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Od: Glavno tajništvo Vijeća

Za: Delegacije

Predmet: Dvadeset sedmo godišnje izvješće u skladu s člankom 8. stavkom 2. Zajedničkog stajališta Vijeća 2008/944/ZVSP o definiranju zajedničkih pravila kojima se uređuje kontrola izvoza vojne tehnologije i opreme

Za delegacije se u Prilogu nalazi Dvadeset sedmo godišnje izvješće u skladu s člankom 8. stavkom 2. Zajedničkog stajališta Vijeća 2008/944/ZVSP o definiranju zajedničkih pravila kojima se uređuje kontrola izvoza vojne tehnologije i opreme, kako ga je na 4168. sastanku održanome 21. travnja 2026. usvojilo Vijeće.

Dvadeset sedmo godišnje izvješće u skladu s člankom 8. stavkom 2. Zajedničkog stajališta Vijeća 2008/944/ZVSP o definiranju zajedničkih pravila kojima se uređuje kontrola izvoza vojne tehnologije i opreme

([godina]/C [referenca])

UVOD

Ovo izvješće obuhvaća podatke iz 2024. o (i) izdanim i odbijenim dozvolama država članica EU-a i (ii). izvozu konvencionalnog oružja iz država članica EU-a. Ono ujedno obuhvaća aktivnosti povezane s provedbom Zajedničkog stajališta Vijeća 2008/944/ZVSP^{1,2} te sadrži netaksativne informacije o prijenosima unutar EU-a proizvoda povezanih s obranom, koji su uređeni Direktivom 2009/43/EZ Europskog parlamenta i Vijeća³.

Izvješće je sastavila Europska služba za vanjsko djelovanje (ESVD) na osnovi podataka koje su dostavile države članice EU-a. Podskupina za izvoz konvencionalnog oružja (COARM) u okviru Radne skupine Vijeća za suzbijanje širenja oružja i za izvoz oružja podupire trajni dijalog među državama članicama o dosljednoj primjeni zajedničkih pravila kojima se uređuje kontrola izvoza oružja.

Sljedeće treće zemlje službeno su se uskladile s mjerilima i načelima Zajedničkog stajališta 2008/944/ZVSP: Albanija, Bosna i Hercegovina, Crna Gora, Gruzija, Island, Kanada, Norveška i Sjeverna Makedonija. Sustav razmjene informacija između EU-a i Norveške postoji od 2012.

¹ Pravno obvezujuće za države članice EU-a.

² Zajedničko stajalište Vijeća 2008/944/ZVSP od 8. prosinca 2008. o definiranju zajedničkih pravila kojima se uređuje kontrola izvoza vojne tehnologije i opreme (SL L 335, 13.12.2008., str. 99.) izmijenjeno Odlukom Vijeća (ZVSP) 2019/1560 od 16. rujna 2019. (SL L 239, 17.9.2019., str. 16.) i Odluke Vijeća (ZVSP) 2025/779 od 14. travnja 2025. (SL L, 2025/779, 15.4.2025.).

³ Direktiva 2009/43/EZ Europskog parlamenta i Vijeća od 6. svibnja 2009. o pojednostavnjivanju uvjeta za transfer obrambenih proizvoda unutar Zajednice (SL L 146, 10.6.2009., str. 1.).

Osim u ovom izvješću, podaci o izvozu oružja država članica EU-a dostupni su i na internetu⁴. Internetski sustav sadržava informacije o vrijednosti, odredištu i vrsti izvoznih dozvola za oružja iz svih država članica EU-a, kao i o stvarnom izvozu iz tih država članica EU-a koje dostavljaju takve podatke. Na njemu se mogu vidjeti razni grafički prikazi i alati za sastavljanje velikog raspona analitičkih zbirki za sve one koje zanimaju vrijednost, vojna oprema i odredište europskog izvoza oružja. Iako internetski sustav korisnicima omogućuje uvid u podatke na način koji je prilagođeniji korisnicima, izvješće u Službenom listu EU-a i dalje je glavni izvor informacija.

I. PROVEDBA ZAJEDNIČKOG STAJALIŠTA 2008/944/ZVSP („Zajedničko stajalište”)

1. Sastanci u okviru političkog dijaloga

ESVD je 2024. održao sastanke u okviru političkog dijaloga o pitanjima kontrole izvoza oružja s Norveškom i Sjedinjenim Američkim Državama. Zahvaljujući političkim dijalozima osiguran je forum za uspješne rasprave o pitanjima od uzajamnog interesa, poput izvoznih politika u odnosu na neka odredišta, pitanja usklađenosti i kontrole te Ugovora o trgovini oružjem. Osim toga, Sjedinjene Američke Države sudjelovale su i na sastanku COARM-a kako bi s državama članicama EU-a raspravljale o pitanjima kontrole izvoza oružja.

2. Dijalog s dionicima: Europskim parlamentom, civilnim društvom i industrijom

ESVD je odgovorio na parlamentarna pitanja članova Europskog parlamenta o pitanjima izvoza oružja.

U skladu s dosadašnjom praksom redovito su se organizirali sastanci COARM-a s vanjskim subjektima, među ostalim s načelnikom Odjela za kontrolu izvoza Glavne uprave za međunarodnu sigurnost te vojnu i tehničku suradnju ukrajinskog Ministarstva vanjskih poslova, nevladinim organizacijama (kao što su ICRC i Saferworld) i poduzećima (Conflict Armament Research).

Forum COARM-a i nevladinih organizacije održan je 18. travnja 2024. a organizirao ga je Saferworld, dok je ESVD bio sudomaćin. COARM je na svoje sastanke ujedno pozvao predstavnike europske obrambene industrije i održao rasprave uz sudjelovanje skupina za strateško promišljanje koje se bave pitanjima povezanim s trgovinom oružja (Konzorcij EU-a za neširenje oružja i razoružanje).

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

3. Širenje suradnje

U članku 11. Zajedničkog stajališta države članice poziva se da „ulažu najbolje napore da i druge države koje izvoze vojnu tehnologiju ili opremu potaknu na primjenu mjerila iz ovog Zajedničkog stajališta”. Učinkovita kontrola nacionalnog izvoza oružja, kao i načela i mjerila Zajedničkog stajališta u određenim trećim zemljama obavlja se putem provedbe Odluke Vijeća (ZVSP) 2023/2539⁵ koju provodi njemački Savezni ured za gospodarstvo i kontrolu izvoza (BAFA), što se obično naziva VI. faza aktivnosti COARM-a za širenje suradnje.

Nastavljeni su i naponi EU-a da se javnost u trećim zemljama informira o univerzalizaciji i provedbi Ugovora o trgovini oružjem, zajedno s aktivnostima koje provode BAFA i agencija Expertise France na temelju Odluke Vijeća (ZVSP) 2021/2309⁶ (faza III širenja suradnje u vezi s UTO-om) te Tajništvo Ugovora o trgovini oružjem na temelju Odluke Vijeća (ZVSP) 2023/2296⁷. Dodatne pojedinosti mogu se pronaći u nastavku i u Prilogu D.

4. Preispitivanje Zajedničkog stajališta 2008/944/ZVSP („Zajedničko stajalište”)

COARM je 2024. nastavio s radom na provedbi glavnih ciljeva iz zaključaka Vijeća⁸ o preispitivanju Zajedničkog stajališta provedenom 2019.

Od 2022. ESVD upravlja internom bazom podataka sa stranicama za pojedine zemlje koje sadržavaju relevantne informacije o potencijalnim i trenutačnim odredištima europskog izvoza vojne opreme. Tu je uključen interni dokument o dobroj praksi koji sadržava elemente za razvoj nacionalnog sustava izvješćivanja o stvarnom izvozu. Ta je baza podataka dostupna samo službenicima za izdavanje dozvola iz država članica EU-a i ESVD-u. Njome se nastoji doprinijeti daljnjoj konvergenciji u primjeni Zajedničkog stajališta u državama članicama.

⁵ Odluka Vijeća (ZVSP) 2023/2539 od 13. studenoga 2023. o potpori projektu za promicanje učinkovitih kontrola izvoza oružja (SL L, 14.11.2023.).

⁶ Odluka Vijeća (ZVSP) 2021/2309 od 22. prosinca 2021. o aktivnostima Unije za širenje suradnje u cilju potpore provedbi Ugovora o trgovini oružjem (SL L 461, 27.12.2021., str. 78.).

⁷ Odluka Vijeća (ZVSP) 2023/2296 od 23. listopada 2023. o potpori Unije aktivnostima tajništva Ugovora o trgovini oružjem u cilju potpore provedbi Ugovora o trgovini oružjem (SL L, 24.10.2023.).

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

U točki 14. zaključaka iz 2019. Vijeće je isto tako zadužilo COARM da za pet godina (2024.) ponovno procijeni provedbu Zajedničkog stajališta. Postupak preispitivanja započeo je 2022. i nastavio se tijekom 2024., najprije u okviru triju fokusnih skupina predstavnika država članica, a zatim pregovorima u okviru COARM-a o ažuriranjima Zajedničkog stajališta i Priručnika za provedbu te novim zaključcima Vijeća EU-a o kontroli izvoza oružja⁹.

5. Obavijesti o odbijanju i savjetovanja

Zajedničkim stajalištem predviđa se obavijest o odbijanju izdavanja dozvola. Njime se ujedno predviđa postupak savjetovanja ako država članica preispituje zahtjev za dozvolu za transakciju koja je u biti jednaka onoj koju je druga država članica prethodno odbila. To se provodi putem internetskog sustava COARM-a. Već se pokazalo da se sustavom podupire transparentnost među državama članicama u odnosu na određene zemlje krajnjeg odredišta i krajnje korisnike.

Broj odbijanja popraćenih obaviješću, po odredištu i po kategoriji iz Zajedničkog popisa robe vojne namjene EU-a, uključen je u retku (d) tablica u Prilogu A.I. Broj savjetovanja koje je pokrenula i primila svaka država članica nalazi se u Prilogu B.I, a broj savjetovanja prema odredištu u Prilogu B.II.

Poduzeća iz obrambenog sektora u državama članicama uglavnom su svjesna ograničenja politika izvoza oružja i obično će se suzdržati od podnošenja zahtjeva za dozvolu ako znaju da će taj zahtjev vjerojatno biti odbijen. Mali broj odbijenica stoga ne upućuje na to koliko je izvozna politika restriktivna u odnosu na određena odredišta. S druge strane, embarga na oružje koje je nametnuo EU¹⁰ opća su zabrana izdavanja dozvola u pogledu tih odredišta.

⁹ Sva tri teksta donesena su 14. travnja 2025.: 1. Odluka Vijeća (ZVSP) 2025/779 od 14. travnja 2025. o izmjeni Zajedničkog stajališta 2008/944/ZVSP o definiranju zajedničkih pravila kojima se uređuje kontrola izvoza vojne tehnologije i opreme (SL L, 2025/779, 15.4.2025.); 2. Priručnik za provedbu (<https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-6881-2025-INIT/hr/pdf>); 3. Zaključci Vijeća o kontroli izvoza oružja (<https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-7534-2025-REV-1/hr/pdf>).

¹⁰ Vidjeti javni internetski alat: [Karta sankcija EU-a](#)

6. Priručnik za provedbu

Priručnik za provedbu ključan je instrument u kojem su sažete dogovorene smjernice za provedbu operativnih odredaba Zajedničkog stajališta i tumačenje njegovih mjerila. Na njega se upućuje u članku 13. Zajedničkog stajališta. Priručnik je sastavio COARM i periodički se ažurira: zadnje ažuriranje, provedeno u okviru preispitivanja Zajedničkog stajališta 2019., ostalo je važeće do kraja 2024.¹¹ Nije pravno obvezujući akt, ali ga potvrđuje Vijeće.

