	10.674.971,91	Germany Spain United Kingdom

LITHUANIA

Destination	No of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
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Destination	No of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Algeria	0	0	ML10.h ML11.a ML10.g ML13.c	1352	9.856.096,35 1.001.351,00 2.281.338,80 3.881.530,80	Czech Republic
Angola	0	0	ML4	30	655760,00	Slovakia

POLAND

Destination	Number of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Austria	1	29 337,46	10d, 16, 18a, 22a	NIL	NIL	Canada
Bangladesh	1	794 556,27	1d, 22a	95 pkgs, 8 081 pcs	3 755 547,78	Sweden
Canada	1	29 337,46	10d, 16, 18a, 22a	NIL	NIL	Austria
	1	29 337,46	10d, 16, 18a, 22a	NIL	NIL	Israel
	1	29 337,46	10d, 16, 18a, 22a	NIL	NIL	France

Destination	Number of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
	1	9 779,15	10d, 16, 18a, 22a	NIL	NIL	Netherlands
	1	29 337,46	10d, 16, 18a, 22a	NIL	NIL	Serbia
	1	9 779,15	10d, 16, 18a, 22a	NIL	NIL	Turkey
	2	5 029 337,46	10a, 10d, 16, 18a, 22a	25 000 sets	75 000 000,00	UK
	8	199 527,34	10a, 10d, 16, 18a, 22a	40 pcs	19 427,92	USA
Ethiopia	1	557 594,25	10g	134 sets, 2 401 pcs	557 594,25	North Macedonia
France	1	29 337,46	10d, 16, 18a, 22a	NIL	NIL	Canada
	1	5 000 000,00	10a	25 000 sets	75 000 000,00	UK
Germany	1	9 779,15	10d	NIL	NIL	Canada
	1	112 112,64	10d	480 pcs	2 255,00	France
	1	5 000 000,00	10a	25 000 sets	75 000 000,00	UK
	3	249 047,09	10d	1 080 pcs	984 515,36	USA
Israel	1	29 337,46	10d, 16, 18a, 22a	NIL	NIL	Canada
Netherlands	1	9 779,15	10d, 16, 18a, 22a	NIL	NIL	Canada

Destination	Number of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Serbia	1	29 337,46	10d, 16, 18a, 22a	NIL	NIL	Canada
Spain	3	29 337,46	10d	NIL	NIL	Canada
Switzerland	2	19 558,31	10d	NIL	NIL	USA
Turkey	1	9 779,15	10d, 16, 18a, 22a	NIL	NIL	Canada
Uganda	2	1 089 000,00	2a, 3a	150 sets, 12 000 pcs	1 089 000,00	Bosnia and Herzegovina
	1	135 000 000,00	3a	1 000 000 pcs	140 000,00	North Macedonia
	2	2 858 772,72	2a, 3a	360 sets, 8 000 pcs	2 104 799,93	Serbia
UK	3	48 895,77	10d, 16, 18a, 22a	NIL	NIL	Canada
USA	7	185 803,93	10d, 16, 18a, 22a	NIL	NIL	Canada
	1	305 598,57	3a	10 000 000 pcs	2 933 746,23	Serbia
	1	9 779,15	10d	NIL	NIL	Switzerland
	1	105 940,84	22a	1 300 pkgs	105 940,84	Turkey
	1	5 000 000,0	10a	25 000 sets	75 000 000,00	UK
Vietnam	2	1 909 288,57	5c, 17b	18 sets	13 851 265,59	Singapore

Destination	Number of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
	1	671 763,23	1a, 3a	18 sets, 145 000 pcs	492 567,48	USA

SLOVENIA

Destination	No of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Montenegro	1	99.679,00	ML. 14	1 pc. and 2 cpl	99.679,00	United Kingdom

SPAIN

Destination	No of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
France	1	428.494	5	86		South Korea

SWEDEN

Destination	No of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Brazil	1		ML18			Brazil
Brazil	1		ML4			Germany
Belgium	1		ML5			United Kingdom
Czech Republic	1		ML5			Czech Republic
Denmark	2		ML3, ML1			Canada
Denmark	2		ML13			Germany
Denmark	1		ML17			Latvia
France	1		ML17			Latvia
Japan	1		ML2			France
Malaysia	1		ML18			Malaysia
Netherlands	1		ML6			Estonia
Netherlands	1		ML6			France
Netherlands	2		ML6			Germany
Netherlands	6		ML6			Netherlands
Netherlands	2		ML6, ML5			United Kingdom
Norway	1		ML4			France
Poland	1		ML5			United

						Kingdom
United Arab Emirates	1		ML15			United Arab Emirates
United States of America	2		ML10, ML18			United States of America

THE NETHERLANDS

Destination	No of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items	Country of origin
United States of America (via France)	1	10,000	ML11a	1	1803752	United States of America
Portugal	1	n/a	ML10a	n/a	128066378	Brazil
United States of America (via Greece)	1	39,000	ML11a	n/a	1727414	United States of America
NATO and Sweden	1	n/a	ML4, ML5, ML9, ML10, ML11, L16, ML17, ML21a, ML22a, ML2a, ML2c	n/a	n/a	United States of America
Saudi Arabia	1	n/a	ML10a	n/a	82478513	Italy

2. *Brokering licences refused by Member States in 2020*

BULGARIA

Destination	No of licences denied	Value of brokering licences denied (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
United Arab Emirates	n/a	30 515 250,00	ML2	170 pcs	1 000 141,68	China
			ML3	1 515 pcs	29 257 208,72	
			ML14	2 pcs	257 899,60	
United Arab Emirates	n/a	3 424 601,00	ML3	10 000 000 pcs	3 424 601,00 EUR	China
Saudi Arabia	n/a	6 500 000,00	ML8	50 tons	6 500 000,00	Russian Federation

TABLE B.I

Total number of consultations initiated and received by each Member State in 2020

Member State	Number of consultations initiated	Number of consultations received
Austria	6	-
Belgium	3	6
Bulgaria	-	1
Cyprus	-	1
Czech Republic	23	3
Denmark	2	-
Finland	1	1
France	-	2
Germany	2	29
Greece	-	1
Hungary	1	-
Italy	4	-
Netherlands	6	3
Malta	-	1
Poland	2	1
Portugal	1	-
Romania	1	1
Slovakia	2	2
Slovenia	1	-

Sweden	1	4
TOTAL	56	56

TABLE B.II

Total number of consultations initiated by Member States in 2020 per destination

Destination Country	Number of consultations
Brazil	1
Chile	2
Georgia	2
India	1
Israel	2
Kazakhstan	1
Macao	1
Malaysia	1
Mauritius	1
Mexico	1
Montenegro	1
Morocco	1
North Macedonia	1
Oman	2
Pakistan	5
Philippines	3
Russia	2
South Africa	1

Sri Lanka	1
Taiwan	1
Thailand	5
Trinidad and Tobago	1
Turkey	2
Uganda	3
Ukraine	4
United Arab Emirates	6
Vietnam	2
Yemen	1
Zambia	1
TOTAL	56

TABLE C

Member States' implementing legislation or administrative rules for Common Positions 2003/468/CFSP and 2008/944/CFSP

Member State	Council Common Position 2003/468/CFSP on the control of arms brokering		Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment	
	National legislation reference no.	Information concerning state of play	National legislation or administrative rules reference no.	Information concerning state of play
Austria	Foreign Trade Act (AußWG, Federal Gazette I No 26/2011 as last amended by Federal Gazette I no. 87/2020) and War Material Act (KMG, Federal Gazette I no. 540/1977 in its current version)	Implementation completed.	Foreign Trade Act (AußWG, Federal Gazette I No 26/2011 as last amended by Federal Gazette I no. 87/2020) and War Material Act (KMG, Federal Gazette I no. 540/1977 in its current version)	Implementation completed.

