

Brussels, 22 April 2026  
(OR. en)

8440/26

COARM 53  
CONOP 22  
CFSP/PESC 554  
COPS 222  
INDEF 92  
EPF AM 48

## OUTCOME OF PROCEEDINGS

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From: General Secretariat of the Council  
To: Delegations  
Subject: Twenty-Seventh 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

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Delegations will find attached the Twenty-Seventh 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 4168<sup>th</sup> meeting, held on 21 April 2026.

**Twenty-Seventh 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 2024 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<sup>1,2</sup>, 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 Council<sup>3</sup>.

The report is compiled by the European External Action Service (EEAS), based on data provided by EU Member States. The Sub-Working Party 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.

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<sup>1</sup> Legally binding for EU Member States.

<sup>2</sup> 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) and Council Decision (CFSP) 2025/779 of 14 April 2025 (OJ L, 2025/779, 15.4.2025).

<sup>3</sup> 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 online<sup>4</sup>. 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 those 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 2024 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 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.

In accordance with past practice, COARM meetings with external entities, including with the Ukrainian Head of Division on Export Control, Directorate General for International Security and Military and Technical Cooperation (MFA), non-governmental organisations (such as ICRC and Saferworld) and companies (Conflict Armament Research) were organised regularly.

The COARM-NGO forum took place on 18 April 2024, organised by Saferworld and co-hosted by the EEAS. COARM also invited representatives from the European defence industry (ASD) 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).

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

### 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) 2023/2539<sup>5</sup> implemented by the German Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control (BAFA) – commonly referred to as COARM Outreach Phase VI.

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) 2021/2309<sup>6</sup> (ATT Outreach Phase III), and by the Arms Trade Treaty Secretariat under Council Decision (CFSP) 2023/2296<sup>7</sup>. Further details can be found below and in Annex D.

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

In 2024, COARM continued its work on the implementation of the deliverables included in the Council Conclusions<sup>8</sup> regarding the 2019 review of the Common Position.

Since 2022, the EEAS has been managing an internal database with country pages containing relevant information on potential and current destinations of European exports of military equipment. It includes an internal good practice paper containing elements for developing a national system on reporting actual exports. 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.

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<sup>5</sup> Council Decision (CFSP) 2023/2539 of 13 November 2023 supporting a project on the promotion of effective arms export controls (OJ L, 14.11.2023).

<sup>6</sup> 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).

<sup>7</sup> Council Decision (CFSP) 2023/2296 of 23 October 2023 on Union support for activities of the Arms Trade Treaty Secretariat in support of the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty (OJ L, 24.10.2023).

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/40660/st12195-en19.pdf>

In paragraph 14 of its Conclusions from 2019, the Council tasked COARM to reassess the implementation of the Common Position in five years' time (2024). In 2022 the review process started, and continued throughout 2024, first within three focus groups of Member State representatives, and subsequently by negotiation, within COARM, of updates to the Common Position and User's Guide, and new EU Council Conclusions on arms export control<sup>9</sup>.

## 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 EU<sup>10</sup> are general prohibitions to grant licences with regard to those destinations.

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<sup>9</sup> All three texts were adopted on 14 April 2025: 1) Council Decision (CFSP) 2025/779 of 14 April 2025 amending Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment (*OJ L*, 2025/779, 15.4.2025); 2) *User's Guide* (<https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-6881-2025-INIT/en/pdf>); 3) *Council Conclusions on arms export control* (<https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-7534-2025-REV-1/en/pdf>)

<sup>10</sup> 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, done as part of the review of the Common Position (2019) remained valid throughout 2024<sup>11</sup>. It is not a legally binding act, but it is endorsed by the Council.

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 Service<sup>12</sup>. 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.

Updating the User's Guide is part of the review process of Common Position 2008/944.

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<sup>11</sup> Replaced by a new updated text on 14 April 2025 (see footnote 9)

<sup>12</sup> [https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/disarmament-non-proliferation-and-arms-export-control-0\\_en](https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/disarmament-non-proliferation-and-arms-export-control-0_en) (referring to the last updated text from 14 April 2025)

## 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.<sup>13</sup> 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 in the period covered by this report was published in the Official Journal of the European Union of 19 February 2024,<sup>14</sup> following changes agreed at the Wassenaar Arrangement Plenary meeting on 4-5 December 2023.<sup>15</sup>

## 8. Arms brokering

In accordance with Article 5 of Council Common Position 2003/468/CFSP<sup>16</sup>, 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.

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<sup>13</sup> 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.

<sup>14</sup> *OJ C*, C/2024/1945, 1.3.2024

<sup>15</sup> For details, see: <https://www.wassenaar.org/>

<sup>16</sup> 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 Tenth Conference of States Parties (19-23 August 2024) which put an emphasis on the role of inter-agency cooperation, as a priority theme of the Romanian Presidency.

On this topic, the CSP encouraged States Parties: (i) to share experiences throughout all ways and formats envisaged by the Treaty, including by updating the existing voluntary guidance documents for Treaty implementation; (ii) to include inter-agency cooperation in work programmes of Treaty working groups and subgroups; (iii) to consider developing a voluntary paper for interested States in developing national systems; and (iv) to support building capacities in interagency cooperation through the Voluntary Trust Fund and other forms of training.

States Parties also adopted the recommendations on Treaty Implementation, including the remaining chapters of the Voluntary Guide on the implementation of Articles 6 & 7.

The CSP exchanged views on the Treaty universalisation and endorsed the focus of universalisation efforts on Asia-Pacific.

In terms of transparency and reporting, the CSP adopted recommendations to promote the use of available assistance mechanisms, including to support the EU-funded project on capacity-building implemented by the ATT Secretariat and the “regional reporting champion” initiative. States shared concern over a worrisome trend of decrease in reporting rates with 57% annual reports submitted in 2023, 1/5 of States Parties having never reported, and of those reporting, only 23% made their initial reports public, which makes transparency one of the most remote objectives of the Treaty.

The Conference also encouraged further exchange of national practices of prevention and addressing gender-based violence in the ATT working groups (each of which will have a gender focal point), and invited for considering establishment of a database of resources within the ATT website.

The EU kept high profile and visibility throughout the Conference, delivering seven statements on all topics (Presidency topic – interagency cooperation, general debate, effective treaty implementation, universalisation, transparency and reporting, Secretariat, financial contributions), stressing its strong support for the ATT effective implementation and universalisation, and calling on all States to refrain from arms transfers to Russia. The EU’s significant role in the Treaty was broadly recognised, mainly by countries benefiting from outreach programmes and the ATT Secretariat implementing EU-funded projects. In addition, the EU sponsored two side-events: 1) on the EU ATT Implementation Support Programme, organized by its implementing agents - Expertise France and German Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control (BAFA), and 2) on the Arms and Ammunition Management Validation System (AAMVS) – an EU-funded project implemented by Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining - Arms Management Advisory Team (GICHD-AMAT).

## 2. EU ATT Implementation Support Programme

Further to its entry into force ten years ago and with so far<sup>17</sup> 116 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 continues to fund an implementation support programme for third countries<sup>18</sup>. 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 in 2024 can be found in Annex D.

## 3. Support to the ATT Secretariat

With the adoption of Council Decision (CFSP) 2023/2296<sup>19</sup> the Council agreed to support the Arms Trade Treaty Secretariat in its activities that focus on the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty. 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 in 2024 can be found in Annex D.

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<sup>17</sup> End of 2024.

<sup>18</sup> 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).

<sup>19</sup> Council Decision (CFSP) 2023/2296 of 23 October 2023 on Union support for activities of the Arms Trade Treaty Secretariat in support of the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty (OJ L, 24.10.2023).

### ***III. PRIORITY GUIDELINES FOR COARM FOR THE NEAR FUTURE***

In 2025, COARM would, inter alia, and in addition to its standing tasks:

- continue the Review of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment with the adoption by the Council of an updated Common Position and its User’s Guide, as well as Council Conclusions;
- implement the revised Common Position and the tasking from Council Conclusions on arms export control;
- adopt and implement improved working methods of COARM;
- adopt principles and mechanisms to facilitate the intra-EU transfer and export of military equipment or technology resulting from intergovernmental and/or industrial cooperation, co-financed by participating EU Member States and/or subsidised by EU funds;
- continue the coordination of support to Ukraine to prevent diversion of small arms and light weapons. This would be done through regular informal exchanges between EU Member States and institutions in the margins of COARM meetings, and through oversight of implementation of related Council Decisions (CFSP);
- assess potential implications of CJEU Judgment C-351/22 (*Neves*) for the EU legal framework of arms export control;
- oversee implementation of the “no re-export to Russia” clause: article 12g of Council Regulation 833/2014;
- when appropriate, engage in defence and strengthening of multilateral export control regimes.

COARM would 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.

#### ***IV. EUROPEAN PEACE FACILITY ASSISTANCE MEASURES***

Four years after the EPF was established, implementation of EPF assistance measures (AMs) is now at a stage where decided supports are well underway and yielding concrete results. The Facility's dual role in providing military assistance to third countries as well as financing the common costs of CSDP military missions and operations has reinforced regional security architectures and incentivised third states to enhance their partnerships with the EU and cooperate on shared security policy objectives.

The EPF is global in scope and provides support in military and defence matters to several regions of the world with a view to preventing conflicts, preserving peace and strengthening international security and stability, and promoting international human rights law and international humanitarian law. As of 31 December 2024, assistance measures in support of 26 partners have been adopted.

Overall, the EPF has contributed to strengthening the EU's position as a reliable security provider worldwide and enhanced the EU's visibility in these partner countries. The EPF offers both concrete operational support and in an increasingly competitive geopolitical context, helps the EU establish itself as a trusted partner that is able to deliver comparatively quickly, while fostering strong local ownership.

In many cases, EPF support has contributed to more concrete discussions with the partner countries on their needs in the area of defence development, including defence transformation projects and has deepened the EU's situational awareness about the defence readiness of selected partners. EPF support has also contributed to a more in-depth exchange with EU Member States and international partners on the ground and informed discussions with NATO and the African Union Commission (AUC), where relevant.

Each proposal of the High Representative for an assistance measure under the EPF is accompanied by a conflict sensitivity and context analysis, as well as risk and impact assessments, monitoring and safeguards provisions and mitigating measures, as appropriate, including in the context of the Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine. These built-in measures aim at ensuring compliance of EPF-funded assistance with international human rights law, international humanitarian law and EU arms export control framework. In case a beneficiary is in breach of its obligations, the Council can suspend or terminate EPF-funded assistance, as it was already the case in Mali and Niger.

**1. Assistance Measures benefiting partners in Africa**

**1.1. Assistance measures taking the form of a general programme for support to the African Union (AU)**

On 21 April 2022, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2022/667 on a second assistance measure (AM) taking the form of a general programme for support to the AU, this time for the period 2022-2024 (AM/GP-AU 2022-2024), initially, with a financial reference amount of EUR 600 million. Furthermore, an amount of EUR 4 million from the suspended AM to support the Armed Forces of the Republic of Mali in conjunction with the EU Training Mission in Mali was transferred to the Programme.

On 22 July 2024, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2024/2034, allowing this AM taking the form of a general programme to finance actions approved by the Political and Security Committee (PSC) by 31 December 2025, therefore making the allocation of remaining funds possible for one more year than initially anticipated.

Calls for contributions amounted to EUR 135 million in 2022, EUR 106 million in 2023 and EUR 134.8 million as of 31 December 2024.

On the basis of recommendations from the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (HR), the PSC approved three actions under this AM in 2022, three actions in 2023, and three more in 2024.

### **1.1.1. Support to the AU Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS)**

In addition to previous support decided in 2021-2023, on 16 April 2024, the PSC approved an action in support of the military component of ATMIS for the period of 1 January to 31 December 2024 amounting to EUR 70 million. This action, as the previous ones, aimed at enabling the military component of ATMIS to fulfil its mandate, with a focus on the gradual transfer of security responsibilities to the Somali Security Forces (SSF), in line with relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) and the Somali Transition Plan.

Type of support: allowances for troops from Uganda, Burundi, Kenya, Djibouti, and Ethiopia, mission subsistence allowances for high-ranking officers, and death and disability compensation.

### **1.1.2. Support to the Somali National Army (SNA)**

In addition to previous support decided in 2021 (SNA II) and 2023 (SNA III), on 16 April 2024, the PSC approved a third action (SNA IV) in support of the SNA amounting to EUR 40 million. The action aims at further assisting the SNA with the procurement of equipment not designed to deliver lethal force to address equipment gaps required to sustain and expand current operations against al-Shabaab. The overall objective is to strengthen the military and defence capacities and capabilities of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and to support cooperation between the EU and the FGS in the area of security and defence.

Type of support: individual and collective equipment for priority SNA units, support to the construction and renovation of barracks, training facilities, military hospitals and other critical installations across Somalia to enhance the entire force's capacities and capabilities and improve response times during operations. Training ammunition.

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

In addition to previous support decided in 2021 (MNJTF 2022) and 2023 (MNJTF 2023-2024), on 13 November 2024, the PSC approved a third action (MNJTF 2025) in support of the MNJTF amounting to EUR 30 million. The proposed support builds on the EU's long-standing cooperation with the African Union Commission (AUC), Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) and the MNJTF and allows for a continuation of the current assistance provided via the EPF until 31 December 2026. The EU remains the major contributor to the MNJTF with EUR million support for the year 2024. EU support has proven crucial to enhance the capabilities of the MNJTF, its responsiveness and coordination among its contingents. On several occasions, the AUC and the Lake Chad Basin Commission have both commended the constructive partnership and the good collaboration between the EU and MNJTF in the fight against Boko Haram. In particular, EU support to the MNJTF is key to allow the Force to be operational on the ground and fulfil its mandate by contributing to strengthening its capacities, notably in the following areas: i) planning and coordination of military operations; ii) intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR); iii) protection of troops during operations; iv) medical support; v) nautical, aerial and ground mobility; vi) IHL and IHRL training and compliance.

Type of support: financial support to military and civilian staff. Support to medical, transport and civil coordination related activities and services. Training of MNJTF soldiers in counter IED and anti-drone operations, combat rescue, and analysis and interpretation of data. Delivery of four drone systems and a simulator to train in drone flight and anti-drone operations.

### **1.1.4. Support to the G5 Sahel Joint Force (G5SJF)**

During the FAC discussion on the Sahel on 19 February 2024, the HR proposed to adapt the EU's political approach to the Sahel, including to adapt EU support to the G5 Sahel in order to secure the acquis and terminate its regional dimension. Consequently, the support to the G5 Sahel Joint Force decided in December 2021 was reoriented to the benefit of the security forces of Chad and Mauritania. The evolution of the political situation in Chad in light of the upcoming parliamentary and local elections, and the recent developments with regard to defence cooperation with Russia needs to be monitored closely as this could have an impact on EPF support.

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

### **1.1.5. Support to the SADC Mission in Mozambique (SAMIM)**

On 8 December 2022, the PSC approved an action in support of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Mission in Mozambique (SAMIM)<sup>20</sup> amounting to EUR 15 million.

The action entailed the provision of equipment to support the military component of SAMIM deployed in the Cabo Delgado province of Mozambique, including mobility assets, technological devices and medical equipment, as well as an infrastructure component to improve two forward-operating bases (FOBs).

