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BERATUNGSERGEBNISSE

Absender: Generalsekretariat des Rates

Empfänger: Delegationen

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

Die Delegationen erhalten beiliegend den sechszwanzigsten Jahresbericht gemäß Artikel 8 Absatz 2 des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts 2008/944/GASP des Rates betreffend gemeinsame Regeln für die Kontrolle der Ausfuhr von Militärtechnologie und Militärgütern in der vom Rat auf seiner 4070. Tagung vom 16. Dezember 2024 angenommenen Fassung.

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

([Jahr]/C [Nummer])

EINLEITUNG

Gegenstand dieses Berichts sind Daten aus dem Jahr 2023 über (i) von den Mitgliedstaaten der EU erteilte und verweigerte Ausfuhrgenehmigungen für konventionelle Rüstungsgüter und (ii) die Ausfuhren dieser Güter aus EU-Mitgliedstaaten. Außerdem hat der Bericht die im Zusammenhang mit der Umsetzung des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts 2008/944/GASP^{1,2} durchgeführten Maßnahmen zum Gegenstand und enthält nicht erschöpfende Informationen über Verbringungen von Verteidigungsgütern innerhalb der Union, die unter die Richtlinie 2009/43/EG des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates³ fallen.

Der Bericht wurde vom Europäischen Auswärtigen Dienst (EAD) auf der Grundlage von Daten erstellt, die die Mitgliedstaaten bereitgestellt haben. Die Untergruppe „Ausfuhr konventioneller Rüstungsgüter“ (COARM) der Ratsgruppe „Nichtverbreitung und Ausfuhr von Rüstungsgütern“ unterstützt einen ständigen Dialog zwischen den Mitgliedstaaten über die kohärente Anwendung der gemeinsamen Regeln für die Kontrolle von Rüstungsausfuhren.

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

¹ Für die Mitgliedstaaten der EU rechtsverbindlich.

² Gemeinsamer Standpunkt 2008/944/GASP des Rates vom 8. Dezember 2008 betreffend gemeinsame Regeln für die Kontrolle der Ausfuhr von Militärtechnologie und Militärgütern (ABl. L 335 vom 13.12.2008, S. 99), geändert durch den Beschluss (GASP) 2019/1560 des Rates vom 16. September 2019 (ABl. L 239 vom 17.9.2019, S. 16).

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

Zusätzlich zu diesem Bericht können Daten über Rüstungsausfuhren der EU-Mitgliedstaaten auch online⁴ abgerufen werden. Das Online-System enthält Informationen über Wert, Bestimmungsland und Art der Rüstungsausfuhrgenehmigungen aller EU-Mitgliedstaaten sowie über die tatsächlichen Ausfuhren aus denjenigen EU-Mitgliedstaaten, die solche Daten melden. Das System bietet verschiedene grafische Darstellungen und Tools, die es allen, die sich für den Wert der europäischen Rüstungsausfuhren, die ausgeführten Militärgüter und deren Bestimmungsländer interessieren, ermöglichen, eine breite Palette analytischer Zusammenstellungen zu erstellen. Zwar ermöglicht das Online-System es den Nutzern, Daten auf benutzerfreundlichere Weise abzufragen, der im Amtsblatt der Europäischen Union veröffentlichte Bericht bleibt jedoch die Hauptinformationsquelle.

I. UMSETZUNG DES GEMEINSAMEN STANDPUNKTS 2008/944/GASP (im Folgenden „Gemeinsamer Standpunkt“)

1. Treffen im Rahmen des politischen Dialogs

Im Jahr 2023 veranstaltete der EAD Treffen im Rahmen des politischen Dialogs zu Fragen der Rüstungsausfuhrkontrolle mit Kanada, Norwegen und den Vereinigten Staaten. Die politischen Dialoge waren eine Plattform für konstruktive Gespräche über Themen von gemeinsamem Interesse, beispielsweise über die Ausfuhrpolitik gegenüber bestimmten Bestimmungsländern, Einhaltung- und Überwachungsfragen und den Vertrag über den Waffenhandel. Darüber hinaus nahmen die Vereinigten Staaten auch an einer Sitzung der COARM teil, um Fragen der Rüstungsausfuhrkontrolle mit den EU-Mitgliedstaaten zu erörtern.

2. Dialog mit Akteuren: Europäisches Parlament, Zivilgesellschaft und Wirtschaft

Der EAD beantwortete parlamentarische Anfragen von Mitgliedern des Europäischen Parlaments zur Rüstungsausfuhr und nahm an Veranstaltungen des Europäischen Parlaments im Zusammenhang mit europäischen Rüstungsausfuhren teil.⁵

Wie bereits in der Vergangenheit wurden regelmäßig Sitzungen der COARM durchgeführt, an denen externe Einrichtungen teilnahmen, darunter Büros der Vereinten Nationen (UNODC), Nichtregierungsorganisationen (wie ICRC oder Saferworld) und Unternehmen (Conflict Armament Research).

⁴ <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/ceasqap/sense/app/75fd8e6e-68ac-42dd-a078-f616633118bb/sheet/74299ecd-7a90-4b89-a509-92c9b96b86ba/state/analysis>

⁵ Ein Beispiel für eine solche Veranstaltung war die öffentliche Anhörung zu dem Thema „Der Krieg in der Ukraine: Auswirkungen auf die Rüstungsausfuhrpolitik auf EU-Ebene“, die vom Unterausschuss für Sicherheit und Verteidigung (SEDE) am 29. November 2022 durchgeführt wurde. Aufzeichnung abrufbar unter: https://multimedia.europarl.europa.eu/de/webstreaming/subcommittee-on-security-and-defence_20221129-1500-COMMITTEE-SEDE.

Das COARM-NRO-Forum fand am 4. Juli 2023 statt und wurde von Saferworld organisiert und vom EAD mitveranstaltet. Die COARM lud auch Vertreter der europäischen Verteidigungsindustrie (ASD) zu ihren Sitzungen ein und führte Aussprachen unter Beteiligung von Denkfabriken, die sich mit Themen im Zusammenhang mit dem Rüstungshandel befassen (EU-Konsortium für Nichtverbreitung und Abrüstung).

3. Outreach

Nach Artikel 11 des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts setzen sich die Mitgliedstaaten „nach Kräften dafür ein, andere Militärtechnologie und Militärgüter exportierende Staaten zu ermutigen, die Grundsätze des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts anzuwenden.“ Die Förderung wirksamer nationaler Rüstungsausfuhrkontrollen und der Grundsätze und Kriterien des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts in ausgewählten Drittländern erfolgte durch die Durchführung des Beschlusses (GASP) 2020/1464 des Rates⁶ (geändert durch den Beschluss (GASP) 2022/848 des Rates⁷) und des Beschlusses (GASP) 2023/2539 des Rates⁸, durchgeführt vom deutschen Bundesamt für Wirtschaft und Ausfuhrkontrolle (BAFA) – gemeinhin als COARM-Outreach der Phase V bzw. VI bezeichnet.

Die Outreach-Bemühungen der EU gegenüber Drittländern wurden auch im Hinblick auf die Universalisierung und Umsetzung des Vertrags über den Waffenhandel fortgesetzt, wobei das BAFA und Expertise France im Rahmen des Beschlusses (GASP) 2021/2309 des Rates⁹ (ATT-Outreach der Phase III) und das Sekretariat des Vertrags über den Waffenhandel im Rahmen des Beschlusses (GASP) 2021/649 des Rates¹⁰ (geändert durch den Beschluss (GASP) 2023/161 des Rates¹¹) und des Beschlusses (GASP) 2023/2296 des Rates¹² tätig wurden. Nähere Einzelheiten sind nachstehend und in Anhang D zu finden.

4. Überprüfung des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts 2008/944/GASP (im Folgenden „Gemeinsamer Standpunkt“)

Im Jahr 2023 setzte die COARM ihre Arbeit zur Umsetzung der Zielvorgaben gemäß den Schlussfolgerungen des Rates¹³ von 2019 zur Überprüfung des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts fort.

⁶ Beschluss (GASP) 2020/1464 des Rates vom 12. Oktober 2020 über die Förderung wirksamer Waffenausfuhrkontrollen (ABl. L 335 vom 13.10.2020, S. 3).

⁷ Beschluss (GASP) 2022/848 des Rates vom 30. Mai 2022 zur Änderung des Beschlusses (GASP) 2020/1464 über die Förderung wirksamer Waffenausfuhrkontrollen (ABl. L 148 vom 31.5.2022, S. 50).

⁸ Beschluss (GASP) 2023/2539 des Rates vom 13. November 2023 zur Unterstützung eines Projekts zur Förderung wirksamer Waffenausfuhrkontrollen (ABl. L, 14.11.2023).

⁹ Beschluss (GASP) 2021/2309 des Rates vom 22. Dezember 2021 über Outreach-Maßnahmen der Union zur Unterstützung der Durchführung des Vertrags über den Waffenhandel (ABl. L 461 vom 27.12.2021, S. 78).

¹⁰ Beschluss (GASP) 2021/649 des Rates vom 16. April 2021 über die Unterstützung der Union für die Tätigkeiten des ATT-Sekretariats zur Unterstützung der Durchführung des Vertrags über den Waffenhandel (ABl. L 133 vom 20.4.2021, S. 59).

¹¹ Beschluss (GASP) 2023/161 des Rates vom 23. Januar 2023 zur Änderung des Beschlusses (GASP) 2021/649 über die Unterstützung der Union für die Tätigkeiten des ATT-Sekretariats zur Unterstützung der Durchführung des Vertrags über den Waffenhandel (ABl. L 22 vom 24.1.2023, S. 28).

¹² Beschluss (GASP) 2023/2296 des Rates vom 23. Oktober 2023 über die Unterstützung der Union für die Tätigkeiten des Sekretariats des Vertrags über den Waffenhandel zur Unterstützung der Durchführung des Vertrags über den Waffenhandel (ABl. L, 24.10.2023).

¹³ <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-12195-2019-INIT/de/pdf>

Seit dem Frühjahr 2022 verwaltet der EAD eine interne Datenbank mit Länderseiten, die relevante Informationen über potenzielle und aktuelle Bestimmungsländer europäischer Ausfuhren von Militärgütern enthalten. Auf diese Datenbank können lediglich die für die Erteilung von Ausfuhrgenehmigungen zuständigen Beamten aus den Mitgliedstaaten der EU und der EAD zugreifen. Die Datenbank soll zu größerer Konvergenz bei der Anwendung des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts durch die Mitgliedstaaten beitragen.

Im Herbst 2022 verständigten sich die Mitgliedstaaten auf ein internes Papier über bewährte Verfahren, das Elemente für die Entwicklung eines nationalen Systems für die Berichterstattung über tatsächliche Ausfuhren enthält.

Unter Nummer 14 der Schlussfolgerungen beauftragt der Rat die COARM, die Umsetzung des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts in fünf Jahren (2024) erneut zu bewerten. Das Überprüfungsverfahren begann im Jahr 2022 und wurde 2023 fortgesetzt, wobei drei Schwerpunktgruppen aus Vertretern der Mitgliedstaaten eingerichtet wurden. Die Mitarbeit der Mitgliedstaaten in diesen Gruppen war freiwillig. Die Gruppen befassten sich mit den Themen (i) gemeinsam hergestellte Militärgüter, (ii) weitere Harmonisierung und (iii) Durchsetzung. Im Jahr 2023 legte das EU-Konsortium für Nichtverbreitung und Abrüstung drei unterstützende Forschungspapiere vor und organisierte ein Seminar für Mitgliedstaaten und Forscher. Außerdem fand in der COARM ein Gedankenaustausch mit Vertretern der europäischen Verteidigungsindustrie (ASD) statt. Die Überprüfung, die Aktualisierungen des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts und des Benutzerleitfadens sowie möglicherweise weitere Ergebnisse, einschließlich Schlussfolgerungen des Rates der EU, umfasst, wird voraussichtlich bis Ende 2024 abgeschlossen sein.

5. Verweigerungsmitteilungen und Konsultationen

Im Gemeinsamen Standpunkt ist vorgesehen, dass im Falle einer Genehmigungsverweigerung eine Mitteilung erfolgt. Außerdem ist darin für den Fall, dass ein Mitgliedstaat einen Genehmigungsantrag prüft, der eine von einem anderen Mitgliedstaat zuvor nicht genehmigte im Wesentlichen gleichartige Transaktion betrifft, ein Konsultationsverfahren vorgesehen. Diese Konsultation erfolgt über das COARM-Online-System. Es hat sich bereits erwiesen, dass die Transparenz zwischen den Mitgliedstaaten in Bezug auf konkrete Endbestimmungsländer und Endverwender durch dieses System gefördert wird.

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

Verteidigungsunternehmen in den Mitgliedstaaten sind sich im Allgemeinen der Beschränkungen der Rüstungsausfuhrpolitik bewusst und werden in der Regel davon absehen, eine Genehmigung zu beantragen, wenn sie wissen, dass diese wahrscheinlich verweigert wird. Deshalb gibt eine geringe Zahl von Ablehnungen keinen Aufschluss darüber, wie restriktiv die Ausfuhrpolitik in Bezug auf bestimmte Bestimmungsländer tatsächlich ist. Andererseits handelt es sich bei von der EU verhängten Rüstungsembargos¹⁴ um allgemeine Verbote der Erteilung von Genehmigungen für die entsprechenden Bestimmungsländer.

6. Benutzerleitfaden

Der Benutzerleitfaden ist ein überaus wichtiges Instrument, da in ihm die vereinbarten Leitlinien für die Umsetzung der operativen Bestimmungen des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts und für die Auslegung der darin festgelegten Kriterien zusammengefasst sind. In Artikel 13 des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts wird auf den Leitfaden verwiesen. Er wurde von der COARM erstellt und wird regelmäßig aktualisiert: Die letzte Aktualisierung erfolgte im Rahmen der Überprüfung des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts, die 2019 durchgeführt wurde. Bei dem Leitfaden handelt es sich nicht um einen verbindlichen Rechtsakt, er wurde jedoch vom Rat gebilligt. Der Rat hat in seinen Schlussfolgerungen vom 16. September 2019 den geänderten Benutzerleitfaden begrüßt.¹⁵

Der Benutzerleitfaden ist hauptsächlich für die Stellen bestimmt, die Ausfuhrgenehmigungen erteilen (Beamte, die derartige Genehmigungen erteilen, und sonstige Beamte in einschlägigen staatlichen Behörden und Stellen), und trägt somit in pragmatischer Weise erheblich zur Konvergenz der Strategien und Verfahren der Mitgliedstaaten im Bereich der Rüstungsausfuhrkontrolle bei. Der Leitfaden umfasst bewährte Verfahren für die Umsetzung der Kriterien des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts, die von der COARM ausgearbeitet wurden, welche sich dabei auf bewährte nationale Verfahren stützte und Beiträge von anderen relevanten Akteuren, einschließlich der Zivilgesellschaft, einfließen ließ. Durch den Leitfaden soll größere Kohärenz zwischen den Mitgliedstaaten bei der Anwendung der Kriterien des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts gewährleistet werden. Dazu werden beispielsweise Faktoren festgelegt, die bei der Prüfung von Anträgen auf Ausfuhrgenehmigungen zu beachten sind. Die Entscheidungsfindung stützt sich auf die Sachkenntnis der für die Erteilung von Genehmigungen zuständigen Beamten in regionalen, rechtlichen, justiziellen, technischen, entwicklungsbezogenen sowie sicherheitsrelevanten und militärischen Fragen.

Der Benutzerleitfaden ist öffentlich zugänglich; er kann auf der Website des Europäischen Auswärtigen Dienstes eingesehen werden.¹⁶ Durch die Veröffentlichung des Benutzerleitfadens soll für mehr Transparenz gesorgt und das Verständnis für die Gründe und Faktoren gefördert werden, die den tatsächlichen oder potenziellen Entscheidungen der Mitgliedstaaten über die Erteilung oder Verweigerung von Genehmigungen zugrunde liegen, auch wenn die Entscheidung selbst möglicherweise keiner externen Kontrolle unterliegt.

Die Aktualisierung des Benutzerleitfadens ist Teil des Verfahrens zur Überprüfung des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts 2008/944.

¹⁴ Siehe öffentliches Online-Tool: [Weltkarte EU-Sanktionen](#).

¹⁵ <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-12189-2019-INIT/de/pdf>

¹⁶ https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/disarmament-non-proliferation-and-arms-export-control-0_en

7. Gemeinsame Militärgüterliste der Europäischen Union

In der Gemeinsamen Militärgüterliste der EU sind die Militärgüter aufgeführt, für die Mitgliedstaaten Ausfuhrgenehmigungen im Einklang mit Artikel 12 des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts vorschreiben sollen. Sie ist identisch mit der Liste der Verteidigungsgüter im Anhang der Richtlinie 2009/43/EG.¹⁷ In der Gemeinsamen Militärgüterliste der EU werden die Änderungen an der Militärgüterliste des Wassenaar-Arrangements, die auf den Vollversammlungen des Arrangements vereinbart werden, berücksichtigt. Die jüngste, im Berichtszeitraum verwendete Gemeinsame Militärgüterliste der EU wurde im Amtsblatt der Europäischen Union vom 28. Februar 2023 veröffentlicht¹⁸, nachdem auf der Vollversammlung des Wassenaar-Arrangements vom 30. November bis 1. Dezember 2022 Änderungen vereinbart worden waren¹⁹.

