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**VERMERK**

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Absender:	Generalsekretariat des Rates
Empfänger:	Delegationen
Betr.:	Zweiundzwanzigster Jahresbericht gemäß Artikel 8 Absatz 2 des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts 2008/944/GASP des Rates betreffend gemeinsame Regeln für die Kontrolle der Ausfuhr von Militärtechnologie und Militärgütern

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Die Delegationen erhalten beiliegend den zweiundzwanzigsten Jahresbericht gemäß Artikel 8 Absatz 2 des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts 2008/944/GASP des Rates betreffend gemeinsame Regeln für die Kontrolle der Ausfuhr von Militärtechnologie und Militärgütern in der vom Rat auf seiner Tagung vom 23. Oktober 2020 (ENVI-230020) angenommenen Fassung.

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**Zweiundzwanzigster Jahresbericht gemäß Artikel 8 Absatz 2 des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts 2008/944/GASP des Rates betreffend gemeinsame Regeln für die Kontrolle der Ausfuhr von Militärtechnologie und Militärgütern**

([Jahr]/C [Nummer])

**EINFÜHRUNG**

Gegenstand des vorliegenden Berichts sind Daten über erteilte und verweigerte Ausfuhrgenehmigungen für konventionelle Waffen und die Ausfuhren dieser Waffen aus EU-Mitgliedstaaten im Kalenderjahr 2019. Er hat auch die von der Europäischen Union und ihren Mitgliedstaaten im Rahmen der Umsetzung des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts 2008/944/GASP des Rates<sup>1 2</sup> im Jahr 2019 durchgeführten Maßnahmen zum Gegenstand.

Der Bericht wurde vom Europäischen Auswärtigen Dienst auf der Grundlage von Daten erstellt, die von den Mitgliedstaaten bereitgestellt worden waren, darunter auch Daten des Vereinigten Königreichs zu seinen Waffenausfuhren im Jahr 2019. Die Ratsgruppe "Ausfuhr konventioneller Waffen" (COARM) unterstützt einen ständigen Dialog zwischen den Mitgliedstaaten über die kohärente Anwendung der gemeinsamen Regeln für die Kontrolle der Ausfuhr von Waffen. Ferner enthält der Bericht nicht erschöpfende Informationen über Verbringungen von Verteidigungsgütern innerhalb der Union, die unter die Richtlinie 2009/43/EG des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates<sup>3</sup> fallen.

Folgende Drittländer haben sich den im Gemeinsamen Standpunkt 2008/944/GASP –in der 2019 überarbeiteten Fassung – verankerten Kriterien und Grundsätzen offiziell angeschlossen: Albanien, Bosnien und Herzegowina, Georgien, Island, Kanada, Montenegro, Nordmazedonien und Norwegen. Seit 2012 besteht ein System für den Austausch von Informationen zwischen der EU und Norwegen.

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<sup>1</sup> Für die EU-Mitgliedstaaten rechtsverbindlich.

<sup>2</sup> Gemeinsamer Standpunkt 2008/944/GASP des Rates vom 8. Dezember 2008 betreffend gemeinsame Regeln für die Kontrolle der Ausfuhr von Militärtechnologie und Militärgütern (ABl. L 335 vom 13.12.2008, S. 99), geändert durch den Beschluss (GASP) 2019/1560 des Rates vom 16. September 2019.

<sup>3</sup> Richtlinie 2009/43/EG des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates vom 6. Mai 2009 zur Vereinfachung der Bedingungen für die innergemeinschaftliche Verbringung von Verteidigungsgütern (ABl. L 146 vom 10.6.2009, S.1).

Die Förderung wirksamer nationaler Waffenausfuhrkontrollen sowie der Grundsätze und Kriterien des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts 2008/944/GASP in ausgewählten Drittländern wurde im Berichtszeitraum mit der kontinuierlichen Anwendung des Beschlusses (GASP) 2018/101 des Rates<sup>4</sup> fortgesetzt; dieser Beschluss ist seinerseits eine Folgemaßnahme zu dem Beschluss (GASP) 2015/2309 des Rates<sup>5</sup>. Auch die Sensibilisierungsmaßnahmen der EU in Bezug auf die universelle Geltung und Durchführung des Vertrags über den Waffenhandel wurden durch zahlreiche Maßnahmen im Rahmen des Beschlusses (GASP) 2017/915 des Rates<sup>6</sup> im gleichen Zeitraum fortgesetzt.

## **I. UMSETZUNG DES GEMEINSAMEN STANDPUNKTS 2008/944/GASP**

### **1. Überprüfung des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts 2008/944/GASP**

Die Gruppe "Ausfuhr konventioneller Waffen" hat im Laufe des Jahres 2018 und in der ersten Jahreshälfte 2019 eine eingehende Überprüfung der Umsetzung des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts und der Erfüllung der darin verankerten Zielsetzungen – zehn Jahre nach dessen Erlass – durchgeführt, wie in den Schlussfolgerungen des Rates vom 20. Juli 2015 (Dokument 10900/15) vorgesehen. Der Rat hat am 16. September 2019 einen Beschluss zur Änderung des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts des Rates vom 8. Dezember 2008 über die Kontrolle von Waffenausfuhren sowie einen überarbeiteten Leitfaden angenommen. Ferner hat er Schlussfolgerungen zur Überprüfung des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts angenommen.

Der Beschluss des Rates trägt einer Reihe von **Entwicklungen sowohl auf der Ebene der Europäischen Union als auch auf internationaler Ebene** Rechnung, die seit der Annahme des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts von 2008 zu neuen Verpflichtungen und Zusagen für die Mitgliedstaaten geführt haben. Zu diesen Entwicklungen gehört insbesondere, dass am 24. Dezember 2014 **der Vertrag über den Waffenhandel (ATT) in Kraft getreten ist**, der den internationalen Handel mit konventionellen Waffen regelt. Alle Mitgliedstaaten sind Vertragsparteien des ATT.

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<sup>4</sup> Beschluss (GASP) 2018/101 des Rates vom 22. Januar 2018 über die Förderung wirksamer Waffenausfuhrkontrollen (ABl. L 17 vom 23.1.2018, S.40).

<sup>5</sup> Beschluss (GASP) 2015/2309 des Rates vom 10. Dezember 2015 über die Förderung wirksamer Waffenausfuhrkontrollen (ABl. L 326 vom 11.12.2015, S. 56).

<sup>6</sup> Beschluss (GASP) 2017/915 des Rates vom 29. Mai 2017 über Outreach-Maßnahmen der Union zur Unterstützung der Durchführung des Vertrags über den Waffenhandel (ABl. L 139 vom 30.5.2017, S 38).

In den Schlussfolgerungen hat der Rat darauf hingewiesen, dass er **die Kontrolle der Ausfuhr von Militärtechnologie und Militärgütern stärken möchte** und eine **engere Zusammenarbeit und mehr Konvergenz** im Bereich der Ausfuhr von Militärtechnologie und Militärgütern im Rahmen der Gemeinsamen Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik (GASP) anstrebt. Hierzu sollen **hohe gemeinsame Standards** für die von allen Mitgliedstaaten bei Transfers von Militärtechnologie und Militärgütern zu befolgende Praxis festgelegt, aufrechterhalten und durchgesetzt werden.

Der Rat hat bekräftigt, dass der **Handel mit Militärtechnologie und Militärgütern den Grundsätzen der Verantwortung und Rechenschaftspflicht unterliegen sollte**. Er hat zudem bekräftigt, dass er die Zusammenarbeit und die Konvergenz der Politik der Mitgliedstaaten fördern will, damit verhindert wird, dass Militärtechnologie und Militärgüter ausgeführt werden, die zu interner Repression oder internationaler Aggression eingesetzt werden könnten oder zu regionaler Instabilität beitragen könnten.

Der Gemeinsame Standpunkt umfasst unter anderem Folgendes: Prüfungskriterien für Ausfuhrgenehmigungsanträge, die Ausdehnung der Kontrollen auf Waffenvermittlungstätigkeiten, Durchfuhrtransaktionen und immaterielle Technologietransfers, des Weiteren striktere Verfahren zur Förderung der Konvergenz der Ausfuhrpolitik der Mitgliedstaaten durch den Austausch von Informationen zu verweigerten Ausfuhrgenehmigungen sowie Orientierungshilfe in Bezug auf Endverbleibsunterlagen, Transparenz und Berichterstattung.

Mit dem Gemeinsamen Standpunkt soll nach wie vor sichergestellt werden, dass die Mitgliedstaaten bei der Ausfuhr von Waffen verantwortungsvoll handeln und dass sie somit nicht zu interner Repression, regionaler Instabilität oder internationaler Aggression sowie schwerwiegenden Menschenrechtsverletzungen oder Verletzungen des humanitären Völkerrechts beitragen. Eine verantwortungsvolle Waffenhandelspolitik trägt zum Erhalt des internationalen Friedens und der internationalen Sicherheit bei. Außerdem soll mit der strikten Anwendung des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts verhindert werden, dass Waffen an Endnutzer umgelenkt werden, für die sie nicht bestimmt sind.

## *Verweigerungsmitteilungen und Konsultationen*

Im Gemeinsamen Standpunkt ist die Mitteilung der Verweigerung einer Genehmigung vorgesehen. Für den Fall, dass ein Mitgliedstaat einen von einem anderen Mitgliedstaat zuvor verweigerten, im Wesentlichen gleichartigen Genehmigungsantrag für eine Transaktion prüft, ist im Gemeinsamen Standpunkt ein Konsultationsprozess vorgesehen. Dieser erfolgt über das COARM-Online-System. Es hat sich bereits erwiesen, dass die Transparenz zwischen den Mitgliedstaaten gegenüber konkreten Endbestimmungsländern und Endverwendern durch dieses System weiter gefördert wird. Im Jahr 2019 hat sich das Online-System bei der Straffung des Informationsflusses zwischen den Mitgliedstaaten erneut bewährt.

Die Zahl der 2019 eingegangenen Verweigerungsmitteilungen ist – aufgeschlüsselt nach Bestimmungsland und Kategorie der Militärgüterliste – in Zeile d der beigegeführten Tabelle A.I angegeben; die Zahl der Konsultationsersuchen, die von den einzelnen Mitgliedstaaten ausgegangen sind bzw. an sie gerichtet wurden, sowie die Zahl der Konsultationen nach Bestimmungsland sind in den Tabellen B.I bzw. B.II wiedergegeben.

## **2. Benutzerleitfaden**

Der Benutzerleitfaden ist ein überaus wichtiges Instrument, da in ihm die vereinbarten Leitlinien für die Umsetzung der operativen Bestimmungen des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts 2008/944/GASP und für die Auslegung der darin festgelegten Kriterien zusammengefasst sind. In Artikel 13 des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts wird auf den Leitfaden verwiesen. Er wurde von der Gruppe "Ausfuhr konventioneller Waffen" erstellt und wird regelmäßig aktualisiert: Die letzte Aktualisierung erfolgte im Rahmen der Überprüfung des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts, die 2018 und in der ersten Jahreshälfte 2019 durchgeführt wurde. Der Rat hat in seinen Schlussfolgerungen vom 16. September 2019 den geänderten Benutzerleitfaden<sup>7</sup> begrüßt.

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<sup>7</sup> <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-12189-2019-INIT/de/pdf>.

Der Benutzerleitfaden ist hauptsächlich für die Stellen bestimmt, die Ausfuhrgenehmigungen erteilen, und trägt somit in pragmatischer Weise erheblich zur Konvergenz der Strategien und Verfahren der Mitgliedstaaten im Bereich der Waffenausfuhrkontrolle bei. Der Leitfaden umfasst bewährte Verfahren für die Umsetzung der Kriterien des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts 2008/944/GASP, die von der Gruppe "Ausfuhr konventioneller Waffen" ausgearbeitet wurden, die sich dabei auf bewährte nationale Verfahren stützte und Beiträge von anderen relevanten Stellen, einschließlich der Zivilgesellschaft, einfließen ließ. Durch den Leitfaden soll größere Kohärenz zwischen den Mitgliedstaaten bei der Anwendung der Kriterien des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts gewährleistet werden. Dazu werden unter anderem Faktoren festgelegt, die bei der Prüfung von Anträgen auf Ausfuhrgenehmigungen zu beachten sind. Der Leitfaden ist für die Beamten, die derartige Genehmigungen erteilen, und für sonstige Beamte in einschlägigen staatlichen Behörden bestimmt. Diese Beamten tragen mit ihren Sachkenntnissen – z. B. in regionalen, rechtlichen, justiziellen, technischen, entwicklungsbezogenen sowie sicherheitsrelevanten und militärischen Fragen – zur Entscheidungsfindung bei.

Der Benutzerleitfaden ist öffentlich zugänglich; er kann auf der Website des Europäischen Auswärtigen Dienstes eingesehen werden<sup>8</sup>.

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<sup>8</sup> [https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/8465/arms-export-control\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/8465/arms-export-control_en).

### **3. *Kontaktarbeit ("Outreach")***

Nach Artikel 11 des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts setzen sich die Mitgliedstaaten *"nach Kräften dafür ein, andere Militärtechnologie und Militärgüter exportierende Staaten zu ermutigen, die Grundsätze des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts anzuwenden"*. Die sowohl durch die EU als auch durch einzelne Mitgliedstaaten durchgeführten intensiven Outreach-Maßnahmen wurden 2019 fortgeführt (siehe beigefügte Tabelle D).

Im Rahmen der Durchführung des Beschlusses (GASP) 2018/101 des Rates durch das deutsche Bundesamt für Wirtschaft und Ausfuhrkontrolle (BAFA) wurden einige regionale Seminare, Studienbesuche und Veranstaltungen zur individuellen Unterstützung veranstaltet. Darüber hinaus wurden im Rahmen des Beschlusses (GASP) 2017/915 weitere regionale Outreach-Maßnahmen sowie auf die nationalen Bedürfnisse abgestimmte Hilfsprogramme und Seminare zur individuellen Ad-hoc-Unterstützung durchgeführt, um zur wirksamen Durchführung und universellen Geltung des Vertrags über den Waffenhandel beizutragen (weitere Informationen zu den letztgenannten Maßnahmen finden sich in Abschnitt II.2).

### **4. *Treffen im Rahmen des politischen Dialogs***

Im Jahr 2019 fanden im Rahmen des politischen Dialogs Treffen zu Fragen im Zusammenhang mit der Waffenausfuhrkontrolle mit Norwegen, Kanada und den Vereinigten Staaten statt. Diese Treffen im Rahmen des politischen Dialogs waren eine Plattform für konstruktive Gespräche über Themen von gemeinsamem Interesse, beispielsweise über die Ausfuhrpolitik gegenüber bestimmten Bestimmungsländern, Einhaltung- und Überwachungsfragen und den Prozess zur Ausarbeitung eines Vertrags über den Waffenhandel.

### **5. *Aktualisierung der Gemeinsamen Militärgüterliste der Europäischen Union***

In der Gemeinsamen Militärgüterliste der EU sind die Militärgüter aufgeführt, deren Ausfuhr die Mitgliedstaaten im Einklang mit Artikel 12 des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts kontrollieren können. Sie ist identisch mit der Liste der Verteidigungsgüter im Anhang der Richtlinie 2009/43/EG.

Da dieser Bericht sich auf Statistiken über die Ausfuhr konventioneller Waffen aus den EU-Mitgliedstaaten im Jahr 2019 erstreckt, handelt es sich bei der darin enthaltenen Gemeinsamen Militärgüterliste um die Liste aus dem Jahr 2019; dabei wurden die Änderungen an der Militärgüterliste des Wassenaar-Arrangements, die auf der Vollversammlung im Jahr 2018 beschlossen worden waren, berücksichtigt. Diese aktualisierte Fassung der Gemeinsamen Militärgüterliste wurde im *Amtsblatt der Europäischen Union* vom 12. März 2019<sup>9</sup> veröffentlicht.