In late January 2024, the SADC Executive Secretary publicly confirmed that SAMIM would gradually withdraw by 15 July 2024.

In the context of its withdrawal, SAMIM handed over all remaining equipment provided through the EPF support to the Mozambican Armed Forces for future use, in line with the PSC recommendation (11772/22) for support to the SADC Mission in Mozambique (SAMIM) under the Assistance Measure (AM) taking the form of a General Programme for support to the African Union under the European Peace Facility for the period 2022-2024.

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

## **1.2. Bilateral Assistance measures in Africa**

### **1.2.1. Mali**

The Assistance measure to support the Armed Forces of the Republic of Mali in conjunction with the EU Training Mission in Mali (EUTM Mali) remains fully suspended as decided by the PSC on 30 May 2023. This allowed for the use of the related funds for other AMs in 2023, notably in Benin, Ghana and in support of the Somali National Army.

Type of support: no equipment or infrastructure have been delivered.

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<sup>20</sup> 10 of SADC's 16 Member States are contributing personnel to SAMIM: Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, with Botswana, Lesotho, South Africa and Tanzania providing combat troops.

### **1.2.2. Mozambique**

Following the establishment of EUTM Mozambique on 12 July 2021, the Council approved an urgent measure of EUR 4 million on 30 July 2021, and on 19 November 2021 adopted Decision (CFSP) 2021/2032 establishing an AM of EUR 40 million to support five military units trained by EUTM Mozambique. 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 equals EUR 89 million.

This support has allowed the aforementioned units to develop the necessary and sustainable capacities to restore safety and security in Mozambique's northern Cabo Delgado province, thereby enabling the presence of accountable law enforcement agencies in order to protect the civilian population, and the return of accountable State structures delivering their services across Cabo Delgado. Equipment is provided exclusively to units trained by EUTM Mozambique.

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

### **1.2.3. 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 (RDF) to Mozambique with a financial reference amount of EUR 20 million. On 18 November 2024, the Council adopted Council Decision (CFSP) 2024/2880 in order to continue this support for one more year with an additional EUR 20 million.

This EPF support is a testimony of the EU's support to 'African solutions for African problems' and a concrete contribution to the global fight against terrorism.

At the request of the Mozambican authorities, and to partly compensate the withdrawal of SAMIM, Rwanda has deployed two additional RDF battlegroups and expanded its area of operations. The Rwandan deployment currently covers the districts of Palma, Mocimboa da Praia, Macomia and Ancuabe.

Attacks by insurgents are on the rise since the withdrawal of SAMIM. Therefore, the additional RDF presence comes at a critical juncture to avoid a security vacuum, building on significant gains made so far. The support under the EPF to the RDF deployment in Cabo Delgado is regularly praised by the Mozambican authorities.

The objective of the AM is to support the extra-costs generated by the continued deployment of units of the RDF to Mozambique's northern province of Cabo Delgado in order to extend, protect and sustain these territorial and tactical gains. This should ensure the security and the protection of civilians in Mozambique's northern provinces and facilitate the return of law enforcement agencies and of other accountable state structures that deliver services for the benefit of the population.

The support provided under this AM contributes to covering costs related to the acquisition of individual basic equipment kits for soldiers<sup>21</sup> and for the financing of air transportation of troops, supplies and equipment directly associated with RDF operations in Cabo Delgado.

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

#### **1.2.4. Niger**

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

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

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

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<sup>21</sup> Limited to items that are not on the Common Military List under the second phase of support adopted on 18 November 2024.

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

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

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

### **1.2.5. Mauritania**

On 1 December 2022, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2022/2355 on an AM to support the Mauritanian Armed Forces, with a financial reference amount of EUR 12 million. On 22 July 2024, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2024/2015 on a second AM benefitting the Mauritanian Armed Forces.

The 2022 AM strives to support the Mauritanian Armed Forces (MAF) in their efforts to better respond to the security threats Mauritania and the region are facing. For this, it aims at improving the military capacities of two pre-identified battalions of the MAF (*Bataillon des fusiliers marins of Rosso and Bataillon des fusiliers de l'air*), as well as the in situ medical capacities of the MAF on the border with Mali and Western Sahara (military medical centres in Military Regions 2 and 3).

The objective of the 2024 AM, is to support Mauritania's land and maritime surveillance and deterrence capacities to enhance the protection of the national territory and territorial waters of Mauritania. It will also help fight illegal activities at sea which have the potential to undermine the security and authority of Mauritania, thereby contributing to keep Mauritania stable, and provide better security conditions for the civilian population in the country and in the region.

Type of support: drones, rigid buoyancy patrol boats, floating docks, other nautical equipment and radios; personal protective equipment (night vision goggles, magnetic cabinets for the night vision goggles, protective helmets, bulletproof vests and plate carriers); and medical equipment (including two operational vehicles to serve as ambulances, surgical and intensive care equipment).

### **1.2.6. Ghana**

The Council has adopted two AMs (July 2023 and April 2024) to support the Armed Forces of Ghana (GAF) to prevent the spill over of the terrorist threat from the Sahel region, worth EUR 33.5 million and currently under implementation.

EPF support comes in the context of reinforcing relations between the EU and Ghana. It reaffirms the EU's commitment to peace and stability in West Africa, with Ghana as a prominent partner. The EPF, in particular with its delivery of 105 vehicles seized by Operation EUNAVFOR MED IRINI in October 2023, has been perceived as a game-changer and has reinforced the image of the EU as a reliable security partner, providing essential support to the armed forces. Along the same lines, a handover ceremony for EPF-funded equipment (heavy engineering equipment, boats) took place on 26 February 2025, in the presence of the Ghanaian Minister for Defence, the National Security Advisor and the EU Ambassador. Also thanks to the support provided under the EPF, the EU is now the main security and defence partner to Ghana. The success of EPF lies in its tailor-made and partnership-driven approach, which has created trust and confidence between the EU and Ghana.

Type of support: militarised vehicles, imagery, heavy engineering equipment (grader machine, wheel loader, back-hoe loader, and a tipper truck), explosive ordnance disposal equipment, tipper truck, rapid deployment boats, foldable boats and outboard motors.

### **1.2.7. The Democratic Republic of the Congo**

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

Through this AM, the EU provides basic, non-lethal individual equipment, such as commando kits, first aid kits and clothing, and collective equipment, such as counter-IED kits, vehicles and radios, for the 31st Rapid Reaction Brigade of the Armed Forces of the DRC (FARDC). The measure will also support the rehabilitation of the brigade's headquarters in Kindu (Maniema province).

This 31st Rapid Reaction Brigade is active in eastern DRC and the EU support will strengthen the capabilities and resilience of the FARDC in a region marked by the presence of more than one hundred armed groups.

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

### **1.2.8. Benin**

On 25 September 2023, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2023/2062 on an AM to support the Beninese Armed Forces (FAB), with a financial reference amount of EUR 11.75 million. Through this AM, the EU will provide Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) aircraft and Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS), including spare parts and maintenance training. The measure will, in particular, focus on supporting the Operation MIRADOR deployed in the northern parts of Benin since 2022.

On 21 May 2024, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2024/1455 on a second AM to strengthen the capacities of the Beninese Armed Forces with non-lethal equipment, with a financial reference amount of EUR 25 million.

On 15 July 2024, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2024/1980 on a third AM to support the Beninese Armed Forces with military equipment designed to deliver lethal force, with a financial reference amount of EUR 5 million.

Type of support: intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance aircraft and Unmanned Air Systems, including spare parts and maintenance training, qualifying trainings for pilots and drones, medical capacities.

### **1.2.9. Ivory Coast**

On 29 April 2024, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2024/1248 on an AM to support the Armed Forces of Ivory Coast.

The AM aims at strengthening the operational capabilities of the Armed Forces of Ivory Coast to secure areas close to the land borders and to counter non-state armed groups (NSAGs), which are destabilising the country and the whole West Africa region.

Type of support: UAV capabilities, including training and training equipment, two drone simulators.

#### **1.2.10. Assistance Measure to support the Somali National Army with military equipment designed to deliver lethal force**

On 27 November 2023, the Council approved an AM to support the SNA with military equipment designed to deliver lethal force, with a financial reference amount of EUR 1 million.

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

Type of support: ammunition for training purposes.

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

##### **1.2.11.1. Ghana and Cameroon and the Yaoundé Architecture**

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

This AM seeks to enable the navies of Ghana and Cameroon to play an active role in preserving maritime security in the Gulf of Guinea within the framework of the Yaoundé architecture, in collaboration with the navies of partner countries. More broadly, it aims to complement the EU-initiated Coordinated Maritime Presence (CMP) in the Gulf of Guinea, in line with the EU's ambition to act as a reliable security partner in the Gulf of Guinea. During the formulation of the AM, Cameroonian partners commended the EU for the demand-driven approach at the core of EPF support, which contributes to stronger ownership by the beneficiary and to increased trust towards the EU as a security partner.

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

#### **1.2.11.2. Benin**

On 13 June 2024, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2024/1715 on an AM to strengthen the capacities of the Beninese Navy, with a financial reference amount of EUR 5 million.

The measure will notably give rise to a major operation to restore the implementation conditions of the patrol boats, so as to develop their technical capacity and allow the Navy to increase its number of days at sea.

The ambition of the Beninese Navy is to develop maritime surveillance activities, but also intervention capacities, so as to reduce insecurity in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and beyond, in cooperation with the navies of the other States party to the Yaoundé Architecture.

Type of support: individual equipment for the sailors and for the organisation of the on-the-job training in Cotonou.

### **1.2.11.3. Republic of the Congo**

On 5 November 2024, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2024/2840 on an AM to strengthen the capacities of the Navy of the Republic of the Congo in the framework of the Yaoundé Architecture, with a financial reference amount of EUR 5 million.

The aim of the measure is to restore patrol boats to operating conditions, together with the provision of equipment and consumables needed for ship maintenance, on-the-job training in naval maintenance, an upgrade of the ISR and Command and Control capacities, as well as the provision of specialised equipment for Visit, Board, Search and Seizure (VBSS) teams and naval divers.

The ambition of the Congolese Navy is to develop maritime surveillance activities, but also intervention capacities in the EEZ and beyond, in cooperation with the Marines of the other States party to the Yaoundé Architecture.

Type of support: restore patrol boats to operating conditions, together with the provision of equipment and consumables needed for ship maintenance, on-the-job training in naval maintenance, an upgrade of the ISR and Command and Control capacities, as well as the provision of specialised equipment for Visit, Board, Search and Seizure (VBSS) teams and naval divers.

### **1.2.12. Assistance Measure to support the Kenya Defence Forces**

On 24 June 2024, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2024/1794 on an AM to support the Kenya Defence Forces (KDF), with a financial reference amount of EUR 20 million.

The objective of the AM is to enhance the operational capabilities of the KDF to protect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Kenya and its civilian population against internal and external threats, secure border areas, and counter increased al-Shabaab operations along the border with Somalia.

Type of support: enhance the capacities and capabilities of Kenya Army infantry combat units and their related combat support and combat service support units. Support to the endeavours of the Kenya Navy to develop a naval infantry force, i.e. naval marines.

## **2. Assistance measures benefiting partners in the Eastern Neighbourhood**

### **2.1. Ukraine**

#### **a) Assistance measure to support the Armed Forces of Ukraine (2021)**

On 2 December 2021, the Council adopted Decision (EU) 2021/2135 on an AM to support the Armed Forces of Ukraine (AFU), with a financial reference amount of EUR 31 million, to support the build-up of the capabilities of the AFU in the i) medical, ii) engineering (including demining equipment), and iii) mobility/logistic, as well as iv) cyber defence branches.

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

#### **b) Assistance measures to support the Armed Forces of Ukraine (2022)**

In response to Russia's unprovoked and unjustified military aggression against 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 of military equipment, and platforms, designed to deliver lethal force to the AFU, and Council Decision (CFSP) 2022/339 on an AM to support the AFU with equipment not designed to deliver lethal force.

Since February 2022, the EU has adopted six additional support packages for the delivery of military equipment to support the AFU: on 23 March 2022, 13 April 2022, 23 May 2022, 21 July 2022, 17 October 2022 and 2 February 2023 for a total amount of EUR 3.6 billion. On 25 April 2024, the PSC received a presentation of the HR proposals for four Council decisions amending the financial reference amounts of Council Decision 2022/338 and 2022/339 with a view to mobilising all available funds for Ukraine under the 'old' EPF ceiling and the newly established Ukraine Assistance Fund (UAF). The package has not yet been approved by the Council.

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

c) Assistance measure to support the Armed Forces of Ukraine through the provision of ammunition (the three-track initiative)

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

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

For track 2, on 5 May 2023, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2023/927 on an AM to support the UAF through the provision of ammunition. The measure finances joint procurement of 155mm calibre ammunition and missiles from economic operators established and having their production in the EU or Norway. On 25 April 2024, the PSC received a presentation of the HR's proposal for a Council Decision to amend the financial reference amount of CD 2023/927 to reflect the accurate amount that was used under this AM. Out of the EUR 1 billion available only approx. EUR 358.5 million were used. The remainder of approx. EUR 641.5 million was added to the ongoing lethal support by topping up the reference amount of Council Decision 2022/338.

Type of support: ammunition and missiles.

d) Assistance Measures accompanying EUMAM Ukraine

On 14 November 2022 and on 2 February 2023, the Council adopted Decisions (CFSP) 2022/2245 and 2023/231 to support the AFU trained by the EU Military Assistance Mission in support of Ukraine (EUMAM Ukraine) with lethal and non-lethal assistance.

On 28 November 2023, the Council adopted two amending Decisions to increase the financial reference amounts for both AMs to a total amount of EUR 255 million.

In 2024, the AMs continued complementing the training efforts led by EUMAM Ukraine and financed the provision of ammunition and other eligible military equipment that meets the operational requirements of EUMAM Ukraine by Member States. They also finance services, including transportation, custody, maintenance and repair of the items made available by Member States for training conducted by EUMAM Ukraine. By 31 December 2024, more than 60 000 Ukrainian soldiers were trained, with a new target of training 75 000 soldiers by the end of winter 2024-2025.

On 8 November 2024, the Council extended EUMAM's mandate for a further two years until 15 November 2026.

Type of support: transportation and custody of trainees, maintenance and repair of the items made available by Member States for training, provision of ammunition for training purposes.

## **2.2. Moldova**

Following previous support decided in 2021-2023, on 4 April 2024, the Council adopted Decision (EU) 2024/1049 on an AM to support the Armed Forces of the Republic of Moldova, with a financial reference amount of EUR 41 million. On 13 June 2024, the Council adopted Decision (EU) 2024/1713 on an AM to support the Armed Forces of the Republic of Moldova, with a financial reference amount of EUR 9 million, this time providing support designed to deliver lethal force (air defence).

Since the adoption of the 2021 AM, the security situation in the Eastern Neighbourhood has changed significantly due to Russia's unprovoked and unjustified military aggression against Ukraine, raising the importance of further strengthening the resilience of the Republic of Moldova. The 2024 Presidential election and referendum on EU membership were more closely contested than expected amid unprecedented interference by Russia, including with vote-buying schemes, disinformation and foreign information manipulation.

