



Lussemburgo, 23 ottobre 2020
(OR. en)

12082/20

COARM 176
CONOP 76
CODUN 54
CFSP/PESC 875

NOTA

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Origine: | Segretariato generale del Consiglio |
| Destinatario: | Delegazioni |
| Oggetto: | Ventiduesima relazione annuale ai sensi dell'articolo 8, paragrafo 2, della posizione comune 2008/944/PESC del Consiglio che definisce norme comuni per il controllo delle esportazioni di tecnologia e attrezzature militari |

Si allega per le delegazioni la ventiduesima relazione annuale ai sensi dell'articolo 8, paragrafo 2, della posizione comune 2008/944/PESC del Consiglio che definisce norme comuni per il controllo delle esportazioni di tecnologia e attrezzature militari, adottata dal Consiglio nella sessione ENVI-231020 tenutasi il 23 ottobre 2020.

Ventiduesima relazione annuale ai sensi dell'articolo 8, paragrafo 2, della posizione comune 2008/944/PESC del Consiglio che definisce norme comuni per il controllo delle esportazioni di tecnologia e attrezzature militari

([Anno]/C [riferimento])

INTRODUZIONE

La presente relazione riguarda i dati relativi alle licenze concesse e rifiutate e alle esportazioni di armi convenzionali dagli Stati membri dell'UE nel corso dell'anno civile 2019 nonché le attività svolte dall'UE e dagli Stati membri nel quadro dell'attuazione della posizione comune 2008/944/PESC^{1,2} del Consiglio nel 2019.

La relazione è stilata dal servizio europeo per l'azione esterna sulla base dei dati forniti dagli Stati membri, compresi i dati forniti dal Regno Unito sulle sue esportazioni di armi nel 2019. Il gruppo "Esportazione di armi convenzionali" (COARM) del Consiglio sostiene un dialogo permanente tra gli Stati membri sull'applicazione coerente delle norme comuni che disciplinano il controllo delle esportazioni di armi. La relazione contiene inoltre informazioni non esaustive sui trasferimenti all'interno dell'UE di prodotti per la difesa, disciplinati dalla direttiva 2009/43/CE del Parlamento europeo e del Consiglio³.

I seguenti paesi terzi si sono allineati ufficialmente ai criteri e ai principi della posizione comune 2008/944/PESC, riveduta nel 2019: Albania, Bosnia-Erzegovina, Canada, Macedonia del Nord, Georgia, Islanda, Montenegro e Norvegia. Un sistema di scambio di informazioni tra l'UE e la Norvegia è in vigore dal 2012.

¹ Giuridicamente vincolante per gli Stati membri dell'UE.

² Posizione comune 2008/944/PESC del Consiglio, dell'8 dicembre 2008, che definisce norme comuni per il controllo delle esportazioni di tecnologia e attrezzature militari (GU L 335 del 13.12.2008, pag. 99), modificata dalla decisione (PESC) 2019/1560 del Consiglio, del 16 settembre 2019.

³ Direttiva 2009/43/EC del Parlamento europeo e del Consiglio, del 6 maggio 2009, che semplifica le modalità e le condizioni dei trasferimenti all'interno delle Comunità di prodotti per la difesa (GU L 146 del 10.6.2009, pag. 1).

Nel periodo coperto dalla presente relazione, la promozione in determinati paesi terzi di controlli nazionali efficaci sulle esportazioni di armi e dei principi e criteri della posizione comune 2008/944/PESC è proseguita con l'attuazione della decisione (PESC) 2018/101 del Consiglio⁴, che ha garantito il seguito della decisione (PESC) 2015/2309 del Consiglio⁵. Si sono inoltre proseguiti gli sforzi di sensibilizzazione dell'UE riguardo all'universalizzazione e all'attuazione del trattato sul commercio delle armi con lo svolgimento di un gran numero di attività nello stesso periodo, ai sensi della decisione (PESC) 2017/915 del Consiglio⁶.

I. ATTUAZIONE DELLA POSIZIONE COMUNE 2008/944/PESC

1. Revisione della posizione comune 2008/944/PESC

Nel 2018 e nella prima metà del 2019 il COARM ha effettuato una revisione approfondita dell'attuazione della posizione comune e del rispetto degli obiettivi in essa fissati, a dieci anni dalla sua adozione, come richiesto nelle conclusioni del Consiglio del luglio 2015 (doc. 10900/15). Il 16 settembre 2019 il Consiglio ha adottato una decisione che modifica la posizione comune del Consiglio, dell'8 dicembre 2008, relativa al controllo delle esportazioni di armi, nonché un manuale per l'uso riveduto. Ha inoltre adottato conclusioni sulla revisione della posizione comune.

