



An Bhruiséil, 22 Aibreán 2026  
(OR. en)

8440/26

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

## TORADH NA nIMEACHTAÍ

---

ó: Ardrúnaíocht na Comhairle

chuig: na toscaireachtaí

---

Ábhar: An 27ú Tuarascáil Bhliantúil de réir Airteagal 8(2) de Chomhsheasamh 2008/944/CBES ón gComhairle lena sainítear comhrialacha lena rialaítear rialú onnmhairithe teicneolaíochta míleata agus trealaimh mhíleata

---

Gheobhaidh na toscaireachtaí, i gceangal leis seo, an 27ú Tuarascáil Bhliantúil de réir Airteagal 8(2) de Chomhsheasamh 2008/944/CBES ón gComhairle lena sainítear comhrialacha lena rialaítear rialú onnmhairithe teicneolaíochta míleata agus trealaimh mhíleata, mar a ghlac an Chomhairle í ag an 4168ú cruinniú a bhí aici, an 21 Aibreán 2026.

**An 27ú Tuarascáil Bhliantúil de réir Airteagal 8(2) de Chomhsheasamh 2008/944/CBES  
ón gComhairle lena sainítear comhrialacha lena rialaítear rialú onnmhairithe teicneolaíochta  
míleata agus trealaimh mhíleata**

([Bliain]/C [tagairt])

**RÉAMHRÁ**

Cumhdaítear sa tuarascáil seo sonraí ó 2024 maidir le (i) ceadúnais deonaithe agus diúltaithe ó Bhallstáit an Aontais agus (ii) onnmhairiú gnáth-arm ó Bhallstáit an Aontais. Cumhdaítear leis freisin gníomhaíochtaí a bhaineann le cur chun feidhme Chomhsheasamh 2008/944/CBES ón gComhairle<sup>12</sup>, tá faisnéis neamh-uileghabhálach sa tuarascáil maidir le haistrithe táirgí a bhaineann le cosaint laistigh den Aontas a rialaítear le Treoir 2009/43/CE ó Pharlaimint na hEorpa agus ón gComhairle<sup>3</sup>.

Is í an tSeirbhís Eorpach Gníomhaíochta Seachtraí (SEGS) a thiomsaíonn an tuarascáil, bunaithe ar shonraí a arna soláthar ag Ballstáit an Aontais. Tacaíonn an Fho-mheitheal um Onnmhairiú Gnáth-Arm (COARM) de Mheitheal na Comhairle um Neamhleathadh agus Onnmhairiú Arm le hidirphlé buan i measc na mBallstát maidir leis na comhrialacha lena rialaítear rialú onnmhairithe arm a chur i bhfeidhm go comhleanúnach.

Tá na tríú tíortha seo a leanas tar éis iad féin a ailíniú go hoifigiúil le critéir agus prionsabail Chomhsheasamh 2008/944/CBES: an Albáin, an Bhoisnia agus an Heirseagaivéin, Ceanada, an Mhacadóin Thuaidh, an tSeoirsia, an Íoslainn, Montainéagró agus an Iorua. Tá córas malartaithe faisnéise idir an tAontas agus an Iorua i bhfeidhm ó 2012 i leith.

---

<sup>1</sup> Ceangailteach ó thaobh dlí ar Bhallstáit an Aontais.

<sup>2</sup> Comhsheasamh 2008/944/CBES ón gComhairle an 8 Nollaig 2008 lena sainítear comhrialacha lena rialaítear rialú onnmhairithe teicneolaíochta míleata agus trealaimh mhíleata (IO L 335, 13.12.2008, lch. 99) arna leasú le Cinneadh (CBES) 2019/1560 ón gComhairle an 16 Meán Fómhair 2019 (IO L 239, 17.9.2019, lch. 16) agus Cinneadh (CBES) 2025/779 ón gComhairle an 14 Aibreán 2025 (IO L, 2025/779, 15.4.2025).

<sup>3</sup> Treoir 2009/43/CE ó Pharlaimint na hEorpa agus ón gComhairle an 6 Bealtaine 2009 lena simplítear téarmaí agus coinníollacha aistrithe táirgí a bhaineann le cosaint laistigh den Chomhphobal (IO L 146, 10.6.2009, lch. 1).

Chomh maith leis an tuarascáil sin, is féidir sonraí maidir le honnmhairiú arm Bhallstáit an Aontais a cheadú ar líne freisin<sup>4</sup>. Tá faisnéis sa chóras ar líne maidir le luach, ceann scríbe agus cineál na gceadúnas onnmhairithe arm ó Bhallstáit uile an Aontais, agus maidir le honnmhairí iarbhir ó na Ballstáit sin de chuid an Aontais a thuairiscíonn na sonraí sin. Tá léirithe grafacha agus uirlisí éagsúla chun réimse leathan tiomsúcháin anailíseacha a chumadh ann dóibh siúd go léir a bhfuil suim acu i luach, i dtrealamh míleata agus i gceann scríbe onnmhairithe arm na hEorpa. Cé go ligeann an córas ar líne d'úsáideoirí sonraí a cheadú ar bhealach níos so-úsáidte, is í an tuarascáil in *Iris Oifigiúil an Aontais Eorpaigh* an phríomhfhoinsé faisnéise i gcónaí.

## ***I. CUR CHUN FEIDHME CHOMSHEASAMH 2008/944/CBES ('Comhsheasamh')***

### **1. Cruinnithe idirphlé pholaitiúil**

Thionóil SEGS cruinnithe idirphlé pholaitiúil leis an Iorua agus leis na Stáit Aontaithe in 2024 maidir le saincheistanna rialaithe onnmhairí arm. B'fhóram é an t-idirphlé polaitiúil le haghaidh plé tairbheach ar ábhair chomhleasa, mar shampla beartais onnmhairiúcháin maidir le cinn scríbe sonracha, saincheistanna comhlíonta agus rialaithe agus an Conradh Trádála Arm. Ina theannta sin, d'fhreastail na Stáit Aontaithe ar chruinniú de Mheitheal COARM freisin chun saincheistanna maidir le rialú ar onnmhairiú arm a phlé le Ballstáit an Aontais.

### **2. Idirphlé le páirtithe leasmhara: Parlaimint na hEorpa, an tsochaí shibhialta agus an tionsclaíocht**

D'fhreagair SEGS ceisteanna parlaiminteacha a thíolaic Feisirí de Pharlaimint na hEorpa maidir le saincheistanna onnmhairithe arm.

I gcomhréir leis an gcleachtas a bhí ann roimhe seo, eagraíodh cruinnithe de Mheitheal COARM le heintitis sheachtracha go rialta, lena n-áirítear le Ceann Roinne maidir le Rialú Onnmhairí san Ard-Stiúirthóireacht um Shlándaíl Idirnáisiúnta agus um Chomhar Míleata agus Teicniúil in Aireacht Gnóthaí Eachtracha na hÚcráine, le heagraíochtaí neamhrialtasacha (mar shampla Coiste Idirnáisiúnta na Croise Deirge agus Saferworld) agus le cuideachtaí (mar shampla Conflict Armament Research).

Reáchtáladh fóram COARM-NGO an 18 Aibreán 2024, arna eagrú ag Saferworld agus arna chomhóstáil ag SEGS. Thug COARM cuireadh freisin d'ionadaithe ó thionscal cosanta na hEorpa chuig a chruinnithe, agus bhí díospóireachtaí aige le rannpháirtíocht meithleacha machnaimh a bhíonn ag obair ar ábhair a bhaineann le trádáil arm (Cuibhreannas AE maidir le Neamhleathadh agus Dí-armáil).

---

<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. For-rochtain

In Airteagal 11 den Chomhsheasamh, iarrtar ar na Ballstáit ‘a ndícheall a dhéanamh chun Stáit eile a onnmhairíonn teicneolaíocht mhíleata nó trealamh míleata a spreagadh chun critéir an Chomhsheasaimh a chur i bhfeidhm.’ [aistriúchán neamhoifigiúil]. Rinneadh rialuithe éifeachtacha náisiúnta ar onnmhairiú arm agus prionsabail agus critéir an Chomhsheasaimh a chur chun cinn i dtríú tíortha roghnaithe trí chur chun feidhme Chinneadh (CBES) 2023/2539 ón gComhairle<sup>5</sup> arna chur chun feidhme ag Oifig Cónaidhme na Gearmáine um Ghnóthaí Eacnamaíocha agus Rialú Onnmhairiúcháin (BAFA) – dá ngairtear de ghnáth Céim For-rochtana VI COARM.

Leanadh d’iarrachtaí for-rochtana an Aontais atá dírithe ar thríú tíortha freisin maidir le huiliú agus cur chun feidhme an Chonartha Trádála Arm, le gníomhaíochtaí arna ndéanamh ag BAFA agus Expertise France faoi Chinneadh (CBES) 2021/2309 ón gComhairle<sup>6</sup> (Céim For-rochtana III CTA), agus ag Rúnaíocht an Chonartha Trádála Arm faoi Chinneadh (CBES) 2021/2296 ón gComhairle<sup>7</sup>. Tá tuilleadh sonraí le fáil thíos agus in Iarscríbhinn D.

### 4. Athbhreithniú ar Chomhsheasamh 2008/944/CBES (‘Comhsheasamh’)

In 2024, lean COARM dá chuid oibre maidir le cur chun feidhme na spriocanna insoláthartha a áirítear sna Conclúidí ón gComhairle<sup>8</sup> maidir le hathbhreithniú 2019 ar an gComhsheasamh.

Ó 2022 i leith, tá bainistiú á dhéanamh ag SEGS ar bhunachar sonraí inmheánach ina bhfuil leathanaigh thíre ina bhfuil faisnéis ábhartha maidir le cinn scríbe fhéideartha agus reatha onnmhairiúcháin trealamh mhíleata na hEorpa. Tá páipéar inmheánach dea-chleachtais ann ina bhfuil gnéithe chun córas náisiúnta a fhorbairt maidir le honnmhairí iarbhír a thuairisciú. Is ag oifigigh cheadúnúcháin ó Bhallstáit an Aontais agus ag SEGS amháin atá rochtain ar an mbunachar sonraí. Tá tuilleadh cóineasaithe i gceist leis agus an Comhsheasamh á chur i bhfeidhm ag na Ballstáit.

---

<sup>5</sup> Cinneadh (CBES) 2023/2539 ón gComhairle an 13 Samhain 2023 lena dtacaítear le tionscadal maidir le rialuithe éifeachtacha ar onnmhairiú arm a chur chun cinn (IO L, 14.11.2023).

<sup>6</sup> Cinneadh (CBES) 2021/2309 ón gComhairle an 22 Nollaig 2021 maidir le gníomhaíochtaí for-rochtana de chuid an Aontais lena dtacaítear le cur chun feidhme an Chonartha Trádála Arm (IO L 461, 27.12.2021, lch. 78).

<sup>7</sup> Cinneadh (CBES) 2023/2296 ón gComhairle an 23 Deireadh Fómhair 2023 maidir le tacaíocht ón Aontas do gníomhaíochtaí Rúnaíocht an Chonartha Trádála Arm mar thaca le cur chun feidhme an Chonartha Trádála Arm (IO L, 24.10.2023).

<sup>8</sup> <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-12195-2019-INIT/ga/pdf>

I mír 14 de na Conclúidí ón gComhairle in 2019, chuir sí de chúram ar Mheitheal COARM athmheasúnú a dhéanamh ar chur chun feidhme an Chomhsheasaimh laistigh de 5 bliana (2024). Cuireadh tús leis an bpróiseas athbhreithniúcháin in 2022, agus leanadh leis le linn 2024, ar dtús laistigh de thrí fhócasghrúpa d'ionadaithe ó na Ballstáit, agus ina dhiaidh sin trí chaibidlíocht, laistigh de Mheitheal COARM, faoi nuashonruithe ar an gComhsheasamh agus ar an Treoir d'Úsáideoirí, agus ar Chonclúidí nua ó Chomhairle an Aontais Eorpaigh maidir le rialú ar onnmhairiú arm<sup>9</sup>.

## 5. Fógraí diúltaithe agus comhairliúcháin

Foráiltear leis an gComhsheasamh go bhfógrófar diúltú ceadúnas. Foráiltear ann freisin do phróiseas comhairliúcháin nuair a bhíonn athbhreithniú á dhéanamh ag Ballstát ar iarratas ar cheadúnas le haghaidh idirbheart arb ionann é go bunúsach agus idirbheart a dhiúltaigh Ballstát eile roimhe sin. Déantar é sin tríd an gcóras COARM ar líne. Léiríodh cheana féin go dtacaíonn an córas leis an trédhearcacht idir na Ballstáit i leith tíortha sonracha is ceann scríbe deiridh agus úsáideoirí deiridh.

Áirítear i ró (d) de na táblaí in Iarscríbhinn A.I líon na ndiúltuithe ar tugadh fógra fúthu - in aghaidh an chinn scríbe agus de réir chatagóir an liosta mhíleata. Tá líon na gcomhairliúcháin arna n-eisiúint agus arna bhfáil ag gach Ballstát, agus líon na gcomhairliúcháin in aghaidh an chinn scríbe le fáil in Iarscríbhinní B.I agus B.II.

Tá cuideachtaí cosanta sna Ballstáit ar an eolas go ginearálta faoi na srianta ar bheartais onnmhairithe arm, agus de ghnáth staonfaidh siad ó iarratas a dhéanamh ar cheadúnas más eol dóibh gur dócha go ndiúltófar dó. Dá bhrí sin, ní léiríonn líon íseal diúltuithe cé chomh sriantach nó nach bhfuil an beartas onnmhairiúcháin maidir le cinn scríbe sonracha. Ar an taobh eile, is toirmisc ghinearálta iad trádhaic arm arna bhforchur ag an Aontas<sup>10</sup> chun ceadúnais a dheonú maidir leis na cinn scríbe sin.