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

The 2021 AM aims at strengthening the capacities of the MAF Military Medical Service and Engineering Battalions. The 2022 AM aims at strengthening the capacities of the logistics, mobility, command and control, cyber defence, unmanned aerial reconnaissance and tactical communications units. The 2023 AM aims at strengthening the capacities of the air surveillance, mobility and transportation, logistics, command and control, and cyber defence units. The 2024 AM (non-lethal) aims at strengthening the capacities for air surveillance, mobility and transportation, logistics, command and control, and cyber defence. The 2024 AM (lethal) aims at strengthening Moldova's air defence capabilities.

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

### **2.3. Georgia**

Following previous support decided in 2021, 2022 and 2023, a fourth AM to support the Georgian Defence Forces (GDF) was adopted in early 2024 with a financial reference amount of EUR 30 million.

Following the enactment of the law on "Transparency of Foreign Influence and other actions undermining the rule of law and democracy in Georgia", Member States agreed in FAC on 24 June 2024 to reconsider EPF support to Georgia, in case of any further deterioration of the situation.

As a consequence, the proposed 2024 measure was not adopted. An option paper developed for the FAC discussion foresees further possible suspensions or terminations of the AMs under implementation in case of a further deterioration. On 26 October, the Georgian Dream party won a majority in parliamentary elections marred by allegations of irregularities. On 28 November 2024, the Georgian Government expressed its intention to suspend EU accession negotiations. This has triggered widespread pro-EU protests across the country as well as unlawful and brutal police force being used in this context.

The overall objective of the three AMs was to contribute to strengthening GDF capacities to enhance national security, stability and resilience in the defence sector, in line with the EU's policy on Georgia and in light of the worsening security situation in the Eastern Neighbourhood, following Russia's unprovoked and unjustified military aggression against Ukraine. The AMs aimed to allow the GDF to enhance operational effectiveness, accelerate compliance with EU standards and interoperability, and thereby better protect civilians in crises and emergencies. They aimed also to strengthen the beneficiary's capacities with regard to its participation in military CSDP missions and operations as well as in other multinational operations.

The 2021 AM aims at strengthening GDF capacities in the military medical, engineering and logistics services of the land force components. The 2022 AM will strengthen the capacities of military medical, engineering, mobility and cyber defence units. The 2023 AM will strengthen capacities in the engineering, artillery branch mobility, medical, cyber-defence and logistics services.

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

## **2.4. Armenia**

On 22 July 2024, the EU adopted its first ever AM (EU) 2024/2010 in support of the Armenian Armed Forces. With a reference amount of EUR 10 million, this non-lethal assistance measure foresees the delivery of a mobile field camp capability for a battalion-sized unit, including a role-1 medical treatment facility.

The measure comes in the context of the call of the government of Armenia to give new impetus to the relations between the EU and Armenia, and the European Council's subsequent request to present options on how best to strengthen EU-Armenia relations in all their dimensions. It should be seen in the context of Armenia's efforts to modernise their armed forces and address a precarious regional security situation. The AM is non-lethal and focuses on training and logistics with no conceivable negative security implications for any third party.

The measure aims to enhance the resilience of Armenia, as well as its capacity and interoperability to contribute to the international military missions and operations, possibly including EU CSDP in the future, in line with Armenia's efforts towards achieving CFSP alignment. Accelerated compliance with EU standards and interoperability will also help to better protect civilians in crises and emergencies.

Type of support: mobile field camp capability for a battalion-sized unit, including a role-1 medical treatment facility

### **3. Assistance measures benefiting partners in the Western Balkans**

#### **3.1. Bosnia and Herzegovina (AFBiH)**

In addition to the regional AM to strengthen the capacities of the Balkan Medical Task Force, Bosnia and Herzegovina has benefited so far from two country-specific AMs (decided in 2021 and 2022). Both were developed in close cooperation with Operation EUFOR Althea.

The 2021 AM was concluded. Through the provision of transportation vehicles, medical vehicles and metal detectors, this AM was an important step to contribute to the demining objective in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to facilitate the future participation of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina's (AFBiH) Demining Battalion in regional and international operations, including in the framework of the CSDP and the United Nations.

The objective of the 2022 AM is to improve the security and deployment conditions of the Tactical Support Brigade of the AFBiH as well as to upgrade a limited number of operational capabilities, including Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) capabilities. To this end, the AM finances the provision of field equipment, key tools for military engineering and CBRN materiel. Implementation is nearly complete and the end users' feedback is positive in terms of the relevance and quality of the equipment delivered so far.

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

### **3.2. Balkan Medical Task Force (BMTF)**

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

The objective of the AM is to enhance the capacities of the medical units of the armed forces of eligible BMTF participating Nations, namely Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia as well as of the Standing Organisation itself, by procuring the necessary equipment and materiel in order to strengthen the military medical capabilities of the region.

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

### **3.3. The Republic of North Macedonia**

North Macedonia benefits from two bilateral AMs, adopted successively on 16 March 2023 and 23 September 2024 to strengthen the capacities of the Army of the Republic of North Macedonia, with respective financial reference amounts of EUR 9 million and EUR 13 million, increased to EUR 14 million following an additional contribution.

Both AMs aim to enhance the capacities of the Army of the Republic of North Macedonia by enhancing and upgrading the equipment of its light infantry battalion group with the objective to enable them to contribute to military CSDP missions and operations. Under the 2023 AM, the support includes logistics, medical equipment, communication and information systems, intelligence capacities, CBRN, engineering and training equipment. In line with the priorities expressed by the beneficiary and given budgetary constraints, the CBRN component is not being covered. Under the 2024 AM, the support includes technologies related to intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance, electronic warfare, and signal intelligence, as well as related trainings. According to the available budgetary envelope and priorities expressed by the beneficiary, the logistics, engineering equipment and communication and information systems components will not be covered.

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

### **3.4. Albania**

The Council adopted the first bilateral AM to support the Albanian Armed Forces (AAF) on 15 July 2024, Council Decision (CFSP) 2024/1979, with a reference amount of EUR 13 million.

The objective is to strengthen the operational effectiveness of the AAF through improving the mobility, manoeuvrability and protection of the Land Force, which in turn is expected to enhance their contribution to CSDP missions and operations. The support covers the provision of light armoured multipurpose vehicles.

Type of support: light armoured multipurpose vehicles

## **4. Assistance measure benefiting a partner in the Southern Neighbourhood**

### **4.1. 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.

On 23 September 2024, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2024/2496 on a second AM to support the LAF, with a financial reference amount of EUR 15 million.

The objective of the 2022 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. To achieve the objective, the AM will finance equipment not designed to deliver lethal force, namely healthcare equipment to support the military medical services (central and regional centres) and individual equipment for the logistics brigade.

The overall objective of the 2024 AM is to contribute to strengthening the capacities of the LAF to enhance Lebanon's national security, stability and resilience. The specific objective of the measure is to support the enhancement of LAF capacities for the military medical command, as well as the engineering and the logistics commands.

Type of support: healthcare equipment, individual equipment.

### **4.2. Jordan**

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

On 25 November 2024, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2024/2935 on a second AM to support the JAF, with a financial reference amount of EUR 13.25 million.

The 2023 AM addresses the Government's priorities to enhance the defence capabilities of the JAF. The AM is aimed at supporting deployed military units by supplying them with a field hospital (Role 1), including medevac capacities, engineering equipment to improve operational infrastructure, Unmanned Aerial Systems and Counter-Unmanned Aerial Vehicles in support of deployed units.

The overall objective of the 2024 AM is to strengthen the capacities of the JAF, thus contributing to strengthening Jordan's stability and national security and to protect the civilian population in the context of an increasingly tense security situation in Jordan and across its borders. The specific objective of this measure is to support operational units in charge of securing the Northern and Eastern borders of Jordan. To achieve this objective, the AM will support the Northern and Eastern JAF Commands with detection and counter measures systems, surveillance and reconnaissance systems, as well as with mobility and engineering equipment.

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

### **4.3. Egypt**

On 5 November 2024, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2024/2843 on an AM to support the Egyptian Armed Forces (EAF), with a financial reference amount of EUR 20 million.

The overall objective of the AM is to contribute to strengthening the capacities of the EAF to enhance the national security and stability of Egypt as well as to enhance the protection of civilians. The specific objective of the measure is to allow the EAF to strengthen its territorial control capabilities, and thereby to better respond to security threats across the territory of Egypt, particularly in the Western region.

Type of support: light armoured patrol vehicles, small unmanned aerial vehicle systems, light and mobile radars, goggles.

## 5. EPF Tables – Provision of Military Equipment in 2024 through EPF AMs

See Annex F

## ***BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS OF EU COMMON MILITARY LIST CATEGORIES<sup>22</sup>***

- 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

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<sup>22</sup> The full description of the categories as adopted by the Council in 2024 (OJ C, C/2024/1945, 1.3.2024) can be found on: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52024XG01945&qid=1709821667260>

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

### Tables:

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

## TABLE A.I

The numbers in Table A.I are broken down per Member State, and per EU Common Military List category where (a) = number of licences issued; (b) = value of licences issued in euros; (c) = value of arms exports in euros (if available)<sup>23</sup>; (d) = number of denials (discrepancies may appear between breakdowns and totals due to denials concerning more than one ML category or denials for items other than those appearing in the ML<sup>24</sup>); and (e) = the number of the criterion of Common Position 2008/944 invoked to support the refusal (the approximate number of times each criterion is invoked is indicated between brackets).

Statistics are compiled differently by each Member State: no uniform standard is used. Consequently, owing to current procedures regarding arms export reporting or data protection legislation, not all countries have been able to submit the same information<sup>25</sup>.

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<sup>23</sup> To make the table more readable, nil values and/or the mention 'not available' are omitted, and empty rows and columns are deleted.

<sup>24</sup> In some instances, in accordance with the Common Position, denials issued for items which do not appear on the Common Military List (for example for license applications for transactions of dual-use items where intended military end-use has been identified) are included in the total.

<sup>25</sup>

**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 2024 based on licences issued in previous years.

**Denmark:** with regard to the value listed in row b) it should be noted, that values listed 'Value of export licences granted' relates to licences issued according to national legislation and the value of actual exports for 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 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.

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**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 as EST1 (ML1 or ML2) or EST2 (ML1 or ML2) or EST3 (ML1 or ML3). The total number of licences quoted in this report therefore differs from the actual number of licences issued. Data does not include actual exports.

**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 prospectation. The licence should indicate the potential of the transaction. Any operation, starting from the negotiation stage, requires obtaining a licence: transmission of documentation, demonstrations, participation in calls for tenders, etc.

**Germany:** some licences issued cover goods of more than one ML Category (e.g. one licence for the export of rifles and their ammunition). In reporting in table A.I., each time a licence concerns an ML category, it is counted as one single licence, so the sums in rows a) and column ‘Total per destination’ do not always reflect the actual numbers of licences granted, but a slightly higher figure (i.e. the number of times a ML category has been affected by a licence for that destination). Germany is not in a position to report the value of actual exports of military goods other than war weapons as no reliable data on this matter is available. In particular, it is not possible to rely on data regarding write-offs from licences that customs authorities gather, because the national or EU lists of military goods and the nomenclature of the Harmonized System used by custom authorities are not congruent. Further, in accordance with rules of the Union Customs Code, there is no reporting requirement for transfers of goods to other EU Member States. This data would therefore lead to an incomplete and unreliable reporting on actual exports of military goods.

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

**Ireland:** values in row b) relate to individual export licences issued. Values in row c) relate to actual exports reported by exporters with global licences issued under the ICT directive. As the value of global licences is not always visible (‘unlimited value’) figures will occur only in row c) and not b). Global licences contain multiple destinations and multiple ML categories, with exports to each destination and category counted as a single licence. Values listed in row a) therefore do not reflect the actual number of licences issued but a slightly higher figure.

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

**Lithuania:** data provided includes figures of individual, global and general export licences, data also include actual exports. Licences covering more than one ML category and/or destination are counted one for every ML category per destination country. Therefore, the total number of licences presented in this report exceeds the actual number of licences issued. Due to national security concerns, some information on actual values of arms exports (row c) was excluded from the report.

**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 2024 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 2024 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 Licences’ does not always reflect the actual number of licences granted, but a slightly higher figure.

**Poland:** the 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 User's Guide stipulates that the value of actual exports shall be provided if available. Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Germany, Greece and Ireland do not provide the value of actual exports; no aggregation is therefore reported at the EU level.

With regard to the use of global and general licences notably applied to intra-EU transfers pursuant to Directive 2009/43/EC, it is important to note that the actual value of arms transfers and exports under global and general licences is generally reported by EU Member States. This is however dependant on the Member States' ability to report on actual values as described above and to possible additional national specificities as explained in footnote 30.

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

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

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**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 2024 report.

**Slovenia:** data provided includes figures of one general, (ML6), 4 global (ML1, ML3, ML16 and ML18) and individual export licences. The value of some licences was 0, because weapons and military equipment/defence-related products were exported for the purpose of testing and evaluation, or warranty claim. Four (4) global transfer licences were granted to Slovenian companies in 2024 for a period of three years.

**Slovakia:** data provided includes some licences, which cover more than one ML category. Therefore values in row a) are thoroughly recorded, but values in row b) and row c) can have slightly different values. Exhibitions and presentations: Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Malaysia, Norway, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America. Remark related to Ukraine: due to national security interests export to Ukraine and Israel will be reported later. On grounds of national security interests, information on certain sensitive exports was not included in the 2024 report.

**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 2024 of 11,43 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.

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

**EXPORTS AND LICENCE REFUSALS PER DESTINATION, PER REGION AND  
WORLDWIDE**

*Page*

PER DESTINATION .....

PER REGION .....

**Central America and the Caribbean**

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

**Central Asia**

(Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan) .....

**European Union**

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

**Middle East**

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

**North Africa**

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

**North America**

(Canada, United States) .....

**North East Asia**

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

**Oceania**

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

**Other European Countries**

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

**South America**

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

**South Asia**

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

**South East Asia**

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

**Sub-Saharan Africa**

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

WORLDWIDE.....

## EU ARMS EXPORTS PER DESTINATION IN 2024

See 'per destination' document.

## EU ARMS EXPORTS PER REGION IN 2024

See 'per region' document.

EU ARMS EXPORTS WORLDWIDE IN 2024

See 'worldwide' document.