La decisione del Consiglio tiene conto di una serie di **sviluppi a livello sia dell'Unione europea sia internazionale** che hanno portato a nuovi obblighi e impegni per gli Stati membri dopo l'adozione della posizione comune del 2008. Tali sviluppi comprendono in particolare l'**entrata in vigore**, il 24 dicembre 2014, **del trattato sul commercio delle armi (ATT)**, che disciplina il commercio internazionale di armi convenzionali. Tutti gli Stati membri sono Stati parti dell'ATT.

⁴ Decisione (PESC) 2018/101 del Consiglio, del 22 gennaio 2018, relativa alla promozione dell'efficacia dei controlli sulle esportazioni di armi (GU L 17 del 23.1.2018, pag. 40).

⁵ Decisione (PESC) 2015/2309 del Consiglio, del 10 dicembre 2015, relativa alla promozione dell'efficacia dei controlli sulle esportazioni di armi (GU L 326 dell'11.12.2015, pag. 56).

⁶ Decisione (PESC) 2017/915 del Consiglio, del 29 maggio 2017, relativa alle attività di sensibilizzazione dell'Unione a sostegno dell'attuazione del trattato sul commercio di armi (GU L 139 del 30.5.2017, pag. 38).

Nelle conclusioni il Consiglio ha rammentato il suo impegno di **rafforzare il controllo delle esportazioni di tecnologia e attrezzature militari** nonché **la cooperazione e di promuovere la convergenza** riguardo all'esportazione di tecnologia e attrezzature militari nel quadro della politica estera e di sicurezza comune con la definizione, il mantenimento e l'attuazione di **norme comuni rigorose** per la gestione dei trasferimenti di tecnologia e attrezzature militari da parte di tutti gli Stati membri.

Il Consiglio ha ribadito **la necessità che la tecnologia e le attrezzature militari siano scambiate in maniera responsabile e affidabile**. Ha rinnovato l'impegno di promuovere la cooperazione e la convergenza nelle politiche degli Stati membri volte a impedire l'esportazione di tecnologia e attrezzature militari che possano essere utilizzate per la repressione interna o l'aggressione internazionale o contribuire all'instabilità regionale.

La posizione comune prevede, tra le altre cose: criteri di valutazione per le domande di licenza d'esportazione; l'estensione dei controlli sull'intermediazione, sulle operazioni di transito e sui trasferimenti intangibili di tecnologia; procedure rafforzate per promuovere la convergenza delle politiche degli Stati membri in materia di esportazioni mediante lo scambio di informazioni su esportazioni rifiutate, come pure orientamenti in merito a documentazione sull'utilizzatore finale, trasparenza e rendicontazione.

L'obiettivo della posizione comune resta quello di assicurare un'esportazione responsabile di armi da parte degli Stati membri, responsabile nel senso che non contribuisce alla repressione interna, all'instabilità regionale o all'aggressione internazionale, a violazioni gravi dei diritti umani o del diritto internazionale umanitario. Una politica responsabile del commercio di armi contribuisce al mantenimento della pace e della sicurezza internazionali. Inoltre, la rigorosa applicazione della posizione comune è destinata ad impedire lo sviamento di armi verso utilizzatori finali non intenzionali.

Notifiche delle decisioni di rifiuto e consultazioni

La posizione comune prevede la notifica delle decisioni di rifiuto delle licenze. Quando uno Stato membro esamina una domanda di licenza relativa a un'operazione sostanzialmente identica a una rifiutata da un altro Stato membro, la posizione comune prevede un processo di consultazione. Tale consultazione avviene tramite il sistema online del COARM, che ha già dimostrato di poter fornire ulteriore supporto alla trasparenza tra gli Stati membri nei confronti di specifici paesi di destinazione finale e utilizzatori finali. Nel 2019 il sistema online ha ulteriormente dimostrato la sua utilità snellendo il flusso di informazioni tra gli Stati membri.

Il numero di decisioni di rifiuto notificate nel 2019 è indicato nella riga d) delle tabelle di cui alla tabella A.I (allegata alla presente relazione) per destinazione e per categoria dell'elenco delle attrezzature militari; il numero di consultazioni fornite e ricevute da ciascuno Stato membro e il numero di consultazioni per destinazione figurano, rispettivamente, nelle tabelle B.I e B.II.

2. *Manuale per l'uso*

Il manuale per l'uso è uno strumento essenziale che sintetizza le linee guida concordate per l'attuazione delle disposizioni operative della posizione comune 2008/944/PESC e l'interpretazione dei suoi criteri. Vi si fa riferimento nell'articolo 13 della posizione comune. È stato elaborato dal gruppo COARM ed è aggiornato periodicamente: l'ultimo aggiornamento è stato effettuato nel quadro della revisione della posizione comune, avvenuta nel 2018 e nella prima metà del 2019. Nelle conclusioni del 16 settembre 2019 il Consiglio ha accolto con favore il manuale per l'uso modificato⁷.