8. Vermittlungstätigkeiten

Im Einklang mit Artikel 5 des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts 2003/468/GASP des Rates²⁰ haben die Mitgliedstaaten gesonderte Vereinbarungen für den Austausch von Informationen über erteilte und verweigerte Lizenzen für Vermittlungstätigkeiten getroffen. Darüber hinaus haben die Mitgliedstaaten, die Vermittlern die Verpflichtung auferlegen, für die Ausübung ihrer Vermittlungstätigkeit eine schriftliche Genehmigung einzuholen, und/oder ein Register der Rüstungsvermittler angelegt haben, gesonderte Vereinbarungen für den Austausch von Informationen über registrierte Vermittler getroffen. Angaben über Lizenzen für Vermittlungstätigkeiten finden sich in Anhang A.III.

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

II. VERTRAG ÜBER DEN WAFFENHANDEL (ATT)

1. Beteiligung am ATT: Konferenz der Vertragsstaaten

Wie bei früheren Konferenzen der Vertragsstaaten (CSP) haben sich die EU und ihre Mitgliedstaaten aktiv am gesamten Vorbereitungszyklus und an der Neunten Konferenz der Vertragsstaaten (21.-25. August 2023) beteiligt, auf der die **Rolle der Industrie** bei verantwortungsvollen internationalen Verbringungen konventioneller Rüstungsgüter als vorrangiges Thema des südkoreanischen Vorsitzes im Vordergrund stand.

¹⁷ Die geltende Liste der Verteidigungsgüter wurde mit der Delegierten Richtlinie (EU) 2023/277 der Kommission vom 5. Oktober 2022 (ABl. L 42 vom 10.2.2023, S. 1) angenommen. Zur Angleichung des Anhangs der Richtlinie 2009/43/EG an die aktualisierte Gemeinsame Militärgüterliste vom 20. Februar 2023 wird Ende 2023 eine Delegierte Richtlinie erlassen, die die Aktualisierungen enthält.

¹⁸ ABl. C 72 vom 28.2.2023, S. 2.

¹⁹ Näheres hierzu unter <https://www.wassenaar.org/>.

²⁰ Gemeinsamer Standpunkt 2003/468/GASP des Rates vom 23. Juni 2003 über die Kontrolle der Waffenvermittlung (ABl. L 156 vom 25.6.2003, S. 79).

Die Konferenz beschloss, dass jeder CSP-Vorsitz in Zusammenarbeit mit dem ATT-Sekretariat ermutigt wird, die Industrie in Outreach-Tätigkeiten einzubeziehen, und dass die Vertragsstaaten, das ATT-Sekretariat und andere interessierte Parteien ermutigt werden, die Industrie einzubinden und industrierelevante Informationen über den ATT und Entwicklungen auszutauschen. Die Konferenz begrüßte auch die VN-Leitprinzipien für Wirtschaft und Menschenrechte (UNGP) und ermutigte die Vertragsstaaten und andere Akteure, die Gespräche darüber fortzusetzen, inwieweit die UNGP, die Menschenrechte und Instrumente des humanitären Völkerrechts im Zusammenhang mit dem Vertrag über den Waffenhandel gegebenenfalls Anwendung finden.

Die Vertragsstaaten wurden unter anderem auch ermutigt,

- gegebenenfalls gemeinsam mit allen interessierten Akteuren die Gespräche über die Rolle der Industrie bei verantwortungsvollen internationalen Verbringungen konventioneller Rüstungsgüter fortzusetzen und zu vertiefen und ihre Erfahrungen und Praktiken in Bezug auf wirksame Maßnahmen einschließlich bestehender Verfahren, Leitlinien und damit zusammenhängender Materialien sowie schriftliche Leitfäden zu nationalen Bemühungen um die Sensibilisierung der Industrie und die Einhaltung nationaler Verbringungskontrollsysteme auszutauschen;
- die erforderlichen Schritte zu unternehmen, um sicherzustellen, dass Industrie und privatwirtschaftliche Einrichtungen, die ihrer nationalen Gerichtsbarkeit unterstehen, ihre Tätigkeit im Einklang mit Ziel und Zweck des Vertrags ausüben;
- als fortlaufendes Dokument, das regelmäßig zu überprüfen und gegebenenfalls zu aktualisieren ist, eine Liste möglicher Referenzdokumente für verantwortungsvolles unternehmerisches Handeln im internationalen Handel mit konventionellen Rüstungsgütern auszuarbeiten, die von den Vertragsstaaten zu prüfen sind, um sicherzustellen, dass die Industrie nationale Kontrollsysteme zur Umsetzung des ATT einhält und verantwortungsvolle internationale Verbringungen konventioneller Rüstungsgüter durchführt.

Die Vertragsstaaten nahmen Elemente (Kapitel über Verbote) des Freiwilligen Leitfadens zur Umsetzung der Artikel 6 und 7 sowie einen Freiwilligen Leitfaden zu Artikel 9 (Durchfuhr und Umladung) an.

Die Abzweigung wurde erneut als wichtiges Thema bestätigt, das in den Beratungen über den ATT und beim Austausch von bewährten Verfahren und Informationen eine zentrale Rolle spielen sollte. Das Forum für den Austausch von Informationen über Abzweigungen (Diversion Information Exchange Forum – DIEF) trat zum ersten Mal zusammen und erörterte konkrete Fälle. Die Konferenz billigte das Dokument mit dem Titel „Post-delivery cooperation: operational steps for the introduction and implementation of post-shipment control“ (Zusammenarbeit nach der Lieferung: operative Schritte für die Einführung und Umsetzung von Kontrollen nach der Lieferung) als Anhang zu dem Dokument mit möglichen Maßnahmen zur Verhinderung und Bekämpfung der Abzweigung und als fortlaufendes Dokument mit freiwilligem Charakter.

Die Konferenz äußerte erneut ihre Besorgnis über die rückläufige Tendenz bei der jährlichen Berichtsquote und forderte die Vertragsstaaten, die ihren Berichtspflichten nicht vollständig nachkommen, nachdrücklich auf, ihre Berichte vorzulegen oder, falls sie damit Schwierigkeiten haben, die verfügbaren Unterstützungsmechanismen zu nutzen, um die vollständige Einhaltung zu erreichen.

Die Konferenz einigte sich auf einen klaren Plan für den folgenden Zyklus unter dem Vorsitz Rumäniens, wobei der Schwerpunkt des Vorsitzes erklärtermaßen auf der Rolle der behördenübergreifenden Zusammenarbeiten liegt. Ein überarbeitetes Arbeitsprogramm wurde versuchsweise für ein Jahr angenommen, wodurch die Zahl der informellen Vorbereitungssitzungen vor Ort und der Sitzungen der Arbeitsgruppen reduziert wurde.

Die EU war während der gesamten Konferenz sehr präsent und gab sieben EU-Erklärungen zu allen Themen ab, in denen sie ihre nachdrückliche Unterstützung für den ATT betonte und alle Staaten aufforderte, von Waffenverbringungen nach Russland abzusehen. Die bedeutende Rolle der EU im Vertrag wurde allgemein anerkannt. Darüber hinaus hat die EU vier Nebenveranstaltungen mitfinanziert, darunter die Veranstaltung zur Förderung der Datenbank zum Abgleich von ATT-Bedarf und -Ressourcen und das ATT-Outreach-Projekt. Zum ersten Mal hat sich die EU auch mit Organisationen der Zivilgesellschaft zusammengetan, um auf Waffenlieferungen an die Streitkräfte Myanmars und auf Herausforderungen bei der wirksamen Umsetzung des ATT aufmerksam zu machen.²¹

2. EU-Programm zur Unterstützung der Umsetzung des ATT im Rahmen des Beschlusses (GASP) 2021/2309 des Rates

Nachdem der Vertrag über den Waffenhandel im Jahr 2014 mit bislang²² 115 Vertragsstaaten in Kraft getreten ist, besteht weiterhin die Herausforderung, seine universelle Geltung und seine wirksame Umsetzung durch die Vertragsstaaten zu erreichen.

Als Beitrag zur Bewältigung dieser Herausforderung hat die EU ein Programm zur Unterstützung der Umsetzung für Drittländer angenommen.²³ Dieses Programm wird vom deutschen Bundesamt für Wirtschaft und Ausfuhrkontrolle (BAFA) und von Expertise France durchgeführt. Darin ist vorgesehen, Drittländer auf ihr Ersuchen hin dabei zu unterstützen, ihre Waffenverbringungssysteme gemäß den Anforderungen des Vertrags zu stärken. Einzelheiten zu den entsprechenden Tätigkeiten finden sich in Anhang D.

²¹ Einzelheiten sind auf der Website der CSP9 des ATT abrufbar: <https://thearmstradetreaty.org/csp-9.html>.

²² Juli 2024.

²³ Beschluss (GASP) 2021/2309 des Rates vom 22. Dezember 2021 über Outreach-Maßnahmen der Union zur Unterstützung der Durchführung des Vertrags über den Waffenhandel (ABl. L 461 vom 27.12.2021, S. 78).

3. Unterstützung des ATT-Sekretariats

Mit der Annahme des Beschlusses (GASP) 2021/649²⁴ (geändert durch den Beschluss (GASP) 2023/161 des Rates²⁵) und des Beschlusses (GASP) 2023/2296 des Rates²⁶ ist der Rat übereingekommen, das Sekretariat des Vertrags über den Waffenhandel bei seinen Tätigkeiten zu unterstützen, die auf die Umsetzung des Vertrags über den Waffenhandel ausgerichtet sind. Dieser Beschluss steht im Einklang mit dem allgemeinen politischen Ziel der EU, den multilateralen Rahmen, auch im Bereich der Rüstungsausfuhrkontrolle, zu stärken. Einzelheiten zu den entsprechenden Tätigkeiten finden sich in Anhang D.

III. PRIORITÄTEN DER COARM FÜR DIE NAHE ZUKUNFT

Im Jahr 2024 wird die CORAM zusätzlich zu ihren ständigen Aufgaben unter anderem Folgendes leisten:

- Koordinierung der Unterstützung für die Ukraine bei der Verhinderung der Abzweigung von Kleinwaffen und leichten Waffen: regelmäßiger Austausch zwischen EU-Mitgliedstaaten und -Organen über eine informelle Plattform am Rande der COARM; mögliche Nutzung eines GASP-Instrumentariums, einschließlich neuer Beschlüsse des Rates, die 2024 und danach angenommen werden sollen, für gezielte EU-Unterstützung und die Koordinierung der Hilfe externer Akteure für die Ukraine;
- Fortsetzung der Überprüfung des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts 2008/944/GASP vom 8. Dezember 2008 betreffend gemeinsame Regeln für die Kontrolle der Ausfuhr von Militärtechnologie und Militärgütern: Abschluss bis Herbst 2024 mit der Annahme eines aktualisierten Gemeinsamen Standpunkts und des dazugehörigen Benutzerleitfadens durch den Rat sowie Schlussfolgerungen des Rates;
- gegebenenfalls Verteidigung und Stärkung multilateraler Ausfuhrkontrollregelungen.

Die COARM wird weiterhin aktiv Kontakt zu anderen einschlägigen Gruppen aufnehmen, um Verbindungen zu benachbarten Arbeitsbereichen herzustellen, unter anderem zur Gruppe „Güter mit doppeltem Verwendungszweck“ und zur Gruppe „Zollunion“. Die Verbindungen zwischen der COARM und den nationalen Beamten, die mit der Erteilung von Ausfuhrgenehmigungen und mit der Rechtsdurchsetzung im Bereich der Rüstungsausfuhrkontrolle befasst sind, werden verstärkt.

²⁴ Beschluss (GASP) 2021/649 des Rates vom 16. April 2021 über die Unterstützung der Union für die Tätigkeiten des ATT-Sekretariats zur Unterstützung der Durchführung des Vertrags über den Waffenhandel (ABl. L 133 vom 20.4.2021, S. 59).

²⁵ Beschluss (GASP) 2023/161 des Rates vom 23. Januar 2023 zur Änderung des Beschlusses (GASP) 2021/649 über die Unterstützung der Union für die Tätigkeiten des ATT-Sekretariats zur Unterstützung der Durchführung des Vertrags über den Waffenhandel (ABl. L 22 vom 24.1.2023, S. 28).

²⁶ Beschluss (GASP) 2023/2296 des Rates vom 23. Oktober 2023 über die Unterstützung der Union für die Tätigkeiten des Sekretariats des Vertrags über den Waffenhandel zur Unterstützung der Durchführung des Vertrags über den Waffenhandel (ABl. L, 24.10.2023).

IV. UNTERSTÜTZUNGSMAßNAHMEN DER EUROPÄISCHEN FRIEDENSAZILITÄT

Mit der 2021 eingerichteten Europäischen Friedensfazilität (EFF) ist die EU in eine neue Ära im Bereich Sicherheit und Verteidigung eingetreten, wodurch die Rolle der EU als Sicherheitsakteur angesichts der zunehmenden globalen Herausforderungen gestärkt wird. Die Fazilität, die ursprünglich mit einer Finanzausstattung von 5,69 Mrd. EUR für den Zeitraum 2021-2027 eingerichtet wurde, hat sich zu einem Schlüsselinstrument entwickelt, das es der EU ermöglicht, militärische Missionen und Operationen im Rahmen der Gemeinsamen Sicherheits- und Verteidigungspolitik (GSVP) besser zu unterstützen und unseren Partnern weltweit bei der Stärkung ihrer militärischen und Verteidigungskapazitäten zu helfen. Sie beläuft sich nun auf 17 Mrd. EUR, mit denen mehr als 20 Partner unterstützt werden. Sie fungiert weiterhin als globales Instrument zur Verhütung von Konflikten, zur Wahrung des Friedens und zur Stärkung der internationalen Sicherheit und Stabilität sowie zur Förderung der internationalen Menschenrechtsnormen und des humanitären Völkerrechts.

Im Januar 2023 hat der Rat zusätzlich zur Finanzierung der militärischen Unterstützung für die Ukraine auch eine EFF-Unterstützung für eine Reihe afrikanischer Länder (Benin, Kamerun, Demokratische Republik Kongo, Ghana, Mauretanien, Mosambik, Ruanda, Somalia) sowie einige der östlichen und südlichen Nachbarn der EU (Georgien, Republik Moldau, Jordanien, Libanon) und Partner im Westbalkan (Bosnien und Herzegowina, Nordmazedonien, Medizinische Taskforce für den Balkan) genehmigt. Darüber hinaus hat die EFF die militärischen Komponenten einer Reihe friedensunterstützender Operationen unter afrikanischer Führung finanziert: die AU-Übergangsmmission in Somalia (ATMIS), die Gemeinsame Truppe der G5 Sahel (G5SJF), die Multinationale Gemeinsame Taskforce gegen Boko Haram (MNJTF) und die Mission der Entwicklungsgemeinschaft des Südlichen Afrika in Mosambik (SAMIM).

Insgesamt wurden im Jahr 2023 21 Vorschläge des Hohen Vertreters für Unterstützungsmaßnahmen (ÜM) und zur Änderung von Beschlüssen des Rates zu bestehenden ÜM angenommen, darunter die dreigleisige Munitionsinitiative zur Unterstützung der Ukraine, die Billigung der letalen Unterstützung für Somalia und Niger (ausgesetzt), die rasche Lieferung von Fahrzeugen mit Irini-Besatzung an Ghana und die Ausweitung der EFF-ÜM auf den Golf von Guinea im weiteren Sinne. Das Politische und Sicherheitspolitische Komitee (PSK) billigte drei Aktionen im Rahmen der ÜM in Form eines allgemeinen Programms zur Unterstützung der Afrikanischen Union für den Zeitraum 2022-2024. Darüber hinaus finanzierte die EFF zum ersten Mal eine EU-LIVE-Übung.

Nach der am 13. März 2023 angenommenen ersten Aufstockung um 2 Mrd. EUR nahm der Rat am 26. Juni 2023 einen Beschluss an, mit dem die Gesamtobergrenze der EFF um 3,5 Mrd. EUR (zu Preisen von 2018) angehoben wurde.

Die ÜM und Aktionen wurden auf der Grundlage des Integrierten Ansatzes der EU entwickelt und umgesetzt. Dazu gehören Bedarfsanalysen, Bewertungen der Konfliktsensitivität und Analysen der politischen Fragilität eines Landes.

KURZBESCHREIBUNGEN DER KATEGORIEN DER GEMEINSAMEN MILITÄRGÜTERLISTE DER EU²⁷

- ML1** Waffen mit glattem Lauf mit einem Kaliber kleiner als 20 mm, andere Handfeuerwaffen und Maschinenwaffen mit einem Kaliber von 12,7 mm (0,50 Inch) oder kleiner und Zubehör sowie besonders konstruierte Bestandteile hierfür
- ML2** Waffen mit glattem Lauf mit einem Kaliber von 20 mm oder größer, andere Waffen oder Bewaffnung mit einem Kaliber größer als 12,7 mm (0,50 Inch), Werfer, besonders konstruiert oder geändert für militärische Zwecke, und Zubehör sowie besonders konstruierte Bestandteile hierfür
- ML3** Munition und Zünderstellvorrichtungen sowie besonders konstruierte Bestandteile hierfür
- ML4** Bomben, Torpedos, Raketen, Flugkörper, andere Sprengkörper und -ladungen sowie zugehörige Ausrüstung und Zubehör, und besonders konstruierte Bestandteile hierfür
- ML5** Feuerleiteinrichtungen, Überwachungs- und Alarmierungsausrüstung sowie verwandte Systeme, Prüf- oder Justierausrüstung und Ausrüstung für Gegenmaßnahmen, besonders konstruiert für militärische Zwecke, sowie besonders konstruierte Bestandteile und besonders konstruiertes Zubehör hierfür
- ML6** Landfahrzeuge und Bestandteile hierfür
- ML7** Chemische Agenzien, „biologische Agenzien“, „Reizstoffe“, radioaktive Stoffe, zugehörige Ausrüstung, Bestandteile und Materialien
- ML8** „Energetische Materialien“ und zugehörige Stoffe
- ML9** Kriegsschiffe (über oder unter Wasser), Marine-Spezialausrüstung, Zubehör, Bestandteile hierfür und andere Überwasserschiffe
- ML10** „Luftfahrzeuge“, „Luftfahrtgeräte nach dem Prinzip leichter-als-Luft“, „unbemannte Luftfahrzeuge“ („UAV“), Triebwerke, „Luftfahrzeug“-Ausrüstung, zugehörige Ausrüstung und Bestandteile, besonders konstruiert oder geändert für militärische Zwecke

²⁷ Die vollständige Beschreibung der Kategorien, wie sie vom Rat im Jahr 2023 angenommen wurde (ABl. C 72 vom 28.2.2023), findet sich unter: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52022XG0301%2801%29&qid=1677594029492>.