Priručnik za provedbu namijenjen je prvenstveno službenicima koji izdaju dozvole za izvoz (službenici koji izdaju dozvole za izvoz i drugi službenici u relevantnim vladinim odjelima i agencijama), čime se znatno i na pragmatičan način doprinosi konvergenciji politika i postupaka država članica u vezi s kontrolom izvoza oružja. U cilju podrške operacionalizaciji mjerilâ iz Zajedničkog stajališta u Priručniku su navedene najbolje prakse koje je izradio COARM oslanjajući se na nacionalne najbolje prakse i uzimajući u obzir doprinos drugih relevantnih dionika, među ostalim i civilnog društva. Njihova je svrha postići veću dosljednost među državama članicama u primjeni mjerilâ iz Zajedničkog stajališta. To se, primjerice, postiže utvrđivanjem čimbenika o kojima treba voditi računa pri ocjenjivanju zahtjevâ za dozvole za izvoz. Postupak donošenja odluka temelji se na stručnom znanju tih službenika o regionalnim, pravnim, pravosudnim, tehničkim, razvojnim te sigurnosnim i vojnim pitanjima.

Priručnik je javni dokument dostupan na internetskim stranicama Europske službe za vanjsko djelovanje¹². Cilj je njegove objave potaknuti transparentnost i razumijevanje motiva i čimbenika na kojima se temelje stvarne ili potencijalne odluke država članica o izdavanju dozvola, iako same te odluke možda ne podliježu vanjskom nadzoru.

Ažuriranje Priručnika za provedbu dio je postupka preispitivanja Zajedničkog stajališta 2008/944.

¹¹ Zamijenjen novim ažuriranim tekstom 14. travnja 2025. (vidjeti bilješku 9.).

¹² https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/disarmament-non-proliferation-and-arms-export-control-0_en (upućivanje na posljednji ažurirani tekst od 14. travnja 2025.).

7. Zajednički popis robe vojne namjene Europske unije

Zajednički popis robe vojne namjene EU-a obuhvaća vojnu robu za koju države članice zahtijevaju dozvole za izvoz u skladu s člankom 12. Zajedničkog stajališta. Istovjetan je popisu obrambenih proizvoda priloženom Direktivi 2009/43/EZ¹³. U Zajedničkom popisu robe vojne namjene EU-a uzimaju se u obzir izmjene popisa streljiva iz Wassenaarskog aranžmana dogovorene na plenarnim sjednicama u okviru tog aranžmana. Najnoviji popis robe vojne namjene EU-a u upotrebi u razdoblju obuhvaćenom ovim izvješćem objavljen je u *Službenom listu Europske unije* od 19. veljače 2024.¹⁴ nakon izmjena dogovorenih na plenarnoj sjednici Wassenaarskog aranžmana održanoj 4. i 5. prosinca 2023.¹⁵

8. Posredovanje u trgovini oružjem

U skladu s člankom 5. Zajedničkog stajališta Vijeća 2003/468/ZVSP¹⁶ države članice uvele su zasebne aranžmane za razmjenu informacija o odobrenim i odbijenim dozvolama za posredovanje. Nadalje, one države članice koje zahtijevaju da posrednici imaju pisano odobrenje kako bi mogli djelovati kao posrednici i/ili koje su uspostavile registar posrednika u trgovini oružjem, uvele su zasebne aranžmane za razmjenu relevantnih informacija o registriranim posrednicima. Informacije o dozvolama za posredovanje nalaze se u Prilogu A.III.

Detaljne informacije o nacionalnoj provedbi Zajedničkog stajališta 2003/468/ZVSP nalaze se u Prilogu C.

¹³ Aktualan popis obrambenih proizvoda usvojen je Delegiranom direktivom Komisije (EU) 2023/277 od 5. listopada 2022. (SL L 42, 10.2.2023., str. 1–39). Kako bi se Prilog Direktivi 2009/43/EZ uskladio s ažuriranim Zajedničkim popisom robe vojne namjene od 20. veljače 2023., do kraja 2023. bit će objavljena delegirana direktiva u koju su uključena ta ažuriranja.

¹⁴ SL C, C/2024/1945, 1.3.2024.

¹⁵ Za pojedinosti vidjeti: <https://www.wassenaar.org/>

¹⁶ Zajedničko stajalište Vijeća 2003/468/ZVSP od 23. lipnja 2003. o kontroli posredovanja u trgovini oružjem (SL L 156, 25.6.2003., str. 79.).

II. UGOVOR O TRGOVINI ORUŽJEM („UTO“)

1. Sudjelovanje u UTO-u: Konferencije država stranaka

Kao što je bio slučaj i u prethodnim konferencijama država stranaka, EU i njegove države članice imali su aktivnu ulogu u cijelom pripremnom ciklusu i na Desetoj konferenciji država stranaka (19. – 23. kolovoza 2024.) na kojoj je naglasak stavljen na ulogu međuagencijske suradnje, što je bila prioritetna tema rumunjskog predsjedanja.

Na tu je temu Konferencija potaknula države stranke: (i). da podijele iskustva u pogledu svih načina i formata koji se predviđaju Ugovorom, među ostalim ažuriranjem postojećih dobrovoljnih smjernica za provedbu Ugovora; (ii). da uključe međuagencijsku suradnju u programe rada radnih skupina i podskupina u okviru Ugovora; (iii). da razmotre razvoj dobrovoljnog dokumenta za države zainteresirane za razvoj nacionalnih sustava; i (iv) da podupru izgradnju kapaciteta međuagencijske suradnje putem dobrovoljnog uzajamnog fonda i drugih oblika osposobljavanja.

Države stranke donijele su i preporuke o provedbi Ugovora, uključujući preostala poglavlja Dobrovoljnog vodiča o provedbi članaka 6. i 7.

U okviru Konferencije država stranaka razmijenjena su i mišljenja o univerzalizaciji Ugovora te je podržano usmjeravanje napora za univerzalizaciju na azijsko-pacifičku regiju.

Kad je riječ o transparentnosti i izvješćivanju, Konferencija država stranaka donijela je preporuke za promicanje upotrebe dostupnih mehanizama pomoći, među ostalim za potporu projektu izgradnje kapaciteta koji financira EU i koji provodi Tajništvo UTO-a te inicijativi „regionalni predvodnik u izvješćivanju”. Države su izrazile bojazan zbog zabrinjavajućeg trenda smanjenja stopa izvješćivanja jer je 2023. podneseno 57 % godišnjih izvješća, pri čemu petina država stranaka nikad nije podnijela izvješće, a od onih koje jesu, samo je 23 % objavilo svoja početna izvješća, zbog čega je transparentnost jedan od najnedostižnijih ciljeva Ugovora.

Konferencija je potaknula i daljnju razmjenu nacionalnih praksi sprječavanja i suzbijanja rodno uvjetovanog nasilja koja se održala u radnim skupinama UTO-a (od kojih će svaka imati kontaktnu točku za rodna pitanja) te je pozvana da razmotri uspostavu baze podataka o resursima na internetskim stranicama UTO-a.

EU je tijekom konferencije zadržao visoku razinu angažmana i vidljivosti te je objavio sedam izjava o svim temama (tema predsjedništva – međuagencijska suradnja, opća rasprava, učinkovita provedba Ugovora, univerzalizacija, transparentnost i izvješćivanje, tajništvo, financijski doprinosi), naglašavajući svoju snažnu potporu učinkovitoj provedbi i univerzalizaciji UTO-a te pozivajući sve države da se suzdrže od prijenosa oružja Rusiji. Važna uloga EU-a u Ugovoru općenito je prepoznata, uglavnom u zemljama koje imaju koristi od programâ širenja suradnje i projekata koje provodi Tajništvo UTO-a, a financira EU. Osim toga, EU je sponzorirao dva popratna događanja: 1) događanje posvećeno Programu EU-a za potporu provedbi UTO-a, koje su organizirali provedbeni subjekti – agencija Expertise France i njemački Savezni ured za gospodarstvo i kontrolu izvoza (BAFA), te 2) događanje posvećeno sustavu za potvrđivanje upravljanja oružjem i streljivom (AAMVS) – projekt koji financira EU, a provodi Međunarodni centar za humanitarno razminiranje u Ženevi – Savjetodavni tim za upravljanje streljivom (GICHD-AMAT).

2. Program EU-a za potporu provedbi UTO-a

Ugovor o trgovini oružjem stupio je na snagu prije deset godina i do sad¹⁷ broji 116 država stranaka, no i dalje su prisutni izazovi povezani s njegovom univerzalizacijom i učinkovitom provedbom u državama strankama.

Kako bi se doprinijelo rješavanju tih izazova, EU i dalje financira program za treće zemlje za potporu provedbi.¹⁸ Taj program provode i njemački Savezni ured za gospodarstvo i kontrolu izvoza (BAFA) i agencija Expertise France. Njime se, na njihov zahtjev, pruža pomoć trećim zemljama u jačanju njihovih sustava za prijenos oružja u skladu sa zahtjevima iz Ugovora. Pojediniosti o tim aktivnostima tijekom 2014. nalaze se u Prilogu D.

3. Potpora tajništvu Ugovora o trgovini oružjem

Donošenjem Odluke Vijeća (ZVSP) 2023/2296¹⁹ Vijeće se složilo s potporom Tajništvu Ugovora o trgovini oružjem u njegovim aktivnostima usredotočenima na provedbu Ugovora o trgovini oružjem. Ta je odluka usklađena s općim ciljem politike EU-a da se ojača multilateralan okvir, među ostalim u području kontrole izvoza oružja. Pojediniosti o tim aktivnostima tijekom 2014. nalaze se u Prilogu D.

¹⁷ Krajem 2024.

¹⁸ Odluka Vijeća (ZVSP) 2021/2309 od 22. prosinca 2021. o aktivnostima Unije za širenje suradnje u cilju potpore provedbi Ugovora o trgovini oružjem (SL L 461, 27.12.2021., str. 78.).

¹⁹ Odluka Vijeća (ZVSP) 2023/2296 od 23. listopada 2023. o potpori Unije aktivnostima tajništva Ugovora o trgovini oružjem u cilju potpore provedbi Ugovora o trgovini oružjem (SL L, 24.10.2023.).

III. PRIORITETNE SMJERNICE ZA COARM ZA BLIŽU BUDUĆNOST

COARM bi u 2025., među ostalim, uz svoje stalne zadaće trebao:

- nastaviti preispitivanje Zajedničkog stajališta 2008/944/ZVSP od 8. prosinca 2008. o definiranju zajedničkih pravila kojima se uređuje kontrola izvoza vojne tehnologije i opreme, kad Vijeće donese ažurirano Zajedničko stajalište i pripadajući Priručnik za provedbu, kao i zaključke Vijeća;
- provoditi revidirano Zajedničko stajalište i zadaće iz Zaključaka Vijeća o kontroli izvoza oružja;
- donositi i provoditi poboljšane metode rada COARM-a;
- donositi načela i mehanizme za olakšavanje prijenosa i izvoza vojne opreme ili tehnologije unutar EU-a koji proizlaze iz međuvladine i/ili industrijske suradnje, koje sufinanciraju uključene države članice EU-a i/ili se subvencioniraju iz fondova EU-a;
- nastaviti koordinaciju potpore Ukrajini kako bi se spriječilo preusmjeravanje malog i lakog oružja. To bi se trebalo postići redovitim neformalnim kontaktima među državama članicama i institucijama EU-a na marginama sastanaka COARM-a te nadzorom provedbe povezanih odluka Vijeća (ZVSP);
- procijeniti moguće posljedice presude Suda EU-a u predmetu C-351/22 (*Neves*) na pravni okvir EU-a za kontrolu izvoza oružja;
- nadzirati provedbu klauzule o zabrani ponovnog izvoza u Rusiju: članak 12.g Uredbe Vijeća 833/2014;
- prema potrebi, sudjelovati u obrani i jačanju multilateralnih režima kontrole izvoza.

COARM bi trebao nastaviti aktivno surađivati s drugim relevantnim skupinama, među ostalim Radnom skupinom za robu s dvojnog namjenom, kako bi se uspostavile veze sa srodnim područjima rada.