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<sup>9</sup> ABl. C 95 vom 12.3.2019, S. 1-35.

## **6. *Waffenvermittlungstätigkeiten***

Im Einklang mit Artikel 5 des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts 2003/468/GASP des Rates<sup>10</sup> haben die Mitgliedstaaten gesonderte Vereinbarungen für den Austausch von Informationen über erteilte und verweigte Lizenzen für Waffenvermittlungstätigkeiten getroffen. Darüber hinaus haben die Mitgliedstaaten, die Vermittlern die Verpflichtung auferlegen, für die Ausübung ihrer Vermittlungstätigkeit eine schriftliche Genehmigung einzuholen, und/oder ein Register der Waffenvermittler angelegt haben, gesonderte Vereinbarungen für den Austausch von Informationen über registrierte Vermittler getroffen. Angaben über von den EU-Mitgliedstaaten erteilte und verweigte Lizenzen für Waffenvermittlungstätigkeiten finden sich in der beigefügten Tabelle A.III.

Die beigefügte Tabelle C enthält detaillierte Angaben über die nationale Umsetzung des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts 2003/468/GASP.

## **7. *Dialog mit den Akteuren: Europäisches Parlament, Zivilgesellschaft und Wirtschaft***

Der Dialog mit dem Europäischen Parlament über Fragen der Waffenausfuhrkontrolle findet üblicherweise einmal jährlich in Form der Anhörung eines höheren Beamten des Europäischen Auswärtigen Dienstes (EAD) statt. Im Jahr 2019 unterhielt der EAD zudem Kontakte mit dem Berichterstatter des Europäischen Parlaments für die Waffenausfuhrkontrolle und beantwortete eine beträchtliche Anzahl parlamentarischer Anfragen zu Waffenausfuhren.

Wie bereits in der Vergangenheit haben regelmäßig Treffen der Gruppe "Ausfuhr konventioneller Waffen" mit Nichtregierungsorganisationen stattgefunden. Die Gruppe "Ausfuhr konventioneller Waffen" hat außerdem Vertreter der Verteidigungsindustrie und anderer Akteure zu ihren Sitzungen eingeladen.

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<sup>10</sup> Gemeinsamer Standpunkt 2003/468/GASP des Rates vom 23. Juni 2003 über die Kontrolle der Waffenvermittlung (ABl. L 156 vom 25.6.2003, S. 79).

## **II. VERTRAG ÜBER DEN WAFFENHANDEL (ATT)**

### **1. Beteiligung am ATT: Konferenz der Vertragsparteien**

Wie auf den vorangegangenen Konferenzen der Vertragsparteien haben die EU und ihre Mitgliedstaaten auch auf der fünften Konferenz der Vertragsparteien vom 26. bis 30. August 2019 in Genf eine aktive Rolle gespielt. Der Vorsitzende der fünften Konferenz der Vertragsparteien hat in seiner Amtszeit an einer Sitzung der Gruppe "Ausfuhr konventioneller Waffen" teilgenommen.

Auf der fünften Konferenz der Vertragsparteien unter dem Vorsitz des lettischen Botschafters Jānis Kārklīņš wurde der Versuch unternommen, den Schwerpunkt schrittweise vom Institutionenaufbau auf die Erörterung inhaltlicher Fragen im Zusammenhang mit der Durchführung des Vertrags zu verlagern, auch durch die Unterstützung für die Beratungen der drei Arbeitsgruppen ("Wirksame Durchführung des Vertrags", "Universalisierung" sowie "Transparenz und Berichterstattung") und die Tätigkeiten des freiwilligen Treuhandfonds und des Sponsoringprogramms. Auf der Konferenz wurden die Ziele für das nächste Jahr mit folgenden Schwerpunkten festgelegt: Umsetzung handlungsorientierter Beschlüsse zur Geschlechtergleichstellung und zu geschlechtsspezifischer Gewalt; die mit einer Umlenkung verbundenen Gefahren; neuer Arbeitsbereich Durchfuhr und Umladung; Notwendigkeit der Erhöhung der Zahl der nationalen Berichte und ihrer fristgerechteren Übermittlung; ferner in Anbetracht des hohen Betrags an nicht gezahlten Pflichtbeiträgen Maßnahmen zur Bewältigung der schwierigen Finanzlage. Im Zusammenhang mit dem freiwilligen Treuhandfonds sprach die Konferenz den Staaten, die bereits freiwillig Beiträge eingezahlt hatten, ihre Anerkennung aus und ermutigte alle anderen Staaten, die dazu in der Lage sind, den Fonds finanziell zu unterstützen. Die Konferenz entschied über ihren Haushaltsplan für 2019/2020 und forderte aufgrund der nicht gezahlten Beiträge einiger Staaten die säumigen Staaten auf, ihren finanziellen Verpflichtungen umgehend und fristgemäß nachzukommen. Die Konferenz wählte den argentinischen Botschafter Carlos Foradori zum Vorsitzenden der sechsten Konferenz der Vertragsparteien im Jahr 2020. An der Tagung wirkten sowohl die Vertragsparteien und Beobachter als auch Vertreter der Zivilgesellschaft, der Wissenschaft und der Wirtschaft aktiv mit. Die Vertragsparteien stimmen darin überein, dass das Augenmerk weiterhin auf die wirksame Durchführung und die universelle Geltung des Vertrags gerichtet werden sollte.

## **2. EU-Programm zur Unterstützung der Durchführung des ATT gemäß dem Beschluss (GASP) 2017/915**

Nachdem der Vertrag über den Waffenhandel im Dezember 2014 mit bislang 105 Vertragsparteien in Kraft getreten ist (Stand: 31. Dezember 2019), besteht weiterhin die Herausforderung seiner universellen Geltung und seiner wirksamen Durchführung durch die Vertragsstaaten.

Als Beitrag zur Bewältigung dieser Herausforderung hat die EU ein ambitioniertes Programm zur Unterstützung der Durchführung des Vertrags für Drittländer angenommen (Beschluss (GASP) 2017/915 des Rates). Dieses Programm wird vom deutschen Bundesamt für Wirtschaft und Ausfuhrkontrolle (BAFA) und von Expertise France durchgeführt. Mit dem Programm werden derzeit Drittländer als langfristige Partner (Fahrplan-Partner) und als Ad-hoc-Partner auf ihr Ersuchen hin dabei unterstützt, ihre Systeme zur Kontrolle von Waffentransfers gemäß den Anforderungen des Vertrags zu verstärken. Einzelheiten zu den im Rahmen des EU-Programms 2019 durchgeführten Maßnahmen finden sich in Tabelle D.

## **3. PRIORITÄTEN DER GRUPPE "AUSFUHR KONVENTIONELLER WAFFEN" FÜR DIE NAHE ZUKUNFT**

Am 16. September 2019 beschloss der Rat, den Gemeinsamen Standpunkt 2008/944/GASP zu ändern, und nahm die folgenden Schlussfolgerungen an, die als Richtschnur für die Arbeit der Gruppe „Ausfuhr konventioneller Waffen“ im kommenden Zeitraum dienen werden, unter anderem indem die in diesem Bericht enthaltenen Daten durch die Entwicklung einer abfragbaren Online-Datenbank leichter zugänglich gemacht werden:

*1) Der Rat weist erneut darauf hin, dass er die Kontrolle der Ausfuhr von Militärtechnologie und Militärgütern durch die Annahme des Beschlusses (GASP) 2019/1560 des Rates vom 16. September 2019, mit dem der Gemeinsame Standpunkt 2008/944/GASP geändert wird, stärken möchte und dass er daran festhält, die Zusammenarbeit zu verstärken und die Konvergenz im Bereich der Ausfuhr von Militärtechnologie und Militärgütern im Rahmen der Gemeinsamen Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik (GASP) zu fördern, indem hohe gemeinsame Standards für die von allen Mitgliedstaaten bei Transfers von Militärtechnologie und Militärgütern zu befolgende Praxis festgelegt, aufrechterhalten und durchgesetzt werden. Dies wird weiterhin unter anderem dadurch erfolgen, dass relevante Informationen zwischen den Mitgliedstaaten ausgetauscht werden, einschließlich über die Genehmigungsverweigerungen und Waffenausfuhrpolitiken, oder mögliche Maßnahmen zur weiteren Verbesserung der Konvergenz ermittelt werden. Der Handel mit Militärtechnologie und Militärgütern sollte den Grundsätzen von Verantwortung und Rechenschaftspflicht unterliegen und es sollte verhindert werden, dass sie an Terroristen, Straftäter und andere unbefugte Nutzer umgelenkt werden.*

- 2) *Der Rat hebt hervor, dass mit einer verantwortungsvollen Waffenhandelspolitik ein wesentlicher Beitrag zum Erhalt des internationalen Friedens und der internationalen Sicherheit sowie zur Achtung der Menschenrechte und des humanitären Völkerrechts geleistet wird. Der Rat bekräftigt, dass er die Zusammenarbeit und die Konvergenz der Politik der Mitgliedstaaten fördern will, damit verhindert wird, dass Militärtechnologie und Militärgüter ausgeführt werden, die zu interner Repression oder internationaler Aggression eingesetzt werden könnten oder zu regionaler Instabilität beitragen könnten.*
- 3) *Der Rat erklärt, dass er die universelle Geltung und die wirksame Umsetzung des Vertrags über den Waffenhandel (ATT), der am 24. Dezember 2014 in Kraft getreten ist, weiter fördern will. Er begrüßt, dass nunmehr viele Staaten dem ATT beigetreten sind und international eine Dynamik hin zu seiner Universalisierung besteht. Der Rat ruft alle Staaten auf, dem Vertrag beizutreten oder ihn zu ratifizieren, wenn sie dies noch nicht getan haben, und bis zu ihrem Beitritt beziehungsweise bis zur Ratifizierung die Vertragsbestimmungen einzuhalten. Die Unterzeichnerstaaten sollten bestrebt sein, ihre ursprüngliche Verpflichtung einzuhalten, indem sie den Ratifizierungsprozess abschließen. Der Rat ist davon überzeugt, dass eine stärkere universelle Geltung und eine verbesserte Umsetzung des ATT die Vertragsziele der Zusammenarbeit, der Transparenz und des verantwortungsvollen Handelns durch die Regelung des internationalen Waffenhandels fördern und auf diese Weise zu internationalem Frieden und internationaler Sicherheit und zur Minderung menschlichen Leids beitragen.*
- 4) *Der Rat begrüßt das erneuerte Bekenntnis der Mitgliedstaaten zum rechtlich bindenden Gemeinsamen Standpunkt, geändert durch den Beschluss (GASP) 2019/1560 des Rates, und betont, wie wichtig es ist, dass Anträge auf Ausfuhrgenehmigungen für Militärtechnologie oder Militärgüter anhand der darin festgelegten Kriterien gründlich geprüft werden.*
- 5) *Der Rat bekräftigt das gemeinsame Ziel, das der Annahme des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts 2008/944/GASP im Jahr 2008 zugrunde lag. Der Rat erinnert an seine frühere Einschätzung in seinen Schlussfolgerungen vom November 2012 und vom Juli 2015, dass bei der Umsetzung des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts weitere Fortschritte möglich sind und ein Höchstmaß an Konvergenz zwischen den Mitgliedstaaten auf dem Gebiet der Ausfuhr konventioneller Waffen erreicht werden soll. In dieser Hinsicht begrüßt der Rat, dass der Leitfaden zur Anwendung des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts 2008/944/GASP im Hinblick auf eine weiterreichende praktische Anwendung der im Gemeinsamen Standpunkt niedergelegten Kriterien für die Risikobewertung geändert wurde. Er betont ferner, dass die einheitliche Auslegung und praktische Anwendung dieser Kriterien die Konvergenz der nationalen Waffenausfuhrpolitiken begünstigen.*

- 6) *Der Rat bekräftigt, dass er für Transparenz im internationalen Waffenhandel eintritt, und zwar mit einer Reihe konkreter Maßnahmen, mit denen die korrekte, kohärente und zügige Berichterstattung über die Waffenausfuhren der Mitgliedstaaten erleichtert werden soll. Dazu gehören klare Berichtsfristen für den Jahresbericht der EU und weitere Leitlinien zu Inhalt und Verfahren der Berichterstattung im geänderten Gemeinsamen Standpunkt und im Leitfaden.*
- 7) *Der Rat begrüßt die Entwicklung einer durchsuchbaren Online-Datenbank auf der Website des Europäischen Auswärtigen Dienstes, die es allen Interessenträgern erlauben wird, die Daten über die Waffenausfuhren der Mitgliedstaaten nutzerfreundlich abzufragen und zu analysieren.*
- 8) *Der Rat nimmt die klaren Leitlinien zum Informationsaustausch zwischen den Mitgliedstaaten über ihre jeweilige Waffenausfuhrpolitik im überarbeiteten Leitfaden zur Kenntnis und begrüßt die Ausweitung des COARM-Online-Systems, mit der ein breiter gefächerter Informationsaustausch zwischen den Mitgliedstaaten ermöglicht wird.*
- 9) *Der Rat erkennt an, wie wichtig die gegenwärtigen Bemühungen zur Verbesserung der Arbeit im Bereich der Kontrolle der Ausfuhr von Militärtechnologie und Militärgütern sind, und beauftragt die Gruppe "Ausfuhr konventioneller Waffen" damit,*
- a) weiterhin Maßnahmen zu erörtern, mit denen die Mitgliedstaaten dabei unterstützt werden sollen, die einschlägigen Informationen über ihre tatsächlichen Ausfuhren zusammenzutragen und mitzuteilen, um auf eine umfassende Berichterstattung und erhöhte Transparenz hinzuarbeiten;*
  - b) zu sondieren, wie die Arbeitsmethoden der Gruppe "Ausfuhr konventioneller Waffen" weiter verbessert werden können;*
  - c) die möglichen Vorzüge einer Datenbank für die für Ausfuhrgenehmigungen zuständigen Beamten, die es erleichtern würde, einschlägige Informationen insbesondere in den im Leitfaden genannten Quellen zu finden, weiter zu erkunden.*
- 10) *Der Rat wird die technischen Fortschritte im Bereich der Militärtechnologie und der Militärgüter prüfen, da ihm bewusst ist, wie wichtig es ist, dass alle einschlägigen Güter von den gemeinsamen Vorschriften für die Kontrolle der Ausfuhr von Militärgütern erfasst werden.*
- 11) *Der Rat weist darauf hin, dass die Stärkung einer europäischen industriellen und technologischen Verteidigungsbasis, die zur Umsetzung der Gemeinsamen Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik und insbesondere der Gemeinsamen Sicherheits- und Verteidigungspolitik beiträgt, mit engerer Zusammenarbeit und Konvergenz im Bereich der Kontrolle der Ausfuhr von Militärtechnologie und Militärgütern einhergehen sollte.*

- 12) Die Union achtet gemäß Artikel 21 Absatz 3 Unterabsatz 2 des Vertrags über die Europäische Union auf die Kohärenz zwischen den einzelnen Bereichen ihres auswärtigen Handelns; der Rat weist in diesem Zusammenhang darauf hin, wie wichtig eine kohärente Ausfuhrkontrollpolitik für Verteidigungsgüter und Güter mit doppeltem Verwendungszweck ist.*
- 13) Der Rat weist darauf hin, dass er am 19. November 2018 eine überarbeitete EU-Strategie gegen unerlaubte Kleinwaffen und leichte Waffen sowie zugehörige Munition mit dem Titel "Gefahren abwenden, Bürger schützen" angenommen hat. Vor diesem Hintergrund beauftragt der Rat die Gruppe "Ausfuhr konventioneller Waffen", einen Beschluss über Endverbleibsbescheinigungen für die Ausfuhr von Kleinwaffen und leichten Waffen sowie zugehöriger Munition zu prüfen.*
- 14) Der Rat beauftragt die Gruppe "Ausfuhr konventioneller Waffen" (COARM), die Durchführung des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts 2008/944/GASP, geändert durch den Beschluss (GASP) 2019/1560, in fünf Jahren erneut zu bewerten.*

