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#### NOTE

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

Delegations will find attached the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report according to Article 8(2) of Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment, as adopted by the Council at its meeting number 3925, held on 19 December 2022.

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

([Year]/C [reference])

***INTRODUCTION***

The present report covers data on granted and denied licences and exports of conventional arms from EU Member States during calendar year 2021. It also covers activities undertaken by the EU and its Member States in the framework of the implementation of Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP<sup>1,2</sup> throughout 2021.

The report is compiled by the European External Action Service (EEAS), based on data provided by Member States on their arms exports in 2021. The subgroup on Conventional arms exports (COARM) of the Council Working Party on Non-Proliferation and Arms Exports supports a permanent dialogue among Member States on the coherent application of the common rules governing control of arms exports. In the context of the pandemic, COARM continued to meet in an online setting during the first months of 2021, and Member States continued their use of the COARM online system for information exchange and virtual tour de tables on sensitive destinations. In the second half of the year, COARM resumed its monthly meetings in person, in Brussels. In addition, the report contains non-exhaustive information on intra-EU transfers of defence-related products that are governed by Directive 2009/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>3</sup>.

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

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

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

The following third countries have officially aligned themselves with the criteria and principles of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP, as reviewed in 2019: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, North Macedonia, Georgia, Iceland, Montenegro and Norway. An information exchange system between the EU and Norway has been in place since 2012.

The promotion of effective national arms export controls and the principles and criteria of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP in selected third countries was pursued in the period covered by this report with the implementation of Council Decision (CFSP) 2020/1464<sup>4</sup>. EU outreach efforts also continued on universalisation and implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty, with a large number of activities carried out during the same period under Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/915<sup>5</sup>, as amended by Council Decision (CFSP) 2020/1134<sup>6</sup> and Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/814<sup>7</sup>. This ATT Outreach Project was subsequently renewed with the adoption of Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/2309<sup>8</sup>.

In addition to outreach activities implemented by BAFA and Expertise France, the Council agreed to support the Arms Trade Treaty Secretariat with the adoption of Decision (CFSP) 2021/649 of 16 April 2021 on Union support for activities of the ATT Secretariat in support of the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty<sup>9</sup>. This decision falls in line with the general EU policy objective to strengthen the multilateral framework, including in the field of arms export control.

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<sup>4</sup> Council Decision (CFSP) 2020/1464 of 12 October 2020 on the promotion of effective arms export controls (OJ L 335, 13.10.2020, p. 3).

<sup>5</sup> Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/915 of 29 May 2017 on Union outreach activities in support of the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty (OJ L 139, 30.5.2017, p. 38).

<sup>6</sup> Council Decision (CFSP) 2020/1134 of 30 July 2020 amending Decision (CFSP) 2017/915 on Union outreach activities in support of the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty (OJ L 247/24, 31.07.2020).

<sup>7</sup> Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/814 of 20 May 2021 amending Decision (CFSP) 2017/915 on Union outreach activities in support of the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty (OJ L 180/151, 21.05.2021).

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

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

## I. IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMON POSITION 2008/944/CFSP

### 1. Follow-up to the review of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP

In 2021, COARM continued its work on the implementation of the deliverables included in the Council Conclusions of 16 September 2019<sup>10</sup> regarding the review of the Common Position 2008/944 CFSP on arms export control. Following the launch in October 2020 of an online database<sup>11</sup> on the EEAS website, allowing the public to consult and analyse the data on Member States' arms exports in a user-friendly manner, the EEAS has been preparing a closed database only accessible to licensing officers from Member States, with country pages containing relevant open source information on potential destinations of European military equipment. This database has been launched in the spring of 2022. The licensing officers database is expected to contribute to further convergence in the application of the Common Position by Member States.

Furthermore, COARM prepared a Council Decision on end-user certificates for the export of small arms and light weapons and their ammunition<sup>12</sup>. This Decision was adopted in January 2021 and entered into force on 31 December 2021. This Decision also contributes to further convergence among Member States' arms export policies.