⁷ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/40659/se-st14835-en19.pdf>

Il manuale per l'uso è destinato principalmente ai funzionari incaricati del rilascio delle licenze di esportazione e contribuisce in modo sostanziale e pragmatico alla convergenza delle politiche e procedure degli Stati membri in materia di controllo delle esportazioni di armi. Al fine di sostenere la messa in pratica dei criteri della posizione comune 2008/944/PESC, il manuale presenta le buone prassi elaborate dal gruppo COARM sulla base delle migliori prassi nazionali e tenuto conto del contributo di altri soggetti pertinenti, inclusa la società civile. Lo scopo è quello di conseguire una maggiore coerenza tra Stati membri nell'applicazione dei criteri della posizione comune, ad esempio attraverso l'individuazione dei fattori da tenere in considerazione nel valutare le domande di licenza d'esportazione. Le migliori prassi sono destinate ai funzionari incaricati del rilascio delle licenze e ad altri funzionari delle amministrazioni e dei servizi pubblici pertinenti. Il processo decisionale si basa sulla competenza di tali funzionari su questioni regionali, giuridiche, giudiziarie, tecniche, nonché su questioni legate allo sviluppo, alla sicurezza e all'ambito militare.

Il manuale è un documento pubblico consultabile sul sito web del servizio europeo per l'azione esterna⁸.

⁸ https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/8465/arms-export-control_en

3. Azioni di informazione e sensibilizzazione

A norma dell'articolo 11 della posizione comune, gli Stati membri "si adoperano al massimo per incoraggiare altri Stati esportatori di tecnologia o attrezzature militari ad applicare i criteri" della posizione comune. Nel 2019 sono proseguite le azioni intensive di informazione e sensibilizzazione condotte sia dall'UE sia dagli Stati membri individualmente, come indicato nella tabella D allegata alla presente relazione.

A norma della decisione (PESC) 2018/101 del Consiglio, attuata dall'Ufficio federale tedesco per l'economia e il controllo delle esportazioni (BAFA), si sono svolti una serie di seminari regionali, visite di studio ed eventi di assistenza individuale. Hanno inoltre avuto luogo ulteriori azioni di informazione e sensibilizzazione a livello regionale, programmi di assistenza nazionali specifici e workshop di assistenza individuale *ad hoc* conformemente alla decisione (PESC) 2017/915, a sostegno dell'efficace attuazione e dell'universalizzazione del trattato sul commercio delle armi (maggiori informazioni su queste ultime attività sono disponibili nella sezione II.2).

4. Riunioni di dialogo politico

Nel 2019 si sono tenute riunioni di dialogo politico su questioni inerenti al controllo delle esportazioni di armi con Norvegia, Canada e Stati Uniti. Tali dialoghi politici hanno costituito la sede di discussioni proficue su questioni di reciproco interesse, come le politiche di esportazione verso specifiche destinazioni, la conformità e il controllo nonché il processo relativo al trattato sul commercio delle armi.

5. Aggiornamento dell'elenco comune delle attrezzature militari dell'Unione europea

L'elenco comune delle attrezzature militari dell'UE comprende i prodotti militari per le cui esportazioni gli Stati membri autorizzano l'effettuazione di controlli ai sensi dell'articolo 12 della posizione comune. Esso è identico all'elenco dei prodotti per la difesa allegato alla direttiva 2009/43/CE.

Siccome la presente relazione riguarda le statistiche relative alle esportazioni di armi convenzionali dagli Stati membri dell'UE durante il 2019, l'elenco comune delle attrezzature militari incluso è quello relativo al 2019, che tiene conto delle modifiche dell'elenco delle munizioni dell'intesa di Wassenaar concordate nella riunione plenaria dell'intesa di Wassenaar del 2018. La presente versione aggiornata dell'elenco comune è stata pubblicata nella *Gazzetta ufficiale dell'Unione europea* del 12 marzo 2019⁹.

⁹ GU L 95 del 12.3.2019, pag. 1.

6. *Intermediazione di armi*

Conformemente all'articolo 5 della posizione comune 2003/468/PESC del Consiglio¹⁰, gli Stati membri hanno stabilito disposizioni distinte per lo scambio di informazioni sulle licenze di intermediazione concesse e respinte. Inoltre, gli Stati membri che impongono agli intermediari di ottenere un'autorizzazione scritta per operare in qualità di intermediario e/o che hanno istituito un registro degli intermediari di armi, hanno stabilito modalità distinte per lo scambio di informazioni pertinenti sugli intermediari registrati. Nella tabella A.III allegata si può prendere visione delle informazioni sulle licenze di intermediazione concesse e rifiutate dagli Stati membri dell'UE.