---

<sup>9</sup> Glacadh na trí théacs an 14 Aibreán 2025: (1) Cinneadh (CBES) 2025/779 ón gComhairle an 14 Aibreán 2025 lena leasaítear Comhsheasamh 2008/944/CBES lena sainítear comhrialacha lena rialaítear rialú ar onnmhairiú teicneolaíochta míleata agus trealaimh mhíleata (*IO L*, 2025/779, 15.4.2025); (2) *Treoir d'Úsáideoirí* (<https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-6881-2025-INIT/ga/pdf>); (3) *Conclúidí ón gComhairle maidir le rialú ar onnmhairiú arm* (<https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-7534-2025-REV-1/ga/pdf>)

<sup>10</sup> Féach an uirlis phoiblí ar líne: [Léarscáil smachtbhannaí an Aontais](#)

## 6. Treoirleabhar d'Úsáideoirí

Is príomhionstraim é an Treoirleabhar d'Úsáideoirí ina dtugtar le chéile an treoir chomhaontaithe maidir le cur chun feidhme fhorálacha oibríochtúla an Chomhsheasaimh agus an léiriú ar a chritéir. Tagraítear dó in Airteagal 13 den Chomhsheasamh. Is í Meitheal COARM a d'fhorbair é agus déantar é a nuashonrú go tréimhsiúil: bhí an nuashonrú deireanach, a rinneadh mar chuid den athbhreithniú ar an gComhsheasamh (2019), bailí le linn na bliana 2024<sup>11</sup>. Ní gníomh atá ceangailteach ó thaobh dlí é, ach d'fhorhuinigh an Chomhairle é.

Tá sé i gceist gur oifigigh um cheadúnú onnmhairiúcháin (oifigigh cheadúnúcháin agus oifigigh eile i ranna rialtais agus i ngníomhaireachtaí rialtais ábhartha) is mó a úsáidfídh an Treoirleabhar d'Úsáideoirí, rud a chuirfidh go mór le cóineasú bheartais agus nósanna imeachta na mBallstát maidir le rialú ar onnmhairiú arm ar bhealach pragmatach. D'fhonn tacú le hoibríochtú chritéir an Chomhsheasaimh, cuirtear i láthair sa Treoirleabhar dea-chleachtais arna bhforbairt ag COARM, ag tógáil ar dhea-chleachtais náisiúnta agus ionchur ó pháirtithe leasmhara ábhartha eile á chur san áireamh, lena n-áirítear an tsochaí shibhialta. Is é is cuspóir dóibh comhsheasmhacht níos fearr a bhaint amach i measc na mBallstát agus critéir an Chomhsheasaimh á gcur i bhfeidhm. Baintear é sin amach, mar shampla, trí thosca a shainnithint ar gá iad a chur san áireamh agus iarratais ar cheadúnais onnmhairiúcháin á measúnú. Tá saineolas na n-oifigeach sin maidir le hábhair a chumhdaíonn saincheisteanna réigiúnacha, dlíthiúla, breithiúnacha, teicniúla, forbartha, slándála agus míleata mar bhonn eolais don phróiseas cinnteoireachta.

Is doiciméad poiblí é an Treoirleabhar atá ar fáil ar shuíomh gréasáin na Seirbhíse Eorpaí Gníomhaíochta Seachtraí<sup>12</sup>. Is é is aidhm d'fhoilsiú na tuarascála trédhearcacht agus tuiscint a chothú maidir le cúiseanna agus tosca is bun le cinntí ceadúnúcháin iarbhír nó féideartha na mBallstát, cé go bhféadfadh sé nach mbeadh na cinntí féin faoi réir grinnschrúdú seachtrach.

Cuid den phróiseas athbhreithnithe ar Chomhsheasamh 2008/944 is ea an Treoir d'Úsáideoirí a thabhairt cothrom le dáta.

---

<sup>11</sup> Cuireadh téacs nuashonraithe nua ina ionad an 14 Aibreán 2025 (féach fonóta 9)

<sup>12</sup> [https://www.ecas.europa.eu/ecas/disarmament-non-proliferation-and-arms-export-control-0\\_en](https://www.ecas.europa.eu/ecas/disarmament-non-proliferation-and-arms-export-control-0_en) (ag tagairt don téacs nuashonraithe deireanach ón 14 Aibreán 2025)

## 7. Liosta Comhchoiteann Míleata an Aontais Eorpaigh

Áirítear ar Liosta Comhchoiteann Míleata an Aontais Eorpaigh (CML) na míreanna míleata a dteastaíonn ceadúnais onnmhairiúcháin ó na Ballstáit ina leith, i gcomhréir le hAirteagal 12 den Chomhsheasamh. Is ionann é agus liosta na dtáirgí a bhaineann le cosaint atá i gceangal le Treoir 2009/43/CE.<sup>13</sup> Cuirtear san áireamh i Liosta Comhchoiteann Míleata an Aontais Eorpaigh na hathruithe ar Liosta Muinisin Chomhshocraíocht Wassenaar a comhaontaíodh ag cruinnithe iomlánacha na Comhshocraíochta. Foilsíodh an liosta comhchoiteann míleata is déanaí de chuid an Aontais atá in úsáid sa tréimhse a chumhdaítear leis an tuarascáil sin in *Iris Oifigiúil an Aontais Eorpaigh* an 19 Feabhra 2024,<sup>14</sup> tar éis athruithe air a comhaontaíodh ag cruinniú iomlánach Chomhshocraíocht Wassenaar an 4 agus an 5 Nollaig 2023.<sup>15</sup>

## 8. Bróicéireacht arm

I gcomhréir le hAirteagal 5 de Chomhsheasamh 2003/468/CBES ón gComhairle<sup>16</sup>, tá socrúithe ar leith curtha i bhfeidhm ag na Ballstáit chun faisnéis a mhalartú maidir le ceadúnais bhróicéireachta arna ndeonú agus arna ndiúltú. Thairis sin, na Ballstáit sin a cheanglaíonn ar bhróicéirí údarú i scríbhinn a fháil chun gníomhú mar bhróicéirí agus/nó a bhfuil clár bróicéirí arm bunaithe acu, tá socrúithe ar leith curtha i bhfeidhm acu chun faisnéis ábhartha ar bhróicéirí cláraithe a mhalartú. Is féidir faisnéis faoi cheadúnais bhróicéireachta a fháil in Iarscríbhinn A.III.

Tugtar faisnéis mhionsonraithe maidir le cur chun feidhme náisiúnta Chomhsheasamh 2003/468/CBES in Iarscríbhinn C.

---

<sup>13</sup> Glacadh an liosta reatha de tháirgí a bhaineann le cosaint le Treoir Tharmligthe (AE) 2023/277 ón gCoimisiún an 5 Deireadh Fómhair 2022 (IO L 42, 10.2.2023, lgh. 1-39). Chun Iarscríbhinn Threoir 2009/43/CE a ailíniú leis an Liosta Comhchoiteann Míleata nuashonraithe an 20 Feabhra 2023, foilseofar Treoir Tharmligthe ina léireofar na nuashonruithe faoi dheireadh 2023.

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

<sup>15</sup> Chun mionsonraí a fháil, féach: <https://www.wassenaar.org/>

<sup>16</sup> Comhsheasamh 2003/468/CBES ón gComhairle an 23 Meitheamh 2003 maidir le rialú ar bhróicéireacht arm (IO L 156, 25.6.2003, lch. 79).

## **II. AN CONRADH TRÁDÁLA ARM (CTA)**

### **1. Rannpháirtíocht in CTA: Comhdháil na Stát is Páirtithe**

Mar a tharla le Comhdhálacha Stát is Páirtithe a bhí ann roimhe seo, bhí páirt ghníomhach ag an Aontas agus a Bhallstáit sa timthriall ullmhúcháin ar fad agus sa deichiú heagrán de Chomhdháil na Stát is Páirtithe (an 19-23 Lúnasa 2024) inar leagadh béim ar an gcomhar idirghníomhaireachta, mar théama tosaíochta d'Uachtaránacht na Rómáine.

Ar an ábhar sin, mhol Comhdháil na Stát is Páirtithe an méid seo a leanas do na Stáit is Páirtithe: (i) taithí a chomhroinnt ar na bealaí agus sna formáidí uile arna mbeartú sa Chonradh, lena n-áirítear trí na treoirdhoiciméid dheonacha maidir le cur chun feidhme an Chonartha atá ann cheana a thabhairt cothrom le dáta; (ii) comhar idirghníomhaireachta a áireamh i gcláir oibre mheithleacha agus fhoghrúpaí na gConarthaí; (iii) breithniú a dhéanamh ar pháipéar deonach a fhorbairt do Stáit a bhfuil suim acu córais náisiúnta a fhorbairt; agus (iv) tacú le fothú acmhainneachta sa chomhar idirghníomhaireachta tríd an gCiste Iontaobhais Deonach agus cineálacha eile oiliúna.

Tá na moltaí maidir le Cur Chun Feidhme an Chonartha glactha ag na Stáit is Páirtithe freisin, lena n-áirítear na caibidlí atá fágtha den Treoir Dheonach maidir le cur chun feidhme Airteagail 6 agus 7.

Bhí seisiún tuairimíochta ag Comhdháil na Stát is Páirtithe maidir le huiliú an Chonartha agus d'fhorghuinigh sí fócas na n-iarrachtaí uilithe ar réigiún an Aigéin Chiúin agus na hÁise.

Maidir le trédhearcacht agus tuairisciú, ghlac Comhdháil na Stát is Páirtithe moltaí chun úsáid na sásraí um chúnadh atá ar fáil a chur chun cinn, lena n-áirítear chun tacú leis an tionscadal maidir le fothú acmhainneachta arna chistiú ag an Aontas arna chur chun feidhme ag Rúnaíocht CTA agus le tionscnamh 'na gcuradh tuairiscithe réigiúnacha'. Bhí imní ar na Stáit maidir le laghdú ar rátaí tuairiscithe, treocht ar cúis imní é; cuireadh 57 % de na tuarascálacha bliantúla isteach in 2023, níor thuairiscigh Stát amháin as gach cúig de na Stáit is Páirtithe riamh, agus maidir leis na Stáit sin a thuairiscíonn, níor chuir ach 23 % díobh a dtuarascálacha tosaigh ar fáil don phobal, rud a fhágann, ag féachaint ar chuspóirí an Chonartha, gur cuspóir i bhfad uainn an trédhearcacht a bhaint amach.

Mhol an Chomhdháil freisin go ndéanfaí tuilleadh plé faoi chleachtais náisiúnta maidir le foréigean inscnebhunaithe a chosc agus a ghleic i meithleacha CTA (a mbeidh pointe fócasach inscne ag gach ceann acu), agus d'iarr sí go ndéanfaí machnamh ar bhunachar sonraí acmhainní a bhunú laistigh de shuíomh gréasáin CTA.

Le linn na Comhdhála, bhí an tAontas i láthair agus an-infheicthe; thug sé seacht ráiteas maidir leis na hábhair uile (ábhar na huachtaránachta — comhar idirghníomhaireachta, díospóireacht ghinearálta, cur chun feidhme éifeachtach na gconarthaí, uiliú, trédhearcacht agus tuairisciú, Rúnaíocht, ranníocaíochtaí airgeadais), leag sé béim ar a thacaíocht láidir do chur chun feidhme agus d'uiliú éifeachtach CTA, agus d'iarr sé ar na Stáit uile staonadh ó airm a aistriú chuig an Rúis. Tríd is tríd, aithníodh ról suntasach an Aontais sa Chonradh, go príomha ag tíortha a bhain tairbhe as cláir for-rochtana agus Rúnaíocht CTA a chuireann tionscadail arna gcistiú ag an Aontas chun feidhme. Ina theannta sin, rinne sé urraíocht ar dhá imeacht ar an imeall: (1) imeacht amháin maidir le Clár Tacaíochta Cur Chun Feidhme CTA an Aontais, arna heagrú ag a ghníomhairí cur chun feidhme – Expertise France agus Oifig Cónaidhme na Gearmáine um Ghnóthaí Eacnamaíocha agus Rialú Onnmhairiúcháin (BAFA) agus (2) imeacht eile faoin gcóras bailíochtaithe um bainistiú arm agus armlón, tionscadal Aontasmhainithe arna chur chun feidhme ag Lárionad Idirnáisiúnta na Ginéive um Dhímhianú Daonnúil – Foireann Chomhairleach um Bainistiú Arm.

## 2. Clár Tacaíochta Cur Chun Feidhme CTA an Aontais

Sa bhreis ar a theacht i bhfeidhm 10 mbliana ó shin agus le 116 Stát is Páirtí ann go dtí seo<sup>17</sup>, tá dúshlán fós ann don Chonradh Trádála Arm maidir lena uiliú agus lena chur chun feidhme éifeachtach ag Stáit is Páirtithe.

Chun cuidiú le haghaidh a thabhairt ar na dúshlán sin, leanann an tAontas de chistiú a thabhairt do chlár tacaíochta cur chun feidhme do thríú tíortha<sup>18</sup>. Tá an clár seo á chur chun feidhme ag Oifig Cónaidhme na Gearmáine um Ghnóthaí Eacnamaíocha agus Rialú ar Onnmhairiú (BAFA) agus Expertise France. Déantar foráil ann do chúnamh do thríú tíortha, arna iarraidh sin dóibh, chun a gcórais aistrithe arm a neartú i gcomhréir le ceanglais an Chonartha. Tá sonraí na ngníomhaíochtaí in 2024 ar fáil in Iarscríbhinn D.