## ***KURZE BESCHREIBUNG DER KATEGORIEN DER GEMEINSAMEN MILITÄRGÜTERLISTE DER EU<sup>11</sup>***

- ML1** Waffen mit glattem Lauf mit einem Kaliber kleiner als 20 mm, andere Handfeuerwaffen und Maschinenwaffen mit einem Kaliber von 12,7 mm (0,50 Inch) oder kleiner und Zubehör sowie besonders konstruierte Bestandteile hierfür
- ML2** Waffen mit glattem Lauf mit einem Kaliber von 20 mm oder größer, andere Waffen oder Bewaffnung mit einem Kaliber größer als 12,7 mm (0,50 Inch), Werfer und Zubehör sowie besonders konstruierte Bestandteile hierfür
- ML3** Munition und Zünderstellvorrichtungen sowie besonders konstruierte Bestandteile hierfür
- ML4** Bomben, Torpedos, Raketen, Flugkörper, andere Sprengkörper und -ladungen sowie zugehörige Ausrüstung und Zubehör, und besonders konstruierte Bestandteile hierfür
- ML5** Feuerleiteinrichtungen, Überwachungs- und Alarmierungsausrüstung sowie verwandte Systeme, Prüf- oder Justierausrüstung und Ausrüstung für Gegenmaßnahmen, besonders konstruiert für militärische Zwecke, sowie besonders konstruierte Bestandteile und besonders konstruiertes Zubehör hierfür
- ML6** Landfahrzeuge und Bestandteile hierfür
- ML7** Chemische Agenzien, "biologische Agenzien", "Reizstoffe", radioaktive Stoffe, zugehörige Ausrüstung, Bestandteile und Materialien
- ML8** "Energetische Materialien" und zugehörige Stoffe
- ML9** Kriegsschiffe (über oder unter Wasser), Marine-Spezialausrüstung, Zubehör, Bestandteile hierfür und andere Überwasserschiffe
- ML10** "Luftfahrzeuge", "Luftfahrtgeräte nach dem Prinzip leichter-als-Luft", "unbemannte Luftfahrzeuge" ("UAV"), Triebwerke, "Luftfahrzeug"-Ausrüstung, Zusatzausrüstung und Bestandteile, besonders konstruiert oder geändert für militärische Zwecke
- ML11** Elektronische Ausrüstung, "Raumfahrzeuge" und Bestandteile, soweit nicht anderweitig von der Gemeinsamen Militärgüterliste der EU erfasst
- ML12** Waffensysteme mit hoher kinetischer Energie (high velocity kinetic energy weapon systems) und zugehörige Ausrüstung sowie besonders konstruierte Bestandteile hierfür
- ML13** Spezialpanzer- oder Schutzausrüstung, Konstruktionen sowie Bestandteile
- ML14** "Spezialisierte Ausrüstung für die militärische Ausbildung" oder für die Simulation militärischer Szenarien, Simulatoren, besonders konstruiert für die Ausbildung im Umgang mit den von Nummer ML1 oder ML2 erfassten Feuerwaffen oder Waffen, sowie besonders konstruierte Bestandteile und besonders konstruiertes Zubehör hierfür
- ML15** Bildausrüstung oder Ausrüstung für Gegenmaßnahmen, besonders konstruiert für militärische Zwecke, sowie besonders konstruierte Bestandteile und besonders konstruiertes Zubehör hierfür

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<sup>11</sup> Die vollständige Beschreibung der Kategorien, wie sie vom Rat am 18. Februar 2019 (2019/C 095/01) angenommen wurde, findet sich unter [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/?qid=1552381476643&uri=OJ:JOC\\_2019\\_095\\_R\\_0001](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/?qid=1552381476643&uri=OJ:JOC_2019_095_R_0001).

**ML16** Schmiedestücke, Gussstücke und andere unfertige Erzeugnisse, besonders konstruiert für eine der von Nummer ML1, ML2, ML3, ML4, ML6, ML9, ML10, ML12 oder ML19 erfassten Waren

**ML17** Verschiedene Ausrüstungsgegenstände, Materialien und "Bibliotheken" sowie besonders konstruierte Bestandteile hierfür

**ML18** "Herstellung'sausrüstung" und Bestandteile

**ML19** Strahlenwaffen-Systeme, zugehörige Ausrüstung, Ausrüstung für Gegenmaßnahmen oder Versuchsmodelle und besonders konstruierte Bestandteile hierfür

**ML20** Kryogenische (Tiefemperatur-) und "supraleitende" Ausrüstung sowie besonders konstruierte Bestandteile und besonders konstruiertes Zubehör hierfür

**ML21** "Software"

**ML22** "Technologie"

*ANLAGE*

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

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)<sup>12</sup>; (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 ML<sup>13</sup>); 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 information<sup>14</sup>.

<sup>12</sup> To make the table more readable, nil values and/or the mention ‘not available’ are omitted, and empty rows and columns are deleted.

<sup>13</sup> 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.

<sup>14</sup> (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 2019 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 2019 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 ‘worldwide’ for the Netherlands. The figures on actual exports reported by the Netherlands are based on information provided by the exporters in 2019, 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 2019 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 Licences’ 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: Egypt, India, Iraq, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Switzerland, Turkey and United Arab Emirates.
- (xvii) Concerning **Slovenia**: data provided includes figures of general, global (for ML 3) and individual export licences. The value of some licences was 0. Weapons and military equipment/defence-related products were sent to Malesia, Poland, Oman, Egypt, Pakistan, USA, Belgium and Indonesia for the purpose of testing and evaluation. A Global transfer licence was granted to one Slovenian company in year 2018 for a period of three years, to trade with ML3 goods to all EU countries.
- (xviii) Concerning **Sweden**: the Swedish krona is converted to Euro using the average exchange rate for 2019 (10,5892). 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.
- (xivx) Concerning **the United Kingdom**: the British pound sterling is converted to Euro using the average exchange rate for 2019 (1.1378) and covers the number of permanent ML licences issued. 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, Latvia, Malta and the United Kingdom 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, United Kingdom, United Kingdom (Bermuda), United Kingdom (Cayman Islands), United Kingdom (Channel Islands), United Kingdom (Gibraltar), United Kingdom (St Helena), United Kingdom (Turks and Caicos Islands) .....

**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) .....

**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 2019

See Annex.

## EU ARMS EPXORTS PER REGION IN 2019

See Annex.

## EU ARMS EXPORTS WORLDWIDE IN 2019

See Annex.

TABLE A.II

Exports to United Nations-mandated or other international missions in 2019<sup>15,16</sup>

Destination Country: **Afghanistan**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Austria	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA - SUP - AMA- ISAF - EU POL ; RSM Resolute Support Mission)	Land crafts ML6
Germany	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Cross-country vehicles with special protection
Hungary	NATO Resolute Support Mission	helmet, ammunition, carbine, pistol, radio, night vision, body armour, grenade launcher,
Portugal	NATO Resolute Support Mission (QG; QRF; BSAT; NSE; SOAT)	Handguns, sub-machine guns, assault rifles and components (ML 1), Grenade launchers (ML2), Ammunition (ML 3), Fire control, and related alerting and warning equipment (ML 5), Equipment and communication systems (ML 11), Imaging or countermeasure equipment (ML 15), Software (ML 21)
United Kingdom	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Representative	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets

Destination Country: **Bangladesh**

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

<sup>15</sup> The following Member States submitted a nil report: Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, The Netherlands

<sup>16</sup> Regarding **Ireland**: Any exports from Ireland to UN-mandated missions would represent a physical transfer, rather than a transfer of ownership and would remain under State ownership and exclusively for the use of Irish Defence Forces for the purposes of the peacekeeping mission.  
Regarding **Spain**: There have not been final exports of equipment accompanying UN peace missions abroad. All the equipments have 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.

Destination Country: **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Hungary	EUFOR	body armour, smoke grenade

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	WFP	Ballistic vests and helmets, ML 13
United Kingdom	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Sub Office Maroua	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets

Destination Country: **Central African Republic**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Finland	The World Bank	Ballistic vests and helmets, ML 13
Finland	IOM	Ballistic vests, ML 13
Germany	United Nation Multidimensional Integr. Stabilization Mission in CAR (MINUSCA)	Helmet, night vision devices, magazines, weapon sights, tools for pistols
Malta	European Delegation to the Central African Republic	6000 rounds Fiocchi 9mm, 115gr 7400 rounds Barnaul .223Rem, 55gr FMJ

Portugal	<p>UE mission - EUTM RCA</p> <p>United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic – MINUSCA (QG; QRF; ENGE)</p>	<p>Handguns, sub-machine guns, assault rifles and components (ML 1), Fire control, and related alerting and warning equipment (ML 5), Ground vehicles and components (ML 6), UAV and parachute equipment (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)</p>
United Kingdom	<p>United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in C.A.R (MINSUCA)</p>	<p>military helmets, anti-riot/ballistic shields, body armour, components for body armour, military helmets, gun mountings</p>

Destination Country: **Chad**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
United Kingdom	United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets
United Kingdom	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	military helmets

Destination Country: **Colombia**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Portugal	UN Verification Mission in Colombia	Equipment and communication systems (ML 11)

Destination Country: **Democratic Republic of Congo**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Finland	IOM	Ballistic vests and helmets, ML 13
Italy	United Nations Stabilization Mission in the DR Congo (MONUSCO)	n. 20 UAV FalcoXN-E-C4 (Authorization n: 43142 ETID) Value EUR 46.155.000,00
United Kingdom	United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets
United Kingdom	<i>United Nations Organisation Stabilisation Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo</i> (MONUSCO)	components for body armour, components for military support vehicles, military support vehicles, military aero-engines

Destination Country: **Denmark**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
United Kingdom	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets

Destination Country: **Egypt**

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

Destination Country: **El Salvador**

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

Destination Country: **Greece**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Portugal	UE - FRONTEX	Imaging or countermeasure equipment (ML 15)

Destination Country: **Guatemala**

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

Destination Country: **Guinea-Bissau**

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

Destination Country: **Iraq**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Finland	UNDP	Ballistic vests and helmets, ML 13
Germany	United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)	Ammunition for revolvers and pistols, parts for guns, revolvers, pistols, tools for pistols, flash-hider
Greece	NATO Mission in Iraq	1 bullet proof vest, 2 bullet proof vest plates, 1 KEVLAR helmet, 1 long term survival pack, 1 M16 shoulder strap
Hungary	Operation Inherent Resolve	radio, ammunition
Hungary	NATO Mission in Iraq	ammunition, carbine, pistol, body armour
Portugal	INHERENT RESOLVE	Handguns, sub-machine guns, assault rifles and components (ML 1), Ammunition (ML 3), Parachutes (ML10), Equipment and communication systems (ML 11), Protection equipment (ML 13)
United Kingdom	United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)	body armour, components for body armour
United Kingdom	United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	military equipment for initiating explosives

Destination Country: **Israel**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	UNDSS - Office	Cross-country vehicles with special protection

Destination Country: **Italy**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	WFP UNHRD United Nations Global Service Center UNICEF Supply Division	Cross-country vehicles with special protection and parts
Portugal	UE - FRONTEX	Several aircraft equipment (ML 10)
United Kingdom	United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets

Destination Country: **Jordan**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Belgium	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Representation Office Amman (UNHCR)	ML6b-controlled armoured vehicles

Destination Country: **Kenya**

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

Destination Country: **Kosovo**<sup>17</sup>

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Austria	United Nations Interim Administration Mission In Kosovo (UNMIK) for ITALFOR	Land crafts ML6
Germany	United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)	Ammunition for guns, revolvers and pistols
Hungary	KFOR	Ammunition, helmet, smoke grenade, radio, grenade, pistol, thermo camera, carbine, body armour

Destination Country: **Lebanon**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	German contingent, UNIFIL	Parts for cross-country vehicles
Germany	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	Parts for guns
Germany	United Nations Office of the Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL)	Ammunition for revolvers and pistols
Hungary	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	Pistol

Destination Country: **Libya**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Belgium	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	ML6b-controlled armoured vehicles
Finland	The World Bank	Ballistic vests and helmets, ML 13
Germany	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Cross-country vehicles with special protection
United Kingdom	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets

<sup>17</sup> 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: **Lithuania**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Portugal	NATO Assurance Measures NATO Assurance Measures - Baltic Air Policing	Handguns, sub-machine guns, assault rifles and components (ML 1), Guns, recoilless rifles, mortars (ML 2), Ammunition (ML 3), IED detecting, disrupting or disposing equipment (ML 4), Fire control, and related alerting and warning equipment (ML 5), Ground vehicles and components (ML 6), Several aircrafts and equipment (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: **Mali**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Denmark	UN Mine Action Service	350 stk. Power Cartridge, .50 cal, Electric HP, Class 1.4.S
Germany	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)	Missile detection sensor and parts
Germany	United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	Technical support for ground alerter  Parts for ground alerter
Greece	EUTM Mali	9mm CZ-99 handgun (2 pieces)- 210 cartridges 5,56 mm – 28 cartridges 9mm, 2 M4 riffles, 5,56mm  2 SUPER COMBI NBC filters, 1 complete first aid kit.  120 Cartridges 7,62 mm, 28 Cartridges 0,45 mm (τεμ 28), 2 magazines for 0,45 mm cartridges, 2 cartridge cases 0,45mm, 1 pistol holster, 1 KEVLAR helmet.
Hungary	EUTM Mali	Body armour, carbine, pistol, machine gun
United Kingdom	United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)	components for all-wheel drive vehicles with ballistic protection
United Kingdom	United Nations Population Fund (UNPFA)	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets
United Kingdom	United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets
United Kingdom	United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	components for munitions/ordnance detection/disposal equipment, munitions/ordnance detection/disposal equipment, military improvised explosive device decoying/detection/disposal/jamming equipment
United Kingdom	United Nations Multi-dimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)	military helmets

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

Destination Country: **Niger**

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

Destination Country: **Nigeria**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Finland	The World Bank The World Bank, IFC	Ballistic vests and helmets, ML 13
Germany	UNOCHA	Ballistic glass

Destination Country: **Panama**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
United Kingdom	United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot ( <i>UNHRD</i> ) and United Nations World Food Programme ( <i>WFP</i> )	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets

Destination Country: **Papua New Guinea**

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

Destination Country: **Philippines**

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

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: **Rwanda**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
United Kingdom	United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets

Destination Country: **Somalia**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Austria	United Nations Support Office For Somalia (UNSOS) via UNON, 1 United Nations Avenue, Gigiri, Nairobi, Kenya (Somalia via Kenya)	Pistols (ML1) as well as components and spare parts packages
Finland	IOM	Ballistic vests and helmets, ML 13
Germany	United Nations Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS)	Body armour, night vision devices, weapon sights, parts for guns, revolvers and pistols, magazines, gun carriages, flash-hider
Germany	European Union Capacity Building Mission in Somalia	Body armour plates
Germany	UNOCHA Somalia	Armoured windshield
United Kingdom	United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) Somalia Country Office (SOCO)	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets
United Kingdom	United Nations Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS)	body armour, military helmets
United Kingdom	International Organisation for Migration (IOM) Mission in Somalia	military helmets

Destination Country: **South Sudan**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	European Union Delegation to South Sudan	Ballistic glass
United Kingdom	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets
United Kingdom	United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)	components for all-wheel drive vehicles with ballistic protection

Destination Country: **Spain**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Portugal	UE - FRONTEX	Several aircraft equipment (ML 10)

Destination Country: **Sudan**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Finland	The World Bank	Ballistic vests and helmets, ML 13
Germany	European Union Delegation to Sudan	ballistic glasses

Destination Country: **Syria**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	OSE – Syria	Ballistic glasses
United Kingdom	Nepalese Mechanised Company (NMC) and United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	bomb suits, components for bomb suits, components for military equipment for initiating explosives, devices for initiating explosives, military helmets, military improvised explosive device decoying/detection/disposal/jamming equipment, munitions/ordnance detection/disposal equipment

Destination Country: **Tunisia**

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

Destination Country: **Turkey**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Finland	The World Bank The World Bank, IFC IOM	Ballistic vests and helmets, ML 13
United Kingdom	United Nations Population Fund (UNPFA)	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets
United Kingdom	International Organisation for Migration (IOM) Mission in Turkey	military helmets

Destination Country: **Ukraine**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Finland	IOM	Ballistic vests and helmets, ML 13
Germany	OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine	Ballistic glasses
United Kingdom	United Nations High Commission For Refugees (UNHCR) Representation in Ukraine	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets

Destination Country: **United Arab Emirates**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
United Kingdom	United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets

Destination Country: **United States**

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

Destination Country: **Yemen**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	OHCHR sub-office in Aden	Cross-country vehicles with special protection

TABLE A.III

1. Brokering licences granted by Member States in 2019<sup>18</sup>**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	3 888 908	ML4	2 151 pcs	3 888 908	Ukraine
United Arab Emirates	1	36 237 420	ML3	84 000 000 pcs	36 237 420	China
Morocco	1	1 922 779	ML13, ML7, ML15	19 600 pcs (ML13), 4 000 pcs (ML7), 50 pcs (ML13)	1 922 779	Israel
Saudi Arabia	1	5 255 400	ML3	1 140 000 pcs	5 255 400	Pakistan
Ukraine	1	8 410 030 – for customs purposes	ML4	36 pcs	8 410 030 – for customs purposes	Algeria
United Arab Emirates	1	13 734 351	ML3	11 145 000 pcs	13 734 351	China
Ukraine	1	1 916 787	ML2	5 835 pcs	8 410 030	Algeria
Republic of Korea	1	6 250	ML1	5 pcs	6 250	Serbia
Tajikistan	1	7 908	ML1	100 pcs	7 908	Turkey
Algeria	1	8 410 030	ML4	36 pcs	8 410 030	Ukraine

<sup>18</sup> The following Member States submitted a nil report: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain.