Member State	Council Common Position 2003/468/CFSP on the control of arms brokering	Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment		
	National legislation reference no.	Information concerning state of play	National legislation or administrative rules reference no.	Information concerning state of play
Belgium	Law of 25 March 2003, article 15, (published in Moniteur belge of 7.7.2003, modifying law of 5.8.1991	Partial implementation.	Flemish Region: Flemish Parliament Act on the import, export, transit and transfer of defence-related products, and other materials for military use, law enforcement materials, civilian firearms, components and munitions — 15.6.2012, as amended by the Flemish Parliament Act of 30.6.2017 Walloon Region: Decree regarding the import, export, transit and transfer of civil weapons and defence material — 21.6.2012 Brussels Capital Region: Ordinance regarding the import, export, transit and transfer of defence material, military material, law enforcement material, civil weapons, and parts, components and ammunitions — 20.6.2013 Federal government: Law of 26 March 2003 (published in Moniteur belge of 7.7.2003), modifying law of 5.8.1991	Flemish Region: Implementation completed Walloon Region: Implementation completed Brussels Capital Region: Implementation completed Federal government: Implementation completed

Member State	Council Common Position 2003/468/CFSP on the control of arms brokering		Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment	
	National legislation reference no.	Information concerning state of play	National legislation or administrative rules reference no.	Information concerning state of play
Bulgaria	Latest amendments: Export control of defence-related products and dual use items and technologies Act, entered into force 30.6.2012 Regulation for the implementation of the Export Control Act (adopted by Decree 205/15.7.2012)	Implementation completed.	Ministerial Decree — November 2009	Implementation completed.
Croatia	Act on the trade control of military goods and non-military lethal goods (OG 80/13, in force since 6 July 2013)	Implementation completed.	Act on the trade control of military goods and non-military lethal goods (OG 80/13, in force since 6 July 2013)	Implementation completed.

Member State	Council Common Position 2003/468/CFSP on the control of arms brokering	Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment		
	National legislation reference no.	Information concerning state of play	National legislation or administrative rules reference no.	Information concerning state of play
Cyprus	Cyprus issued the Export, brokering and the provision of technical assistance (military equipment) Regulations of 2011 in December 2011. These Regulations set the legal framework for the implementation of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP, Common Position 2003/468/CFSP and Joint Action 2000/401/CFSP.	Implementation completed.	Cyprus issued the Export, brokering and the provision of technical assistance (military equipment) Regulations of 2011 in December 2011. These Regulations set the legal framework for the implementation of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP, Common Position 2003/468/CFSP and Joint Action 2000/401/CFSP.	Implementation completed.
Czech Republic	Act No 38/1994 Coll. on foreign trade in military material.	Implementation completed.	Act No 38/1994 Coll. on foreign trade in military material reflects certain provisions of the Common Position. Further amendments to this law are pending approval.	Updated national ML listing 22 items in conformity with the EU ML is included in Decree 210/2012 Coll. as amended by Decree 159/2019 Coll. of 5 May 2019.
Denmark	Act No 555 of 24 June 2005 on brokering	Implementation completed.		Implementation completed.

Member State	Council Common Position 2003/468/CFSP on the control of arms brokering		Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment	
	National legislation reference no.	Information concerning state of play	National legislation or administrative rules reference no.	Information concerning state of play
Estonia	Legislation on brokering was adopted in 2004. Current Strategic Goods Act (ref no RT I, 22.12.2011, 2) entered into force in 1.1.2012	Implementation completed.	Current Strategic Goods Act (ref no RT I, 22.12.2011, 2) entered into force in 1.1.2012	Implementation completed.
Finland	Act on the Export of Defence Materiel (282/2012)	Fully implements the Common Position on Brokering.	Act on the Export of Defence Materiel (282/2012)	Implementation completed.

Member State	Council Common Position 2003/468/CFSP on the control of arms brokering		Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment	
	National legislation reference no.	Information concerning state of play	National legislation or administrative rules reference no.	Information concerning state of play
France	Code de la Défense (Art. L2331-1 to L2331-2)	Law Amendment to fully implement Common Position in preparation.	The existing legal requirements in connection with the political principles adopted by the government make it possible to immediately apply the regulations laid down in the Common Position within the Commission established by Decree n°55-965	Implementation completed. General directives approved by political authorities and specific directives in the event of specific situations, such as embargoes, conflict areas, or human rights situation. France bases its export decisions on the criteria defined in the framework of international treaties, conventions, instruments or fora to which it subscribes (such as Common Position 2008/944/CFSP, criteria laid down by the United Nations, the OSCE, the European Council).

Member State	Council Common Position 2003/468/CFSP on the control of arms brokering		Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment	
	National legislation reference no.	Information concerning state of play	National legislation or administrative rules reference no.	Information concerning state of play
Germany	War Weapons Control Act (KrWaffKontrG), in the version promulgated on 22 November 1990, Federal Law Gazette 1990 I, p. 2506, last amended by Article 36 of the Act of 19 June 2020, Federal Law Gazette 2020 I p. 1328; Foreign Trade and Payments Act (AWG), last revised in 2013, Federal Law Gazette 2013 I p. 1482, last amended by Article 1 of the Act of 10 July 2020, Federal Law Gazette 2020 I p. 1637; and Foreign Trade and Payments Regulation (AWV), Federal Law Gazette 2013 I p. 2865, last revised in 2020 (BAnz. 2020 AT 28.10.2020 V1).	Implementation completed.	The existing legal requirements (Foreign Trade and Payments Act - AWG, last revised in 2013, Federal Law Gazette 2013 I p. 1482, last amended by Article 1 of the Act of 10 July 2020, Federal Law Gazette 2020 I p. 1637; and Foreign Trade and Payments Regulation - AWV, Federal Law Gazette 2013 I p. 2865, last revised in 2020 (BAnz. 2020 AT 28.10.2020 V1) in connection with the ‘Political Principles Adopted by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for the Export of War Weapons and Other Military Equipment’ of June 2019 make it possible to immediately apply the regulations laid down in the Common Position.	Implementation completed.