IV. MJERE POMOĆI U OKVIRU EUROPSKOG INSTRUMENTA MIROVNE POMOĆI

Četiri godine nakon uspostave Europskog instrumenta mirovne pomoći (EPF) provedba mjera pomoći u okviru EPF-a sada je u fazi u kojoj su donesene mjere potpore već u tijeku i donose konkretne rezultate. Dvojaka uloga EPF-a u pružanju vojne pomoći trećim zemljama i financiranju zajedničkih troškova vojnih misija i operacija ZSOP-a ojačala je regionalnu sigurnosnu strukturu i potaknula treće zemlje da poboljšaju svoja partnerstva s EU-om i surađuju na zajedničkim ciljevima sigurnosne politike.

EPF ima globalni opseg i pruža potporu u vojnim i obrambenim pitanjima za nekoliko regija svijeta u cilju sprečavanja sukoba, očuvanja mira i jačanja međunarodne sigurnosti i stabilnosti te promicanja međunarodnog prava o ljudskim pravima i međunarodnog humanitarnog prava. Do 31. prosinca 2024. donesene su mjere pomoći za potporu 26 partnera.

Općenito, EPF je doprinio jačanju položaja EU-a kao pouzdanog pružatelja sigurnosti diljem svijeta i povećao vidljivost EU-a u tim partnerskim zemljama. EPF nudi konkretnu operativnu potporu i ujedno u sve konkurentnijem geopolitičkom kontekstu pomaže EU-u da se etablira kao pouzdan partner koji može ostvariti komparativno brze rezultate, uz istodobno poticanje snažnog lokalnog preuzimanja odgovornosti.

U mnogim je slučajevima potpora u okviru EPF-a doprinijela konkretnijim raspravama s partnerskim zemljama o njihovim potrebama u području razvoja obrane, uključujući projekte transformacije u području obrane, te je zahvaljujući njoj produbljena informiranost EU-a o stanju obrambene pripravnosti odabranih partnera. Potpora u okviru EPF-a doprinijela je i temeljitijoj razmjeni s državama članicama EU-a i međunarodnim partnerima na terenu te informiranim raspravama s NATO-om i Komisijom Afričke unije (AUC), u relevantnim okolnostima.

Svaki prijedlog Visokog predstavnika za mjeru pomoći u okviru EPF-a popraćen je analizom osjetljivosti na sukobe i konteksta, kao i procjenama rizika i učinka, odredbama o praćenju i zaštitnim mjerama te mjerama ublažavanja, prema potrebi, među ostalim u kontekstu agresivnog rata Rusije protiv Ukrajine. Cilj je tih ugrađenih mjera osigurati usklađenost pomoći koja se financira iz EPF-a s međunarodnim pravom o ljudskim pravima, međunarodnim humanitarnim pravom i okvirom EU-a za kontrolu izvoza oružja. Ako korisnik prekrši svoje obveze, Vijeće može suspendirati ili prekinuti pomoć koja se financira iz EPF-a, kao što je već bio slučaj u Maliju i Nigeru.

1. Mjere pomoći u korist partnera u Africi

1.1. Mjere pomoći u obliku općeg programa za potporu Afričkoj uniji (AU)

Vijeće je 21. travnja 2022. donijelo Odluku (ZVSP) 2022/667 o drugoj mjeri pomoći u obliku općeg programa za potporu AU-u, ovaj put za razdoblje 2022. – 2024. (AM/GP-AU 2022. – 2024.), prvotno s financijskim referentnim iznosom od 600 milijuna EUR. Nadalje, iznos od 4 milijuna EUR iz suspendirane mjere pomoći za potporu Oružanim snagama Republike Malija u vezi s misijom EU-a za osposobljavanje u Maliju prenesen je u Program.

Vijeće je 22. srpnja 2024. donijelo Odluku (ZVSP) 2024/2034, kojom se omogućuje da ta mjera pomoći bude u obliku općeg programa za financiranje djelovanja koja je Politički i sigurnosni odbor (PSO) odobrio do 31. prosinca 2025., čime se omogućuje dodjela preostalih sredstava godinu dana dulje nego što je prvotno predviđeno.

Pozivi na dodjelu doprinosa iznosili su 135 milijuna EUR u 2022., 106 milijuna EUR u 2023. i 134,8 milijuna EUR na dan 31. prosinca 2024.

Na temelju preporuka Visokog predstavnika Unije za vanjske poslove i sigurnosnu politiku PSO je 2022. odobrio tri djelovanja u okviru te mjere pomoći, tri djelovanja 2023. i još tri djelovanja 2024.

1.1.1. Potpora Misiji AU-a za tranziciju u Somaliji (ATMIS)

Uz prethodnu potporu o kojoj je odlučeno u razdoblju 2021. – 2023., PSO je 16. travnja 2024. odobrio djelovanje za potporu vojnoj komponenti ATMIS-a za razdoblje od 1. siječnja do 31. prosinca 2024. u iznosu od 70 milijuna EUR. Cilj tog djelovanja, kao i prethodnih, bio je omogućiti vojnoj komponenti ATMIS-a da ispuni svoj mandat, s naglaskom na postupnom prijenosu odgovornosti u području sigurnosti na Somalijske snage sigurnosti (SSF), u skladu s relevantnim rezolucijama Vijeća sigurnosti Ujedinjenih naroda (RVSUN) i prijelaznim planom za Somaliju.

Vrsta potpore: naknade za postrojbe iz Ugande, Burundija, Kenije, Džibutija i Etiopije, naknade za troškove boravka visokorangiranih časnika, te naknade za smrt i invaliditet.

1.1.2. Potpora Somalskoj nacionalnoj vojsci (SNA)

Uz prethodnu potporu o kojoj je odlučeno 2021. (SNA II) i 2023. (SNA III), PSO je 16. travnja 2024. odobrio treće djelovanje (SNA IV) za potporu SNA-u u iznosu od 40 milijuna EUR. Cilj je djelovanja dodatno pomoći SNA-u u nabavi opreme koja nije namijenjena za primjenu smrtonosne sile kako bi se uklonili nedostaci u opremi potrebnoj za održavanje i širenje trenutačnih operacija protiv al-Shabaaba. Opći je cilj ojačati vojne i obrambene kapacitete i sposobnosti Savezne vlade Somalije i poduprijeti suradnju između EU-a i Savezne vlade Somalije u području sigurnosti i obrane.

Vrsta potpore: pojedinačna i kolektivna oprema za prioritetne jedinice SNA-a, potpora izgradnji i obnovi vojarni, objekata za osposobljavanje, vojnih bolnica i drugih ključnih postrojenja diljem Somalije kako bi se poboljšali kapaciteti i sposobnosti svih snaga te vrijeme odgovora tijekom operacija. Streljivo za obuku.

1.1.3. Potpora Multinacionalnim zajedničkim snagama za borbu protiv skupine Boko Haram (MNJTF)

Uz prethodnu potporu o kojoj je odlučeno 2021. (MNJTF 2022) i 2023. (MNJTF 2023-2024), PSO je 13. studenoga 2024. odobrio treće djelovanje (MNJTF 2025) za potporu MNJTF-u u iznosu od 30 milijuna EUR. Predložena potpora temelji se na dugotrajnoj suradnji EU-a s Komisijom Afričke unije (AUC), Komisijom za područje uz jezero Čad (LCBC) i MNJTF-om te omogućuje nastavak trenutačne pomoći koja se pruža putem AUC-a u okviru EPF-a do 31. prosinca 2026. EU i dalje daje najveći doprinos MNJTF-u uz 40 milijuna EUR potpore za 2024. godinu. Potpora EU-a pokazala se ključnom za jačanje sposobnosti MNJTF-a, njegove sposobnosti odgovora i koordinacije među njegovim kontingentima. AUC i LCBC u nekoliko su navrata pohvalili konstruktivno partnerstvo i dobru suradnju između EU-a i MNJTF-a u borbi protiv skupine Boko Haram. Konkretno, potpora EU-a za MNJTF ključna je kako bi te snage bile operativne na terenu i ispunile svoj mandat jer se tom potporom doprinosi jačanju kapaciteta, osobito u sljedećim područjima: (i) planiranje i koordinacija vojnih operacija; (ii) obavještajni rad, nadzor i izviđanje (ISR); (iii) zaštita postrojbi tijekom operacija; (iv) medicinska potpora; (v) nautička, zračna i kopnena pokretljivost; (vi) osposobljavanje i usklađenost u pogledu međunarodnog humanitarnog prava i međunarodnog prava o ljudskim pravima.

Vrsta potpore: financijska potpora vojnom i civilnom osoblju. Potpora aktivnostima i uslugama povezanim s medicinskom, prometnom i civilno-vojnom koordinacijom. Osposobljavanje vojnika MNJTF-a za operacije protiv improviziranih eksplozivnih naprava i dronova, za spašavanje u borbi te za analizu i tumačenje podataka. Isporuka četiriju sustava dronova te simulatora za osposobljavanje za letenje dronova i protudronske operacije.

1.1.4. Potpora Zajedničkim snagama skupine G5 Sahel (G5SJF)

Tijekom rasprave Vijeća za vanjske poslove o Sahelu 19. veljače 2024. Visoki predstavnik predložio je prilagodbu političkog pristupa EU-a Sahelu, među ostalim prilagodbu potpore EU-a skupini G5 Sahel kako bi se osigurala dosadašnja postignuća i okončala njezina regionalna dimenzija. Stoga je potpora zajedničkim snagama skupine G5 Sahel o kojoj je odlučeno u prosincu 2021. preusmjerena u korist sigurnosnih snaga Čada i Mauritanije. Razvoj političke situacije u Čadu s obzirom na predstojeće parlamentarne i lokalne izbore te nedavne događaje u pogledu obrambene suradnje s Rusijom potrebno je pomno pratiti jer bi to moglo utjecati na potporu u okviru EPF-a.

Vrsta potpore: tehnički uređaji, infrastrukturni radovi, kapaciteti za održavanje.

1.1.5. Potpora Misiji SADC-a u Mozambiku (SAMIM)

PSO je 8. prosinca 2022. odobrio djelovanje za potporu Misiji Južnoafričke razvojne zajednice (SADC) u Mozambiku (SAMIM)²⁰ u iznosu od 15 milijuna EUR.

Djelovanje je uključivalo nabavu opreme za potporu vojnoj komponenti SAMIM-a raspoređenoj u pokrajini Cabo Delgado u Mozambiku, uključujući sredstva za pokretljivost, tehnološke uređaje i medicinsku opremu, kao i infrastrukturne komponente za poboljšanje dviju isturenih operativnih baza.

Krajem siječnja 2024. izvršni tajnik SADC-a javno je potvrdio da će se SAMIM postupno povući do 15. srpnja 2024.

U kontekstu povlačenja SAMIM je svu preostalu opremu koja je osigurana potporom u okviru EPF-a predao Mozambičkim oružanim snagama za buduću upotrebu, u skladu s preporukom PSO-a (11772/22) za potporu Misiji SADC-a u Mozambiku (SAMIM) u okviru mjere pomoći u obliku općeg programa za potporu Afričkoj uniji u okviru Europskog instrumenta mirovne pomoći za razdoblje 2022. – 2024.

Vrsta potpore: oprema za utvrđivanje kampova i spremnici za skladištenje, medicinska oprema, sredstva za pokretljivost, kao i tehnološki uređaji.

1.2. Mjere bilateralne pomoći u Africi

1.2.1. Mali

Mjera pomoći za potporu Oružanim snagama Republike Malija u vezi s misijom EU-a za osposobljavanje u Maliju (EUTM Mali) i dalje je u potpunosti suspendirana u skladu s odlukom PSO-a od 30. svibnja 2023. Time je 2023. omogućena upotreba povezanih sredstava za druge mjere pomoći, posebno u Beninu, Gani i za potporu Somalskoj nacionalnoj vojsci.

Vrsta potpore: nije isporučena nikakva oprema ni infrastruktura.