**CROATIA**

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
Austria	1	881.100,00	ML3a	6.000.000	0,00	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Canada	1	979.000,00	ML3a	5.000.000	0,00	Bosnia and Herzegovina

**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	9	78869	10	36 PCE	19441	Ukraine
Bangladesh	3	141133	10	-	0	Ukraine
Ethiopia	2	367884	10	71 PCE, 45 KGM	126608	United Kingdom
Indonesia	1	6476	10	3 PCE	3646	Ukraine
Jordan	2	3146192	2	-	0	Slovakia, United States
Sri Lanka	16	37034	10	18 PCE, 0 UNS	19765	Ukraine
Mongolia	1	915394	11	-	0	Ukraine
Malaysia	1	46354	15	1 PCE	30104	Ukraine
Nigeria	4	8275029	2	-	17153	Serbia

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
			3	-		Serbia
			4	-		Serbia
			10	13 PCE		Ukraine
Rwanda	3	127544	4	6 PCE	49923	Kenya, United States
			11	-		New Zealand
Chad	1	24979	4	1,000 PCE	6271	Bulgaria
Ukraine	1	5336129	15	72 PCE	3242	China

## 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
Romania	1	93968	ML10	115		Slovakia
Czech Republic	1	62000	ML10	10		Slovakia
Lithuania	1	83000	ML2	2000		Switzerland
Latvia	1	79200	ML13	90		Finland
Latvia	1	55000	National	300		UK
Georgia	1	90560	ML3			Brazil
The Netherlands / France / UK /	1	5500000	ML6	1000	49797	Estonia

Norway / US						
Germany	1	176400	ML22		176400	Estonia
Finland	1	608614	ML1	200		US
Saudi Arabia	1	4370000	ML22		3680000	Estonia
Czech Republic	1	189700	ML10	19		Czech Republic

## 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
Brazil	3	1.382.358	ML 17M ML 18A	3 sets 1 set	953.400 3.000	United States
Brazil			ML 17M ML 22A	3 pieces 1 piece	305.100 64.600	Canada
Brazil			ML 8E	2.976 kg	56.258	United States
Korea, Republic	2	786.350	ML 8A	8.025 kg	786.350	Norway
Norway	1	12.320	ML 8F	40 kg	12.320	Republic Korea
Switzerland	1	12.300	ML 17C	24 kg	12.300	United States
Turkey	3	6.697.753	ML 10A	3.409 pieces	6.697.753	United States

## HUNGARY

Destination	No of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items	Country of origin

		(EUR)			(EUR)	
Bulgaria	1	154000	4	0	0	Mongolia
Czech Republic	0	154480	6	552	154480	Ukraine*
Iraq	0	2115000	2	90	2115000	Bulgaria*
Iraq	0	8560000	3	40000	8560000	Bulgaria*
Iraq	1	4641000	2	0	0	Bulgaria
Ghana	1	1219826	3	0	0	Czech Republic
USA	1	20240000	1	0	0	Germany
Nigeria	1	1785000	13	0	0	Germany
Slovakia	1	22032060	1,2,3,5	0	0	Ukraine
Sri Lanka	1	680000	10	0	0	Belarus

\* Licenses issued in 2018, still in effect in 2019.

## ITALY

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
Argentina	1	1.643.500,00	3	20000	1.643.500,00	France, Spain
Australia	7	295.190,46	9, 11	4 weeks - 2240 hours	295.190,46	Australia
Brazil	1	- 22.669,03	10, 11, 15	3 - 5 years	- 22.669,03	United States
Chile	1	- 90.000,00	4	1	- 90.000,00	Chile
Egypt	2	50.860,81	3, 4	53 - 12 months	50.860,81	Egypt, France
France	11	344.436,87	4, 11, 14	3142 - 156 months - 28 weeks	344.436,87	France
Germany	11	10.969.115,50	10, 11, 21	3267 - 500	10.969.115,50	Germany,

				hours		Italy, UK
Indonesia	4	1.022.632,34	1, 3, 5	72109	1.022.632,34	Finland, Indonesia, Norway, Singapore
Kuwait	2	2.560.000,00	3, 10	500008	2.560.000,00	Bosnia Herzegovina, Germany
Latvia	1	406.095,59	10,11,15	106 - 5 years	406.095,59	United States
Morocco	1	427,26	4	12 months	427,26	France
Oman	3	85.880,33	5, 11	20	85.880,33	Ireland, Turkey, UK
Poland	1	180.946,35	2	90 weeks	180.946,35	United States
Qatar	4	435.049.957,4 2	3, 10	119451 - 30 years - 24 kit	435.049.957,4 2	France, Germany, South Africa, UK
Saudi Arabia	2	1.281,80	4, 10	52 weeks - 3 kit	1.281,80	France, Germany
Singapore	1	5.127,19	4	12 months	5.127,19	France
Spain	4	602.247,38	10, 11	7334 - 300 days	602.247,38	Italy, Spain
Taiwan	1	2.700.000,00	4, 14	960 months	2.700.000,00	Taiwan
United Arab Emirates	1	285.000,00	11	96 months	285.000,00	United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom	17	1.175.858,99	4, 10	2346 - 24 months - 150 set	1.175.858,99	France, Germany, Italy, UK
United States	1	87.839,30	5	4	87.839,30	United States

## LITHUANIA

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
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Algeria	1	20062243,00	ML10.h ML11.a ML10.g ML13.c	2892	47403941,00	Czech Republic
Angola	1	655760,00	ML4	30 (0)	0	Slovakia
Indonesia	1	94695,00	ML10	5	94695,00	Slovakia
Indonesia	1	51600,00	ML10	12	51600,00	United Arab Emirates
Peru	2	382485,00	ML10.a	43 (0)	0	Ukraine
Peru	1	567800,00	ML10.g	6 (0)	0	Georgia
Rwanda	1	18600,00	ML22	-	18600,00	Czech Republic

## 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	2	21 363,72	10d, 16, 18a, 22a	NIL	NIL	Canada
Canada	2	21 363,72	10d, 16, 18a, 22a	NIL	NIL	Austria
	1	10 681,86	10d, 16, 18a, 22a	NIL	NIL	Israel
	3	32 045,58	10d, 16, 18a, 22a	NIL	NIL	France
	1	10 681,86	10d, 16, 18a, 22a	NIL	NIL	Netherlands
	1	10 681,86	10d, 16, 18a, 22a	NIL	NIL	Serbia
	1	10 681,86	10d, 16, 18a, 22a	NIL	NIL	Turkey
	5	53 409,29	10d, 16, 18a, 22a	NIL	NIL	United Kingdom

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
	7	74 773,01	10d, 16, 18a, 22a	NIL	NIL	USA
Czech Republic	1	1 174,59	6a	794 pcs	476 636,77	Belarus
France	3	32 045,58	10d, 16, 18a, 22a	NIL	NIL	Canada
Germany	1	10 681,86	10d	NIL	NIL	Canada
	1	360 270,63	10d	41 420 pcs	60 524 441,87	Spain
	1	8 406 314,60	10a	267 720 pcs	39 069 439,85	United Kingdom
	1	10 681,86	10d, 16, 18a, 22a	NIL	NIL	USA
Israel	1	10 681,86	10d, 16, 18a, 22a	NIL	NIL	Canada
Netherlands	1	10 681,86	10d, 16, 18a, 22a	NIL	NIL	Canada
Peru	1	22 257,43	10g	1 274 pcs	193 395,05	India
Serbia	1	10 681,86	10d, 16, 18a, 22a	NIL	NIL	Canada
Spain	3	32 045,58	10d	NIL	NIL	Canada
Switzerland	1	10 681,86	10d	NIL	NIL	Canada
	2	21 363,72	10d	NIL	NIL	USA
Turkey	1	10 681,86	10d, 16, 18a, 22a	NIL	NIL	Canada
Uganda	2	1 065 000,00	2a, 3a	150 sets, 12 000 pcs	1 065 000,00	Bosnia and Herzegovina
	2	6 249 300,00	3a	19 724 000 pcs	6 249 300,00	Bulgaria

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
	2	3 810 797,48	2a, 3a	60 sets, 10 300 pcs	3 019 583,41	Serbia
United Kingdom	7	74 773,01	10d, 16, 18a, 22a	NIL	NIL	Canada
USA	7	74 773,01	10d, 16, 18a, 22a	NIL	NIL	Canada
Austria, France, Italy, Sweden, United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Korea, Turkey, USA	1	344 625,07	22a	1 pkg	1 000 000,00	Germany
Austria, France, Spain, United Kingdom, Canada, Israel, USA	1	344 625,07	22a	1 pkg	1 000 000,00	Spain
France, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, United Kingdom, Israel, USA	1	344 625,07	22a	1 pkg	1 000 000,00	Germany

## ROMANIA

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
Argentina	1	382 508	ML10	2	54 644	South Africa

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
India	0	0	ML10	16	280 036	South Africa
India	0	0	ML18	7	170 076	South Africa
India	0	0	ML18	4	2 277 803	Israel

#### 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
USA	1	973.750	ML. 4	250	973.750	Serbia

#### 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
Czech Republic	1	-	ML5, ML11, ML22	-	-	France
Denmark	3	-	ML3	-	-	Canada
Finland	1	-	ML2	-	-	United States Of America
France	1	-	ML6	-	-	Estonia
France	2	-	ML5	-	-	France
France	2	-	ML6	-	-	Netherlands
Georgia	1	-	ML13	-	-	Kosovo

Germany	2	-	ML6	-	-	France
Germany	2	-	ML6	-	-	Germany
Germany	1	-	ML9	-	-	United Kingdom
Greece	1	-	ML17	-	-	Latvia
Latvia	1	-	ML5	-	-	United Kingdom
Netherlands	1	-	ML6	-	-	United Kingdom
Switzerland	1	-	ML4	-	-	Switzerland
Switzerland	5	-	ML4	-	-	United Kingdom
United Kingdom	1	-	ML4	-	-	France
United Kingdom	3	-	ML4	-	-	Switzerland
United States of America	2	-	ML10	-	-	France
United States of America	1	-	ML10	-	-	Germany
United States of America	1	-	ML10	-	-	Switzerland
United States of America	3	-	ML10	-	-	United Kingdom
United States of America	10	-	ML8, ML10	-	-	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
Denmark	1	22300	ML11	70	22300	United States of America
Qatar	1	n/a	ML7	68	15140	United States of America
France	1	10000	ML11	1	1769755	United States of America
NATO and Sweden	1	n/a	ML4, ML5, ML9, ML10, ML11, ML16, ML17, ML21, ML22, ML2	1	n/a	United States of America
Portugal	1	n/a	ML10	n/a	127663400	Brazil
EU/NATO, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Brunei, Chili, Columbia, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Japan, Croatia, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, New-Zealand, Oman, Peru, Qatar. Serbia, Singapore, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Vietnam, South-Africa, South-Korea,	1	n/a	ML2, ML4, ML5, ML11, ML15, ML21, ML22	n/a	n/a	n/a

Switzerland						
EU/NATO, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Brunei, Chili, Columbia, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Japan, Croatia, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, New- Zealand, Oman, Peru, Qatar. Serbia, Singapore, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Vietnam, South-Africa, South-Korea, Switzerland	2	n/a	ML2, ML4, ML5, ML11, ML15, ML21, ML22	n/a	n/a	n/a

## UNITED KINGDOM

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
Afghanistan	2	2,836,408	ML1 ML3		2,836,408	United States, Bulgaria
Algeria	1	2,446	ML10		2,446	United States
Azerbaijan	1	2,786	ML1		2,786	Brazil
Colombia	1	796,460	ML4		796,460	India
Comoros	3	4,836	ML1 ML13		4,836	Comoros

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
			ML3			
Democratic Republic Of Congo (DRC)	1	104,854	ML6		104,854	Jordan
Denmark	1	19,419	ML13		19,419	South Africa
Estonia	1	782	ML1		782	New Zealand
France	4	15,249,631	ML1 ML5 ML10 ML15		15,249,631	New Zealand, United States
Germany	2	799,259	ML2 ML9		799,259	Ireland, Turkey
Ghana	1	40,705	ML27		40,705	Germany
India	2	182,048	ML9 ML10		182,048	United States, Canada
Iraq	29	68,969,446	ML1 ML2 ML3 ML4 ML6 ML7 ML10 ML11 ML13 ML15		68,969,446	France, Poland, Spain, Czech Republic, Italy, Denmark
Ireland	1	971	ML13		971	United States
Italy	3	0	ML10 ML22		0	Iraq
Lebanon	1	46,877	ML13		46,877	South Africa, Zimbabwe
Malaysia	9	56,756	ML1 ML3 ML13		56,756	Malaysia
Maldives	3	14,791	ML1 ML3 ML13		14,791	Maldives
Mali	4	173,895	ML1 ML2 ML3 ML4		173,895	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
Mauritius	3	20,076	ML1 ML3 ML13		20,076	Mauritius
New Zealand	1	1,620,512	ML13		1,620,512	Australia
Norway	1	1,864,590	ML13		1,864,590	Canada
Oman	3	115,919	ML1 ML2		115,919	United States
Pakistan	5	1,927,433	ML1 ML3 ML10		1,927,433	Belgium, United States, South Korea, Spain
Philippines	3	208,075	ML3		208,075	Brazil, Bosnia and Herzegovina
Romania	3	6,043,808	ML1 ML5 ML10		6,043,808	Serbia, United States
Rwanda	2	5,838,449	ML4 ML5		5,838,449	Slovakia
Saudi Arabia	1	473,239	ML11		473,239	United States
Seychelles	3	19,456	ML1 ML3 ML13		19,456	Seychelles
Singapore	3	25,367,205	ML4 ML13		25,367,205	Australia, China, Sweden
Somalia	2	24,706	ML13		24,706	Afghanistan, Germany
South Africa	2	856,518	ML5 ML6		856,518	Taiwan, Turkey
Sri Lanka	3	43,009	ML1 ML3 ML13		43,009	Sri Lanka
Switzerland	4	140,833,026	ML1 ML4 ML5 ML17		140,833,026	Finland, United States
Trinidad and Tobago	1	1,136,469	ML6		1,136,469	Jordan