Member State	Council Common Position 2003/468/CFSP on the control of arms brokering		Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment	
	National legislation reference no.	Information concerning state of play	National legislation or administrative rules reference no.	Information concerning state of play
Greece	Law 4028/2011 of 11 November 2011 (Government Gazette 242), which incorporated the Common Position 2003/468/CFSP	Implementation completed.	Directive (EU) 2017/853 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 amending Council Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons was incorporated in the Greek legal corpus with Law 4678/2020 of 20 March 2020, (Government Gazette 70A), modifying Law 2168/1993.	Implementation completed.
Hungary	The provisions on the control of brokering activities have been in force in Hungary since 2004. Currently the control of arms brokering is regulated by the Government Decree 156/2017. (VI. 16.) on the detailed regulations of the licensing of defence related activity and the certification of enterprises.	Implementation completed.	The criteria laid down in Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP are included in the Second Annex to the Government Decree 156/2017. (VI.16.) on the detailed regulations of the licensing of defence related activity and the certification of enterprises.	Implementation completed.

Member State	Council Common Position 2003/468/CFSP on the control of arms brokering		Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment	
	National legislation reference no.	Information concerning state of play	National legislation or administrative rules reference no.	Information concerning state of play
Ireland	Control of Exports Act 2008 (No 1 of 2008) Control of Exports (Brokering Activities, Goods and Technology) Order 2018 (S.I. No 356 of 2018)	Implementation completed.	S.I. No 356 of 2018, the Control of Exports (Brokering Activities, Goods and Technology) Order 2018 and S.I. No. 291 of 2019, the European Communities (Intra-Community Transfers of Defence Related Products) (Amendment) Regulations 2019.give effect to licensing requirements for the Common Military List. The criteria of the Common Position are taken into account as a minimum standard when assessing all licence applications.	Implementation completed.

Italy	Law No. 185 of 9 July 1990. New provisions on controlling the export, import and transit of military goods Modified and integrated by DL n. 105 of 22 June 2012. Implementing regulation approved with Ministerial Decree No. 19 of 7 January 2013.	Implementation completed.	Law No. 185 of 9 July 1990. New provisions on controlling the export, import and transit of military goods Modified and integrated by DL n. 105 of 22 June 2012. Implementing regulation approved with Ministerial Decree No. 19 of 7 January 2013.	Implementation completed.
Latvia	Law on the Circulation of Strategic Goods, in force since 19 July 2007 (last amended on 7 January 2021)	Implementation completed.	Law on the Circulation of Strategic Goods, in force since 19 July 2007 (last amended on 7 January 2021)	Implementation completed.

Lithuania	Law on the Control of Strategic Goods (came into effect on 1 August 2004, lastly amended on 5 December 2019, No XIII-2623 amendments came into force from 1 July 2020). Law on the Control of Arms and Ammunition of 15 January 2002, lastly amended on 29 April 2021, No XIV-283.	Implementation completed.	Law on the Control of Strategic Goods (came into effect on 1 August 2004, lastly amended on 5 December 2019, No XIII-2623 amendments came into force from 1 July 2020). Law on the Control of Arms and Ammunition of 15 January 2002, lastly amended on 29 April 2021, No XIV-283.	Implementation completed.
Luxembourg	Law of 27 June 2018 voted by Parliament on 26 April 2018 and published on 20 July 2018 in Luxembourg's O.J. No 603	Implementation completed.	Law of 27 June 2018 voted by Parliament on 26 April 2018 and published on 20 July 2018 in Luxembourg's O.J. No 603	Implementation completed.
Malta	Subsidiary legislation 365.13 Military Equipment (Export Control) Regulations	Implementation completed.	The Common Position is not part of Maltese Law, however, it is applied when analysing cases through the Military Equipment (Export Control) Regulations. Subsidiary legislation 365.13.	Implementation completed.

Netherlands	Strategic Services Act (as of January 2012)	Implementation completed.	The Netherlands national legal framework has not been changed after the adoption of the Common Position. The legal basis for the application of the regulations laid down in the Common Position consists of several existing Acts, Decrees, Decisions and Regulations. General Customs Act: Algemene Douanewet (Adw) (stb. 2008, 111) https://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0023746/2020-08-01 Strategic Goods Order 2012: Besluit Strategische Goederen (Stcr. 2011, 19960) https://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0024139/2015-04-01 Implementation measure for Strategic Goods: Uitvoeringsregeling strategische goederen 2012 (Stcr. 2011, 1996) https://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0030610/2016-05-01 2015 Arms and Munitions Act: Wet Wapens en Munitie (Stb. 1995, 292) https://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0008804/2020-01-01	Implementation completed.
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Poland²⁶	Law of 29.11.2000 on foreign trade in goods, technologies and services of strategic importance to the security of the state and to maintaining international peace and security (Journal of Laws 2020, item 509)	Implementation completed.	Law of 29.11.2000 on foreign trade in goods, technologies and services of strategic importance to the security of the state and to maintaining international peace and security (Journal of Laws 2020, item 509)	Implementation completed.
Portugal	Law no. 49/2009 of 5 August 2009	Implementation completed.	Law no. 37/2011 of 22 June 2011	Implementation completed.
Romania	Government's Emergency Ordinance No. 158/1999 on the control regime of exports, imports and other operations with military goods, with additions and amendments	Implementation completed.	Government's Emergency Ordinance No. 158/1999 on the control regime of exports, imports and other operations with military goods, with additions and amendments	Implementation completed.
Slovakia	Act No 392/2011 on trading with defence industry products and on amendments and supplements of certain acts (in force since 1 December 2011)	Implementation completed.	Act No 392/2011 on trading with defence industry products and on amendments and supplements of certain acts (in force since 1 December 2011)	Implementation completed.

²⁶ Poland first adopted legislation covering brokering activities in the Act of 11 December 1997 on administrating of foreign trade in goods and services and transfers of special goods (Journal of Laws 1997, No 157, item 1026).

Slovenia	Decree on production consents and trade permits for military weapons and equipment and on preliminary permits for import, export, transit and transfer of defence products (The Official Gazette of Republic of Slovenia, no. 59/11, 88/11, 74/12, 46/13, 29/14, 37/15, 62/16 ,30/17, 14/18 and 36/19). Brokers are bound to obtain trading permit.	Implementation completed.	Article 77 of the Defence Act (Official Gazette 103/04) specifies that an export license may be refused on the basis of Slovenia's international commitments and obligations.	Implementation completed.
Spain	Law 53/2007 of 28/12/2007 Royal Decree 679/2014 of 01/08/2014 Royal Decree 494/2020 of 28/4/2020 Order ICT/697/2019 of 25/6/2019	Implementation completed.	Law 53/2007 of 28/12/2007 Royal Decree 679/2014 of 01/08/2014 Royal Decree 494/2020 of 28/4/2020 Order ICT/697/2019 of 25/6/2019	Implementation completed.

