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From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Delegations
Subject:	Twenty-Fifth Annual Report according to Article 8(2) of Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing the control of exports of military technology and equipment

Delegations will find attached the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report according to Article 8(2) of Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment, as adopted by the Council at its 3996th meeting, held on 11 December 2023.

**Twenty-Fifth Annual Report according to Article 8(2) of Council Common Position
2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing the control of exports of military technology
and equipment**

([Year]/C [reference])

INTRODUCTION

This report covers data from 2022 on (i) granted and denied licences from EU Member States and (ii) exports of conventional arms from EU Member States. It also covers activities related to the implementation of Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP^{1,2}, and contains non-exhaustive information on intra-EU transfers of defence-related products that are governed by Directive 2009/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council³.

The report is compiled by the European External Action Service (EEAS), based on data provided by EU Member States. The subgroup on Conventional arms exports (COARM) of the Council Working Party on Non-Proliferation and Arms Exports supports a permanent dialogue among Member States on the coherent application of the common rules governing control of arms exports.

The following third countries have officially aligned themselves with the criteria and principles of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, North Macedonia, Georgia, Iceland, Montenegro and Norway. An information exchange system between the EU and Norway has been in place since 2012.

¹ Legally binding for EU Member States.

² Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment (OJ L 335, 13.12.2008, p. 99) amended by Council Decision (CFSP) 2019/1560 of 16 September 2019 (OJ L 239, 17.9.2019, p. 16).

³ Directive 2009/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 May 2009 simplifying terms and conditions of transfers of defence-related products within the Community (OJ L 146, 10.6.2009, p. 1).

In addition to this report, data on EU Member States' arms exports can also be also consulted online⁴. The online system contains information on the value, destination and type of arms export licences from all EU Member States, as well as on actual exports from EU Member States which report such data. It offers various graphic representations and tools to compose a wide variety of analytical compilations to all those interested in the value, military equipment and destination of European arms exports. While the online system allows users to consult data in a more user-friendly manner, the report in the EU Official Journal remains the main source of information.

I. IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMON POSITION 2008/944/CFSP ('Common Position')

1. Political Dialogue meetings

Political Dialogue meetings on arms export control issues were held by the EEAS in 2022 with Norway and the United States. The political dialogues provided a forum for fruitful discussions on matters of mutual interest, such as export policies to specific destinations, compliance and control issues, and the Arms Trade Treaty. In addition, the United States also attended a COARM meeting to discuss arms export control issues with the EU Member States.

2. Dialogue with stakeholders: European Parliament, civil society and industry

The EEAS answered parliamentary questions submitted by members of the European Parliament on arms exports issues, as well as attended events at the European Parliament related to European arms exports.⁵

In accordance with past practice, COARM meetings with external entities, including UN offices (UNODC), non-governmental organisations (such as ICRC, Saferworld) and companies (Conflict Armament Research) were organised regularly.

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

⁵ An example of such an event was a public hearing "The War in Ukraine: Implications for Arms Export Policies at the EU Level" held by the Subcommittee on Security and Defence (SEDE) on 29 November 2022. Recording available at: https://multimedia.europarl.europa.eu/en/webstreaming/subcommittee-on-security-and-defence_20221129-1500-COMMITTEE-SEDE.

The COARM-NGO forum took place on 16 June 2022, organized by Saferworld and co-hosted by the EEAS. COARM also invited representatives from the European defence industry to its meetings, and had debates with the participation of think tanks working on topics related to the arms trade (EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Consortium).

3. Outreach

Article 11 of the Common Position calls on Member States to ‘use their best endeavours to encourage other States which export military technology or equipment to apply the criteria of the Common Position.’ The promotion of effective national arms export controls and the principles and criteria of the Common Position in selected third countries took place through the implementation of Council Decision (CFSP) 2020/1464⁶ (amended by Council Decision (CFSP) 2022/848⁷), implemented by the German Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control (BAFA).

EU outreach efforts directed at third countries also continued on universalisation and implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty, with activities carried out by BAFA and Expertise France under Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/2309⁸, and by the Arms Trade Treaty Secretariat under Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/649⁹. Further details can be found below and in Annex D.

4. Review of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP (‘Common Position’)

In 2022, COARM continued its work on the implementation of the deliverables included in the Council Conclusions¹⁰ regarding the 2019 review of the Common Position. In spring 2022, the EEAS launched an internal database with country pages containing relevant open source information on potential destinations of European military equipment.

⁶ Council Decision (CFSP) 2020/1464 of 12 October 2020 on the promotion of effective arms export controls (OJ L 335, 13.10.2020, p. 3).

⁷ Council Decision (CFSP) 2022/848 of 30 May 2022 amending Decision (CFSP) 2020/1464 on the promotion of effective arms export controls (OJ L 148, 31/05/2022, p. 50).

⁸ Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/2309 of 22 December 2021 on Union outreach activities in support of the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty (OJ L 461, 27.12.2021, p. 78–92).

⁹ Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/649 of 16 April 2021 on Union support for activities of the ATT Secretariat in support of the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty (OJ L 133, 20.4.2021, p. 59–65).

¹⁰ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/40660/st12195-en19.pdf>

The database is only accessible to licensing officers from EU Member States and to the EEAS. It aims to contribute to further convergence in the application of the Common Position by Member States. In autumn 2022, Member States agreed on an internal good practice paper containing elements for developing a national system on reporting actual exports.

In paragraph 14 of its Conclusions, the Council tasks COARM to reassess the implementation of the Common Position in five years' time (2024). In 2022 the review process started, with three focus groups of Member State representatives being set up. Participation by Member States in these groups was voluntary. The groups dealt with: (i) jointly produced military equipment (ii) further harmonisation and (iii) enforcement. The review is expected to be concluded in autumn 2024.

5. Denial notifications and consultations

The Common Position foresees the notification of licence denials. It also foresees a consultation process when a Member State is reviewing a licence application for a transaction that is essentially identical to one denied before by another Member State. This is done via the COARM Online System. The system already demonstrated that it supports transparency between Member States in relation to specific countries of final destination and end users.

The number of notified denials - per destination and per military list category - is included in row (d) of the tables in Annex A.I. The number of consultations issued and received by each Member State, as well as the number of consultations per destination can be found in Annexes B.I and B.II. Defence companies in Member States are generally aware of the restrictions on arms export policies, and will usually refrain from applying for a licence if they know it is likely to be denied.

A low number of denials therefore does not indicate how restrictive or not the export policy is with regard to specific destinations. On the other hand, arms embargoes imposed by the EU¹¹ are general prohibitions to grant licences with regard to those destinations.

¹¹ See public online tool: [EU Sanctions Map](#)

6. User's Guide

The User's Guide is a key instrument bringing together agreed guidance for the implementation of the operative provisions of the Common Position and the interpretation of its criteria. It is referred to in Article 13 of the Common Position. It was developed by COARM and is updated periodically: the last update was done as part of the review of the Common Position (2019). It is not a legally binding act, but it is endorsed by the Council. The Council welcomed the amendment of the User's Guide in its Conclusions of 16 September 2019¹².

The User's Guide is intended for use primarily by export licensing officials (licensing officers and other officials in relevant government departments and agencies), thus substantially contributing in a pragmatic way to the convergence of Member States' arms export control policies and procedures. With a view to supporting the operationalisation of the criteria of the Common Position, the Guide presents best practices that have been developed by COARM, building on national best practices and taking into account input from other relevant stakeholders, including civil society. Their purpose is to achieve greater consistency among Member States in the application of the criteria of the Common Position. This is achieved, for example, through the identification of factors that need to be considered when assessing export licence applications. The decision-making process is informed by the expertise of these officials on matters covering regional, legal, judicial, technical, development, as well as security and military-related issues.

The Guide is a public document available on the website of the European External Action Service¹³. Its publication aims to foster transparency and understanding of motives and factors underlying actual or potential licencing decisions by Member States, even though the decisions itself might not be subject to external scrutiny.

¹² <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/40659/st12189-en19.pdf>

¹³ https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/disarmament-non-proliferation-and-arms-export-control-0_en

7. Common Military List of the European Union

The EU Common Military List (CML) includes the military items that Member States shall require export licences for, in line with article 12 of the Common Position. It is identical to the list of defence-related products annexed to Directive 2009/43/EC.¹⁴ The EU CML takes into account the changes in the Wassenaar Arrangement's Munitions List agreed at the Plenary meetings of the Arrangement. The latest EU CML in use as from its publication was published in the Official Journal of the European Union of 1 March 2022,¹⁵ following changes agreed at the Plenary meeting on 29 November - 3 December 2021.¹⁶

8. Arms brokering

In accordance with Article 5 of Council Common Position 2003/468/CFSP¹⁷, Member States have put in place separate arrangements for the exchange of information on granted and denied brokering licences. Furthermore, those Member States who require brokers to obtain a written authorisation to act as brokers and/or have established a register of arms brokers, have put in place separate arrangements for the exchange of relevant information on registered brokers. Information on brokering licences can be found in Annex A.III.

Detailed information on national implementation of Common Position 2003/468/CFSP can be found in Annex C.

¹⁴ The current list of defence-related products was adopted by the Commission Delegated Directive (EU) 2023/277 of 5 October 2022 (OJ L 42, 10.2.2023, p. 1–39). To align the Annex of Directive 2009/43/EC with the updated Common Military List of 20 February 2023, a Delegated Directive reflecting the updates will be published by the end of 2023.

¹⁵ *OJ C 100*, 1.3.2022, p. 3–35

¹⁶ For details, see: <https://www.wassenaar.org/>

¹⁷ Council Common Position 2003/468/CFSP of 23 June 2003 on the control of arms brokering (OJ L 156, 25.6.2003, p. 79).

II. ARMS TRADE TREATY (ATT)

1. Involvement in the ATT: Conference of States Parties

As with previous Conferences of States Parties (CSP), the EU and its Member States played an active part in the entire preparatory cycle and the Eighth Conference of States Parties (22-26 August 2022) which put an emphasis on the post-delivery cooperation, as a priority theme of the German Presidency.