## 3. Tacaíocht do Rúnaíocht CTA

Le glacadh Chinneadh (CBES) 2023/2296 ón gComhairle<sup>19</sup>, chomhaontaigh an Chomhairle tacú le Rúnaíocht an Chonartha Trádála Arm ina cuid gníomhaíochtaí atá dírithe ar chur chun feidhme an Chonartha Trádála Arm. Tá an cinneadh sin i gcomhréir le cuspóir beartais ginearálta an Aontais an creat iltaobhach a neartú, lena n-áirítear i réimse an rialaithe ar onnmhairiú arm. Tá sonraí na ngníomhaíochtaí in 2024 ar fáil in Iarscríbhinn D.

---

<sup>17</sup> Deireadh 2024

<sup>18</sup> Cinneadh (CBES) 2021/2309 ón gComhairle an 22 Nollaig 2021 maidir le gníomhaíochtaí for-rochtana de chuid an Aontais lena dtacaítear le cur chun feidhme an Chonartha Trádála Arm (IO L 461, 27.12.2021, lch. 78).

<sup>19</sup> Cinneadh (CBES) 2023/2296 ón gComhairle an 23 Deireadh Fómhair 2023 maidir le tacaíocht ón Aontas do gníomhaíochtaí Rúnaíocht an Chonartha Trádála Arm mar thaca le cur chun feidhme an Chonartha Trádála Arm (IO L, 24.10.2023).

### **III. TREOIRLÍNTE TOSAÍOCHTA LE hAGHAIDH COARM DON TRÉIMHSE GO LUATH AMACH ANSEO**

In 2025, dhéanfaidh COARM, *inter alia*, an méid seo a leanas agus sa bhreis ar a chúraimí buana:

- leanúint den athbhreithniú ar Chomhsheasamh 2008/944/CBES an 8 Nollaig 2008 lena sainítear comhrialacha lena rialaítear rialú na n-onnmhairí ar theicneolaíocht agus trealamh míleata nuair a ghlacfaidh an Chomhairle Comhsheasamh nuashonraithe agus an Treoir Úsáideora a bhaineann leis, mar aon leis na Conclúidí ón gComhairle;
- an Comhsheasamh athbhreithnithe agus an cúram a eascraíonn as na Conclúidí ón gComhairle maidir le rialú ar onnmhairiú arm a chur chun feidhme;
- modhanna oibre feabhsaithe Mheitheal COARM a ghlacadh agus a chur chun feidhme;
- prionsabail agus sásraí a ghlacadh chun aistriú agus onnmhairiú trealaimh mhíleata nó teicneolaíochta míleata laistigh den Aontas a eascraíonn as comhar idir-rialtasach agus/nó tionsclaíoch, arna gcómhaoiniú ag Ballstáit rannpháirteacha an Aontais agus/nó arna bhfóirdheonú ag cistí an Aontais, a éascú;
- leanúint de chomhordú a dhéanamh ar an tacaíocht don Úcráin chun atreorú mionarm agus arm éadrom a chosc. Dhéanfaí an méid sin trí phlé neamhfhoirmiúl rialta idir Ballstáit agus institiúidí an Aontais ar imeall chruinnithe de Mheitheal COARM, agus trí mhaoirseacht a dhéanamh ar chur chun feidhme Cinntí gaolmhara ón gComhairle (CBES);
- measúnú a dhéanamh ar na himpleachtaí a d’fhéadfadh a bheith ag Breithiúnas CBAE C-351/22 (*Neves*) do chreat dlíthiúil an Aontais maidir le rialú ar onnmhairiú arm;
- maoirseacht a dhéanamh ar chur chun feidhme an chláisail ‘gan ath-onnmhairiú chuig an Rúis’: Airteagal 12g de Rialachán Uimh. 833/2014 ón gComhairle;
- i gcás inarb iomchuí, páirt a ghlacadh i gcosaint agus i neartú na gcóras iltaobhach rialaithe onnmhairí.

leanfaidh Meitheal COARM de theagmháil ghníomhach a dhéanamh le grúpaí ábhartha eile chun nascadh le réimsí oibre cóngaracha, lena n-áirítear an Mheitheal um Earraí Dé-Úsáide.

#### ***IV. BEARTA CÚNAIMH NA SAORÁIDE EORPAÍ SÍOCHÁNA***

Ceithre bliana tar éis bhunú na Saoráide Eorpaí Síochána, tá cur chun feidhme bhearta cúnaimh na Saoráide Eorpaí Síochána ag céim ina bhfuil na tacaíochtaí a cinneadh faoi lán seoil agus a bhfuil torthaí nithiúla orthu. Le ról déach na Saoráide maidir le cúnaimh míleata a sholáthar do thríú tíortha chomh maith le costais chomhchoiteanna mhisin agus oibríochtaí míleata CBSC a mhaoiniú, treisíodh ollstruchtúir slándála réigiúnacha agus dreasaíodh tríú stáit le feabhas a chur ar a gcomhpháirtíochtaí leis an Aontas agus le comhar a dhéanamh i réimse comhoibriú na gcuspóirí comhroinnte beartais slándála.

Tá raon feidhme domhanda ag an tSaoráid Eorpach Síochána agus cuireann sí tacaíocht ar fáil i gcúrsaí míleata agus cosanta do roinnt réigiún ar domhan d'fhonn coinbhleachtaí a chosc, an tsíocháin a chaomhnú, an tslándáil agus an chobhsaíocht idirnáisiúnta a neartú, agus an dlí idirnáisiúnta um chearta an duine agus an dlí daonnúil idirnáisiúnta a chur chun cinn. An 31 Nollaig 2024, bhí bearta cúnaimh glactha mar thaca le 26 chomhpháirtí.

Ar an iomlán, tá an tSaoráid Eorpach Síochána tar éis rannchuidiú le seasamh an Aontais mar sholáthraí slándála iontaofa ar fud an domhain a neartú agus feabhas a chur ar infheictheacht an Aontais sna tíortha comhpháirtíochta sin. Cuireann an tSaoráid Eorpach Síochána tacaíocht oibríochtúil nithiúil ar fáil agus, i gcomhthéacs geopholaitiúil atá ag éirí níos iomaíche, cuidíonn sí leis an Aontas é féin a chur chun cinn mar chomhpháirtí iontaofa atá in ann torthaí a bhaint amach go réasúnta tapa, agus úinéireacht láidir áitiúil á cothú ag an am céanna.

In go leor cásanna, bhí an tacaíocht ón tSaoráid Eorpach Síochána ina chúis le plé níos nithiúla leis na tíortha comhpháirtíochta maidir lena riachtanais i réimse na forbartha cosanta, lena n-áirítear tionscadail claochlaithe cosanta, agus tá sí tar éis feachtas staide an Aontais maidir le hullmhacht cosanta comhpháirtithe roghnaithe a dhoimhniú. Chuir an tacaíocht ón tSaoráid freisin le malartú níos doimhne le Ballstáit an Aontais agus comhpháirtithe idirnáisiúnta ar an láthair agus chuir sí le plé le ECAT agus le Coimisiún an Aontais Afracaigh, i gcásanna inarbh ábhartha.

Tá anailís ar íogaireacht agus comhthéacs coinbhleachta, mar aon le measúnuithe riosca agus tionchair, forálacha faireacháin agus coimirce agus bearta maolaitheacha, de réir mar is iomchuí, ag gabháil le gach togra ón Ardionadaí le haghaidh bearta cúnaimh faoin tSaoráid Eorpach Síochána, lena n-áirítear i gcomhthéacs chogadh foghach na Rúise ar an Úcráin. Is é is aidhm do na bearta comhtháite sin a áirithiú go gcomhlíonfaidh cúnaimh faoin tSaoráid Eorpach Síochána an dlí idirnáisiúnta um chearta an duine, an dlí daonnúil idirnáisiúnta agus creat an Aontais maidir le rialú ar onnmhairiú arm. I gcás ina bhfuil a oibleagáidí á sárú ag tairbhí, is féidir leis an gComhairle cúnaimh faoin tSaoráid Eorpach Síochána a chur ar fionraí nó a fhoirceannadh, mar a tharla i Mailí agus sa Nígir.

*Forléargas ar na bearta cúnamh faoin tSaoráid Eorpach Síochána a glacadh go dtí an 31 Nollaig 2024*

## **1. Bearta Cúnamh a théann chun tairbhe do chomhpháirtithe san Afraic**

### **1.1. Bearta cúnamh i bhfoirm clár ginearálta chun tacú leis an Aontas Afracach**

An 21 Aibreán 2022, ghlac an Chomhairle Cinneadh (CBES) 2022/667 maidir leis an dara beart cúnamh i bhfoirm clár ginearálta chun tacú leis an Aontas Afracach, don tréimhse 2022-2024 (AM/GP-AU 2022-2024) an uair seo, le méid tagartha airgeadais EUR 600 milliún ar dtús. Ina theannta sin, aistríodh EUR 4 mhilliún ón mbeart cúnamh atá ar fionraí chun tacú le fórsaí armtha Phoblacht Mhailí i gcomhar le Misean Oiliúna an Aontais Eorpaigh i Mailí chuig an gclár.

An 22 Iúil 2024, ghlac an Chomhairle Cinneadh (CBES) 2024/2034, lena gceadaítear an beart cúnamh seo a bheith i bhfoirm clár ginearálta chun gníomhaíochtaí arna bhformheas ag an gCoiste Polaitiúil agus Slándála a mhaoiniú faoin 31 Nollaig 2025, rud a fhágann gur féidir na cistí atá fágtha a leithdháileadh ar feadh bliain amháin eile ná mar a rabhthas ag súil leis ar dtús.

An 31 Nollaig 2024, b'ionann glaonna ar ranníocaíochtaí agus EUR 135 mhilliún in 2022, EUR 106 mhilliún in 2023 agus EUR 134,8 milliún.

Ar bhonn moltaí ó Ardionadaí an Aontais do Ghnóthaí Eachtracha agus don Bheartas Slándála, d'fhorghabh an Coiste Polaitiúil agus Slándála trí ghníomhaíocht faoin mbeart cúnamh sin in 2022, trí ghníomhaíocht in 2023, agus trí ghníomhaíocht eile in 2024.

### **1.1.1. Tacaíocht do Mhisean Aistrithe an Aontais Afracaigh sa tSomáil**

Sa bhreis ar an tacaíocht a cinneadh roimhe seo in 2021-2023, d'fhorghas an Coiste Polaitiúil agus Slándála, an 16 Aibreán 2024, gníomhaíocht chun tacú leis an ngné mhíleata de Mhisean Aistrithe an Aontais Afracaigh sa tSomáil don tréimhse ón 1 Eanáir go dtí an 31 Nollaig 2024 ar fiú EUR 70 milliún í. Bhí sé d'aidhm ag an ngníomhaíocht sin, agus ag na gníomhaíochta roimhe, a chur ar chumas na gné míleata de Mhisean Aistrithe an Aontais Afracaigh sa tSomáil a shainordú a chomhlíonadh, agus béim á leagan ar fhreagrachtaí slándála a aistriú de réir a chéile chuig Fórsaí Slándála na Somáile, i gcomhréir leis na Rúin ábhartha ó Chomhairle Slándála na Náisiún Aontaithe (UNSCR) agus le Plean Aistrithe na Somáile.

An cineál tacaíochta: liúntais do thrúpaí ó Uganda, an Bhurúin, an Chéinia, Djibouti, agus an Aetóip, liúntais chothaithe misin d'oifigigh ardchéime, agus cúiteamh báis agus míchumais.

### **1.1.2. Tacaíocht d'Arm Náisiúnta na Somáile**

Sa bhreis ar an tacaíocht a cinneadh roimhe seo in 2021 (SNA II) agus 2023 (SNA III) d'fhorghas an Coiste Polaitiúil agus Slándála, an 16 Aibreán 2024, an tríú gníomhaíocht (SNA IV) chun tacú le hArm Náisiúnta na Somáile dar luach EUR 40 milliún. Is é is aidhm don ghníomhaíocht cúnaimh breise a thabhairt d'Arm Náisiúnta na Somáile maidir le soláthar trealamh nach bhfuil ceaptha chun fórsa marfach a thabhairt chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar na bearnaí sa trealamh is gá chun oibríochtaí reatha i gcoinne al-Shabaab a choinneáil ar bun agus a mhéadú. Is é an cuspóir foriomlán acmhainneachtaí agus cumais mhíleata agus chosanta Rialtas Cónaidhme na Somáile a neartú agus tacú leis an gcomhar idir an tAontas agus Rialtas Cónaidhme na Somáile i réimse na slándála agus na cosanta.

An cineál tacaíochta: trealamh aonair agus comhchoiteann le haghaidh aonaid tosaíochta de huid Arm Náisiúnta na Somáile, tacaíocht chun beairicí, saoráidí oiliúna, ospidéal mhíleata agus suiteálacha criticiúla eile a thógáil agus a athchóiriú ar fud na Somáile chun acmhainneacht agus cumas an fhórsa ina iomláine a fheabhsú agus chun agaí freagartha le linn oibríochtaí a fheabhsú. Armlón traenála.