TABLE A.II

Exports to United Nations-Mandated or Other International Missions in 2024<sup>26</sup>Destination Country: **Afghanistan**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)	spare parts for rifles and pistols
	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	cross-country vehicles with special protection

Destination Country: **Bulgaria**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Greece	NATO	PISTOL 0.45" (Pcs: 7), RIFLE G3 A4 (PCS: 25), COMPLETE TOW WEAPON SYSTEM (PCS: 6), SIGNAL GUN (Pcs: 1), MACHINE GUN MG3 (pcs: 6), SPARE BARRELS MG3 (Pcs: 6), RIFLE MAGAZINES G3A4 (pcs: 120), PISTOL MAGAZINES 0.45" (Pcs: 21), MG3 NS-685C BINOCULAR COLLECTION (PCS: 6), BINOCULARS M22 (pcs: 12), VVS NIGHT DRIVING PERISCOPE (PCS: 5), MAGNETIC COMPASSES M2 WITH CASE (PCS: 2), NIGHT PERISCOPE. VVS DRIVE (Pcs: 1), S/A GRC-9200 (Pcs: 6), S/A GRC-9200 (F 10 PM) (Pcs: 1), S/A PRM 4720B (X) (Pcs: 5), INTERCOM DEVICE AN/VIC-1 (Pcs: 1), UNWINDING COLLECTION CE-11 (Pcs: 1), PORTABLE SATELLITE TERMINAL (PCS: 1), TOW VEHICLE CARRIER M901 ITV (Pcs: 4), HUMMER M119GR PV (PCS: 1), MAGIRUS 5 TON (Pcs: 2), MINE DETECTORS (pcs: 5), DEFENSIVE GRENADES (Pcs: 8), OFFENSIVE GRENADES (Pcs: 8), SMOKE GRENADES (Pcs: 5),

<sup>26</sup> Austria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, and Sweden submitted a nil report.

		<p>GRENADES CHROM. (Pcs: 12),  66MM TANK SMOKE  GRENADES (PCS: 96),  CARTRIDGES 0.45" (Pcs: 196),  CARTRIDGES IN FILM 7.62 MM  (PCS: 24000), TOW COMBAT  PROJECTILE (PCS: 60), 20 FEET  G/C CONTAINER WITH AIR  CONDITIONING UNIT (PCS: 3),  SB-130 12 ADDRESS  TELEPHONE (PCS: 1),  CAMPAIGN PHONE MLT-FTL-25  (pcs: 7), TRC 9200 2-4 POSITION  CHARGER (Pcs: 1), CHARGER  MA4516 E (BATTERY PRM  4720B) (Pcs: 1), PORTABLE FM  WIRELESS WITH BAOFENG  CHARGERS (Pcs: 2), HUMMER  COVERS (Pcs: 3), M901 ITV  COVERS (Pcs: 6), VEHICLE  CARRIER TOW M901 ITV (Pcs:  1), HUMMER M1115GR (Pcs: 1),  HUMMER M119GR (KOE) (Pcs:  1),  PORTABLE MOTOR STARTER  SYSTEM COLLECTION (PCS: 1),  CBRP MATERIALS/LEVEL "C"  PROTECTIVE SUIT (PCS: 93),  CBR MATERIALS/VISORS (PCS:  31), CBR MATERIALS/VISOR  FILTERS (PCS: 62), CBR  MATERIALS/SHOE COVERS  (PCS: 62), NCID BATTERIES BB  287 (Pcs: 4), 20 FEET G/C  CONTAINER (PCS: 1)</p>
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Destination Country: **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Greece	EUFOR ALTHEA	<p>HUMMER VEHICLE (Pcs: 4),  MACHINE GUN 0.50" (Pcs.: 9),  MACHINE GUN 7.62 mm MAG  (Pcs.: 4), MACHINE GUN 7.62 mm  MG3 (Pcs.: 5), ONYPAS NS 685C  FOR MACHINE GUNS 0.50" (Pcs.:  4), NIGHT OBSERVATION  BINOCULARS PVS-14 (Pcs.: 13),  PASSIVE TYPE NIGHT  OBSERVATION BINOCULARS  (PCS.: 2), 1/4 VEHICLE M/S</p>

240/290 GD (PCS: 2), VEHICLE STEYR 14ME24 B/F 5.000 LT (Pcs.: 1), OXHMA 5 TON. MEDIUM COLLECTION (Pcs.: 1), VEHICLE 3 1/2 TONS. ME14 (Pcs.: 2), OXHMA 5 TON. MAGIRUS (Pcs.: 1), TRAILER 1/4 TON. M100 (Pcs.: 5), AQUIFER TRAILER M149 (Pc.: 1), MOBILE GALLEY TRAILERS (PCS.: 1), 45-SEATER BUS (Pcs.: 1), S/A F50/50M (DRC-9200) (Pcs.: 3), S/A S100M (TRC-3600) (Pcs.: 1), MLT-FTL-25 TELEPHONES (pcs.: 1), VBL (WITH MACHINE GUN ESSAY 7.62 mm) (Pcs.: 4), ONYPAS PATH. TYPE FOR MACHINE GUNS MAG 7.62 mm (Pcs.: 4), CE-11 UNWINDING ASSEMBLIES (PCS.: 7), ONYPAS PATH. TYPE III GENERATION FOR MACHINE GUNS 7.62 mm (Pcs.: 5), ONYPAS PATH. TYPE III GENERATION FOR RIFLES 7.62 mm (Pcs.: 15), VEHICLE 1 1/4 TONS. M/S 290 GD/GDT (Pcs.: 3), HUMMER PV (Pcs.: 1), RADIODOSIMETER (Pcs.: 9), S/A X (PRM-4720B) (Pcs.: 28), TELEPHONE PANEL 12 CORRESPONDENTS (Pcs.: 2), PORTABLE SATELLITE TERMINALS (PCS.: 2), MINE DETECTOR (Pcs.: 3), LARGE SIZE MINE DETECTOR (PCS.: 1), TELESCOPIC ARM NE WITH GRAB (PCS.: 1), KEVLAR EOD SHIELD (PCS.: 1), LASER RANGEFINDER (Pcs.: 1), ROBOTS FOR RESEARCH - NEUTRALIZATION (PCS.: 1), TOYOTA 4RUNNER VEHICLE (PCS.: 1), FIAT DUCATO VEHICLE (PCS.: 1), TTOA M1117 (WITH 7.62 MM TANK, MK19 40 MM MULTI-GRENADE LAUNCHER, 0.50" AND S/A) (PCS.: 5), PISTOL 0.45" (Pcs.: 23), SIGNAL GUN (Pcs.: 5), RIFLES 7.62 MM. FOLDING STOCK (Pcs.: 76), RIFLES 7.62 MM E.A. (PCS.: 2), 4X24 DAYTIME SIGHT

		<p>BINOCULARS FOR G3A3 (Pcs.: 2), TACTICAL SATELLITE TERMINALS (PCS.: 2), TRAILER LIGHT TOWER (PCS.: 1), CARTRIDGES 7.62 MM BLANK (Pcs.: 500), CARTRIDGES 0.45" KB M1911 (pcs.: 1641), GRENADE (Pcs.: 3), FLARES 1" RED (Pcs.: 26), FLARES 1" GREEN (Pcs.: 26), CARTRIDGES 7.62MM KV (PCS.: 24620), GRENADES EKR. A/T DM22A1 (pcs.: 478), SMOKE GRENADES. NEFELIS (Pcs.: 159), 7.62MM CARTRIDGES IN METAL. MOVIES (4KB -1dp) (Pcs.: 24790), CARTRIDGES 0.50" (Pcs.: 20790), DEFENSIVE GRENADE (Pcs.: 50), OFFENSIVE GRENADE (Pcs.: 9), INCENDIARY GRENADE (Pcs.: 1), GRENADE WHITE (Pcs.: 5), RED GRENADE (Pcs.: 5), GRENADE GREEN (Pcs.: 5), YELLOW GRENADE (Pcs.: 1), IODINE GRENADE (PC1), TNT PLACENTAS (1 LB) (Pcs.: 100), DESTRUCTION TANKS M112 (SYNTH. C4) (1 1/4 LBS) (Pcs.: 90), INSTANTANEOUS FIRE EXTINGUISHER ROPE (METERS) (PCS.: 500), FLAME RETARDANT ROPE (METERS) (PCS.: 200), DETONATOR No. 8 COMMON (Pcs.: 100), DETONATOR NO8 ELECTRIC (Pcs.: 100)</p>
Hungary	EUFOR Althea	BDU-s, C-IED materials, CISCO routers, protective gears, NBC clothes, handguns, rifles, sniper rifles

Destination Country: **Burkina Faso**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	EU Delegation (EEAS)	cross-country vehicles with special protection and spare parts

Destination Country: **Burundi**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Belgium	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)	32 machineguns (12,7 mm), 200.000 cartridges (12,7mm)

Destination Country: **Central African Republic**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	EU Delegation (EEAS)	cross-country vehicles with special protection and spare parts
	UN Women	cross-country vehicles with special protection
	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Central African Republic (MINUSCA)	body armour vests and flash suppressors
Portugal	European Union Training Mission in Central African Republic (EUTM RCA), and United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)	Handguns, sub-machine guns, assault rifles and components (ML 1), Ground vehicles and components (ML 6)

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

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	EU-Mission (GD ECHO)	cross-country vehicles with special protection and spare parts
	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	cross-country vehicles with special protection

Destination Country: **Georgia**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Bulgaria	European Monitoring Mission in Georgia	Uncooled Thermal Imaging Bi-ocular BIDENTIFIER 100 E LRF - 5 pcs

Destination Country: **Germany**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Portugal	EU Military Assistance Mission in support of Ukraine (EUMAM UA)	Equipment and communication systems (ML 11)

Destination Country: **Iraq**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	EU Delegation (EEAS)	cross-country vehicles with special protection and spare parts
	United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)	ballistic helmets and detachable cartridge magazines
Hungary	NATO Mission Iraq	Airband handheld radios and spare parts
Portugal	NATO Mission Iraq	Handguns, sub-machine guns, assault rifles and components (ML 1), Protection equipment (ML 13)

Destination Country: **Kosovo\***

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

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)	detachable cartridge magazines
Greece	NATO Kosovo Force (KFOR) 2024 Operational Reserve Forces (ORF – 2)	PISTOL 0.45"(PCS: 114), RIFLE M16A2M4 (Pcs: 16), M/S 290GD 1/4 T (Pcs: 2), M/S 1 1/4 T 290GDT (PCS) (PCS: 1), R/M M101 (pcs: 1), NISSAN TERRANO (Pcs: 1), MINI BUS (Pcs: 1), KEK F-144 (Pcs: 1), AMMUNITION 0.45' (pcs: 200), AMMUNITION 5.56 (COMMON BULLET) (pcs: 7200), AMMUNITION 5.56 (TRACERS) (pcs: 990), VBL (Pcs: 13), FORKLIFT (Pcs: 1), 33S41 TRAILER WITH NK TRAILER (Pcs: 1), NISSAN TERRANO (Pcs: 1), TOYOTA 4RUNNER (Pcs: 3), M/S 240 GD ¼ TON. (Pcs: 3), M/S 290 GD 1 ¼ TON. (Pcs: 3), FIAT DUCATO PV (PCS: 1), MAGIRUS 5T (Pcs: 4), STEYR 14ME14 (Pcs: 4), STEYR 14ME14 BT/F (Pcs: 1), HUMMER KOE (Pcs: 1), HUMMER PV (Pcs: 1), OSHKOSH MTVR (Pcs: 1), L/F 30 Th MAN (Pcs: 1), SIGNAL GUN (Pcs: 7) MAG MACHINE GUN (Pcs: 13), MINI MACHINE GUN (PCS: 18), DIRECT AIM BINOCULARS (AIPOINT RED DOT) (PCS: 18),

		THEON THERMIS LR BINOCULARS (PCS: 3), ARGUS SPECS (Pcs: 16), SPECS NS-685C (Pcs: 31), STEINER BINOCULARS (Pcs: 4), PRC 9200 (Pcs: 6), PRM 4720 (Pcs: 30), MINE DETECTOR (Pcs: 2)
Hungary	KFOR (Kosovo Force)	Targets, NBC clothes, grenade launchers, military radios with accessories, BDU-s, kevlar helmets, protective gear, different kinds of ammunition, grenades, drones and its components, handguns, rifles, sniper rifles

Destination Country: **Latvia**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Slovakia	eFP LATVIA, Adazi, Latvia	155 mm ShKH ZUZANA 2

Destination Country: **Lebanon**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Finland	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	parts for armoured personnel carrier (ML6)
Germany	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	container and parts for special protection for vehicles
Hungary	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	pistols, night vision devices, body armours with ceramic plates, rifles, NBC clothes

Destination Country: **Libya**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)	detachable cartridge magazines

Destination Country: **Lithuania**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Portugal	NATO Enhanced Air Policing, and NATO Assurance Measures	several aircraft and equipment (ML 10)

Destination Country: **Mali**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	EU Delegation (ECHO and EEAS)	cross-country vehicles with special protection and spare parts

	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	cross-country vehicles with special protection
Hungary	European Training Mission in Mali (EUTM)	body armours with ceramic plates, BDU-s, rifles, ammunition

Destination Country: **Mozambique**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Finland	International Organization for Migration (IOM) Maputo	vests 30 pcs, helmets 30 pcs (ML13)

Destination Country: **Niger**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	EU Delegation (EEAS)	cross-country vehicles with special protection and spare parts

Destination Country: **Poland**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Greece	3 <sup>rd</sup> NATO SIGNAL BATTALION HQ	9 MM PISTOL. GLOCK 17 AMFIBIOUS (Pcs: 1), RIFLE M4 5.56 MM TYPE SHOTGUN COMPLETE (PCS: 1), 9 MM CARTRIDGES 19MM PARABELLUM (Pcs: 60), CARTRIDGES 5.56 MM KW (PCS: 885)

Destination Country: **Romania**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Portugal	NATO Tailored Forward Presence	Handguns, sub-machine guns, assault rifles and components (ML 1), Ammunition (ML 3), Ground vehicles and components (ML 6), Anti-Riot equipment (ML7), Several aircraft and equipment (ML 10), Equipment and communication systems (ML 11), Protection equipment (ML 13)

Destination Country: **Sao Tome e Principe**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Portugal	Africa Maritime Law Enforcement Partnership e Fiscalização Conjunta	Handguns, sub-machine guns, assault rifles and components (ML 1), Ammunition (ML 3), Large

	dos Espaços Marítimos (Portuguese Mission)	Ammunition (ML4), Anti-Riot equipment (ML7), Equipment and communication systems (ML 11), Protection equipment (ML 13), Image and countermeasures equipment (ML15)
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Destination Country: **Slovakia**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Portugal	Multinational Battle Group Slovakia	Handguns, sub-machine guns, assault rifles and components (ML 1), Ammunition (ML 3), Large Ammunition (ML4), Equipment and communication systems (ML 11), Protection equipment (ML 13), Production and tests equipment (ML18), Technology (ML22)

Destination Country: **Somalia**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	EU Delegation (EEAS)	cross-country vehicles with special protection and spare parts
	United Nations Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS)	equipment for military training
Portugal	European Union Training Mission in Somalia (EUTM Somalia)	Handguns, sub-machine guns, assault rifles and components (ML 1), Ammunition (ML 3), Protection equipment (ML 13)

Destination Country: **South Sudan**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)	detachable cartridge magazines and spare parts for rifles, pistols, sub-machine guns

Destination Country: **United Arab Emirates**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Italy	World Health Organization International Humanitarian City U.N. (Dubai - UAE)	90 Ballistic Plates 250MM x 300MM

TABLE A.III

**1. Brokering Licences Granted by Member States in 2024<sup>27</sup>****Bulgaria**

Destination	Number of brokering licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
India	6	1 811 281	ML10	91 pcs	1 631 131	Ukraine
			ML4	122 pcs	180 150	Serbia
Algeria	2	4 486 697	ML4	24 pcs	1 481 547	Serbia
			ML2	165 pcs	3 005 150	Kazakhstan
USA	1	935 804	ML10	2 pcs	935 804	Ukraine
Türkiye	1	33 000 000	ML4	100 000 pcs	33 000 000	India
Serbia	1	3 174 400	ML8	496 000 kg	3 174 400	China

**Croatia**

Destination	Number of brokering licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
USA	1	1.300.754,52	ML 3a.	11.724.754	0	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Kyrgyzstan	1	1.900.000	ML 4a.	5.000	0	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Poland	1	3.059.400	ML 3a.	18.200.000	0	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Poland	1	120.050	ML 1a.	490	0	Austria
Armenia	1	112.500	ML 5a.	250	0	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Ghana	1	2.170.801,60	ML 3a.	986.728	0	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Azerbaijan	1	1.057.416	ML 6a.	55	1.055.280	Slovakia
Bulgaria	3	2.373.697,05	ML 3a.	1.075.599	265.040,49	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Tanzania	1	768.720	ML 2a.	24	0	Bosnia and Herzegovina

**Czechia**

Destination	Number of brokering licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Algeria	1	0	2	-	0	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Indonesia	3	0	9, 15	-	0	Italy

<sup>27</sup> Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal and Slovakia submitted a nil report.