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
Ukraine	2	2,185,088	ML6 ML8		2,185,088	Jordan, China
United Arab Emirates	1	235,792	ML6		235,792	Jordan
United States	10	143,955,084	ML4 ML5 ML10 ML15 ML17		143,955,084	Australia, Germany, Greece, Switzerland, Czech Republic
Vietnam	7	5,596,191	ML6, ML7		5,596,191	Italy, Germany, Ukraine
Yemen	6	24,576	ML1 ML3		24,576	Djibouti
Zimbabwe	1	7,802,882	ML10		7,802,882	Kenya, South Sudan, Zimbabwe
Vessel Based Platforms In International Waters	43	395,258	ML1 ML3 ML13		395,258	Vessel Based Platform in International Waters, Oman

## 2. *Brokering licences refused by Member States in 2019*

### **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
Saudi Arabia	1	8 236 098	ML1	681 sets		Kazakhstan
United Arab Emirates	1	4 146 720	ML3	2 500 000 pcs		China

Saudi Arabia	1	5 867 815	ML3	3 000 000 pcs		Sri Lanka
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### GERMANY

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
Turkey	1	228.000	ML 5	2 pieces	228.000	United States

### UNITED KINGDOM

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
Azerbaijan	3		ML1			
Lebanon	3		ML3 HRAIII			

TABLE B.1

*Total number of consultations initiated and received by each Member State in 2019*

Member State	Number of consultations initiated	Number of consultations received
Austria	15	1
Belgium	1	5
Bulgaria	4	-
Cyprus	-	2
Czech Republic	35	5
Denmark	-	1
Finland	1	1
France	2	11
Germany	3	49
Greece	-	5
Hungary	3	1
Ireland	1	2
Latvia	1	-
Lithuania	2	-
Malta	-	4
Netherlands	9	8
Poland	5	-
Romania	5	-
Slovakia	3	6
Slovenia	10	2
Spain	2	-
Sweden	1	4
United Kingdom	16	12

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>119</b>
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TABLE B.II

*Total number of consultations initiated by Member States in 2019 per destination*

Destination Country	Number of consultations
Armenia	1
Azerbaijan	1
Bangladesh	5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2
Cameroon	1
China	1
Egypt	4
Hong Kong	1
India	1
Indonesia	2
Israel	2
Kazakhstan	2
Kosovo	3
Kuwait	1
Kyrgyzstan	2
Malaysia	3
Moldova	4
Montenegro	4
Namibia	2
Oman	1
Pakistan	17
Philippines	1

Qatar	1
Russia	3
Saudi Arabia	5
Serbia	1
South Africa	7
Suriname	1
Thailand	6
Turkey	15
Uganda	1
Ukraine	6
United Arab Emirates	9
Vietnam	2
Zambia	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>119</b>

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
<b>Austria</b>	Foreign Trade Act (AußWG, Federal Gazette I No 50/2005 as last amended by Federal Gazette I no. 112/2011) 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 50/2005 as last amended by Federal Gazette I no. 112/2011) 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
<b>Belgium</b>	Law of 25 March 2003, article 15, (published in Moniteur belge of 7.7.2003, modifying law of 5.8.1991	Partial implementation.	<p>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</p> <p>Walloon Region: Decree regarding the import, export, transit and transfer of civil weapons and defence material — 21.6.2012</p> <p>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</p> <p>Federal government: Law of 26 March 2003 (published in Moniteur belge of 7.7.2003), modifying law of 5.8.1991</p>	<p>Flemish Region: Implementation completed</p> <p>Walloon Region: Implementation completed</p> <p>Brussels Capital Region: implementation completed</p> <p>Federal government: implementation completed</p>

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
<b>Bulgaria</b>	<p>Latest amendments: Export control of defence-related products and dual use items and technologies Act, entered into force 30.6.2012</p> <p>Regulation for the implementation of the Export Control Act (adopted by Decree 205/15.7.2012)</p>	Implementation completed.	Ministerial Decree — November 2009	Implementation completed.
<b>Croatia</b>	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.
<b>Cyprus</b>	<p>Cyprus issued the Export, brokering and the provision of technical assistance (military equipment) Regulations of 2011 in December 2011.</p> <p>These Regulations set the legal framework for the implementation of Common Position 2008/944/CFS P, Common Position 2003/468/CFS P and Joint Action 2000/401/CFSP</p>	Implementation completed.	<p>Cyprus issued the Export, brokering and the provision of technical assistance (military equipment) Regulations of 2011 in December 2011.</p> <p>These Regulations set the legal framework for the implementation of Common Position 2008/944/CFS P, Common Position 2003/468/CFS P and Joint Action 2000/401/CFSP</p>	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
<b>Czech Republic</b>	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.
<b>Denmark</b>	Act No 555 of 24 June 2005 on brokering	Implementation completed.		Implementation completed.
<b>Estonia</b>	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.
<b>Finland</b>	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
<b>France</b>	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/CFS P, 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
<b>Germany</b>	War Weapons Control Act (KrWaffKontrG), in the version promulgated on 22 November 1990, Federal Law Gazette 1990 I, p. 2506, last amended by Article 6 of the Act of 13 April 2017, Federal Law Gazette 2017 I p. 872; Foreign Trade and Payments Act (AWG), last revised in 2013, Federal Law Gazette 2013 I p. 1482, last amended by Article 17 of the Act of 12 December 2019, Federal Law Gazette 2019 I p. 2602; and Foreign Trade and Payments Regulation (AWV), Federal Law Gazette 2013 I p. 2865, last revised in 2019 (BAnz. 2019 AT 6.3.2019 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 17 of the Act of 12 December 2019, Federal Law Gazette 2019 I p. 2602; and Foreign Trade and Payments Regulation - AWV, Federal Law Gazette 2013 I p. 2865, last revised in 2019 (BAnz. 2019 AT 6.3.2019 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.
<b>Greece</b>	Law 4028/2011 of 11 November 2011 (Government Gazette 242), which incorporated the Common Position 2003/468/CFS P	Implementation completed.	Directive 853/2017, amending Directive 91/477/EEC, on the 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.

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
<b>Hungary</b>	<p>The provisions on the control of brokering activities have been in force in Hungary since 2004.</p> <p>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.</p>	Implementation completed.	<p>The criteria laid down in Council Common Position 2008/944/CFS P 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.</p>	Implementation completed.
<b>Ireland</b>	<p>Control of Exports Act 2008 (No 1 of 2008)</p> <p>Control of Exports (Brokering Activities, Goods and Technology) Order 2018 (S.I. No 356 of 2018)</p>	Implementation completed.	<p>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.</p>	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
<b>Italy</b>	<p>Law No. 185 of 9 July 1990. New provisions on controlling the export, import and transit of military goods</p> <p>Modified and integrated by DL n. 105 of 22 June 2012.</p> <p>Implementing regulation approved with Ministerial Decree No. 19 of 7 January 2013.</p>	Implementation completed.	<p>Law No. 185 of 9 July 1990. New provisions on controlling the export, import and transit of military goods</p> <p>Modified and integrated by DL n. 105 of 22 June 2012.</p> <p>Implementing regulation approved with Ministerial Decree No. 19 of 7 January 2013.</p>	Implementation completed.
<b>Latvia</b>	<p>Law on the Circulation of Strategic Goods, in force since 19 July 2007 (last amended on 21 March 2019)</p>	Implementation completed.	<p>Law on the Circulation of Strategic Goods, in force since 19 July 2007 (last amended on 21 March 2019)</p>	Implementation completed.
<b>Lithuania</b>	<p>Law on the Control of Strategic Goods (came into effect on 1 August 2004, lastly amended on 29 June 2017, No XIII-544, amendments came into force from 1 January 2018).</p> <p>Law on the Control of Arms and Ammunition of 15 January 2002, lastly amended on 25 September 2014.</p>	Implementation completed.	<p>Law on the Control of Strategic Goods (came into effect on 1 August 2004, lastly amended on 29 June 2017, No XIII-544, amendments came into force from 1 January 2018).</p> <p>Law on the Control of Arms and Ammunition of 15 January 2002, lastly amended on 25 September 2014.</p>	Implementation completed.
<b>Luxembourg</b>	<p>New law of 27th June 2018 voted by Parliament on 26th April 2018 and published on 20th July 2018 in Luxembourg's O.J. No 603</p>	Implementation completed.	<p>New law of 27th June 2018 voted by Parliament on 26th April 2018 and published on 20th July 2018 in Luxembourg's O.J. No 603</p>	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
<b>Malta</b>	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.
<b>Netherlands</b>	Strategic Services Act (as of January 2012)	Implementation completed.	The Netherlands national law 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.	Implementation completed.
<b>Poland<sup>19</sup></b>	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.
<b>Portugal</b>	Law no. 49/2009 of 5 August 2009	Implementation completed.	Law no. 37/2011 of 22 June 2011	Implementation completed.

<sup>19</sup> 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).

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
<b>Romania</b>	Government Ordinance 158/1999 republished with additions and amendments, of 18 April 2013	Implementation completed.	Government Ordinance 158/1999 republished with additions and amendments, of 18 April 2013	Implementation completed.
<b>Slovakia</b>	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.
<b>Slovenia</b>	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.
<b>Spain</b>	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.

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
<b>Sweden</b>	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.
<b>United Kingdom</b>	Controls on arms brokering are set out in the Export Control Order 2008, as amended. All brokering licence applications are assessed against the Consolidated EU and National Arms Export Licensing Criteria (known as the 'Consolidated Criteria').	Implementation completed.	Controls on arms exports are set out in the Export Control Order 2008, as amended. All export licence applications are assessed against the Consolidated EU and National Arms Export Licensing Criteria (known as the 'Consolidated Criteria').	Implementation completed.

**1. Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/915 on Union outreach activities in support of the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty**

**Benin - Legislative and Regulatory Assistance Workshop**

Cotonou, 16–17 January 2019

Supported by Expertise France throughout the second phase of the European Union’s programme in favour of the implementation of the ATT, Benin hosted the first workshop of its assistance roadmap.

For this event organised in Cotonou, Expertise France selected a team of three experts (from France and Burkina Faso ), supplemented by two national speakers invited by the local partner, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

Gathering 15 representatives of the main actors involved in the implementation of the ATT (the Government, the National Assembly, the judiciary and civil society), the workshop gave an opportunity to discuss the ongoing initiatives, notably a draft law covering the ECOWAS Convention on small arms and light weapons (but also incorporating some elements of the ATT such as the categories listed under article 2).

The experts devoted much attention to sharing best practices and technical advice before the Beninese partners start working on a new preliminary draft law, and its decrees, integrating further ATT obligations in the legislation, including:

- The creation of a national control system regulating all the transfers of conventional arms referred to under article 2;
- The designation of competent national authorities;
- The establishment of a national control list.

Following this first workshop, the cooperation with Benin continued in the Autumn 2019 (as part of the second phase of the European Union's outreach activities in favour of the implementation of the ATT, Expertise France organised in Cotonou, on 24 and 25 September, an awareness session for more than 20 representatives of the main entities involved in the execution of the ATT in the country).

### **Georgia - Third Roadmap Activity**

Tbilisi, 23–24 January 2019

The topics of the workshop organized by BAFA mirrored the outcomes from the previous workshops and included as well the priorities and challenges of the partner country.

The focus of the event was on the topics of risk assessment and risk management, commodity identification as well as transit and transshipment, which is a crucial issue for Georgia due to its geographic position. Moreover, the aim of this event was to prepare the second Subregional workshop that was conducted in May 2019.

Approximately 20 participants from Georgia attended the activity. BAFA was supported by ATT experts from Estonia, Greece, Latvia and Lithuania.

## **Togo - Cooperation Activity on the Legal Transposition of the ATT**

Lomé, 4–7 February 2019

Roadmap activities 1 and 2 were organised by Expertise France; the two events were covered by local media.

Commitment was informally expressed for finalizing and adopting ATT-implementing Law in 2019. Togo also expressed its intention to submit its first ATT annual report in May 2019 (Togo communicated to Expertise France its ATT initial report during the event. Eventually, Togo did not submit its first annual report by May 2019.) The country will consider working on the basis of the EU Military List for its own control list. The partner considered changing its roadmap activity 3 (training border personnel) for a legal activity (Law and list-focused).

Remote assistance was suggested, as foreseen in the roadmap, and extended to draft Law. A calendar is expected after the Presidential elections (Spring 2020) from the local partner (CNLPAL) for identifying timelines of progress toward adoption of the legal framework.

## **Côte d’Ivoire - Second Roadmap Activity**

Abidjan, 6-7 February 2019

Gathering 15 representatives from the National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons (ComNat-ALPC), the National Assembly and the civil society, this workshop built upon the remote assistance provided, in the autumn of 2018, regarding the preliminary draft model law on the general regime applicable to weapons, ammunition and other related materials in Côte d’Ivoire.

Like for the remote assistance, Expertise France cooperated with experts from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and the French administration (General Secretary for Defence and National Security), with the addition of an independent consultant from Peru.

Throughout the workshop, drawing on the comments and proposals from the remote assistance, the experts made, after discussion and consensus among the participants, amendments to six of the nine chapters contained in the preliminary draft model law (removing, redrafting and adding articles).

The ComNat-ALPC also presented an overview of the drafting process as well as the current structure of the text to a delegation of the Security and Defence Committee (whose support will be needed when the final text is submitted to the National Assembly for consideration and adoption).

Following this workshop, Expertise France plans to:

- Set up a new remote assistance in order to complete the revision of the preliminary draft model law in April. The remote assistance on the preliminary draft law was accomplished in May 2019 (by experts from SGDSN, DGRIS and UNODC);
- Dedicate the next workshop to a final reading of the text and its presentation before all the members of the Security and Defence Committee. The agenda of the workshop was eventually modified to address the preparation of the annual report after the local partners failed to transmit, to the Minister of Interior, a preliminary draft law integrating most of the amendments and comments made by the experts.

## **Panama - Ad hoc Assistance Workshop – ‘Strengthening the arms control system in Panama’**

Panama City, 06–07 February 2019

This conference was attended by delegates of the Panamanian Ministries of: Foreign Affairs and Public Security (the National Police, the National Migration Service, the National Border Service (SENAFRONT)), the National Customs Authority and the Panama Canal Authority. The event was attended by a total of 23 representatives of several ministries and agencies of Panama.

Though it was the first time an activity in Panama within the EU ATT Outreach Project was conducted, the workshop attracted widespread media attention. Furthermore, the seminar gathered the Ambassadors of the EU, Germany, France and Spain and representatives from the Embassies of United Kingdom and Belgium.

The Ad hoc Assistance Workshop served to discuss central areas of cooperation that the Panamanian authorities had identified as priorities in the official request they sent to the European Union in order to get assistance within the EU ATT Outreach Project.

This two-day workshop was supported by four experienced export control experts from Spain, Peru, The Netherlands and Costa Rica.

## **Chile - Second Ad hoc Assistance Workshop**

Santiago de Chile and Valparaíso, 20–21 March 2019

This was the second ad hoc activity in Chile within the framework of ATT OP II since a first workshop had been conducted in April 2018 in Santiago with the main objective to raise awareness about the ATT, its requirements and its upcoming implementation among representatives from the authorities involved in arms transfer control in Chile. The Republic of Chile had signed the ATT in June 2013, and ratified it on 18 May 2018, which means that the country is currently confronted with the challenge to implement ATT requirements efficiently.