²⁰ Deset od 16 država članica SADC-a doprinose SAMIM-u osiguravanjem osoblja: Angola, Bocvana, Demokratska Republika Kongo, Lesoto, Malavi, Namibija, Južna Afrika, Tanzanija, Zambija i Zimbabve, s time da Bocvana, Lesoto, Južna Afrika i Tanzanija osiguravaju bojne postrojbe.

1.2.2. Mozambik

Nakon uspostave misije EUTM Mozambique 12. srpnja 2021. Vijeće je 30. srpnja 2021. odobrilo hitnu mjeru u iznosu od 4 milijuna EUR te je 19. studenoga 2021. donijelo Odluku (ZVSP) 2021/2032 o uspostavi mjere pomoći u iznosu od 40 milijuna EUR za potporu pet vojnih jedinica koje osposobljava misija EUTM Mozambique. Vijeće je 21. travnja 2022. donijelo Odluku (ZVSP) 2022/668 o povećanju referentnog iznosa mjere pomoći za 45 milijuna EUR kako bi se odgovorilo na potrebe svih 11 jedinica koje treba osposobiti. Ukupna potpora Mozambiku u okviru te mjere pomoći i hitne mjere iznosi 89 milijuna EUR.

Ta je potpora navedenim jedinicama omogućila da razviju potrebne i održive kapacitete za ponovnu uspostavu sigurnosti i zaštite u pokrajini Cabo Delgado u sjevernom Mozambiku, čime je omogućena prisutnost odgovornih tijela za izvršavanje zakonodavstva kako bi se zaštitilo civilno stanovništvo, kao i povratak odgovornih državnih struktura koje pružaju svoje usluge diljem pokrajine Cabo Delgado. Oprema se pruža isključivo jedinicama koje osposobljava misija EUTM Mozambique.

Vrsta potpore: osobna i kolektivna oprema, sredstva za kopnenu pokretljivost, tehnički uređaji i poljska bolnica.

1.2.3. Ruanda

Vijeće je 1. prosinca 2022. donijelo Odluku Vijeća (ZVSP) 2022/2354 o mjeri pomoći za potporu razmještanju Ruandskih obrambenih snaga (RDF) u Mozambik, s financijskim referentnim iznosom od 20 milijuna EUR. Vijeće je 18. studenoga 2024. donijelo Odluku Vijeća (ZVSP) 2024/2880 kako bi se ta potpora nastavila pružati još godinu dana s dodatnih 20 milijuna EUR.

Tom potporom u okviru EPF-a dokazuje se da EU podupire „afrička rješenja za afričke probleme” i konkretno se doprinosi svjetskoj borbi protiv terorizma.

Na zahtjev mozambičkih vlasti i kako bi djelomično nadoknadila povlačenje SAMIM-a, Ruanda je razmjestila dvije dodatne borbene skupine RDF-a i proširila svoj prostor djelovanja. Ruandske snage trenutačno su razmještene u okruzima Palma, Mocimboa da Praia, Macomia i Ancuabe.

Napadi pobunjenika u porastu su od povlačenja SAMIM-a. Stoga je dodatna prisutnost RDF-a pristigla u kritičnom trenutku kako bi se izbjegao sigurnosni vakuum, nadovezujući se na dosad ostvarena znatna postignuća. Mozambičke vlasti redovito pohvaljuju potporu u okviru EPF-a za razmještanje RDF-a u Cabo Delgado.

Cilj je mjere pomoći poduprijeti dodatne troškove nastale kontinuiranim razmještanjem jedinica RDF-a u pokrajinu Cabo Delgado u sjevernom Mozambiku kako bi se ta teritorijalna i taktička postignuća proširila, zaštitila i održala. Time bi se trebale osigurati sigurnost i zaštita civila u pokrajinama u sjevernom Mozambiku te olakšati povrat tijelâ za izvršavanje zakonodavstva i drugih odgovornih državnih struktura koje pružaju usluge u korist stanovništva.

Potporom koja se pruža u okviru ove mjere pomoći doprinosi se pokrivanju troškova povezanih s nabavom pojedinačnih kompleta osnovne opreme za vojnike²¹ i financiranjem zračnog prijevoza postrojbi, potrepština i opreme izravno povezanih s operacijama RDF-a u Cabo Delgado.

Vrsta potpore: osobna i kolektivna oprema, financijska potpora za pokrivanje troškova povezanih sa strateškim zračnim mostom.

1.2.4. Niger

Vijeće je 18. srpnja 2022. donijelo Odluku (ZVSP) 2022/1236 o mjeri pomoći za potporu Nigerskim oružanim snagama, s financijskim referentnim iznosom od 25 milijuna EUR.

Vijeće je 7. ožujka 2023. donijelo Odluku (ZVSP) 2023/509 o mjeri pomoći za potporu Nigerskim oružanim snagama u kombinaciji s Misijom EU-a za vojno partnerstvo u Nigeru (EUMPM Niger), s financijskim referentnim iznosom od 40 milijuna EUR.

Vijeće je 10. lipnja 2023. donijelo Odluku (ZVSP) 2023/1136 o mjeri pomoći za potporu Nigerskim oružanim snagama vojnom opremom namijenjenom za primjenu smrtonosne sile, s financijskim referentnim iznosom od 4,7 milijuna EUR. Vijeće je istog dana donijelo Odluku (ZVSP) 2023/1137 o mjeri pomoći za financiranje dodatnih aktivnosti kojima se dopunjuje opskrba Nigerskih oružanih snaga vojnom opremom, s financijskim referentnim iznosom od 0,3 milijuna EUR.

²¹ Ograničeno na robu koja nije na Zajedničkom popisu robe vojne namjene u okviru druge faze potpore donesene 18. studenoga 2024.

Opći cilj tih mjera pomoći bio je ojačati sposobnosti i otpornost Nigerskih oružanih snaga kako bi obranile teritorijalnu cjelovitost i suverenitet Nigera te bolje zaštitile civilno stanovništvo, među ostalim od sve veće terorističke prijetnje.

Nakon državnog udara u Nigeru u srpnju 2023. Visoki predstavnik odlučio je privremeno suspendirati te mjere pomoći.

Vrsta potpore: u okviru tih mjera pomoći Nigeru nije isporučena nikakva oprema ni infrastruktura.

1.2.5. Mauritanija

Vijeće je 1. prosinca 2022. donijelo Odluku (ZVSP) 2022/2355 o mjeri pomoći za potporu Mauritanijskim oružanim snagama, s financijskim referentnim iznosom od 12 milijuna EUR. Vijeće je 22. srpnja 2024. donijelo Odluku (ZVSP) 2024/2015 o drugoj mjeri pomoći u korist Mauritanijskih oružanih snaga.

Mjerom pomoći iz 2022. nastoji se poduprijeti Mauritanijske oružane snage u njihovim naporima da bolje odgovore na sigurnosne prijetnje s kojima se suočavaju Mauritanija i regija. U tu joj je svrhu cilj poboljšati vojne kapacitete dvaju prethodno identificiranih bataljuna Mauritanijskih oružanih snaga (*Bataillon des fusiliers marins de Rosso* i *Bataillon des fusiliers de l'air*), kao i medicinske kapacitete Mauritanijskih oružanih snaga *in situ* na granici s Malijem i Zapadnom Saharom (vojni medicinski centri u vojnim regijama 2 i 3).

Cilj je mjere pomoći iz 2024. poduprijeti kapacitete Mauritanije za kopneni i pomorski nadzor i odvracanje kako bi se poboljšala zaštita državnog područja i teritorijalnih voda Mauritanije. Njome će se ujedno pomoći u borbi protiv nezakonitih aktivnosti na moru koje bi mogle ugroziti sigurnost i autoritet Mauritanije, čime će se doprinijeti očuvanju njezine stabilnosti, kao i u pružanju boljih sigurnosnih uvjeta za civilno stanovništvo u zemlji i regiji.

Vrsta potpore: dronovi, kruti plutajući ophodni brodovi, plutajući dokovi, druga nautička oprema i radiouređaji; osobna zaštitna oprema (naočale za noćno gledanje, magnetski ormarići za naočale za noćno gledanje, zaštitne kacige, neprobojni prsluci i nosači ploča); i medicinska oprema (uključujući dva operativna vozila koja služe kao vozila hitne pomoći, kirurška oprema i oprema za intenzivnu njegu).

1.2.6. Gana

Kako bi se spriječilo širenje terorističke prijetnje iz regije Sahel, Vijeće je donijelo dvije mjere pomoći (srpanj 2023. i travanj 2024.) za potporu Oružanim snagama Gane (GAF) u vrijednosti od 33,5 milijuna EUR, koje se trenutačno provode.

Potpora u okviru EPF-a pruža se u kontekstu jačanja odnosa između EU-a i Gane. Njome se ponovno potvrđuje predanost EU-a miru i stabilnosti u zapadnoj Africi, s Ganom kao istaknutim partnerom. EPF, a posebno to što je u listopadu 2023. u okviru njega isporučeno 105 vozila zaplijenjenih u sklopu operacije EUNAVFOR MED IRINI, smatra se prekretnicom te je ojačao sliku EU-a kao pouzdanog sigurnosnog partnera koji pruža ključnu potporu oružanim snagama. Isto tako, 26. veljače 2025. održana je svečanost primopredaje opreme financirane iz EPF-a (teška inženjerska oprema, brodovi) u prisutnosti ganskog ministra obrane, savjetnika za nacionalnu sigurnost i veleposlanika EU-a. Osim toga, zahvaljujući potpori koja se pruža u okviru EPF-a, EU je sada glavni partner Gane u području sigurnosti i obrane. Uspjeh EPF-a temelji se na njegovu prilagođenom pristupu koji se temelji na partnerstvu, čime je stvoreno povjerenje između EU-a i Gane.

Vrsta potpore: militarizirana vozila, oprema za snimke, teška inženjerska oprema (grejder, utovarivač na kotačima, kombinirani rovokopač-utovarivač i kamion samoistovarivač), oprema za uklanjanje eksplozivnih sredstava, brodovi za brzo raspoređivanje, sklopivi brodovi i izvanbrodski motori.

1.2.7. Demokratska Republika Kongo

Vijeće je 20. srpnja 2023. donijelo Odluku (ZVSP) 2023/1518 o mjeri pomoći za potporu Oružanim snagama Demokratske Republike Konga, s financijskim referentnim iznosom od 20 milijuna EUR.

EU putem te mjere pomoći 31. brigadi za brzu reakciju Oružanih snaga Demokratske Republike Konga (FARDC) osigurava osnovnu, nesmrtonosnu pojedinačnu opremu kao što su komandoska oprema, kutije za prvu pomoć i odjeća te kolektivnu opremu kao što su oprema protiv improviziranih eksplozivnih naprava, vozila i radiouređaji. Mjerom će se ujedno poduprijeti obnova sjedišta brigade u Kinduu (pokrajina Maniema).

Ta 31. brigada za brzu reakciju aktivna je u istočnom dijelu Demokratske Republike Konga te će potpora EU-a pomoći u jačanju kapaciteta i otpornosti Oružanih snaga Demokratske Republike Konga u regiji u kojoj je prisutno više od stotinu naoružanih skupina.

Vrsta potpore: pojedinačna oprema, kao što su komandoska oprema, kutije za prvu pomoć i odjeća te kolektivna oprema kao što su oprema protiv improviziranih eksplozivnih naprava, vozila i radiouređaji.

1.2.8. Benin

Vijeće je 25. rujna 2023. donijelo Odluku (ZVSP) 2023/2062 o mjeri pomoći za potporu Beninskim oružanim snagama, s financijskim referentnim iznosom od 11,75 milijuna EUR. U okviru te mjere pomoći EU će osigurati zrakoplov i bespilotne zračne sustave (UAS) za obavještajni rad, nadzor i izviđanje (ISR), uključujući rezervne dijelove i osposobljavanje o održavanju. Mjera će osobito biti usmjerena na podupiranje operacije MIRADOR, koja se od 2022. provodi u sjevernim dijelovima Benina.