Nigeria	1	288 761	3	-	0	Türkiye
Singapore	1	109 479	10	3 pce	18 718	United States
Ukraine	20	44 931 930	1	-	16 677 462	Türkiye
			2	-		Türkiye
			3	886 200 pce		Bulgaria, Slovenia, Slovakia, United States
			4	29 000 pce		United Kingdom, Kyrgyzstan, Turkey, United States
			5	-		Türkiye
			8	-		United States
			10	3 pce		Jordan
			15	900 pce		United States

### Estonia

Destination	Number of brokering licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Lithuania	4	185 419	ML3	213 120	185 419	Germany
Lithuania	1	26 450	EST2 (ML1)	500	26 450	Germany
Latvia	2	5 830 000	ML3	5 000 000	5 830 000	Switzerland
Latvia	1	17 068	ML2	2	17 068	South Africa
Latvia	1	5891	ML4	200	5891	USA
Algeria	1	239 540	ML10	89	239 540	Georgia

### Germany

Destination	Number of brokering licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Israel	1	36,033	ML 9A	10 lots	36,033	United Kingdom
Ivory Coast	1	591,651	ML 13C	918 pcs	151,653	Malaysia
			ML 13D	918 set	439,998	
Japan	10	521,050	ML 4B	41 pcs	375,950	United Kingdom
			ML 9C	8 pcs	136,650	
			ML 11A	4 pcs	8,000	
			ML 22A	5 pcs	450	
Libya	1	13,839	ML 13D	80 pcs	13,839	United States
Norway	1	136,000	ML 8F	320 kg	136,000	South Korea
South Korea	1	850,000	ML 8A	5,000 kg	850,000	Norway
	1	1,724,000	ML 4A	2,000 pcs	1,724,000	United Kingdom
Switzerland	1	5,555,687	ML 5B	24 pcs	5,555,687	United Kingdom
Türkiye	1	535,075	ML 11A	6 pcs	535,075	United Kingdom
Ukraine	1	27,912,800	ML 9A	6 pcs	27,912,800	Türkiye
United Kingdom	1	260,480	ML 11A	4 pcs	260,480	Norway

## Ireland

Destination	Number of brokering licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Qatar	1	50,000	ML9a	1	50,000	UK
UK	1	179,294	ML10a	2	179,294	Italy
Serbia	1	112,956	ML6	17	112,956	Canada

## Italy

Destination	Number of brokering licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Australia	3	121.140,23	9, 10	2 months 40 days	121.140,23	Australia, Spain
Austria	1	12.628.498,00	6	75	12.628.498,00	United States
Canada	3	2.274.421,54	4	4; 22 days	2.274.421,54	Austria, Canada
France	2	-27.250,00	4	6 years	-27.250,00	Canada, France
Germany	75	6.819.737,24	6, 9, 10, 11, 13	4318	6.819.737,24	Germany, Netherlands, France, Italy, UK, Spain, United States
Italy	3	38.150,00	10, 11, 22	217	38.150,00	France, Spain
Kuwait	1	1.273.669,96	3	4000	1.273.669,96	Switzerland
Norway	1	1.912.370,00	6	8	1.912.370,00	Romania
Pakistan	1	-2.499.710,44	5	2	-2.499.710,44	UK, South Africa
Portugal	1	-14.746,00	2	300	-14.746,00	Spain
Qatar	2	156.408,50	4, 10	2; 52 weeks	156.408,50	France, UK
Romania	2	208.108.563,09	6	139	208.108.563,09	Romania
Saudi Arabia	1	732.254,00	10	1	732.254,00	Italy, Spain
Spain	29	1.586.287,83	10	1360	1.586.287,83	Germany, Italy, UK, Spain
Sweden	1	12.924.662,50	6	100	12.924.662,50	Sweden
United Kingdom	178	11.618.087,16	4, 10	9117; 42 months	11.618.087,16	France, Germany, Italy, UK, Romania, Spain, United States
United States	2	41.789,94	15	2	41.789,94	United States

## Netherlands

Destination	Number of brokering licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
United Kingdom	1	1.550.979	ML18a	600	1.550.979	Singapore
NATO and NATO partners	1	N/A	ML10, ML22	N/A	N/A	United States
Ukraine	1	N/A	ML2	9	41.490.900	Czech Republic
	1	2.359.285	ML4	1213	2.177.335	Czech Republic
	1	4.850.000	ML3	5.000.000	4.200.000	Italy
Poland	1	N/A	ML9	20	9.336.000	Spain
Ukraine	1	1.440.000	ML3	1.500.000	1.260.000	Czech Republic
Spain	1	15.723	ML11a	1	92.217	United States

## Poland

Destination	Number of brokering licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Canada	1	34 652,04	ML10, ML16, ML18, ML22	Nil	Nil	Türkiye
Chad	1	202 136,87	ML1, ML2, ML3	27 154 700	Nil	Nil
Czechia	1	134 757,92	ML2	200	4 475 000	Bosnia and Herzegovina
India	1	264 703,05	ML4	2	Nil	France
France	3	494 648,18	ML4, ML10, ML16, ML22	20 044	20 000 000	UK, USA
Germany	7	3 417 073,65	ML10, ML16	2 210 793	303 111 273,45	France, Israel, Spain, Taiwan, UK, USA
Indonesia	1	288 766,96	ML2, ML3	250	Nil	Bulgaria
Jordan	1	170 000	ML10	12	725 000	Spain
Kazakhstan	1	604 485,51	ML5	200	897 102,7	USA

Netherlands	1	34 652,04	ML10, ML16, ML18, ML22	Nil	Nil	Canada
Philippines	1	1 196 884,53	ML10, ML11	19	1 196 884,53	USA
Qatar	3	577 533,93	ML4, ML11, ML22	1 518	32 272 500	France, Italy
Slovakia	1	814 652,04	ML8	424 171	8 369 915,78	USA
South Korea	2	74 908,65	ML6	7	2 295 663,68	Czechia
Türkiye	1	34 652,04	ML10, ML16, ML18, ML22	Nil	Nil	Canada
Ukraine	12	34 458 928,19	ML3, ML4, ML8	72 028 596	470 200 925,95	Croatia, India, Romania, Türkiye, UK, USA
United Kingdom	3	150 000	ML10, ML16	30 000	30 000 000	USA
Vietnam	3	11 074 369,53	ML3, ML11	2 525 171	22 093 966,91	Czechia, France, Germany, Italy, Singapore

### Romania

Destination	Number of brokering licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Slovakia	1	9,828,035	ML3	-	0	Italy
Latvia	1	14,045,463	ML3	-	0	Singapore
Nigeria	1	1,552,393	ML4	-	0	Serbia
Azerbaijan	0	0	ML5	-	76,518	South Africa

### Slovenia

Destination	Number of brokering licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Montenegro	1	257 900	ML13	606	257 900	Israel
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1	1 452 000	ML4	5000	Permits not implemented	Bulgaria

Chad	6	12 353 400	ML3	98 450	Permits not implemented	Serbia
Poland	1	137 200 000	ML3	70 000	Permits not implemented	India

## Spain

Destination	Number of brokering licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Colombia	1	1.961.004	ML6	254	1.961.004	India

## Sweden

Destination	Number of brokering licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Brazil	1		ML10			Brazil
	1		ML5, ML11, ML15, ML18, ML22			Israel
	1		ML18, ML21			United States
Bulgaria	1		ML4			Germany
Croatia	1		ML17			Latvia
Denmark	1		ML6			Estonia
	3		ML6			France
	2		ML6			Germany
	5		ML6			Netherlands
Estonia	1		ML6, ML17			Belgium
	1		ML6			Estonia
	1		ML6			Italy
	1		ML1			Norway
	1		ML6			Spain
Finland	2		ML2, ML9			Finland
	1		ML4			Germany
	1		ML5, ML21,			Israel
	3		ML4 ML5, ML9			United Kingdom
France	1		ML4			Denmark
	1		ML6			Estonia
	3		ML6			France
	3		ML6			Netherlands
Germany	2		ML4			France
	2		ML4, ML6			Germany
	2		ML4, ML6			Netherlands
India	2		ML17			Latvia
Ireland	1		ML17			Latvia
Latvia	1		ML5			France
	1		ML17			Latvia
Luxembourg	1		ML6			Austria
Moldova	1		ML3			Czech Republic
Netherlands	5		ML6			Estonia
	2		ML6			France

	5		ML1, ML2, ML6, ML13		Netherlands
Norway	2		ML4, ML11		France
	1		ML4		Germany
	1		ML1		United States
Poland	1		ML14		Czech Republic
	2		ML6		Estonia
	2		ML4		France
	1		ML4		Germany
	2		ML6		Netherlands
	1		ML11		Poland
	1		ML11		South Africa
Switzerland	1		ML4		Germany
	1		ML6		Switzerland
United Arab Emirates	1		ML15		United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom	1		ML4		Denmark
	5		ML4, ML5		United Kingdom
United States	1		ML17		Latvia
	2		ML10, ML18		United States

## 2. Brokering Licences Refused by Member States in 2024

No brokering licences have been refused.

TABLE B.

**1. Total Number of Consultations Initiated and Received Member States in 2024**

Member State	Number of consultations initiated	Number of consultations received
Belgium	2	-
Bulgaria	1	-
Czechia	4	4
Denmark	1	1
Finland	1	-
France	-	5
Germany	7	12
Greece	1	-
Hungary	-	2
Malta	-	1
Italy	8	
Netherlands	5	6
Slovakia	2	2
Slovenia	-	1
Spain	1	-
Sweden	2	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>

## 2. Total Number of Consultations Initiated by Member States in 2024 per Destination

Destination Country	Number of consultations
Armenia	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
Egypt	3
El Salvador	1
Georgia	4
Hong Kong	1
Israel	2
Kyrgyzstan	2
Mexico	1
Pakistan	2
Paraguay	1
Saudi-Arabia	3
Thailand	1
Türkiye	4
Ukraine	2
United Arab Emirates	5
Vietnam	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35</b>

TABLE C.

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

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

			<p>Parliament Act of 30.6.2017</p> <p>Walloon Region: Decree regarding the import, export, transit and transfer of civil weapons and defence material — 21.6.2012</p> <p>Brussels Capital Region: Ordinance regarding the import, export, transit and transfer of defence material, military material, law enforcement material, civil weapons, and parts, components and ammunitions — 20.6.2013</p> <p>Federal government: Law of 26 March 2003 (published in Moniteur belge of 7.7.2003), modifying law of 5.8.1991</p>	Federal government: Implementation completed
Bulgaria	<p>Latest amendments: Export control of defence-related products and dual use items and technologies Act, entered into force 30.6.2012</p>	Implementation completed.	Ministerial Decree — November 2009	Implementation completed.

	Regulation for the implementation of the Export Control Act (adopted by Decree 205/15.7.2012)			
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 Action 2000/401/CFSP.	Implementation completed.	Cyprus issued the Export, brokering and the provision of technical assistance (military equipment) Regulations of 2011 in December 2011.  These Regulations set the legal framework for the implementation of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP, Common Position 2003/468/CFSP and Joint Action 2000/401/CFSP.	Implementation completed.
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	Implementation completed.

			provisions of the Common Position.	
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	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.

			established by Decree no55-965.	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	Implementation completed.	The existing legal requirements (Foreign Trade and Payments Act - AWG, Federal Law Gazette 2013 I p. 1482, last amended by last amended by Article 2 of the Act of 27 February 2024, Federal Law Gazette 2024 I p. 71 and Foreign Trade and Payments Regulation - AWV, Federal Law Gazette 2013 I p. 2865; 2021 I p. 4304, last amended by Article 1 of the Act of 17 July 2024,	Implementation completed.

	of the Act of 27 February 2024, Federal Law Gazette 2024 I No. 71, and Foreign Trade and Payments Regulation (AWV), Federal Law Gazette 2013 I p. 2865; 2021 I p. 4304, last amended by Article 2 of the Act of 11 December 2024, Federal Law Gazette 2024 I No. 411		Federal Law Gazette 2024 I p. 243, in connection with the ‘Political Principles Adopted by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for the Export of War Weapons and Other Military 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	<p>The provisions on the control of brokering activities have been in force in Hungary since 2004.</p> <p>Currently the control of arms brokering is regulated by the Government Decree 156/2017. (VI. 16.) on the detailed regulations of the licensing of defence related activity and the certification of enterprises.</p>	Implementation completed.	<p>The criteria laid down in Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP are included in 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.</p>	Implementation completed.
Ireland	Control of Exports Act 2023	Implementation completed.	<p>Control of Exports Act 2023 gives effect to licensing requirements for the Common Military List. The criteria of the Common Position are taken into account as a minimum standard when assessing all licence applications.</p>	Implementation completed.
Italy	Law No. 185 of 9 July 1990. New provisions on controlling the export, import and transit of military goods	Implementation completed.	Law No. 185 of 9 July 1990. New provisions on controlling the export, import and transit of military goods	Implementation completed.