States Parties agreed on a structured plan on how to elaborate guiding recommendations on post-shipment cooperation ahead of CSP in 2023. States Parties stressed the willingness of all countries to collaborate to reach a more substantial outcome in universalization. Noteworthy was also the discussion related to the decreasing ratio of the national reports' submissions, which corresponded to an inversely proportional number of reports kept confidential, therefore undermining the availability of information and the progress of transparency. The Conference expressed its concern for the low rate of compliance with the reporting obligations and urged States Parties to submit their reports or to make use of the available assistance mechanisms, including the EU funded projects. The Conference welcomed the inaugural meeting of the Diversion Information Exchange Forum (DIEF) as a first opportunity for States Parties and Signatory States to exchange information on concrete cases of detected or suspected diversion and share concrete, operational diversion-related information. The Conference agreed on a clear plan for the following cycle to be presided over by the Republic of Korea, with its declared Presidency focus on the role of industry in responsible international transfers of conventional arms.

The European Union active participation in CSP8 (5 EU Statements and 4 side events)¹⁸ contributed considerably to reaffirming its longstanding support for the ATT effective implementation and universalisation efforts. The EU unity and visibility during the Conference was strong and, this year, at least 20 countries and the ATT Secretariat thanked the EU for its continued support implemented by a set of dedicated Council Decisions.

¹⁸ Details are available at the ATT CSP8 webpage: <https://thearmstradetreaty.org/csp-8.html?templateId=1662140>

2. EU ATT Implementation Support Programme under Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/814, and Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/2309

Further to its entry into force in 2014 and with so far¹⁹ 113 States Parties, the ATT continues to face challenges in terms of its universalisation and its effective implementation by States Parties.

To contribute to addressing these challenges, the EU adopted an implementation support programme for third countries²⁰. This programme is implemented by both the German Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control (BAFA) and Expertise France. It provides for assistance to third countries, on their request, in strengthening their arms transfer systems in line with the requirements of the Treaty. Details of the activities can be found in Annex D.

3. Support to the ATT Secretariat

With the adoption of Decision (CFSP) 2021/649 the Council agreed to support the Arms Trade Treaty Secretariat in its activities that focus on the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty²¹. This decision falls in line with the general EU policy objective to strengthen the multilateral framework, including in the field of arms export control. Details of the activities can be found in Annex D.

¹⁹ August 2023.

²⁰ Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/814 of 20 May 2021 amending Decision (CFSP) 2017/915 on Union outreach activities in support of the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty (OJ L 180/151, 21.05.2021) and Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/2309 of 22 December 2021 on Union outreach activities in support of the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty (OJ L 461, 27.12.2021, p. 78–92).

²¹ Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/649 of 16 April 2021 on Union support for activities of the ATT Secretariat in support of the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty (*OJ L 133, 20.4.2021, p. 59–65*).

III. PRIORITY GUIDELINES FOR COARM FOR THE NEAR FUTURE

In 2023, COARM will, inter alia, and in addition to its standing tasks:

- 1) continue preparations for the review of Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP, which will be finalised in 2024 in accordance with the Council Conclusions of 16 September 2019. In the rapidly changing EU defence environment, COARM is committed to ensure that arms export policies continue to fit well into the broader EU security and defence landscape and the objectives of the EU Common Foreign and Security Policy, including Common Security and Defence Policy;
- 2) continue considering the export control dimension of developments in the area of EU defence – in particular the European Peace Facility (see below), and the European Defence Fund. In light of Russia’s illegal war of aggression against Ukraine, due attention will also be given to efforts to prevent diversion and trafficking of arms, insofar as such actions may fall under COARM remit;
- 3) contribute actively to the preparatory process and the ninth Conference of the ATT States Parties scheduled for August 2023, oversee the implementation of ATT-related Council Decisions (CFSP) and adopt programming and guidance for their follow-up where applicable;

COARM will continue to actively reach out to other relevant groups in order to connect to adjacent fields of work, including the Working Party on Dual-Use Goods and the Customs Union Working Party. Links between COARM and national licensing and enforcement officers dealing with arms export control are being strengthened.

IV. EUROPEAN PEACE FACILITY ASSISTANCE MEASURES

With the approval of the Council Decision establishing the European Peace Facility (EPF) on 22 March 2021²², the EU has created a robust mechanism dedicated to supporting partners on military and defence matters. This follows the ambition outlined in the Global Strategy for the European Union’s Foreign and Security Policy and as further elaborated in the Strategic Compass.

²² Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/509 of 22 March 2021 establishing a European Peace Facility, and repealing Decision (CFSP) 2015/528 ([OJ L 102, 24.3.2021, p. 14](#)).

With the EPF, the EU covers the common costs of military CSDP missions and operations (Operations pillar), and can provide support to partners comprising military assistance, training, equipment (including arms and ammunition) to improve their ability to prevent and respond to crises, better protect civilians and thereby strengthen international security and ultimately the EU's own security (Assistance Measures pillar). This report includes only information about Assistance Measures (AMs) since the Operations pillar does not involve exports of items under the EU Common Military List.

2022 has been a highly active year for the EPF. The mobilisation of the EPF in response to Russia's unprovoked and unjustified military aggression against Ukraine marked a paradigm shift for EU foreign and security policy. In 2022, the EU adopted six support packages of support under the EPF for the delivery of defensive military equipment to the Ukrainian Armed Forces (UAF) for a total amount of EUR 3.1 billion. The EU has also provided EPF support to UAF trained by the EU Military Assistance Mission (EUMAM Ukraine).

In addition, the EPF financed military components of African-led peace support operations under the AM taking the form of a general programme for support to the African Union (AMISOM/ATMIS, MNJTF, SAMIM). Furthermore, the Facility funded a number of AMs aimed at strengthening capacities of partners on military and defence matters in the Eastern Neighbourhood (Georgia and Moldova), the Western Balkans (Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Balkan Medical Task Force), the Southern Neighbourhood (Lebanon) and in Africa (support to Mozambique, including through the Rwanda Defence Force deployment, Niger, Mauritania). The number of AMs and their overall breakdown mirror the global nature of the instrument.

The EPF had an initial financial ceiling of EUR 5.692 billion in current prices (EUR 5 billion in 2018 prices) for the period 2021-2027. The European Council in December 2022 welcomed the agreement in the Council ensuring financial sustainability of the EPF thus sending a clear political signal of the EU's enduring commitment to military support for Ukraine and other partners alike.

The Council agreed to raise the overall financial ceiling of the Facility by EUR 2.287 billion in current prices (EUR 2 billion in 2018 prices). It also agreed that, in case of need, the ceiling can be increased by an additional EUR 3.5 billion until 2027.²³

The AMs and actions approved follow the EU’s overall strategic approach towards a given country or region and are based on thorough needs assessments, as well as the analyses outlined in the EPF Council Decision and associated integrated methodological framework for assessing and identifying the required measures and controls for AMs under the EPF (ST 14209/20, 18 December 2020).

²³ On 13 March 2023, the Council adopted a decision operationalising the first top-up and leading the financial ceiling of the EPF to EUR 7.979 billion (in current prices, or EUR 7 billion in 2018 prices) until 2027.

BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS OF EU COMMON MILITARY LIST CATEGORIES²⁴

ML1 Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20 mm, other arms and automatic weapons with a calibre of 12,7 mm (calibre 0,50 inches) or less and accessories, and specially designed components therefor

ML2 Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20 mm or more, other weapons or armament with a calibre greater than 12,7 mm (calibre 0,50 inches), projectors specially designed or modified for military use and accessories, and specially designed components therefor

ML3 Ammunition and fuze setting devices, and specially designed components therefor

ML4 Bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles, other explosive devices and charges and related equipment and accessories, and specially designed components therefor

ML5 Fire control, surveillance and warning equipment, and related systems, test and alignment and countermeasure equipment, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories therefor

ML6 Ground vehicles and components

ML7 Chemical agents, "biological agents", "riot control agents", radioactive materials, related equipment, components and materials

ML8 "Energetic materials", and related substances

ML9 Vessels of war (surface or underwater), special naval equipment, accessories, components and other surface vessels

ML10 "Aircraft", "lighter-than-air vehicles", "Unmanned Aerial Vehicles" ("UAVs"), aero-engines and "aircraft" equipment, related equipment, and components, specially designed or modified for military use

ML11 Electronic equipment, "spacecraft" and components, not specified elsewhere on the EU Common Military List

²⁴ The full description of the categories as adopted by the Council in 2022 (2022/C 100/03) can be found on: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52022XG0301%2801%29&qid=1646235149869>

- ML12** High velocity kinetic energy weapon systems and related equipment, and specially designed components therefor
- ML13** Armoured or protective equipment, constructions and components
- ML14** 'Specialised equipment for military training' or for simulating military scenarios, simulators specially designed for training in the use of any firearm or weapon specified by ML1 or ML2, and specially designed components and accessories therefor
- ML15** Imaging or countermeasure equipment, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories therefor
- ML16** Forgings, castings and other unfinished products, specially designed for items specified by ML1 to ML4, ML6, ML9, ML10, ML12 or ML19
- ML17** Miscellaneous equipment, materials and "libraries", and specially designed components therefor
- ML18** 'Production' equipment, environmental tests facilities and components
- ML19** Directed Energy Weapon (DEW) systems, related or countermeasure equipment and test models, and specially designed components therefor
- ML20** Cryogenic and "superconductive" equipment, and specially designed components and accessories therefor
- ML21** "Software"
- ML22** "Technology"

ANNEX

The attached tables contain the following information:

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

TABLE A.I

Figures of Table A.I are broken down per Member State, and per EU Common Military List category where (a) = number of licences issued; (b) = value of licences issued in euros; (c) = value of arms exports in euros (if available)²⁵; (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 ML²⁶); 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 information²⁷.

²⁵ To make the table more readable, nil values and/or the mention 'not available' are omitted, and empty rows and columns are deleted.

²⁶ 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.

²⁷

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 2022 based on licences issued in previous years.

Denmark: with regards to the value listed in rows b) and c) it should be noted, that values listed in row b) 'Value of export licences granted' relates to licences issued according to national legislation, i.e. to third countries. Values listed in row c) 'Value of actual exports' relates to licences issued as global licences (article 6 of the ICT directive), transfers undertaken in accordance with the general licences (article 5 of the ICT directive) and licences issued as individual licences (article 7 of the ICT directive), i.e. actual value of exports within EU and EEA. Some licenses issued according to national legislation, i.e. to third countries, are listed with 'Value of actual exports' in row c). 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. This requirement for transparency and control results in a licenced value (row b) that can greatly differ from the value of the final contracts signed and goods actually exported (row c).