### 1.1.3. Tacaíocht don Tascfhórsa Comhpháirteach Ilnáisiúnta i gcoinne Boko Haram

Sa bhreis ar an tacaíocht a cinneadh roimhe seo in 2021 (MNJTF 2022) agus 2023 (MNJTF 2023-2024) d'fhorghabh an Coiste Polaitiúil agus Slándála, an 13 Samhain 2024, an tríú gníomhaíocht (MNJTF 2025) chun tacú le MNJTF dar luach EUR 30 milliún. Cuireann an tacaíocht atá beartaithe le comhar seanbhunaithe an Aontais le Coimisiún an Aontais Afracaigh, leis an gCoimisiún um Imchuach Loch Shead agus le MNJTF agus fágann sí gur féidir leanúint den chúnaimh a chuirtear ar fáil faoi láthair trí Choimisiún an Aontais Afracaigh faoin tSaoráid Eorpach Síochána go dtí an 31 Nollaig 2026. Tá an tAontas fós ar an ranníocóir is mó leis an Tascfhórsa Comhpháirteach Ilnáisiúnta le tacaíocht EUR 40 milliún don bhliain 2024. Tá sé léirithe go raibh an tacaíocht ón Aontas ríthábhachtach chun feabhas a chur ar chumais an Tascfhórsa Chomhpháirtigh Ilnáisiúnta, ar a fhreagrúlacht agus ar a chomhordú i measc a mheithleacha. Roinnt uaireanta, mhol Coimisiún an Aontais Afracaigh agus an Coimisiún um Imchuach Loch Shead an chomhpháirtíocht chuiditheach agus an dea-chomhar idir an tAontas Eorpach agus an Tascfhórsa Comhpháirteach Ilnáisiúnta sa chomhrac i gcoinne Boko Haram. Go háirithe, tá tacaíocht an Aontais don Tascfhórsa Comhpháirteach Ilnáisiúnta ríthábhachtach chun go mbeidh an fórsa in ann a bheith oibríochtúil ar an láthair agus a shainordú a chomhlíonadh trí rannchuidiú lena acmhainneachtaí a neartú, go háirithe sna réimsí seo a leanas: (i) oibríochtaí míleata a phleanáil agus a chomhordú; (ii) faisnéis, faireachas agus taiscéalaíocht (ISR); (iii) trúpaí a chosaint le linn oibríochtaí; (iv) tacaíocht leighis; (v) soghluaisteacht mhuirí, aeir agus talún; (vi) oiliúint maidir leis an dlí daonnúil idirnáisiúnta agus an dlí idirnáisiúnta um chearta an duine agus comhlíonadh na ndlíthe sin.

An cineál tacaíochta: tacaíocht airgeadais don fhoireann mhíleata agus shibhialtach. Tacaíocht do ghníomhaíochtaí agus do sheirbhísí a bhaineann le comhordú leighis, iompair agus teaghlaigh shibhialta. Oiliúint a chur ar shaighdiúirí MNJTF in oibríochtaí in aghaidh gaireas pléascach seiftithe agus oibríochtaí frithdhrón, tarrtháil comhraic, agus anailís agus léirmhíniú sonraí. Seachadadh 4 chóras ladrann agus ionsamhlóir chun oiliúint a chur ar dhaoine in oibríochtaí eiltle drón agus frithdhrón.

### 1.1.4. Tacaíocht d'Fhórsa Comhpháirteach G5 na Saiheile (G5SJF)

Le linn phlé na Comhairle Gnóthaí Eachtracha maidir leis an tSaiheil an 19 Feabhra 2024, mhol an tArdionadaí cur chuige polaitiúil an Aontais maidir leis an tSaiheil a oiriúnú, lena n-áirítear tacaíocht an Aontais do G5 na Saiheile a oiriúnú chun an *acquis* a dhaingniú agus deireadh a chur lena ghné réigiúnach. Dá bhrí sin, rinneadh an tacaíocht d'Fhórsa Comhpháirteach G5 na Saiheile a cinneadh i mí na Nollag 2021 a atreorú chun tairbhe fhórsaí slándála Shead agus na Máratáine. Ní mór dlúthfhairéachán a dhéanamh ar éabhlóid na staide polaitiúla i Sead i bhfianaise na dtoghchán parlaiminteach agus áitiúil atá ar na bacáin, agus ar na forbairtí is déanaí maidir le comhar cosanta leis an Rúis toisc go bhféadfadh tionchar a bheith aige sin ar an tacaíocht ón tSaoráid Eorpach Síochána.

An cineál tacaíochta: gairis theicniúla, oibreacha bonneagair, acmhainneacht cothabhála.

### **1.1.5. Tacaíocht do Mhisean SADC i Mósaimbíc (SAMIM)**

An 8 Nollaig 2022, d'fhorghas an Coiste Polaitiúil agus Slándála gníomhaíocht chun tacú le Misean Chomhphobal Forbraíochta Dheisceart na hAfraice (SADC) i Mósaimbíc (SAMIM)<sup>20</sup> dar luach EUR 15 mhilliún.

Is éard a bhí i gceist leis an ngníomhaíocht trealamh a sholáthar chun tacú leis an ngné mhíleata de SAMIM atá imscartha i gcúige Cabo Delgado i Mósaimbíc, lena n-áirítear sócmhainní soghluaisteachta, gairis theicneolaíocha agus trealamh leighis, chomh maith le comhpháirt bhonneagair chun feabhas a chur ar dhá bhunáit oibriúcháin tosaigh (FOBanna).

Ag deireadh mhí Eanáir 2024, dhearbhaigh Rúnaí Feidhmiúcháin SADC go poiblí go dtarraingeodh SAMIM siar de réir a chéile faoin 15 Iúil 2024.

I gcomhthéacs a tharraingthe siar, thug SAMIM an trealamh uile a bhí fágtha a soláthraíodh trí thacaíocht ón tSaoráid Eorpach Síochána d'Fhórsaí Armtha Mhósaimbíc lena úsáid amach anseo, i gcomhréir leis an moladh ón gCoiste Polaitiúil agus Slándála (11772/22) maidir le tacaíocht do Mhisean SADC i Mósaimbíc (SAMIM) faoin mBeart Cúnaimh i bhfoirm Clár Ginearálta chun tacú leis an Aontas Afracach faoin tSaoráid Eorpach Síochána don tréimhse 2022-2024.

An cineál tacaíochta: daingin champa agus coimeádáin stórála, trealamh leighis, sócmhainní soghluaisteachta, chomh maith le feistí teicneolaíochta.

## **1.2. Bearta Déthaobhacha Cúnaimh san Afraic**

### **1.2.1. Mailí**

Tá an beart cúnaimh chun tacú le Fórsaí Armtha Phoblacht Mhailí i gcomhar le Misean Oilíúna an Aontais Eorpaigh i Mailí (EUTM Mali) fós ar fionraí go hiomlán mar a chinn an Coiste Polaitiúil agus Slándála an 30 Bealtaine 2023. Leis sin, bhíothas in ann na cistí gaolmhara a úsáid le haghaidh bearta cúnaimh eile in 2023, go háirithe i mBeinin, i nGána agus chun tacú le hArm Náisiúnta na Somáile.

An cineál tacaíochta: níor seachadadh aon trealamh ná bonneagar.

---

<sup>20</sup> Tá pearsanra do SAMIM á chur ar fáil ag 10 gcinn den 16 Bhallstát de SADC: Angóla, an Bhotsuáin, Poblacht Dhaonlathach an Chongó, Leosóta, an Mhaláiv, an Namaib, an Afraic Theas, an Tansáin, an tSaimbia agus an tSiombáib, agus trúpaí comhraic á gcur ar fáil ag an mBotsuáin, Leosóta, an Afraic Theas agus an Tansáin.

### **1.2.2. Mósaimbíc**

Tar éis bhunú EUTM Mhósaimbíc an 12 Iúil 2021, d'fhorbair an Chomhairle beart práinneach EUR 4 mhilliún an 30 Iúil 2021, agus an 19 Samhain 2021 ghlac sí Cinneadh (CBES) 2021/2032 lena mbunaítear beart cúnaimh EUR 40 milliún chun tacú le cúig aonad mhíleata arna gcur faoi oiliúint ag EUTM Mhósaimbíc. An 21 Aibreán 2022, ghlac an Chomhairle Cinneadh (CBES) 2022/668 maidir le méid tagartha an bhirt cúnaimh a mhéadú EUR 45 mhilliún chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar riachtanais an aon aonaid déag ar fad atá le hoiliúint. Is ionann an tacaíocht iomlán do Mhósaimbíc faoin mbeart cúnaimh sin agus EUR 89 milliún.

Leis an tacaíocht sin, bhí na haonaid thuasluaite in ann na hacmhainneachtaí riachtanacha agus inbhuanaithe a fhorbairt chun sábháilteacht agus slándáil a athbhunú i gcúige Cabo Delgado i dtuaisceart Mhósaimbíc, rud a d'fhág go raibh gníomhaireachtaí cuntasacha forfheidhmithe dlí ann chun an pobal sibhialta a chosaint, agus chun struchtúir chuntasacha Stáit a sholáthraíonn a gcuid seirbhísí ar fud Cabo Delgado a thabhairt ar ais. Soláthraítear trealamh go heisiach d'aonaid a gcuireann EUTM Mhósaimbíc oiliúint orthu.

An cineál tacaíochta: trealamh pearsanta agus comhchoiteann, sócmhainní soghluaisteachta ar talamh, feistí teicniúla agus ospidéal machaire.

### **1.2.3. Ruanda**

An 1 Nollaig 2022, ghlac an Chomhairle Cinneadh (CBES) 2022/2354 ón gComhairle maidir le beart cúnaimh chun tacú le himscaradh Fhórsa Cosanta Ruanda (RDF) chuig Mósaimbíc le méid tagartha airgeadais EUR 20 milliún. An 18 Samhain 2024, ghlac an Chomhairle Cinneadh (CBES) 2024/2880 ón gComhairle chun leanúint den tacaíocht sin ar feadh bliain amháin eile le EUR 20 milliún breise.

Is fianaise í an tacaíocht sin ón tSaoráid Eorpach Síochána ar thacaíocht an Aontais do 'réitigh ón Afraic ar fhadhbanna na hAfraice' agus ar ionchur nithiúil lecomhrac domhanda na sceimhlitheoireachta.

Arna iarraidh sin d'údaráis Mhósaimbíc, agus chun tarraingt siar SAMIM a chúiteamh go páirteach, tá Ruanda tar éis dhá chathghrúpa RDF bhreise a imscaradh agus tá a limistéar oibríochtaí méadaithe aige. Faoi láthair, cumhdaítear ceantair Palma, Mocimboa da Praia, Macomia agus Ancuabe le himscaradh Ruanda.

Tá méadú ag teacht ar líon na n-ionsaithe atá á ndéanamh ag ceannaircigh ó tharraing SAMIM siar. Dá bhrí sin, tagann láithreach bhreise RDF ag tráth cinniúnach ó thaobh folús slándála a sheachaint, ag tógáil ar an dul chun cinn suntasach atá déantago dtí seo. Is minic a mholann údaráis Mhósaimbíc an tacaíocht faoin tSaoráid Eorpach Síochána d'imscaid RDF in Cabo Delgado.

Is é is cuspóir don bheart cúnamh tacú leis na costais bhreise a bhaineann le himscaradh leanúnach aonaid RDF i gcúige Cabo Delgado go tuaisceart Mhósaimbíc chun cur leis na buanna críochacha agus oirbheartaíochta atá bainte amach acu go dtí seo, agus chun an méid sin a chosaint agus a choinneáil. Ba cheart go n-áiritheofaí leis sin slándáil agus cosaint na sibhialtach i gcúigí thuaidh Mhósaimbíc, agus go n-éascófaí filleadh gníomhaireachtaí forfheidhmithe dlí agus filleadh struchtúr cuntasach eile stáit lena soláthraítear seirbhísí ar mhaithe leis an bpobal.

Leis an tacaíocht a chuirtear ar fáil faoin mbeart cúnamh sin, rannchuidítear le costais a chumhdach a bhaineann le fearais trealamh bhunúsaigh aonair a fháil do shaighdiúirí<sup>21</sup> agus le maoiniú aeriompair trúpaí, soláthairtí agus trealamh a bhfuil baint dhíreach acu le hoibríochtaí RDF in Cabo Delgado.

An cineál tacaíochta: trealamh pearsanta agus comhchoiteann, tacaíocht airgeadais chun costais a bhaineann leis an aeraistriú straitéiseach a chumhdach.

#### **1.2.4. An Nígir**

An 18 Iúil 2022, ghlac an Chomhairle Cinneadh (CBES) 2022/1236 maidir le beart cúnamh chun tacú le Fórsaí Armtha na Nígre, le méid tagartha airgeadais EUR 25 milliún.

An 7 Márta 2023, ghlac an Chomhairle Cinneadh (CBES) 2023/509 le haghaidh beart cúnamh chun tacú le Fórsaí Armtha na Nígre i gcomhar le Misean Comhpháirtíochta Míleata an Aontais Eorpaigh sa Nígir (EUMPM) sa Nígir, le méid tagartha airgeadais EUR 40 milliún.

An 10 Meitheamh 2023, ghlac an Chomhairle Cinneadh (CBES) 2023/1136 maidir le beart cúnamh chun tacú le Fórsaí Armtha na Nígre le trealamh míleata atá ceaptha chun fórsa marfach a thabhairt, le méid tagartha airgeadais EUR 4.7 milliún. An lá céanna, ghlac an Chomhairle Cinneadh (CBES) 2023/1137 maidir le beart cúnamh chun gníomhaíochtaí breise a mhaoiniú a chomhlánaíonn soláthar trealamh mhíleata d'Fhórsaí Armtha na Nígre, le méid tagartha airgeadais EUR 0.3 milliún.

---

<sup>21</sup> Teoranta d'earraí nach bhfuil ar an Liosta Comhchoiteann Míleata faoin dara céim den tacaíocht a glacadh an 18 Samhain 2024.