Sweden	Military equipment act 1992:1300 (5 §) and Military Equipment Ordinance 1992:1303 (7 §)	Implementation completed.	Military Equipment Act 1992:1300 (1 § , 6 §) and Military Equipment Ordinance 1992:1303 (annex) The Ordinance with Instructions for the Inspectorate of Strategic Products, No 2010:1101 (1a §)	Implementation completed.
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INFORMATION ON EU OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

Adaption of the projects to the COVID-19 pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic, with social distancing rules and travel restrictions, had a direct impact on the cooperation with the project partner countries. Until then, all action plans included in-person activities. Since March 2020, in-person meetings and activities were no longer possible.

BAFA and Expertise France therefore decided to prepare online activities. They checked if partner countries were open to online cooperation, and if partner countries had proper IT-means to start engaging digitally.

The project implementers developed a new concept, called ‘open webinars’. At these webinars, they liaised with partner countries and different stakeholders on – for example – the state of play of ATT-related challenges. They also re-worked the 4th Meeting of Experts and the Train-the-Trainer course, to allow for a remote engagement.

From now on, BAFA and Expertise France will offer both in-person and digital activities, whichever are best fit for purpose. This mix broadens the range of activities, and allows for more flexibility.

1. Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/915, amended by Council Decision (CFSP) 2020/1134, on Union outreach activities in support of the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty

Togo - Third and Fourth Roadmap Activities

Lomé, Togo, 06-09 January 2020

In 2019, partners of the ATT- OP II in Togo already organised two activities on the Treaty basics and on annual reporting obligations, as well as on interagency cooperation and transit/trans-shipment controls.

The objective of the third activity was to keep on working on the draft law, based on an exchange of expertise and experiences on legislations on arms trade, as well as operationally initiating the elaboration of the national control list(s). The objective of the fourth activity was to capitalise on the outcomes of the third one for elaborating first drafts, on the basis of propositions of structures prepared by the contributing European experts, of the regulations that would implement the future law. Remote assistance was foreseen to take place for consolidating the drafts once the partner has amended it on the basis of the outputs of the two workshops.

The partner-country and the participants expressed, formally and informally, their high appreciation for the design and the delivery of the activities. Togo's national authorities expressed their strong hope to continue the collaboration with the EU in the field, notably for accompanying the implementation of the forthcoming national legal framework. The National Commission for the fight against the proliferation of light weapons (CNLPAL) committed to fine tune the draft law and further elaborate, in parallel, the drafts of the implementing regulations (control list and decree establishing the modalities of the controls on the arms) as identified and initially elaborated in the course of these activities.

Costa Rica – Sub-regional Workshop

San José, Costa Rica, 22-23 January 2020

This Sub-regional Workshop, organised by BAFA, was the last out of three sub-regional workshops for the Latin American region in the current project phase; the first one had taken place in Iquitos, Peru (May 2018) and the second one in Leticia, Colombia (April 2019).

The Sub-regional Workshop gathered a total of 60 participants from the different authorities involved in ATT implementation in Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Belize, Haiti, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago. While the majority of participants came from Costa Rica, Panama and Colombia, also a smaller number of participants from Peru, Belize, Haiti and Trinidad and Tobago had been invited (following a proposal of Costa Rica), which allowed to extend the perspective from Central America into both geographical directions: South America and the Caribbean (CARICOM states).

The agenda focused on the exchange of experiences with ATT implementation and best practices among the invited countries, and included a number of roundtable discussions and presentations, as well as cases shared by the invited countries.

The activity was supported by five international experts from Chile, Mexico, Uruguay, CARICOM IMPACS and the Small Arms Survey.

Jamaica – Third and Fourth Roadmap Activities

Kingston, Jamaica, 27-30 January 2020

BAFA organised the Third and Fourth Roadmap back to back. Jamaica has been a partner country since its first phase.

The activity was attended by 21 representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade, the Ministry of National Security, the Jamaica Defence Force, the Office of the Commissioner of Police, the Firearm Licensing Agency, the Office of Director of Public Prosecutions, the Attorney General Chambers, the Jamaica Civil Aviation Authority, the Jamaica Shipping Authority, the Jamaica Trade Board Limited, as well as the Ports Security Corps Ltd. of Jamaica.

Each day focused on one or two particular aspects of ATT implementation. Customs officials participated on the second and third day, prosecutors on the third day and industry representatives on the fourth day. An interactive and practical way of working included presentations by Jamaican authorities, as well as case studies, interactive exercises and roundtable discussions.

The activity was supported by four international experts from Germany, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Philippines - Fifth Roadmap Activity and Second Sub-Regional Seminar

Manila, Philippines, 28-29 and 30-31 January 2020

Sixteen months after the entry into force of the Implementing Rules and Regulations giving full effect to the Strategic Trade Management Act (STMA), the fifth roadmap activity for the Philippines and second sub-regional seminar took place in Manila. The events were organised jointly with the Office of the Special Envoy on Transnational Crime. Although the Philippines has not ratified the ATT yet, its national control system on strategic trade (founded on the 2015 Strategic Trade Management Act, its Implementing Rules and Regulations, and the 2013 Comprehensive Firearms and Ammunitions Act -CFAA- and its Implementing Rules and Regulations) implements, for the most part, the principles and the obligations contained in the Treaty.

The fifth activity was dedicated to an exchange of experiences and views among Philippine and European experts on the implementation of the national legal framework and identification of potential amendments for ensuring that the system is in full compliance with the provisions of the ATT. It allowed for identifying possible adjustments aimed at clarifying the role and competences of those authorities involved in the management of controls.

The second sub-regional seminar was attended by Philippine, Cambodian, Malaysian and Thai delegations and consisted in an exchange of expertise on incentives for countries of the ASEAN region for ratifying the ATT and implementing it with the support of all the stakeholders concerned by the controls. The participants elaborated together a document addressing the most frequently asked questions in relation to both ratification and implementation of the Treaty. The seminar allowed for sharing good practices of control of the arms transfers and highlighting gaps in the legal frameworks of the participating countries with regard to the expected full implementation of the ATT provisions in the national legislations. It also helped creating the necessary environment for working together on the identification and addressing of the challenges in common faced by the authorities of ASEAN countries in the ratification and implementation process of the ATT. These events were met with high levels of satisfaction from all national and regional actors, who committed to continuing their efforts to promote implementation of the ATT in their countries. To this end, the continuation of European support in the future was generally hoped for.

Republic of Côte d'Ivoire – Fourth Roadmap Activity on Interagency Coordination

Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, 12-13 February 2020

Accompanied by Expertise France throughout the second phase of the EU ATT OP, the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire is committed to implementing a roadmap which was defined following a visit by experts to Abidjan in 2018. This document provides in particular for the strengthening of coordination between the administrations involved in the control of conventional arms transfers, the strengthening of the national legislative and regulatory apparatus, and the training of enforcement agents.