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 2022, 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 2022 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.

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

With regard to the use of global and general licences notably applied to intra-EU transfers pursuant to Directive 2009/43/EC, it is important to note that the actual value of arms transfers and exports under global and general licences is generally reported by EU Member States. This is however dependant on the Member States' ability to report on actual values (row c) as described above and to possible additional national specificities as explained in footnote 20.

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

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 2022 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 will be reported later.

Slovenia: data provided includes figures of general, (ML6) and 3 global (for ML 1, ML 3, 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. One Global transfer licence was granted to Slovenian companies in year 2023 for a period of three years, to trade with ML16 to EU countries.

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 2022 of 10,63 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. In Table A.III (Brokering Licences Granted), for the license regarding Ukraine, the country of origin has been omitted in order to respect the security interests of that country.

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

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

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

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

Page

EXPORTS AND REFUSALS PER DESTINATION

EXPORTS AND REFUSALS PER REGION

North Africa

(Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia).....

Sub-Saharan Africa

(Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo (Republic of), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, 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)

North America

(Canada, United States)

Central America and the Caribbean

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

South America

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

Central Asia

(Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan)

North East Asia

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

South East Asia

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

South Asia

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

European Union

(Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Denmark (Greenland), Denmark (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)

Other European Countries

(Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Holy See, Iceland, Kosovo (under UNSCR 1244/1999), 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)

Middle East

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

Oceania

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

EXPORTS AND REFUSALS WORLDWIDE

EU ARMS EXPORTS PER REGION IN 2022

See Annex.

EU ARMS EXPORTS WORLDWIDE IN 2022

See Annex.

TABLE A.II

Exports to United Nations-mandated or other international missions in 2022²⁸Destination 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)
Germany	- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) - EU Delegation (EEAS)	- Cross-country vehicles with special protection - Cross-country vehicles with special protection and spare parts

Destination Country: **Bhutan**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Denmark	UN mission in Central African Republic (MINUSCA) (Bhutan is the recipient and end-user country; the products are to be used as part of the UN mission in CAR).	Ballistic plates (ML13)

²⁸ The following Member States submitted a nil report: Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, and Sweden.

Destination Country: **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

Exporting State	Member	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Greece		EUFOR ALTHEA	Pistol M1911A1 (1 pc), Pistol magazine M1911A1 (3 pcs), Rifle M16A2 (1 pc) , Rifle magazine M16A2 (7 pcs), Cartridges 5,56 (210 pcs), Cartridges 0, 45''(21 pcs), Thigh gun case (1 pc), Bullet proof vest (1 pc), Bullet proof plates (2 pcs), Bullet proof vest case (1 pc), Cleaning water tank with pouch (1 pc), Long living haversack (1 pc), Individual mosquito net (1 pc), Map case (1 pc), Individual raincoat (1 pc), Waterproof uniform (1 pc), Helmets KEVLAR (1 pc), Helmet cover KEVLAR (1 pc), Special type outfit (1 pc), Antiballistic glasses (2 pairs), CBRN uniform (1 pc), CBRN mask Cobra (1 pc), CBRN mask Cobra filter (2 pcs), CBRN Cobra mask and filter pouch (1 pc), CBRN shoe cover (1 pair), CBRN gloves (1 pair).
Hungary		European Union Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina (EUFOR)	Body armour, bulletproof vests, kevlar helmets, pistols, rifles, ammunition, night vision goggles

Destination Country: **Burkina Faso**

Exporting State	Member	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany		EU Regional Advisory and Coordination Cell for the Sahel (RACC)	Cross-country vehicle with special protection and spare parts

Destination Country: **Cameroon**

Exporting State	Member	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Finland		International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Tactical vests and helmets (ML13)
France		United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)	4x4 armoured vehicle

Destination Country: **Central African Republic**

Exporting State	Member	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany		EU Delegation (EEAS) European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO)	Cross-country vehicle with special protection and spare parts
Malta		EU Advisory Mission (EUAM RCA)	Ammunition
Portugal		EU Training Mission (EUTM RC) United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic – MINUSCA	Handguns, sub-machine guns, assault rifles and components (ML 1), Hand grenades and other explosive devices (ML 4), Fire control, and related alerting and warning equipment (ML 5), Ground vehicles and components (ML 6), Equipment and communication systems (ML 11), Protection equipment (ML 13), Containers specially designed or ‘modified’ for military use (ML 17)

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

Exporting State	Member	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
France		United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the DR Congo (MONUSCO)	t100edDual stage turbo replacement kit; T100EE LP turbo replacement kit; T100EE HP turbo replacement kit; T100EE starter ring assy replacement kit; propeller; 120MF capacitor hole ø20 bracket assy; ROD L=116MM; T100EE fuel pump replacement kit

Destination Country: **Iceland**

Exporting State	Member	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Portugal		Iceland Air Policing	Several aircrafts and equipment (ML 10)

Destination Country: **Iraq**

Exporting State	Member	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Austria		United Nation Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)	Pistols, parts thereof and Magazines ML1
Germany		European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO)	Cross-country vehicle with special protection and spare parts

Greece	NATO Mission	<p>- Pistol M1911A1 0, 45'' (1 pc), Magazines M1911 (3 pcs), Rifle M16A2 (1 pc), Magazines M16A2 (10 pcs), Bayonet with sheath (1 pc), Blank shot stopper (1 pc), Cleaning collection (1 pc), Cartridges 5,56 (210 pcs), Uniform, Mask, Carrying Bag, Shoes, CBRN Gloves (1 pc), CBRN filter (1 pc).</p> <p>- Cleaning water tank (1 pc), Mosquito net desert (1 pc), Map case (1 pc), Waterproof uniform GORTEX (1 pair), CBRN shoe cover (1 pair), CBRN gloves (1 pair), KEVLAR helmet (1 pc), CBRN mask Cobra (1 pc), CBRN mask Cobra filter (2 pcs), CBRN uniform (1 pair), Cobra mask Carrying Bag (1 pc), First aid kit (1 col), Antiballistic glasses (1 pair), Army engineer duty glove (1 pair), KEVLAR desert helmet cover (1 pc), Sleeping bag MRK (1 pc), Bergin bag (1 pc), Hydration carrier bag (1 pc), USMC vest (1 pc), Bucket hat desert (1 pc), Pistol holster desert (1 pc), Jacket Greek Army (1 pc), Back Bag (1 pc), Plate carrier (1 pc), Antiballistic plate (2 pcs), Hemostatic bandage (1 pc).</p>
Hungary	NATO Mission in Iraq	Radio sets, pistol, night vision devices, bulletproof vests, 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: **Kosovo**²⁹

Exporting State	Member	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Hungary		Kosovo Force (KFOR)	Kevlar helmets, bulletproof vest, combat vest kits, gasmask sets, rifles, pistols, ammunition, crypto unit, shields, night vision goggles, aiming lasers, rifle scopes, red dot sights, magazines, aimpoint, APC

Destination Country: **Lebanon**

Exporting State	Member	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany		United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	Spare parts for cross-country vehicle with special protection
Hungary		United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	Kevlar helmets, rifles, pistols, bulletproof vests, ceramic plates

Destination Country: **Libya**

Exporting State	Member	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany		- European Union Border Assistance Mission in Libya (EUBAM) - United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)	- Cross-country vehicles with special protection and spare parts - Ammunition for rifles, revolvers and pistols

²⁹ This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Destination Country: **Lithuania**

Exporting State	Member	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Portugal		Baltic Air Policing and NATO Assurance Measures	Handguns, sub-machine guns, assault rifles and components (ML 1), Grenade launchers (ML2), Ammunition (ML 3), Hand grenades and other explosive devices (ML 4), Fire control, and related alerting and warning equipment (ML 5), Ground vehicles and components (ML 6), Naval Equipment (ML 9)

Destination Country: **Mali**

Exporting State	Member	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Austria		European Union Capacity Building Mission (EUCAP Sahel Mali)	Components and spare parts ML6
France		European Union Capacity Building Mission (EUCAP Sahel Mali)	Ballistic protection helmet; smoke grenades coloured; sting-ball grenade; optical adapter for helmet.

Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) - United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilizations Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cross-country vehicles with special protection - Spare parts for rifles, revolvers and pistols, aiming systems, training equipment for moving target systems
Greece	European Union Training Mission in Mali (EUTM Mali)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Battle belt (1 pc), MOLLE pistol holster (1 pc), MOLLE pistol magazine holster (4 pcs), MOLLE rifle magazine holster (4 pcs), MOLLE empty magazine holster (1 pc), MOLLE tourniquet pouch (1 pc), GLOCK pistol (1 pc), GLOCK pistol magazine (9 pc), CZ-99 pistol magazine (8 pc), Cartridges 5,56 (240 pcs), Cartridges 9 mm (60 pcs). - Battle belt (1 pc), MOLLE pistol holster (1 pc), MOLLE pistol magazine holster (4 pcs), MOLLE rifle magazine holster (4 pcs), MOLLE empty magazine holster (1 pc), MOLLE tourniquet pouch (1 pc), GLOCK pistol (1 pc), GLOCK pistol magazine (9 pc), CZ-99 pistol magazine (8 pc), Cartridges 5,56 (240 pcs), Cartridges 9 mm (60 pcs), Cartridges 5,56 (480 pcs), Cartridges 9 mm (68 pcs), Battle belt (2 pc), MOLLE pistol holster (2 pc), MOLLE pistol magazine holster (8 pcs), Pistol magazine holster single (10 pc), Rifle M16M4 magazine holster triple (10 pc), Rifle M16M4 magazine holster double (10 pc), MOLLE rifle magazine holster (8 pcs), MOLLE rifle empty magazine holster (2 pcs), Rifle M16M4 gun sling (2 pcs), MOLLE tourniquet pouch (2 pc), Summer underwear (4 pcs).
Hungary	European Union Training Mission in Mali (EUTM Mali)	Rifles, ACOG optics, bulletproof vests, ceramic plates, ammunition, magazines

Malta	European Union Mission in Mali (EUCAP Sahel Mali)	Semi-automatic rifles, magazines, blast deflector, aiming system
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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)
Greece	European Union Training Mission (EUTM)	Rifle M16M4A1 (8 pcs) Machine Gun MINIMI (1 pc), binoculars miscellaneous (17 pcs), Laser sight MAWL (6 pcs), Magnifier aim point (9 pcs), Night vision binocular (1 pc), Laser sight (2 pcs), Pistol GLOCK 17, Silencers (2 pcs), Night vision binocular NYX LW (8 pcs), Wireless PRM 4720B (10 pcs), Batteries MIL R4516 (20 pcs).
Portugal	European Union Training Mission (EUTM)	Handguns, sub-machine guns, assault rifles and components (ML1), Equipment and communication systems (ML11), Protection equipment (ML13)

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 vehicles with special protection
Portugal	EU - FRONTEX	Several aircrafts and equipment (ML10)

Destination Country: **Niger**

Exporting State	Member	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
France		European Union Capacity Building Mission in Niger (EUCAP Sahel Niger)	Ballistic protection helmet; accessories; jacket for wearing ballistic plates; individual ballistic protection plate; flash suppressor; magazine; FIOCCHI CAL. .223 REM ammunition; 9mm ammunition; marking rounds for training; Cal. 5.56x45_OA-15 semi-automatic rifle; silencer.