In July 2021, COARM met for the first time in a setting including licensing and enforcement officers, allowing for an exchange of information and best practices on enforcement challenges in the field of arms exports.

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

<sup>11</sup> <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/eeasqap/sense/app/75fd8e6e-68ac-42dd-a078-f616633118bb/sheet/74299ecd-7a90-4b89-a509-92c9b96b86ba/state/analysis>

<sup>12</sup> Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/38 of 15 January 2021 establishing a common approach on the elements of end-user certificates in the context of the export of small arms and light weapons and their ammunition (OJ L 14, 18.1.2021, p. 4–9).

## 2. Denial notifications and consultations

The Common Position foresees the notification of licence denials. When a Member State is reviewing a licence application for a transaction that is essentially identical to one denied before by another Member State, the Common Position foresees a consultation process. This is done via the COARM Online System. The system has already demonstrated that it further supports transparency between Member States vis-à-vis specific countries of final destination and end users. In 2021 the online system has proven its value in facilitating the flow of information among Member States, particularly when in the context of the pandemic delegates were still prevented from meeting in person.

The number of denials notified in 2021 is indicated in row (d) of the tables in Table A.I (annexed to this report) per destination and per military list category; the number of consultations issued and received by each Member State, and the number of consultations per destination can be found in Tables B.I and B.II respectively. Please note that defence companies in Member States are generally aware of the restrictions on arms export policies; companies will usually refrain from applying for a license if they know it will be denied. A low number of denials therefore does not indicate anything in terms of how restrictive or not the export policy is.

## 3. User's Guide

The User's Guide is a key instrument summarising agreed guidance for the implementation of the operative provisions of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP and the interpretation of its criteria. It is referred to in Article 13 of the Common Position. It was developed by COARM and is updated periodically: the last update was done as part of the review of the Common Position, which took place in 2018 and the first half of 2019. In its Conclusions of 16 September 2019 the Council welcomed the amended User's Guide<sup>13</sup>.

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<sup>13</sup> <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/40659/st12189-en19.pdf>

The User's Guide is intended for use primarily by export licensing officials, thus substantially contributing in a pragmatic way to the convergence of Member States' arms export control policies and procedures. With a view to supporting the operationalisation of the criteria of Common Position 2008/944/CFSP, the Guide presents good practices that have been developed by COARM, building on national best practices and taking into account input from other relevant stakeholders, including civil society. Their purpose is to achieve greater consistency among Member States in the application of the criteria of the Common Position. This is achieved, inter alia, through the identification of factors that need to be considered when assessing export licence applications. The best practices are for use by licensing officers and other officials in relevant government departments and agencies. The decision-making process is informed by the expertise of these officials on matters covering regional, legal, judicial, technical, development, as well as security and military-related issues.

The Guide is a public document available on the website of the European External Action Service<sup>14</sup>.

#### 4. Outreach

Article 11 of the Common Position calls on Member States to 'use their best endeavours to encourage other States which export military technology or equipment to apply the criteria of the Common Position.' Intensive outreach activities, carried out by both the EU and by Member States individually, continued in 2021, as outlined in Annex D.

Under Decision (CFSP) 2020/1464, implemented by the German Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control (BAFA), a number of mostly virtual assistance events took place. In addition, further regional outreach activities, tailored national assistance programmes and ad hoc individual assistance workshops were virtually carried out under Decision (CFSP) 2017/915 (amended by Council Decision (CFSP) 2020/1134 and Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/814), and under follow-up Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/2309, supporting the Arms Trade Treaty's effective implementation and universalisation (further information on the latter activities is reported in section II.2).

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<sup>14</sup> [https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/disarmament-non-proliferation-and-arms-export-control-0\\_en](https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/disarmament-non-proliferation-and-arms-export-control-0_en)

## 5. Political Dialogue meetings

Political Dialogue meetings on arms export control issues were held in 2021 with Norway and the United States. These political dialogues provided a forum for fruitful discussions on matters of mutual interest, such as export policies to specific destinations, compliance and control issues, and the Arms Trade Treaty.