This second Ad Hoc activity, organized by BAFA, was based on a new request from the Chilean Ministry of Foreign Affairs and aimed to deepen the existing cooperation by offering a tailored capacitation opportunity targeted at perspective of the different authorities. In fact, the activity was organized in the form of two separate workshop days, which addressed each a different target audience. Both days were held directly in the premises of the local authorities. This particular format ensured that targeted support could be provided to the key personnel of the main Chilean agencies involved in the implementation of the ATT.

The activity was supported by a team of five arms transfer control practitioners from Spain, Mexico and Uruguay.

### **Burkina Faso - First Sub-Regional seminar**

Ouagadougou, 20–21 March 2019

This workshop, organised by Expertise France, was attended by 40 participants, representing the authorities of Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger and Togo, as well as the G5 Sahel and the ECOWAS Commission.

With relevant experts from the Ministry for the Armed Forces (France), the Directorate-General of Customs and Indirect Taxes (France), and the Center for Humanitarian Demining Training (Benin), the regional workshop notably focused on:

- Restating the stakes, goals, main provisions and other key elements of the ATT;
- Providing advice and best practices on:
  - The control of transit and transshipment operations;
  - The prevention and fight against the diversion of conventional weapons (during their acquisition process and following their delivery);
- Presenting an overview of the implementation of the ATT in each of the six countries invited (reflecting their current efforts to introduce the Treaty obligations in their respective national legislation).

Within two days, the regional workshop achieved its objectives of raising awareness, while fostering the exchange of experience and networking between the participants.

The representatives of the six countries expressed their will to effectively implement the ATT, through national initiatives and coordinated regional approaches (with the support of the ECOWAS Commission, in order to better share information and feedback).

Finally, the workshop provided Expertise France with an opportunity to discuss potential avenues to strengthen, within the EU ATT OP II framework, cooperation and coordination with the ECOWAS Commission as well as the G5 Sahel.

### **Mali - Ad-Hoc Assistance Workshop**

Mali, 9–10 April 2019

Organised by Expertise France, this first Ad-Hoc Assistance workshop in Mali was an opportunity to share information related to ATT with members of the Parliament. Besides, commitment was formally expressed for finalizing and adopting ATT-implementing Law even if no timeline was given for the adoption. The Law drafting committee is supposed to share the first draft with the National Commission on the Proliferation of SALW (including most ministries and civil society's representation). Although the ad hoc Law drafting committee had committed to consult the National Commission on the Proliferation of SALW, within which civil society is represented, about the draft Law and Decree, the partners did not confirm this was processed as agreed. (In May 2020, the draft Law was again reviewed by the EU ATT OP implementers prior to its submission for Parliamentary reading). It is worth mentioning that Mali is interested in longer-term cooperation with international donors.

Remote assistance was suggested for commenting the draft law. A calendar is expected from the Permanent Secretariat on the Proliferation of SALW for identifying timelines of progress toward adoption of the legal framework.

### **Colombia, Peru and Brazil - Sub-regional Workshop – ‘Bringing the State to the border areas: Strengthening human capacities to combat illicit arms trafficking’**

Leticia, Colombia, 09–10 April 2019

This tripartite workshop offered a unique platform where stakeholders of key institutions for the implementation of the ATT in Colombia, Peru and Brazil, with the support of five international experts, addressed common challenges in the field of illicit arms trafficking; a threat to the three nations especially in the area of the Three Borders (Leticia-Santa Rosa-Tabatinga/Manaus).

This conference was attended by delegates of the Colombian Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Defense; the National Directorate for Customs and Taxes (DIAN); the National Police; the Armed Forces; the National Army; the National Airforce; the Military Industry of Colombia (INDUMIL); the Department for the Control of the Arms and Explosives Trade; the Attorney General's office; and the Mayor's office. The delegation of Peru invited to the activity represented the Peruvian Ministries of Defense and Foreign Affairs; the National Intelligence Directorate; the Attorney General's office; the Peruvian National Police; the National Superintendence of Control of Security Services, Arms, Ammunition and Explosives for Civilian Use (SUCAMEC); the National Superintendence of Tax Administration (SUNAT); and the Vice-Consulate of Leticia. Finally, the Delegation of Brazil represented the Brazilian Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defense and Economy; the Brazilian National Police; the Brazilian Maritime Authority; the Brazilian Air Force; and the Brazilian Federal Police.

The event was attended by a total of 67 representatives of several ministries and agencies of Colombia, Peru and Brazil.

The two-day workshop in Leticia was supported by five experienced experts in the fields of security matters, strategic trade and international arms transfer and illicit trafficking issues from Germany, Mexico, Organization of American States (OAS), Spain and UNIDIR.

### **Cameroon - Second Roadmap Activity**

Yaounde, 16–17 April 2019

While Cameroon has ratified the Arms Trade Treaty and is chairing the process of implementing the Kinshasa Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, the Government is undertaking actions to modernise its national system of control of international arms transfers, drawing on international best practices in this field. In particular, it aims to meet the transparency incentives contained in the Treaty and, in order to prepare its actions, collaborates with the European Union's Arms Trade Treaty Outreach Program (EU ATT OP) implemented by Expertise France and BAFA (Germany).

In order to discuss international best practices and identify relevant actions for the national arms transfer control system, the second activity, out of the 5 included in the national roadmap, was organised in the form of a discussion between European practitioners and national representatives on the subject of transparency in controls.

The Director of Legal Affairs and International Commitments of the State, Ministry of External Relations, as well as Mr. Benedikt Madl, for the Delegation of the European Union, inaugurated the activity highlighting the progress made by the Republic of Cameroon to establish an effective control system of arms in the short term to prevent their proliferation at the national, regional and international levels. They welcomed the efforts undertaken in the co-operation between the Republic of Cameroon and the European Union under the EU ATT OP program to strengthen national control capacities by working together to promote national and international transparency.

The partners expressed their satisfaction with the joint approach implemented as well as the wish to continue their collaboration for this purpose.

### **Malaysia - First Roadmap Activity**

Kuala Lumpur, 25–26 April 2019

This workshop, organized by BAFA, was based on the findings of the Initial Visit from 28–29 November 2018 and the comprehensive Roadmap Document drafted afterwards and was conducted back-to-back with Roadmap Activity 2. The EU project brought together national ATT stakeholders from the Attorney General’s Chamber, Customs Department, Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency, Malaysian National Security Council, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of International Trade and Industry, and Royal Malaysia Police.

During the two days, an introduction to the ATT and its requirements was provided. Further agenda topics included the Malaysian legislation and standard operating procedures, licensing procedures and risk assessment. The final agenda item was a final discussion round with the goal to help Malaysians create procedures for risk assessment in accordance with ATT articles 6 and 7.

BAFA was supported by ATT experts from Croatia, the Czech Republic, Norway and the UK.

### **Malaysia - Second Roadmap Activity**

Kuala Lumpur, 29–30 April 2019

This workshop, organized by BAFA, was based on the findings in the Initial Visit from 28– 29 November 2018 and the comprehensive Roadmap Document drafted afterwards and was conducted back-to-back with Roadmap Activity 1 (25–26 April 2019).

The EU project brought together national ATT stakeholders from the Attorney General’s Chamber, Customs Department, Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency, Malaysian National Security Council, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of International Trade and Industry, and Royal Malaysia Police.

The workshops agenda included the provisions made in the Arms Trade Treaty, best practice examples, case studies and introductions into the export control systems of various countries inside and outside the EU in order to show Malaysians ways of handling the obligations set out in the Treaty. Moreover, it addressed diversion and adequate countermeasures.

BAFA was supported by ATT experts from Germany, Latvia, the Philippines and Conflict Armament Research.

### **Burkina Faso - Study Visit in Paris**

Paris, 20–22 May 2019

As part of the second phase of the EU’s outreach activities in favour of the implementation of the ATT, Expertise France organised a study visit to Paris for nine delegates of the Burkinabe authorities.

A series of meetings were hosted by five French administrations taking part in the control of conventional arms transfers and in efforts to prevent the diversion of these weapons<sup>20</sup>.

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<sup>20</sup> The General Secretary for Defence and National Security (Prime Minister’s Office), The Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Armed Forces, the Ministry of Interior and the Directorate General of Customs and Indirect Taxes (Ministry of Public Action and Accounts).

Each entity explained to the delegation its specific role and responsibilities (classifying weapons for military applications or firearms for civilian use, vetting transfer requests, granting licences, etc.), while stressing the need for inter-agency cooperation and coordination.

Members of the delegation gave an overview of the existing system to control arms transfers in Burkina Faso. They also expressed their current topics of interest and concern.

Best practices shared and advice given by the French officials should help the Burkinabe partners to:

- Identify avenues for strengthening controls on conventional arms transfers and for preventing diversion attempts;
- Consolidate the ongoing legislative and regulatory initiatives, such as the completion of the two decrees associated with the law implementing the ATT (adopted by the National Assembly of Burkina Faso on April 30).

This study visit also marked another important step in executing the roadmap followed by Burkina Faso.

### **Georgia - Sub-regional Workshop**

Tbilisi, 22–23 May 2019

The project aimed to strengthen stability and security as well as to build dialogue capacity among participating countries. This workshop was organized by BAFA.

The Sub-regional seminar addressed challenges with respect to transit and transshipment as well as risk assessment and risk management, focusing inter alia on diversion. Another main agenda topic included regional cooperation.

The two-day workshop counted with 39 participants. State officials from Armenia, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine attended the workshop. Furthermore, representatives from the EU-Delegation to Georgia attended the event.

The activity was supported by four EU experts in the field of export controls from Albania, Czech Republic, Greece and Romania.

**Jamaica - Sub-regional Workshop – ‘Working together to prevent illicit arms trafficking in the Caribbean’**

Kingston, 10–11 June 2019

The Sub–regional Workshop, organized by BAFA, aimed to involve representatives from five CARICOM Member states into a dialogue about experiences in ATT implementation and effective arms transfer controls in their respective countries, while also exploring the possibilities of regional cooperation in the Caribbean. It was attended by a total of 38 representatives from Barbados, Haiti, Jamaica, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.

The topics included the political, legal and technical requirements of the Arms Trade Treaty as well as the status quo of ATT implementation and strategic trade controls in the participating CARICOM states and assistance possibilities in effective ATT implementation through the Voluntary Trust Fund.

Other agenda points addressed transit and transshipment controls, including the legislative framework, conditions of practical implementation, issues of licensing and inter-agency cooperation, the prevention of diversion and illicit arms trafficking, whereby the role of the ATT as a self-obligation and incentive to combat illicit trade was highlighted and definitions, risks and countermeasures of diversion were presented.

The Sub-regional Workshop offered the participants from 5 CARICOM states a forum to engage in lively discussions with international experts and prominent stakeholders, such as the ATT Secretariat, and regional organizations such as CARICOM IMPACS or CDRAV (Caribbean Coalition for Development and the Reduction of Armed Violence). It managed successfully to create a common spirit to proceed with and revitalize the national and regional implementation process.

The Sub-regional Workshop was supported by five international ATT experts from CARICOM IMPACS, Conflict Armament Research, Hungary, Portugal and Sweden.

Furthermore, a representative of the ATT Secretariat, a representative of the NGO CDRAV and the former lead negotiator on behalf of CARICOM at ATT negotiations attended the workshop and contributed with presentations.

### **Philippines - Third and Fourth Roadmap Activity**

Manila, 24–28 June 2019

Nine months after the entry into force of the Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Strategic Trade Management Act, the third and fourth roadmap activity in the Philippines took place. It was organized jointly with the Office of the Special Envoy on Transnational Crime.

The third activity was dedicated to an exchange of experiences between the national authorities on the implementation and enforcement of the national arms transfers system in accordance with the Arms Trade Treaty. It took the form, notably, of table-top exercises aimed at discussing national practices.

The fourth activity consisted in the organization of the first dialogue between the governmental actors and industry's representatives on the current practices of arms trade management and the ways forward. The stakeholders presented their realities and challenges in balancing trade and security while managing the international transfers of these items and technology.

The event met a high level of satisfaction from all stakeholders and the next national and sub-regional activities were scheduled in the second semester of 2019 and in 2020.

### **Experts Meeting and Train the Trainer Academy**

Frankfurt, Germany, 25–27 June 2019

On 25– 27 June 2019, the third EU ATT OP II Experts Meeting and Train-the-Trainer Academy was organized by BAFA in Frankfurt, Germany. Over 50 participants and experts from 30 countries around the globe partook in the activity. The aim of the event was twofold: first, to provide experts with comprehensive support to be able to implement activities in a concise, tailored and sustainable manner, and second to support partner country experts in acting as multipliers by training staff in their countries. To this end, the Experts Meeting was built on three central pillars: Implementation-related issues, intercultural communication competences and lessons learnt.

The Train-the-Trainer Academy on the third day was mainly attended by partner country experts as it was dedicated to strengthening their role as multipliers of project messages in their home countries.

A further strongly voiced point both by EU, but also by partner country experts was the wish to include a collection of materials such as case studies and references to other service providers' documents (e.g. the CSP Working Groups) and generally have more information distributed by the implementers or made available through the project before each activity. This wish for more in-depth content support of experts/multipliers through the project was reiterated by the COARM Chair who asked both implementers to follow-up and develop appropriate procedures for each activity.

### **Zambia - Third Roadmap Activity**

Lusaka, 17–18 July 2019

On 17–18 July 2019, BAFA organized the Third Roadmap for Zambia.

At this roadmap activity inter–agency cooperation and the domestication of the ATT was jointly discussed. Here, the draft of the legislation was depicted followed by a presentation of the ATT implementation in Nigeria. Furthermore, reporting requirements of the ATT and risk assessment and risk management from a licensing and customs perspective was discussed and an outlook on the progress of drafting the national control list was given by the Zambian focal point.

BAFA was supported by experts from Croatia, Nigeria, Hungary and Malta.

### **Ghana - Third Roadmap Activity – “Training for customs officers with regards to ATT implementation in Ghana”.**

Accra, 23–24 July 2019

BAFA conducted the Third Roadmap Activity for Ghana. Ghana has been a long-term partner within the EU ATT OP II since its first phase, back in 2014.

The main objective was to discuss the role of customs in the prevention of diversion and illicit trafficking, in line with ATT provisions. The workshop was attended by a total of 20 senior customs officers from different customs units located in the Southern sector of Ghana.

The roadmap activity addressed arms transfer control provisions and customs activities in Ghana, which provided an overview of customs practices and the status quo of ATT implementation in this Western African country as well as diversion definitions of the different activities covered by the ATT - export, import, transit, transshipment and brokering - as well as approaches to control those transactions. Moreover, challenges of commodity identification at customs and interagency cooperation from the custom's perspective were discussed. Furthermore, risk profiling and risk management, procedures for inspection, seizure and impounding of shipments, approaches and processes of customs investigations completed the workshop's agenda.

BAFA was supported by experts from the Netherlands, UK and Zambia.

## **EU ATT OP II Side Event to CSP5**

Geneva, 27 August 2019

The EU ATT OP II Side Event to CSP5 aimed at raising awareness about the European Union's implementation support activities and to promote good practices, notably of/by the partner countries in the EU outreach project. It was organised in two parts. Firstly, results were introduced and discussed, after two years of implementation (main outcomes and challenges, regional trends and obstacles facing ATT implementation). Secondly, partner countries experiences were addressed in terms of best practices and achieved results.

In particular, participants shared that in the first three years of ATT-OP I and in the two years of ATT OP II, progress has been made in a number of areas, the review and update of national legislative frameworks including the adoption of control lists, the setting-up of control authorities and the strengthening of sub-regional partnerships to tackle the security risks caused by transit operations and illicit trafficking.