Destination Country: **Nigeria**

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

Destination Country: **Norway**

Exporting State	Member	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Portugal		NATO – COLD RESPONSE 2022	Equipment and communication systems (ML11)

Destination Country: **Poland**

Exporting State	Member	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Portugal		NATO Assurance Measures – Baltic Air Policing	Equipment and communication systems (ML11)

Destination Country: **Romania**

Exporting State	Member	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Portugal		Tailored Forward Presence	Handguns, sub-machine guns, assault rifles and components (ML1), Grenade launchers (ML2), Ammunition (ML3), Ground vehicles and components (ML6), Equipment and communication systems (ML11), Protection equipment (ML13)

Destination Country: **Somalia**

Exporting State	Member	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Denmark		United Nations Support Office for Somalia (UNMAS Somalia UNSOS/UNSOM)	De-armor Disrupter Systems and Power cartridges (ML2)
Finland		United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	Tactical vests and helmets (ML13)
France		African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM)	Ballistic protection helmet; jacket for wearing ballistic plates; ballistic protection plate
Germany		EU-Mission European Union Capacity Building Mission (EUCAP)	Ballistic helmets, night vision devices

Destination Country: **South Sudan**

Exporting State	Member	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Bulgaria		Unit MONBATT in the frame of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)	<p>7,62 x 39 mm cartridge with steel core: 124 600 pcs</p> <p>7,62 x 39 mm cartridge with tracer bullet T45: 33 600 pcs</p> <p>7,62 x 54 mm cartridge with steel core: 79 200 pcs</p> <p>14,5 mm cartridge with bullet B 32: 4 800 pcs</p> <p>82 mm fragmentation mine: 144 pcs</p> <p>40 mm PG-7VM round: 432 pcs</p>

Destination Country: **Spain**

Exporting State	Member	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Portugal		EU - FRONTEX	Several aircrafts and equipment (ML10)

Destination Country: **Ukraine**

Exporting State	Member	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany		International Organization for Migration – Mission Ukraine (IOM)	Cross-country vehicles with special protection

Destination Country: **United States**

Exporting State	Member	United Nations-mandated international missions or other	Description of goods
Finland		World Bank	Tactical vests and helmets (ML13)

TABLE A.III

1. **Brokering licences granted by Member States in 2022³⁰****BULGARIA**

Destination	No of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Saudi Arabia	1	15 052 972	ML3	52 000 000 pcs	15 052 972	China
Algeria	1	55 043	ML6	514 pcs	55 043	Ukraine
Saudi Arabia	1	23 100 000	ML4	1 000 pcs	23 100 000	Belarus
Rwanda	1	223 200	ML3	620 000 pcs	223 200	China

CROATIA

Destination	No of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Togo	2	9.900,62	ML1a.	16	9.900,62	Türkiye
Nigeria	1	128,925,00	ML1a.	30	0,00	Bulgaria
Nigeria	1	12.000,00	ML3a.	30.000	0,00	Bulgaria

³⁰ The following Member States submitted a nil report: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal, Slovakia, and Slovenia.

Nigeria	1	66.000,00	ML1a.	150	0,00	Slovakia
USA	1	1.593.849,81	ML3a.	5.000.000	0,00	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Poland	2	2.222.014,15	ML3a.	16.000.000	0,00	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bulgaria	2	2.325.041,72	ML3a.	1.075.799	0,00	Bosnia and Herzegovina

CZECH REPUBLIC

Destination	No of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Burkina Faso	1	253638	1	-	0	Kazakhstan
Algeria	1	13577	4	-	0	United States
Indonesia	2	89950538	4	-	1468	Türkiye
			6	-		Türkiye
			10	4 pcs		Poland
Israel	1	528	1	-	0	United States
Nigeria	3	2485853	1	-	2280276	Kazakhstan
			4	3852 pcs		Slovakia
			6	-		United Arab Emirates
Senegal	1	348077	4	1000 pcs	345013	Spain

Ukraine	28	11607976	2	165 pcs	7691367	Jordan
			3	-		Slovakia
			4	1500 pcs		Slovakia, Poland
			6	11 pcs		Oman
			10	31 sets, 15 pcs		United Arab Emirates, Canada, United Kingdom, United States
			13	53262 pcs, 196 sets		Canada, Israel, North Macedonia, Türkiye
			15	40 pcs		Canada, United States
United States	2	5071722	2	250 pcs	3856752	Jordan
			4	822 pcs		Jordan

ESTONIA

Destination	No of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Malaysia	1	37752	ML10	4968	37752	Ukraine
Lithuania	2	66119	EST2 (ML)	1320	66119	Switzerland
Lithuania	2	113563	EST2 (ML)	1020	113563	USA

Ukraine	2	7186558	ML3	12500	7186558	Czechia
Ukraine	1	15650	ML2	10	15650	Croatia
Algeria	1	0	ML10	267	698296	UA
Italy	1	9773272	ML6	Autonomous systems concept development	9773272	Estonia
Australia, Germany, Spain, France, Indonesia, Netherlands, Norway, Singapore, Thailand, United Kingdom, USA	1	5000000	ML6, ML21, ML22	THeMis lifecycle services	5000000	Estonia

GERMANY

Destination	No of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Australia	1	11.595.434	ML 11A	433 pcs.	11.595.434	Norway

Israel	1	36.724	ML 9A	7 pcs.	36.724	United Kingdom
Japan	4	333.170	ML 4B	68 pcs.	333.170	United Kingdom
Norway	1	66.075	ML 8F	250 kg	66.075	South Korea
South Korea	1	13.003	ML 5B	1 set	13.003	Switzerland
South Korea	1	50.600	ML 8A	400 kg	50.600	Norway
South Korea	1	15.500	ML 11A	2 sets	15.500	United Kingdom
Ukraine	1	4.800.000	ML 6B	17 pcs.	4.800.000	United Arab Emirates
Ukraine	2	12.984.446	ML 13C	30.200 pcs.	12.984.446	United States
United Kingdom	1	21.185	ML 3A	17.000 pcs.	21.185	Switzerland

HUNGARY

Destination	No of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Norway	1	500	3	0	0	Switzerland
Romania	1	35000	3	0	0	Switzerland
Iraq*	0	0	1	500	2495000	Bulgaria

Iraq*	0	0	2	1 727	12942000	Bulgaria
Iraq*	0	0	3	20 006 000	18673000	Bulgaria

* License issued in 2020, prolonged for an additional year in 2021.

IRELAND

Destination	No of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Serbia	2	31,174	ML6	4	31,174	Canada

ITALY

Destination	Number of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Australia	6	193.805,32	4, 9, 10, 11, 15	293 days - 12 weeks	193.805,32	Australia
Austria	1	3.310.288,00	10, 11, 15	500	3.310.288,00	Italy
Egypt	3	34.920,40	3, 4, 14	12 - 20000 hours - 52 weeks	34.920,40	Italy, France

France	11	478.475,38	4, 5, 11	40 days - 48 months - 2 - 300 hours - 156 weeks	478.475,38	France, United States
Germany	45	3.970.256,09	4, 10, 11, 14, 15, 21, 22	4832 - 245 months	3.970.256,09	Germany, Italy, UK, Kuwait, Spain
India	1	23.360,58	11, 21	300 days	23.360,58	India
Kuwait	2	7.604.643,34	11, 21	11000	7.604.643,34	United States
Lithuania	2	458.800,00	3, 5	12	458.800,00	Italy, Spain
Morocco	1	420,40	4	52 weeks	420,40	France
Pakistan	1	625.968,00	11	100 hours	625.968,00	Pakistan
Peru	1	158.840,00	6	10	158.840,00	Spain
Philippines	1	4.816.140,00	6	28	4.816.140,00	Brazil
Poland	1	517.983,40	11	1	517.983,40	Australia
Qatar	5	208.221.638,46	4, 5, 9, 10	629 - 170 weeks	208.221.638,46	Italy, France, Austria, Qatar
Romania	1	35.504.867,08	6	130	35.504.867,08	Romania
Saudi Arabia	3	1.404.741,61	4, 10	15 - 52 weeks	1.404.741,61	Saudi Arabia, France

Senegal	1	117.000,00	9	15 days	117.000,00	Israel, Italy
Singapore	1	5.045,00	4	52 weeks	5.045,00	France
South Africa	1	50.151.664,93	10	2	50.151.664,93	Belgium
South Korea	1	94.600,00	9	200	94.600,00	South Korea
Spain	15	223.562,25	3, 10	662	223.562,25	Italy, France, UK, Germany
Sweden	1	673.861,07	4	300	673.861,07	South Africa
United Arab Emirates	2	162.603,00	1, 3, 11	120 days - 3300 hours	162.603,00	Italy, France
United Kingdom	211	69.934.908,56	4, 10, 11	40354 - 30 days - 1 year	69.934.908,56	Italy, France, Germany, UK, Spain
United States	1	7.930.955,00	6	28	7.930.955,00	Italy

LITHUANIA

Destination	Number of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
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Ukraine	3	-	ML13		649 000	Israel
Ukraine	2	-	ML13		585 000	Türkiye
Ukraine	1	-	ML13		50 000	South Africa

NETHERLANDS

Destination	Number of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Pakistan	1	N/A	ML9	2	110.740.000	Romania
Ukraine	1	508.800	ML4	N/A	5.596.800	Czechia