Nella tabella C allegata sono fornite informazioni dettagliate sull'attuazione a livello nazionale della posizione comune 2003/468/PESC.

7. *Dialogo con le parti interessate: Parlamento europeo, società civile e industria*

Il dialogo con il Parlamento europeo sulle questioni inerenti al controllo delle esportazioni di armi si svolge di solito ogni anno con l'audizione di un alto funzionario del servizio europeo per l'azione esterna. Nel 2019 il SEAE ha avuto inoltre contatti con il relatore del PE sul controllo delle esportazioni di armi e ha risposto a un numero significativo di interrogazioni parlamentari su questioni relative alle esportazioni di armi.

Come da consuetudine, sono state organizzate regolarmente riunioni del COARM con organizzazioni non governative. Il COARM ha inoltre invitato alle sue riunioni rappresentanti dell'industria della difesa e altre parti interessate.

¹⁰ Posizione comune 2003/468/PESC del Consiglio, del 23 giugno 2003, sul controllo dell'intermediazione di armi (GU L 156 del 25.6.2003, pag. 79).

II. TRATTATO SUL COMMERCIO DELLE ARMI (ATT)

1. Coinvolgimento nell'ATT: conferenze degli Stati parte

Come già alle precedenti conferenze degli Stati parte, l'UE e i suoi Stati membri hanno svolto un ruolo attivo nella quinta conferenza degli Stati parte, tenutasi a Ginevra dal 26 al 30 agosto 2019. Il presidente della quinta conferenza ha partecipato a una riunione del COARM nel corso della propria presidenza.

Nella quinta conferenza degli Stati parte, presieduta dall'ambasciatore lettone Jānis Kārklīņš, si è voluto spostare gradatamente l'attenzione dallo sviluppo istituzionale alla discussione di questioni di sostanza riguardanti l'attuazione del trattato, anche attraverso l'appoggio all'operato dei tre gruppi di lavoro (efficace attuazione del trattato, universalizzazione, trasparenza e rendicontazione) e alle attività svolte dal fondo fiduciario volontario e dal programma di sponsorizzazione. La conferenza ha fissato gli obiettivi per il prossimo anno, con particolare attenzione all'attuazione di decisioni orientate all'azione in tema di genere e di violenza di genere; ai rischi di sviamento; al nuovo asse di lavoro sul transito e sul trasbordo; alla necessità di aumentare il numero e la tempestività delle relazioni nazionali; e, alla luce del gran numero di contributi accertati e non versati, alle misure intese ad affrontare la grave situazione finanziaria. Quanto al fondo fiduciario volontario, la conferenza ha espresso apprezzamento nei confronti degli Stati che hanno fornito contributi finanziari volontari e ha incoraggiato tutti gli altri Stati che ne abbiano la possibilità a fare altrettanto. La conferenza ha deciso in merito al suo bilancio per il 2019-2020 e, visti i contributi non versati, ha invitato gli Stati che ancora non lo avessero fatto ad adempiere ai loro obblighi finanziari in modo rapido e tempestivo. La conferenza ha eletto presidente della sesta conferenza degli Stati parte nel 2020 l'ambasciatore argentino Carlos Foradori. La riunione ha visto il coinvolgimento attivo di Stati parte e osservatori nonché dei rappresentanti della società civile, del mondo accademico e dell'industria. Gli Stati parte concordano sul fatto che occorra mantenere l'attenzione sull'efficace attuazione e universalizzazione del trattato.

2. *Il programma dell'UE di sostegno all'attuazione dell'ATT a norma della decisione (PESC) 2017/915*

Da quando è entrato in vigore nel dicembre 2014, l'ATT, che al 31 dicembre 2019 annoverava 105 Stati parte, continua a trovarsi di fronte alle sfide connesse con la sua universalizzazione ed efficace attuazione ad opera degli Stati parte.

Per contribuire ad affrontare tali sfide, l'UE ha adottato un programma ambizioso di sostegno all'attuazione per i paesi terzi (decisione (PESC) 2017/915 del Consiglio). Il programma è attuato sia dall'Ufficio federale tedesco per l'economia e il controllo delle esportazioni (BAFA) sia da Expertise France. Attualmente fornisce assistenza a paesi terzi che sono partner di lunga data (partner della tabella di marcia) e a paesi terzi quali partner *ad hoc*, su loro richiesta, per rafforzare i rispettivi sistemi di trasferimento di armi in linea con i requisiti del trattato. Informazioni dettagliate sulle attività svolte nell'ambito del programma dell'UE nel corso del 2019 sono disponibili nella tabella D.