- ML11** Elektronische Ausrüstung, „Raumfahrzeuge“ und Bestandteile, soweit nicht anderweitig von der Gemeinsamen Militärgüterliste der EU erfasst
- ML12** Waffensysteme mit hoher kinetischer Energie und zugehörige Ausrüstung sowie besonders konstruierte Bestandteile hierfür
- ML13** Spezialpanzer- oder Schutzausrüstung, Konstruktionen, Bestandteile und Zubehör
- ML14** „Spezialisierte Ausrüstung für die militärische Ausbildung“ oder für die Simulation militärischer Szenarien, Simulatoren, besonders konstruiert für die Ausbildung im Umgang mit den von Nummer ML1 oder ML2 erfassten Feuerwaffen oder Waffen, sowie besonders konstruierte Bestandteile und besonders konstruiertes Zubehör hierfür
- ML15** Bildausrüstung oder Ausrüstung für Gegenmaßnahmen, besonders konstruiert für militärische Zwecke, sowie besonders konstruierte Bestandteile und besonders konstruiertes Zubehör hierfür
- ML16** Schmiedestücke, Gussstücke und andere unfertige Erzeugnisse, besonders konstruiert für eine der von Nummer ML1, ML2, ML3, ML4, ML6, ML9, ML10, ML12 oder ML19 erfassten Waren
- ML17** Verschiedene Ausrüstungsgegenstände, Materialien und „Bibliotheken“ sowie besonders konstruierte Bestandteile hierfür
- ML18** Ausrüstung für die „Herstellung“, Umweltprüfeinrichtungen und Bestandteile
- ML19** Strahlenwaffen-Systeme, zugehörige Ausrüstung, Ausrüstung für Gegenmaßnahmen oder Versuchsmodelle und besonders konstruierte Bestandteile hierfür
- ML20** Kryogenische (Tiefemperatur-) und „supraleitende“ Ausrüstung sowie besonders konstruierte Bestandteile und besonders konstruiertes Zubehör hierfür
- ML21** „Software“
- ML22** „Technologie“

ANNEX

Tables:

- 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 BROKERING LICENCES (GRANTED AND REFUSED)
- B. CONSULTATIONS ON DENIED LICENCES (TOTAL NUMBER)
- C. NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMON POSITION 2008/944/CFSP (DEFINING COMMON RULES FOR THE CONTROL OF EXPORTS OF MILITARY TECHNOLOGY AND EQUIPMENT) AND COMMON POSITION 2003/468/CFSP (CONTROL OF ARMS BROKERING)
- D. EU OUTREACH ACTIVITIES
- E. NATIONAL REPORTS ON ARMS EXPORTS – INTERNET ADDRESSES
- F. EUROPEAN PEACE FACILITY - ASSISTANCE MEASURES

TABLE A.I

The numbers in 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)²⁸; (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 ML²⁹); 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 information³⁰.

²⁸ To make the table more readable, nil values and/or the mention ‘not available’ are omitted, and empty rows and columns are deleted.

²⁹ 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.

³⁰

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.

Belgium: the data that Belgium provides for this report is 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).

Czechia: 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 2023 based on licences issued in previous years.

Denmark: with regards to the value listed in row b) 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. Some licences issued cover goods of more than one ML Category. When reporting in row a), each time a licence concerns a ML category, it is counted as one single licence, so the sums in row a) and column ‘Total per destination’ do not always reflect the actual numbers of licences granted, but a slightly higher number. The Danish currency (DKK) or other currencies are where relevant converted to EUR using the common exchange rate.

Estonia: licences covering more than one ML category and/or destination are reported under ‘multiple destinations’ (country). Goods which Estonia is judging to be military goods (national listing), but which are not on the EU Common Military List are reported in category ML 22 ‘Technology’ (as CML category which is the most closely linked). The total number of licences quoted in this report therefore differs from the actual number of licences issued. Data does not include temporary transfers (exhibitions) and items on the EU CML provided to Ukraine and reported under the EPF assistance measures (AM).

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.

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.

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 an 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.

Hungary: data provided includes figures of general, global and individual export licences. Transfers of military equipment to Hungarian forces deployed in various missions (table A.II) are not considered regular foreign trade transactions.

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.

Latvia: data provided includes figures of individual, global and general export licences. Data might include also export licences for goods after repair and maintenance. Latvia is not providing data on actual exports because it is not possible for customs authorities to gather precise report on actual exports in a reasonable manner, especially on global transfer licences.

Lithuania: data provided includes figures of individual, global and general export licences, data also include actual exports. 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.

The Netherlands: as values of global licenses cannot always be attributed to individual countries, the value of those global licenses has been added to the total value of 'multiple destinations'. The figures on actual exports are based on information provided by the exporters in 2023 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 2023 may be higher than the values quoted in this report. Some licences cover goods of more than one ML category. Each time a licence concerns an ML category, it is counted as one single licence. Therefore the sum in row 'Number of Export Licenses' does not always reflect the actual number of licences granted, but a slightly higher figure.

Poland: license values provided in row b) refer to individual licenses, global licenses issued in a given year for a period of up to 3 years, and national general licenses. 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.

Portugal: data provided includes figures of export transactions (definitive and temporary) covered by general, global and individual export licences. Some licences cover goods of more than one ML category and destination, so each time a licence concerns an ML category or destination, it is counted as one single licence, so the sum in row 'Number of Export Licenses' does not always reflect the actual number of licences granted, but a slightly higher figure. As the value of General and Global licences is not always visible ('unlimited value') figures will occur only in row c) and not b). Additionally, in some cases of donated material and intangible material (software and technology) where product value was not available a value of 1 was attributed to record the export. Data provided does not include figures of export transactions of civilian firearms (for personal protection, hunting, sporting).

The User's Guide stipulates that the value of actual exports shall be provided if available. Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Germany, Greece and Ireland do not provide the value of actual exports; 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 as described above and to possible additional national specificities as explained in footnote 30.

Data are reported in euro, converted from national currency in case a Member State does not have the euro as national currency. Bear in mind possible exchange rate fluctuations between data collection and 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 reported on in Table A.II.

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. Also, on grounds of national security interests, information on certain sensitive exports was not included in the 2023 report.

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: Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Malaysia, Norway, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America. Remark related to Ukraine: due to national security interests export to Ukraine and Israel will be reported later. On grounds of national security interests, information on certain sensitive exports was not included in the 2023 report.

Slovenia: data provided includes figures of one general, (ML6), 4 global (ML1, ML3, ML16 and ML18) and individual export licences. The value of some licences was 0, because weapons and military equipment/defence-related products were exported for the purpose of testing and evaluation, or warranty claim. In some cases, the export (transfer) within the EU area was carried out without an issued permit in accordance with applicable legislation. The report also covers the realization of permits issued in previous years with validity in 2023.

Spain: data provided includes figures of general, global and individual export licences as well as global project export licences. Values in rows a) b) include values on temporary and definitive licences. Values in row c) include only values on definitive licences.

Sweden: the SEK to EUR conversion reflects the average exchange rate for 2023 of 11,48 Swedish krona per Euro. Licences covering more than one ML category and/or destination have been 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. Two of the licences included in the statistics are subject to confidentiality in accordance with Swedish national legislation. For these licenses, with a total value of EUR 1 018 478 739, information regarding country of final destination has been excluded.

EXPORTS AND LICENCE REFUSALS PER DESTINATION, PER REGION AND WORLDWIDE

Page

PER DESTINATION.....

PER REGION

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)

Central Asia

(Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan)

European Union

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

Middle East

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

North Africa

(Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia)

North America

(Canada, United States)

North East Asia

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

Oceania

(Australia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of),

Nauru, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu)

Other European Countries

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

South America

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

South Asia

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

South East Asia

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

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, Eswatini, Ethiopia, 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).....

WORLDWIDE

* *This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.*

EU ARMS EXPORTS PER DESTINATION IN 2023

See 'per destination' document.

EU ARMS EXPORTS PER REGION IN 2023

See 'per region' document.

EU ARMS EXPORTS WORLDWIDE IN 2023

See 'worldwide' document.

TABLE A.II

Exports to United Nations-Mandated or Other International Missions in 2023³¹

Destination Country: Afghanistan		
Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Finland	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Tactical vests and helmets (ML13)
Destination Country: Armenia		
Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	EU Delegation	Cross-country vehicles with special protection and spare parts
Destination Country: Austria		
Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	United Nations Office	Sub-machine guns
Destination Country: Bosnia and Herzegovina		
Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Greece	European Union Force (EUFOR) ALTHEA	Pistol M1911A1 0,45'' (7 items), Rifle M16M4, Cartridges (0,45mm and 5,56mm'), Magazines
Hungary	European Union Force (EUFOR)	BDU, body armour, bulletproof vests, kevlar helmets, shackles, pistols, rifles, ammunition, impact resistant shields, body protectors, rubber sticks, night vision goggles
Destination Country: Burkina Faso		
Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Finland	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Tactical vests and helmets (ML13)
Germany	EU Delegation	Cross-country vehicles with special

³¹ Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, and Sweden submitted a nil report.

		protection and spare parts
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Destination Country: **Burundi**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Malta	European Delegation to Burundi	13000 Ammunition Fiocchi cal .223 REM FMJ 55 gr. (250 boxes of 50 rounds each) 7350 Ammunition Fiocchi cal. 9x19mm FMJ 115 gr. (147 boxes of 50 rounds each), 13000 ammunition (260 boxes of 50 rounds each) Fiocchi cal .223 REM FMJ 55 gr., 7350 Ammunition Fiocchi cal. 9x19mm FMJ 115 gr. (147 boxes of 50 rounds each)

Destination Country: **Central African Republic**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	EU Delegation	Cross-country vehicle with special protection and spare parts
	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Cross-country vehicle with special protection
	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)	Optical weapon-sights, sound suppressors and spare parts for pistols
Portugal	European Union Training Mission in Central African Republic (EUTM RCA)	Handguns, sub-machine guns, assault rifles and components (ML1), ammunition (ML3), ground vehicles and components (ML6), anti-riot equipment (ML7), equipment and communication systems (ML11)
	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Strabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)	

Destination Country: **Chad**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Hungary	Bilateral Treaty	Medical equipment

Destination Country: **Congo (Democratic Republic of)**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
France	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)	T100EE Firewall attachment kit, kit to fix the engine Trident T100EE ALT, shut off valve kit, 120mF capacitor hole Ø20 bracket assy
Germany	EU Delegation	Cross-country vehicle with special protection and spare parts

Destination Country: **Ethiopia**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	EU Delegation	Cross-country vehicle with special protection and spare parts

Destination Country: **Iraq**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	United Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq (UNAMI)	Body armour vests and spare parts for rifles
	United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/ISIL (UNITAD)	Body armour vests, detachable cartridge magazines, optical weapon-sights, rifles, sub-machine guns and spare parts for rifles, sub-machine guns
Greece	NATO Mission in Iraq (NMI)	Pistol M1911A1 0,45'', Rifle with Bayonet M16A2, Cartridges (0,45mm and 5,56mm), Magazines.
Hungary	NATO Mission in Iraq	Radio sets, pistols, night vision devices, bulletproof vests, ceramic plates, BDU, rifles

Destination Country: **Italy**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	United Nations Global Service Center (UNGSC)	Cross-country vehicles with special protection

Destination Country: **Ivory Coast**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	EU Delegation	Cross-country vehicle with special

		protection and spare parts
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Destination Country: **Kosovo**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Greece	NATO Kosovo Force (KFOR) 2023, Second Multi National Operational Reserve Forces Battalion (2nd MN ORF BN)	Machine Gun 0,50'' (4 items), machine Gun Barrels 0,50'' (8 items), vehicle HUMMER (4 items), radio TRC 9200 (2 items), SEM 190-8 (2 items), night vision goggles (4 items), cartridges 0,50'' (8.400 items)
	NATO Kosovo Force (KFOR) 2023, Operational Reserve Forces (ORF)	Pistol M1911A1 0,45'' (26 items), rifle 5,56mm (121 items), grenade launcher M203 (9 items), machine gun MINIMI (18 items), machine gun 7,62mm (7 items), flare launcher (7 items), vehicle MERCEDES 240-290GD (15 items), vehicle HUMMER (2 items)
Hungary	Kosovo Force (KFOR)	Kevlar helmets, bulletproof vests, combat vest kit, gasmask sets, rifles, pistols, BDU, ammunition, crypto unit, shields, night vision goggles, aiming lasers, rifle scopes, red dot sights, magazines, APCs

Destination Country: **Lebanon**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Cross-country vehicles with special protection and spare parts
	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA)	Spare parts for sub-machine guns
	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	Spare parts for cross-country vehicles with special protection
	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)	Laser protection equipment and spare parts for cross-country vehicles with

		special protection
Hungary	United Nations Interim Force In Lebanon (UNIFIL)	BDU, kevlar helmets, rifles, pistols, bulletproof vests, ceramic plates

Destination Country: **Libya**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	EU Delegation United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)	Cross-country vehicles with special protection and spare parts Ballistic helmets, optical weapon-sights, pistols and spare parts for rifles
Malta	Malta Embassy / AFM at Malta Mission in Tripoli	3,000 rounds (5.56x45 live)1,000 rounds (9x19 live)3,000 rounds (5.56 x 45 linked live), 8 Plate Carriers16 Ballistic Plates, 2 x PVS 21 Night Vision goggles4 x NVS 7 – NVGs, Day and Night Flares, 7 x Sig MCX Rifles in 5.56 Configuration complete with ATPIAL, Optical Sights andFlashlight8 x Glock 17 Pistols complete with light and laser, 48 x 5.56 Magazine24 x Glock Magazine, 10 x Helmet with storbe light10 x body armour, 1,000 rounds 5.56 x 45 live500 rounds 9 x 19 live, Sig MCX Rifles in 5.56 Configuration complete with ATPIAL, Optical Sights and Flashlight, Glock 17 Pistols complete with light and laser

Destination Country: **Lithuania**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Portugal	NATO Enhanced Air Policing NATO Assurance Measures	Handguns, sub-machine guns, assault rifles and components (ML1), grenade launchers (ML2), ammunition (ML3), several aircrafts and equipment (ML10), equipment and communication systems (ML11), protection equipment (ML13), image and countermeasures equipment (ML15), training equipment (ML17)

Destination Country: **Mali**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Hungary	European Union Training Mission in Mali (EUTM Mali)	Rifles, ACOG optics, bulletproof vests, ceramic plates, ammunition, magazines, BDU
Portugal	European Union Training Mission in Mali (EUTM Mali)	Handguns, sub-machine guns, assault rifles and components (ML1)

Destination Country: **Mozambique**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Finland	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Tactical vests and helmets (ML13)
Germany	EU Delegation	Cross-country vehicle with special protection and spare parts
Portugal	European Union Training Mission in Mozambique (EUTM Mozambique)	Several aircrafts and equipment (ML10)

Destination Country: **Netherlands**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Cross-country vehicle with special protection

Destination Country: **Niger**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
France	European Union civilian crisis management mission (EUCAP Sahel)	NORO-PN-1701010 - Support bracket for night vision on ballistic helmets
Portugal	EU Military Partnership Mission in Niger	Several aircrafts and equipment (ML10)

Destination Country: **Mali**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
France	European Union civilian crisis management mission in Mali – EUCAP Sahel	OXF1 plaster exercise grenades, 7.62X51 ammunition on tape, red smoke grenades, yellow smoke grenades, white smoke grenades, OXF1 plaster exercise grenades, manual protection device for sting-

		ball grenade
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Destination Country: **Poland**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Portugal	NATO Assurance Measures	Handguns, sub-machine guns, assault rifles and components (ML1), large ammunition (ML4), surveillance equipment (ML5), equipment and communication systems (ML11), protection equipment (ML13), image and countermeasures equipment (ML15), training equipment (ML17)

Destination Country: **Romania**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Portugal	tailored Forward Presence (tFP)	Handguns, sub-machine guns, assault rifles and components (ML 1), grenade launchers (ML2), ammunition (ML3), large ammunition (ML4), ground vehicles and components (ML6), anti-riot equipment (ML7), several aircrafts and equipment (ML10), equipment and communication systems (ML11), protection equipment (ML13)

Destination Country: **Rwanda**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	EU Delegation	Cross-country vehicle with special protection and spare parts

Destination Country: **Somalia**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Finland	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Tactical vests and helmets (ML13)

Destination Country: **South Sudan**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods

Germany	EU Delegation	Cross-country vehicles with special protection and spare parts
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Destination Country: **United Arab Emirates**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Italy	World Health Organization (WHO)	Ballistic helmet, bulletproof vest

Destination Country: **United States**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	United Nations Headquarters (UN)	Rifles and sub-machine guns

Destination Country: **Zimbabwe**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	EU Delegation	Cross-country vehicle with special protection and spare parts

TABLE A.III

1. Brokering Licences Granted by Member States in 2023³²**Bulgaria**

Destination	Number of brokering licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Algeria	2	2 739 584	ML2	32 pcs + 2 kits	2 739 584	Belarus
		131 053	ML1	160 pcs	131 053	Serbia
Azerbaijan	1	3 966 800	ML3	82 000 pcs	3 966 800	Serbia

Croatia

Destination	Number of brokering licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
USA	1	1.229.419,00	MI 3a.	11.724.754	0	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Jordan	1	162.250,00	MI 3a.	5.000	0	Serbia
Ukraine	1	21.669.683,00	MI 3a.	90.000	0	Cambodia
Poland	1	3.059.400,00	MI 3a.	18.200.000	0	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Slovakia	1	2.095.000,00	MI 3a.	10.000	0	Bulgaria
Ukraine	1	2.095.000,00	MI 3a.	10.000	0	Bulgaria
Nigeria	1	256.109,00	MI 3a.	500	0	Serbia
Kyrgyzstan	1	3.100.000,00	MI 4a.	10.000	0	Bosnia and Herzegovina

Czechia

Destination	Number of brokering licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Burkina Faso	3	530,750	3	2,300,000 pcs	406,142	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia

³² Austria Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta and Portugal submitted a nil report.