Ba é cuspóir foriomlán na mbeart cúnaimh sin athléimneacht agus cumais Fhórsaí Armtha na Nígre a neartú chun iomláine chríochach agus ceannasacht na Nígre a chosaint agus chun an pobal sibhialta a chosaint ar bhealach níos fearr ar an mbagairt sceimhlitheoireachta atá ag dul i méid.

Tar éis an *coup* a bhí sa Nígir i mí Iúil 2023, chinn an tArdionadaí na bearta cúnaimh sin a chur ar fionraí go sealadach.

An cineál tacaíochta: níor tugadh aon trealamh ná bonneagar don Nígir faoi na bearta cúnaimh sin.

### **1.2.5. An Mháratáin**

An 1 Nollaig 2022, ghlac an Chomhairle Cinneadh (CBES) 2022/2355 maidir le beart cúnaimh chun tacú le Fórsaí Armtha na Máratáine, le méid tagartha airgeadais EUR 12 mhilliún. An 22 Iúil 2024, ghlac an Chomhairle Cinneadh (CBES) 2024/2015 maidir leis an dara beart cúnaimh a théann chun tairbhe d'Fhórsaí Armtha na Máratáine.

Tá sé d'aidhm ag beart cúnaimh 2022 tacú le Fórsaí Armtha na Máratáine (MAF) agus iad ag iarraidh freagairt níos fearr ar na bagairtí slándála atá os comhair na Máratáine agus an réigiúin. Chuige sin, tá sé d'aidhm aige feabhas a chur ar acmhainneachtaí míleata dhá chathlán réamh-shainaitheanta de MAF (*Bataillon des fusiliers marins of Rosso agus Bataillon des fusiliers de l'air*), chomh maith le hacmhainneachtaí leighis *in situ* MAF ar an teorainn le Mailí agus leis an Sahára Thiar (ionaid leighis mhíleata i Réigiúin Mhíleata 2 agus 3).

Is é is cuspóir do bheart cúnaimh 2024 tacú le hacmhainneachtaí faireachais agus díspreagtha talún agus muirí na Máratáine, agus cosaint chríoch náisiúnta agus uiscí teorann na Máratáine a fheabhsú. Cuideoidh sé freisin le gníomhaíochtaí neamhdhleathacha ar muir a chomhrac a d'fhéadfadh an bonn a bhaint de shlándáil agus d'údarás na Máratáine, agus ar an gcaoi sin cuidiú leis an Máratáin a choinneáil cobhsaí, agus dálaí slándála níos fearr a chur ar fáil don phobal sibhialta sa tír agus sa réigiún.

An cineál tacaíochta: dróin, báid patróil righne buacachta, dugaí snámhacha, trealamh muirí eile agus raidiúnna; trealamh cosanta pearsanta (spéaclaí oíche, caibinéid mhaighnéadacha do na spéaclaí oíche, clogaid chosanta, veisteanna piléardhíonacha agus iompróirí pláta); agus trealamh leighis (lena n-áirítear dhá fheithicil oibríochtúla le feidhmiú mar otharchairr, trealamh máinliachta agus dianchúraim).

### 1.2.6. Gána

Ghlac an Chomhairle dhá bheart cúnaimh (Iúil 2023 agus Aibreán 2024) chun tacú le Fórsaí Armtha Ghána chun iarmhairtí na bagartha sceimhlitheoireachta ó réigiún na Saiheile a chosc, ar fiú EUR 33.5 milliún iad agus atá á gcur chun feidhme faoi láthair.

Tá an tacaíocht ón tSaoráid Eorpach Síochána mar chuid de na hiarrachtaí chun an caidreamh idir an tAontas agus Gána a threisiú. Athdhearbhaíonn sí tiomantas an Aontais don tsíocháin agus don chobhsaíocht san Afraic Thiar, agus Gána ina chomhpháirtí tábhachtach ina leith sin. Meastar gur spreagadh athrú ó bhonn leis an tSaoráid Eorpach Síochána, go háirithe nuair a cuireadh ar fáil 105 fheithicil a d'urghabh Oibríocht EUNAVFOR MED IRINI i mí Dheireadh Fómhair 2023, agus is treise cáil an Aontais mar chomhpháirtí slándála iontaofa mar gheall uirthi, trí thacaíocht riachtanach ar fáil do na fórsaí armtha. Ar an gcaoi chéanna, reáchtáladh searmanas aistrithe le haghaidh trealamh arna mhaoiniú ag an tSaoráid Eorpach Síochána (trealamh innealtóireachta trom, báid) an 26 Feabhra 2025, i láthair Aire Cosanta Ghána, an Chomhairleora Slándála Náisiúnta agus Ambasadóir an Aontais. A bhúí freisin leis an tacaíocht a cuireadh ar fáil faoin tSaoráid Eorpach Síochána, is é an tAontas anois an príomh-chomhpháirtí slándála agus cosanta atá ag Gána. Tá rath na Saoráide Eorpaí Síochána ag brath ar a cur chuige saincheaptha atá bunaithe ar chomhpháirtíocht, rud a chruthaigh muinín agus iontaoibh idir an tAontas agus Gána.

An cineál tacaíochta: feithiclí míleataithe, íomhánna, trealamh innealtóireachta troime (meaisín grádóra, lódaire rotha, lódaire cúlghrafóige, agus trucail dumpála), trealamh diúscartha ordanáis phléascaigh, trucail dumpála, báid mhear-imscartha, báid infhillte agus móitair transaim.

### 1.2.7. Poblacht Dhaonlathach an Chongó

An 20 Iúil 2023, ghlac an Chomhairle Cinneadh (CBES) 2023/1518 maidir le beart cúnaimh chun tacú le Fórsaí Armtha Phoblacht Dhaonlathach an Chongó (PDC), le méid tagartha airgeadais EUR 20 milliún.

Tríd an mbeart cúnaimh sin, cuirfidh an tAontas trealamh bunúsach neamh-mharfach don duine aonair – fearais cománlach, fearais gharchabhrach agus éadaí, mar shampla – agus trealamh comhchoiteann – fearais in aghaidh Feistí Pléascacha Seiftithe, feithiclí agus raidiúnna, mar shampla – ar fáil don 31ú Briogáid Mhearfhreagartha de chuid Fhórsaí Armtha Phoblacht Dhaonlathach an Chongó. Tacóidh an beart freisin le hathshlánú cheanncheathrú na briogáide in Kindu (cúige Maniema).

Tá an 31ú Briogáid Mhearfhreagartha sin gníomhach in oirthear Phoblacht Dhaonlathach an Chongó agus déanfaidh tacaíocht an Aontais cumas agus athléimneacht Fhórsaí Armtha Phoblacht Dhaonlathach an Chongó a neartú sa réigiún sin ina bhfuil breis agus céad grúpa armtha.

An cineál tacaíochta: trealamh aonair, amhail fearais ordaithe, fearais gharchabhrach agus éadaí, agus trealamh comhchoiteann, amhail fearais frith-IED, feithiclí agus raidiúnna.

### **1.2.8. Beinin**

An 25 Meán Fómhair 2023, ghlac an Chomhairle Cinneadh (CBES) 2023/2062 maidir le beart cúnaimh chun tacú le Fórsaí Armtha Bheinin (FAB), le méid tagartha airgeadais EUR 11.75 milliún. Tríd an mbeart cúnaimh seo, cuirfidh an tAontas aerárthaí Faisnéise, Faireachais agus Taiscéalaíochta (ISR) agus Córais Aláirim Gan Foireann (UAS) ar fáil, lena n-áirítear páirteanna spártha agus oiliúint chothabhála. Díreoidh an beart go háirithe ar thacaíocht a thabhairt d'Oibríocht Mirador a imscaradh i dtuaisceart Bheinin ó 2022 i leith.

An 21 Bealtaine 2024, ghlac an Chomhairle Cinneadh (CBES) 2024/1455 maidir leis an dara Beart Cúnaimh chun acmhainneachtaí Fhórsaí Armtha Bheinin a neartú le trealamh neamh-mharfach, le méid tagartha airgeadais EUR 25 mhilliún.

An 15 Iúil 2024, ghlac an Chomhairle Cinneadh (CBES) 2024/1980 maidir leis an tríú beart cúnaimh chun tacú le Fórsaí Armtha Bheinin le trealamh míleata atá ceapthachun fórsa marfach a thabhairt, le méid tagartha airgeadais EUR 5 mhilliún.

An cineál tacaíochta: aerárthaí faisnéise, faireachais agus taiscéalaíochta agus aerchórais gan foireann, lena n-áirítear páirteanna spártha agus oiliúint chothabhála, oiliúint cháilitheach do phiólótaí agus do dhróin, acmhainneachtaí leighis.

### **1.2.9. An Cósta Eabhair**

An 29 Aibreán 2024, ghlac an Chomhairle Cinneadh (CBES) 2024/1248 maidir le beart cúnaimh chun tacú le Fórsaí Armtha an Chósta Eabhair.

Is é is aidhm don bheart cúnaimh cumais oibríochtúla Fhórsaí Armtha an Chósta Eabhair a neartú chun limistéir gar do theorainneacha talún a dhaingniú agus chun cur i gcoinne grúpaí armtha neamhstáit, atá ag díchobhsú na tíre agus réigiún iomlán na hAfraice Thiar.

An cineál tacaíochta: Cumais aerárthaí gan foireann, lena n-áirítear oiliúint agus trealamh oiliúna, dhá ionsamhlóir drón.

### **1.2.10. Beart Cúnaimh chun tacú le hArm Náisiúnta na Somáile le trealamh míleata atá ceaptha chun fórsa marfach a thabhairt**

An 27 Samhain 2023, d'fhormheas an Chomhairle beart cúnaimh chun tacú le hArm Náisiúnta na Somáile le trealamh míleata atá ceaptha chun fórsa marfach a thabhairt, le méid tagartha airgeadais EUR 1 mhilliún.

Is é cuspóir an bhirt cúnaimh acmhainneacht Arm Náisiúnta na Somáile a neartú chun oiliúint a fháil in Ionad Oiliúna an Ghinearáil Dhagabadan d'fhonn sábháilteacht agus slándáil a athbhunú sa tír, agus an pobal a chosaint. Tríd an mbeart cúnaimh sin, cuirfidh an tAontas armlón ar fáil nach n-úsáidfeadh ach amháin chun oiliúint a chur ar phearsanra Arm Náisiúnta na Somáile i gcomhar le EUTM Somalia.

An cineál tacaíochta: armlón chun críoch oiliúna.

### **1.2.11. Gníomhaithe míleata agus cabhlaigh na stát cósta a bhfuil baint acu le hoibríochtaí slándála muirí i Murascaill na Guine**

#### **1.2.11.1. Gána agus Camarún agus Ollstruchtúr Yaoundé**

An 27 Samhain 2023, ghlac an Chomhairle Cinneadh (CBES) 2023/2682 maidir le beart cúnaimh chun tacú le gníomhaithe míleata agus cabhlaigh na Stát Cósta atá rannpháirteach in oibríochtaí slándála muirí i Murascaill na Guine, le méid tagartha airgeadais EUR 21 mhilliún.

Is é is aidhm don bheart cúnaimh sin é a chur ar chumas chabhlaigh Ghána agus Chamarún ról gníomhach a bheith acu sa tslándáil mhuirí a chaomhnú i Murascaill na Guine faoi chuimsiú ollstruchtúr Yaoundé, i gcomhar le cabhlaigh na dtíortha comhpháirtíochta. Ar bhonn níos leithne, is é is aidhm dó Láithreach Mhuirí Chomhordaithe (CMP) arna tionscnamh ag an Aontas i Murascaill na Guine a chomhlánú, i gcomhréir le huaimhian an Aontais gníomhú mar chomhpháirtí slándála iontaofa i Murascaill na Guine. Agus an beart cúnaimh á cheapadh, mhol comhpháirtithe Chamarún an tAontas as an gcur chuige éileamh-bhunaithe atá i gcoírlár thacaíocht na Saoráide Eorpaí Síochána, rud a chuireann le húinéireacht níos láidre ag an tairbhí agus le muinín mhéadaithe i leith an Aontais mar chomhpháirtí slándála.

An cineál tacaíochta: seirbhísí faisnéise, faireachais agus taiscéalaíochta d'Ollstruchtúr Yaoundé, agus trealamh neamh-mharfach do chabhlaigh Ghána agus Chamarún, ar nós báid inséidte a bhfuil creat dolúbtha iontu, luasbháid idirghabhála, innill, aerfheithiclí rothlacha éadroma cabhlaigh gan foireann, gineadóirí muirí do longa agus trealamh tumadóireachta.

#### **1.2.11.2. Beinín**

An 13 Meitheamh 2024, ghlac an Chomhairle Cinneadh (CBES) 2024/1715 maidir le beart cúnaimh chun acmhainneachtaí Chabhlach Bheinín a neartú, le méid tagartha airgeadais EUR 5 mhiliún.

Tiocfaidh oibríocht mhór as an mbeart go háirithe chun dálaí cur chun feidhme na mbád patróil a thabhairt ar ais, chun a n-acmhainneacht theicniúil a fhorbairt agus chun cur ar chumas an Chabhlaigh líon na laethanta ar muir a mhéadú.

Is é uaimhian Chabhlach Bheinín gníomhaíochtaí faireachais mhuirí a fhorbairt, ach acmhainneachtaí idirghabhála freisin, chun neamhshláine a laghdú sa Limistéar Eacnamaíoch Eisiach agus níos faide i gcéin, i gcomhar le cabhlaigh na Stát eile ar páirtithe iad in Ollstruchtúr Yaoundé.

An cineál tacaíochta: trealamh aonair do na mairnéalaigh agus chun oiliúint le linn na hoibre a eagrú in Cotonou.