3. *ORIENTAMENTI PRIORITARI PER IL PROSSIMO FUTURO DESTINATI AL COARM*

Il 16 settembre 2019 il Consiglio ha deciso di modificare la posizione comune 2008/944 e ha adottato le seguenti conclusioni del Consiglio, che guideranno i lavori del COARM nel prossimo periodo, anche rendendo i dati contenuti nella presente relazione più accessibili attraverso lo sviluppo di una banca dati consultabile online:

1) Il Consiglio rammenta il suo impegno di rafforzare il controllo delle esportazioni di tecnologia e attrezzature militari tramite l'adozione della decisione (PESC) 2019/1560 del Consiglio, del 16 settembre 2019, che modifica la posizione comune 2008/944/PESC, e il suo impegno di rafforzare la cooperazione e promuovere la convergenza riguardo all'esportazione di tecnologia e attrezzature militari nel quadro della politica estera e di sicurezza comune (PESC) con la definizione, il mantenimento e l'attuazione di norme comuni rigorose per la gestione dei trasferimenti di tecnologia e attrezzature militari da parte di tutti gli Stati membri. Tali obiettivi continueranno a essere perseguiti, tra l'altro, mediante lo scambio di informazioni pertinenti tra Stati membri, ivi comprese informazioni sulle notifiche delle decisioni di rifiuto e sulle politiche in materia di esportazioni di armi, o mediante l'individuazione di possibili misure volte ad aumentare ulteriormente la convergenza. Occorre che la tecnologia e le attrezzature militari siano scambiate in maniera responsabile e affidabile e che lo sviamento verso terroristi, criminali e altri utilizzatori non autorizzati sia impedito.

- 2) *Il Consiglio sottolinea il contributo essenziale che una politica responsabile in materia di commercio di armi apporta al mantenimento della pace e della sicurezza internazionali, nonché al rispetto dei diritti umani e del diritto internazionale umanitario. Il Consiglio rinnova l'impegno di promuovere la cooperazione e la convergenza nelle politiche degli Stati membri volte a impedire l'esportazione di tecnologia e attrezzature militari che possano essere utilizzate per la repressione interna o l'aggressione internazionale o contribuire all'instabilità regionale.*
- 3) *Il Consiglio esprime l'impegno di proseguire gli sforzi tesi a promuovere l'universalizzazione e l'effettiva attuazione del trattato sul commercio delle armi (ATT), entrato in vigore il 24 dicembre 2014. Il Consiglio si compiace del numero significativo di Stati attualmente parte dell'ATT e dell'impulso internazionale verso un'adesione universale. Il Consiglio invita gli Stati che non l'hanno ancora fatto ad aderire al trattato o a ratificarlo e, in attesa della loro adesione o della ratifica, a rispettarne i termini. Gli Stati firmatari dovrebbero adoperarsi per adempiere il loro impegno iniziale concludendo il processo di ratifica. Il Consiglio è convinto che l'universalizzazione e l'attuazione potenziate dell'ATT ne promuovano l'obiettivo di cooperazione, trasparenza e azione responsabile mediante la regolamentazione del commercio internazionale di armi, contribuendo in tal modo alla pace e alla sicurezza internazionali e riducendo le sofferenze umane.*
- 4) *Il Consiglio accoglie con favore il rinnovato impegno degli Stati membri nei confronti della posizione comune giuridicamente vincolante modificata dalla decisione (PESC) 2019/1560 del Consiglio e sottolinea l'importanza di un'attenta valutazione delle domande di licenza di esportazione di tecnologia e attrezzature militari sulla scorta dei criteri ivi stipulati.*
- 5) *Il Consiglio ribadisce l'obiettivo comune che ha guidato l'adozione della posizione comune 2008/944/PESC nel 2008. Il Consiglio rammenta la sua precedente valutazione, trasmessa nelle conclusioni del novembre 2012 e del luglio 2015, secondo cui era possibile ottenere ulteriori progressi nell'attuazione della posizione comune per assicurare la massima convergenza tra gli Stati membri nel settore delle esportazioni di armi convenzionali. A tale riguardo, il Consiglio accoglie con favore il fatto che il manuale per l'uso della posizione comune 2008/944/PESC sia stato modificato per rendere maggiormente operativi i criteri di valutazione dei rischi definiti nella posizione comune. Il Consiglio sottolinea altresì che l'interpretazione coerente e l'applicazione operativa di tali criteri sostengono la convergenza delle politiche nazionali in materia di esportazioni di armi.*