Indonesia	5	115,941,945	4	-	0	Türkiye
			9	-		Croatia
			10	-		Qatar
			17	-		Croatia
			18	-		Croatia
Mongolia	1	63,056	4	-	0	Azerbaijan
Nigeria	1	206,612	6	5 sets	201,324	United Arab Emirates
Rwanda	1	406,874	1	-	0	United States
			3	-		United States
Senegal	1	169,749	3	-	0	Spain
Togo	1	310,110	3	-	0	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Ukraine	15	51,764,073	1	-	11,537,965	Türkiye
			2	-		Türkiye
			3	940,000 pcs		Canada, United Kingdom, Türkiye
			4	-		Slovakia, Türkiye
			5	3,885 pcs		Türkiye
			6	12 pcs		United Kingdom
			11	-		Poland
			15	400 pcs		Türkiye , United States
United States	1	66,577	9	-	0	Ukraine

Estonia

Destination	Number of	Value of	ML	Quantity of	Value of	Country of
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	brokering licences <u>issued</u>	brokering licences <u>issued</u> (EUR)	categories	brokered items	brokered items (EUR)	origin
Belgium	1	218 000	ML3	40 000	218 000	Lithuania
Malaysia	1	37 752	ML10	37 752	37 752	Ukraine
Latvia	2	1 334 000	ML3	6 300 000	3 654 000	Switzerland
Finland	1	320 000	ML1	200	320 000	United States
Lithuania	1	11 060	ML3	7 000	11 060	Latvia
Hungary	1	4351	ML3	10 500	4351	Lithuania
Algeria	1	595 691	M10	328	595 691	India
Lithuania	1	48 950	EST2 (ML1)	500	48 950	United States

Finland

Destination	Number of brokering licences <u>issued</u>	Value of brokering licences <u>issued</u> (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Ukraine	1	N/A	16	N/A	N/A	Türkiye

Germany

Destination	Number of brokering licences <u>issued</u>	Value of brokering licences <u>issued</u> (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Ecuador	1	154.611	ML 9A	4 pcs.	154.611	United Kingdom
Israel	4	136.373	ML 11A ML 9A	4 pcs. 11 lots	54.820 81.553	United Kingdom
Japan	3	233.300	ML 4B	16 pcs.	233.300	United Kingdom
Kazakhstan	1	2.000.000	ML 11A	various	2.000.000	South Africa
Norway	4	129.700	ML 8F	410 kg	129.700	South Korea
South Korea	2	1.599.660	ML 8A	12.300 kg	1.599.660	Norway
South Korea	1	1.724.000	ML 4A	2.000 pcs.	1.724.000	United Kingdom
Ukraine	1	28.600	ML 6B	18 pcs.	28.600	United Arab Emirates

United Kingdom	1	33.527	ML 5C	100 pcs.	33.527	United States
United States	7	12.362.500	ML 3A	23.800.000 pcs.	12.362.500	Switzerland

Hungary

Destination	Number of brokering licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Romania	0 (granted in 2022)	0	3	35 000	10 150	Switzerland
Poland	1	1 650 000	3	0	0	Switzerland
Romania	1	150 000	10	0	0	Ukraine

Ireland

Destination	Number of brokering licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Serbia	3	1,202,015	6	165	1,202,015	Canada

Italy

Destination	Number of brokering licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Australia	6	804.800,15	9, 11	725 days	804.800,15	Australia
France	8	1.212.131,08	4	134 - 6 years - 80 months	1.212.131,08	France
Germany	50	60.364.572,09	6, 10, 11	3433	60.364.572,09	Germany, Italy, Spain, UK, United States
Israel	1	30.600,00	14	1	30.600,00	Israel
Italy	1	-	21	10	-	France
Netherlands	2	3.876.124,00	2, 14	129 - 12 years	3.876.124,00	Belgium, Canada

Oman	1	43.113,27	10	6	43.113,27	UK
Qatar	1	- 793.370,00	4	9 weeks	- 793.370,00	France
Romania	1	30.000,00	6	1	30.000,00	Romania
Saudi Arabia	1	444.919,10	10	612	444.919,10	Italy
Slovenia	1	-	10	1	-	Italy
Spain	21	9.401.970,44	10, 11	568	9.401.970,44	Germany, Italy, Spain, UK, United States
Taiwan	1	4.735.212,73	4	480 months	4.735.212,73	Taiwan
Ukraine	1	- 12.800.000,00	3	8000	- 12.800.000,00	Australia
United Kingdom	130	14.824.691,67	4, 10, 11	23390 - 1 year	14.824.691,67	France, Germany, Italy, Spain, UK
United States	4	5.564.214,35	6, 10, 15	7541	5.564.214,35	Belgium, Poland, United States

Netherlands

Destination	Number of brokering licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
United States of America	1	39.600	3a	35.000	23.345	United States of America
Ukraine	1	n/a	6a	15	17.850.000	Czechia
Ukraine	1	n/a	6a	16	132.026.520	Germany
Ukraine	1	19.262.250	4a	8250	16.986.750	Czechia
Ukraine	1	7.552.218	10c	6	6.740.170	Czechia
Ukraine	1	3.245.000	10c	3	3.696.950	Czechia
United Kingdom	1	425.450	18a	72	425.450	Singapore
Taiwan	1	20.550	11a	1	284.550	United States of America

Thailand	1	8.203	11a	1	496.900	United States of America
France	1	55.841	11a	1	93.458	United States of America
United Kingdom	1	n/a	18a	1800	3.489.701	Singapore
Ukraine	1	6.033.000	10c	5	5.432.000	Czechia

Poland

Destination	Number of brokering licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Austria	1	32 597	10, 16, 18, 22	Nil	Nil	Canada
Azerbaijan	1	164 959	10	4	100 634	Georgia
Canada	5	162 896	10, 16, 18, 22	Nil	Nil	Austria, France, Israel, Serbia, United Kingdom
Czechia	1	132 000	6	2	132 000	Germany
Ireland	1	3 001	6	1	2 500	Czechia
Finland	1	8 000	6	1	1 000 000	Germany
France	2	832 597	10, 16, 18, 22	10 000	10 000 000	Canada, Germany, United Kingdom
Israel	1	32 597	10, 16, 18, 22	Nil	Nil	Canada
The Netherlands	1	27 149	22	300	271 493	USA
Philippines	1	6 632 144	10, 11	631	6 632 148	USA
Serbia	1	32 597	10, 16, 18, 22	Nil	Nil	Canada
Singapore	1	800 000	10, 16	10 000	10 000 000	Malaysia, USA
Vietnam	1	3 108 581	3	17 249	7 800 882	Italy
Togo	1	84 200	3	4 000 000	1 440 000	Türkiye
Uganda	5	26 951 584	3, 4, 7	5 061 784	24 251 084	Bulgaria, North

						Macedonia, Romania, Serbia
Ukraine	8	6 106 495	1, 2, 3, 6	182 662	310 966 971	Croatia, India, Rep. of Korea, Romania, Türkiye, United Kingdom
United Kingdom	4	2 432 597	10, 16, 18, 22	30 000	30 000 000	Canada, Czechia, France, Germany, Italy, Romania, Spain, Türkiye, USA
USA	6	83 620	6, 10, 16, 22	91	180 000	Switzerland

Romania

Destination	Number of brokering licences <u>issued</u>	Value of brokering licences <u>issued</u> (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Czech Republic	1	303,114	3		0	Bulgaria
India	0	0	10		25,994	South Africa
Nigeria	0	0	6		476,985	United Arab Emirates
Argentina	1	304,651	10		0	South Africa

Slovakia

Destination	Number of brokering licences <u>issued</u>	Value of brokering licences <u>issued</u> (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Poland	1	81,600.00	ML8	48 tonnes	not	Poland

					available	
Ukraine	1	not available	ML6	not available	not available	Slovakia

Slovenia

Destination	Number of brokering licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Montenegro	1	5.741	3	150	5.740	United Kingdom
Montenegro	1	54.340	13	380	54.340	Israel
Chad	4	4.117.800	3	98.450	permits not implemented	Serbia
Poland	1	13.500.000	3	5.000	permit not implemented	India

Spain

Destination	Number of brokering 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	1	1.880.373	6	2.188	1.880.373	Türkiye

Sweden

Destination	Number of brokering licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Ireland	1		6			Austria
Denmark	1		6, 17			Belgium
Finland	1		6, 17			Belgium
France	2		6, 17			Belgium
Germany	1		6, 17			Belgium
Ireland	1		6, 17			Belgium
Luxembourg	1		6			Belgium
Netherlands	2		6, 17			Belgium
Norway	1		6			Belgium
Poland	1		6			Belgium

Brazil	2		5, 10, 11, 15, 18			Brazil
Denmark	2		1, 3			Canada
Latvia	1		14, 22			Czech Republic
Bulgaria	1		11			Denmark
Denmark	2		3, 17			Denmark
Finland	1		11			Denmark
Netherlands	3		2, 13			Denmark
Denmark	2		6			Estonia
Ireland	1		6			Estonia
Netherlands	3		6			Estonia
Poland	1		6			Estonia
Finland	1		5			Finland
Czech Republic	1		5, 22			France
France	1		6			France
Japan	1		2			France
Netherlands	1		6			France
Norway	1		5			France
United States	1		10			France
Netherlands	2		6			Germany
United States	1		10			Germany
Finland	2		11			Israel
Denmark	1		17			Latvia
Greece	1		17			Latvia
Hungary	1		17			Latvia
India	1		17			Latvia
Netherlands	1		17			Latvia
Singapore	1		17			Latvia
United States	1		17			Latvia
Denmark	3		6			Netherlands
Finland	3		6			Netherlands
Ireland	2		6			Netherlands
Netherlands	11		2, 6, 13			Netherlands
Poland	1		6			Netherlands
Finland	1		9			Norway
Norway	3		6, 13, 22			Norway
Netherlands	1		13			Switzerland
United Kingdom	1		4			Switzerland
United	1		10			Switzerland

States						
Bulgaria	1		11			South Africa
Finland	1		11			South Africa
South Africa	1		11			South Africa
Türkiye	1		22			Türkiye
Australia	1		5			United Kingdom
Belgium	1		5			United Kingdom
Finland	1		4			United Kingdom
Netherlands	2		6			United Kingdom
United Kingdom	9		4,5, 10,17			United Kingdom
Switzerland	1		10			United States
Germany	1		10			United States
United Kingdom	3		4			United States
United States	15		10,18			United States

2. Brokering Licences Refused by Member States in 2023

Bulgaria

Destination	Number of brokering licences <u>denied</u>	Value of brokering licences <u>denied</u> (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Tajikistan	1	156 000	ML3	26 000 pcs	156 000	Serbia
Ukraine	1	1 525 143	ML8	55 200 kg	1 525 143	USA
Serbia	1	5 805 113	ML8	1 038 710 kg	5 805 113	South Korea

Czechia

Destination	Number of brokering licences <u>denied</u>	Value of brokering licences <u>denied</u>	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
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		(EUR)				
Indonesia	1	60,339	10	3	60,339	Lithuania

TABLE B.

1. Total Number of Consultations Initiated and Received Member States in 2023

Member State	Number of consultations initiated	Number of consultations received
Austria	1	-
Belgium	9	-
Cyprus	1	-
Czechia	8	-
Denmark	-	1
Finland	1	2
France	-	1
Germany	2	21
Hungary	-	2
Ireland	-	1
Italy	4	1
Netherlands	2	3
Poland	1	-
Slovakia	3	1
Spain	3	-
Sweden	-	2
TOTAL	35	35

2. Total Number of Consultations Initiated by Member States in 2023 per Destination

Destination Country	Number of consultations
Argentina	1
Belize	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	1
Hong Kong	2
Kazakhstan	1
Kyrgyzstan	1
Morocco	4
Pakistan	2
Philippines	7
Saudi Arabia	2
Serbia	1
South Africa	2
Thailand	2
Ukraine	1
United Arab Emirates	4
TOTAL	35

TABLE C.

*Member States' Implementing Legislation or Administrative Rules for Common Position
2003/468/CFSP and Common Position 2008/944/CFSP*

Member State	Council Common Position 2003/468/CFSP on the control of arms brokering		Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment	
	National legislation reference no.	Information concerning state of play	National legislation or administrative rules reference no.	Information concerning state of play
Austria	Foreign Trade Act (AußWG, Federal Gazette I No 26/2011 as last amended by Federal Gazette I no. 87/2020) and War Material Act (KMG, Federal Gazette I no. 540/1977 in its current version)	Implementation completed.	Foreign Trade Act (AußWG, Federal Gazette I No 26/2011 as last amended by Federal Gazette I no. 87/2020) and War Material Act (KMG, Federal Gazette I no. 540/1977 in its current version)	Implementation completed.
Belgium	Law of 25 March 2003, article 15, (published in Moniteur belge of 7.7.2003, modifying law of 5.8.1991	Partial implementation.	Flemish Region: Flemish Parliament Act on the import, export, transit and transfer of defence-related products, and other materials for military use, law enforcement materials, civilian firearms, components and munitions — 15.6.2012, as amended by the Flemish Parliament Act of 30.6.2017 Walloon Region: Decree regarding the import, export, transit and transfer of civil weapons and defence material —	Flemish Region: Implementation completed Walloon Region: Implementation completed Brussels Capital Region: Implementation completed Federal government: Implementation completed

			<p>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 —</p> <p>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>	
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	Cyprus issued the Export, brokering and the provision of technical assistance (military equipment) Regulations of 2011 in	Implementation completed.	Cyprus issued the Export, brokering and the provision of technical assistance (military equipment) Regulations of 2011 in	Implementation completed.

	December 2011. These Regulations set the legal framework for the implementation of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP, Common Position 2003/468/CFSP and Joint Action 2000/401/CFSP.		December 2011. These Regulations set the legal framework for the implementation of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP, Common Position 2003/468/CFSP and Joint Action 2000/401/CFSP.	
Czechia	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.	Implementation completed.
Denmark	Amendment Act no. 555 of 24 June 2005 to the Danish Weapons Act (arms brokering etc.)	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.
France	Code de la Défense (Art. L2332-1)	Implementation completed.	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	Implementation completed. General directives approved by political authorities and specific directives in the event of specific situations, such as embargoes, conflict

			the Commission established by Decree no55-965.	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, Arms Trade Treaty, criteria laid down by the United Nations, the OSCE, the European Council).
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 25 of the Act of 19 December 2022, Federal Law Gazette 2022 I p. 2606; Foreign Trade and Payments Act (AWG), Federal Law Gazette 2013 I p. 1482, last amended by Article 2 of the Act of 27 February 2024, Federal Law Gazette 2024 I p. 71, and Foreign Trade and Payments Regulation (AWV), Federal Law Gazette 2013 I p. 2865; 2021 I p. 4304, last amended by	Implementation completed.	The existing legal requirements (Foreign Trade and Payments Act - AWG, Federal Law Gazette 2013 I p. 1482, last amended by last amended by Article 2 of the Act of 27 February 2024, Federal Law Gazette 2024 I p. 71 and Foreign Trade and Payments Regulation - AWV, Federal Law Gazette 2013 I p. 2865; 2021 I p. 4304, last amended by Article 1 of the Act of 17 July 2024, Federal Law Gazette 2024 I p. 243, 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	Implementation completed.

	Article 1 of the Act of 17 July 2024, Federal Law Gazette 2024 I p. 243		Equipment' of June 2019 make it possible to immediately apply the regulations laid down in the Common Position.	
Greece	Law 4028/2011 of 11 November 2011 (Government Gazette 242), which incorporated the Common Position 2003/468/CFSP	Implementation completed.	Directive (EU) 2017/853 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 amending Council Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons was incorporated in the Greek legal corpus with Law 4678/2020 of 20 March 2020, (Government Gazette 70A), modifying Law 2168/1993.	Implementation completed.
Hungary	The provisions on the control of brokering activities have been in force in Hungary since 2004. Currently the control of arms brokering is regulated by the Government Decree 156/2017. (VI. 16.) on the detailed regulations of the licensing of defence related activity and the certification of enterprises.	Implementation completed.	The criteria laid down in Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP are included in Annex II. to the Government Decree 156/2017. (VI.16.) on the detailed regulations of the licensing of defence related activity and the certification of enterprises.	Implementation completed.
Ireland	Control of Exports Act 2008 (No 1 of 2008) Control of Exports (Brokering Activities, Goods and	Implementation completed.	Control of Exports (Brokering Activities, Goods and Technology) Regulations 2021 (S.I. No. 207 of 2021)	Implementation completed.