## **Philippines - Study Visit to The Netherlands**

Rotterdam, 9-11 September 2019

A year after the entry into force of the Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Strategic Trade Management Act in the Philippines, a study visit was organized with the support of the Netherlands Customs. It was organized jointly with the Office of the Special Envoy on Transnational Crime and addressed a delegation of representatives of the main Philippines stakeholder ministries and agencies of the implementation of controls on international arms transfers.

The visit aimed at testifying about good practices in the control processes “from decision making to enforcement” according to the principles set forth in the Arms Trade Treaty and as implemented in the European Union. It consisted in information about the Dutch arms transfer control system and structures and practical exercises on the verification of the shipments in the most important port of Europe.

## **Cameroon - Third Roadmap Activity and Sub Regional Seminar (ECCAS 1)**

Yaounde, 17-18 and 19-20 September 2019

Exactly a year after the deposit of its ratification instrument, Cameroon made a step forward in the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty in conducting the third roadmap activity of the EU ATT Outreach Project and a seminar for Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) countries. It was organized jointly with the Ministry of External Relations of the Republic of Cameroon.

The third activity was dedicated to an exchange of experiences between the national authorities from Central Africa on the prevention of the risks of diversion of international arms transfers to illicit trafficking in accordance with the Arms Trade Treaty. It took the form, notably, of table-top exercises aimed at assessing the end use of transactions.

The ECCAS countries' sub-regional seminar, with the participation of delegations from Cameroon, Angola, Burundi, Chad, Congo, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Sao Tome e Principe and the ECCAS General Secretariat consisted in a first exchange on their respective arms transfers' control systems. They presented their progresses and achievements in fully implementing both the Arms Trade Treaty and the Kinshasa Convention and Small Arms and Light Weapons, and discussed possible initiatives to be taken at national, sub-regional or international levels for enhancing their control systems and the prevention of the proliferation of arms. As they developed a set of recommendations in this sense, the participants committed to promote them at appropriate political levels for further and concrete actions.

## **Benin - Second Roadmap Activity**

Cotonou, 24-25 September 2019

Expertise France organised an awareness session for more than 20 representatives of the main entities involved in the execution of the ATT in Benin (the concerned ministries of the Government, the National Assembly and the civil society).

Expertise France selected a team of three French experts and its partner, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, invited one national speaker.

This workshop provided an area for debate and exchange of ideas between the participants.

Among the principal topics discussed with the speakers were:

- Arms transfer regulations based on ATT requirements;
- The creation and implementation of a system to control conventional arms transfers (imports, exports, transit/trans-shipment and brokering);
- The current arms control mechanisms in Benin and the developments planned.

Best practices shared should help the Beninese partners reflect on future work on a preliminary draft law dedicated to the ATT, pending the ratification, by the President of the Republic, of the law on small arms and light weapons adopted by the National Assembly on 24 January (in order to implement the corresponding ECOWAS Convention while adding a few references to the ATT).

### **Colombia - Third Roadmap Activity**

Bogotá, 25-26 September 2019

The main focus of the third roadmap activity, which was implemented by BAFA, was placed on the creation of national structures in accordance with the provisions of the ATT. Against this background, topics such as the national control list, end-use certificates, inter-agency cooperation as well as risk assessment and mitigation mechanisms were addressed. Furthermore, reporting and transparency requirements related to the Treaty were discussed.

In total 17 representatives of relevant Colombian authorities attended the event.

In addition, the activity was supported by experts from Costa Rica, Mexico, Peru and Portugal.

### **Peru - Study Visit to Spain**

Valencia, Spain, 16-18 October 2019

BAFA organised a three-day study visit for participants from Peru in Valencia, Spain. This activity formed part of the Peruvian roadmap.

The study visit aimed to provide the Peruvian partners the opportunity to exchange experiences with international experts and to learn first-hand about customs and law enforcement procedures in an EU Member state. Given that Peru faces control duties both at sea and by air, it had been considered that Valencia would be the ideal destination to carry out this activity. The study visit was developed in cooperation with the Spanish Customs and Taxes Department and included field trips to both the Port and the Airport of Valencia.

It counted with a total of 10 participants representing the Peruvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Customs; Nationale Polizei; Air Force; Ministry of Defence; Seestreitkräfte Military; Intelligence Service as well as SUCAMEC.

The activity was supported by four international experts from Spain and Colombia.

### **Malaysia - Third Roadmap Activity**

Kuala Lumpur, 16-17 October 2019

As the previous two roadmap activities, this workshop – organized by BAFA - was based on the findings in the Initial Visit from 28-29 November 2018 and the comprehensive Roadmap Document drafted afterwards. The EU project brought together national ATT stakeholders from the Attorney General's Chamber, Customs Department, Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency, Malaysian National Security Council, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of International Trade and Industry, and Royal Malaysia Police.

The event was dedicated to discussing the status quo in terms of ATT implementation in Malaysia including reporting and record keeping obligations and challenges with regard to ATT articles 12 and 13. Further agenda points addressed transit, catch-all controls and international and regional cooperation.

The event in Kuala Lumpur was supported by ATT experts from the Czech Republic, Hungary, Mexico and the UK.

## Côte d'Ivoire - Third Roadmap Activity

Abidjan, 22–23 October 2019

Expertise France organised its third workshop in Côte d'Ivoire (Abidjan), on 22 and 23 October 2019. Bringing together twenty-one participants (from the administration and civil society). This workshop was dedicated to the report on exports and imports of conventional arms submitted each year, by State parties, to the ATT Secretariat. As Côte d'Ivoire has not yet submitted an annual report to the ATT Secretariat, the activity has mainly focused on the following objectives:

- A reminder of the Treaty's transparency obligations;
- The presentation of an example of the process of preparation of the annual report (from data collection to dissemination of the document);
- The preparation, as part of a collective exercise, of a draft report (based on the template available to the States Parties to the ATT).

Selected by Expertise France, the speakers particularly stressed the importance of respecting ATT obligations regarding transparency and reporting, and establishing an effective process to prepare the annual report (to collect the relevant data, fill out the document and send it to the ATT Secretariat). After two days of cooperative work, the workshop achieved the following results:

- A proposition of a new inter-ministerial coordination framework for the preparation of the annual report (to be submitted to the authorities for approval);
- A first draft of the report to be transmitted by 31 May 2020 (based on the template available on the official ATT website).

The participants therefore had the opportunity to define, with the support of the experts, a new inter-ministerial coordination process for the preparation of the annual report on conventional arms exports and imports from Côte d'Ivoire. This process provided in particular for the initial submission of the report to the authorities, reinforces the central role of the Secretariat of the National Security Council (responsible for collecting and summarizing the data), and identified the specific involvement of each entity involved in the preparation of the report.

### **Senegal - Third Roadmap Activity**

Dakar, 30–31 October 2019

Dedicated to interagency coordination and information-sharing in the control of conventional arms transfers, this workshop organised by Expertise France brought together eleven representatives of the main Senegalese authorities involved in conventional arms transfer controls, as well as a team of three experts.

Through an exercise simulating coordination between two fictional entities (representing licensing and border control services), facing an illegal transfer of arms, the participants had the opportunity to:

- Put into practice communication and information sharing mechanisms in controlling arms transfers and combating illicit activities;
- Discuss the current state and expected developments of the Senegalese system to control conventional arms transfers (pending the adoption of a law implementing the ATT);
- Make recommendations aimed at strengthening the capacities of officers in charge of administrative and field investigations.

Based on comments and observations resulting from the exercise, the experts proposed several recommendations aimed at strengthening the capacity of the officials in charge of administrative and field investigations.

As participants regularly referred to their own professional experiences throughout the exercise, the experts were able to observe the expertise of the entities currently in charge of controlling transfers and combating the illicit trade in conventional arms.

### **Zambia - Fourth Roadmap Activity**

Lusaka, 04-05 November 2019

This roadmap activity has been organized by the implementing entity BAFA, back-to-back with Small Arms Survey, who are implementing a project for the drafting of a national control list for Zambia under the assistance of the ATT Voluntary Trust Fund (VTF). To create synergies between both projects, it was agreed that representatives from Small Arms Survey would attend the EU workshop and vice versa.

The focus of the event was lying on customs-related topics such as risk assessment and risk management, national control lists for military items and commodity identification as well as inter-agency cooperation. Furthermore, the events, which were organised under the project, were evaluated and Zambia's next steps regarding the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty identified. Approximately, 20 Zambian state officials from relevant authorities attended the roadmap activity.

The activity was supported by four experts in the field of export controls.

### **Kazakhstan - Ad hoc Assistance Workshop**

Nur-Sultan, 13-14 November 2019

Kazakhstan ratified the ATT on 08 December 2017. The workshop aimed to strengthen the arms transfer control capacities of Kazakhstan to meet the ATT requirements in a targeted and relevant manner. Topics that were discussed included the scope and obligations of the ATT, the establishment of an export control system and a military control list, interagency cooperation, risk assessment and risk management, reporting and record keeping and the prevention of diversion.

The event, organised by BAFA, was attended by 17 participants from Kazakhstan. The participants represented the Ministry of Industry and Infrastructure Development, National Security Committee, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Economy, National Chamber of Entrepreneurs, Ministry of the Interior as well as Customs Services. Moreover, the EU Delegation to Kazakhstan attended the seminar. Overall, this workshop served as a platform for discussions on challenges, exchanging expertise as well as experience concerning the successful implementation of the ATT.

Five ATT experts from Austria, Czech Republic, Georgia, Hungary and Lithuania supported the activity.

### **Burkina Faso - Third Roadmap Activity**

Ouagadougou, 20-21 November 2019

Expertise France organised a third workshop in Burkina Faso, in cooperation with its local partner, the High Authority of Import Control of Arms and their Use (HACIAU). This workshop brought together twenty officials from the Burkinabe Ministry of Justice (prosecutors, deputy prosecutors, judges and court clerks).

A team of four experts and two representatives of the HACIAU notably discussed:

- The objectives and main provisions of the ATT, as well as its complementarities with other regional/international instruments;
- Implementation of the Treaty in Burkina Faso (including *via* its dedicated national law ratified by the President on 31 May 2019);
- The prevention and fight against diversion of conventional weapons in West Africa;
- Cooperation between officials from the administration and the justice system to enforce sanctions.

Through the exchanges between participants and experts on the control of arms transfers, the following difficulties were highlighted: the distinction between weapons of war and civilian weapons based on the user (defence and security forces or individuals), but not based on technical criteria, could lead to uncertainties in classification (particularly for SALW). To manage national stockpiles of weapons by defence and security forces was also raised as an issue.

Finally, the participants also mentioned the difficulty of controlling the circulation of certain dual-use goods such as explosives used in mining operations (which could be used for the manufacture of improvised explosive devices following their loss, theft or diversion to terrorist groups).

This workshop helped increase awareness about the ATT among officials working in the Justice system. It offered an opportunity to address the current steps taken to strengthen the arms transfer control system in Burkina Faso as well as some difficulties encountered.

### **Georgia - Fourth Roadmap Activity**

Borjomi, 27-28 November 2019

The focus of this event was on the topics of risk assessment and risk management, transit and transshipment as well as interagency cooperation. Since customs officers from the southern part of Georgia had not been able to participate in previous roadmap activities of the last two phases, the seminar was conducted in Borjomi to also involve them. The workshop was organised by BAFA.

The roadmap activity was attended by 20 participants from the Ministry of Defence and the Customs Departments from Tbilisi, Kartsakhi, Ninotsminda and Vale.

The activity was supported by four experts in the field of export controls. Furthermore, the Trade Officer from the EU-Delegation to Georgia attended the event.

### **Ghana - Sub-Regional Seminar**

Accra, 3–4 December 2019

Expertise France organised a sub-regional seminar in Ghana, in cooperation with the National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons (NCSALW). This seminar, brought together delegations from Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Zambia, as well as representatives from the ECOWAS Commission and BAFA (the implementing agency for Ghana's roadmap).

Each delegation presented an overview of its country's past, current and projected efforts to execute the provisions of the ATT as well as the main challenges faced. Furthermore, the Executive Secretary of the NCSALW stressed that the effective implementation of the ATT is a national responsibility, helping to strengthen arms transfer controls but also to promote economic development, reduce human sufferings and protect people. He thus highlighted the importance of reinforcing national control systems and developing a control list for conventional arms.

In addition, through two group exercises and presentations, the team of experts exchanged views and experiences with the participants on the control of arms transfers with topics such as: the establishment of a national list of controlled arms and military equipment, the control of the re-export of military equipment, the role of the ECOWAS Commission in controlling the import of SALW by its Member States, the control of brokering activities.

This seminar also offered an opportunity to promote the ATT and the EU ATT OP to potential new partners (especially Liberia and Gambia, the latter having not yet joined the Treaty). Following this event, the rest of Ghana's assistance roadmap will continue to be executed by BAFA in coordination with the NCSALW.

**Peru - Second Roadmap Activity – ‘Towards the establishment of a national control system, with special focus on experiences of the region of Latin America’**

Lima, 11-12 December 2019

Peru has been a long-term partner within the EU ATT OP II since its first phase, back in 2014.

The main objective was to discuss the obligations of the ATT as well as best practices of implementation, with the aim to support and set new impulses for the ongoing implementation process in Peru. Further topics included the key requirements of the ATT regarding implementation, classification and typology of arms, establishment of a national control system and national control lists, the prevention of diversion as well as the role of customs in the implementation process of the ATT.

The workshop was attended by a total of 35 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.

The activity was supported by four international experts from Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Peru and Spain.

**2. Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/101 on Union outreach activities in support of the implementation of the EU Outreach Project on the Promotion of Effective Arms Export Controls (COARM)**

**Albania - Individual Assistance Workshop**

Tirana, 06–07 March 2019

This two-day activity, organised by BAFA, aimed to address the needs and priorities of Albanian Customs Officials. The agenda focused on the control list, commodity identification, transit and transshipment controls, risk assessment as well as inspections and audits for companies. The discussion of various case studies as well as a visit at the customs laboratory were part of the agenda.

Three EU experts from Croatia, the Netherlands and Malta supported the activity.

### **Serbia - Individual Assistance Workshop**

Belgrade, 06–07 March 2019

This Individual Assistance Workshop, organised by BAFA, was based on a request from Serbia and aimed to build capacity among representatives from the Serbian authorities involved in licensing procedures. The agenda evolved around two central challenges with which the Serbian authorities are currently confronted: the issuing of general or global licenses and licensing for brokerage services.

Overall, the workshop provided the participants the opportunity to engage in an exchange with EU experts about the above-mentioned central challenges to the legislation and practice of licensing and to draw ideas from the experience of EU Member States to fill certain gaps in their national system.

The workshop was supported by three EU experts on export control from Hungary, Poland and the United Kingdom.

### **Cross-regional Workshop for Eastern Europe and Caucasus and South Eastern Europe**

Yerevan, Armenia, 27–28 March 2019

On 27–28 March 2019, a Cross-regional Workshop was held in Yerevan, Armenia. This activity was organized by BAFA and counted with the participation of representatives from Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia and Ukraine.

The agenda focused on updates on export controls for conventional arms in the European Union under consideration of EU Common Position 2008/944/CFSP as well as on the national export control systems of the participating countries; presentations and case studies about inter-agency cooperation from both the customs and licensing perspectives; risk assessment and risk management and regional and international cooperation.

The Cross-regional Workshop in Yerevan, Armenia, was supported by experts from Germany, Greece, Hungary, Latvia and Lithuania.

## **Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia - Study Visit to Malta**

Valletta, Malta, 29-30 April 2019

A Study Visit within the framework of the EU Outreach Project on the Promotion of Effective Arms Export Controls was organized by BAFA in Valletta, Malta, on 29 and 30 April 2019. The Study Visit was designed to build capacity among representatives from the customs services and linked security authorities from Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.

The activity provided participants with knowledge and practical insights into how customs procedures are carried out in EU Member States, in order to efficiently control arms transfers at ports of entry. It also included a visit to the Malta Freeport Terminals, where participants could learn about risk management and scanning procedures on site.