POLAND

Destination	Number of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Switzerland	1	47585	ML6	1	19034	Australia
Czechia	1	62000	ML6	1	62000	Germany
UK	1	8765	ML6	1	80000	Czechia
Ukraine	2	78330	ML5	80	167300	USA

Uganda	4	21164212	ML3, ML4, ML7, ML10	107784	22493094	Bulgaria, India, USA
Vietnam	1	3269072	ML3	18839	9973133	Italy

ROMANIA

Destination	No of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Argentina	1	290.475	ML10	n/a	0	South Africa
Azerbaijan	4	575.752	ML10	n/a	108.583	South Africa
India	1	2.000.000	ML18	n/a	107.502	South Africa
Nigeria	1	4.723.291	ML6	n/a	0	United Arab Emirates

SPAIN

Destination	No of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Chile	1	174.000	3	600.000		Bosnia- Herzegovina

Ukraine	1	508	13	1.800		Mexico
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SWEDEN

Destination	No of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
France	2		ML4, ML14			Denmark
United Kingdom	4		ML4, ML14			Denmark
Denmark	1		ML6			Estonia
Ireland	1		ML6			Estonia
Luxemburg	1		ML6			Estonia
Netherlands	2		ML6			Estonia
Finland	1		ML6, ML21			Finland
France	1		ML4			Finland
United Kingdom	2		ML4			Finland
Norway	3		ML4, ML5			France
Indonesia	1		ML2			India
United States of America	2		ML10			India

Denmark	3		ML3			Italy
France	1		ML11			Italy
France	1		ML17			Latvia
India	1		ML17			Latvia
Denmark	6		ML6			Netherlands
Ireland	1		ML6			Netherlands
Luxemburg	1		ML6			Netherlands
Netherlands	1		ML6			Netherlands
Germany	2		ML6			Netherlands
Ireland	1		ML6			Spain
Hungary	1		ML3			Spain
Netherlands	1		ML6			United Kingdom
Switzerland	2		ML4			United Kingdom
United Kingdom	1		ML4			United Kingdom
Germany	1		ML5			United Kingdom
Australia	1		ML13			Germany
Norway	1		ML4			Germany
Ukraine	1		ML13			-

Belgium	1		ML5			United States of America
Luxemburg	1		ML6			Austria
United States of America	1		ML10, ML11, ML18, ML21			United States of America

2. *Brokering licences refused by Member States in 2022*

IRELAND

Destination	No of licences denied	Value of brokering licences denied (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Saudi Arabia	1	95,998	ML6	31	95,998	UK

TABLE B.1

Total number of consultations initiated and received by each Member State in 2022

Member State	Number of consultations initiated	Number of consultations received
Austria	4	-
Belgium	1	4
Czechia	5	4
Finland	-	1
France	-	4
Germany	9	14
Greece	1	1
Hungary	6	-
Ireland	-	1
Italy	1	-
Latvia	1	-
Netherlands	6	5
Romania	1	-
Spain	1	-
Sweden	-	2
TOTAL	36	36

TABLE B.II

Total number of consultations initiated by Member States in 2022 per destination

Destination Country	Number of consultations
Bangladesh	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2
Brazil	1
China (Macao)	2
Malaysia	1
Moldova	4
Morocco	3
Pakistan	1
Panama	1
Qatar	1
Saudi Arabia	1
Thailand	6
Türkiye	5
Turkmenistan	1
Ukraine	2
United Arab Emirates	4
TOTAL	36

TABLE C

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

Member State	Council Common Position 2003/468/CFSP on the control of arms brokering		Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment	
	National legislation reference no.	Information concerning state of play	National legislation or administrative rules reference no.	Information concerning state of play
Austria	Foreign Trade Act (AußWG, Federal Gazette I No 26/2011 as last amended by Federal Gazette I no. 87/2020) and War Material Act (KMG, Federal Gazette I no. 540/1977 in its current version)	Implementation completed.	Foreign Trade Act (AußWG, Federal Gazette I No 26/2011 as last amended by Federal Gazette I no. 87/2020) and War Material Act (KMG, Federal Gazette I no. 540/1977 in its current version)	Implementation completed.
Belgium	Law of 25 March 2003, article 15, (published in Moniteur belge of 7.7.2003, modifying law of 5.8.1991	Partial implementation.	<p>Flemish Region: Flemish Parliament Act on the import, export, transit and transfer of defence-related products, and other materials for military use, law enforcement materials, civilian firearms, components and munitions — 15.6.2012, as amended by the Flemish Parliament Act of 30.6.2017</p> <p>Walloon Region: Decree regarding the import, export, transit and transfer of civil weapons and defence material — 21.6.2012</p> <p>Brussels Capital Region: Ordinance regarding the import,</p>	<p>Flemish Region: Implementation completed</p> <p>Walloon Region: Implementation completed</p> <p>Brussels Capital Region: Implementation completed</p> <p>Federal government: Implementation completed</p>

			export, transit and transfer of defence material, military material, law enforcement material, civil weapons, and parts, components and ammunitions — 20.6.2013 Federal government: Law of 26 March 2003 (published in Moniteur belge of 7.7.2003), modifying law of 5.8.1991	
Bulgaria	Latest amendments: Export control of defence-related products and dual use items and technologies Act, entered into force 30.6.2012 Regulation for the implementation of the Export Control Act (adopted by Decree 205/15.7.2012)	Implementation completed.	Ministerial Decree — November 2009	Implementation completed.
Croatia	Act on the trade control of military goods and non-military lethal goods (OG 80/13, in force since 6 July 2013)	Implementation completed.	Act on the trade control of military goods and non-military lethal goods (OG 80/13, in force since 6 July 2013)	Implementation completed.
Cyprus	Cyprus issued the Export, brokering and the provision of technical assistance (military equipment) Regulations of 2011 in December 2011. These Regulations set the legal framework for the implementation of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP, Common Position 2003/468/CFSP and Joint	Implementation completed.	Cyprus issued the Export, brokering and the provision of technical assistance (military equipment) Regulations of 2011 in December 2011. These Regulations set the legal framework for the implementation of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP, Common Position 2003/468/CFSP and Joint Action 2000/401/CFSP.	Implementation completed.

	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.	Updated national ML listing 22 items in conformity with the EU ML is included in Decree 210/2012 Coll. as amended by Decree 153/2021 Coll. of 22 September 2021 and Decree 46/2023 Coll. of 14 February 2023.
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 the Commission established by Decree no55-965.	Implementation completed. General directives approved by political authorities and specific directives in the event of specific situations, such as embargoes, conflict areas, or human rights situation. France bases its export decisions on the criteria defined in the framework of international treaties, conventions, instruments or fora to which it subscribes (such as Common Position 2008/944/CFSP, 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 20 December 2022, Federal Law Gazette 2022 I p. 2752, and	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 20 December 2022, Federal Law Gazette 2022 I p. 2752 and Foreign Trade and Payments Regulation -AWV, Federal Law Gazette 2013 I p. 2865; 2021 I p. 4304, last amended by 10 of the Act of 19 December 2022, Federal Law Gazette I p. 2632, in connection with the ‘Political	Implementation completed.

	Foreign Trade and Payments Regulation (AWV), Federal Law Gazette 2013 I p. 2865; 2021 I p. 4304, last amended by Article 10 of the Act of 19 December 2022, Federal Law Gazette I p. 2632		Principles Adopted by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for the Export of War Weapons and Other Military Equipment' of June 2019 make it possible to immediately apply the regulations laid down in the Common Position.	
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 Technology) Regulations	Implementation completed.	Control of Exports (Brokering Activities, Goods and Technology) Regulations 2021 (S.I. No. 207 of 2021) and S.I. No. 291 of 2019, the	Implementation completed.

	2021 (S.I. No. 207 of 2021)		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 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	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 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	Implementation completed.

	2022 No. XIV-1740, came into force from 1 July 2023.		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.	<p>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.</p> <p>General Customs Act: Algemene Douanewet (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</p>	Implementation completed.

			<p>Strategic Goods:</p> <p>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	<p>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).</p> <p>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).</p>	Implementation completed.	<p>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).</p>	Implementation completed.
Portugal	Law no. 49/2009 of 5 August 2009.	Implementation completed.	Law no. 37/2011 of 22 June 2011.	Implementation completed.
Romania	Government's Emergency Ordinance No. 158/1999 on the control regime of exports, imports and other operations with military good, republished (2021).	Implementation completed.	Government's Emergency Ordinance No. 158/1999 on the control regime of exports, imports and other operations with military goods, 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 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, and 42/23). Brokers are bound to obtain trading permit.	Implementation completed.	Article 77 of the Defence Act (Official Gazette 103/04) specifies that an export license may be refused on the basis of Slovenia's international commitments and obligations.	Implementation completed.
Spain	Law 53/2007 of 28.12.2007 Royal Decree 679/2014 of 1.8.2014 Royal Decree 494/2020 of 28.4.2020 Royal Decree 414/2022 of 31.05.2022 Order ICT/1020/2021 of 24.9.2021 Order ICT/5342023 of 26.05.2023	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/1020/2021 of 24.9.2021 Order ICT/5342023 of 26.05.2023	Implementation completed.
Sweden	Military equipment act 1992:1300 (5 §) and Military Equipment Ordinance	Implementation completed.	Military Equipment Act 1992:1300 (1 § , 6 §) and Military Equipment Ordinance	Implementation completed.

	1992:1303 (7 §).		1992:1303 (annex). The Ordinance with Instructions for the Inspectorate of Strategic Products, No 2010:1101 (1a §).	
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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

Algeria

Online, 15-16 March 2022

Given the success of the first individual assistance activity with Algeria, they requested a follow-up individual activity.

The two-day event focused on different subject matters in the area of arms trade controls, divided into four thematic sessions covering:

- Structured exchange with- and outreach to industry dealing with military and arms exports
- Internal compliance programmes
- Risk management systems for licensing and customs authorities dealing with military and arms exports
- The role of technological innovations.

In total, ten experts supported the activity: eight experts from EU Member States (including five experts from BAFA). In addition, the event was supported by two experts from Georgia and Serbia.

Nine participants from relevant authorities of Algeria participated in the event.

Serbia

In-person (Belgrade), 14 July 2022

The outreach event for the Serbian arms production industry, was organised as back-to-back with a study visit to Serbia for Armenia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The participants of the study visit had the opportunity to gain first impressions and experiences regarding how an outreach to industry event can be organised as well as of the expectations from both industry and the authorities in the field of arms export controls.