	Technology) Regulations 2021 (S.I. No. 207 of 2021)		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.	
Italy	Law No. 185 of 9 July 1990. New provisions on controlling the export, import and transit of military goods Modified and integrated by DL n. 105 of 22 June 2012. Implementing regulation approved with Ministerial Decree No. 19 of 7 January 2013.	Implementation completed.	Law No. 185 of 9 July 1990. New provisions on controlling the export, import and transit of military goods Modified and integrated by DL n. 105 of 22 June 2012. Implementing regulation approved with Ministerial Decree No. 19 of 7 January 2013.	Implementation completed.
Latvia	Law on the Circulation of Strategic Goods, in force since 19 July 2007 (last amended on 7 January 2021)	Implementation completed.	Law on the Circulation of Strategic Goods, in force since 19 July 2007 (last amended on 7 January 2021)	Implementation completed.
Lithuania	Law on the Control of Strategic Goods (came into effect on 1 August 2004, lastly amended on 5 December 2019, No	Implementation completed.	Law on the Control of Strategic Goods (came into effect on 1 August 2004, lastly amended on 5 December 2019, No XIV-1738 amendments	Implementation completed.

	XIV-1738 amendments came into force from 1 April 2023). Law on the Control of Arms and Ammunition of 15 January 2002, lastly amended on 22 December 2022 No. XIV-1740, came into force from 1 July 2023.		came into force from 1 April 2023). Law on the Control of Arms and Ammunition of 15 January 2002, lastly amended on 22 December 2022 No. XIV-1740, came into force from 1 July 2023.	
Luxembourg	Law of 27 June 2018 voted by Parliament on 26 April 2018 and published on 20 July 2018 in Luxembourg's O.J. No 603	Implementation completed.	Law of 27 June 2018 voted by Parliament on 26 April 2018 and published on 20 July 2018 in Luxembourg's O.J. No 603	Implementation completed.
Malta	Subsidiary legislation 365.13. Military Equipment (Export Control) Regulations	Implementation completed.	The Common Position is not part of Maltese Law, however, it is applied when analysing cases through the Military Equipment (Export Control) Regulations. Subsidiary legislation 365.13.	Implementation completed.
Netherlands	Strategic Services Act (as of January 2012)	Implementation completed.	The Netherlands national legal framework has not been changed after the adoption of the Common Position. The legal basis for the application of the regulations laid down in the Common Position consists of several existing Acts, Decrees, Decisions and Regulations. General Customs Act: Algemene Douanewet	Implementation completed.

			<p>(Adw) (stb. 2008, 111) wetten.nl - Regeling - Algemene douanewet - BWBR0023746 (overheid.nl)</p> <p>Strategic Goods Order 2012: Besluit Strategische Goederen (Str. 2011, 19960) wetten.nl - Regeling - Besluit strategische goederen - BWBR0024139 (overheid.nl)</p> <p>Implementation measure for Strategic Goods: Uitvoeringsregeling strategische goederen 2012 (Str. 2011, 1996) wetten.nl - Regeling - Uitvoeringsregeling strategische goederen 2012 - BWBR0030610 (overheid.nl)</p> <p>2015 Arms and Munitions Act: Wet Wapens en Munitie (Stb. 1995, 292) wetten.nl - Regeling - Wet wapens en munitie - BWBR0008804 (overheid.nl)</p>	
Poland	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.

	Note: 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).			
Portugal	Law no. 49/2009 of 5 August 2009.	Implementation completed.	Law no. 37/2011 of 22 June 2011. Ordinance N°. 121/2024/1 from 28/03/2024, which transposes for national legislation the latest Military Common List from Delegated Directive (UE) 2024/242.	Implementation completed.
Romania	Government's Emergency Ordinance (GEO) No. 158/1999 on the control regime of exports, imports and other operations with military good, republished (2021).	Implementation completed.	Minister of Foreign Affairs Order no. 3191/2021 (Implementing Regulation for GEO No. 158/1999, republished.	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	Implementation completed.	Article 77 of the Defence Act (Official Gazette 103/04) specifies that an export	Implementation completed.

	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, 172/21, 42/23 and 46/23). Brokers are bound to obtain trading permit.		license may be refused on the basis of Slovenia's international commitments and obligations.	
Spain	Law 53/2007 of 28.12.2007 Royal Decree 679/2014 of 1.8.2014 Royal Decree 494/2020 of 28.4.2020 Royal Decree 414/2022 of 31.05.2022 Order ICT/5342023 of 26.05.2023 Order ECM/541/2024 of 06.06.2024	Implementation completed.	Law 53/2007 of 28.12.2007 Royal Decree 679/2014 of 1.8.2014 Royal Decree 494/2020 of 28.4.2020 Royal Decree 414/2022 of 31.05.2022 Order ICT/5342023 of 26.05.2023 Order ECM/541/2024 of 06.06.2024	Implementation completed.
Sweden	Military equipment act 1992:1300 (5 §) and Military Equipment Ordinance 1992:1303 (7 §).	Implementation completed.	Military Equipment Act 1992:1300 (1 § , 6 §) and Military Equipment Ordinance 1992:1303 (annex). The Ordinance with Instructions for the Inspectorate of Strategic Products, No 2010:1101 (1a §).	Implementation completed.

TABLE D.

INFORMATION ON EU OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

1. Council Decision (CFSP) 2020/1464, amended by Council Decision (CFSP) 2022/848 on Union outreach activities in support of the implementation of the EU Outreach Project on the Promotion of Effective Arms Export Controls

‘COARM Outreach Project V’ – implemented by: BAFA

I. INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE WORKSHOPS

Kyrgyzstan

Online/hybrid, 12-13 July 2023

A workshop was organised for Kyrgyzstan in hybrid setup. Eighteen representatives from Kyrgyzstan’s relevant authorities participated in this activity.

This workshop was designed as a follow-up workshop to the study visit to Armenia (13-15 February 2023) for Kyrgyzstan. The objective of this activity was to provide participants with practical insights into the export control systems and customs procedures of an EU Member State, including the intersection between licensing–customs, technical assessment in export controls, outreach to industry and cooperation between industry and the administration.

Montenegro

In-person (Podgorica), 15-16 November 2023 – jointly organised by BAFA and Expertise France

A joint arms and dual use trade control workshop was organised for Montenegro in Podgorica, Montenegro. Twelve representatives from Montenegro’s relevant authorities participated in this activity. In addition, two observers from the United States Export Control and related Border Security Programme (EXBS) attended the event.

This workshop was jointly organised by BAFA and Expertise France in the framework of EU COARM OP V and the EU P2P Project no. 64. The event addressed the effective implementation of controls on transit and transshipment as well as approaches of (related) interagency cooperation.

II. CROSS REGIONAL WORKSHOPS

For Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia

In-person (Yerevan, Armenia), 16-17 February 2023

A cross regional workshop was organised for Eastern European, Caucasian and Central Asian Partner countries in Yerevan, Armenia. Thirty-five representatives from the relevant authorities of Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Mongolia and Uzbekistan participated in this activity. The workshop was organised in cooperation with the OSCE, which sponsored the participation of three additional participants from the Kyrgyz Republic.

The two-day workshop covered topics such as the role of technical expertise in the application of the EU Common Military List and decision-making criteria, as well as risk assessment and risk management techniques in the field of export controls. These topics were accompanied by comprehensive case studies. A spotlight was also put on intergovernmental cooperation and included prevention techniques against illicit trade.

For North African Mediterranean Region, Southern Neighbourhood Countries of the European Neighbourhood Policy as well as South Eastern Europe

In-person (Algiers, Algeria), 13-14 June 2023

A cross regional workshop was organised for North African, Mediterranean and Southern Neighbourhood Countries of the European Neighbourhood Policy and South Eastern Europe in Algiers, Algeria. Twenty-nine participants from the competent authorities from Algeria, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Tunisia attended the event. In addition, five representatives from AFRIPOL, the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT), took part in the event.

This was the first cross-regional workshop bringing together representatives from North Africa, the Middle East and South Eastern Europe. Following the pandemic period, during which activities and progress in many countries slowed, the aim of the workshop was to re-address the key pillars of an effective arms export control system, foster regional exchange and to get an overview of the applied practices and approaches within the partner countries.

III. STUDY VISITS

Study Visit to Armenia for Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan

In-person (Yerevan, Armenia), 13-15 February 2023

A study visit was organised for Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan in Yerevan, Armenia. Twelve representatives from Kazakhstan's and Kyrgyzstan's relevant authorities participated in this activity. Two representatives from the OSCE participated as observers. The OSCE also sponsored three additional participants.

The study visit aimed at providing the participants with an overview of the applied arms export control procedures in Armenia. Special attention was paid to the role of technical assessments as Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan specifically asked for support in the frame of the COARM project regarding ways to optimize the incorporation and use of technical expertise into their export control administration processes.

Study Visit to Romania for Azerbaijan, Moldova and North Macedonia

In-person (Bucharest, Romania), 28 February - 2 March 2023

A Study Visit was organised for Azerbaijan, Moldova and North Macedonia in Bucharest, Romania. Six representatives from the participating country's relevant authorities participated in this activity.

This study visit was intended to provide the participants with a detailed and practical overview of the applied arms export control procedures in Romania and give them the opportunity to discuss and exchange their national perspectives and approaches. The event covered different items from a licencing and customs perspective. Two on-site visits to customs at Otopeni Airport and a Romanian company that produces and exports military goods, complemented the discussions.

Study Visit to Georgia for Armenia and Bosnia and Herzegovina

In-person (Tbilisi, Georgia), 10-11 July 2023

A study visit was organised for Armenia and Bosnia and Herzegovina to Tbilisi, Georgia. Eight representatives from Armenia's and Bosnia and Herzegovina's relevant authorities participated in this activity.

Experts from the COARM partner countries who had participated in the train-the-trainer course were responsible for leading this peer-to-peer study visit.

This event focused on items' identification and classification against the national control list, the Georgian arms export control system, inter-agency cooperation in the licencing phase, customs procedures in export control of military goods and particular cases in licencing.

Study Visit to Latvia for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan

In-person (Riga, Latvia), 12-14 September 2023

A study visit was organised for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan to Riga, Latvia. Twelve representatives from the partner countries' relevant authorities participated in this activity.

The focus of the study visit was on the importance of a robust legal framework, the licencing procedure as a whole and, more specifically, technical assessment within the licencing procedure, as well as outreach to industry. The program of the study visit was complemented by an on-site visit to a Latvian drone manufacturer to discuss the obligations and responsibilities of the company in the field of export controls.

Study Visit for Ukraine to Germany

In-person (Eschborn, Germany), 25-26 October 2023

A study visit was organised for Ukraine to Eschborn, Germany. Nine representatives from Ukraine's relevant authorities participated in this activity.

This was the first in person event with Ukraine after the pandemic and the outbreak of the war. It focused on the importance of inter-agency cooperation, customs clearance procedures as well as end-use verification in the licencing process. Furthermore, the operative provisions and requirements for the EU member states' arms export control systems set by Common Position 2008/944 were discussed.

Study Visit to Romania for Mongolia

In-person (Bucharest, Romania), 30 October – 1 November 2023

A study visit was organised for Mongolia to Bucharest, Romania. Nine representatives from relevant Mongolian authorities participated in this activity.

For this first ever study visit for Mongolia, a two-fold objective was pursued: firstly, participants were introduced to the key elements of an export control system, including control list (EU Common Military List), scope of control (export, import, transit, transshipment, brokering), licensing process, assessment criteria, the role of inter-agency cooperation. Secondly, an overview of the ATT operative provisions and their implementation into Romanian export controls legislation was provided.

IV. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY-BUILDING AND ADVANCED-LEVEL AWARENESS-RAISING EVENTS

Advanced-level support Bosnia and Herzegovina/Cross-project train-the-trainer seminar

Online and in-person (Eschborn, Germany), May 2023

A cross project train-the-trainer seminar was organised in Eschborn, Germany and online. Two representatives from Bosnia and Herzegovina's relevant authorities participated in this activity as part of the COARM Project. This train-the-trainer seminar was organised as a "cross-project" activity. This means the participants came from three partner countries working with the implementing agency in different projects.

The train-the-trainer program is focused on didactics and knowledge transfer regarding strategic trade control topics. The activity focused on the process of knowledge transfer and on skills and competencies necessary for a trainer to launch, manage and direct a knowledge transfer process.

V. CONFERENCE FOR PARTNER COUNTRIES WITH ADVANCED EXPORT CONTROL SYSTEMS

Conference for advanced-level partner countries

In-person (Wiesbaden, Germany), 09 February 2023

A conference for advanced-level partner countries was organised for Albania, Serbia and Georgia in Wiesbaden, Germany.

Four representatives from participating countries' relevant authorities joined this activity, including all participants of the first train-the-trainer seminar. The event was organised back-to-back with the seventh global Wiesbaden Conference.

Discussions focussed particularly on the intangible transfer of technology (ITT), due diligence requirements and emerging technologies. In addition, the conference allowed representatives to exchange views regarding newest developments related to the arms trade and to discuss how recent

changes and improvements in arms trade controls can be implemented as part of their own national export control system.

VI. ASSESSMENT EVENTS

Final Assessment Event

Hybrid (Brussels, Belgium and online), 27-28 November 2023

The final assessment event of the EU COARM Outreach Project V was organised in Brussels, Belgium, as a hybrid event. Fifty representatives from fifteen partner countries, EU institutions, EU member states and EU experts participated either in-person or online.

The final assessment event served to assess and consolidate the outcomes, advancements, and challenges encountered throughout project phase V, but also aimed at a more general lookback. Additionally, the final conference sought to foster dialogue among participants from both the European Union and partner countries to discuss the future COARM VI follow-up project.

2. Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/2309 on Union outreach activities in support of the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)

I. NATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Benin

Awareness raising workshop for Parliamentarians on the ATT and its incorporation in national legislation

Hybrid workshop (Cotonou), 19 September 2023 – Expertise France

Benin adopted a law on arms and ammunition in 2020. Drafted in 2010, it was adopted by the Parliament after very long delays.

It does not reflect provisions from the ATT. Changing Benin's legislation in relation to small arms is therefore a priority for Benin's authorities. This is a condition for the proper implementation of the Treaty. Benin's authorities are considering two options: amending the existing Law or adopting a new one.

Organised in collaboration with Benin's National Commission on the fight against the Proliferation of Light Weapons (below the "National Commission"), the workshop aimed at boosting the process of incorporation of ATT provisions into Benin's legislation. Following legislative elections of January 2023, new Parliamentarians entered the National Assembly and the composition of its Commission on Defense and Security was renewed (NB: Benin is a unicameral system with no Senate). This workshop aimed at raising awareness of members of the new Commission. Representatives of other entities involved in the legislative process on arms related issues were also invited – Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Defense, Justice, Interior, Armed forces etc.

In proposing such an activity, Benin's National Commission aimed at taking into account lessons from the experience of the above-mentioned law which was adopted only after very long delays. Such delay was largely due to lack of understanding of the subject matter among members of the National Assembly.

Members of Parliament expressed their satisfaction vis-à-vis the information provided and their readiness to take prompt action to adapt Benin's legislative framework. They called for continued support by international partners to help them advance towards this objective. Participants also underlined the need for stronger awareness rising among the public regarding existing and future legislation on arms.

Diverging views were expressed among participants as to whether a new law was needed or amending the existing one was sufficient. The National Commission and Ministry of Foreign Affairs expressed their intention to rapidly invite all relevant stakeholders to a coordination meeting to decide on the way forward.

Botswana

Online Assessment Event

Online, 6-7 September 2023 - BAFA

An online assessment event was organised for Botswana. Eighteen representatives from Botswana's relevant authorities participated in this activity.

The online assessment event constituted the inaugural activity for Botswana under EU ATT OP-III after the country joined the project as a partner country on 25 August 2023.

The event aimed at raising awareness of the requirements of the Arms Trade Treaty, introduce the project to a broader range of stakeholders and begin to map out the road ahead for Botswana on its journey to implement ATT provisions.

1st national assistance workshop

In-person (Gaborone), 2-3 November 2023 - BAFA

A national assistance workshop was organised for Botswana in Gaborone, Botswana. Seventeen representatives from Botswana's relevant authorities participated in this activity.

The workshop sought to raise awareness for key considerations with regards to legal, licencing and enforcement aspects of implementing the ATT provisions and was also designed to further elaborate the needs, interests, and priorities of Botswana, thereby jointly assessing the next steps in cooperation.

Colombia

National Assistance Workshop

In-person (Bogota), 27-29 June 2023 - BAFA

A national assistance workshop was organised for Colombia in Bogota, Colombia. Forty representatives from Colombia's relevant authorities participated in this activity.

This workshop aimed at lending new momentum and practical support to Colombia's goal of ratifying the Arms Trade Treaty. Topics addressed during the event included legislative procedures and institutional structures, secondary legislation and control lists, interagency cooperation and risk assessment.

National Assistance Workshop

In-person (Cartagena), 5-7 December 2023 - BAFA

A national assistance workshop was organised for Colombia in Cartagena, Colombia. Thirty representatives from Colombia's relevant authorities participated in this activity.

Discussions focused on strengthening the interagency cooperation at the federal level and the role of customs in arms trade controls. Outreach to industry was another central theme of the workshop, which included a site visit to a manufacturer and marketer of conventional naval weaponry and technologies for military purposes, COTECNMAR.