	<p>Modified and integrated by DL n. 105 of 22 June 2012.</p> <p>Implementing regulation approved with Ministerial Decree No. 19 of 7 January 2013.</p>		<p>Modified and integrated by DL n. 105 of 22 June 2012.</p> <p>Implementing regulation approved with Ministerial Decree No. 19 of 7 January 2013.</p>	
Latvia	<p>Law on the Circulation of Strategic Goods, in force since 19 July 2007 (last amended on 1 March 2025)</p>	<p>Implementation completed.</p>	<p>Law on the Circulation of Strategic Goods, in force since 19 July 2007 (last amended on 1 March 2025)</p>	<p>Implementation completed.</p>
Lithuania	<p>Law on the Control of Strategic Goods (came into effect on 1 August 2004, lastly amended on 22 December 2022, No XIV-1738 amendments came into force from 1 April 2023).</p> <p>Law on the Control of Arms and Ammunition of 15 January 2002, lastly amended on 8 May 2025 No. XV-</p>	<p>Implementation completed.</p>	<p>Law on the Control of Strategic Goods (came into effect on 1 August 2004, lastly amended on 22 December 2022, No XIV-1738 amendments came into force from 1 April 2023).</p> <p>Law on the Control of Arms and Ammunition of 15 January 2002, lastly amended on 8 May 2025 No. XV-184, came into force from 1 July 2025.</p>	<p>Implementation completed.</p>

	184, came into force from 1 July 2025.			
Luxembourg	Law of 27 June 2018 voted by Parliament on 26 April 2018 and published on 20 July 2018 in Luxembourg's O.J. No 603	Implementation completed.	Law of 27 June 2018 voted by Parliament on 26 April 2018 and published on 20 July 2018 in Luxembourg's O.J. No 603	Implementation completed.
Malta	Subsidiary legislation 365.13.  Military Equipment (Export Control) Regulations	Implementation completed.	The Common Position is not part of Maltese Law, however, it is applied when analysing cases through the Military Equipment (Export Control) Regulations. Subsidiary legislation 365.13.	Implementation completed.
Netherlands	Strategic Services Act (as of January 2012)	Implementation completed.	The Netherlands national legal framework has not been changed after the adoption of the Common Position. The legal basis for the application of the regulations laid down in the Common Position consists of several existing Acts, Decrees, Decisions and Regulations.  General Customs Act: Algemene Douanewet	Implementation completed.

			<p>(Adw) (stb. 2008, 111)  wetten.nl - Regeling -  Algemene douanewet -  BWBR0023746  (overheid.nl)</p> <p>Strategic Goods Order  2012: Besluit  Strategische Goederen  (Strc. 2011, 19960)  wetten.nl - Regeling -  Besluit strategische  goederen -  BWBR0024139  (overheid.nl)</p> <p>Implementation measure  for Strategic Goods:  Uitvoeringsregeling  strategische goederen  2012 (Strc. 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>	
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Poland	<p>The act of 29 November 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 2023, item 1582).</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.	The act of 29 November 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 2023, item 1582).	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 (GEO) No. 158/1999 on the control regime of exports, imports and other operations	Implementation completed.	Minister of Foreign Affairs Order no. 3191/2021 (Implementing Regulation for GEO No. 158/1999, republished)	Implementation completed.

	with military good, republished (2021).			
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, 42/23 and 46/23). 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	Implementation completed.	Law 53/2007 of 28.12.2007 Royal Decree 679/2014 of 1.8.2014	Implementation completed.

	<p>Royal Decree 494/2020 of 28.4.2020</p> <p>Royal Decree 414/2022 of 31.05.2022</p> <p>Order ICT/534/2023 of 26.05.2023</p> <p>Order ECM/541/2024 of 06.06.2024</p> <p>Order ECM/551/2025 of 30.05.2025</p>		<p>Royal Decree 494/2020 of 28.4.2020</p> <p>Royal Decree 414/2022 of 31.05.2022</p> <p>Order ICT/534/2023 of 26.05.2023</p> <p>Order ECM/541/2024 of 06.06.2024</p> <p>Order ECM/551/2025 of 30.05.2025</p>	
Sweden	<p>Military equipment act 1992:1300 (5 §) and Military Equipment Ordinance 1992:1303 (7 §).</p>	<p>Implementation completed.</p>	<p>Military Equipment Act 1992:1300 (1 §, 6 §) and Military Equipment Ordinance 1992:1303 (annex).</p> <p>The Ordinance with Instructions for the Inspectorate of Strategic Products, No 2010:1101 (1a §).</p>	<p>Implementation completed.</p>

**INFORMATION ON EU OUTREACH ACTIVITIES**

**1. COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2023/2539 supporting a project on the promotion of effective arms export controls**

'COARM Outreach Project VI' – implemented by: BAFA (the German Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control)

**I. INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE WORKSHOPS**

**Kosovo**

*Online, 27 - 28 February 2024*

The Legal Assistance Workshop for Kosovo was organised online and was designed as a follow-up to the remote legal analysis of the country's arms export control legislation, which had been conducted previously. It served to increase the efficacy of the arms export control legislation, fostering discussions on the insights and recommendations derived from the remote legal assessments. The event was attended by seven representatives of relevant authorities from Kosovo, involved in the legal review process.

*In-person (Pristina, Kosovo), 13 November 2024*

An Individual Assistance Workshop for Kosovo was designed as a follow-up to the remote legal analysis of the country's arms export control legislation and the following legal online workshop in February 2024. The event was attended by representatives of relevant authorities from Kosovo, involved in the legal review process, to discuss the progress and remaining challenges with the reviewed legislation.

**Ukraine**

*In-person (Warsaw, Poland), 08 May 2024 in cooperation with EXBS and Expertise France*

The COARM VI Outreach Project contributed to the Workshop on Ukraine's National Strategic Trade Control Regulatory Framework as a follow-up to the remote assistance for Ukraine provided previously. The event was jointly organised by EXBS and the EU "Project No. 103 Partner-to-Partner (P2P) Export Control Programme for Dual-Use Goods Global" (implemented by Expertise France). It aimed to assist Ukraine in drafting a new Strategic Trade Control Law. BAFA supported the event under the COARM VI Outreach Project with regard to conventional arms-related aspects of the draft of the "Strategic Trade Control Law".

*Online, 07 July and 12 September 2024*

Two online Individual Assistance Workshops for Ukraine were conducted to follow up on the remote assistance carried out in March and April 2024 and the in-person workshop in Warsaw in May. All of these activities contributed to reviewing arms export control related aspects of the draft “Strategic Trade Control Law”. They were organized in coordination with the EU P2P Export Control Programme for Dual Use Goods and the United States EXBS.

*In-person (Warsaw, Poland), 06 – 07 November 2024*

Another Individual Assistance Workshop for Ukraine continued the intensive and close cooperation with Ukraine regarding the country's draft “Strategic Trade Control Law”. The event, therefore, followed-up on the results from the legal analysis of the country's arms export control legislation and the following workshops. This workshop addressed issues spanning the entire licensing cycle: pre-licensing, licensing and post-licensing.

## **Mongolia**

*Online, 14 June 2024*

An Individual Assistance Activity for Mongolia was organised online as a follow-up to the translation of the EU Common Military List (CML) into Mongolian. The translation was conducted in the framework of remote assistance for Mongolia, which was completed in May 2024. The online event aimed to further familiarize the participants with the EU Common Military List, address remaining questions concerning the list and help the country to utilize the freshly translated list effectively.

## **Kyrgyzstan**

*In-person (Issyk-Kul, Kyrgyzstan), 18 - 20 June 2024*

The Individual Assistance Workshop for Kyrgyzstan was organised in close cooperation with the OSCE Programme Office in Bishkek (OSCE POiB) and the Project No. 105 EU Partner-to-Partner (P2P) Export Control Programme for Dual-Use Goods for Central Asia (also implemented by BAFA). Discussions focused on the ATT, control lists and their associated technical assessments, the role of customs in inter-agency cooperation and in commodity identification.

## **II. CROSS REGIONAL WORKSHOPS**

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

*In-person (Jahorina, Bosnia and Herzegovina), 16 May 2024*

A two-day Cross-Regional Workshop for South Eastern Europe and Eastern Europe addressed challenges with the EU Common Military List and associated technical assessments, industry outreach and internal compliance programs, and the current state of arms control implementation in partner countries. It also offered a platform for exchange of best practise experiences in the region. Participants from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia and Ukraine attended the event.

## **Cross-Regional Workshop for North African Mediterranean Region, Southern Neighbourhood Countries of the European Neighbourhood Policy**

*Hybrid (Aqaba, Jordan), 27 - 29 August 2024*

A two-and-a-half Regional Workshop for the MENA Region focused on the risk of diversion, i.e. EU Common Position criterion no.7, with presentations on end-user verification and controls, the role of customs in arms export control enforcement, and a field visit to Aqaba Airport. In the spirit of donor coordination, one representative from the EU League of Arab States Small Arms Project presented on the importance of stockpile management and marking and tracing of arms to prevent diversion. Participants from the competent authorities from Algeria, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia attended the event in person. Due to the regional situation, Lebanon had the opportunity to participate online.

## **Cross-Regional Workshop for the Caucasus and Central Asia**

*In-person, (Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia), 06 - 07 November 2024*

The two-day Cross-Regional Workshop for Caucasus and Central Asia focused on the latest developments and current debates on arms export controls in the EU, end-user verification and end-use documentation, post-shipment controls and interagency cooperation. It also offered a platform for the exchange of best practice experiences in the regions. Participants from the competent authorities from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Mongolia attended the event.

### **III. MULTILATERAL KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES**

#### **Binational Workshop for the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine**

*In-person (Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina), 20 – 21 May 2024*

The binational workshop for the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine took place back-to-back with the Cross-Regional Workshop for South Eastern Europe and Eastern Europe (see above). The event allowed for productive discussions between the two neighbouring, EU candidate countries Moldova and Ukraine, who previously had expressed an interest in further enhancing their cooperation. The event addressed the topics of licensing procedures, inter-agency cooperation and end-user documentation through advanced case studies.

#### **Study Visit to Estonia for Morocco and Montenegro**

*In-person (Tallinn, Estonia), 11 – 12 November 2024*

The event addressed the topic of the control of transit and transshipment of arms and the importance of interagency cooperation, especially between the licensing authority and customs. The activity also included an on-site visit to Muuga Port, where participants had the opportunity to learn first-hand about customs procedures, customs risk assessment and targeting in an EU Member state.

## **Binational workshop for North Macedonia and Kosovo**

*In-person (Pristina, Kosovo), 11 - 12 November 2024*

The EU COARM VI Outreach Programme on arms export controls, implemented by BAFA in cooperation with the EU P2P Export Control Programme for Dual-Use Goods (Project #103), organised a sub-regional workshop on strategic trade controls over technology transfers for Kosovo and the Republic of North Macedonia in Pristina. The event was specifically designed for licensing, customs, and enforcement officers from the two partner countries.

The objective of this workshop was to familiarise participants with the latest EU effective practices in the areas of technology transfers - both tangible and intangible - including the concept of technical assistance, outreach to industry and internal compliance programmes (ICPs). Furthermore, the workshop aimed to facilitate discussion on how adequate controls over transfers of technology can be best enforced.

## **IV. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITIES**

### **Institutional Capacity Building Activity for Serbia**

*In-person (Belgrade, Serbia), 11 September 2024*

An Institutional Capacity Building Activity for Serbia was held in Belgrade by supporting the Serbian Ministry of Internal and Foreign Trade in the organisation of an outreach event for the Serbian arms production industry. It was organised as part of the train-the-trainer (TTT) approach, which allowed Serbia to apply the lessons learned in previously conducted TTT modules to design the substance of the event. This event was held back-to-back with an outreach event for industry and academia of the dual-use sector of Serbia, which was implemented in the framework of the EU P2P export control programme for dual-use goods.

The objective of this national outreach initiative was to facilitate the dissemination of information and best practices among the Serbian national industry with regard to the national strategic trade control system and its implementation, including information regarding Internal Compliance Programmes and the associated advantages of using global licences in the future.

The outreach event for the Serbian industry for arms and military equipment was attended by around 130 participants. In addition to the Serbian experts, one EU expert supported the event.

### **Advanced Capacity Building Peer-to-Peer Activity for Mongolia, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan in Albania**

*In-person (Tirana, Albania), 24 – 26 September 2024*

An Advanced Capacity Building Peer-to-Peer Activity for participants from Mongolia, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan was designed in the context of the train-the-trainer (TTT) program of BAFA in which Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina previously participated. The event allowed the hosting country Albania to apply the lessons learned in the TTT context to design the substance of the event, in close cooperation with their “peer” country Bosnia and Herzegovina. The event focused on the basic components of an export control system, such as the legal basis and interagency cooperation and allowed the host country to share their experiences and lessons learned in that regard with the audience from Mongolia, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan.

## **Advanced Capacity Building Peer-to-Peer Activity for Mongolia and Tajikistan in Bosnia and Herzegovina**

*In-person (Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina), 4 – 5 December 2024*

A second Advanced Capacity Building Peer-to-Peer Activity for Mongolia and Tajikistan was designed in the context of BAFA’s train-the-trainer (TTT) program, in which Bosnia and Herzegovina and Albania previously participated. The event built on the previous visit to Albania and allowed the hosting country to apply the lessons learned in the TTT context to design the substance of the event, in close cooperation with their “peer” country Albania. The event was attended by the same participants from Mongolia and Tajikistan (Turkmens were unfortunately unable to participate). The workshop in Sarajevo complemented the content of the activity in Albania by focusing on secondary legislation, interagency cooperation, transit and transshipment controls, and the role of customs in arms export controls.

### **V. ASSESSMENT EVENTS**

#### **Final Assessment Event**

*Online, 16 December 2024*

A Final Assessment Event for COARM-OP VI was conducted online to review outcomes, challenges and experiences that defined the project phase. The event was held online due to the shorter (14-months) duration of this project phase. During the discussions, partner countries highlighted their efforts and progress achieved during this project phase. Furthermore, they could also provide feedback to the implementing agency on the support they had received. Lastly, the event also provided space for partners to outline areas of interest and possible cooperation for the upcoming seventh phase of the project.

<b>2. Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/2309 on Union outreach activities in support of the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)</b>
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### **I. NATIONAL ACTIVITIES**

#### **Botswana**

##### ***2<sup>nd</sup> National Assistance Workshop for Botswana***

*In-person (Gaborone), 05-06 March 2024 – BAFA*

In March 2024, BAFA organised a workshop on legislation for Botswana. Botswana had joined the ATT Outreach Project in late 2023 and asked for assistance in assessing its existing legislation against the requirements of the ATT. Two legal experts from Hungary and Colombia had been tasked with providing short-term targeted assistance to Botswana by analysing the existing legislation remotely during January and February 2024. The national assistance workshop in Botswana was specifically dedicated to discuss the outcomes and recommendations based on the findings of the remote legal analysis. In total, 15 representatives of relevant Botswanan authorities as well four international experts from Belgium, Colombia, Hungary, and Zambia participated in the event.

### ***3<sup>rd</sup> National Assistance Workshop for Botswana***

*In-person (Gaborone), 27-28 May 2024 – BAFA*

BAFA organised a second workshop on legislation for Botswana in May 2024. The workshop aimed to further support Botswana in its efforts to draft new as well as adapt existing legislation to align its legal framework with the ATT. Therefore, a particular focus was put on control lists and best practice examples for secondary legislation in the licencing process. The Ministry of Defence and Security of Botswana also used the opportunity to share an initial "laymen's draft" of their proposed conventional arms control bill, developed since the last workshop with BAFA. In total, 16 representatives of relevant Botswanan authorities as well as three international experts from Germany, Romania, and South Africa participated in the event.