### **1.2.11.3. Poblacht an Chongó**

An 5 Samhain 2024, ghlac an Chomhairle Cinneadh (CBES) 2024/2840 maidir le beart cúnaimh chun acmhainneachtaí Chabhlaigh Phoblacht an Chongó a neartú faoi chuimsiú Ollstruchtúr Yaoundé, le méid tagartha airgeadais EUR 5 mhilliún.

Is é is aidhm don bheart báid phatróil a thabhairt ar ais chun dálaí oibriúcháin, mar aon leis an trealamh agus na tomhaltáin is gá a sholáthar le haghaidh cothabháil long, oiliúint ar an láthair oibre i gcothabháil chabhlaigh, uasghrádú ar acmhainneachtaí ISR agus Ceannais agus Rialaithe, chomh maith le trealamh speisialaithe a sholáthar d'fhoirne Cuairte, Boird, Cuardaigh agus Urghabhála (VBSS) agus do thumadóirí cabhlaigh.

Is é uaillmhian Chabhlaigh an Chongó gníomhaíochtaí faireachais mhuirí a fhorbairt, ach freisin acmhainneachtaí idirghabhála a fhorbairt sa Limistéar Eacnamaíoch Eisiach agus níos faide i gcéin, i gcomhar le Muirsaighdiúirí na Stát eile atá ina bpáirtithe in Ollstruchtúr Yaoundé.

An cineál tacaíochta: báid phatróil a thabhairt ar ais chun dálaí oibriúcháin, mar aon leis an trealamh agus na tomhaltáin is gá a sholáthar le haghaidh cothabháil long, oiliúint ar an láthair oibre i gcothabháil chabhlaigh, uasghrádú ar acmhainneachtaí ISR agus Ceannais agus Rialaithe, chomh maith le trealamh speisialaithe a sholáthar d'fhoirne Cuairte, Boird, Cuardaigh agus Urghabhála (VBSS) agus do thumadóirí cabhlaigh.

### **1.2.12. Beart Cúnaimh chun tacú le Fórsaí Cosanta na Céinia**

An 24 Meitheamh 2024, ghlac an Chomhairle Cinneadh (CBES) 2024/1794 maidir le beart cúnaimh chun tacú le Fórsaí Cosanta na Céinia, le méid tagartha airgeadais EUR 20 milliún.

Is é is cuspóir don bheart cúnaimh cumais oibríochtúla Fhórsaí Cosanta na Céinia a fheabhsú chun iomláine chríochach agus ceannasacht na Céinia agus a pobail shibhialta a chosaint ar bhagairtí inmheánacha agus seachtracha, chun limistéir teorann a dhaingniú, agus chun cur i gcoinne oibríochtaí méadaithe al-Shabaab feadh na teorann leis an tSomáil.

An cineál tacaíochta: feabhas a chur ar acmhainneachtaí agus cumais aonaid chomhraic coisithe de chuid Arm na Céinia agus a n-aonaid tacaíochta comhraic agus seirbhíse comhraic ghaolmhara. Tacaíocht d'iarrachtaí Chabhlaigh na Céinia fórsa coisithe cabhlaigh a fhorbairt, i.e. muirshaighdiúirí cabhlaigh.

## **2. Bearta cúnaimh a théann chun tairbhe comhpháirtithe i gComharsanacht an Oirthir**

### **2.1. An Úcráin**

#### **(a) Beart cúnaimh chun tacú le Fórsaí Armtha na hÚcráine (2021)**

An 2 Nollaig 2021, ghlac an Chomhairle Cinneadh (CBES) 2021/2135 ón gComhairle maidir le beart cúnaimh chun tacú le Fórsaí Armtha na hÚcráine, le méid tagartha airgeadais EUR 31 mhilliún, chun tacú le méadú chumais Fhórsaí Armtha na hÚcráine i mbrainsí (i) leighis, (ii) innealtóireachta (lena n-áirítear trealamh dímhianaithe), agus (iii) soghluaisteachta/lóistíochta, chomh maith le (iv) brainsí cibearchosanta.

An cineál tacaíochta: ospidéal mhachaire, trealamh leighis, trealamh dímhianaithe agus innealtóireachta, soghluaisteacht talún, sócmhainní lóistíochta agus cibearchosaint.

#### **(b) Bearta cúnaimh chun tacú le Fórsaí Armtha na hÚcráine (2022)**

Mar fhreagairt ar an bhfogha míleata gan chúis gan údar a thug an Rúis faoin Úcráin agus tar éis iarraidh ón Úcráin an 25 Feabhra 2022 ar chúnamh práinneach, an 28 Feabhra 2022, ghlac an Chomhairle Cinneadh (CBES) 2022/338 maidir le beart cúnaimh chun trealamh míleata agus ardáin mhíleata a sholáthar, a cheaptar chun fórsa marfach a sheachadadh, agus Cinneadh (CBES) 2022/339 ón gComhairle maidir le beart cúnaimh chun tacú le Fórsaí Armtha na hÚcráine le trealamh nach bhfuil ceaptha chun fórsa marfach a thabhairt.

Ó mhí Feabhra 2022 i leith, ghlac an tAontas sé phacáiste tacaíochta bhreise chun trealamh míleata a sheachadadh chun tacú le Fórsaí Armtha na hÚcráine: an 23 Márta 2022, an 13 Aibreán 2022, an 23 Bealtaine 2022, an 21 Iúil 2022, an 17 Deireadh Fómhair 2022 agus an 2 Feabhra 2023 ar mhéid iomlán EUR 3.6 billiún. An 25 Aibreán 2024, fuair an Coiste Polaitiúil agus Slándála cur i láthair maidir leis na tograí ón Ardionadaí le haghaidh 4 chinneadh ón gComhairle lena leasaítear méideanna tagartha airgeadais Chinneadh 2022/338 ón gComhairle agus Chinneadh 2022/339 ón gComhairle d'fhonn na cistí uile atá ar fáil don Úcráin faoin 'sean-uasteorainn' de chuid na Saoráide Eorpaí Síochána agus faoin gCiste Cúnaimh nuabhunaithe don Úcráin a shlógadh. Níor fhorghabh an Chomhairle an pacáiste go fóill.

An cineál tacaíochta: armlón, trealamh míleata, agus ardáin atá ceaptha chun fórsa marfach a thabhairt chun críoch cosanta, trealamh agus soláthairtí neamh-mhíleata, mar atá trealamh cosanta pearsanta, fearais gharchabhrach, agus breosla.

(c) Beart cúnaimh chun tacú le Fórsaí Armtha na hÚcráine trí armlón a sholáthar (an tionscnamh trí rian)

Bunaithe ar iarraidh ón Úcráin, an 20 Márta 2023, tháinig na hAirí Gnóthaí Eachtracha agus Cosanta ar chomhaontú maidir le cur chuige trí rian d'fhonn dlús a chur leis an seachadadh agus leis an soláthar comhpháirteach, arb é is aidhm dó milliún urchar armlóin airtléire a chur ar fáil don Úcráin, mar chuid d'iarraacht chomhpháirteach, laistigh den 12 mhí ina dhiaidh sin. An 23 Márta 2023, ba dhíol sásaimh don Chomhairle Eorpach an tionscnamh sin.

Maidir le rian 1, an 13 Aibreán 2023, ghlac an Chomhairle Cinneadh leasaitheach (CBES) 2023/810 le méid tagartha EUR 1 bhiliún chun armlón agus diúracáin a aisíoc ó stoic nó ó athbheartú tosaíochtaí i leith orduithe atá ann cheana, a seachadadh chuig an Úcráin le linn na tréimhse ón 9 Feabhra 2023 go dtí an 31 Bealtaine 2023.

Maidir le rian 2, an 5 Bealtaine 2023, ghlac an Chomhairle Cinneadh (CBES) 2023/927 maidir le beart cúnaimh chun tacú le Fórsaí Armtha na hÚcráine trí armlón a sholáthar. Leis an mbeart sin, maoinítear soláthar comhpháirteach armlóin de chailibre 155mm agus diúracán ó oibreoirí eacnamaíocha atá bunaithe, agus a tháirgeann, san Aontas nó san Iorua. An 25 Aibreán 2024, fuair an Coiste Polaitiúil agus Slándála cur i láthair ar an togra ón Ardionadaí le haghaidh Cinneadh ón gComhairle chun méid tagartha airgeadais Chinneadh 2023/927 ón gComhairle a leasú chun an méid cruinn a úsáideadh faoin mbeart cúnaimh sin a léiriú. As an EUR 1 bhiliún a bhí ar fáil, níor úsáideadh ach thart ar EUR 358.5 milliún. Cuireadh an fuilleach, thart ar EUR 641.5 milliún, leis an tacaíocht mharfach leanúnach trí mhéid tagartha Chinneadh 2022/338 ón gComhairle a bhreisiú.

An cineál tacaíochta: armlón agus diúracáin.

(d) Bearta cúnaimh a ghabhann le EUMAM Ukraine

An 14 Samhain 2022 agus an 2 Feabhra 2023, ghlac an Chomhairle Cinntí (CBES) 2022/2245 agus 2023/231 chun tacú le Fórsaí Armtha na hÚcráine, ar ar chuir Misean Cúnaimh Mhíleata an Aontais Eorpaigh mar thaca leis an Úcráin (EUMAM Ukraine) oiliúint le cúnamh marfach agus neamh-mharfach.

An 28 Samhain 2023, ghlac an Chomhairle dhá Chinneadh leasaitheacha chun na méideanna tagartha airgeadais don dá bheart cúnaimh a mhéadú go méid iomlán EUR 255 mhilliún.

In 2024, chuidigh na bearta cúnaimh go mór fós leis na hiarrachtaí oiliúna faoi stiúir EUMAM Ukraine agus maoiníodh leo an soláthar atá á dhéanamh ag na Ballstáit ar armlón agus trealamh míleata incháilithe eile a chomhlíonann ceanglais oibríochtúla EUMAM Ukraine. Maoinítear leo freisin seirbhísí, lena n-áirítear iompar, coimeád, cothabháil agus deisiú na n-earraí a chuireann na Ballstáit ar fáil le haghaidh na hoiliúna a dhéanann EUMAM Ukraine. Cuireadh oiliúint ar níos mó ná 60 000 saighdiúir de chuid na hÚcráine faoin 31 Nollaig 2024, agus bhí sprioc nua ann oiliúint a bheith curtha ar 75 000 saighdiúir faoi dheireadh gheimhreadh 2024-2025.

An 8 Samhain 2024, chuir an Chomhairle síneadh 2 bhliain eile le sainordú EUMAM go dtí an 15 Samhain 2026.

An cineál tacaíochta: iompar agus coimeád na n-oiliúnaithe, cothabháil agus deisiú na n-earraí a chuireann na Ballstáit ar fáil le haghaidh oiliúna, soláthar armlóin chun críoch oiliúna.

## **2.2. An Mholdóiv**

Sa bhreis ar an tacaíocht a cinneadh roimhe seo in 2021-2023, ghlac an Chomhairle, an 4 Aibreán 2024, Cinneadh (CBES) 2024/1049 maidir le beart cúnaimh chun tacú le Fórsaí Armtha Phoblacht na Moldóive, le méid tagartha airgeadais EUR 41 mhilliún. An 13 Meitheamh 2024, ghlac an Chomhairle Cinneadh (CBES) 2024/1713 maidir le beart cúnaimh chun tacú le Fórsaí Armtha Phoblacht na Moldóive, le méid tagartha airgeadais EUR 9 milliún, agus tacaíocht á cur ar fáil an uair seo atá ceaptha chun fórsa marfach a thabhairt (aerchosaint).

Ó glacadh beart cúnaimh 2021, tá athrú suntasach tagtha ar an staid slándála i gComharsanacht an Oirthir mar gheall ar an bhfogha míleata gan chúis gan údar a thug an Rúis faoin Úcráin, rud a chuireann leis an tábhacht a bhaineann le hathléimneacht Phoblacht na Moldóive a neartú a thuilleadh. Ní raibh coinne le géire na coimhlinte a bhain le toghchán uachtaránachta 2024 ná le reifreann 2024 maidir le ballraíocht san Aontas i bhfianaise cur isteach nach bhfacthas a leithéid riamh roimhe seo ón Rúis, lena n-áirítear le scéimeanna ceannaithe vótaí, bréagaisnéis agus ionramháil eachtrach ar fhaisnéis.

Is é cuspóir foriomlán na mbeart cúnaimh rannchuidiú le hacmhainneachtaí Fhórsaí Armtha na Moldóive a neartú chun an tslándáil agus an chobhsaíocht náisiúnta a fheabhsú, chomh maith le hathléimneacht earnáil na cosanta, i gcomhréir le beartas an Aontais maidir leis an Moldóiv. Leis na bearta cúnaimh, cuirfear ar a gcumas d’Fhórsaí Armtha na Moldóive a n-éifeachtacht oibríochtúil a fheabhsú, dlús a chur le comhlíonadh chaighdeáin an Aontais agus le hidir-inoibritheacht agus, ar an gcaoi sin, an pobal sibhialta a chosaint ar bhealach níos fearr le linn géarchéimeanna agus i gcásanna éigeandála. Neartóidh siad freisin acmhainneachtaí an tairbhí maidir lena rannpháirtíocht i misin agus oibríochtaí míleata CBSC, agus in oibríochtaí ilnáisiúnta eile.