Côte d’Ivoire

Raising awareness among civil society on the draft Law on arms and ammunition, and the ATT

Hybrid workshop, (Abidjan), 11-12 July 2023 - Expertise France

This activity built on previous support provided by Expertise France to Côte d’Ivoire under Phases II and III of the EU P2P ATT project. Previously, Expertise France provided advice to Côte d’Ivoire to finalise its draft legislation. The workshop aimed at sensitizing civil society actors to both the draft Law and the ATT. Through the strengthening of the expertise of civil society actors, the event aimed at enhancing their capacity to play their advocacy role vis-à-vis national authorities, including all actors involved in the process for the adoption of the draft Law.

23 individuals counting for 20 civil society organisations participated. It included the country’s most important organisations focusing on arms control (i.e., RASALAO Côte d’Ivoire; WANEP Côte d’Ivoire) and others working on related issues such as human rights, gender, reconciliation, or justice (i.e., Amnesty International Côte d’Ivoire, Ligue Ivoirienne des Droits de l’homme, Fondation Serenti, etc).

Guyana

Capacity building workshop on diversion prevention

Hybrid workshop, 19-20 December 2023 – Expertise France

Demand-driven assistance took the form of an activity which was held in hybrid form on 19 and 20 December 2023.

The training provided 20 participants from different ministries and departments with practical knowledge including: tools, practices, techniques, and methods, as well as lessons learned to prevent diversion of arms, ammunition and explosive within and across the borders of Guyana.

Overall, the training has: a) improved participants' technical competence to regulate the trade and transfer of conventional arms to prevent diversion; b) provided participants with the necessary tools and analysis methods to identify diversion risks, prevent diversion, and counter diversion; c) enhanced participants' knowledge of illicit arms trafficking dynamics in the country and the CARICOM region.

The workshop was approached through thematic presentations and exchanges of experiences and expertise between national and international experts, centred on the following: a) a review of different approaches to prevent diversion along the entire arms transfer chain (pre-transfer, during transfer and post-transfer); b) comparison of techniques and presentation of good practices and methods to prevent arms diversion, including 'operational' perspectives; c) the interlinkages between the ATT and the CARICOM model law to address illicit arms trafficking and diversion of arms. Discussions also addressed diversion in the context of specific national and regional challenges.

Kazakhstan

National Assistance Workshop

Online, 29-30 June 2023- BAFA

An online national assistance workshop was organised for Kazakhstan. Six representatives from Kazakhstan's relevant authorities participated in this activity.

This was the second event for Kazakhstan under the ATT OP-III framework and designed to resume cooperation with the partner country after the pandemic. According to Kazakhstan's wishes, the workshop aimed at introducing the country to the topics of interagency cooperation and outreach to industry, and to identify topics of discussion for future cooperation in the framework of the project.

3rd National Assistance Workshop

In-Person (Astana, Kazakhstan), 20-21 September 2023 – BAFA

A national assistance workshop was organised for Kazakhstan in Astana, Kazakhstan. Twenty representatives from Kazakhstan's relevant authorities participated in this activity.

This two-day workshop deepened the discussions about matters of interagency cooperation and outreach to industry, and identified topics of discussion for the next workshop within the framework of the project.

Liberia

Awareness Raising to Liberia's National Commission on Arms (LiNCA)

Remote Assistance, June-August 2023 - Expertise France

Consistently with Liberia's 2023 Workplan 'Promoting Effective Implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty' and with exchanges held between Liberia's National Commission on Arms (LiNCA) and Expertise France in February 2023, Expertise France in the framework of the third phase of the EU ATT OP partnered with LiNCA to support Liberia in providing public education and civic awareness on relevance of ATT implementation in the country.

In line with Liberia's 2023 Workplan Output n. 2.1 and relevant objectives, this was done through an ad-hoc activity following the full inclusion of Liberia in the Programme in March 2023. The activity focused on the development of simplified versions of the Liberia Firearms and Ammunition Control Act (FACA) of 2022 and the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT). It was undertaken between June and August 2023.

Capacity building workshop to promote effective implementation of the ATT in Liberia: Preventing Diversion

Hybrid workshop (Monrovia), 28-29 September 2023 – Expertise France

In an effort to promote effective national implementation of the ATT, the government of Liberia has amended the Firearms and Ammunition Control Act of 2015 to domesticate the ATT, integrating relevant ATT provisions on trade and transfer of arms and ammunitions, while employing the ECOWAS ATT Model Law as a guiding instrument. This milestone achievement made Liberia the first among 113 State Parties to domesticate the ATT. In addition, the Government of Liberia enacted into law the Act to Repeal the Act establishing Liberia National Commission on Small Arms (LiNCSA) of 2012 to create the Liberia National Commission on Arms (LiNCA) as the national competent authority to supervise the implementation of the ATT in Liberia.

The training workshop provided participants with practical knowledge including: tools, techniques, and methods, as well as lessons learned to prevent diversion of arms, ammunition and explosive within and across the border of Liberia. The workshop also enhanced the understanding of participants on key provisions of the ATT on trade, transfer and transshipment of conventional arms to promote the effective implementation of the ATT. At the end of training, beneficiaries were certified to train additional state security and other actors in diversion prevention methods. More specifically, the training:

- Improved participants' technical competence to regulate the trade and transfer of conventional arms to prevent diversion.
- Enhanced participants' understanding of existing national laws on arms control and the ATT.
- Provided participants with the necessary skills to facilitate the training of a large group of relevant national ATT implementers.
- Provided participants with the necessary tools and analysis methods to identify diversion risks, prevent diversion, and counter diversion.

Madagascar

Political awareness of high-ranking political authorities

In-person meetings (Antananarivo), 28-30 June 2023 – Expertise France

This first activity with Madagascar under the third phase of the EUP2PATT programme built on the support previously provided by Expertise France during the second phase of the programme. The aim was to inform national authorities about the provisions of the Treaty and the practical arrangements for applying it at national level, to create the best possible conditions for resuming the process of revising the law on the general regime for arms and arms transfers. The activity included briefings for senior national political authorities, discussions on facilitating the authorities' support for the resumption of the process and possible ways of implementing the Treaty.

After the end of the activity, a verbal communication was adopted in July 2023 by the Council of Ministers, enabling the technical committee responsible for finalising the draft bill to be relaunched.

Under the authority of the Prime Minister, the Secretary General of the Government has pledged that the bill currently being prepared will be presented to Parliament in 2024.

Sierra Leone

Workshop “Towards the development and use of a National Control List (NCL) in Sierra Leone”

Hybrid Event (Freetown and remote), 29-30 May 2023 – Expertise France

This first activity with Sierra Leone under Phase III of the European Union's Arms Trade Treaty Outreach Programme (EU ATT OPIII) was organised following exchanges between the Sierra Leone National Commission on Small Arms (SLeNCSA) and Expertise France. Sierra Leone was welcomed as a partner in the Programme on 31 March 2023.

This activity helped to prepare and plan the internal drafting process of the Sierra Leone NCL, which could take several months pending internal discussions related to leadership and coordination on the drafting of the list. Once a draft list has been developed by the Sierra Leone experts, the Programme will put in place remote legal/legislative support to finalise the text and will also provide further ad-hoc support as needed.

Ad-hoc assistance on the process towards the development of a National Control List (NCL)

Remote assistance, November-December 2023 – Expertise France

Following the workshop “Towards the development and use of a National Control List (NCL) in Sierra Leone” of 29-30 May 2023 SLeCAA requested further support from Expertise France to support the process towards the establishment of the NCL and corresponding internal consultations.

This activity supported SLeCAA and other competent authorities in the development of specific procedures and institutional arrangements for the development of the NCL. The activity consisted of three major components: technical advisory in relation to the approach to consultations including advisory on and mapping of participating ministries, department, agencies, and other relevant stakeholders; development of guidance for the national Coordinator to guide internal discussions and consultations alongside the Commission (list of draft items for discussion) and consideration; advisory on good practices and concrete models of NCLs developed by other countries in West Africa and elsewhere.

Expertise France in consultation with Sierra Leone authorities contracted an International Consultant from its well-established pool of experts, who previously participated in the workshop on the process towards the development of the National Control List and who provided technical advisory drafting the above documents in collaboration with the key Expert.

Union of the Comoros

Political and technical awareness-raising

In-person workshop (Moroni), 03-04 July 2023 – Expertise France

The ATT Focal Point in Comoros and Expertise France proposed an initial activity to support the efforts of the national authorities to fully implement the ATT. The aim was to raise awareness among national political authorities of the ATT as a guarantee of regional and international security, and to inform them about the provisions of the Treaty and to initiate consultation on the modalities for its ratification.

This first activity took the form of a two-day workshop. It included information sessions for national political authorities on international arms transfers, the history, spirit and letter of the provisions of the ATT, its institutional operation, and the importance of the transparency mechanisms that underpin the instrument. The workshop also provided an opportunity to place the instrument in a regional context. It started a process that will be followed closely in 2024.

Zambia

Online National Assistance Workshop

Online, 25 – 27 April 2023- BAFA

An online national assistance workshop was organised for Zambia. Twenty representatives from Zambia's relevant authorities participated in this activity.

The workshop focused on Zambia's draft national conventional arms control bill. A participating expert analysed the draft bill in advance to identify any gaps and/or areas needing further attention.

In addition to addressing some remaining issues around the bill, the workshop aimed at raising awareness among the different agencies of important ATT stipulations covered by this draft law and to discuss possible further steps to implement this law if it is passed.

National Assistance Workshop

In-person (Lusaka), 6-7 November 2023 - BAFA

A national assistance workshop was organised for Zambia in Lusaka, Zambia. Nineteen representatives from Zambia's relevant authorities participated in this activity.

Discussions focused particularly on the process of licencing, with the aim of strengthening stakeholders' understanding of the licencing process in light of Zambia's upcoming work to draft secondary legislation and procedural guidance to implement the national conventional arms control bill.

II. REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

Africa

Regional Workshop for Southern Africa

In person, (Livingstone, Zambia) 6-7 June 2023 – BAFA

A regional workshop was organised for Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania and Zambia in Livingstone, Zambia. Fifty-nine representatives from relevant authorities participated in this activity. In the spirit of donor coordination, the United States was present with three representatives, two from the Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) and one from Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS).

This two-day event was the first regional event for Southern Africa in the EU ATT OP-III framework. It aimed at raising awareness in the region of the importance of the ATT, support its universalisation, and further inform countries about available assistance projects and resources supporting the implementation of the obligations under the ATT.

Benin

Regional workshop and meetings - Delegations from Cameroon and Madagascar visit Benin

In person (Cotonou), 13-17 November 2023 – Expertise France

This activity was a continuation of the support provided to Cameroon and Madagascar during the second and third phase of the EU P2P ATT project. For Cameroon, the last workshops organised in 2022 contributed to the development of a National Control List (NCL) and national reporting capacities. With regard to Madagascar, a programme of meetings and a workshop at the end of June 2023 in Antananarivo led to the relaunch of the process aimed at adopting a law on the general arms regime in the country.

Cameroon and Madagascar expressed a desire to take part in a study visit to learn about existing practices in other countries with regard to the implementation of the ATT. In particular, these two countries are planning to set up a National Commission against the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and would like to learn from the experience of a country that has already established such a body.

Benin, for its part, has undertaken numerous actions and initiatives as part of the implementation of the ATT, in particular the establishment of an LNC. Benin has effective and operational national mechanisms for combating the proliferation of SALW, including a National Commission.

The study visit to Benin by delegations from Cameroon and Madagascar enabled Benin to share its experience, particularly in the following areas:

- development of the LNC;
- establishment and operation of the National Commission to combat the proliferation of SALW, with a focus on three levels:
 - Strategic: normative/legislative basis of the Commission, entities participating in it and to which it is accountable, etc.
 - Administrative: involvement and relationship with relevant bodies;
 - Operational: concrete activities carried out by the Commission and the relevant bodies, particularly in the area of export (and import) controls.

The study visit took place in Cotonou over two days. It included a meeting with representatives of the National Commission to Combat the Proliferation of SALW and other relevant bodies, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of the Interior, the Armed Forces, the National Directorate of Materiel and Customs.

Mexico

Regional conference against the diversion of trade of small arms and light weapons and their illicit trafficking: the role and usefulness of the ATT

In-person (Mexico City), 1-2 June 2023 – Expertise France

Taking as a departing point that multilateralism and international cooperation constitute the ideal platform to better prevent and counter these challenges, and building on the outcomes of the online seminar “Generating synergies and regional strategies against the diversion of trade of small arms and light weapons and their illicit trafficking”, which was held on 19 and 20 January 2022, the “regional conference against the diversion of trade of small arms and light weapons and their illicit trafficking: The role and usefulness of the ATT” aimed at fostering exchanges between experts and diplomats on best practices for preventing the diversion of trade of small arms and light weapons and their illicit trafficking in the region in the context of Article 11 of the ATT, as well as to identify areas for common action.

In this regard, the conference, which was organised in the premises of the Mexican ministry of foreign affairs:

- promoted the cooperation, networking and exchange of information among importing, transit, trans-shipment and exporting States Parties in order to mitigate the risk of diversion of the transfer of small arms and light weapons;

- encouraged the sharing of information on diversion and illicit activities, including corruption, international trafficking routes, illicit brokers, sources of illicit supply, methods of concealment, common points of dispatch, or destinations used by organized groups engaged in diversion;
- shared good practices implemented by participating countries in preventing and addressing risks of diversion of small arms and light weapons in accordance with the ATT and with the aim of strengthening international cooperation.

17 countries from Latin America participated (including Mexico), which brought together 38 foreign participants during two days: Argentina, Belize, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Republica Dominica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Santa Lucia (joined by representatives from France, Germany, the UN, and the EU).

In conclusion, the partners decided to follow up this regional conference with the joint preparation of a policy paper designed to summarise in a few pages the main measures taken by the countries taking part in the conference to combat the diversion and illicit trafficking of firearms. 8 States participating to the regional conference responded to the questions put by the partners, providing the substance of a document that was formatted, published, and widely distributed at the 9th Conference of States Parties (CSP) to the ATT, from 21 to 25 August 2023.

Togo

Regional Workshop on National Control Lists

Hybrid Event (Lome and remote), 31 January 2023 – Expertise France

Expertise France participated at the regional workshop organised by ECOWAS in Lome for all ECOWAS member countries, on the theme of the development of national control lists under the ATT, the implementation of the Treaty and its universalisation.

III. STUDY VISITS

Study visit for Chile to BAFA

In-person (Eschborn, Germany) 14-16 March 2023 - BAFA

A study visit was organised for Chile in Eschborn, Germany. Six representatives from Chile's relevant authorities participated in this activity.

The study visit focused on reviewing different licensing methods and approaches. Therefore, tools of licensing, including procedures, documentation and certification, information sharing and data collection and interagency cooperation were discussed. Participating EU experts presented the German and Spanish licensing system, explaining specific laws, regulations, and tools used to license and regulate the export of military equipment.

Study visit for Thailand to London, UK, and Heathrow Airport

In-person (London, United Kingdom) 21-23 March 2023 - BAFA

A study visit was organised for Thailand to London Heathrow Airport, United Kingdom. Eight representatives from relevant Thai authorities participated in this activity.

The focus of this activity was to sensitize participants regarding the role of customs procedures in enforcing arms trade controls. The participants received an overview of best practices for effective export control from different UK agencies, including the UK Border Force, His Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC) and the Export Control Joint Unit.

IV. OTHER ACTIVITIES

Side event at the ninth Conference of the States Parties to the ATT (CSP 9)

In-person (Geneva, Switzerland) 23 August 2023 - Expertise France / BAFA

A side event at the ninth Conference of the States Parties to the ATT (CSP 9) was organised in Geneva, Switzerland. Forty representatives from relevant authorities, different countries' missions to the UN in Geneva and several NGOs participated in this activity.

The CSP side event was intended to demonstrate how the European Union's support programme for ATT implementation is set up to pool technical resources and provide beneficiary countries with a toolbox of implementation know-how. It was also intended to raise awareness about the EU's ATT implementation support activities, in particular for countries that may subsequently seek assistance, inform about recently implemented activities and discuss expertise sharing on the implementation of the ATT. The event also provided two partner countries - Benin and Colombia - with the opportunity to present their experiences as partner countries in the project. The session gave the floor to Mr. Álvaro Alejandro Gómez OCAMPO, Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Mission of Colombia to the United Nations Office and other International Organisations in Geneva, and Mr. André Hounsou FINAGNON, Directorate of International Organisations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Benin.

The session was followed by a question-and-answer session of approximately 30 minutes.

Side Event in the margins of the Meeting of the UN General Assembly First Committee

In person (New York) 23 October 2023, Expertise France/BAFA

A side event in the margins of the UN General Assembly First Committee Meeting was organised in New York, USA. Twenty-Seven representatives from relevant authorities, different countries' missions to the UN and several NGOs participated in the event.

The event coincided with the ten-year anniversary of the EU ATT Outreach Project's inauguration in 2013. Therefore, the purpose of the event was to take stock of the project activities over the past decade, presenting trends, developments, data, and learnings for the future, while also inviting remarks and questions from interested attending country/organisation representatives. Two representatives from Zambia and Benin had the opportunity to share their experiences as partner countries: Mr. Dominic Matala, Ministry of Defence, Zambia, and Colonel Gabin Chahounka, Permanent Secretary, National Commission to Fight the Proliferation of Small Arms CNLCPAL, Benin.

Production of a motion design devoted to the EU support to the ATT

Expertise France

The specific communication effort which was launched during the first part of the year was pursued with the production of an animated video ('motion design') promoting the ATT and the European Union action in support of the Treaty, in English, French, and Spanish versions, intended for very wide distribution throughout the third phase of the programme.

The video motion design was achieved in spring 2023. It was introduced for the first time at the regional conference of Mexico on 1st June 2023. It was also introduced at the CSP9 ATT in Geneva in August 2023 and at the UNGA First Committee meeting in October 2023 (English version).