Expertise France organized its fourth workshop in Côte d'Ivoire, in cooperation with the national point of contact, the National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons (ComNat-ALPC). Held in Abidjan, this workshop brought together 21 representatives of the main Ivoirian ministries involved in arms transfer controls as well as experts from the High Authority of Import Control of Arms and their Use (Burkina Faso), Conflict Armament Research and the French Ministry of the Interior.

The speakers shared advice and experiences with the attendees on topics such as: the progressive implementation of the provisions of the ATT to strengthen a national arms transfer control system; the work of licensing and enforcement officials in arms transfer controls (from the entire license application process to field checks, post-authorization monitoring and cases of noncompliance with the regulations); the contribution of the ATT to the fight against the illicit trade and the diversion of conventional arms.

The ComNat-ALPC expressed its interest in receiving further assistance from the EU.

Guyana– Ad Hoc Activity

Georgetown, Guyana, 12-13 February 2020

The workshop on the “reinforcement of the national capacities in the management and enforcement of international arms transfers” was an ad hoc event organised on the demand of Guyana by its Ministry of Public Security and EF.

Although Guyana is a State Party to the ATT since its entry into force in 2014, its national control system on conventional arms trade is not fully in line with the principles and provisions contained in the Treaty. This event was the first national event in relation to arms transfer controls.

For this first event, Guyana expressed the wish to exchange experiences and expertise with European experts on several topics and to confront ideas and opinions on the enhancement of the structure and contents of the national legal framework with a view to fully implement the Treaty and make use of the Model Law developed by the CARICOM.

The EU Delegation in Guyana was associated to the event and provided an opening statement on the first day.

Debates and discussions at technical level demonstrated the commitment of the Guyanese authorities for initiating a process aimed at consolidating its transfers control system and fully implementing the Treaty.

The event allowed for sharing international best practices on the control of the arms transfers and highlighting gaps in the current legal framework of Guyana with regard to the expected full implementation of the ATT provisions in the national legislation, and with the support of the regional works on that matter, notably the CARICOM Model Law for implementing the ATT. It also helped to create the necessary environment and build upon confidence, for possibly taking up the possibility for Guyana to benefit from a longer-term partnership with the EU, in the framework of the EU ATT OP. The Minister of Public Security and the participants to the workshop expressed a strong interest for such a collaboration in the future.

Peru – Third Roadmap Activity

Lima, Peru, 25-26 February 2020

The Third Roadmap Activity for Peru was titled “Bilateral Meeting Peru – Costa Rica- Exchange of Experiences and Best Practices”, and was attended by a delegation from Costa Rica. Both Peru and Costa Rica have been long-term partners since 2014.

The workshop, organised by BAFA, was attended by 33 participants, among them 25 representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence, SUCAMEC, National Police, National Intelligence Agency, Customs as well as the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of the Republic of Peru. The eight additional participants from Costa Rica represented the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of the Presidency, Ministry of Finance as well as the Judicial Investigations Agency.

The main objective of the bilateral meeting was to encourage the exchange between both countries about the progress made and lessons learnt with ATT implementation. The international expert team included four experts from Costa Rica, Mexico and Spain.

Burkina Faso - Fourth Roadmap Activity on ATT communication

Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, 25-26 February 2020

The national point of contact for the ATT matters in Burkina Faso chose to dedicate this fourth roadmap activity, with Expertise France, to journalists and communication officials (each equally represented), since they are considered the best relay to explain and to promote, to the general public, the objectives of the ATT as well as the steps taken by the authorities to implement its provisions in Burkina Faso.

Hence, the purpose of the workshop was to provide the participants with relevant information so that they can then write and talk, with more knowledge, about the ATT and its application by the Burkinabe authorities.

Overall, the participants to the workshop received accurate and comprehensive answers to all their queries on topics related to the ATT and arms transfer controls.

Comprehensive information on the ATT was shared with the participants, including regarding the adoption process of the Treaty, provisions, challenges, institutions and subsidiary bodies involved, and complementarities with other instruments (e.g. the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in SALW, the International Tracing Instrument and the ECOWAS Convention on SALW, their Ammunition and Other Related Materials).

Furthermore, classified information and transparency in conventional arms transfers, notably the possibility for a Government to withhold commercially sensitive and/or national security-related data but also to reveal some elements as part of transparency efforts (such as with the annual report to the ATT Secretariat on exports and imports of conventional arms) were raised and debated openly.

Lastly, participants exchanged their thoughts and analyses regarding major trends in international arms transfers and the universalization of the ATT.

Cambodia – Third Roadmap Activity

Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 26-27 February 2020

The third Roadmap Activity for Cambodia was the first activity conducted with the new focal point from the Cambodian Ministry of Interior. Welcoming remarks were made by the EU Delegation, the German Embassy and the new focal point from the Cambodian Ministry of Interior. The BAFA outreach team presented the scope and history of the project, as well as the status quo of the ATT. The Cambodian Ministries of Interior and National Defence presented a progress report. International experts gave presentations on the obligations of the ATT.

Presentations were made on transit, trans-shipment and on regional cooperation in Southeast Europe, and there were case studies on transit. The workshop closed with a presentation on possible steps towards full ATT implementation, and recommendations for the preparation of the ratification. The workshop was organised by BAFA, and was supported by four experts from Albania, Croatia, the Netherlands and Sweden.

Cameroon - Fourth Roadmap Activity on Enforcement Controls

Yaoundé, Cameroon, 11-12 March 2020

In the course of its ongoing cooperation with the EU, Cameroon expressed an intent to design training activities specifically aimed at border security personnel. A first workshop was organised jointly with the Ministry of External Relations of the Republic of Cameroon, with the contribution of the Autonomous Port of Douala and the Directorate General for Customs of the Ministry of Finance, in March 2020.

This fourth activity was dedicated to the enforcement of controls on international arms transfers by frontline personnel. It consisted in exchanges of experiences between national authorities on the management of the risks of diversion of international arms transfers to illicit trafficking, in accordance with the ATT, and it took also the form of a table-top exercise and a visit to the facilities of the Autonomous Port of Douala.

During the two days of the activity, the participants were able to exchange on the roles and competences of the different national ministries and agencies involved in the management of controls in international arms transfers, to perform simulations of scenarios re-requesting interagency cooperation, and to exchange with European experts on arms detection techniques at borders.

Several thematic discussions, in plenary sessions or through bilateral talks, gave the opportunity to identify areas for improvement of the national arms transfer control system and of the cooperation with European and other international partners.

The event met high levels of satisfaction from all stakeholders. Strong expectations were formulated by the national actors for continuing the collaboration with the EU, with a view to consolidating Cameroon's implementation and enforcement of controls over international arms flows.