## 6. Update of the Common Military List of the European Union

The EU Common Military List (CML) includes the military items that Member States shall require export licenses for, in line with article 12 of the Common Position. It is identical to the list of defence-related products annexed to Directive 2009/43/EC.

The EU CML takes into account the changes in the Wassenaar Arrangement's Munitions List agreed at the Plenary meetings of the Arrangement. The EU CML in use in 2021 was published in the Official Journal of the European Union of 13 March 2020<sup>15</sup>. Since the Wassenaar Arrangement Plenary did not take place at the end of 2020, there was no update to the EU CML in 2021.

## 7. Arms brokering

In accordance with Article 5 of Council Common Position 2003/468/CFSP<sup>16</sup>, Member States have put in place separate arrangements for the exchange of information on brokering licences granted and denied. Furthermore, those Member States who require brokers to obtain a written authorisation to act as brokers and/or have established a register of arms brokers, have put in place separate arrangements for the exchange of relevant information on registered brokers. Information on brokering licences granted and denied by EU Member States can be found in the attached Table A.III.

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<sup>15</sup> *OJ C 85, 13.3.2020, p. 1–37*

<sup>16</sup> Council Common Position 2003/468/CFSP of 23 June 2003 on the control of arms brokering (OJ L 156, 25.6.2003, p. 79).

Detailed information on national implementation of Common Position 2003/468/CFSP is provided in the attached Table C.

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

During 2021, COARM was briefed by and had a discussion with Ms Hannah Neumann, member of the European Parliament, regarding her proposal for a regulation on arms exports. The EEAS answered a significant number of parliamentary questions on arms exports issues.

In accordance with past practice, COARM meetings with non-governmental organisations (such as Saferworld, Conflict Armament Research etc.) were organised regularly. COARM also invited representatives from the defence industry to its meetings, as well as from ICRC, think tanks working on topics related to the arms trade, and other stakeholders.



## II. ARMS TRADE TREATY (ATT)

### 1. Involvement in the ATT: Conferences of States Parties

As with previous Conferences of States Parties (CSP), the EU and its Member States played an active part in the run-up to the Seventh Conference of States Parties, conducted in a hybrid format from 30 August until 2 September 2021, allowing for participation of around 300 people from the 110 States Parties, the 31 Signatories and other States and stakeholders (civil society, defence industry); the majority following the conference online. The Conference agreed on a clear plan for the following cycle to be presided by Germany. The Conference also endorsed a clear structure for arranging the payment calendar with States in long-term arrears. The initial meeting of the Diversion Information Exchange Forum was postponed to the next Conference of States Parties in order to enable in person attendance for confidential discussions amongst States Parties. Sierra Leone, as the Presidency, proposed a set of measures to prevent diversion as a way to strengthen ATT implementation, including expert discussions concerning post-delivery cooperation experiences from both exporter and importer perspectives. China participated for the first time as a State Party, propagating their national arms export legal framework and policy of no exports to non-state actors.

The EU delivered 5 statements: on stockpile management, transparency, universalisation, support to the ATT secretariat, and implementation, and submitted a general statement in writing. The EU also co-hosted two virtual side-events related to EU funded projects. On 2 September 2021 the EU's support to the ATT Secretariat was launched: 1.4 million EUR for the coming two years in order to support the ATT Secretariat and ensure they can guide national Points of Contact, build a needs database and organise train-the-trainer sessions. The second side-event showcased the existing ATT Outreach Project implemented by German export control authority BAFA and by Expertise France.

2. The EU's ATT Implementation Support Programme under Decision (CFSP) 2017/915, amended by Council Decision (CFSP) 2020/1134 and Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/814, and Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/2309

Further to its entry into force in December 2014 and with so far<sup>17</sup> 112 States Parties, the ATT continues to face challenges in terms of its universalisation and its effective implementation by States Parties.