Vijeće je 21. svibnja 2024. donijelo Odluku (ZVSP) 2024/1455 o mjeri pomoći za jačanje kapaciteta Beninskih oružanih snaga nesmrtonosnom opremom, s financijskim referentnim iznosom od 25 milijuna EUR.

Vijeće je 15. srpnja 2024. donijelo Odluku (ZVSP) 2024/1980 o trećoj mjeri pomoći za potporu Beninskim oružanim snagama vojnom opremom namijenjenom za primjenu smrtonosne sile, s financijskim referentnim iznosom od 5 milijuna EUR.

Vrsta potpore: zrakoplov i bespilotni zračni sustavi za obavještajni rad, nadzor i izviđanje, uključujući rezervne dijelove i osposobljavanje o održavanju, kvalificirano osposobljavanje za pilote i o dronovima, medicinski kapaciteti.

1.2.9. Côte d'Ivoire

Vijeće je 29. travnja 2024. donijelo Odluku (ZVSP) 2024/1248 o mjeri pomoći za potporu Oružanim snagama Côte d'Ivoirea.

Cilj je mjere pomoći ojačati operativne sposobnosti Oružanih snaga Côte d'Ivoirea radi osiguravanja područja blizu kopnenih granica i borbe protiv nedržavnih oružanih skupina koje destabiliziraju tu zemlju i cijelu regiju zapadne Afrike.

Vrsta potpore: sposobnosti u pogledu bespilotnih letjelica, uključujući osposobljavanje i opremu za osposobljavanje, dva simulatora dronova.

1.2.10. Mjera pomoći za potporu Somalskoj nacionalnoj vojsci vojnom opremom namijenjenom za primjenu smrtonosne sile

Vijeće je 27. studenoga 2023. odobrilo mjeru pomoći za potporu Somalskoj nacionalnoj vojsci (SNA) vojnom opremom namijenjenom za primjenu smrtonosne sile, s financijskim referentnim iznosom od 1 milijun EUR.

Cilj je mjere pomoći ojačati kapacitete SNA-a za osposobljavanje u Centru za osposobljavanje „General Dhagabadan”, radi ponovne uspostave sigurnosti i zaštite u zemlji te zaštite stanovništva. U okviru te mjere pomoći EU će osigurati streljivo koje će se upotrebljavati isključivo za osposobljavanje osoblja SNA-a u vezi s misijom EUTM Somalia.

Vrsta potpore: streljivo za potrebe osposobljavanja.

1.2.11. Vojni akteri i mornarice obalnih država uključenih u operacije pomorske sigurnosti u Gvinejskom zaljevu

1.2.11.1. Gana i Kamerun te struktura iz Yaoundéa

Vijeće je 27. studenoga 2023. donijelo Odluku (ZVSP) 2023/2682 o mjeri pomoći za potporu vojnim akterima i mornaricama obalnih država uključenih u operacije pomorske sigurnosti u Gvinejskom zaljevu, s financijskim referentnim iznosom od 21 milijun EUR.

Tom se mjerom pomoći mornaricama Gane i Kameruna nastoji omogućiti aktivna uloga u očuvanju pomorske sigurnosti u Gvinejskom zaljevu u okviru strukture iz Yaoundéa i u suradnji s mornaricama partnerskih zemalja. U širem je smislu cilj te mjere dopuniti koordiniranu mornaričku prisutnost u Gvinejskom zaljevu koju je pokrenuo EU, u skladu s ambicijom EU-a da djeluje kao pouzdan sigurnosni partner u Gvinejskom zaljevu. Tijekom oblikovanja mjere pomoći kamerunski partneri pohvalili su EU za pristup koji se temelji na potražnji na kojem počiva potpora u okviru EPF-a, kojim se doprinosi većoj odgovornosti korisnika i većem povjerenju u EU kao sigurnosnog partnera.

Vrsta potpore: obavještajne, nadzorne i izviđačke usluge za strukturu iz Yaoundéa i nesmrtonosna oprema za mornarice Gane i Kameruna, kao što su čamci na napuhavanje s krutim trupom, brza interventna plovila, motori, lake pomorske rotacijske bespilotne letjelice, brodski generatori i ronilačka oprema.

1.2.11.2. Benin

Vijeće je 13. lipnja 2024. donijelo Odluku (ZVSP) 2024/1715 o mjeri pomoći za jačanje kapaciteta Beninske mornarice, s financijskim referentnim iznosom od 5 milijuna EUR.

Mjera će posebno dovesti do velike operacije obnove ophodnih brodova kako bi bili operativni, čime bi se razvili njihovi tehnički kapaciteti i omogućilo mornarici da poveća broj dana na moru.

Cilj je Beninske mornarice razviti aktivnosti pomorskog nadzora, ali i intervencijske kapacitete, kako bi se smanjila nesigurnost u isključivom gospodarskom pojasu (IGP) i šire, u suradnji s mornaricama drugih država koje su stranke strukture iz Yaoundéa.

Vrsta potpore: pojedinačna oprema za pomorce i za organizaciju osposobljavanja na radnom mjestu u Cotonouu.

1.2.11.3. Republika Kongo

Vijeće je 5. studenoga 2024. donijelo Odluku (ZVSP) 2024/2840 o mjeri pomoći za jačanje kapaciteta Mornarice Republike Konga u okviru strukture iz Yaoundéa, s financijskim referentnim iznosom od 5 milijuna EUR.

Cilj je mjere obnoviti ophodne brodove kako bi bili operativni te ujedno osigurati opremu i potrošni materijal potrebne za održavanje brodova, osposobljavanje na radnom mjestu o održavanju brodova mornarice, nadogradnju ISR-a i kapaciteta za zapovijedanje i nadzor, kao i osigurati specijaliziranu opremu za timove za posjete, ukrcaj, potragu i zapljenu te za mornaričke ronioce.

Cilj je Kongoanske mornarice razviti aktivnosti pomorskog nadzora, ali i intervencijske kapacitete u IGP-u i šire, u suradnji s mornaricama drugih država koje su stranke strukture iz Yaoundéa.

Vrsta potpore: obnova ophodnih brodova kako bi bili operativni, zajedno s osiguravanjem opreme i potrošnog materijala potrebnih za održavanje brodova, osposobljavanjem na radnom mjestu o održavanju brodova mornarice, nadogradnjom ISR-a i kapaciteta za zapovijedanje i nadzor, kao i osiguravanjem specijalizirane opreme za timove za posjete, ukrcaj, potragu i zapljenu te za mornaričke ronioce.

1.2.12. Mjera pomoći za potporu Obrambenim snagama Kenije

Vijeće je 24. lipnja 2024. donijelo Odluku (ZVSP) 2024/1794 o mjeri pomoći za potporu Obrambenim snagama Kenije (KDF), s financijskim referentnim iznosom od 20 milijuna EUR.

Cilj je mjere pomoći poboljšati operativne sposobnosti KDF-a za zaštitu teritorijalne cjelovitosti i suvereniteta Kenije i njezina civilnog stanovništva od unutarnjih i vanjskih prijetnji, osiguravanje pograničnih područja i suzbijanje sve češćih operacija al-Shabaaba duž granice sa Somalijom.

Vrsta potpore: jačanje kapaciteta i sposobnosti pješadijskih borbenih jedinica Kenijske vojske i s njima povezanih jedinica koje pružaju taktičku i logističku potporu u borbi. Potpora nastojanjima Kenijske mornarice da razvije mornaričke pješadijske snage, tj. mornaričke marine.

2. Mjere pomoći u korist partnera u istočnom susjedstvu

2.1. Ukrajina

a) Mjera pomoći za potporu Oružanim snagama Ukrajine (2021.)

Vijeće je 2. prosinca 2021. donijelo Odluku (ZVSP) 2021/2135 o mjeri pomoći za potporu Oružanim snagama Ukrajine (AFU), s financijskim referentnim iznosom od 31 milijun EUR, za potporu izgradnji sposobnosti AFU-a u granama i) medicine, ii) inženjerstva (uključujući opremu za razminiranje) i iii) pokretljivosti/logistike te i iv) kibernetičke obrane.

Vrsta potpore: poljske bolnice, medicinska oprema, oprema za razminiranje i inženjerstvo, kopnena pokretljivost, logistička sredstva i kibernetička obrana.

b) Mjere pomoći za potporu Oružanim snagama Ukrajine (2022.)

Kao odgovor na ničim izazvanu i neopravdanu vojnu agresiju Rusije na Ukrajinu i nakon ukrajinskog zahtjeva za hitnu pomoć od 25. veljače 2022., Vijeće je 28. veljače 2022. donijelo Odluku (ZVSP) 2022/338 o mjeri pomoći za isporuku vojne opreme i platformi namijenjenih za primjenu smrtonosne sile AFU-u i Odluku Vijeća (ZVSP) 2022/339 o mjeri pomoći za potporu AFU-u opremom koja nije namijenjena za primjenu smrtonosne sile.

EU je od veljače 2022. donio šest dodatnih paketa potpore za isporuku vojne opreme za potporu AFU-u: 23. ožujka 2022., 13. travnja 2022., 23. svibnja 2022., 21. srpnja 2022., 17. listopada 2022. i 2. veljače 2023. u ukupnom iznosu od 3,6 milijardi EUR. PSO je 25. travnja 2024. primio prezentaciju o prijedlozima Visokog predstavnika za četiri odluke Vijeća o izmjeni financijskih referentnih iznosa iz odluka Vijeća 2022/338 i 2022/339 kako bi se mobilizirala sva raspoloživa sredstva za Ukrajinu u okviru „stare” gornje granice EPF-a i novoosnovanog Fonda za pomoć Ukrajini. Vijeće još nije odobrilo taj paket.

Vrsta potpore: streljivo, vojna oprema i platforme namijenjene za primjenu smrtonosne sile u obrambene svrhe te nevojna oprema i potrepštine, kao što su osobna zaštitna oprema, kutije za prvu pomoć i gorivo.

c) Mjera pomoći za potporu Oružanim snagama Ukrajine isporukom streljiva (trodijelna inicijativa)

Na temelju ukrajinskog zahtjeva ministri vanjskih poslova i obrane 20. ožujka 2023. postigli su dogovor o trodijelnom pristupu s ciljem ubrzavanja isporuke i zajedničke nabave kako bi se zajedničkim naporima u sljedećih 12 mjeseci osiguralo milijun komada topničkog streljiva za Ukrajinu. Europsko vijeće 23. ožujka 2023. pozdravilo je tu inicijativu.

Za 1. dio Vijeće je 13. travnja 2023. donijelo Odluku (ZVSP) 2023/810 s referentnim iznosom od 1 milijarde EUR za nadoknadu streljiva i projektila iz zaliha ili iz ponovnog određivanja prioriteta postojećih narudžbi isporučenih Ukrajini u razdoblju od 9. veljače 2023. do 31. svibnja 2023.

Za 2. dio Vijeće je 5. svibnja 2023. donijelo Odluku (ZVSP) 2023/927 o mjeri pomoći za potporu UAF-u isporukom streljiva. Mjerom se financira zajednička nabava streljiva kalibra 155 mm i projektila od gospodarskih subjekata s poslovnim nastanom i proizvodnjom u EU-u ili Norveškoj. PSO je 25. travnja 2024. primio prezentaciju Prijedloga Visokog predstavnika za odluku Vijeća o izmjeni financijskog referentnog iznosa iz Odluke Vijeća 2023/927 kako bi se uzeo u obzir točan iznos koji je upotrijebljen u okviru te mjere pomoći. Od raspoložive 1 milijarde EUR iskorišteno je samo oko 358,5 milijuna EUR. Preostali iznos od oko 641,5 milijuna EUR dodan je trenutačnoj potpori smrtonosne namjene povećanjem referentnog iznosa iz Odluke Vijeća 2022/338.

Vrsta potpore: streljivo i projektili.

d) Mjere pomoći koje se odnose na misiju EUMAM Ukraine

Vijeće je 14. studenoga 2022. i 2. veljače 2023. donijelo odluke (ZVSP) 2022/2245 i 2023/231 za potporu AFU-u koji osposobljava Misija EU-a za vojnu pomoć za potporu Ukrajini (EUMAM Ukraine) smrtonosnom i nesmrtonosnom opremom.