Approx. 80 representatives of the Serbian arms production industry attended the event.

One main objective of this outreach event pursued by the Serbian side (i.e. Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunication) was to inform the industry about the intention to introduce ICP (Internal Compliance Programme). In this respect, the Serbian side was supported by an EU Expert from Germany who held a presentation on the topic related to structured exchange and outreach to industry in Germany. Further topics related to licensing procedures, the necessity of the re-export clause on the end-user certificate, reporting and registration. It has to be pointed out that the presence of the representatives of the Bosnia and Herzegovinian Ministry of Trade and Economic Relation brought an added-value to the outreach event, by offering the representatives of the Serbian defence industry to ask directly question to the Bosnia and Herzegovinian licensing authority as the industries of the two countries (i.e Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina) are inter-linked.

II. REGIONAL WORKSHOPS

For Central Asia

Online, 26-27 January 2022

This workshop built closely on the previous outreach events as well as on the recent geopolitical developments in the region. Therefore, the workshop kicked off with updates on the newest developments in the field of export control and continued with topics on prevention of diversion, illicit trafficking as well as trade of firearms, which are current and important issues for the Central Asian region. Furthermore, the second day put a special spotlight on regional and interagency

cooperation. Seven experts (Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Poland, Kyrgyzstan, Great Britain, Serbia), including WCO and Frontex supported this regional outreach activity.

Sixteen participants from the Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan as well as from Tajikistan representing several national authorities; the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Industry and Infrastructure Development as well as Customs took part in the workshop. Due to internal restrictions, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan could not take part in the event.

The agenda included followings topics:

- latest developments in the area of arms trade controls from the EU perspective, including EU Common Position's assessment criteria;
- security instruments to counter diversion as well as illicit trade, including the presentation of the content of the "Handbook on Detection of Firearms for Border Guards and Customs Officers", which was developed by Frontex;
- fostering efficient regional cooperation in Central Asia;
- cross-national interagency cooperation;
- assistance cooperation in the face of the pandemic – national experience and challenges.

III. CROSS REGIONAL WORKSHOPS

For Southeast Europe, Eastern Europe/Caucasus

In-person (Albania, Tirana), 17-18 May 2022 – BAFA and Expertise France

BAFA organised, in cooperation with the EU P2P Export Control Programme for Dual-Use Goods (CoE 64) implemented by the consortium led by Expertise France, a cross-regional workshop on e-licensing for partner countries from South Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and the Caucasus in the framework of the EU Outreach Project on the Promotion of Effective Arms Export Controls (EU COARM OP V), based on the Council Decision (CFSP) 2020/1464. The event was the first under the COARM V project to be held in person.

E-licensing is a relatively new topic for many partner countries, and is of growing interest. Partner countries from different EU-funded projects participated in this workshop which focussed exclusively on e-licencing.

The workshop aimed at providing a comprehensive overview of existing e-licensing systems and the various factors that should be taken into account, when contemplating the introduction of such systems. It aimed at assisting participating partner countries to better assess if an e-licensing system is needed, and if so, which features and tools such a system should have for meeting the respective national needs. Against this background, the workshop provided an in-depth overview of different approaches to e-licensing.

The Cross-Regional Workshop was supported by eleven EU experts from Belgium, Estonia, France, Germany, Italy and Romania, two members of the European Commission and three colleagues of the US Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program.

Thirty-one participants representing the competent authorities from Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kosovo³¹, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia as well as one participant from Costa Rica took part in the workshop.

The agenda included:

- e-Licensing systems – Existing systems and software programmes
- e-Licensing systems – What is available on the market?
- Impact of e-licensing on the industry
- e-Licensing systems Maintenance, operationalization, cost implications and IT support

³¹ This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

For Southeast Europe, Eastern Europe/Caucasus, Central Asia, North Africa

In-person (Georgia, Tbilisi), 11-12 October 2022

A cross-regional and cross-project workshop for beneficiary partner countries from Eastern Europe and Caucasus, South-Eastern Europe, North Africa and Mediterranean, and Central Asian regions was conducted in Tbilisi, Georgia. It was organised in cooperation with the EU P2P Export Control Programme for Dual-Use Goods (CoE 64) implemented by the consortium led by Expertise France.

Content wise the activity focused on tackling the importance of addressing new challenges and how those can best be faced in the area of export control. The workshop dealt with controlling intangible technology transfers (ITT) as well as outreach to academia and research sector, again subjects important to both pillars of export control (the conventional arms control pillar as well as for dual-use trade control) Therefore, this cross-regional workshop aimed at providing partner countries with the opportunity to take note of the current discussions, trends, and challenges in the field of strategic trade controls with particular focus on intangible transfers of technology and the risks academia and research institutions have to be made aware of. In addition, the cross-regional and cross-project workshop offered a platform for the participants to share national experiences, efforts and challenges in this field. At the same time, the objective of the workshop was to underline the importance of ITT controls in general and how adequate controls could be implemented best.

Eight experts from Germany, Spain, France, Romania, as well as from industry and academic/research sector supported the workshop.

Thirty participants from Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Republic of North Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Morocco and Serbia representing several national authorities took part in the workshop. Due to visa restrictions, Kosovo³² could not take part in the workshop and was offered the possibility to participate online.

The agenda included following items:

- Introduction into Legal Background of Transfer of Technology and state of the play regarding strategic trade control over transfer of technology in the partner countries
- The control of transfer of technology from private sector's perspective

³² This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

- Internal Compliance programmes and due diligence
- The importance of Outreach to Academia – experiences and lessons learned from the perspective of control authorities

IV. BI-NATIONAL WORKSHOPS

Bi-national assistance KAZAKHSTAN and KYRGYZSTAN

In-person (Kazakhstan, Nur-Sultan), 26-27 July 2022

This activity focused on approaches of organising technical assessments in export control and ways to optimize the incorporation and use of technical expertise best into export control administration processes.

In this two-day activity, discussion about intended establishment of commodity identification centres took place, as both partner countries requested within the COARM V project support in this respect.

Three experts from Poland, Lithuania and Romania supported the bi-national activity. Eighteen participants from Kazakhstan and 6 participants from Kyrgyzstan representing several national authorities attended, among which the Kazakh Ministry for Industry and Infrastructure, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and National Security Committee and from Kyrgyz Ministry of Economy and Commerce, State Customs Service, Kyrgyz National University and Ministry for Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Oversight.

The workshop also aimed at offering participants from Kazakh and Kyrgyz customs and licensing authorities the opportunity to start identifying multiple options at the decision-making stage, to exchange ideas with experts and to invite stakeholders who could assist in the establishment of the national centres.

V. STUDY VISITS

Study Visit to Italy for ALBANIA, ALGERIA, JORDAN and LEBANON

In-person (Italy, Livorno and Rome), 21-23 June 2022

The three-day event organised by BAFA in cooperation with the Italian licensing authority UAMA, aimed to provide participants with an in-depth practical example and was organised in order to share best practices from an export control system in an EU country.

The participants received an overview of best practices for effective export control from different Italian agencies. Special attention was paid to inter-agency cooperation between licensing authority and customs. Furthermore, the topics concerning industry compliance as well as customs and law enforcement procedures at ports were addressed. The last part of this outreach event included an on-site visit of a production plant of Leonardo S.p.A in Livorno, where customs officers presented how to conduct an on-site customs clearance control for the export of military equipment manufactured in the plant.

Nine experts supported the study visit (eight Italian experts from licensing and customs authorities, as well as one customs expert from Croatia). Representatives from an Italian exporting company, Leonardo S.p.A. supported the event as well. Thirteen participants from Albania, Algeria, Jordan and Lebanon representing several national authorities participated, among which the State Export Control Authority, General Directorate of National Security, Ministry of Defense, General Directorate of Customs, Ministry of Economy and Trade.

The agenda included:

- the role of the licensing authority in the field of export controls, including legal basis;
- the role of industry, using one of Italy's most important arms manufacturing companies, Leonardo S.p.A, as a practical example.
- the role of customs in arms export controls, including customs risk management procedures as well as two-on-site visits to the customs chemical laboratory and to the installations at the Port of Livorno;
- practical examples of applied customs control procedures in the port's cargo terminal.

Study Visit to Serbia for ARMENIA and BOSNIA and HERZEGOVINA

In-person (Serbia, Belgrade), 12-14 July 2022

The study visit was organised as back-to-back with an Outreach event for the Serbian arms production industry.

This two-day study visit was part of a peer-to-peer exercise that Serbia and Georgia are conducting in tandem. The follow-up study visit to Georgia is planned for July 2023. The study visit to Serbia focused on the pre-licensing phase and therefore covered topics such as internal compliance programmes, transparency, and dialogue with industry and academia, including tools for shaping this dialogue.

The peer-to-peer approach made it possible to also gain knowledge of the Georgian approach in this matter, as Georgia shared its expertise within the study visit to Serbia, too. The same will happen in July 2023 vice versa, offering the participants the unique opportunity to gain insights in a more comprehensive way. While the study visit to Serbia centred on the pre-licensing phase, the study visit to Georgia will focus on the licensing phase as such. BAFA, highlighted in the official invitation that same participants should attend both study visits in order to maximise the benefit from the peer-to-peer approach.

The event was attended by fourteen people on the first day, and seventeen people on the second day. Because of the special peer-to-peer approach of this event the activity was supported by two trainers from Serbia and Georgia that were recently trained by BAFA.

The agenda included:

- the pre-licensing phase, namely the issue of registration
- awareness raising, especially the dialogue between industry and authority and as well the tools at the authority's and industry's disposal to shape this dialogue
- ICP (Internal Compliance Programme)
- the company's obligations, such as transparency and reporting.
- outreach to industry during the pandemic
- the constant challenging-issue of identification of goods, especially for authorities with no in house technical expertise.

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 on the ATT and Benin's obligations: use of the national checklist and planning for the drafting of the national ATT law

Hybrid Event (Cotonou), 9 December 2022 – Expertise France

This activity was a continuation of the assistance provided to Benin during the second phase of the EU P2P ATT project. After developing their National Control List (NCL), Beninese authorities wished to sensitize relevant institutions to its use. This activity also provided an opportunity to prepare the next step in the implementation of the ATT: the drafting of the national law internalizing the provisions of the ATT. Finally, the activity raised awareness of the Treaty's obligations among new officials in the relevant national institutions.