Is é is aidhm do bheart cúnaimh 2021 acmhainneachtaí Sheirbhís Liachta Mhíleata agus Chathláin Innealtóireachta Fhórsaí Armtha na Moldóive a neartú. Is é is aidhm do bheart cúnaimh 2022 acmhainneachtaí na n-aonad lóistíochta, soghluaisteachta, ceannais agus rialaithe, cibearchosanta, taiscéalaíochta aeir gan foireann agus cumarsáide oirbheartaíochta a neartú. Is é is aidhm do bheart cúnaimh 2023 acmhainneachtaí na n-aonad faireachais aeir, soghluaisteachta agus iompair, lóistíochta, ceannais agus rialaithe, agus cibearchosanta a neartú. Is é is aidhm do bheart cúnaimh 2024 (neamh-mharfach) na hacmhainneachtaí maidir le haerfhairesachas, soghluaisteacht agus iompar, lóistíocht, ceannas agus rialú, agus cibearchosaint a neartú. Is é is aidhm do bheart cúnaimh 2024 (marfach) cumais aerchosanta na Moldóive a neartú.

An cineál tacaíochta: trealamh leighis agus trealamh diúscartha ordanáis phléascaigh, faireachas aeir, lóistíocht, soghluaisteacht agus iompar, ceannas agus rialú, trealamh cibearchosanta, cumais aerchosanta.

### **2.3. An tSeoirsia**

Sa bhreis ar an tacaíocht a cinneadh roimhe seo in 2021, 2022 agus 2023, glacadh an ceathrú beart cúnaimh chun tacú le Fórsaí Cosanta na Seoirsia go luath in 2024, le méid tagartha airgeadais EUR 30 milliún.

Tar éis achtú an dlí maidir le trédhearcacht an tionchair eachtraigh agus gníomhaíochtaí eile lena mbaintear an bonn den smacht reachta agus den daonlathas sa tSeoirsia, chomhaontaigh na Ballstáit sa Chomhairle Gnóthaí Eachtracha an 24 Meitheamh 2024 athmhachnamh a dhéanamh ar thacaíocht na Saoráide Eorpaí Síochána don tSeoirsia, i gcás meathlú breise ar an staid.

Dá thoradh sin, níor glacadh an beart a bhí beartaithe do 2024. Foráiltear i ndoiciméad maidir le roghanna a forbraíodh do phlé na Comhairle Gnóthaí Eachtracha go bhféadfaí na bearta cúnaimh atá á gcur chun feidhme a chur ar fionraí nó a fhoirceannadh a thuilleadh i gcás meathlú breise ar an staid. An 26 Deireadh Fómhair, bhuaigh an páirtí Aisling na Seoirsia tromlach i dtoghcháin pharlaiminteacha a milleadh le líomhaintí maidir le neamhrialtachtaí. An 28 Samhain 2024, chuir Rialtas na Seoirsia in iúl go raibh sé ar intinn aige caibidlíocht aontachais an Aontais a chur ar fionraí. As sin d'eascair agóidí forleathana ar son an Aontais ar fud na tíre chomh maith le fórsa póilíneachta neamhdhleathach brúidiúil a bheith á úsáid sa chomhthéacs sin.

Ba é cuspóir foriomlán na dtrí bheart cúnaimh rannchuidiú le hacmhainneachtaí Fhórsaí Armtha na Seoirsia a neartú chun an tslándáil, an chobhsaíocht agus an athléimneacht náisiúnta in earnáil na cosanta a fheabhsú, i gcomhréir le beartas an Aontais maidir leis an tSeoirsia agus i bhfianaise na staide slándála atá ag dul in olcas i gComharsanacht an Oirthir, tar éis an fhogha mhíleata gan chúis gan údar a thug an Rúis faoin Úcráin. Bhí sé d'aidhm ag na bearta cúnaimh cur ar a gcumas d'Fhórsaí Cosanta na Seoirsia a n-éifeachtacht oibríochtúil a fheabhsú, dlús a chur le comhlíonadh chaighdeán an Aontais agus le hidir-inoibritheacht agus, ar an gcaoi sin, an pobal sibhialta a chosaint ar bhealach níos fearr le linn géarchéimeanna agus i gcásanna éigeandála. Bhí sé d'aidhm acu freisin acmhainneachtaí an tairbhí a neartú maidir lena rannpháirtíocht i misin agus oibríochtaí míleata CBSC agus in oibríochtaí ilnáisiúnta eile.

Ba é ab aidhm do bheart cúnaimh 2021 acmhainneachtaí Fhórsaí Cosanta na Seoirsia a neartú i seirbhísí míleata leighis, innealtóireachta agus lóistíochta de chuid chomhphárteanna an fhórsa talún. Le beart cúnaimh 2022, neartaíodh acmhainneachtaí na n-aonad míleata leighis, innealtóireachta, soghluaisteachta agus cibearchosanta. Le beart cúnaimh 2023, neartaíodh acmhainneachtaí i seirbhísí innealtóireachta, soghluaisteachta don bhrairse airtléire, leighis, cibearchosanta agus lóistíochta.

An cineál tacaíochta: trealamh leighis agus innealtóireachta, seirbhísí lóistíochta, soghluaisteacht brainse talún agus airtléire, trealamh cibearchosanta.

## **2.4. An Airméin**

An 22 Iúil 2024, ghlac an tAontas a chéad bheart cúnaimh riamh le Cinneadh (CBES) 2024/2010 ón gComhairle chun tacú le Fórsaí Armtha na hAirméine. Le méid tagartha EUR 10 milliún, foráiltear leis an mbeart cúnaimh neamh-mharfach sin do chumas campa allamuigh soghluaiste a sheachadadh d'aonad atá ar mhéid cathlín, lena n-áirítear saoráid cóireála leighis ról 1.

Is toradh é an beart ar an iarraidh ó rialtas na hAirméine spreagadh nua a thabhairt don chaidreamh idir an tAontas agus an Airméin, agus na hiarrata ón gComhairle Eorpach ina dhiaidh sin roghanna a chur i láthair maidir leis an mbealach is fearr chun gach gné den chaidreamh idir an tAontas agus an Airméin a neartú. Ba cheart é a mheas i gcomhthéacs iarrachtaí na hAirméine a bhfórsaí armtha a nuachóiriú agus aghaidh a thabhairt ar staid slándála réigiúnach fhorbhásach. Is beart cúnamh neamh-mharfach é agus díríonn sé ar oiliúint agus ar lóistíocht nach bhfuil aon impleachtaí slándála diúltacha ag gabháil leo d'aon tríú páirtí.

Is é is aidhm don bheart feabhas a chur ar athléimneacht na hAirméine, chomh maith lena hacmhainneacht agus lena hidir-inoibritheacht chun rannchuidiú leis na misin agus na hoibríochtaí míleata idirnáisiúnta, lena bhféadfaí CBSC an Aontais a áireamh amach anseo, i gcomhréir le hiarrachtaí na hAirméine ailíniú le CBES a bhaint amach. Trí dhlús a chur le comhlíonadh chaighdeáin an Aontais agus le hidir-inoibritheacht, cuideofar freisin le sibhialtaigh a chosaint ar bhealach níos fearr le linn géarchéimeanna agus éigeandálaí.

An cineál tacaíochta: cumas campa allamuigh soghluaiste le haghaidh aonad atá ar mhéid cathláin, lena n-áirítear saoráid cóireála leighis ról 1

### **3. Bearta cúnamh a théann chun tairbhe do chomhpháirtithe sna Balcáin Thiar**

#### **3.1. An Bhoisnia agus an Heirseagaivéin (AFBiH)**

Chomh maith leis an mbeart cúnamh réigiúnach lena neartaítear acmhainneachtaí Thascfhórsa Leighis na mBalcán, bhain an Bhoisnia agus an Heirseagaivéin tairbhe as dhá bheart cúnamh thírshonracha go dtí seo (arna gcinneadh in 2021 agus 2022). Forbraíodh an dá bheart cúnamh i ndlúthchomhar le hOibríocht EUFOR Althea.

Tugadh beart cúnamh 2021 i gcrích. Trí fheithiclí iompair, feithiclí leighis agus brathadóirí miotail a sholáthar, ba chéim thábhachtach é an beart cúnamh seo chun rannchuidiú leis an gcuspóir dímhianaithe sa Bhoisnia agus sa Heirseagaivéin agus chun rannpháirtíocht Chathlán Dímhianaithe Fórsaí Armtha na Boisnia agus na Heirseagaivéine (AFBiH) a éascú amach anseo in oibríochtaí réigiúnacha agus idirnáisiúnta, lena n-áirítear laistigh de chreat CBSC agus na Náisiún Aontaithe.

Is é is cuspóir do bheart cúnamh 2022 feabhas a chur ar dhálaí slándála agus imscartha Bhriogáid Tacaíochta Oirbheartaíochta AFBiH chomh maith le líon teoranta cumas oibriúcháin a uasghrádú, lena n-áirítear cumais Cheimiceacha, Bhitheolaíoch, Raideolaíoch agus Núicléacha (CBRN). Chuige sin, maoinítear leis an mbeart cúnamh soláthar trealamh allamuigh, príomhuirlisí le haghaidh innealtóireacht mhíleata agus ábhar CBRN. Tá an cur chun feidhme beagnach críochnaithe agus tá aiseolas na n-úsáideoirí deiridh dearfach ó thaobh ábharthacht agus cáilíocht an trealamh a soláthraíodh go dtí seo.

An cineál tacaíochta: trealamh dímhianaithe, feithiclí iompair agus leighis, brathadóirí miotail, trealamh allamuigh, príomhuirlisí le haghaidh innealtóireacht mhíleata, agus ábhar CBRN.

### **3.2. Tascfhórsa Leighis na mBalcán (BMTF)**

An 9 Meitheamh 2022, ghlac an Chomhairle Cinneadh (CBES) 2022/906 maidir le beart cúnamh chun tacú le fothú acmhainneachta Thascfhórsa Leighis na mBalcán, le méid tagartha airgeadais EUR 6 mhilliún.

Is é is cuspóir don bheart cúnamh feabhas a chur ar acmhainneachtaí aonaid leighis fhórsaí armtha náisiúin rannpháirteacha incháilithe de chuid Thascfhórsa Leighis na mBalcán, is iad sin an Albáin, an Bhoisnia agus an Heirseagaivéin, Montainéagró, an Mhacadóin Thuaidh agus an tSeirbia chomh maith leis an mBuaneagraíocht féin, tríd an trealamh agus an t-ábhar is gá a sholáthar chun cumais leighis mhíleata an réigiúin a neartú.

An cineál tacaíochta: sócmhainní soghluaisteachta, comhpháirteanna le haghaidh ospidéal mhachaire ag caighdeán 'ról 2', trealamh agus soláthairtí saotharlainne, agus trealamh TF agus cumarsáide.

### **3.3. Poblacht na Macadóine Thuaidh**

Baineann an Mhacadóin Thuaidh tairbhe as dhá bheart cúnamh dhéthaobhacha, a glacadh i ndiaidh a chéile an 16 Márta 2023 agus an 23 Meán Fómhair 2024 chun acmhainneachtaí Arm Phoblacht na Macadóine Thuaidh a neartú, agus méideanna tagartha airgeadais EUR 9 milliún agus EUR 13 mhilliún faoi seach ag gabháil leo, arna méadú go EUR 14 mhilliún tar éis ranníocaíocht bhreise.

Is é is aidhm don dá bheart cúnamh feabhas a chur ar acmhainneachtaí Arm Phoblacht na Macadóine Thuaidh trí threalamh a ghrúpa cathláin coisithe éadroma a fheabhsú agus a uasghrádú d'fhonn a chur ar a gcumas rannchuidiú le misin agus oibríochtaí míleata CBSC. Faoi bheart cúnamh 2023, áirítear leis an tacaíocht lóistíocht, trealamh leighis, córais chumarsáide agus faisnéise, cumais faisnéise, CBRN, agus trealamh innealtóireachta agus oiliúna. I gcomhréir leis na tosaíochtaí a chuir an tairbhí in iúl agus i bhfianaise na srianta buiséadacha, níl an chomhpháirt CBRN á cumhdach. Ar an tacaíocht a áirítear faoi bheart cúnamh 2024, tá teicneolaíochtaí a bhaineann le faisnéis, faireachas agus taiscéalaíocht, cogaíocht leictreonach, agus faisnéis chomharthaí, chomh maith le hoiliúint ghaolmhar. De réir an imchlúdaigh bhuiséadaigh atá ar fáil agus de réir na dtosaíochtaí arna gcur in iúl ag an tairbhí, ní chumhdófar comhpháirteanna na lóistíochta, an trealamh innealtóireachta ná na gcóras cumarsáide agus faisnéise.

An cineál tacaíochta: lóistíocht, trealamh leighis, córais chumarsáide agus faisnéise, cumais faisnéise, CBRN, agus trealamh innealtóireachta agus oiliúna.

### **3.4. An Albáin**

Ghlac an Chomhairle an chéad bheart cúnamh déthaobhach chun tacú le Fórsaí Armtha na hAlbáine an 15 Iúil 2024, Cinneadh (CBES) 2024/1979 ón gComhairle, le méid tagartha EUR 13 mhilliún.

Is é an cuspóir éifeachtacht oibríochtúil Fhórsaí Armtha na hAlbáine a neartú trí shoghluaisteacht, so-ionramháilteacht agus cosaint an Fhórsa Talún a fheabhsú, rud a mheastar a chuirfidh feabhas ar a rannchuidiú le misin agus oibríochtaí CBSC. Cumhdaítear leis an tacaíocht soláthar feithiclí ilchuspóireacha armúrtha éadroma.

An cineál tacaíochta: feithiclí ilchuspóireacha armúrtha éadroma

## **4. Beart cúnamh a théann chun tairbhe do chomhpháirtí i gComharsanacht an Deiscirt**

### **4.1. An Liobáin**

An 1 Nollaig 2022, ghlac an Chomhairle Cinneadh (CBES) 2022/2356 maidir le beart cúnamh chun tacú le Fórsaí Armtha na Liobáine, le méid tagartha airgeadais EUR 6 mhilliún.