Vijeće je 28. studenoga 2023. donijelo dvije odluke o izmjeni radi povećanja financijskih referentnih iznosa za obje mjere pomoći na ukupni iznos od 255 milijuna EUR.

U okviru mjera pomoći 2024. nastavili su se dopunjavati napori usmjereni na osposobljavanje pod vodstvom misije EUMAM Ukraine i financirati opskrba streljivom i drugom prihvatljivom vojnom opremom koja ispunjava operativne zahtjeve misije EUMAM Ukraine i koju osiguravaju države članice. U okviru njih financiraju se i usluge, uključujući prijevoz, čuvanje, održavanje i popravak predmeta koje su države članice stavile na raspolaganje za osposobljavanje koje se provodi u okviru misije EUMAM Ukraine. Do 31. prosinca 2024. osposobljeno je više od 60 000 ukrajinskih vojnika, a novi je cilj osposobljavanje 75 000 vojnika do kraja zime 2024./2025.

Vijeće je 8. studenoga 2024. produljilo mandat misije EUMAM Ukraine za još dvije godine, do 15. studenoga 2026.

Vrsta potpore: prijevoz i logistička potpora za pripravnike, održavanje i popravak robe koju su države članice stavile na raspolaganje za osposobljavanje, opskrba streljivom u svrhu osposobljavanja.

2.2. Moldova

Nakon prethodne potpore o kojoj je odlučeno u razdoblju 2021. – 2023. Vijeće je 4. travnja 2024. donijelo Odluku (ZVSP) 2024/1049 o mjeri pomoći za potporu Oružanim snagama Republike Moldove, s financijskim referentnim iznosom od 41 milijun EUR. Vijeće je 13. lipnja 2024. donijelo Odluku (ZVSP) 2024/1713 o mjeri pomoći za potporu Oružanim snagama Republike Moldove, s financijskim referentnim iznosom od 9 milijuna EUR, kojom se ovaj put pruža potpora namijenjena za primjenu smrtonosne sile (zračna obrana).

Od donošenja mjere pomoći 2021. sigurnosno stanje u istočnom susjedstvu znatno se promijenilo zbog ničim izazvane i neopravdane vojne agresije Rusije na Ukrajinu, čime se povećala važnost daljnjeg jačanja otpornosti Republike Moldove. Predsjednički izbori i referendum o članstvu u EU-u 2024. osporavani su više nego što se očekivalo zbog dosad nezabilježenog upletanja Rusije, uključujući kupnju glasova, dezinformacija i inozemne manipulacije informacijama.

Opći je cilj mjera pomoći doprinijeti jačanju kapaciteta Moldavskih oružanih snaga radi poboljšanja nacionalne sigurnosti i stabilnosti te otpornosti obrambenog sektora, u skladu s politikom EU-a o Moldovi. Mjerama pomoći Moldavskim oružanim snagama omogućit će se da unaprijede operativnu djelotvornost, ubrzaju usklađivanje sa standardima EU-a i interoperabilnost te tako bolje zaštite civile u krizama i izvanrednim situacijama. Ojačat će se i kapaciteti korisnika u odnosu na njegovo sudjelovanje u vojnim misijama i operacijama u okviru ZSOP-a, kao i u drugim multinacionalnim operacijama.

Cilj je mjere pomoći iz 2021. jačanje kapaciteta vojne medicinske službe i inženjerskih bataljuna Moldavskih oružanih snaga. Cilj je mjere pomoći iz 2022. jačanje kapaciteta jedinica za logistiku, pokretljivost, zapovijedanje i nadzor, kibernetičku obranu, izviđanje bespilotnim letjelicama i taktičku komunikaciju. Cilj je mjere pomoći iz 2023. jačanje kapaciteta jedinica za zračni nadzor, pokretljivost i prijevoz, logistiku, zapovijedanje i nadzor te kibernetičku obranu. Cilj je mjere pomoći (nesmrtonosne namjene) iz 2024. jačanje kapaciteta za zračni nadzor, pokretljivost i prijevoz, logistiku, zapovijedanje i nadzor te kibernetičku obranu. Cilj je mjere pomoći (smrtonosne namjene) iz 2024. jačanje sposobnosti protuzračne obrane Moldove.

Vrsta potpore: medicinska oprema i oprema za uklanjanje eksplozivnih sredstava, zračni nadzor, logistika, pokretljivosti i prijevoz, zapovijedanje i nadzor, oprema za kibernetičku obranu, sposobnosti protuzračne obrane.

2.3. Gruzija

Nakon prethodne potpore o kojoj je odlučeno 2021., 2022. i 2023., početkom 2024. donesena je četvrta mjera pomoći za potporu Gruzijским obrambenim snagama (GDF), s financijskim referentnim iznosom od 30 milijuna EUR.

Nakon donošenja Zakona o transparentnosti stranog utjecaja i drugih djelovanja kojima se podrivaju vladavina prava i demokracija u Gruziji države članice složile su se na sastanku Vijeća za vanjske poslove 24. lipnja 2024. da će ponovno razmotriti potporu u okviru EPF-a Gruziji u slučaju daljnjeg pogoršanja stanja.

Stoga predložena mjera iz 2024. nije donesena. U dokumentu u kojem su pružene različite opcije izrađenom za raspravu Vijeća za vanjske poslove predviđaju se daljnje moguće suspenzije ili prekidi mjera pomoći koje se provode u slučaju daljnjeg pogoršanja. Stranka Gruzijci san 26. listopada osvojila je većinu na parlamentarnim izborima koji su obilježeni optužbama za nepravilnosti. Gruzijka vlada 28. studenoga 2024. izrazila je namjeru da suspendira pregovore o pristupanju EU-u. To je potaknulo raširene proeuropske prosvjede diljem zemlje, kao i upotrebu nezakonite i brutalne policijske sile u tom kontekstu.

Opći cilj triju mjera pomoći bio je doprinijeti jačanju kapaciteta GDF-a radi poboljšanja nacionalne sigurnosti, stabilnosti i otpornosti u obrambenom sektoru, u skladu s politikom EU-a o Gruziji i s obzirom na pogoršanje sigurnosne situacije u istočnom susjedstvu nakon ničim izazvane i neopravdane vojne agresije Rusije na Ukrajinu. Cilj mjera pomoći bio je omogućiti GDF-u da unaprijedi operativnu djelotvornost, ubrza usklađivanje sa standardima EU-a i interoperabilnost te tako bolje zaštititi civile u krizama i izvanrednim situacijama. Cilj im je bio i ojačati kapacitete korisnika u odnosu na njegovo sudjelovanje u vojnim misijama i operacijama u okviru ZSOP-a, kao i u drugim multinacionalnim operacijama.

Cilj je mjere pomoći iz 2021. bio jačanje kapaciteta GDF-a u vojnim medicinskim, inženjerskim i logističkim uslugama komponenti kopnenih snaga. Mjerom pomoći iz 2022. ojačali su se kapaciteti vojnih medicinskih i inženjerskih jedinica te jedinica za pokretljivost i kibernetičku obranu. Mjerom pomoći iz 2023. ojačali su se kapaciteti u području inženjerstva, pokretljivosti topničke grane, medicinskih usluga, kibernetičke obrane i logističkih usluga.

Vrsta potpore: medicinska i inženjerska oprema, logističke usluge, pokretljivost kopnene i topničke grane, oprema za kibernetičku obranu.

2.4. Armenija

EU je 22. srpnja 2024. donio svoju prvu mjeru pomoći za potporu Armenskim oružanim snagama, Odluku Vijeća (ZVSP) 2024/2010. S referentnim iznosom od 10 milijuna EUR tom mjerom pomoći nesmrtonosne namjene predviđa se isporuka kapaciteta mobilnog poljskog kampa za jedinicu veličine bataljuna, uključujući vojnu ambulantu „Role 1”.

Mjera je donesena u kontekstu poziva armenske vlade da da novi poticaj odnosima EU-a i Armenije te naknadnog zahtjeva Europskog vijeća da predstavi mogućnosti za najbolje jačanje odnosa EU-a i Armenije u svim njihovim dimenzijama. Trebalo bi je sagledati u kontekstu napora koje Armenija ulaže u modernizaciju svojih oružanih snaga i rješavanje nesigurnog stanja regionalne sigurnosti. Mjera pomoći odnosi se na nesmrtonosnu primjenu i usmjerena je na osposobljavanje i logistiku bez zamislivih negativnih sigurnosnih posljedica za bilo koju treću stranu.

Cilj je mjere povećati otpornost Armenije, kao i njezin kapacitet i interoperabilnost kako bi se doprinijelo međunarodnim vojnim misijama i operacijama, potencijalno uključujući ZSOP EU-a u budućnosti, u skladu s nastojanjima Armenije da postigne usklađivanje sa ZVSP-om. Ubrzano usklađivanje sa standardima EU-a i interoperabilnost pomoći će i u boljoj zaštiti civila u krizama i izvanrednim situacijama.

Vrsta potpore: kapacitet mobilnog poljskog kampa za jedinicu veličine bataljuna, uključujući vojnu ambulantu „Role 1”.

3. Mjere pomoći u korist partnera na zapadnom Balkanu

3.1. Bosna i Hercegovina (Oružane snage BiH)

Osim regionalne mjere pomoći za jačanje kapaciteta Balkanskih medicinskih snaga, Bosna i Hercegovina dosad je imala koristi od dviju mjera pomoći za pojedine zemlje (o kojima je odlučeno 2021. i 2022.). Obje su razvijene u bliskoj suradnji s operacijom EUFOR Althea.

Mjera pomoći iz 2021. zaključena je. S obzirom na to da su se u okviru te mjere pomoći osigurala prijevozna vozila, medicinska vozila i detektori metala, ona je bila važan korak kako bi se doprinijelo cilju razminiranja u Bosni i Hercegovini i olakšalo buduće sudjelovanje Deminerske bojne Oružanih snaga Bosne i Hercegovine u regionalnim i međunarodnim operacijama, među ostalim u okviru ZSOP-a i Ujedinjenih naroda.

Cilj je mjere pomoći iz 2022. poboljšati uvjete sigurnosti i razmještanja Brigade taktičke potpore Oružanih snaga BiH-a te unaprijediti ograničen broj operativnih sposobnosti, uključujući kemijske, biološke, radiološke i nuklearne (KBRN) sposobnosti. U tu se svrhu u okviru mjere pomoći financira isporuka terenske opreme, ključnih alata za vojno inženjerstvo i KBRN materijala. Provedba je gotovo dovršena, a povratne informacije krajnjih korisnika pozitivne su u smislu relevantnosti i kvalitete dosad isporučene opreme.

Vrsta potpore: oprema za razminiranje, prijevozna i medicinska vozila, detektori metala, terenska oprema, ključni alati za vojno inženjerstvo i KBRN materijal.

3.2. Balkanske medicinske snage (BMTF)

Vijeće je 9. lipnja 2022. donijelo Odluku (ZVSP) 2022/906 o mjeri pomoći za potporu izgradnji kapaciteta BMTF-a, s financijskim referentnim iznosom od 6 milijuna EUR.

Cilj je mjere pomoći povećati kapacitete medicinskih jedinica oružanih snaga prihvatljivih država sudionica BMTF-a, odnosno Albanije, Bosne i Hercegovine, Crne Gore, Sjeverne Makedonije i Srbije, kao i same stalne organizacije nabavom potrebne opreme i materijala kako bi se ojačale vojne medicinske sposobnosti u regiji.

Vrsta potpore: sredstva za pokretljivost, komponente za poljske bolnice prema standardima „Role 2”, laboratorijska oprema i pribor te IT i komunikacijska oprema.