Production of a dedicated policy paper to the fight against illicit trafficking of SALW

Expertise France

Latin America and the Caribbean is a region which is specifically affected by the diversion and illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons (SALW). These arms feed internal violence and organised crime in many countries of the region where 70% of homicides are caused by firearms.

Taking as a departing point that multilateralism and international cooperation constitute the ideal platform to better prevent and counter these challenges, and building on the outcomes of the online seminar “Generating synergies and regional strategies against the diversion of trade of small arms and light weapons and their illicit trafficking” which was held on 19 and 20 January 2022, the Mexican MFA and the EUP2P ATT Outreach Programme organized on 1 & 2 June 2023 in Mexico City a “Regional conference against the diversion of trade of SALW and their illicit trafficking: The role and usefulness of the ATT”. Bringing together around 20 States of the region, this meeting aimed at fostering exchanges between experts and diplomats on best practices for preventing the diversion of trade of SALW and their illicit trafficking in the region in the context of Article 11 of the ATT, as well as to identify areas for common action.

Based on this regional conference, this policy paper was prepared to be circulated during the ATT CSP9 in Geneva in order to share good practices implemented by participating countries to the conference in preventing and addressing risks of diversion in accordance with the ATT and with the aim of strengthening international cooperation.

Two questions were put to several countries in the region, which were kind enough to respond.

1. What are the main measures taken and challenges encountered by your country in countering the diversion and subsequent illegal trafficking of SALW?
2. How is your country working in cooperation with other countries in the region to countering diversion and illicit trafficking of SALW?

Their answers provided the content of a document which was published and circulated (around 70 copies) during the ATT CSP 9, in Geneva in August 2023.

3. Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/649 on Union support for activities of the ATT Secretariat in support of the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty

Implemented by: ATT Secretariat

Council Decision 2021/649 was adopted to support the effective implementation and universalisation of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT). Thus, in partnership with the ATT Secretariat, the Union provided the necessary resources for activities to support States Parties to the ATT in strengthening their arms transfer control systems for the effective implementation of the ATT and to strengthen the institutional set-up of the ATT Secretariat as the principal body to assist States Parties to the ATT in implementing the ATT. The text below relates to activities undertaken from January to October 2023 when the project concluded. On 23 October 2023, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2023/2296 on Union support for activities of the Arms Trade Treaty Secretariat in support of the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty.

Project 1: support for capacity building of ATT National Points of Contact

The overall objective of Project 1 was to build the capacity of States Parties' National Points of Contact (NPC), including increasing their knowledge of ATT obligations and raising their awareness with respect to ATT process developments.

Following the development of the [*Guidance Document for National Points of Contact \(NPCs\)*](#) in 2022, to provide guidance on the role and possible tasks of NPCs, two briefing sessions were conducted remotely in February and May 2023 to coincide with the ATT Working Groups and CSP9 Informal Preparatory meetings. In the February 2023 briefing session, 184 participants from 35 States joined online whereas in the May 2023 briefing session, 166 participants from 44 States joined online. An additional 80 viewers watched the recording published on the ATT website on demand.

Furthermore in 2023, the ATT Secretariat conducted several focused call-in outreach to NPCs according to their regional and linguistic categorisation. During the outreach calls, the available resources on the NPC webpage (including the *NPC Guidance Document*) were highlighted, as well as the process for states to access the ATT internal support mechanisms i.e. the Sponsorship Programme and the Voluntary Trust Fund. NPCs were also able to raise ATT implementation and universalization issues, in an informal way, directly with the Head of the Secretariat. Through this project, NPCs were also able to brief the ATT Secretariat on national and regional circumstances which are impacting the implementation of the Treaty, as well as how best they could bring to bear their experience to ATT formal meetings.

Project 2: Expert Roster (Train the Trainers)

The overall objective of this Project was to build the capacity of national and regional ATT experts to provide advice and training on ATT implementation at the national and regional levels in order to reduce the reliance on international consultants and organisations, improve the quality of training and implementation assistance, and to contribute to better tailoring capacity-building efforts.

For the reporting period and following the development of the ATT training programme and training materials (i.e. Manual and Guide) in 2022, the ATT Secretariat conducted the following additional four (4) regional training workshops:

1. For Caribbean states: Trinidad & Tobago (Port of Spain) in February 2023 conducted in English.
2. For West African States: Cote d'Ivoire (Abidjan) in April 2023 conducted in French.
3. For Southern African States: Lesotho (Maseru) in July 2023 conducted in English.
4. For Southern and Central American States: Mexico (Mexico City), in September 2023 conducted in Spanish.

The regional training workshops mentioned above has helped increase the number of national and regional experts to deliver quality training and implementation assistance to States at national and regional levels.

Project 3: Support for a matching and needs resources database

This project aimed at establishing a formal mechanism within the ATT framework to facilitate the matching of offers and requests for assistance concerning the ATT implementation. This mechanism will give effect to international assistance amongst states and complement the foreseen ATT discussions in the ATT Working Groups focusing on practical Treaty implementation.

In 2023, the project undertook a mapping exercise, identifying existing needs matching mechanisms within the disarmament space, as well as those being utilised in the humanitarian, development and peace spheres. The project conducted further analysis of the information gathered, provided a critical view of the availability and suitability of matching mechanisms, best practices and key issues for consideration to inform the setting up of the databases.

A prototype of the database was demonstrated and launched by the ATT Secretariat during a side event at CSP9, in August 2023, with the participation of Ms. Marketa Homolkova, Head of Political Section for Disarmament and Non-proliferation, EU Delegation to the UN and other international organisations in Geneva. The development of the database has since been completed and went live on 17 October 2023.

The ATT Secretariat is currently engaging States Parties and Signatory States regarding the utility of the database and encouraging them to make available information to be published on the database to facilitate international assistance for ATT implementation.

TABLE E.

Internet Addresses of Member States' National Websites Providing National Reports on Arms Exports

Austria

<http://www.bmeia.gv.at>

Belgium

Brussels Capital Region: <http://du-arms.brussels/>

Flemish Region: www.fdfa.be/csg

Walloon Region: <https://gouvernement.wallonie.be/home/publications/rapport-armes.html>

Bulgaria

<https://exportcontrol.mi.government.bg/indexbg.php>

Croatia

<https://mingo.gov.hr/>

Czechia

<https://www.mpo.cz/en/foreign-trade/licence-administration/>

www.mzv.cz/kontrolaexportu

Denmark

<https://politi.dk/statistik/udfoersel-af-militaert-udstyr>

Estonia

<https://vm.ee/en/activity/control-strategic-goods/overview-strategic-goods-controls>

Finland

https://www.defmin.fi/luvat_ja_asiointi/vienti-_ja_siirtoluvat/tilastot#7ff322a2

France

<https://www.defense.gouv.fr/rapport-au-parlement-2024-exportations-darmement-france>

<https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/politique-etrangere-de-la-france/securite-desarmement-et-non-prolifération/desarmement-et-non-prolifération/commerce-transport-et-exportations-d-armes-et-matériels-sensibles/article/contrôle-des-exportations-de-matériels-de-guerre>

Germany

<https://www.bmwk.de/Redaktion/EN/Dossier/export-controls-for-military-equipment.html>

http://www.bafa.de/EN/Foreign_Trade/Export_Control/export_control_node.html

(general information on the German export control system)

Hungary

http://mkeh.gov.hu/haditechnika/haditechnika_kulkereskedelem/6a_Jelentesek

Ireland

<https://enterprise.gov.ie/en/what-we-do/trade-investment/export-licences/publications-and-forms/>

Italy

<https://www.esteri.it/en/ministero/struttura/uama/>

https://www.camera.it/leg18/494?idLegislatura=18&categoria=067&tipologiaDoc=elenco_categoria

https://www.esteri.it/mae/resource/doc/2017/06/legge_09_07_1990_n185.pdf

Latvia

<https://www.mfa.gov.lv/lv/media/8540/download?attachment>

Lithuania

<http://eimin.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/verslo-aplinka/prekyba/uzsienio-prekyba>

Malta

<https://commerce.gov.mt/en/trade-related-services-and-projects-directorate/exportation-of-military-equipment>

Netherlands

<http://www.government.nl/issues/export-controls-of-strategic-goods> (English)

<http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/exportcontrole-strategische-goederen> (Dutch)

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/ii/id/tcpd/Paginas/default.aspx>

Romania

<https://www.ancex.ro/>

Slovakia

<https://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/Regimenes/Paginas/Defensa.aspx>

Sweden

[Strategisk exportkontroll 2023 – krigsmateriel och produkter med dubbla användningsområden – Regeringen.se](http://www.regeringen.se/strategisk-exportkontroll-2023-krigsmateriel-och-produkter-med-dubbla-anvandningsomraden)

EU

<https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/eeasqap/sense/app/75fd8e6e-68ac-42dd-a078-f616633118bb/sheet/74299ecd-7a90-4b89-a509-92c9b96b86ba/state/analysis>

TABLE F.

European Peace Facility - Assistance Measures

Overview of EPF assistance measures adopted until 31 December 2023

1. Assistance measures taking the form of a general programme for support to the African Union

On 22 July 2021, the Council adopted Decision (EU) 2021/1210 on an assistance measure (AM) taking the form of a general programme for support to the African Union (AM/GP-AU 2021) in the second half of 2021, with a financial reference amount of EUR 130 million. On the basis of recommendations from the HR, the Political and Security Committee (PSC) approved four actions under this AM in 2021.

On 21 April 2022, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2022/667 on an AM taking the form of a general programme for support to the African Union for the period 2022 – 2024 (AM/GP-AU 2022-2024), with a financial reference amount of EUR 600 million. On the basis of recommendations from the HR, the PSC approved three actions under this AM in 2022, and additional three actions in 2023, including to increase appropriations for the third support package to the Somali National Army.

1.1. Support to the AU Mission in Somalia/ AU Transition Mission in Somalia (AMISOM/ATMIS)

On 21 July 2021, the PSC approved an action in support of the military component of AMISOM for the period 1 July-31 December 2021 amounting to EUR 65 million under the AM/GP-AU 2021.

On 6 July 2022, the PSC approved an action in support of the military component of AMISOM/ATMIS for the period 1 January-31 December 2022 amounting to EUR 120 million under the AM/GP-AU 2022-2024.

On 2 March 2023, the PSC approved an action in support of the military component of ATMIS for the period of 1 January to 31 December 2023 amounting to EUR 85 million under the AM/GP-AU 2022-2024.

These actions aim at enabling the military component of ATMIS to fulfil its mandate, with a focus on the gradual transfer of security responsibilities to the Somali Security Forces (SSF), in line with United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) 2568 (2021), 2628 (2022), 2670 (2022) and the Somali Transition Plan.

On 27 June 2023, the UNSC adopted UNSCR 2687 (2023) and called on the Federal Government of Somalia to continue working with the AU, UN, EU and bilateral partners to expedite the development of its sovereign capabilities necessary to gradually take over security responsibilities from ATMIS, and to enable greater Somali ownership and responsibility in preparation for the exit of ATMIS and scaling-back of the United Nations Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS). Furthermore, on 15 November 2023, the UNSC through UNSCR 2710 (2023) further extended its authorisation of ATMIS until 30 June 2024.

Type of support: troop allowances, mission subsistence allowances for high-ranking officers, and death and disability compensation.

1.2. Support to the Somali National Army (SNA)

On 17 November 2021, the PSC approved an action in support of the SNA for the period 1 January 2022 – 30 June 2023 amounting to EUR 20 million under the AM/GP-AU 2021.

On 2 March 2023, the PSC approved a second action in support of the SNA amounting to EUR 25 million under the AM/GP-AU 2022-2024. A EUR 4 million top-up to this package of support was agreed by the PSC on 10 October 2023.

Both actions aim at further building the capacities of the SNA and contributing to the gradual handover of security responsibilities from AMISOM/ATMIS to the SSF, in line with UNSCR 2568 (2021), 2628 (2022), 2670 (2022), 2687 (2023), 2710 (2023) and the Somali Transition Plan.

Type of support: rehabilitation works at the training facility, the payment of the training centre's running costs, personal equipment for trainees, other non-lethal equipment.

Furthermore, on 27 November 2023, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2023/2680 on an AM to support the SNA with military equipment designed to deliver lethal force, with a financial reference amount of EUR 1 million.

The objective of the AM is to strengthen the capacity of the SNA to be trained at the General Dhagabadan Training Centre used by the EU Training Mission Somalia (EUTM Somalia), with a view to restore safety and security in the country, and protect the civilian population. Through this measure, the EU will provide ammunition that will be used solely for training the SNA personnel in conjunction with the EUTM Somalia.

Type of support: ammunition.

1.3. Support to the Multi-National Joint Task Force (MNJTF) against Boko Haram

On 16 December 2021, the PSC approved an action in support of the MNJTF against Boko Haram for the period 1 January-30 June 2022 amounting to EUR 10 million under the AM/GP-AU 2021.

On 29 March 2022, the PSC approved an action in support of the MNJTF against Boko Haram for the period 1 July-31 December 2022 amounting to EUR 10 million under the GP-AU 2022-2024.

On 18 January 2023, the PSC agreed to provide additional EUR 80 million under the AM/GP-AU 2022-2024 over a two year-period (2023/2024) to support the MNJTF.

The objective of these actions is to enhance the operational effectiveness of the MNJTF with the aim to create a safe and secure environment in the areas affected by the activities of BH and other terrorist groups.

As a result of the coup in Niger in July 2023, the AU Peace and Security Council decided to suspend the participation of Niger in all activities of the AU and its organs and institutions until the effective restoration of constitutional order in the country. Consequently, all MNJTF operations in Niger's Diffa region have been suspended as well.

Type of support: financial support to cover personnel and operational/logistical costs, including ground and air transportation, communication equipment and medical services, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance, nautical, aerial and ground mobility.

1.4. Support to the G5 Sahel Joint Force (G5SJF)

On 15 December 2021, the PSC approved an action in support of the G5SJF under the AM/GP-AU 2021 amounting to EUR 35 million for the period 1 January 2022-30 June 2024.

The approved action aims at enhancing two main lines of effort: i) contribute to strengthening the resilience of the G5SJF; ii) contribute to increasing capacities to ensure maintenance of equipment with a view to ensuring its sustainability.

On 30 April 2022, the PSC decided to temporarily and reversibly suspend the EPF support to the Malian battalions of the G5SJF. Furthermore, as a result of the coup in Niger in July 2023 and due to the volatile political climate in Burkina Faso, EPF support to the Nigerien and Burkinabe battalions of the G5SJF has also been suspended.

Type of support: technical devices, infrastructure works, maintenance capacities.

1.5. Support to the SADC Mission in Mozambique (SAMIM)

On 8 September 2022, the PSC approved an action in support of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Mission in Mozambique (SAMIM) amounting to EUR 15 million under the AM/GP-AU 2022-2024.

This strand of EPF support is complementary to the ongoing EPF assistance to the Mozambican Armed Forces and EPF support to the deployment of the Rwanda Defence Force in Mozambique (see below).

By providing this support, the EU joins Mozambican and international efforts to restore peace, safety and security in the North of Mozambique, protect the civilian population, and allow for the return of internally displaced persons, accountable law enforcement, state structures and services to the area.

By 31 December 2023, discussions at the level of SADC Headquarters on a possible phased withdrawal of the force from Mozambique were ongoing.

Type of support: camp fortifications and storage containers, medical equipment, mobility assets, as well as technological devices.

2. Assistance measures benefiting individual African countries

2.1. Mozambique

Following the establishment of EUTM Mozambique, the Council approved an urgent measure of EUR 4 million on 30 July 2021 (on the basis of Concept Note 10547/1/21 REV 1 EU-R), and on 19 November 2021 adopted Decision (CFSP) 2021/2032 establishing an AM of EUR 40 million to support five military units trained by the EUTM. On 21 April 2022, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2022/668 to increase the reference amount of the AM by EUR 45 million to address the needs of all eleven units to be trained. Total support to Mozambique under this AM and the urgent measure now equals EUR 89 million.

This support will allow the aforementioned units to develop the necessary and sustainable capacities to restore safety and security in Mozambique's northern Cabo Delgado province. It consists of the provision of integrated packages of equipment and supplies in conjunction with EU training mission. The aim is to ensure that the training is as efficient and effective as possible, enabling EUTM-trained troops to be fully operational and self-sufficient upon deployment.

The AM benefiting military units trained by EUTM Mozambique is complemented by support to SAMIM (see above) and support to the deployment of the Rwanda Defence Force in Mozambique (see below).

Type of support: personal and collective equipment, ground mobility assets, technical devices and a field hospital.

2.2. Rwanda

On 1 December 2022, the Council adopted Council Decision (CFSP) 2022/2354 on an AM to support the deployment of the Rwanda Defence Force in Mozambique with a financial reference amount of EUR 20 million.

The objective of the AM is to support part of the extra-costs generated by continued deployment of units of the Rwanda Defence Force in Mozambique's northern province of Cabo Delgado in order to extend, protect and sustain the territorial and tactical gains they have made so far. This should ensure the security and the protection of the civilian population in Mozambique's northern provinces and facilitate the return of law enforcement agencies and of other accountable state structures that deliver services for the benefit of the population. This deployment started in July 2021 at the request of Mozambican authorities, in response to the ongoing fight against terrorism.

This AM complements EPF support to SAMIM and EPF support to military units trained by EUTM Mozambique (see above).

Type of support: personal and collective equipment, financial support to cover costs related to the strategic airlift.

2.3. Niger

On 18 July 2022, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2022/1236 on an AM to support the Nigerien Armed Forces, with a financial reference amount of EUR 25 million.