Special attention was also paid to commodity identification and transit and transshipment controls. These belong to the main challenges of controlling arms transfers in the Mediterranean area, and Malta possesses long-standing and extensive experience in dealing with these issues.

A visit to the Malta Freeport Terminals was part of the agenda, which allowed the participants to learn on site about the work of customs officials, especially about the procedures followed in risk management and the employed technology and interpretation of scans.

Overall, the activity offered a forum for exchanging good practices and experiences among practitioners from the Northern African Mediterranean countries, Malta, and two EU experts from Germany and Estonia.

## **Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan and the Republic of Moldova - Study Visit to Georgia**

Batumi, Georgia, 18-19 June 2019

This study visit, organised by BAFA, allowed Georgia to show the guest countries their national approach to export control with a special emphasis on customs. Representatives from the Georgian Ministry of Defense and Georgian Customs provided a detailed presentation on their export control system, their interagency cooperation and everyday working procedures. The agenda included also sessions on risk assessment and risk management as well as commodity identification.

An on-site visit to the Crossing Border Point in Sarpi at the Georgian - Turkish border and to the Customs Clearance Zone in Batumi formed part of the agenda.

The study visit was supported by two EU experts from the United Kingdom and Germany.

## **Belarus and Kyrgyzstan - Study Visit to Serbia**

Belgrade, Serbia, 19-20 June 2019

The Study Visit, organised by BAFA, offered the invited countries the opportunity to learn first-hand about export control in Serbia and it also encouraged exchange about national export control practices of EU Member states, Belarus and Kyrgyzstan. The activity was prepared in cooperation with the Serbian Ministry for Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications.

The agenda of the two-day event was divided into six sessions, each dealing with a particular aspect of export control. Each session started with a presentation about the situation in Serbia held by a Serbian representative, followed by a presentation about the situation in the EU held by the EU expert. Afterwards, the floor was given to the two guest countries (Belarus and Kyrgyzstan) to provide information about their national system and to ask questions.

On the first day, the following aspects were addressed: the legal basis of the control of transfers of military items and the Serbian Law on Firearms (first session); licensing procedures (second session); the implementation of restrictive measures and sanctions (third session); inter-agency cooperation with customs (fourth session).

On the second day, on-site visits to the customs facilities and warehouse at the Airport of Belgrade “Nikola Tesla” as well as to the customs laboratory at the Port of Belgrade “Luka Beograd” were conducted, which provided the participants with practical insights into customs operations and laboratory analysis of suspicious materials. In the afternoon, the Study Visit was continued inside the conference room, with a fifth session about outreach to industry and science and a sixth session about regional cooperation, which was complemented by a presentation held by a SEESAC representative.

The Study Visit was supported by an EU expert from Belgium.

## **Republic of Moldova - Individual Assistance Workshop**

Chisinau, 10-11 July 2019

The Individual Assistance Workshop, organised by BAFA, targeted individual challenges in the areas of licensing and customs. This event aimed to provide a platform for information and knowledge exchange between EU experts and Moldovan governmental stakeholders. The agenda included sessions about inter-agency cooperation, the EU Military List, risk assessment and risk management as well as regional and international cooperation.

Three EU experts from the Czech Republic, Lithuania and Romania supported the Individual Assistance Workshop.

## **Mid-term Assessment Event**

Brussels, Belgium, 06 September 2019

A Mid-term Assessment Event which served to assess the progress in the implementation of Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/101 was organised in Brussels, Belgium, back-to-back with the regular COARM Working Group meeting on 06 September 2019.

The objective of this activity was to inform the COARM Working Group about the progress of the implementation of the current project as well as about the state of play in the different partner regions, and to share experiences with experts that had been involved to some of the activities and to initiate discussions about a possible follow-up project phase.

The presentations were provided by a BAFA representative and EU experts from Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands, Finland and Romania.

## Cross-regional Workshop for Caucasus and Central Asia

Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan, 17-18 September 2019

This regional workshop, organised by BAFA, was the first regional activity for the Central Asian partner countries as the region has been addressed for the first time under the current COARM project. Therefore, the activity aimed, inter alia, to offer a platform of discussions to foster the dialogue between the countries of Central Asian and Caucasus region and the EU. The event was attended by representatives from Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

The agenda included sessions about export controls for conventional arms in the European Union and to the EU Common Position 2008/944/CFSP and the User's Guide; an exchange about national export control system; licensing procedures including risk assessment and risk management; transit, transshipment and brokering controls; inter-agency cooperation; risk assessment and risk management; the EU Common Military List as well as regional and international cooperation.

Three EU experts from Latvia, Lithuania and the United Kingdom supported the event.

### **Cross-regional Workshop for South Eastern Europe and Eastern Europe**

Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 02-03 October 2019

On 02–03 October 2019, a Regional Seminar for South Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Caucasus was conducted in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina. This activity was implemented by BAFA and counted with the participation of representatives from Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia and Ukraine.

The focus of this event was on outreach to industry, internal compliance programmes (ICP) and prosecutions and sanctions as well as brokering. One aim was to provide a dialogue forum for the partner countries to exchange information and updates regarding their national export control system. One particularity of the seminar was its cross-regional approach, where both countries from South Eastern Europe and Eastern Europe and Caucasus were invited. Notably, the agenda included various case studies and examples from the daily practice.

The activity was supported by four experts in the field of export controls from Belgium, Hungary, Lithuania and Sweden. Furthermore, representatives from SEESAC and CARICOM IMPACS participated as observers.

### **Cross-regional Workshop for North African Mediterranean countries and Southern Neighbourhood countries of the European Neighbourhood Policy**

Algiers, Algeria, 29-30 October 2019

This activity was implemented by BAFA, in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Algeria.

The Cross-Regional Workshop counted with participants from Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Tunisia, as well as from the League of Arab States, the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) and AFRIPOL.

The agenda of the first day included sessions about global developments and national challenges in arms transfer controls; the national state of play of export control and current challenges in the participating countries; the cooperation between licensing agency and companies in order to ensure compliance as well as transit and transshipment controls from a customs point of view, including a number of case studies.

The second day was dedicated to discussions about how to combat illicit trafficking and diversion in conventional arms in the member states of the League of Arab States; diversion risks in export and import control systems from the importing country perspective; facts and instruments of the illicit arms trade, including cross-border smuggling, seizure data and worldwide seizure trends; the particular challenges that the technological development of SALW imply for arms control and, eventually, the importance of capacity building to combat illicit challenges. In the afternoon, further opportunities and instruments of regional cooperation were discussed.

The event was supported by five experts from Austria, Croatia, Italy, Small Arms Survey and World Customs Organisation.

## **Bosnia and Herzegovina - Individual Assistance Workshop**

Sarajevo, 10-11 December 2019

The focus of the event, organised by BAFA, was on outreach to industry and internal compliance programmes (ICP). In October 2019, Bosnia and Herzegovina hosted a cross-regional seminar for partner countries from South Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Caucasus, where these two topics had also been discussed. With means of this Individual Assistance Workshop, Bosnia and Herzegovina wanted to learn more about EU standards and practices in order to identify their next steps in implementing a sound ICP system. The agenda included various case studies and practical examples and highlighted both the perspectives of the licensing authority and the industry.

The activity was supported by three experts in the field of export controls from Belgium and Germany.

## Montenegro - Individual Assistance Workshop

Podgorica, 11-12 December 2019

This activity was implemented by BAFA and was initiated at the request of Montenegro with the objective to strengthen Montenegrin arms export control systems in line with the EU standards in this field.

The agenda of the two-day activity was divided into six sessions, each dealing with a particular issue of arms export controls. The first session of the day provided an overview of the status of the Montenegrin arms export control system. The second session contained a risk assessment approach from the licensing perspective. Afterwards assessment criteria of the Common Position 2008/944/CFSP as well as inter-agency cooperation were discussed.

The agenda of the second day included sessions about the control of transit and transshipment activities, the implementation of sanctions as well as the EU Common Military List and international instruments on arms and ammunition.

Three EU experts from Czech Republic, Poland and Romania supported the activity.

TABLE E

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

Austria	<a href="http://www.bmeia.gv.at">http://www.bmeia.gv.at</a>
Belgium	Brussels Capital Region: <a href="http://du-arms.brussels/">http://du-arms.brussels/</a> Flemish Region: <a href="http://www.fdfa.be/csg">www.fdfa.be/csg</a> Walloon Region: <a href="https://gouvernement.wallonie.be/files/Documents/Rapports_Armes/Rapport%20annuel%202017vfinalePP.pdf">https://gouvernement.wallonie.be/files/Documents/Rapports_Armes/Rapport%20annuel%202017vfinalePP.pdf</a>
Bulgaria	<a href="http://www.mi.government.bg/themes-c208.html">http://www.mi.government.bg/themes-c208.html</a> <a href="http://exportcontrol.bg/Modulbg.php?id=2263">http://exportcontrol.bg/Modulbg.php?id=2263</a>
Croatia	<a href="http://www.mingo.hr">http://www.mingo.hr</a>
Czech Republic	<a href="https://www.mpo.cz/en/foreign-trade/licence-administration/">https://www.mpo.cz/en/foreign-trade/licence-administration/</a> <a href="http://www.mzv.cz/kontrolaexportu">www.mzv.cz/kontrolaexportu</a>
Denmark	<a href="https://politi.dk/statistik/udfoersel-af-militaert-udstyr">https://politi.dk/statistik/udfoersel-af-militaert-udstyr</a>
Estonia	<a href="http://vm.ee/en/annual-reports-strategic-goods-commission">http://vm.ee/en/annual-reports-strategic-goods-commission</a>
Finland	<a href="https://www.defmin.fi/tehtavat_ja_toiminta/puolustushallinnon_voimavarat/puolustustarvikkeiden_vienti_siirto_kauttakuljetus_ja_valitys/tilastot">https://www.defmin.fi/tehtavat_ja_toiminta/puolustushallinnon_voimavarat/puolustustarvikkeiden_vienti_siirto_kauttakuljetus_ja_valitys/tilastot</a>  <i>Note: The Finnish MOD website will undergo changes in 2020, after which this link will no longer be in use.</i>
France	<a href="https://www.defense.gouv.fr/actualites/articles/exportations-d-armement-le-rapport-au-parlement-2020">https://www.defense.gouv.fr/actualites/articles/exportations-d-armement-le-rapport-au-parlement-2020</a>  <a href="https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/politique-etrangere-de-la-france/securite-desarmement-et-non-prolifération/desarmement-et-non-prolifération/commerce-transport-et-exportations-d-armes-et-matériels-sensibles/article/controlé-des-exportations-de-matériels-de-guerre">https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/politique-etrangere-de-la-france/securite-desarmement-et-non-prolifération/desarmement-et-non-prolifération/commerce-transport-et-exportations-d-armes-et-matériels-sensibles/article/controlé-des-exportations-de-matériels-de-guerre</a>
Germany	<a href="https://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/EN/Publikationen/Aussenwirtschaft/report-on-the-exports-of-conventional-military-equipment-in-2018.html">https://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/EN/Publikationen/Aussenwirtschaft/report-on-the-exports-of-conventional-military-equipment-in-2018.html</a>  <a href="http://www.bafa.de/EN/Foreign_Trade/Export_Control/export_control_node.html">http://www.bafa.de/EN/Foreign_Trade/Export_Control/export_control_node.html</a> (general information on the German export control system)
Hungary	<a href="http://mkeh.gov.hu/haditechnika/haditechnika_kulkereskedelem/6a_Jelentesek">http://mkeh.gov.hu/haditechnika/haditechnika_kulkereskedelem/6a_Jelentesek</a>

Ireland	<a href="https://dbei.gov.ie/en/What-We-Do/Trade-Investment/Export-Licences/Publications-and-Forms/">https://dbei.gov.ie/en/What-We-Do/Trade-Investment/Export-Licences/Publications-and-Forms/</a>
Italy	<a href="https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/ministero/struttura/uama/">https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/ministero/struttura/uama/</a> <a href="https://www.camera.it/leg18/494?idLegislatura=18&amp;categoria=067&amp;tipologiaDoc=enlenco_categoria">https://www.camera.it/leg18/494?idLegislatura=18&amp;categoria=067&amp;tipologiaDoc=enlenco_categoria</a> <a href="http://www.esteri.it/mae/resource/doc/2017/06/legge_09_07_1990_n185.pdf">http://www.esteri.it/mae/resource/doc/2017/06/legge_09_07_1990_n185.pdf</a> (English)
Latvia	<a href="https://www.mfa.gov.lv/tautiesiem-arzemes/aktualitates-tautiesiem/20440-strategiskas-nozimes-precu-kontrole?lang=lv-LV">https://www.mfa.gov.lv/tautiesiem-arzemes/aktualitates-tautiesiem/20440-strategiskas-nozimes-precu-kontrole?lang=lv-LV</a>
Lithuania	<a href="http://eimin.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/verslo-aplinka/prekyba/uzsienio-prekyba">http://eimin.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/verslo-aplinka/prekyba/uzsienio-prekyba</a> <a href="http://eimin.lrv.lt/uploads/eimin/documents/files/2017%20Karin%C4%97s%20%C4%AFrangos%20eksporto%20ataskaita%20paskelbimui%202.pdf">http://eimin.lrv.lt/uploads/eimin/documents/files/2017%20Karin%C4%97s%20%C4%AFrangos%20eksporto%20ataskaita%20paskelbimui%202.pdf</a>
Malta	<a href="http://commerce.gov.mt">http://commerce.gov.mt</a>
Netherlands	<a href="http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/exportcontrole-strategische-goederen">http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/exportcontrole-strategische-goederen</a> (Dutch) <a href="http://www.government.nl/issues/export-controls-of-strategic-goods">http://www.government.nl/issues/export-controls-of-strategic-goods</a> (English)
Poland	<a href="http://www.msz.gov.pl/pl/polityka_zagraniczna/polityka_bezpieczenstwa/kontrola_eksportu/transparencja/">http://www.msz.gov.pl/pl/polityka_zagraniczna/polityka_bezpieczenstwa/kontrola_eksportu/transparencja/</a> <a href="http://www.msz.gov.pl/en/foreign_policy/security_policy/export_control/">http://www.msz.gov.pl/en/foreign_policy/security_policy/export_control/</a>
Portugal	<a href="https://www.defesa.gov.pt/pt/pdefesa/id/tcpd/Paginas/default.aspx">https://www.defesa.gov.pt/pt/pdefesa/id/tcpd/Paginas/default.aspx</a>
Romania:	<a href="http://www.ancex.ro">www.ancex.ro</a>
Slovakia:	<a href="http://www.economy.gov.sk">www.economy.gov.sk</a>
Slovenia:	<a href="https://www.gov.si/en/state-authorities/ministries/ministry-of-defence/about-the-ministry-of-defence/logistics-directorate/">https://www.gov.si/en/state-authorities/ministries/ministry-of-defence/about-the-ministry-of-defence/logistics-directorate/</a>
Spain:	<a href="https://comercio.gob.es/ImportacionExportacion/Informes_Estadisticas/Paginas/Sectores.aspx">https://comercio.gob.es/ImportacionExportacion/Informes_Estadisticas/Paginas/Sectores.aspx</a>
Sweden:	<a href="https://www.regeringskansliet.se/rattsliga-dokument/skrivelse/2020/04/skr.-201920114/">https://www.regeringskansliet.se/rattsliga-dokument/skrivelse/2020/04/skr.-201920114/</a>
United Kingdom:	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-strategic-export-controls-annual-report-2018">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-strategic-export-controls-annual-report-2018</a> <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/strategic-export-controls-licensing-statistics-2019">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/strategic-export-controls-licensing-statistics-2019</a> <a href="https://www.exportcontroldb.trade.gov.uk/sdb2/fox/sdb/SDBHOME">https://www.exportcontroldb.trade.gov.uk/sdb2/fox/sdb/SDBHOME</a>