3.3. Republika Sjeverna Makedonija

Sjeverna Makedonija ostvaruje korist od dviju bilateralnih mjera pomoći, koje su uzastopno donesene 16. ožujka 2023. i 23. rujna 2024. radi jačanja kapaciteta Vojske Republike Sjeverne Makedonije, s odgovarajućim financijskim referentnim iznosima od 9 milijuna EUR i 13 milijuna EUR, koji su nakon dodatnog doprinosa povećani na 14 milijuna EUR.

Cilj je obiju mjera pomoći povećati kapacitete Vojske Republike Sjeverne Makedonije poboljšanjem i nadogradnjom opreme bataljuna za lako pješništvo kako bi mu se omogućilo da doprinese vojnim misijama i operacijama ZSOP-a. Potpora u okviru mjere pomoći iz 2023. uključuje logistiku, medicinsku opremu, komunikacijske i informacijske sustave, obavještajne kapacitete, KBRN opremu i opremu za inženjerstvo i osposobljavanje. U skladu s prioritetima koje je izrazio korisnik i s obzirom na proračunska ograničenja, KBRN komponenta nije obuhvaćena. Potpora u okviru mjere pomoći iz 2024. uključuje tehnologije povezane s obavještajnim radom, nadzorom i izviđanjem, elektroničkim ratovanjem i obavještajnim aktivnostima praćenja signala, kao i povezana osposobljavanja. U skladu s dostupnom proračunskom omotnicom i prioritetima koje je izrazio korisnik, komponente logistike, inženjerske opreme te komunikacijskih i informacijskih sustava neće biti obuhvaćene.

Vrsta potpore: logistika, medicinska oprema, komunikacijski i informacijski sustavi, obavještajni kapaciteti, KBRN oprema i oprema za inženjerstvo i osposobljavanje.

3.4. Albanija

Vijeće je 15. srpnja 2024. donijelo prvu bilateralnu mjeru pomoći za potporu Albanskim oružanim snagama, Odluku Vijeća (ZVSP) 2024/1979, s referentnim iznosom od 13 milijuna EUR.

Cilj je ojačati operativnu djelatnost Albanskih oružanih snaga poboljšanjem pokretljivosti, sposobnosti manevriranja i zaštite kopnenih snaga, čime bi se trebao povećati njihov doprinos misijama i operacijama ZSOP-a. Potpora obuhvaća osiguravanje lakih oklopnih višenamjenskih vozila.

Vrsta potpore: laka oklopna višenamjenska vozila.

4. Mjere pomoći u korist partnera u južnom susjedstvu

4.1. Libanon

Vijeće je 1. prosinca 2022. donijelo Odluku (ZVSP) 2022/2356 o mjeri pomoći za potporu Libanonskim oružanim snagama (LAF), s financijskim referentnim iznosom od 6 milijuna EUR.

Vijeće je 23. rujna 2024. donijelo Odluku (ZVSP) 2024/2496 o drugoj mjeri pomoći za potporu LAF-u, s financijskim referentnim iznosom od 15 milijuna EUR.

Cilj je mjere pomoći iz 2022. poboljšati sposobnosti i otpornost LAF-a kako bi se, poboljšanjem njihovih vojnih medicinskih kapaciteta i dodjeljivanjem opreme operativnom osoblju LAF-a, osigurala nacionalna sigurnost i stabilnost Libanona. Kako bi se postigao taj cilj, u okviru mjere pomoći financirat će se oprema koja nije namijenjena za primjenu smrtonosne sile, odnosno zdravstvena oprema za potporu vojnim medicinskim službama (središnjim i regionalnim centrima) i pojedinačna oprema za logističku brigadu.

Opći je cilj mjere pomoći iz 2024. doprinijeti jačanju kapaciteta LAF-a radi poboljšanja nacionalne sigurnosti, stabilnosti i otpornosti Libanona. Specifični je cilj mjere poduprijeti jačanje kapaciteta LAF-a za vojno medicinsko zapovjedništvo te inženjersko i logističko zapovjedništvo.

Vrsta potpore: zdravstvena oprema, pojedinačna oprema.

4.2. Jordan

Vijeće je 20. veljače 2023. donijelo Odluku (ZVSP) 2023/384 o mjeri pomoći za potporu Jordanskim oružanim snagama (JAF), s financijskim referentnim iznosom od 7 milijuna EUR.

Vijeće je 25. studenoga 2024. donijelo Odluku (ZVSP) 2024/2935 o drugoj mjeri pomoći za potporu JAF-u, s financijskim referentnim iznosom od 13,25 milijuna EUR.

Mjera pomoći iz 2023. odnosi se na prioritete vlade za jačanje obrambenih sposobnosti JAF-a. Cilj je mjere pomoći potpora razmještenim vojnim jedinicama isporukom poljske bolnice (Role 1), uključujući kapacitete za medicinsku evakuaciju, inženjersku opremu za poboljšanje operativne infrastrukture, bespilotne zračne sustave i obrambene bespilotne letjelice.

Opći je cilj mjere pomoći iz 2024. jačanje kapaciteta JAF-a, čime se doprinosi jačanju stabilnosti i nacionalne sigurnosti Jordana te zaštiti civilnog stanovništva u kontekstu sve napetije sigurnosne situacije u Jordanu i preko njegovih granica. Specifični je cilj te mjere pružiti potporu operativnim jedinicama zaduženima za osiguravanje sjevernih i istočnih granica Jordana. Kako bi se postigao taj cilj, mjerom pomoći pružit će se potpora sjevernom i istočnom zapovjedništvu JAF-a sustavima za otkrivanje i protumjere, sustavima za nadzor i izviđanje te opremom za pokretljivost i inženjerskom opremom.

Vrsta potpore: poljska bolnica (Role 1), uključujući kapacitete za medicinsku evakuaciju, opremu za pokretljivost i inženjersku opremu, bespilotne zračne sustave i obrambene bespilotne letjelice, sustave nadzora i izviđanja.

4.3. Egipat

Vijeće je 5. studenoga 2024. donijelo Odluku (ZVSP) 2024/2843 o mjeri pomoći za potporu Egipatskim oružanim snagama (EAF), s financijskim referentnim iznosom od 20 milijuna EUR.

Opći je cilj mjere pomoći doprinijeti jačanju kapaciteta EAF-a radi povećanja nacionalne sigurnosti i stabilnosti Egipta te poboljšanje zaštite civila. Specifični je cilj mjere omogućiti EAF-u da ojača svoje sposobnosti teritorijalne kontrole i time bolje odgovori na sigurnosne prijetnje na cijelom državnom području Egipta, posebno u zapadnoj regiji.

Vrsta potpore: laka oklopna ophodna vozila, mali sustavi bespilotnih letjelica, laki i mobilni radari, naočale.

5. Tablice EPF-a – opskrba vojnom opremom 2024. u okviru mjera pomoći EPF-a

Vidjeti Prilog F

KRATAK OPIS KATEGORIJA ZAJEDNIČKOG POPISA (ML) ROBE VOJNE NAMJENE EU-A²²

- ML1.** Oružje s glatkom cijevi kalibra manjeg od 20 mm, ostalo naoružanje i automatsko oružje kalibra 12,7 mm (kalibra 0,50 inča) ili manje i pribor te za njih posebno konstruirane komponente
- ML2.** Oružje s glatkom cijevi kalibra 20 mm ili većeg, ostalo oružje ili naoružanje kalibra većeg od 12,7 mm (kalibra 0,50 inča), bacači posebno konstruirani ili izmijenjeni za vojnu upotrebu i pribor te za njih posebno konstruirane komponente
- ML3.** Streljivo i naprave za podešavanje upaljača te za njih posebno konstruirane komponente
- ML4.** Bombe, torpeda, rakete, projektili, ostale eksplozivne naprave i punjenja, kao i pripadajuća oprema i pribor te za njih posebno konstruirane komponente
- ML5.** Kontrola paljbe, uzbunjivanje i upozoravanje, kao i srodni sustavi, oprema za testiranje, uciljavanje i protumjere posebno konstruirana za vojnu upotrebu te za njih posebno konstruirane komponente i pribor
- ML6.** Kopnena vozila i komponente
- ML7.** Kemijski agensi, „biološki agensi”, „agensi za suzbijanje nereda”, radioaktivni materijali, pripadajuća oprema, komponente i materijali
- ML8.** „Energetski materijali” i povezane tvari
- ML9.** Ratna plovila (površinska ili podvodna), specijalna mornarička oprema, pribor, komponente i ostala površinska plovila
- ML10.** „Zrakoplov”, „vozila lakša od zraka”, „bespilotne letjelice”, zrakoplovni motori i „zrakoplovna” oprema, pripadajuća oprema i komponente, posebno konstruirane ili izmijenjene za vojnu upotrebu

²² Potpuni opis kategorija kako ih je Vijeće donijelo 2024. (SL C, C/2024/1945, 1.3.2024.) dostupan je na: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52024XG01945&qid=1709821667260>

- ML11.**Elektronička oprema, „svemirska letjelica” i komponente koje nisu navedene drugdje u Zajedničkom popisu robe vojne namjene EU-a
- ML12.**Sustavi oružja s velikom kinetičkom energijom te pripadajuća oprema, kao i za njih posebno konstruirane komponente
- ML13.**Oklopna ili zaštitna oprema, konstrukcije i komponente
- ML14.**„Specijalizirana oprema za vojno osposobljavanje” ili za simuliranje vojnih scenarija, simulatori posebno osmišljeni za osposobljavanje o upotrebi svih vrsta vatrenog oružja ili naoružanja navedenih u ML1. ili ML2. te za to posebno konstruirane komponente i pribor
- ML15.**Oprema za prikaz slike ili za protumjere, posebno konstruirana za vojnu upotrebu i za nju posebno konstruirane komponente te pribor
- ML16.**Otkivci, odljevci i ostali nedovršeni proizvodi posebno konstruirani za stavke navedene u od ML1. do ML4., ML6., ML9., ML10., ML12. ili ML19.
- ML17.**Raznovrsna oprema, materijali i „knjižnice” te za njih posebno konstruirane komponente
- ML18.**„Proizvodna” oprema, postrojenja za testiranje utjecaja okoliša i komponente
- ML19.**Sustavi naoružanja usmjerene energije (DEW), s time povezana oprema ili oprema za protumjere i pokusni modeli te za njih posebno konstruirane komponente
- ML20.**Kriogenska i „supervodljiva” oprema te komponente i za nju posebno konstruiran pribor
- ML21.**„Softver”
- ML22.**„Tehnologija”

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)²³; (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 ML²⁴); 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 information²⁵.

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

²⁴ 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.

²⁵

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

Poland: the license values provided in row b) refer to individual licenses, global licenses issued in a given year for a period of up to 3 years, and national general licenses. The actual values of transfers, provided in the row c), are related to the individual, global and national general licences. Data from rows a), b) and c) do not include temporary transfers.

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

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

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

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

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

Romania: data provided includes figures of general, global and individual export licences. Global and general licences cannot always be attributed to an individual military list category ML or an individual country. Therefore, the figures on number of licences issued (row a) could be slightly higher. Also, on grounds of national security interests, information on certain sensitive exports was not included in the 2024 report.

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

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

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

Sweden: the SEK to EUR conversion reflects the average exchange rate for 2024 of 11,43 Swedish krona per Euro. Licences covering more than one ML category and/or destination have been counted multiple times, one for every ML category per country of destination. The total number of licences quoted in this report therefore exceeds the actual number of licences issued.

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

EXPORTS AND LICENCE REFUSALS PER DESTINATION, PER REGION AND WORLDWIDE

Page

PER DESTINATION

PER REGION

Central America and the Caribbean

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

Central Asia

(Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan)

European Union

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

Middle East

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

North Africa

(Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia)

North America

(Canada, United States)

North East Asia

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

Oceania

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

Other European Countries

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

South America

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

South Asia

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

South East Asia

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

Sub-Saharan Africa

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

WORLDWIDE

EU ARMS EXPORTS PER DESTINATION IN 2024

See 'per destination' document.

EU ARMS EXPORTS PER REGION IN 2024

See 'per region' document.