On 7 March 2023, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2023/509 for an AM to support the Nigerien Armed Forces in conjunction with the EU Military Partnership Mission in Niger (EUMPM) Niger, with a financial reference amount of EUR 40 million.

On 10 June 2023, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2023/1136 on an AM to support the Nigerien Armed Forces with military equipment designed to deliver lethal force, with a financial reference amount of EUR 4.7 million. On the same day, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2023/1137 on an AM to finance additional activities that complement the provision of military equipment to the Nigerien Armed Forces, with a financial reference amount of EUR 0.3 million.

The broad objective of these AMs was to strengthen the capabilities and resilience of the Nigerien Armed Forces to defend the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Niger and to better protect the civilian population including against the mounting terrorist threat.

Following the coup in Niger in July 2023, the HR decided to provisionally suspend these AMs.

Type of support: No equipment or infrastructure have been delivered to Niger under these AMs.

2.4. Mauritania

On 1 December 2022, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2022/2355 on an AM to support the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, with a financial reference amount of EUR 12 million.

The AM has two key objectives: improving the military capacities of two pre-identified battalions of the Mauritanian Armed Forces to better respond to the security threats Mauritania and the region are facing, and improving the in situ medical capacities of these forces on the border with Mali, Western Sahara and with Algeria to better respond to the security threats Mauritania and the region are facing.

Type of support: light boats, personal protective equipment, and medical equipment.

2.5. Mali

On 2 December 2021, the Council adopted Decision (EU) 2021/2137 on an AM to support the Armed Forces of the Republic of Mali amounting to EUR 24 million.

Following the changes of the political landscape, on 30 May 2023, the PSC suspended this measure before its implementation started.

Type of support: No equipment or infrastructure have been delivered to Niger under these AMs.

2.6. Ghana

On 10 July 2023, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2023/1440 on an AM to support the Ghana Armed Forces, with a financial reference amount of EUR 8.25 million.

The measure will strengthen the operational capabilities of the military units deployed in the northern part of the country to fight armed groups, counteract and reduce their opportunities to

commit terrorist attacks. The mobility component builds on the transfer of 105 militarised vehicles seized by the Operation EUNAVFOR MED IRINI on board of the merchant vessel Victory RoRo on 18 July 2022 in violation of the United Nations' arms embargo on Libya.

Type of support: militarised vehicles, imagery, engineering, and explosive ordnance disposal equipment.

2.7. The Democratic Republic of the Congo

On 20 July 2023, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2023/1518 on an AM to support the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), with a financial reference amount of EUR 20 million.

Through this AM, the EU will support the 31st Rapid Reaction Brigade of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC). This 31st Rapid Reaction Brigade is active in Eastern DRC and the EU support will strengthen the capabilities and resilience of the FARDC in a region marked by the presence of more than one hundred armed groups. The AM will also support the rehabilitation of the brigade's headquarters.

Type of support: individual equipment, such as commando kits, first aid kits and clothing, and collective equipment, such as counter-IED kits, vehicles and radios.

2.8. Benin

On 25 September 2023, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2023/2062 on an AM to support the Beninese Armed Forces, with a financial reference amount of EUR 11.75 million.

The objective of the AM is to enhance the capabilities of the Beninese Armed Forces with a view to protect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Benin and its population, against internal and external aggressions, in a context of spill-over from Islamist militant groups from the Sahel, and to contribute to peace and stability within the region. The measure will, in particular, focus on supporting the Operation Mirador deployed in the northern parts of Benin since 2022.

Type of support: Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance aircraft and Unmanned Air Systems, including spare parts and maintenance training.

2.9. Military actors and navies of coastal states involved in maritime security operations in the Gulf of Guinea

On 27 November 2023, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2023/2682 on an AM to support military actors and navies of coastal states involved in maritime security operations in the Gulf of Guinea, with a financial reference amount of EUR 21 million.

The AM will support the Yaoundé Architecture and strengthen the capacities of Ghana and Cameroon to patrol the high seas. The AM seeks to complement the EU-initiated Coordinated Maritime Presence in the Gulf of Guinea.

Type of support: Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance services to the Yaoundé Architecture, and non-lethal equipment to the navies of Ghana and Cameroon, such as rigid hull inflatable boats, intervention speed boats, engines, light naval rotary unmanned air vehicles, marine generators for ships and scuba diving equipment.

2. Assistance measures benefiting partners in the Eastern Neighbourhood

3.1. Ukraine

a)

On 2 December 2021, the Council adopted Decision (EU) 2021/2135 on an AM to support the Ukrainian Armed Forces (UAF), with a financial reference amount of EUR 31 million.

The objective of the AM is to build up the capabilities of the UAF in the i) medical, ii) engineering (including demining equipment), and iii) mobility/logistic branches, as well as iv) cyber defence.

Type of support: field hospitals, medical equipment, demining and engineering equipment, ground mobility, logistical assets and cyber-defence.

b)

In response to Russia's unprovoked and unjustified military aggression of Ukraine and following the Ukrainian request of 25 February 2022 for urgent assistance, on 28 February 2022, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2022/338 on an AM for the supply to the UAF of military equipment, and platforms, designed to deliver lethal force, and Decision (CFSP) 2022/339 on an AM to support the UAF. The initial value of the two AMs was EUR 500 million in total.

Since February 2022, the EU has adopted further six support packages for the delivery of defensive military equipment to support the UAF: on 23 March 2022, 13 April 2022, 23 May 2022, 21 July 2022, 17 October 2022 and 2 February 2023 for a total amount of EUR 3.6 billion³³. On 8 May 2023, the HR proposed the eighth support package worth additional EUR 500 million. The Council's decision was still pending as of 31 December 2023. Reimbursement payments are distributed over the years 2022 until 2027.

Both measures have an objective to contribute to strengthening capabilities and resilience of the UAF to defend the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Ukraine and protect the civilian population.

Type of support delivered: ammunition, military equipment, and platforms designed to deliver lethal force for defensive purposes, non-military equipment and supplies, such as personal protective equipment, first aid kits, and fuel.

³³ Adjusted figure including additional contributions from constructively abstaining Member States.

c)

On 14 November 2022 and on 2 February 2023, the Council adopted Decisions (CFSP) 2022/2245 and 2023/231 to support the UAF trained by the EU Military Assistance Mission in support of Ukraine (EUMAM Ukraine) with lethal and non-lethal assistance, with a combined financial reference amount of EUR 61 million.

On 28 November 2023, the Council adopted two amending Decisions to increase financial reference amounts for both assistance measures by EUR 194 million totalling EUR 255 million in order to continue large-scale training of UAF personnel.

The objective of the two AMs is to complement the training efforts led by EUMAM Ukraine and finance the provision by Member States of ammunition, and other eligible military equipment to meet the operational requirements of EUMAM Ukraine, as well as services, including transportation, custody, maintenance and repair of the items made available by Member States for training conducted under EUMAM Ukraine.

Type of support delivered: ammunition, military equipment, and platforms, designed to deliver lethal force to meet the operational requirements of EUMAM Ukraine; transportation, custody and maintenance and repair of the military equipment provided for the training purposes.

d)

On 20 March 2023, the Foreign Affairs and Defence Ministers agreed to a three-track approach with a view to speeding up delivery and joint procurement, aiming at one million rounds of artillery ammunition for Ukraine in a joint effort within the following 12 months. On 23 March 2023, the European Council welcomed this initiative.

For track 1, on 13 April 2023, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2023/810 amending Decision 2022/238 to reimburse ammunition and missiles from stocks or from reprioritisation of existing orders, delivered to Ukraine during the period of 9 February 2023 to 31 May 2023.

For track 2, on 5 May 2023, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2023/927 on an AM to support the UAF through the provision of ammunition, with a reference amount of EUR 1 billion. The measure finances joint procurement of 155mm ammunition and missiles from economic operators established and having their production in the EU or Norway (with their supply chains possibly including operators established or having their production outside the EU and Norway). Joint procurement is being conducted through the European Defence Agency (EDA) fast-track joint procurement scheme for 155mm ammunition and complementary Member States-led collaborative projects.

3.2. Moldova

On 2 December 2021, the Council adopted Decision (EU) 2021/2136 on an AM to support the Armed Forces of the Republic of Moldova, with a financial reference amount of EUR 7 million.

On 30 June 2022, the Council adopted Decision (EU) 2022/1093 on an AM to support the Armed Forces of the Republic of Moldova, with a financial reference amount of EUR 40 million.

On 4 May 2023, the Council adopted Decision (EU) 2023/921 on an AM to support the Armed Forces of the Republic of Moldova, with a financial reference amount of EUR 40 million.

The overall objective of the three AMs is to contribute to strengthening the Moldovan Armed Forces' (MAF) capacities to enhance national security, stability and resilience in the defence sector. The AMs will allow the MAF to enhance operational effectiveness, accelerate compliance with EU standards and interoperability, and thereby better protect civilians in crises and emergencies. They will also strengthen the beneficiary's capacities with regard to its participation in military CSDP missions and operations as well as in other multinational operations.

Type of support: medical equipment and explosive ordnance disposal equipment, air surveillance, logistics, mobility and transportation, command and control, and cyber defence equipment.

3.3. Georgia

On 2 December 2021, the Council adopted Decision (EU) 2021/2134 on an AM to support the Georgian Defence Forces, with a financial reference amount of EUR 12.75 million.

On 1 December 2022, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2022/2352 on an AM to support the Georgian Defence Forces, with a financial reference amount of EUR 20 million.

On 4 May 2023, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2023/920 on an AM to support the Georgian Defence Forces (GDF), with a financial reference amount of EUR 30 million.

The overall objective of the three AMs is to contribute to strengthening GDF capacities to enhance national security, stability and resilience in the defence sector, in line with the EU's policy on Georgia. The AMs will allow the GDF to enhance operational effectiveness, accelerate compliance with EU standards and interoperability, and thereby better protect civilians in crises and emergencies. It will also strengthen the beneficiary's capacities with regard to its participation in military CSDP missions and operations as well as in other multinational operations.

Type of support: medical and engineering equipment, logistics services, ground mobility and cyber defence equipment.

4. Assistance measures benefiting partners in the Western Balkans

4.1. Bosnia and Herzegovina (AFBiH)

On 4 November 2021, the Council adopted Decision (EU) 2021/1923 on an AM to support capacity building for the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina (AFBiH) with a financial reference amount of EUR 10 million.

On 1 December 2022, the Council adopted Decision (EU) 2022/2353 on an AM to support capacity building for the Tactical Support Brigade of the AFBiH, with a financial reference amount of EUR 10 million.

The objective of the 2021 AM is to enhance and upgrade the capabilities of the Demining Battalion of the AFBiH. The objective of the 2022 AM is to strengthen the capacities of the AFBiH by enhancing and upgrading the equipment of its tactical support brigade, improve the security and deployment conditions of the AFBiH as well as upgrade a limited number of operational capabilities, specifically in Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) as well as defensive and early warning capabilities.

Type of support: demining equipment, transport and medical vehicles, metal detectors, field equipment, key tools for military engineering, and CBRN materiel.

4.2. Balkan Medical Task Force (BMTF)

On 9 June 2022, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2022/906 on an AM to support capacity building of the BMTF, with a financial reference amount of EUR 6 million.

The objective of the AM is to enhance the capacities of the medical units of the armed forces of eligible BMTF Participating Nations, namely Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia by procuring the necessary equipment and materiel in order to strengthen the military medical capabilities of the region with a positive side-effect on civilian relief efforts.

Type of support: mobility assets, components for field hospitals at ‘role 2’ standards, laboratory equipment and supplies, and IT and communication equipment.

4.3. The Republic of North Macedonia

On 16 March 2023, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2023/599 on an AM to strengthen the capacities of the Army of the Republic of North Macedonia (ARMK), with a financial reference amount of EUR 10 million.

The objective of the AM is to enhance the capacities of ARMK by enhancing and upgrading the equipment of its light infantry battalion group with the ultimate aim to enable them to contribute to military CSDP missions and operations.

Type of support: logistics, medical equipment, communication and information systems, intelligence capacities, CBRN, engineering and training equipment.

5. Assistance measure benefiting a partner in the Southern Neighbourhood

5.1. Lebanon

On 1 December 2022, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2022/2356 on an AM to support the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF), with a financial reference amount of EUR 6 million.

The objective of the AM is to enhance the capabilities and the resilience of the LAF to ensure the national security and stability of Lebanon, through the enhancement of their military medical capacities, and the provision of equipment for the LAF’s operational personnel.

Type of support: healthcare equipment to support military medical services, and individual equipment.

5.2. Jordan

On 20 February 2023, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2023/384 on an AM to support the Jordanian Armed Forces (JAF), with a financial reference amount of EUR 7 million.

The objective of the AM is to enhance the capacities of the JAF to ensure the national security and stability of Jordan through the enhancement of its military medical services, engineer brigades and operational units in charge of securing its borders, and thereby better protect civilians in crises and emergencies.

Type of support: field hospital (Role 1), including medevac capacities, engineering equipment, Unmanned Air Systems and Counter Unmanned Air Vehicles.

6. EPF Tables – Provision of Military Equipment in 2023 through EPF AMs

6.1. Deliveries per Beneficiary Country

(a) = number of assistance measures or actions under the AM/GP-AU

(b) = value of goods delivered in euros

Beneficiary country: MOLDOVA

		ML4	ML13	Total
Italy	a	1		
	b	248 400		248 400
Lithuania	a	1	1	
	b	112 187	26 343	138 530
United Kingdom	a		1	
	b		165 633	165 633
Total per ML		360587	191 976	552 563

Beneficiary country: MOZAMBIQUE

		ML5	ML13	Total
France	a	1	1	
	b	766 700	1 043 415	1 810 115
United States of America	a		1	
	b		1 355 000	1 355 000
Total per ML		766 700	2 398 415	3 165 115

6.2. Deliveries of Military Listed Equipment to International and Regional Organisations in 2023

Beneficiary organisation: nil

Destination Country	Exporting State	Description of goods
-	-	nil

6.3. Council Decisions on EPF Assistance Measures in their Implementation Phase with Provision of Equipment or Technology on the EU Common Military List

Reference	Purpose
Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/667	General Programme for support to the AU in 2021; financing of military aspects of African-led Peace Support Operations (PSOs)
Action under general programme CD 2021/667 for support to the AU PSOs	to support the G5 Sahel Joint Force (G5S JF) (2021) (multi-role micro-Unmanned Air Vehicle systems (UAVS), action under reorganisation)
Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/2032 amended by Council Decision (CFSP) 2022/668	to support the eleven units military units trained by EUTM Mozambique (Ballistic Helmets & Vests, night viewfinders, counter improvised explosive device (C-IED) and ground mine detectors)
Council Decision (EU) 2021/2137 to support the Armed Forces of the Republic of Mali	to support the Armed Forces of the Republic of Mali (Helmets, individual protective equipment, light vehicles, radio) Remark: suspended, not implemented
Council Decision (EU) 2021/1923	to support capacity building for the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Ground mine detectors)
Council Decision (EU) 2021/2135	to support the Ukrainian Armed Forces (Ground mine detectors, individual protective equipment)
Council Decision (EU) 2021/2136	to support the Armed Forces of the Republic of Moldova (individual protective and demining equipment, ground radars)
Action under the general programme	to support the Somali National Army ('SNA2')

CD 2021/1210	(Body armour and helmets, C-IED systems)
Council Decision (CFSP) 2022/667	General Programme for support to the AU in 2022-2024; financing of military aspects of African-led PSOs
Action under the general programme Council Decision 2022/667	to support the Somali National Army ('SNA3') (Helmets, C-IED systems)
Action under general programme CD 2021/667 for support to the AU PSOs	to support the SADC Mission in Mozambique (SAMIM) (2022) (ground radars, counter-IED systems)
Council Decision (CFSP) 2022/338 and related amendments	to support the Ukrainian Armed Forces with military equipment, or platforms designed to deliver lethal force
Council Decision (CFSP) 2022/339 and related amendments	to support the Ukrainian Armed Forces with support other than military equipment, or platforms designed to deliver lethal force
Council Decision (CFSP) 2022/906	To support the Balkan Medical Task Force (Ground medical vehicles)
Council Decision (CFSP) 2022/1093	To support the Armed Forces of Moldova (Ground tactical vehicles, command and control equipment)
Council Decision (CFSP) 2022/2352	To support the Armed Forces of Georgia (Ground tactical vehicles, panel bridges)
Council Decision (CFSP) 2022/2353	To the support the Tactical Support Brigade of Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina (CBRN equipment, night vision devices)
Council Decision (CFSP) 2022/2355	To the support two battalions of the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania (Body armoured, helmets, radios, night vision goggles and training)
Council Decision (CFSP) 2023/921	To support the Armed Forces of Moldova (Ground tactical vehicles, command and control equipment, air surveillance radar)
Council Decision (CFSP) 2023/599	To support the light infantry battalion group of the Armed Forces of North Macedonia (personal protective equipment, demining robots, ground sensors, thermal cameras, ground radars)
Council Decision (CFSP) 2023/1518	To support the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo

	(Helmets)
Council Decision (CFSP) 2023/2062	To strengthen the capacities of the Beninese Armed Forces (ISR aircraft, ISR UAVS)
Council Decision (CFSP) 2023/384	To support the Jordanian Armed Forces (UAS and C-UAV systems)
Council Decision (CFSP) 2023/509	To support the Armed Forces of Niger (Armoured vehicles, radios, UAVs, C-UAS, surveillance radars) Remark: the Measure has been suspended. No equipment were purchased or delivered.
Council Decision (CFSP) 2023/1440	To support the Armed Forces of Ghana (communication systems)