- 6) *Il Consiglio ribadisce il suo impegno a favore della trasparenza nel commercio internazionale di armi, con una serie di misure concrete tese a facilitare una comunicazione corretta, coerente e tempestiva in materia di esportazioni di armi degli Stati membri. Tra queste figurano chiari termini per la comunicazione nel quadro della relazione annuale dell'UE e ulteriori orientamenti definiti nella versione modificata della posizione comune e del manuale per l'uso per quanto concerne il contenuto e il processo di comunicazione.*
- 7) *Il Consiglio accoglie con favore lo sviluppo di una banca dati consultabile online sul sito web del servizio europeo per l'azione esterna che consentirà a tutti i portatori d'interesse di consultare e analizzare, in modo facilmente fruibile, i dati relativi alle esportazioni di armi degli Stati membri.*
- 8) *Per quanto concerne la condivisione di informazioni fra Stati membri sulle rispettive politiche in materia di esportazione di armi, il Consiglio prende nota dei chiari orientamenti figuranti al riguardo nel manuale per l'uso riveduto e accoglie con favore l'espansione del sistema online del COARM per consentire una maggiore portata della condivisione e dello scambio di informazioni tra gli Stati membri.*
- 9) *Riconoscendo l'importanza degli sforzi in corso per potenziare i lavori nel settore del controllo delle esportazioni di tecnologia e attrezzature militari, il Consiglio incarica il gruppo "Esportazione di armi convenzionali" di:*
- a) continuare a discutere delle misure tese a sostenere gli Stati membri nella raccolta e nella comunicazione di informazioni pertinenti sulle loro esportazioni effettive, al fine di procedere verso una comunicazione completa e una maggiore trasparenza;*
 - b) esplorare le possibilità per migliorare ulteriormente i propri metodi di lavoro;*
 - c) indagare ulteriormente sui possibili vantaggi di una banca dati per i funzionari addetti al rilascio delle licenze che faciliterebbe il reperimento di informazioni pertinenti, in particolare in fonti menzionate nel manuale per l'uso.*
- 10) *Il Consiglio terrà conto dei progressi tecnologici nel settore della tecnologia e delle attrezzature militari, riconoscendo l'importanza del fatto che tutti i prodotti siano disciplinati dalle norme comuni in materia di controllo delle esportazioni di prodotti militari.*
- 11) *Il Consiglio osserva che il rafforzamento di una base industriale e tecnologica di difesa europea, che contribuisce all'attuazione della politica estera e di sicurezza comune,*

segnatamente della politica europea comune in materia di sicurezza e di difesa, dovrebbe essere accompagnato da maggiore cooperazione e convergenza nel settore del controllo delle esportazioni di tecnologia e attrezzature militari.

12) L'Unione assicura la coerenza globale della sua azione esterna nell'ambito delle relazioni esterne, in conformità dell'articolo 21, paragrafo 3, secondo comma, del trattato sull'Unione europea; al riguardo, il Consiglio rileva l'importanza di una politica coerente in materia di controllo delle esportazioni per quanto concerne i materiali per la difesa e i beni a duplice uso.

13) Il Consiglio ricorda che il 19 novembre 2018 ha adottato una strategia riveduta dell'UE contro le armi da fuoco, le armi leggere e le armi di piccolo calibro illegali e le relative munizioni dal titolo "Mettere in sicurezza le armi, proteggere i cittadini". In tale contesto, il Consiglio incarica il gruppo "Esportazione di armi convenzionali" di prendere in considerazione una decisione sui certificati di destinazione finale per l'esportazione di armi leggere e di piccolo calibro e delle relative munizioni.

14) Il Consiglio incarica il gruppo "Esportazione di armi convenzionali" (COARM) di rivalutare, fra cinque anni, l'attuazione della posizione comune 2008/944/PESC, modificata dalla decisione (PESC) 2019/1560 del Consiglio.