### **Cameroun**

#### ***Development of a brochure to raise awareness on the ATT***

*Remote assistance, 2024 – Expertise France*

Cameroonian authorities expressed the wish to have a brochure for internal use to raise awareness on ATT provisions and activities already organized to support Treaty implementation. They underlined that sensitization and advocacy efforts were required internally to ensure buy-in by all stakeholders and decision-makers. The brochure aimed at: raising awareness on ATT and its provisions among all stakeholders in Cameroon, both at working and political levels; taking stock of efforts already made, including with EU/Expertise France support, and making sure that they are sustainable on the longer-term; recalling implementation efforts already undertaken by Cameroon and the importance of all stakeholders' involvement, including information sharing for reporting purposes; recalling the importance of national coordination to facilitate the implementation of the Treaty. The brochure is 6-pages long in A5 format (with photos). The brochure has been printed in 600 copies (400 in French and 200 in English – NB: Cameroon is a bilingual country). It includes three parts: one part recalling the ATT fundamentals: its objectives, scope and main provisions; a second recalling the activities and workshops organized within the framework of the Cameroon-EU partnership; a third providing an outlook on future activities.

### **Colombia**

#### ***3<sup>rd</sup> National Assistance Workshop for Colombia***

*In-person (Bogotá), 11-12 December 2024 – BAFA*

BAFA organised a workshop on licencing and interagency cooperation for Colombia in December 2024. The event was designed to provide Colombian officials with an overview of best practices from neighbouring states on their implementation of effective export control systems. This approach was chosen on the specific request of Colombia who, in addition to EU expertise, values input from regional actors who share common challenges and legal approaches. In total, 27 representatives of relevant Colombian authorities as well as four international experts from Argentina (2) and Brazil (2) participated in the event.

### **Costa Rica**

#### ***Online National Assistance Workshop for Costa Rica***

*Online, 22 & 24 April 2024 – BAFA*

BAFA organised an online workshop on the foundations of the ATT for Costa Rica in April 2024. The online workshop conducted over the course of two days via Zoom was designed to familiarize new agency employees with the Treaty, providing insights into its history, obligations - including reporting requirements - and broader arms export control frameworks. The sessions emphasised key aspects of the ATT, its intersections with regional agreements, Germany's military export licensing system, and the applicable control lists guiding this regulatory process. In total, 17 representatives of relevant Costa Rican authorities as well as four international experts from Mexico (1), Germany (2), and the Organization of American States – OAS (1) participated in the event.

### ***2<sup>nd</sup> National Assistance Workshop for Costa Rica***

*In-person (San José), 23-24 July 2024 - BAFA*

BAFA organised a workshop on licencing and interagency cooperation for Costa Rica in July 2024. This in-person activity built on the results of the initial online introductory workshop, delving more deeply into the technical implementation of export controls. It also reviewed the reporting obligations of ATT States Parties. A key objective was to support the national focal point in familiarising new staff with the obligations of the ATT, which necessitated revisiting foundational topics. In total, 29 representatives of relevant Costa Rican authorities as well as three international experts from Mexico, France, and Hungary participated in the event.

## **Guyana**

### ***Compliance with ATT provisions on Gender-based Violence & Gender Action Plan in the Republic of Guyana***

*Remote assistance, December 2024 – Expertise France*

Expertise France, in the framework of the third phase of the ATT OP (2022-2025), aims at partnering with the Ministry of Home Affairs to support the Republic of Guyana in strengthening its capacities to comply with ATT provisions on gender-based violence (Article 7.4) and with the broader CSP5 decision and recommendations on Gender and Gender-based Violence (GBV). The project consists of two components: first, a questionnaire was developed to assist Guyana authorities in the assessment of overall compliance with CSP5 decisions and recommendation on gender and GBV. The survey aims to fill, through its questions, knowledge, information sharing and reporting gaps, highlighting possible good practices. The survey was intended to: understand where Guyana stands regarding overall implementation of gender and GBV commitments arising from CSP5; develop practical goals to progressively meet ATT-related gender and GBV criteria; identify potential areas for licensing officials or other for follow up assistance. On 19 December 2024, such a questionnaire was sent to the ATT focal point in Guyana. It is a compendium that draws from some of the questionnaires that different states and NGOs have put together on the topic in the past. This is to enable Guyana to compare their results to the global averages as detailed in some of the reports by ATT stakeholders. It will also allow Guyana to participate in conversations on this topic that are scheduled to take place within the Working Group on Effective Treaty Implementation of the ATT review process. Another useful dimension of the questionnaire is the potential good practices in preventing arms-related GBV that Guyana would like to share. Two highly specialised experts on GBV and the ATT were commissioned from Expertise France pool of international experts (from the *Small Arms Survey*) to prepare the document.

## **Liberia**

### ***Train the Trainers Capacity building workshop to promote effective implementation of the ATT in Liberia: Preventing Diversion***

*Hybrid (Monrovia – online), 17 & 18 December 2024 – Expertise France*

The Liberia National Commission on Arms (LiNCA) and Expertise France sought to strengthen the organizational capacities of key implementing agencies and selected border community dwellers, provide public education and civic awareness on relevance of ATT implementation as well as improve border management to prevent diversion and trafficking by the conduct of a Train the Trainers (TTT) capacity building hybrid workshop. The TTT workshop provided participants with practical knowledge to prevent and to fight against diversion of conventional arms according to the ATT relevant provisions. It was divided into three sections: Session 1: The Arms Trade Treaty: diversion and implementation of ATT core provisions in Liberia; Session 2: Diversion prevention - rationale and methods; Session 3: Diversion at specific entry points. Diversion challenges in Liberia and the ECOWAS region were addressed. Diversion risks and threats were detailed all along the transfer chain: Pre-transfer (risk assessment), during transfer; post-delivery; information sharing. Effective techniques to manage diversion risks and prevent diversion were discussed, including at airports and maritime ports.

## **Madagascar**

### ***Support to the finalization of Madagascar’s draft law on arms***

*Remote assistance, February - September 2024 – Expertise France*

This activity aimed at facilitating the finalization of Madagascar’s draft law on arms. Though Madagascar ratified the ATT in 2016, it has yet to internalize the Treaty’s main provisions. The only existing law on arms in Madagascar dates from 1969. The main objectives of the Law’s review were to: make sure that relevant provisions of the ATT were covered, in particular with regards to arms transfers; make sure relevant internal coordination mechanisms are established (see separate activity on the establishment of a National Commission on Arms); provide, when relevant, comment on other aspects of the Law, including conformity with other international instruments such as the UN Program of Action on Arms. The activity was conducted through online exchanges. Experts from Expertise France provided advice, comments and recommendations on the improvement and finalization of the draft text. The text is expected to be adopted by Madagascar’s National Assembly early 2025. It was initially expected to be adopted in 2024, but the National Assembly’s calendar of activities eventually proved to be too busy for the text to be considered during its fall 2024 session.

### ***Support to the finalization of Madagascar’s decree on the establishment of a National Commission on Arms***

*Remote assistance, February - September 2024 – Expertise France*

In spring 2024, Expertise France supported the finalization of a draft law regulating arms and arms transfers in line with ATT provisions. A number of implementing decrees are planned to be adopted as complements to the Law on arms. One of the decrees shall establish a body coordinating national action on arms, including arms transfers: the National Commission on arms (*in French, the Commission Nationale de Madagascar sur les armes or “CONAMAD”*).

This activity aimed at making sure Madagascar has an efficient coordination mechanism on issues related to arms, including arms transfers. More precisely, the review of the decree aimed at: making sure the National Commission will be in a position to coordinate national policies on arms and arms transfers, in line with provisions of the ATT (transfers, reporting, record-keeping, etc.) and, when required, other international instruments such as the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons; providing advice on the relevant structure, composition and mandate of the Commission; taking into account lessons learned from existing National Commissions, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. The activity was conducted through online exchanges. Experts from Expertise France provided advice, comments and recommendations on the improvement and finalization of the draft decree. The decree is expected to be adopted after the adoption of the Law on arms, in the first half of 2025.

### ***Workshop to initiate the elaboration of a National Control List***

*In-person (Antananarivo), 18 & 19 December 2024 - Expertise France*

The workshop aimed at initiating the elaboration of Madagascar's National Control List (NCL). More precisely, it aimed at: discussing key obligations, concepts, and actors to facilitate the elaboration of the NCL; sharing good practices from countries having already developed a NCL (France, EU, Benin); designing and adopting a calendar of activities for the elaboration of the NCL. About 30 individuals from various national institutions participated (Prime Minister office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of Armed Forces, of Interior, of Justice, Police, Gendarmerie, Customs, etc.). This included representatives of Madagascar's working group on arms – ie. the embryo for the future National Commission on arms ("COMADA"). This group has played a leadership role in the development of the draft national law on arms and is expected to do the same for the upcoming NCL. Participants adopted a calendar of activity for the elaboration of the NCL by mid-2025. On the basis of the expertise developed during the workshop, national stakeholders are expected to develop a draft which will be reviewed by Expertise France's experts.

## **Peru**

### ***Binational Workshop for Peru and Ecuador***

*In-person (Tumbes), 4-5 April 2024 – BAFA*

BAFA organised a workshop on enforcement and the specific role of customs for Peru and Ecuador in April 2024. The selection of Tumbes, a Peruvian town close to the border with Ecuador, was based on the partner country's explicit wish for the event to facilitate enhanced cross-border cooperation with Ecuadorian counterparts. Secondly, the workshop was designed to promote ATT adoption in Ecuador, a non-State Party to the ATT, and Treaty universalisation within the region. As the workshop also focused on the coordination and cooperation of the two nations in the field of the control of conventional weapons, especially SALW and their illicit trafficking, the involvement of local border officials proved vital to its effort. In total, 24 Peruvian and 11 (online) Ecuadorian representatives of relevant national authorities as well as two international experts from Mexico and Spain participated in the event.

## **Senegal**

### ***Support to the finalization of Senegal’s National Commission’s plan of action on Small arms and light weapons (SALW)***

*Remote assistance, 1<sup>st</sup> semester 2024 – Expertise France*

Senegal requested Expertise France to support the finalization of its National Action Plan (NPA) on SALW to be implemented under the coordination of the National Commission. More precisely, in agreement with Senegal’s National Commission, Expertise France’s review of the document aimed at: ensuring the NPA covers all relevant activities, including arms transfers, in line with Senegal’s obligations under the ATT (e.g. reporting, record-keeping; adoption by the Parliament of the draft law on arms is included as a key aspect of the NPA); making sure the NPA includes a cohesive and realistic calendar of activities; applying a “Monitoring and Evaluation”-type of approach to include actionable actions with the possibility to clearly assess progress made in the Plan implementation; making sure the NPA is developed through appropriate national consultation mechanisms, in line with the ECOWAS provisions; inserting the NPA into broader national strategies (e.g. The 2030 Plan “*Sénégal Emergent*”).

## **Thailand**

### ***2<sup>nd</sup> National Assistance Workshop for Thailand***

*In-person (Bangkok), 13-14 March 2024 – BAFA*

BAFA organised a workshop on interagency cooperation and enforcement for Thailand in Bangkok in March 2024. The workshop aimed to raise awareness among Thai national stakeholders responsible for the national implementation of the ATT provisions, strengthen inter-agency cooperation structures, and enhance the capacity of Thai customs and other enforcement officials. To illustrate the latter point, a site visit was organized to the Port of Bangkok on the second day of the workshop. The site visit featured presentations by customs officials on clearance procedures, risk assessment and customs control procedures, including physical inspections. In total, 27 representatives of relevant Thai authorities as well as four international experts from the Philippines (1), the United Kingdom (2), and Small Arms Survey (1) participated in the event.

## **Union of the Comoros**

### ***Workshop on the drafting of a draft law on arms and the establishment of a national coordination mechanism***

*Hybrid (Moroni - online), 13 June 2024 – Expertise France*

In April 2024, Expertise France experts reviewed and provided comments on a first draft of the Law on arms prepared by the Comoros Commission on the ATT. While this was not initially envisaged, the Comoros also intends to take the opportunity of this Law to establish a national coordination entity, following models of the National Commission on SALW existing in many African countries (especially West Africa). It is envisaged that the recently established Commission on the ATT become this permanent coordination organ. Co-organized with the Comoros Commission on the ATT, the workshop had two main objectives: discussing the draft of the Law. The workshop was an opportunity for members of the Comoros Commission to get clarifications on the comments and suggestions made by experts from Expertise France during the first review of the text; discussing national coordination on arms and the modalities of establishing a national coordination entity.

17 Members of the Commission on the ATT, all involved in the preparation for both the Law on Arms and the ratification Law, participated in the workshop. Regarding national coordination, experts from France and Benin shared their national experiences. Participants were briefed on the importance of the following aspects when designing coordination mechanisms: functions, composition, structure and budget. Comoros plans to create the coordination entity through the Law and define its details in a follow-up decree. The event received significant media coverage, including a report on the first national TV Channel (ORTC) in which the support from Expertise France and the EU was underlined.

### ***Workshop to raise awareness on the draft law on arms***

*In-person (Moroni), 15 & 16 October 2024 – Expertise France*

Between February and August 2024, Expertise France experts reviewed and provided comments on several drafts of the Law on arms prepared by the Comoros Commission on the ATT. The draft was also discussed during a hybrid workshop on 13 June 2024. The draft law domesticates some of the key provisions of the ATT, including the establishment of a national control regime for arms transfers. It also includes provisions on arms possession by Comorian citizens, fulfilling a gap in national legislation. Co-organized with the Comoros Commission on the ATT, this workshop had two main objectives: finalizing the Law and formally submitting it to the Government; raising awareness on the content of the Law with key stakeholders from the Comoros. Ultimately, the workshop shall facilitate the adoption of the Law by the National Parliament the end of year. The Comoros will have then started implementing the ATT before ratification. Participation of the Comoros' Ministry of Interior in the workshop, confirmed the strong political commitment of the national authorities in rapidly adopting a Law on arms and ratifying the ATT. Expertise France will continue to support these objectives.

## **II. REGIONAL ACTIVITIES**

### **Africa**

#### ***Regional conference on universalization of the ATT for Member States of Eastern Africa***

*In person (African Union Headquarters, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia), 5-6 November 2024 – Expertise France*

The African Union (AU) Commission, in partnership with Expertise France (EF) held a conference with Member States of the Eastern African region to promote the universalisation of the ATT. The organisers invited the following 14 Member States of the Eastern Africa region to the conference: The Union of the Comoros (signatory State), Djibouti (signatory State), Eritrea (non-signatory State), Ethiopia (non-signatory State), Kenya (non-signatory State), Madagascar (State Party), Mauritius (State Party), Rwanda (signatory State), Seychelles (State Party), Somalia (non-signatory State), South Sudan (non-signatory State), Sudan (non-signatory State), Tanzania (signatory State), and Uganda (non-signatory State). The Regional Economic Communities, including the Eastern African Community (EAC) and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons (RECSA) were also invited to the conference. The Republic of Benin did also send a representative to share experiences in ratification process and implementation of the ATT. The ATT Secretariat, the EU-EEAS, the UNODA, and UNIDIR also participated to the conference.

As well as being an important moment in the universalisation of the Treaty, the meeting enabled the programme's implementing agencies to forge unprecedented links with RECSA and the AU, and to launch the principle of organising a regional conference for the countries of the Indian Ocean during the next phase of the programme's implementation.