Peru, Colombia - Online Activity

Virtual Meeting, 25-27 August 2020

The event, organised by BAFA, was initially planned as a bilateral one with long-term partner Peru. At Peru's request, it was agreed that stakeholders from Colombia (also a partner country) were invited as well.

The event focussed on general implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty from both a legal and practical perspective. Furthermore, the topic of classification and typology of conventional arms and ammunition, as well as the general importance of the role of a national control list were addressed. The seminar highlighted the relevance of implementing Articles 6, 7, 15, and 16 of the ATT. Peru's and Colombia's next steps regarding the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty were identified. Approximately, 60 state officials from relevant authorities attended the activity (30 officials from Peru, and 30 from Colombia).

The activity was supported by three experts in the field of export controls from Mexico, Peru, and Costa Rica, and was organised by BAFA.

Peru, Ecuador – Online Activity

Virtual Meeting, 5-6 October 2020

The focus and content were developed in cooperation with long-term partner country Peru. Peru also proposed to invite participants from its neighbouring country Ecuador, which is not yet a signatory state of the ATT and had not participated to any former outreach activity in the framework of the ATT Outreach Project. In this way, the bilateral cooperation between Peru and Ecuador could be strengthened, and the ATT could be promoted as a valuable instrument to control arms trade to this non-signatory state.

The online event mainly focused on the challenge to prevent and combat illicit arms trade across borders. Approximately 75 Peruvian state officials and 30 Ecuadorian state officials from relevant authorities attended the workshop.

The activity was supported by three experts in the field of export controls from Peru, Colombia, and Costa Rica, and was organised by BAFA.

Republic of Moldova – Ad hoc Assistance Workshop

Virtual Meeting, 11-12 November 2020

In 2019, the Republic of Moldova requested ad hoc assistance. Initially, an in-person event was planned for the beginning of 2020, but due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the event was turned into an online meeting.

In 2019, the Republic of Moldova updated its national control list with regard to the EU Common Military List from 2016. In order to close the remaining gaps and prepare a new update, the focus of this online workshop was placed on the harmonization process of the Moldovan national military list with the EU Common Military List. Additionally, the event covered topics related to risk assessment and risk management. Overall, 16 participants from the Republic of Moldova attended the event on both days, among them representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration, Public Services Agency, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Customs Service, Ministry of Economy and Infrastructure, Security and Intelligence Service as well as the Ministry of Defence.

The activity was supported by an expert in the field of export controls from Lithuania, and was organised by BAFA.

Georgia – Online Activity

Virtual Meeting, 17-19 November 2020

Georgia became a partner country in the first project phase, and continued its cooperation within the second phase.

Georgia recently restructured its licensing department. In this regard, the partner country aims to establish a sound ICP system as well as to enhance their outreach to industry approach. In addition, they plan to close possible gaps in their legislation regarding the control of civilian and commercial weapons and the regulation of cold weapons. This seminar set the objective to inform the participants from the licensing authority on the above mentioned topics and to provide them with the opportunity to have their respective questions answered in order to facilitate the process on implementing the foreseen changes and updates in Georgian export control system. In total, eight licensing officials of the Georgian Ministry of Defence, the licensing authority, attended the event on all three days and engaged in lively discussions.

Through the involvement of the head of departments and the heads of divisions, further progress might be feasible i.e. with respect to updating the legislation and the control list to include the latest developments of the Georgian licensing system.

The seminar facilitated interactive discussions among participants and EU experts. Translation into Georgian and English was provided.

The activity was supported by six experts in the field of export controls from the Czech Republic, Germany and Sweden, and was organised by BAFA.

Jamaica – Online Activity

Virtual Meeting, 19 November 2020

The first meeting of the Long-term Assistance on the establishment of a control list for Jamaica was conducted online. Jamaica has been a long-term partner country since 2014.

Overall, 14 representatives from different Jamaican authorities participated in the workshop. The workshop kicked off with key statements from Jamaican stakeholders. The current state of play of strategic arms trade control legislation in Jamaica was presented and the goals to be achieved during the Long-term Assistance were highlighted. Subsequently, the experts continued by giving presentations about the historic background of strategic trade control and detailed presentations about the EU Military Goods List and the EU Dual Use List.

The meeting was concluded by a roundtable discussion among all the participants and the experts to discuss the way ahead to advance national ATT implementation in Jamaica and the work on the national control list. The Jamaicans seem to be still unsure which way their future control list should look like and if it is the most suitable option to accept the European model or to do further research on other possible models of control lists. Furthermore, also the question which agency will eventually act as the main responsible agency for export control and for issuing export licenses has still to be answered. It was agreed that the Jamaican focal points would come back to BAFA once they had reached more clarity on these fundamental topics.

The activity was supported by two experts in the field of export controls from Sweden, and was organised by BAFA.

Philippines – Online Activity

Virtual Meeting, 27 November 2020

On 27 November 2020, the partners in the EU P2P Outreach Programme II proposed to organize a national webinar for the Philippines stakeholders of arms transfers controls, supplementary to the activities already implemented in the framework of the Programme roadmap.

With this webinar, the Philippines, represented by the Office of the Special Envoy on Transnational Crime – Office of the President (OSETC), was interested in disseminating updated information on the state-of-progress of its ratification efforts of the ATT and on the outcomes of the 6th Conference of the States Parties of the Treaty.

The OSETC presented a “Frequently Asked Questions” publication on arms transfers control and the ATT produced in cooperation with the EU P2P implementers. The FAQ publication addresses not only the decision makers but also the administrations, the industry and the civil society. Then, experts reported on the outcomes of the 6th Conference of the ATT States Parties and the state-of-progress of the ratification of the ATT by the Philippines.

The webinar format has met success and satisfaction of all stakeholders of this event.

Cameroon – Online Activity

Virtual Meeting, 27 November 2020

As a complement to the activities planned in the roadmap established between Cameroon and the EU, an online event has been organised within the framework EU P2P Outreach Programme II on 27 November 2020.

While the country was determined to put in place transfer management mechanisms that involve all government stakeholders, particularly in the area of transfer authorizations, it had established a coordination platform for these actors, called the SYNTIA platform.

The webinar was designed with the aims of familiarising Cameroonian government actors with practices of dematerialization of licensing procedures for arms transfers under the ATT and exchanging between national and European experts on the projects and development perspectives of the SYNTIA platform as a mechanism for the management of arms transfers.

Chile – Online Activity

Virtual Meeting, 3, 10 and 15 December 2020

The activity focused on instruments to prevent, detect and fight diversion and illicit trafficking, from a practical and operational perspective, and thereby addressed one of the underlying motives why the ATT had been created. The agenda topics had been developed in cooperation with different Chilean authorities composing the Coordination Group for the Prevention of Illicit Arms Trafficking. The online workshop, which was split into three sessions of around 2 hours, was attended by a total of up to 243 participants from various Chilean authorities.