EU ARMS EXPORTS WORLDWIDE IN 2024

See 'worldwide' document.

TABLE A.II

Exports to United Nations-Mandated or Other International Missions in 2024²⁶Destination 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),

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

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

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

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

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

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 rd NATO SIGNAL BATTALION HQ	9 MM PISTOL. GLOCK 17 AMFIBIOUS (Pcs: 1), RIFLE M4 5.56 MM TYPE SHOTGUN COMPLETE (PCS: 1), 9 MM CARTRIDGES 19MM PARABELLUM (Pcs: 60), CARTRIDGES 5.56 MM KW (PCS: 885)

Destination Country: **Romania**

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

Destination Country: **Sao Tome e Principe**

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

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

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

Destination Country: **Somalia**

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

Destination Country: **South Sudan**

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

Destination Country: **United Arab Emirates**

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

TABLE A.III

1. Brokering Licences Granted by Member States in 2024²⁷**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

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

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

Estonia

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

Germany

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

Ireland

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

Italy

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

Netherlands

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

Poland

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

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

Romania

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

Slovenia

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

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

Spain

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

Sweden

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

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

2. Brokering Licences Refused by Member States in 2024

No brokering licences have been refused.

TABLE B.

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

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

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
TOTAL	35

TABLE C.

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

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

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

	Regulation for the implementation of the Export Control Act (adopted by Decree 205/15.7.2012)			
Croatia	Act on the trade control of military goods and non-military lethal goods (OG 80/13, in force since 6 July 2013)	Implementation completed.	Act on the trade control of military goods and non-military lethal goods (OG 80/13, in force since 6 July 2013)	Implementation completed.
Cyprus	Cyprus issued the Export, brokering and the provision of technical assistance (military equipment) Regulations of 2011 in December 2011. These Regulations set the legal framework for the implementation of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP, Common Position 2003/468/CFSP and Joint Action 2000/401/CFSP.	Implementation completed.	Cyprus issued the Export, brokering and the provision of technical assistance (military equipment) Regulations of 2011 in December 2011. These Regulations set the legal framework for the implementation of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP, Common Position 2003/468/CFSP and Joint Action 2000/401/CFSP.	Implementation completed.
Czechia	Act No 38/1994 Coll. on foreign trade in military material.	Implementation completed.	Act No 38/1994 Coll. on foreign trade in military material reflects certain	Implementation completed.

			provisions of the Common Position.	
Denmark	Amendment Act no. 555 of 24 June 2005 to the Danish Weapons Act (arms brokering etc.)	Implementation completed.		Implementation completed.
Estonia	Legislation on brokering was adopted in 2004. Current Strategic Goods Act (ref no RT I, 22.12.2011, 2) entered into force in 1.1.2012	Implementation completed.	Current Strategic Goods Act (ref no RT I, 22.12.2011, 2) entered into force in 1.1.2012	Implementation completed.
Finland	Act on the Export of Defence Materiel (282/2012).	Fully implements the Common Position on Brokering.	Act on the Export of Defence Materiel (282/2012).	Implementation completed.
France	Code de la Défense (Art. L2332-1)	Implementation completed.	The existing legal requirements in connection with the political principles adopted by the government make it possible to immediately apply the regulations laid down in the Common Position within the Commission	Implementation completed. General directives approved by political authorities and specific directives in the event of specific situations, such as embargoes, conflict areas, or human rights situation.

			established by Decree no55-965.	France bases its export decisions on the criteria defined in the framework of international treaties, conventions, instruments or fora to which it subscribes (such as Common Position 2008/944/CFSP, Arms Trade Treaty, criteria laid down by the United Nations, the OSCE, the European Council).
Germany	War Weapons Control Act (KrWaffKontrG), in the version promulgated on 22 November 1990, Federal Law Gazette 1990 I, p. 2506, last amended by Article 25 of the Act of 19 December 2022, Federal Law Gazette 2022 I p. 2606; Foreign Trade and Payments Act (AWG), Federal Law Gazette 2013 I p. 1482, last amended by Article 2	Implementation completed.	The existing legal requirements (Foreign Trade and Payments Act - AWG, Federal Law Gazette 2013 I p. 1482, last amended by last amended by Article 2 of the Act of 27 February 2024, Federal Law Gazette 2024 I p. 71 and Foreign Trade and Payments Regulation - AWV, Federal Law Gazette 2013 I p. 2865; 2021 I p. 4304, last amended by Article 1 of the Act of 17 July 2024,	Implementation completed.

	of the Act of 27 February 2024, Federal Law Gazette 2024 I No. 71, and Foreign Trade and Payments Regulation (AWV), Federal Law Gazette 2013 I p. 2865; 2021 I p. 4304, last amended by Article 2 of the Act of 11 December 2024, Federal Law Gazette 2024 I No. 411		Federal Law Gazette 2024 I p. 243, in connection with the ‘Political Principles Adopted by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for the Export of War Weapons and Other Military Equipment’ of June 2019 make it possible to immediately apply the regulations laid down in the Common Position.	
Greece	Law 4028/2011 of 11 November 2011 (Government Gazette 242), which incorporated the Common Position 2003/468/CFSP	Implementation completed.	Directive (EU) 2017/853 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 amending Council Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons was incorporated in the Greek legal corpus with Law 4678/2020 of 20 March 2020, (Government Gazette 70A), modifying Law 2168/1993.	Implementation completed.

Hungary	<p>The provisions on the control of brokering activities have been in force in Hungary since 2004.</p> <p>Currently the control of arms brokering is regulated by the Government Decree 156/2017. (VI. 16.) on the detailed regulations of the licensing of defence related activity and the certification of enterprises.</p>	Implementation completed.	<p>The criteria laid down in Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP are included in Annex II. to the Government Decree 156/2017. (VI.16.) on the detailed regulations of the licensing of defence related activity and the certification of enterprises.</p>	Implementation completed.
Ireland	Control of Exports Act 2023	Implementation completed.	<p>Control of Exports Act 2023 gives effect to licensing requirements for the Common Military List. The criteria of the Common Position are taken into account as a minimum standard when assessing all licence applications.</p>	Implementation completed.
Italy	Law No. 185 of 9 July 1990. New provisions on controlling the export, import and transit of military goods	Implementation completed.	Law No. 185 of 9 July 1990. New provisions on controlling the export, import and transit of military goods	Implementation completed.

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

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

			<p>(Adw) (stb. 2008, 111) wetten.nl - Regeling - Algemene douanewet - BWBR0023746 (overheid.nl)</p> <p>Strategic Goods Order 2012: Besluit Strategische Goederen (Strc. 2011, 19960) wetten.nl - Regeling - Besluit strategische goederen - BWBR0024139 (overheid.nl)</p> <p>Implementation measure for Strategic Goods: Uitvoeringsregeling strategische goederen 2012 (Strc. 2011, 1996) wetten.nl - Regeling - Uitvoeringsregeling strategische goederen 2012 - BWBR0030610 (overheid.nl)</p> <p>2015 Arms and Munitions Act: Wet Wapens en Munitie (Stb. 1995, 292) wetten.nl - Regeling - Wet wapens en munitie - BWBR0008804 (overheid.nl)</p>	
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Poland	<p>The act of 29 November 2000 on foreign trade in goods, technologies and services of strategic importance to the security of the State and to maintaining international peace and security (Journal of Laws 2023, item 1582).</p> <p>Note: Poland first adopted legislation covering brokering activities in the Act of 11 December 1997 on administrating of foreign trade in goods and services and transfers of special goods (Journal of Laws 1997, No 157, item 1026).</p>	Implementation completed.	The act of 29 November 2000 on foreign trade in goods, technologies and services of strategic importance to the security of the State and to maintaining international peace and security (Journal of Laws 2023, item 1582).	Implementation completed.
Portugal	Law no. 49/2009 of 5 August 2009.	Implementation completed.	Law no. 37/2011 of 22 June 2011.	Implementation completed.
Romania	Government's Emergency Ordinance (GEO) No. 158/1999 on the control regime of exports, imports and other operations	Implementation completed.	Minister of Foreign Affairs Order no. 3191/2021 (Implementing Regulation for GEO No. 158/1999, republished)	Implementation completed.

	with military good, republished (2021).			
Slovakia	Act No 392/2011 on trading with defence industry products and on amendments and supplements of certain acts (in force since 1 December 2011).	Implementation completed.	Act No 392/2011 on trading with defence industry products and on amendments and supplements of certain acts (in force since 1 December 2011).	Implementation completed.
Slovenia	Decree on production consents and trade permits for military weapons and equipment and on preliminary permits for import, export, transit and transfer of defence products (The Official Gazette of Republic of Slovenia, no. 59/11, 88/11, 74/12, 46/13, 29/14, 37/15, 62/16 ,30/17, 14/18 and 36/19, 172/21, 42/23 and 46/23). Brokers are bound to obtain trading permit.	Implementation completed.	Article 77 of the Defence Act (Official Gazette 103/04) specifies that an export license may be refused on the basis of Slovenia's international commitments and obligations.	Implementation completed.
Spain	Law 53/2007 of 28.12.2007 Royal Decree 679/2014 of 1.8.2014	Implementation completed.	Law 53/2007 of 28.12.2007 Royal Decree 679/2014 of 1.8.2014	Implementation completed.

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

INFORMATION ON EU OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

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

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

I. INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE WORKSHOPS

Kosovo

Online, 27 - 28 February 2024

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

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

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

Ukraine

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

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

Online, 07 July and 12 September 2024

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

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

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

Mongolia

Online, 14 June 2024

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

Kyrgyzstan

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

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

II. CROSS REGIONAL WORKSHOPS

Cross-Regional Workshop for South Eastern Europe and Eastern Europe

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

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

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

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

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

Cross-Regional Workshop for the Caucasus and Central Asia

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

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

III. MULTILATERAL KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

Binational Workshop for the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine

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

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

Study Visit to Estonia for Morocco and Montenegro

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

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

Binational workshop for North Macedonia and Kosovo

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

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

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

IV. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITIES

Institutional Capacity Building Activity for Serbia

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

V. ASSESSMENT EVENTS

Final Assessment Event

Online, 16 December 2024

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

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

Botswana

2nd 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.

3rd 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

3rd 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.

2nd 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, 1st 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

2nd 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 10th 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

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

Denmark

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

Estonia

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

Finland

https://www.defmin.fi/luvut_ja_asiointi/vienti- ja_siirtoluvat/tilastot#7ff322a2

France

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

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

Germany

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

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

(general information on the German export control system)

Hungary

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

Ireland

<https://enterprise.gov.ie/en/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.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/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	2,813,000
Total		2,813,000	2,813,000

Beneficiary country: Bosnia and Herzegovina

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

Beneficiary country: Jordan

		ML11	Total
Switzerland	a	1	
	b	1,030,255	1,030,255
Total		1,030,255	1,030,255

Beneficiary country: Mauritania

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

Beneficiary country: Moldova

		ML4	ML13	Total
Italia	a	1		
	b	495,000		495,000
Lithuania	a		1	

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

Beneficiary country: Mozambique

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

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

Beneficiary organisation: African Union for SADC/SAMIM

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

Beneficiary organisation: African Union for Somalia Federal Army

Destination Country	Exporting State	Description of goods
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

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

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

Support		Date of approval of the action under a General programme	Equipment delivered
General Programme for support to the African Union, financing of military Peace Support Operations	Support to the Somali National Army (SNA)	17 November 2021	SNA II: Several works at GDTC including a shooting range. Individual equipment, communication equipment and ground transportation
		2 March 2023	
		10 October 2023	
		16 April 2024	SNA III: Works at GDTC including an ammunition storage. Individual equipment and ground transportation SNA IV: No deliveries during the period (Y2024)
	Multi-National Joint Task Force against Boko Haram	18 January 2023	Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) services
		13 November 2024	
	G5 Sahel Joint Force ²⁸	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	

²⁸ Partly suspended.

Support		Reference of the Council decision	Equipment delivered
Assistance Measures	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