An 23 Meán Fómhair 2024, ghlac an Chomhairle Cinneadh (CBES) 2024/2496 maidir leis an dara beart cúnamh chun tacú le Fórsaí Armtha na Liobáine, le méid tagartha airgeadais EUR 15 mhilliún.

Is é is cuspóir do bheart cúnamh 2022 cumais agus athléimneacht Fhórsaí Armtha na Liobáine a fheabhsú chun slándáil agus cobhsaíocht náisiúnta na Liobáine a áirithiú, trína n-acmhainneachtaí míleata leighis a fheabhsú, agus trí threalamh a sholáthar do phearsanra oibríochtúil Fhórsaí Armtha na Liobáine. Chun an cuspóir a bhaint amach, maoiníofar leis an mbeart cúnamh trealamh nach bhfuil ceaptha chun fórsa marfach a thabhairt, is é sin trealamh cúraim sláinte chun tacú leis na seirbhísí leighis míleata (ionaid lárnacha agus réigiúnacha) agus trealamh aonair don bhriogáid lóistíochta.

Is é cuspóir foriomlán bheart cúnamh 2024 rannchuidiú le hacmhainneachtaí Fhórsaí Armtha na Liobáine a neartú chun slándáil, cobhsaíocht agus athléimneacht náisiúnta na Liobáine a fheabhsú. Is é cuspóir sonrach an bhirt tacú le feabhas a chur ar acmhainneachtaí Fhórsaí Armtha na Liobáine don cheannas míleata leighis, chomh maith leis na horduithe innealtóireachta agus lóistíochta.

An cineál tacaíochta: trealamh cúraim sláinte, trealamh aonair.

### **4.2. An Iordáin**

An 20 Feabhra 2023, ghlac an Chomhairle Cinneadh (CBES) 2023/384 maidir le beart cúnamh chun tacú le Fórsaí Armtha na hIordáine, le méid tagartha airgeadais EUR 7 milliún.

An 25 Samhain 2024, ghlac an Chomhairle Cinneadh (CBES) 2024/2935 maidir leis an dara beart cúnamh chun tacú le Fórsaí Armtha na hIordáine, le méid tagartha airgeadais EUR 13.25 milliún.

Tugann beart cúnaimh 2023 aghaidh ar thosaíochtaí an Rialtais chun cumais chosanta Fhórsaí Armtha na hIordáine a fheabhsú. Tá an beart cúnaimh dírithe ar thacaíocht a thabhairt d'aonaid mhíleata imscartha trí ospidéal machaire (Ról 1) a sholáthar dóibh, lena n-áirítear acmhainneachtaí aslonnaithe leighis, trealamh innealtóireachta chun feabhas a chur ar bhonneagar oibríochtúil, Córais Aerárthaí Gan Foireann agus Córais in aghaidh Aerfheithiclí Gan Foireann.

Is é cuspóir foriomlán bheart cúnaimh 2024 acmhainneachtaí Fhórsaí Armtha na hIordáine a neartú, agus ar an gcaoi sin rannchuidiú le cobhsaíocht agus slándáil náisiúnta na hIordáine a neartú agus an pobal sibhialta a chosaint i gcomhthéacs staid slándála atá ag éirí níos déine san Iordáin agus thar a teorainneacha. Is é cuspóir sonracha an bhirt sin tacú le haonaid oibríochtúla atá i gceannas ar theorainneacha thuaidh agus thoir na hIordáine a dhaingniú. Chun an cuspóir sin a bhaint amach, tacóidh an beart cúnaimh le Ceannasaíocht Fhórsaí Armtha na hIordáine ar a teorainneacha thuaidh agus thoir le córais braite agus frithbheart, córais faireachais agus taiscéalaíochta, chomh maith le trealamh soghluaisteachta agus innealtóireachta.

An cineál tacaíochta: ospidéal machaire (Ról 1), lena n-áirítear acmhainneachtaí aslonnaithe leighis, trealamh soghluaisteachta agus innealtóireachta, Córais Aerárthaí Gan Foireann agus córais in aghaidh Aerfheithiclí Gan Foireann, córais faireachais agus taiscéalaíochta.

### 4.3. An Éigipt

An 5 Samhain 2024, ghlac an Chomhairle Cinneadh (CBES) 2024/2843 maidir le beart cúnaimh chun tacú le Fórsaí Armtha na hÉigipte, le méid tagartha airgeadais EUR 20 milliún.

Is é cuspóir foriomlán an bhirt cúnaimh rannchuidiú le hacmhainneachtaí Fhórsaí Armtha na hÉigipte a neartú chun slándáil agus cobhsaíocht náisiúnta na hÉigipte a fheabhsú chomh maith le cosaint sibhialtach a fheabhsú. Is é cuspóir sonracha an bhirt ligean d'Fhórsaí Armtha na hÉigipte a gcumais rialaithe chríochoaigh a neartú, agus ar an gcaoi sin freagairt níos fearr a thabhairt ar bhagairtí slándála ar fud chríoch na hÉigipte, go háirithe i réigiún an Iarthair.

An cineál tacaíochta: feithiclí patróil armúrtha éadroma, córais aerárthaí beaga gan foireann, radair éadroma agus shoghluaiste, speaclaí cosanta.

## **5. Táblaí na Saoráide Eorpaí Síochána – Trealamh Míleata a sholáthar in 2024 trí bhearta cúnaimh na Saoráide Eorpaí Síochána**

Féach Iarscríbhinn F

- ML1** Armáin mhínchró ag a bhfuil cailibre is lú ná 20 mm, armáin agus armáin uathoibríocha eile ag a bhfuil cailibre 12,7 mm (cailibre 0,50 orlach) nó níos lú agus gabhálaí, agus comhpháirteanna a saindearadh lena n-aghaidh
- ML2** Armáin mhínchró ag a bhfuil cailibre 20 mm nó níos mó, armáin nó armáil eile ag a bhfuil cailibre is mó ná 12,7 mm (cailibre 0,50 orlach), teilgeoirí a saindearadh nó a sainmhodhnaíodh le haghaidh úsáid mhíleata agus gabhálaí agus comhpháirteanna a saindearadh lena n-aghaidh
- ML3** Armlón agus gairis socraithe aidhnín agus comhpháirteanna a saindearadh lena n-aghaidh
- ML4** Buamaí, toirpéid, roicéid, diúracáin, gairis agus lánáin phléascacha eile agus trealamh gaolmhar agus gabhálaí ghaolmhara, agus comhpháirteanna a saindearadh lena n-aghaidh
- ML5** Trealamh rialaithe lámhaigh, trealamh faireachais agus trealamh rabhaidh, agus córais ghaolmhara, trealamh tástála agus ailíniúcháin agus frithbheartach a saindearadh le haghaidh úsáid mhíleata, agus comhpháirteanna agus gabhálaí a saindearadh lena n-aghaidh
- ML6** Feithiclí talún agus comhpháirteanna
- ML7** Oibreáin cheimiceacha, ‘oibreáin bhitheolaíocha’, ‘oibreáin smachtaithe círéibe’, ábhair radaighníomhacha, trealamh gaolmhar, comhpháirteanna gaolmhara agus ábhair ghaolmhara
- ML8** ‘Ábhair fuinneamhachais’, agus substaintí gaolmhara
- ML9** Soithí cogaidh (soithí barr uisce nó soithí faoi uisce), trealamh speisialta cabhlaigh, gabhálaí, comhpháirteanna agus soithí eile barr uisce
- ML10** ‘Aerárthaí’, ‘feithiclí atá níos éadroime ná an t-aer’, ‘Aerfeithiclí gan Fhoireann’ (‘UAVanna’), innill aerfheithicle agus trealamh ‘aerárthaí’, trealamh gaolmhar, agus comhpháirteanna, mar a leanas, a saindearadh nó a sainmhodhnaíodh le haghaidh úsáid mhíleata

---

<sup>22</sup> Is féidir teacht ar an tuairisc iomlán ar na catagóirí mar a ghlac an Chomhairle iad in 2024 (IO C, C/2024/1945, 1.3.2024) ar: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/GA/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52024XG01945&qid=1709821667260>

- ML11** Trealamh leictreonach, ‘spásárthaí’ agus comhpháirteanna, nach sonraítear in aon áit eile ar Liosta Comhchoiteann Míleata an Aontais
- ML12** Córais armán fuinnimh chinéitigh ardluais, agus trealamh gaolmhar agus comhpháirteanna a saindearadh lena n-aghaidh
- ML13** Trealamh, tógálacha agus comhpháirteanna armúrtha nó cosanta
- ML14** ‘Trealamh speisialaithe le haghaidh oiliúint mhíleata’ nó trealamh speisialaithe chun cásanna míleata a ionsamhlú, ionsamhlóirí a saindearadh le haghaidh oiliúint in úsáid aon airm tine nó aon armáin a shonraítear in ML1 nó ML2, agus comhpháirteanna agus gabhálais a saindearadh lena n-aghaidh
- ML15** Trealamh íomháithe nó trealamh frithbheartach a saindearadh le haghaidh úsáid mhíleata, agus comhpháirteanna agus gabhálais a saindearadh lena n-aghaidh
- ML16** Déantáin ghaibhnithe, déantáin mhúnlaithe agus táirgí neamhchríochnaithe eile, a saindearadh le haghaidh earraí a shonraítear in ML1 go ML4, ML6, ML9, ML10, ML12 nó ML19
- ML17** Trealamh, ábhair agus ‘leabharlanna’ ilchineáil agus comhpháirteanna a saindearadh lena n-aghaidh
- ML18** Trealamh ‘táirgthe’, saoráidí agus comhpháirteanna tástálacha comhshaoil
- ML19** Córais armán fuinnimh dhírithe (DEW), trealamh gaolmhar nó trealamh frithbheartach agus samhlacha tástála agus comhpháirteanna a saindearadh lena n-aghaidh
- ML20** Trealamh criógineach agus ‘forsheoltach’, mar a leanas, agus comhpháirteanna agus gabhálais a saindearadh lena n-aghaidh
- ML21** ‘Bogearraí’
- ML22** ‘Teicneolaíocht’

## *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>.

---

<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.

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

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

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

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

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

**Lithuania:** data provided includes figures of individual, global and general export licences, data also include actual exports. Licences covering more than one ML category and/or destination are counted one for every ML category per destination country. Therefore, the total number of licences presented in this report exceeds the actual number of licences issued. 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 Licenses' 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.

**Portugal:** data provided includes figures of export transactions (definitive and temporary) covered by general, global and individual export licences. Some licences cover goods of more than one ML category and destination, so each time a licence concerns an ML category or destination, it is counted as one single licence, so the sum in row 'Number of Export Licenses' does not always reflect the actual number of licences granted, but a slightly higher figure. As the value of

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

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

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

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

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

---

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 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), GRENADES CHROM. (Pcs: 12),

<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.

		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)
--	--	--

Destination Country: **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Greece	EUFOR ALTHEA	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 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 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)
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 dos Espaços Marítimos (Portuguese Mission)	Handguns, sub-machine guns, assault rifles and components (ML 1), Ammunition (ML 3), Large Ammunition (ML4), Anti-Riot equipment (ML7), Equipment and communication systems (ML 11),

		Protection equipment (ML 13), Image and countermeasures equipment (ML15)
--	--	--

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
Nigeria	1	288 761	3	-	0	Türkiye
Singapore	1	109 479	10	3 pce	18 718	United States

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

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 ML 13D	918 pcs 918 set	151,653 439,998	Malaysia
Japan	10	521,050	ML 4B ML 9C ML 11A ML 22A	41 pcs 8 pcs 4 pcs 5 pcs	375,950 136,650 8,000 450	United Kingdom
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	Value of brokering	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items	Country of origin
-------------	---------------------	--------------------	---------------	----------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------

	<u>licences issued</u>	<u>licences issued (EUR)</u>			(EUR)	
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	<u>Number of brokering licences issued</u>	<u>Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)</u>	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	<u>Value of brokered items (EUR)</u>	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.

	Modified and integrated by DL n. 105 of 22 June 2012.  Implementing regulation approved with Ministerial Decree No. 19 of 7 January 2013.		Modified and integrated by DL n. 105 of 22 June 2012.  Implementing regulation approved with Ministerial Decree No. 19 of 7 January 2013.	
Latvia	Law on the Circulation of Strategic Goods, in force since 19 July 2007 (last amended on 1 March 2025)	Implementation completed.	Law on the Circulation of Strategic Goods, in force since 19 July 2007 (last amended on 1 March 2025)	Implementation completed.
Lithuania	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).  Law on the Control of Arms and Ammunition of 15 January 2002, lastly amended on 8 May 2025 No. XV-	Implementation completed.	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).  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.	Implementation completed.

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

Poland	<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>
--

### **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](#)

**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/luvat\\_ja\\_asiointi/vienti- ja\\_siirtoluvat/tilastot#7ff322a2](https://www.defmin.fi/luvat_ja_asiointi/vienti- ja_siirtoluvat/tilastot#7ff322a2)

**France**

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

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

**Germany**

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

[http://www.bafa.de/EN/Foreign\\_Trade/Export\\_Control/export\\_control\\_node.html](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-kontrolė/>

**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 exportkontroll 2024 – krigsmateriel och produkter med dubbla användningsområden - Regeringen.se](https://www.regeringen.se/strategisk-eksportkontroll-2024-krigsmateriel-och-produkter-med-dubbla-anvandningsomraden)

**EU**

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

TABLE F.

**European Peace Facility (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
<b>General Programme for support to the African Union, financing of military Peace Support Operations</b>	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