BREVI DESCRIZIONI DELLE CATEGORIE FIGURANTI NELL'ELENCO COMUNE DELLE ATTREZZATURE MILITARI DELL'UE¹¹

- ML1** Armi ad anima liscia di calibro inferiore a 20 mm, altre armi e armi automatiche di calibro uguale o inferiore a 12,7 mm (calibro 0,50 pollici) e accessori, come segue, e loro componenti appositamente progettati
- ML2** Armi ad anima liscia di calibro uguale o superiore a 20 mm, altre armi o armamenti di calibro superiore a 12,7 mm (calibro 0,50 pollici), lanciatori e accessori, come segue, e loro componenti appositamente progettati
- ML3** Munizioni e dispositivi di graduazione di spolette, e loro componenti appositamente progettati
- ML4** Bombe, siluri, razzi, missili, altri dispositivi esplosivi e cariche, nonché relative apparecchiature e accessori, e loro componenti appositamente progettati
- ML5** Apparecchiature per la direzione del tiro, di sorveglianza e di allertamento, e relativi sistemi, apparecchiature di prova, di allineamento e di contromisura appositamente progettati per uso militare, e loro componenti e accessori appositamente progettati
- ML6** Veicoli terrestri e loro componenti
- ML7** Agenti chimici, "agenti biologici", "agenti antisommossa", materiali radioattivi, relative apparecchiature, componenti e materiali
- ML8** "Materiali energetici", e relative sostanze
- ML9** Navi da guerra (di superficie o subacquee), attrezzature navali speciali, accessori, componenti e altre navi di superficie
- ML10** "Aeromobili", "veicoli più leggeri dell'aria", "velivoli senza pilota" ("UAV"), motori aeronautici ed apparecchiature per "aeromobili", relative apparecchiature e componenti, appositamente progettati o modificati per uso militare
- ML11** Apparecchiature elettroniche, "veicoli spaziali" e loro componenti, non indicati in altre voci dell'elenco comune delle attrezzature militari dell'UE
- ML12** Sistemi d'arma ad energia cinetica ad alta velocità e relative apparecchiature, e loro componenti appositamente progettati
- ML13** Corazzature o equipaggiamenti di protezione e costruzioni e componenti
- ML14** 'Apparecchiature specializzate per l'addestramento militare' o per la simulazione di scenari militari, simulatori appositamente progettati per l'addestramento all'uso delle armi o delle armi da fuoco di cui al punto ML1 o ML2, e loro componenti ed accessori appositamente progettati
- ML15** Apparecchiature per la visione di immagini o di contromisura appositamente progettate per uso militare, e loro componenti ed accessori appositamente progettati

¹¹ La descrizione completa delle categorie adottate dal Consiglio il 18 febbraio 2019 (2019/C 095/01) è disponibile al seguente indirizzo: [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52018XG0315\(01\)&from=IT](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52018XG0315(01)&from=IT)

ML16 Forgiati, fusioni ed altri prodotti semilavorati, appositamente progettati per i materiali di cui ai punti da ML1 a ML4, ML6, ML9, ML10, ML12 o ML19

ML17 Apparecchiature varie, materiali e "librerie", e loro componenti appositamente progettati

ML18 Apparecchiature di 'produzione' e relativi componenti

ML19 Sistemi d'arma ad energia diretta, apparecchiature associate o di contromisura e modelli di collaudo, e loro componenti appositamente progettati

ML20 Apparecchiature criogeniche e a "superconduttori", e loro componenti ed accessori appositamente progettati

ML21 "Software"

ML22 "Tecnologia"

ANNEX

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)¹²; (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 ML¹³); 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 information¹⁴.

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

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ (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 EXPORTS 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^{15,16}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 |

¹⁵ 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

¹⁶ 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 | UE mission - EUTM RCA United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic – MINUSCA (QG; QRF; ENGE) | 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) |
| United Kingdom | United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in C.A.R (MINSUCA) | military helmets, anti-riot/ballistic shields, body armour, components for body armour, military helmets, gun mountings |

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**¹⁷

| 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 |

¹⁷ 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 2019¹⁸**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 |

¹⁸ 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 |
|-------------|---------------------------------|--|---------------|----------------------------------|--|----------------------|
|-------------|---------------------------------|--|---------------|----------------------------------|--|----------------------|

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|-------------|--------------------------------------|--------|-------------|----------------------|
| 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 |
|--------------|---|-----------|-----|---------------|--|-----------|

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 |

| | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| TOTAL | 119 | 119 |
|--------------|------------|------------|