Cameroon

Workshop to launch the drafting of the Cameroon National Control List

In-person (Yaoundé), 8-9 November 2022 – Expertise France

This activity was a continuation of the legal assistance provided during the second phase of the EU P2P ATT project. The Cameroonian authorities wished to develop their National Control List (NCL), an obligation of the ATT and an essential element for the effectiveness of their national control regime.

Capacity Building Workshop on Conventional Arms Export and Import Reporting

In-person (Yaoundé), 10-11 November 2022 – Expertise France

This activity was a continuation of the legal assistance provided during the second phase of the EU P2P ATT project. Cameroonian authorities requested support to strengthen their annual reporting

capacity under the ATT, Article 13(3) which requires States Parties to submit an annual report to the Secretariat on exports and imports of conventional arms.

Chile

Bilateral Cooperation

In-person (Santiago), 27 October 2022 - BAFA

Chile is a new long-term partner country within the EU ATT Outreach Project and this workshop was the first bilateral cooperation between BAFA and Chile under the EU ATT OP-III framework. Under the second phase of the project, Chile expressed a very keen interest in receiving EU support for ATT implementation and participated in three ad-hoc activities. It was therefore considered very important to harness this momentum and provide the country with long-term, dedicated assistance.

This first workshop aimed to kick off the new cooperation, to raise awareness of important stipulations of the treaty, to discuss procedures for regulating the export of listed items and to identify topics of discussion for future cooperation and for more workshops in the framework of the project. The activity was also an opportunity to address Chile's draft export control legislation, which will likely be one of the main areas of focus for support in the future.

The workshop was supported by four experts (Spain, Sweden, Mexico, Philippines). Furthermore, two Small Arms Survey representatives shared their expertise with the participants, in order to gain synergies, where appropriate, with both projects being implemented in the region.

Costa Rica

Cross-regional and cross-project workshop on e-licensing

In person, Albania (Tirana), 17-18 May 2022 – BAFA and Expertise France

E-licensing is a relatively new topic for many partner countries, and is of growing interest. Partner countries from different EU-funded projects participated in this workshop which focussed exclusively on e-licensing. We addressed:

- different e-licensing systems used in EU Member States
- a case study of an EU country that currently does not use e-licensing
- e-Licensing systems available on the market: the EU's dual-use e-licensing system and Stratlink
- impact of e-licensing on industry
- technical and follow up implications

Participants: Costa Rica (*partner country under EU ATT Outreach Program*), and partner countries from South Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and the Caucasus (*EU COARM Outreach Program, and EU P2P Export Control Programme for Dual-Use Goods (CoE 64)*). Costa Rica had in the past expressed its own significant interest in e-licensing.

Côte d'Ivoire

Sensitisation of senators to the draft law on arms and ammunition control and its compliance with the provisions of the ATT

In-person (Yamoussoukro), 20-22 June 2022 — Expertise France

Activity organised at the request of the national authorities to complete the legal assistance provided by Expertise France on the drafting and sensitization of the draft law on arms and ammunition, which will become the backbone of the national arms control legislation.

The activity was jointly organised and delivered by experts from Expertise France and Côte d'Ivoire's SALW National Commission (ComNat), as well as from the SALW Division of ECOWAS. An effective exchange of knowledge and synergy with the ATT, the ECOWAS Convention and national arms control practice was ensured.

All suggestions made by Expertise France during the previous workshop on the draft law with members of parliament in September 2021 have been integrated by the authorities bringing the text into compliance with the ATT.

Sensitisation of judges and judicial police officers to the draft law on arms and ammunition control and its compliance with the provisions of the ATT

In-person (Yamoussoukro), 23 June 2022 — Expertise France

Activity organised at the request of the national authorities to sensitize crucial actors in the fight against illicit arms trafficking and to the ATT. Participants were walked through the current arms control legal framework as well as the content of the draft law. The activity was jointly organised and delivered by experts from Expertise France and Cote d'Ivoire's National SALW Commission (ComNat), as well as from the SALW Division of ECOWAS, ensuring the exchange of knowledge and synergy with the ATT, the ECOWAS Convention and national arms control practice.

Kazakhstan

National Assistance Workshop

In-person (Nur-Sultan), 28-29 July 2022 - BAFA

This was the first activity with Kazakhstan as a long-term partner country under the EU ATT OP-III. Kazakhstan already participated in an ad-hoc workshop in the second phase of the project and has been identified as a promising prospect for future cooperation, in particular given its interest in the ATT in a region where there is little support for the Treaty at the moment.

This first national activity served to learn more about the current status of the ATT in Kazakhstan, while reinforcing the importance and message of the ATT.

Issues such as technical assessments, identification and classification, interagency cooperation and record keeping were all addressed. A needs assessment, which included recommendations and ideas for next steps, was also conducted.

Niger

Legal workshop: national revision of the Niger Firearms Act

In-Person (Niamey), 4-6 October 2022 – Expertise France

Expertise France conducted a final read-through of the draft law and submitted a last round of suggestions to finalise the text and ensure maximum compliance with the ATT.

Senegal

Launch of a project to strengthen reporting on conventional arms exports and imports

In-person (Dakar), 1-2 December 2022 – Expertise France

This activity was a continuation of the assistance provided during the second phase of the EU P2P ATT project. Senegalese authorities requested support to strengthen their annual reporting capacities under the ATT.

Thailand

National Assistance Workshop

In-person (Bangkok), 1-2 June 2022 - BAFA

Twenty-two participants from various relevant Thai authorities attended the first national assistance workshop for Thailand. The Thai side gave an overview of the current state and structure of their export control system.

Together with the experts, they identified gaps and areas for improvement. The activity also served to (re)-establish a channel of communication with the Thai authorities.

Other agenda items focused on the ATT (significant, history and status quo), the treaty's obligations, and the establishment of an export controls system in line with ATT requirements. The experts also gave recommendations on different fields of ATT implementation in Thailand, as well as suggestions for future cooperation.

Zambia

National Assistance Workshop

In-person (Lusaka), 16-18 August 2022 - BAFA

This workshop aimed at continuing the cooperation established under the second project phase which concluded in the drafting of the National Conventional Arms Control Bill (2021).

The first part aimed at raising awareness of ATT implementation needs and the cooperation with the EU and BAFA of high-level officials, many of which were new in their positions and appointed by the president after the general elections in 2021. The workshop therefore also intended to support a successful passing of the draft bill being reviewed in the President's cabinet by some of the officials participating in the workshop. The second and third day of the workshop were dedicated to reviewing the work already done by Zambia and to supporting the start of drafting of secondary legislation stipulating procedures, responsibilities as well as the scope of controls in line with the ATT.

II. REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

ASEAN

Kick-off meeting for phase III of the programme in South East Asia

Online, 20 April 2022 – BAFA, Expertise France

A total of eighteen participants from Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand attended, among which the relevant national ATT stakeholders from all four countries including the licensing authorities from Malaysia and the Philippines.

The conference was the first major activity under the new phase of the project. It was designed as a multilateral kick-off event and aimed to bring all signatory states of the ASEAN community (Cambodia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) to the table to discuss possibilities, expectations and common goals for future cooperation with the region within the third project phase.

To achieve important goals for the region (universalisation and effective implementation of the treaty), the conference aimed to provide an opportunity for countries of the ASEAN region and the implementing entities to exchange ideas on future bilateral and multinational workshops, to recap findings of the second project phase and to discuss the current status of implementation of the Treaty in the region, including possible challenges.

We invited five participants each from all five signatory states in Southeast Asia. Cambodia did not respond to the invitation. Singapore attended without holding a presentation.

Latin America

Regional Workshop I

Online, 27 April 2022 - BAFA

This workshop focused on awareness raising for high-level officials for Latin America and Caribbean. More specifically, it addressed decision makers in the region, who can drive the implementation process of the ATT and therefore aimed at providing a comprehensive overview of the importance of the implementation of the ATT as well as its key elements (in particular Article 5,

1 and Article 5, 2 of the Treaty). In accordance with this, a focus was placed on the need to have a legislation in place, which is in line with the Treaty's provisions and objectives.

The duration of the event was limited to two hours in order to ensure the participation of all representatives despite possible tight schedules.

The Regional Workshop was supported by four experts from Greece, Spain, Mexico and Philippines. Eighteen participants from relevant authorities of Barbados, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Jamaica and Peru participated in the event. An expert from the Philippines presented his country's approach to transposing ATT provisions into national legislation, thus encouraging south-south cooperation and exchanges of experience.

Regional Workshop II

In-person (Chile, Santiago), 25-26 October 2022 - BAFA

This two-day workshop was a follow-up to the online session of 27 April 2022 and the first in-person activity for the Latin America and Caribbean Region under the EU ATT OP-III framework. The aim was to continue the fruitful regional discussions on important steps to take on national level when it comes to ATT implementation. It also aimed at further assisting partner states to identify individual needs regarding ATT implementation and to provide a platform to discuss with partners of the region common procedural challenges including how to resolve those best.

The Regional Workshop was supported by an expert from Spain, Sweden, Mexico and the Philippines. Two Small Arms Survey representatives and one representative from CARICOM IMPACS also participated. Thirty participants from relevant authorities of Barbados, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Jamaica and Peru joined the event.

The agenda items included:

- the importance of the Arms Trade Treaty for the region of Latin America and the Caribbean
- items to control: Articles 2, 3, 4 and 5
- regional cooperation in the field of arms export controls in Latin America and the Caribbean
- central obligations under the ATT: Articles 5, 6, 7 including the EU Licensing Criteria
- transposing ATT provisions into national legislation – the case of Spain, Mexico and the Philippines.

III. OTHER ACTIVITIES

Side event at the eighth Conference of the States Parties to the ATT (CSP 8)

In-person (Geneva) 24 August 2022 - Expertise France / BAFA

The CSP side event was intended to raise awareness about the EU's implementation support activities, raise awareness of countries which may subsequently seek assistance, present the outline of the third phase of the programme, and inform about recently implemented activities.

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

Liberia and Gambia expressed their interest in participating in the project. Georgia and Costa Rica expressed their gratitude for the good cooperation. The next steps of cooperation were discussed with Kazakhstan.