The participation from the Chilean side was not only numerous, but also very active. In this way, the activity certainly contributed to further awareness raising about the importance of controlling arms transfers in accordance with the ATT obligations among the various involved authorities. Moreover, experience with practical instruments to counter diversion and illicit arms trafficking was shared and discussed.

The activity was supported by six experts in the field of export controls from the United Kingdom, Colombia, Spain, and from Small Arms Survey; and was organised by BAFA.

ATT Thematic Webinars

28 October – 23 November – 16 December 2020

Due to the constraint imposed by the pandemic, Expertise France proposed to launch a series of open webinars to introduce and give the possibility to discuss topical issues of the arms transfers control and implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty that can be met by the programme's partner countries.

Each month, experts that actively contribute to the implementation of the programme as well as national and international officials, technical experts and civil society organizations' representatives are invited to share their experience through online dialogues.

The first three webinars dealt with the following topics:

- The “ATT annual reporting: obligation, facts and figures, templates and instruments of assistance”. The aim was to present and confront experiences about the implementation of the ATT annual reporting obligation, the challenges met and support made available to the States Parties, as designed by the Working Group on Transparency and Reporting.
- The “risks of diversion of arms transfers and their management: before, during and after transfers”. The objective of the webinar was to provide information and raise awareness on the risks of diversion at the different stages of the arms transfers as well as the good practices that can prevent such diversion to happen or mitigate its consequences.

- The “Controlled arms under the ATT: new relevant technologies and equipment, updates of the international lists”. The purpose of the webinar was to present the most recently developed technologies in weapons and military equipment that could be controlled in accordance with the ATT and to discuss the definition and updating processes of international control lists, specifically emphasising the best practices developed from the Wassenaar Arrangement. Between 40 and 60 participants actively interacted at each webinar and dialogued with the field experts at this occasion. The event materials and records have been shared publicly on the Expertise France’s website.

2. Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/101, amended by Council Decision (CFSP) 2020/794, and Council Decision (CFSP) 2020/1464 on Union outreach activities in support of the implementation of the EU Outreach Project on the Promotion of Effective Arms Export Controls (COARM)

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republic of North Macedonia and Ukraine – Study Visit to Slovakia

Bratislava, Slovakia, 05-06 February 2020

The study visit aimed at facilitating the exchange on national export control practices. It was organised by BAFA, in cooperation with the Financial Directorate of the Slovak Republic. A total of 11 representatives from Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia and Ukraine attended the event.

The aim of this activity was to provide participants with practical insights into the export control systems and customs procedures of an EU Member State, including risk management at the point of entry, but further also to provide a platform for information exchange on the respective national processes.

The Study Visit was supported by two EU experts from Croatia and Germany.

South Eastern Europe Experts' Meeting

Brussels, Belgium, 19 February 2020

The Experts' Meeting for partner countries from South Eastern Europe was organised back-to-back with a regular COARM Working Group Meeting in Brussels, Belgium.

It aimed to inform the COARM Working Group about activities implemented under the Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/101 for South Eastern European partners, such as regional and individual assistance workshops and study visits. Moreover, the objective was to give the partner countries the possibility to share their experiences within the project and to present their lessons learnt with view on the next project phase.

11 delegates from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo²⁷, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia attended the event and presented the state of play of their respective export control system and their focus of cooperation with the EU with respect to the implementation of the EU COARM Outreach Project IV.

Members of the COARM Working Group attended the event, and jointly discussed the progress and the topics of interest for the partner countries for future events.

This meeting was organized by BAFA, and was supported by two EU experts from the Netherlands and the Czech Republic.

Cross-regional Workshop for Central Asia, Eastern Europe and Caucasus

Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 26-27 February 2020

This Cross-regional Workshop was the second regional activity for the Central Asian partner countries under the current COARM Outreach Project. The activity was organized by BAFA.

37 representatives from Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan attended the event. The German Embassy and the EU Delegation to Kyrgyzstan participated.

²⁷ This designation is without prejudice to position on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244(1999) and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

The first day begun with a presentation of the current status of the COARM Outreach Project. Following this, the attendees from the eight participant countries gave presentations on their national approaches in the area of export control for conventional arms. After a session about risk assessment and risk management from a licensing perspective, the day concluded with a session on transit and trans-shipment.

The second day started with a presentation about the EU Common Military List, followed by presentations of the countries on their national control lists. The second half of the day addressed inter-agency cooperation from EU MS perspective. The last session condensed the general requirements for effective arms control systems and regional cooperation. The activity ended with a round table discussion that serve to draw conclusions and provide feedback about the event as well as to identify topics to be tackled at future events.

The Workshop was supported by five EU experts from the Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Latvia and Lithuania.

Final Assessment Event

Virtual Meeting, 25 November 2020

On 25 November 2020, the Final Assessment Event for the ending fourth phase of the EU Outreach Project on the Promotion of Effective Arms Export Controls, based on the Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/101, took place. It was organised by BAFA. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the event was organised online.

The objective of this meeting was to evaluate and summarise the results, the progress and the challenges of the activities implemented during the fourth project phase on the one hand, as well as to encourage a discussion with all the participants about the upcoming fifth project phase on the other hand.

Overall, 63 participants from 17 partner countries, EU institutions and EU Member States as well as EU experts attended the event. Since every region involved in the project was represented by at least two countries, there was a good basis to share different experiences.

During the Final Assessment Event, presentations on lessons learned, current challenges and proposals for the follow-up project were provided by partner countries' representatives of the different project regions, EU experts and BAFA, which facilitated both an assessment of the ending project and a preview to the coming project from different angles. The meeting ended with a plenary debate during which all the participants had the opportunity to join the floor.

Before the event, the partner countries had been asked to complete a questionnaire regarding their specific national experience, existing challenges and ideas for further cooperation within the project, which complemented the feedback shared during the Final Assessment Event. Moreover, BAFA had shared an Implementation Summary containing a detailed overview of the project and the activities of the fourth phase in the run-up to the virtual meeting with all the registered participants.

The common understanding of the participants was that the continuation of the project, with virtual formats for the moment, was very welcome to ensure the continuity of the cooperation. The discussions proved the great interest of the partner countries in this project and demonstrated that even though each country eventually faces its own individual situation, the exchange of good practices is highly valued and beneficial for all.

Both the outcomes of the questionnaire and the proposals brought up by the partner countries during the Final Assessment Event will represent a good basis for BAFA to resume contact with the respective focal points and proceed with the planning of activities under the new Council Decision. The Final Assessment Event was supported by two EU experts from Croatia and Greece.