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 |
| TOTAL | 119 |

TABLE C

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

| Member State | Council Common Position 2003/468/CFSP on the control of arms brokering | | Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment | |
|----------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| | National legislation reference no. | Information concerning state of play | National legislation or administrative rules reference no. | Information concerning state of play |
| Austria | Foreign Trade Act (AußWG, Federal Gazette I No 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 |
| Belgium | 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 |
| Bulgaria | <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. |
| Croatia | Act on the trade control of military goods and non-military lethal goods (OG 80/13, in force since 6 July 2013) | Implementation completed. | Act on the trade control of military goods and non-military lethal goods (OG 80/13, in force since 6 July 2013) | Implementation completed. |
| Cyprus | <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/CFSP, Common Position 2003/468/CFSP 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/CFSP, Common Position 2003/468/CFSP 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 |
| Czech Republic | Act No 38/1994 Coll. on foreign trade in military material. | Implementation completed. | Act No 38/1994 Coll. on foreign trade in military material reflects certain provisions of the Common Position. Further amendments to this law are pending approval. | Updated national ML listing 22 items in conformity with the EU ML is included in Decree 210/2012 Coll. as amended by Decree 159/2019 Coll. of 5 May 2019. |
| Denmark | Act No 555 of 24 June 2005 on brokering | Implementation completed. | | Implementation completed. |
| Estonia | Legislation on brokering was adopted in 2004. Current Strategic Goods Act (ref no RT I, 22.12.2011, 2) entered into force in 1.1.2012 | Implementation completed. | Current Strategic Goods Act (ref no RT I, 22.12.2011, 2) entered into force in 1.1.2012 | Implementation completed. |
| Finland | Act on the Export of Defence Materiel (282/2012) | Fully implements the Common Position on Brokering. | Act on the Export of Defence Materiel (282/2012) | Implementation completed. |

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

| Member State | Council Common Position 2003/468/CFSP on the control of arms brokering | Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment | | |
|----------------|--|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| | National legislation reference no. | Information concerning state of play | National legislation or administrative rules reference no. | Information concerning state of play |
| Germany | War Weapons Control Act (KrWaffKontrG), in the version promulgated on 22 November 1990, Federal Law Gazette 1990 I, p. 2506, last amended by Article 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. |
| Greece | Law 4028/2011 of 11 November 2011 (Government Gazette 242), which incorporated the Common Position 2003/468/CFSP | 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 |
| Hungary | <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/CFSP are included in the Second Annex to the Government Decree 156/2017. (VI.16.) on the detailed regulations of the licensing of defence related activity and the certification of enterprises.</p> | Implementation completed. |
| Ireland | <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 |
| Italy | <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. |
| Latvia | <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. |
| Lithuania | <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. |
| Luxembourg | <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 |
| Malta | Subsidiary legislation 365.13 Military Equipment (Export Control) Regulations | Implementation completed. | The Common Position is not part of Maltese Law, however, it is applied when analysing cases through the Military Equipment (Export Control) Regulations. Subsidiary legislation 365.13. | Implementation completed. |
| Netherlands | Strategic Services Act (as of January 2012) | Implementation completed. | The Netherlands national 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. |
| Poland¹⁹ | Law of 29/11/2000 on foreign trade in goods, technologies and services of strategic importance to the security of the State and to maintaining international peace and security (Journal of Laws 2020, item 509) | Implementation completed. | Law of 29/11/2000 on foreign trade in goods, technologies and services of strategic importance to the security of the State and to maintaining international peace and security (Journal of Laws 2020, item 509) | Implementation completed. |
| Portugal | Law no. 49/2009 of 5 August 2009 | Implementation completed. | Law no. 37/2011 of 22 June 2011 | Implementation completed. |

¹⁹ 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 |
| Romania | 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. |
| Slovakia | Act No 392/2011 on trading with defence industry products and on amendments and supplements of certain acts (in force since 1 December 2011) | Implementation completed. | Act No 392/2011 on trading with defence industry products and on amendments and supplements of certain acts (in force since 1 December 2011) | Implementation completed. |
| Slovenia | Decree on production consents and trade permits for military weapons and equipment and on preliminary permits for import, export, transit and transfer of defence products (The Official Gazette of Republic of Slovenia, no. 59/11, 88/11, 74/12, 46/13, 29/14, 37/15, 62/16,30/17, 14/18 and 36/19). Brokers are bound to obtain trading permit. | Implementation completed. | Article 77 of the Defence Act (Official Gazette 103/04) specifies that an export license may be refused on the basis of Slovenia's international commitments and obligations. | Implementation completed. |
| Spain | Law 53/2007 of 28/12/2007 Royal Decree 679/2014 of 01/08/2014 Royal Decree 494/2020 of 28/4/2020 Order ICT/697/2019 of 25/6/2019 | Implementation completed. | Law 53/2007 of 28/12/2007 Royal Decree 679/2014 of 01/08/2014 Royal Decree 494/2020 of 28/4/2020 Order ICT/697/2019 of 25/6/2019 | Implementation completed. |

| 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 |
| Sweden | Military equipment act 1992:1300 (5 §) and Military Equipment Ordinance 1992:1303 (7 §) | Implementation completed. | Military Equipment Act 1992:1300 (1 § , 6 §) and Military Equipment Ordinance 1992:1303 (annex) The Ordinance with Instructions for the Inspectorate of Strategic Products, No 2010:1101 (1a §) | Implementation completed. |
| United Kingdom | 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 weapons²⁰.

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

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