Podcast series

Winter 2022 – Expertise France

A first podcast dedicated to the challenges and issues related to the ATT CSP 8 (August 2022), in French and in English was produced and loaded on the platform of the programme.

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 work undertaken from April 2021 to December 2022.

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

For: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Cambodia, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Eswatini, The Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Montenegro, Namibia, Paraguay, Peru, The Philippines, Serbia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, St. Kitts and Nevis, State of Palestine, Trinidad and Tobago, Zambia

The overall objective is 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.

To this end, the [Guidance Document for National Points of Contact \(NPCs\)](#) was developed in early 2022, with input from various stakeholders including long-serving and recently-appointed NPCs. The *Guidance Document* provides guidance on the role and possible tasks of NPCs. It was launched at the Eighth Conference of States Parties (CSP8) side event in August 2022. Eighty copies of the Guidance document were printed and distributed during the event and it has been translated into 5 UN languages (Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian, and Spanish). The *Guidance Document* and other resources useful to NPCs are available on the [National Points of Contact page](#) of the ATT website.

Complimenting the *Guidance Document*, Project 1 has facilitated the participation of sixty NPCs in explanatory briefings. Held in Geneva in February and April 2022, alongside ATT meetings, these briefings have assisted NPCs in preparing for participation in the formal meetings.

These activities have led to increased knowledge of ATT obligations (including reporting) among ATT NPCs, increased awareness of the ATT processes, and wide dissemination of informational materials about the ATT to NPCs and beyond.

Project 2: Expert Roster (Train the Trainers)

For: Asia States, the Caribbean States, West African States, Southern and Central American States, and Southern African States.

With respect to Asian States, the ATT Secretariat conducted a regional training workshop in The Philippines from 12 – 16 December 2022

The overall objective is to build the capacity of local 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.

Since the project started, the focus has been on designing the train the trainer programme and developing the ATT training materials (i.e. *Manual* and *Guide*) to be used during the train the trainer's workshops. A training methodology expert in adult learning provided advice on the design of the train the trainer programme. The training programme includes ATT content on various modules such as prohibitions, exports, import and diversion as well as soft skills training.

To develop the *ATT Implementation Manual*, the project engaged subject matter experts to draft the different modules, which were then reviewed and edited by the ATT Secretariat. This was followed by a peer review process where the draft modules were reviewed by other experts who provided written comments. After the peer review process, the subject matter experts updated the draft modules accordingly.

The ATT Secretariat reviewed all updated modules before they were sent, as components of the draft manual, for copy editing, proof-reading and graphic designing. The subject matter experts who contributed to the *ATT Implementation Manual* also provided content for the *Guide for Trainers*. The *Guide* contains case studies, additional reading resources and possible exercises that can be used to train the various modules.

The *Manual* and the *Guide*, which were translated from English into five UN languages (Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian, and Spanish), were used during the first train the trainer’s regional workshop in Manila, the Philippines, from 12 to 16 December 2022. The Manila workshop brought together ten experts from the Asia region for a rigorous week of skills development and Treaty content assessment culminating in an examination overseen by the Head of the ATT Secretariat.

In 2023, workshops will be run in English, French and Spanish in the Caribbean, West Africa, Southern and Central America, and Southern Africa.

These train the trainers workshops will develop an increased number of national and regional consultants that are ATT ‘experts’, as endorsed by the ATT Secretariat, who can deliver quality training and implementation assistance at national local and regional level. Linked to this, a public list of consultants that are endorsed by the ATT Secretariat as capable of delivering quality ATT training and implementation assistance (expert roster) will be developed and available online on the ATT website. This list will be useful for various stakeholders, such as prospective VTF recipients who are searching for consultants or project implementing partners.

Project 3: Support for a matching and needs resources database

For global use.

The project finalised the terms of reference for the development of the envisaged database with a view to procurement and user testing in the first half of 2023.

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://mingor.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/strategic-export-control>

Finland

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

France

<https://www.defense.gouv.fr/rapport-au-parlement-2023-exportations-darmement-france>

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

Germany

<https://www.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

Information on Export Controls — DETE (enterprise.gov.ie)

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

<http://commerce.gov.mt>

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 2022 – krigsmateriel och produkter med dubbla användningsområden - Regeringen.se](#)

<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 (AMs) Adopted in 2022³³

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

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.

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

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.

The action aimed at enabling the military component of AMISOM/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.

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

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

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

³³ For details on the 2021 AMs, see the 24th Annual Report on Arms Exports for 2021.

The objective of this action was 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.

Type of support: financial support to cover personnel and operational/logistical costs, including ground and air transportation, communication equipment and medical services.

1.3. 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 joined 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.

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

2. Assistance measures benefiting individual African countries

2.1. Mozambique

Following the establishment of EUTM Mozambique, the Council's approval of an urgent measure of EUR 4 million and the AM of EUR 40 million to support five military units trained by the EUTM in 2021, 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, vehicles, 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 the continued deployment of units of the Rwanda Defence Force in Mozambique's northern province of Cabo Delgado. 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.³⁴

The objective of the AM is 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.

The aim of the measure was to finance the establishment of an **Armed Forces Technician Training Centre** to increase the capacities of the Nigerien Armed Forces in the area of logistics support; and the construction of a **forward operating base** to reduce the vulnerability of the Armed Forces in the Tillabéri region.

Type of support: infrastructure works, training equipment.

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.

Type of support: riverine crafts, personal protective equipment, and medical equipment.

3. Assistance measures benefiting partners in the Eastern Neighbourhood

3.1. Ukraine

a) 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 Ukrainian Armed Forces (UAF) of military equipment, and platforms, designed to deliver lethal force, and Decision (CFSP)

³⁴ The measure was suspended following the coup in Niger in July 2023.

2022/339 on an AM to support the UAF. The initial value of the two AMs was EUR 500 million in total.

On 23 March, 13 April, 23 May, 21 July, and 17 October 2022, the Council adopted Decisions amending Decisions 2022/338 and 2022/339, on each occasion raising the financial reference amount by a total of EUR 500 million. This brought the total support to Ukraine under the EPF decided in 2022 to EUR 3.1 billion³⁵. 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.

In the reporting period, 22 Member States (MS) - Ministries of Defence as implementing actors in most of the cases - were delivering military equipment to Ukraine under the two AMs via designated hubs or directly based on the Ukrainian priority needs, in addition to MS' military equipment deliveries outside the EPF. 24 MS contributed financially to the AM to support the UAF with military equipment, or platforms, designed to deliver lethal force. The Clearing House Cell (CHC) in the EU Military Staff supported the implementation of both AMs by matching MS' offers with priorities communicated by the UAF.

Type of support: it included weapons and ammunitions, and platforms designed to deliver lethal force as well as other military and non-military equipment, including individual first aid kits and other crucial medical equipment, personal equipment, winter equipment, generators and fuel.

b) On 14 November 2022, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2022/2245 to support the UAF trained by the European Union Military Assistance Mission in support of Ukraine (EUMAM Ukraine) with military equipment, and platforms, designed to deliver lethal force, with a financial reference amount of EUR 16 million.

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

³⁵ Adjusted figure including additional contributions from Member States constructively abstaining from Decision 2022/338 and amendments (Austria, Ireland, Malta).

3.2. Moldova

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.

The 2022 AM will strengthen the capacities of the Moldovan Armed Forces' **logistics, mobility, command and control, cyber-defence, unmanned aerial reconnaissance and tactical communications units** by providing relevant non-lethal equipment, supplies and services, including equipment-related training.

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

3.3. Georgia

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.

The 2022 AM will strengthen the capacities of the Georgian Defence Forces' **military medical, logistics, engineering and cyber-defence services** by providing relevant non-lethal equipment, supplies and services including equipment-related training.

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

4. Assistance measures benefiting partners in the Western Balkans

4.1. Bosnia and Herzegovina (AFBiH)

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 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: field equipment, key tools for military engineering and CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear) 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 strengthen military medical capabilities of the region and civilian relief efforts, and ultimately contribute to regional cooperation and cohesion. The AM will support the capacity building of the BMTF by procuring the necessary equipment and materiel for the medical units of the Armed Forces of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Serbia, participating in the BMTF.

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

6. EPF Tables – Provision of Military Equipment in 2022 under EPF AMs

6.1. Deliveries per Beneficiary Country

(a) = number of assistance measures or actions under general programs; (b) = value of goods delivered in euros.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

		ML5
Germany	a	1
	b	381,652

Mozambique

		ML13
France	a	1
	b	191,000

6.2. Deliveries of Items on the EU Common Military List to International and Regional Organisations

Beneficiary organisation: nil

Destination Country	Exporting State	Description of goods
-	-	nil

6.3. Items on the EU Common Military List identified in the implementation phase of EPF assistance measures adopted until 31 December 2022

Reference	Beneficiary	Items on the EU Common Military List
Action under Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/1210	the Somali National Army	personal protective equipment, warning equipment, imaging and countermeasure equipment, C-IED devices
Action under Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/1210	the G5 Sahel Joint Force	radio, C-IED, night vision goggles

Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/2032	Mozambican military units trained by EUTM Mozambique	helmets, personal protective equipment
Council Decision (EU) 2021/1923	the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina	land mine detectors, personal protective equipment

Council Decision (EU) 2021/2135	the Ukrainian Armed Forces	land mine detectors, individual protective equipment
Council Decision (EU) 2021/2136	the Armed Forces of the Republic of Moldova	land mine detectors, demining protective equipment, portable jammers
Action under Council Decision (CFSP) 2022/667	the SADC Mission in Mozambique (SAMIM)	vehicles, ground radars, mine detectors, counter-IED systems
Council Decision (CFSP) 2022/338 and subsequent amendments	the Ukrainian Armed Forces	military equipment, and platforms designed to deliver lethal force
Council Decision (CFSP) 2022/339 and subsequent amendments	the Ukrainian Armed Forces	equipment, and supplies not designed to deliver lethal force
Council Decision (CFSP) 2022/1093	the Armed Forces of the Republic of Moldova	vehicles, command and control, cyber defence, unmanned aerial reconnaissance and tactical communications

Council Decision (CFSP) 2022/2352	the Armed Forces of Georgia	engineering equipment
Council Decision (CFSP) 2022/2353	the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina	CBRN equipment
Council Decision (CFSP) 2022/2355	the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania	personal protective equipment, riverine embarkations, radios, UAVs, vehicles