TABLE E

Internet addresses of Member States' national websites providing national reports on arms exports

Austria	http://www.bmeia.gv.at
Belgium	Brussels Capital Region: http://du-arms.brussels/ Flemish Region: www.fdfa.be/csg Walloon Region: https://gouvernement.wallonie.be/home/publications/rapport-armes.html
Bulgaria	http://www.mi.government.bg/themes-c208.html http://exportcontrol.bg/Modulbg.php?id=2263
Croatia	http://www.mingo.hr
Czech Republic	https://www.mpo.cz/en/foreign-trade/licence-administration/ www.mzv.cz/kontrolaexportu
Denmark	https://politi.dk/statistik/udfoersel-af-militaert-udstyr
Estonia	http://vm.ee/en/annual-reports-strategic-goods-commission
Finland	https://www.defmin.fi/files/5163/Puolustusministerion_vientivalvontaraportti_2020.pdf
France	https://www.defense.gouv.fr/actualites/articles/rapport-au-parlement-2021-sur-les-exportations-d-armement-de-la-france https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/politique-etrangere-de-la-france/securite-desarmement-et-non-proliferation/desarmement-et-non-proliferation/commerce-transport-et-exportations-d-armes-et-materiels-sensibles/article/controle-des-exportations-de-materiels-de-guerre
Germany	https://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/EN/Dossier/export-controls-for-military-equipment.html http://www.bafa.de/EN/Foreign_Trade/Export_Control/export_control_node.html <i>(general information on the German export control system)</i>
Hungary	http://mkeh.gov.hu/haditechnika/haditechnika_kulkereskelem/6a_Jelentesek

Ireland	https://dbei.gov.ie/en/What-We-Do/Trade-Investment/Export-Licences/Publications-and-Forms/
Italy	https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/ministero/struttura/uama/ https://www.camera.it/leg18/494?idLegislatura=18&categoria=067&tipologiaDoc=enlenco_categoria https://www.esteri.it/mae/resource/doc/2017/06/legge_09_07_1990_n185.pdf
Latvia	https://www.mfa.gov.lv/tautiesiem-arzemes/aktualitates-tautiesiem/20440-strategiskas-nozimes-precu-kontrole?lang=lv-LV
Lithuania	http://eimin.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/verslo-aplinka/prekyba/uzsienio-prekyba
Malta	http://commerce.gov.mt
Netherlands	http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/exportcontrole-strategische-goederen <i>(Dutch)</i> http://www.government.nl/issues/export-controls-of-strategic-goods <i>(English)</i>
Poland	http://www.msz.gov.pl/pl/polityka_zagraniczna/polityka_bezpieczenstwa/kontrola_eksportu/transparencja/ http://www.msz.gov.pl/en/foreign_policy/security_policy/export_control/
Portugal	https://www.defesa.gov.pt/pt/pdefesa/id/tcpd/Paginas/default.aspx
Romania:	www.ancex.ro
Slovakia:	www.economy.gov.sk
Slovenia:	https://www.gov.si/en/state-authorities/ministries/ministry-of-defence/about-the-ministry-of-defence/logistics-directorate/
Spain:	https://comercio.gob.es/ImportacionExportacion/Informes_Estadisticas/Paginas/Sectores.aspx
Sweden:	Strategisk exportkontroll 2020 – krigsmateriel och produkter med dubbla användningsområden - Regeringen.se
EU:	https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/eeasqap/sense/app/75fd8e6e-68ac-42dd-a078-f616633118bb/sheet/ccf79d7b-1f25-4976-bad8-da886dba3654/state/analysis

The European Peace Facility Assistance Measures

The European Peace Facility

The EPF is an off-budget funding mechanism of 5 billion euros (2018 prices) for the current MFF period (2021-2027) for external military and defence needs of partners. It replaces the former African Peace Facility (APF) and the Athena Mechanism for the funding of common costs of military CSDP missions. In addition to continuing to lend support in military and defence matters to African partners, the EPF has a global geographic scope and can support the strengthening of military and defence capabilities in third countries, or through Peace Support Operations of international or regional organisations. The EPF has been established by Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/509 of 22 March 2021.

Why an assistance measures pillar under the European Peace Facility?

An ambitious approach to security and defence is vital to respond to unprecedented external challenges linked to instability and fragility in the EU's neighbourhood and beyond. As underlined in the EU Global Strategy and in line with the 2017 EU new Consensus on Development, this means doing more to prevent conflict, promote human security, address instability and work towards a safer world. More specifically, in line with the Implementation Plan on Security and Defence, the EU should enhance its ability to respond to external conflicts and crises, build partner capacities and protect the EU and its citizens.

What are the precise issues that EPF assistance measures could address?

The EPF aims at closing gaps in the EU's ability to provide military and defence assistance, beyond CSDP missions, and therefore increase the impact, effectiveness and sustainability of overall EU support efforts for peace and socio-economic development. Specifically, by providing the EU with new capabilities in support to the EU broader strategies toward a region or a country, the EPF will allow the EU to:

- continue to assist Peace Support Operations conducted by international and regional organisations, and to support partners' directly. For the first time, the EU will have the possibility to provide military/defence operational support directly to third States as well as to international organisations, also outside of Africa.
- Engage in capacity building in military and defence area.

In the past, there was limited capacity at EU level to engage in broader actions of a military / defence nature in support of CFSP objectives, in particular capacity building activities for military actors, and the provision of military training, equipment and infrastructure.

What could EPF assistance measures be used for?

Illustratively, the EPF would allow for continuation of the military aspects of EU support formerly granted through the African Peace Facility (e.g. for peace support operations like AMISOM or the G5 Sahel Joint Force).

It would also permit a more flexible range of actions of a military / defence nature in support of CFSP goals. This might include the support to other international or regional organizations than the African Union, provision to third countries' armed forces of infrastructure, equipment and supplies, military technical assistance, or items from the EU Common Military List, which cannot be fully accomplished under existing EU instruments for capacity building in support of security and development. This support could take place against the backdrop of an existing or future CSDP military mission or operation in the same country. Taken together, the EU would then be in the position to provide packages - including military equipment for the armed forces and associated military training - to help build the capacity of national armed forces to ensure peace and security on their national territory.

Assistance measures under the EPF will be based on an integrated methodological framework to ensure adequate risk assessments and mitigating measures, to ensure full compliance with international human rights law and international humanitarian law as well as relevant arms export laws (Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP and the Arms Trade Treaty).

Infringement and/or abuses by the beneficiary should lead to the Council decision to suspend or terminate the assistance and the request for remedial actions.

The EEAS will ensure monitoring of the respect of international laws and commitment by the beneficiary. It will be done at both country (EUDELs) and HQ level. Local civil society will be invited to report in the case of suspected violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law.

In the case of distinct assistance measure on the provision of equipment, or platforms, designed to deliver lethal force, MS with constitutional constraints could constructively abstain. To keep with the GNI key, in such a case, they will provide additional contribution to other assistance measures of their choice.

Information and Reporting

The annual report published according to article 8(2) of Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing the control of exports of military technology and equipment will report about the assistance measures consisting of Union actions under Article 28 TEU undertaken by the EPF. It will include the data on the export of equipment or technology on the EU Military List through the EPF.