### **III. STUDY VISITS**

#### ***Study Visit for Botswana and Zambia to Bucharest, Romania***

*In-person (Bucharest, Romania) 08-10 October 2024 – BAFA*

BAFA organised a study visit on legislation and licencing, which aimed to provide participants with an in-depth view of an effective arms trade control administration. Participating EU experts presented the Romanian arms export control system. In doing so, the workshop provided detailed insights into practical considerations and challenges to take into account when developing their country's own national export control system that is in line with ATT provisions. Romania was selected as the host country in light of the Romanian presidency of CSP10. The Study Visit was rounded off by a site visit to Bucharest's Otopeni International Airport, which demonstrated the operability of a customs agency in enforcing the Treaty's export control requirements. In total, five representatives of relevant Botswanan (2) and Zambian (3) authorities participated in the event.

#### ***Study Visit for Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Peru to Madrid, Spain***

*In-person (Madrid, Spain) 19-21 November 2024 – BAFA*

BAFA organised a study visit on licencing, interagency cooperation, and outreach to industry, which provided an in-depth view into the work and set-up of an arms trade control administration, with Spanish authorities presenting their export control system in detail. Insights from private sector actors, as important stakeholders and agents of controlling illicit trade, complemented these presentations. The study visit offered practical insights and considerations for developing and implementing national systems aligned with the ATT. In total, 11 representatives from relevant Chilean (3), Colombian (2), Costa Rican (3), and Peruvian (3) authorities participated in the event.

### **IV. OTHER ACTIVITIES**

#### ***CSP10 Preparatory Meeting Online Side Event***

*Online 17 May 2024 - Expertise France / BAFA*

BAFA and Expertise France jointly organised an official online side event as part of the CSP10 Preparatory Meeting in May 2024, under the heading "Offer of Assistance for States Party, Signatories & Non-States Party" and was designed to detail and answer questions about the EU's individually tailored ATT implementation support measures. Representatives of BAFA and Expertise France recapped the work that had been done in project phases I-III and fielded questions from audience members by means of the videoconferencing platform's inbuilt Q&A function. The occasion was used to reach a broader spectrum of States and organisations engaged in ATT outreach work and facilitate an open dialogue on topics of common interest such as the challenge of Treaty universalisation at the regional level.

## ***Experts Meeting***

*Online 25-26 June 2024 - Expertise France / BAFA*

BAFA and Expertise France jointly organised a two-day experts meeting, which specifically targeted experts who have contributed significantly to ATT OP activities in the past. The agenda was designed to facilitate an exchange of views and experiences, in particular challenges, lessons learned and best practices for effective implementation and universalisation of the Treaty, to be taken into account for future cooperation and further workshops under a new project phase / for future prospects of the EU's outreach activities in support of the ATT. In total, 19 experts from Argentina (1), Benin (1), Croatia (1), France (5), Hungary (1), Italy (1), Mexico (1), Spain (1), South Africa (1), Sweden (1) as well as Amnesty International (1), the Stimson Center (1), Saferworld (1), and UNIDIR (2) participated in the event.

## ***CSP10 Side Event***

*In-person (Geneva, Switzerland) 21 August 2024 - Expertise France / BAFA*

BAFA and Expertise France jointly organised an official side event as part of the 10<sup>th</sup> ATT Conference of States Parties (CSP10) in Geneva in August 2024, focused on “assuring continuity and measuring progress of ATT assistance measures”. The side event featured a panel discussion with speakers from Benin, the Philippines – both EU ATT-OP partner countries – and Romania, an EU Member State and a regular provider of expertise and support for the programme. The panelists found consensus on the need for long-term performance indicators and improved awareness of the resources available to States on ATT implementation assistance. The speakers also discussed the benefits of establishing a national body dedicated to strengthening national knowledge transfer and institutional memory capacities as a means to overcome common challenges to continuity and sustainable progress, such as national election cycles, staff rotations, and political setbacks. In total, approximately 40 representatives from ATT States, Signatories, and non-States Parties, as well as international organizations and civil society actors, participated in the event.

## ***Production of an online newsletter***

*2024 - Expertise France / BAFA*

Throughout 2024, the EU P2P ATT OP III programme published a three-to five-page newsletter. This electronic newsletter was intended for Expertise France and BAFA partner countries, the programme's community of experts, and European institutional partners. It was sent by email and posted on the programme's electronic platform: eup2p.eu. This newsletter provides an update on current activities, political, diplomatic, and institutional developments relating to the ATT, and the latest research on export controls and conventional arms control.

### **3. Council Decision (CFSP) 2023/2296 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 (CFSP) 2023/2296 provided resources for activities to support States Parties in strengthening their arms transfer control systems and reinforcing the institutional capacity of the ATT Secretariat. Building on this foundation, the European Union continues its commitment to supporting ATT implementation under Council Decision (CFSP) 2023/2296, focusing on enhancing training capacity, improving compliance with ATT reporting obligations, and facilitating international assistance mechanisms. The text below summarizes the activities undertaken from January to November 2024 as part of the ongoing implementation of the project.

#### **Project 1: Expert Roster (Train the Trainers)**

The objective of Project 1 is to develop a sustainable cadre of national and regional ATT experts who can provide technical support and training at the national and regional levels, reducing reliance on international consultants and improving the quality of ATT implementation assistance.

Following the development of the ATT training programme and supporting materials (i.e. the ATT Implementation Manual and the Guide for Trainers) in the previous EU-funded phase, the ATT Secretariat organized the first regional “Train the Trainers” workshop in **Bangkok, Thailand, from 08 to 12 July 2024**, focusing on enhancing the capacity of national experts. 13 participants received practical tools and guidance to strengthen their ability to deliver training and advisory services on ATT implementation.

Looking ahead, **four additional regional workshops are scheduled for 2025**, targeting experts in **Latin America and the Caribbean, West Africa, and Southern Africa**. These workshops will consolidate the project’s progress towards meeting its overall target of training **105 national and regional experts** by the end of 2025.

Additionally, the ATT Secretariat conducted an individual outreach call to national or regional experts who had been trained during the previous 'Train the Trainers' workshops. The call was aimed at inviting an expert to serve as an ATT regional expert during the workshops, encouraging their active participation and reinforcing their important role in supporting treaty implementation at the regional level.

#### **Project 2: Enhancing ATT Reporting Obligations and Compliance**

This project aims to improve States Parties' understanding of ATT reporting requirements and strengthen compliance with ATT reporting obligations. To achieve this, two regional practical reporting workshops were successfully conducted:

- **Swakopmund, Namibia (10–13 June 2024)**: focused on strengthening reporting practices for Southern African States.
- **Nassau, The Bahamas (30 September–3 October 2024)**: designed to enhance ATT reporting compliance among Caribbean States.

These workshops provided States Parties with practical guidance on completing ATT reports, facilitated peer learning on reporting challenges, and introduced tools developed by the ATT Secretariat to support compliance efforts. **A total of 36 participants** were trained during these sessions, with two additional workshops planned in **Latin America and Asia Pacific in 2025**.

Furthermore, the ATT Secretariat finalized a [voluntary guidance document](#) designed to assist States Parties in organizing national activities aimed at improving ATT reporting. This document has been translated into multiple languages to ensure accessibility for all States Parties.

### **Project 3: Strengthening the Matching Mechanism for International Assistance**

Project 3 seeks to enhance the ability of States Parties to request and receive international assistance through the development and maintenance of the **Needs and Resources Matching Database**. This database serves as a formal mechanism for linking offers of support with requests for assistance within the ATT framework.

- A **targeted communication campaign** was launched to raise awareness among National Points of Contact (NPCs) regarding the availability and functionality of the database.
- As a result, **22 requests and 5 offers for assistance** were recorded in the database by November 2024.
- The database's usability was improved through **technical refinements and user feedback integration**, ensuring a more effective and accessible platform for States Parties.

The ATT Secretariat continues to engage with States Parties to encourage the active use of the database and facilitate matches between offers and requests for ATT-related assistance. While no matches had been recorded by the end of the reporting period, ongoing efforts are aimed at increasing participation and operationalizing the system as an effective tool for international cooperation.

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](http://www.fdfa.be/csg)

Walloon Region: [Rapports annuels - L'économie en Wallonie](http://Rapports annuels - L'économie en Wallonie)

**Bulgaria**

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

**Croatia**

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

**Czechia**

<https://www.mpo.gov.cz/cz/zahranicni-obchod/licencni-sprava/>

[www.mzv.cz/kontrolaexportu](http://www.mzv.cz/kontrolaexportu)

**Denmark**

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

**Estonia**

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

**Finland**

[https://www.defmin.fi/luvut\\_ja\\_asiointi/vienti- ja\\_siirtoluvat/tilastot#7ff322a2](https://www.defmin.fi/luvut_ja_asiointi/vienti- ja_siirtoluvat/tilastot#7ff322a2)

**France**

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

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

**Germany**

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

[http://www.bafa.de/EN/Foreign\\_Trade/Export\\_Control/export\\_control\\_node.html](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](http://mkeh.gov.hu/haditechnika/haditechnika_kulkereskedelem/6a_Jelentesek)

**Ireland**

<https://enterprise.gov.ie/en/publications/> (search under 'export control')

**Italy**

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

[https://www.camera.it/leg18/494?idLegislatura=18&categoria=067&tipologiaDoc=elenco\\_categoria](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](https://www.esteri.it/mae/resource/doc/2017/06/legge_09_07_1990_n185.pdf)

**Latvia**

<https://www.mfa.gov.lv/lv/media/17072/download?attachment>

**Lithuania**

<https://eimin.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/eksportas/strateginiu-prekiu-kontrole/>

**Malta**

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

**Netherlands**

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

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

**Poland**

[http://www.msz.gov.pl/pl/polityka\\_zagraniczna/polityka\\_bezpieczenstwa/kontrola\\_eksportu/transparencja/](http://www.msz.gov.pl/pl/polityka_zagraniczna/polityka_bezpieczenstwa/kontrola_eksportu/transparencja/)

[http://www.msz.gov.pl/en/foreign\\_policy/security\\_policy/export\\_control/](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 exportskontroll 2024 – krigsmateriel och produkter med dubbla användningsområden - Regeringen.se](https://www.regeringen.se/strategisk-exportskontroll-2024-krigsmateriel-och-produkter-med-dubbla-anvandsomraden)

**EU**

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

TABLE F.

**European Peace Facility (EPF) - Provision of Military Equipment in 2024 through EPF Assistance Measures**

**A. DELIVERIES PER BENEFICIARY COUNTRY**

Key: (a) = number of assistance measures or actions under a General program; (b) = value of goods delivered in euros.

**Beneficiary country: Benin**

		ML10	Total
France	a	1	
	b	2,813,000	<b>2,813,000</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,813,000</b>	<b>2,813,000</b>

**Beneficiary country: Bosnia and Herzegovina**

		ML7	Total
Germany	a	1	
	b	1,806,840	<b>1,806,840</b>
Lithuania	a	1	
	b	52,632	<b>52,632</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,859,472</b>	<b>1,859,472</b>

**Beneficiary country: Jordan**

		ML11	Total
Switzerland	a	1	
	b	1,030,255	<b>1,030,255</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,030,255</b>	<b>1,030,255</b>

**Beneficiary country: Mauritania**

		ML11	ML13	ML22	Total
Australia	a	1			
	b	538,995			<b>538,995</b>
France	a	1		1	
	b	1,275,300		200,735	<b>1,476,035</b>
Great Britain	a		1		
	b		118,000		<b>118,000</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,814,295</b>	<b>118,000</b>	<b>200,735</b>	<b>2,133,030</b>

**Beneficiary country: Moldova**

		ML4	ML13	Total
Italia	a	1		
	b	495,000		<b>495,000</b>
Lithuania	a		1	

	b	495,000	55,225	<b>550,225</b>
Great Britain	a		1	
	b		164,633	<b>164,633</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>495,000</b>	<b>219,858</b>	<b>714,858</b>

*Beneficiary country: Mozambique*

		ML5	ML11	ML15	<b>Total</b>
Australia	a		1		
	b		11,933,136		<b>11,933,136</b>
Sweden	a	1			
	b	2,184,000			<b>2,184,000</b>
USA	a		1	1	
	b		259,474	3,205,900	<b>3,465,374</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,184,000</b>	<b>12,192,610</b>	<b>3,205,900</b>	<b>17,582,510</b>

**B. DELIVERIES OF MILITARY LISTED EQUIPMENT TO INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS IN 2024**

**Beneficiary organisation: African Union for SADC/SAMIM**

<b>Destination Country</b>	<b>Exporting State</b>	<b>Description of goods</b>
Mozambique	France	Ground radars, Counter-IED system with related training. (ML11 – 15 – 22)

**Beneficiary organisation: African Union for Somalia Federal Army**

<b>Destination Country</b>	<b>Exporting State</b>	<b>Description of goods</b>
Somalia	Denmark	H2O Disruptors (ML5)
	Germany	Magnetometer (ML5)
	Kenya	C-IED Equipment (ML5)
	South Africa	Exploders (ML5)
	Spain	Trucks (ML6)
	Great Britain	C-IED Equipment, vest, (ML5, 13)

**Beneficiary organisation: African Union for MNJTF Lake Chad**

<b>Destination Country</b>	<b>Exporting State</b>	<b>Description of goods</b>
MNJTF HQ (Chad)	France	UAV simulators (ML10)
	South Africa	Command and control system (ML21)

**C. COUNCIL DECISIONS ON EPF ASSISTANCE MEASURES INCLUDING THE PROVISION OF EQUIPMENT OR TECHNOLOGY ON THE EU COMMON MILITARY LIST IN THEIR IMPLEMENTATION PHASE**

Support		Date of approval of the action under a General programme	Equipment delivered
General Programme for support to the African Union, financing of military Peace Support Operations	Support to the Somali National Army (SNA)	17 November 2021	SNA II: Several works at GDTC including a shooting range. Individual equipment, communication equipment and ground transportation
		2 March 2023	
		10 October 2023	
		16 April 2024	SNA III: Works at GDTC including an ammunition storage. Individual equipment and ground transportation  SNA IV: No deliveries during the period (Y2024)
	Multi-National Joint Task Force against Boko Haram	18 January 2023	Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) services
		13 November 2024	
	G5 Sahel Joint Force <sup>28</sup>	15 December 2021	Micro UAVs and wired kits delivered to troop contributing country Mauritania
	Southern African Development Community (SADC) Mission in Mozambique (SAMIM)	8 December 2022	Vehicles, ground radars, mine detectors, counter-IED systems

<sup>28</sup> Partly suspended.

	<b>Support</b>	<b>Reference of the Council decision</b>	<b>Equipment delivered</b>
<b>Assistance Measures</b>	Armed Forces of Moldova	2021/2136	Land mine detectors, individual protective equipment
		2022/1093	Ground Tactical Vehicles, Personal Protective Equipment
	Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina	2021/1923	Land mine detectors, individual protective equipment
		2022/2353	CBRN equipment
	Armed Forces of Jordan	2023/384	UAVs, C-UAVs
	Armed Forces of Mauritania	2023/1440	Personal Protective equipment, UAVs, Radio
	Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo	2023/1518	Personal protective equipment for soldiers
	Armed Forces of Benin	2023/2062	ISR drones Trainings on simulators, ground operators