To contribute to addressing these challenges, the EU adopted an ambitious implementation support programme for third countries (Decision (CFSP) 2017/915, amended by Council Decision (CFSP) 2020/1134 and by Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/814). This ATT Outreach Project was subsequently renewed with the adoption of Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/2309. This programme is implemented by both the German Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control (BAFA) and Expertise France. It currently provides for assistance to third countries, on their request, in strengthening their arms transfer systems in line with the requirements of the Treaty. Details of the activities carried out under the EU programme during 2021 can be found in Table D.

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

COARM is starting preparations for the review of Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP, which will be finalised in 2024 in accordance with the Council Conclusions of 16 September 2019. In the rapidly changing EU defence environment, COARM is committed to ensure arms export policies continue to fit well into the broader EU security and defence landscape.

In this context, COARM is considering the export control dimension of developments in the area of EU defence – in particular the European Peace Facility (see below), and the European Defence Fund.

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<sup>17</sup> In October 2022.

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

#### IV. EUROPEAN PEACE FACILITY ASSISTANCE MEASURES

With the approval of the Council Decision establishing the European Peace Facility (EPF) on 22 March 2021, the EU has created a robust mechanism dedicated to supporting partners on military and defence matters. This follows the ambition outlined in the Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy and as further elaborated in the Strategic Compass.

With the EPF, the EU covers the common costs of military CSDP missions / operations, and can provide support to partners comprising military assistance, training, equipment (including arms and ammunition) to improve their ability to prevent and respond to crises, better protect civilians and thereby strengthen international security and ultimately our own security.

In 2021, a large portion of support under the assistance measures pillar was dedicated to the military components of African-led Peace Support Operations as previously funded under the African Peace Facility. Other assistance measures served to provide military equipment in relation to CSDP missions and operations, such as in Mozambique, and strengthen the military and defence capacities of partners in the Eastern Neighbourhood and the Western Balkans.

The type of equipment to be provided to partners' armed forces followed a partner-driven, case-by-case approach, in line with an integrated methodological framework to ensure adequate risk assessments and mitigating measures. In 2021, no items on the EU Common Military List were delivered under an EPF assistance measure.

Please see Table F for an overview of EPF assistance measures adopted in 2021.

***BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS OF EU COMMON MILITARY LIST CATEGORIES<sup>18</sup>***

- ML1** Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20 mm, other arms and automatic weapons with a calibre of 12,7 mm (calibre 0,50 inches) or less and accessories, and specially designed components therefor
- ML2** Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20 mm or more, other weapons or armament with a calibre greater than 12,7 mm (calibre 0,50 inches), projectors specially designed or modified for military use and accessories, and specially designed components therefor
- ML3** Ammunition and fuze setting devices, and specially designed components therefor
- ML4** Bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles, other explosive devices and charges and related equipment and accessories, and specially designed components therefor
- ML5** Fire control, surveillance and warning equipment, and related systems, test and alignment and countermeasure equipment, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories therefor
- ML6** Ground vehicles and components
- ML7** Chemical agents, "biological agents", "riot control agents", radioactive materials, related equipment, components and materials
- ML8** "Energetic materials", and related substances
- ML9** Vessels of war (surface or underwater), special naval equipment, accessories, components and other surface vessels
- ML10** "Aircraft", "lighter-than-air vehicles", "Unmanned Aerial Vehicles" ("UAVs"), aero-engines and "aircraft" equipment, related equipment, and components, specially designed or modified for military use

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<sup>18</sup> The full description of the categories as adopted by the Council in 2020 (2020/C 85/1) can be found on: [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1584081152567&uri=OJ:JOC\\_2020\\_085\\_R\\_0001](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1584081152567&uri=OJ:JOC_2020_085_R_0001)

- ML11** Electronic equipment, "spacecraft" and components, not specified elsewhere on the EU Common Military List
- ML12** High velocity kinetic energy weapon systems and related equipment, and specially designed components therefor
- ML13** Armoured or protective equipment, constructions and components
- ML14** 'Specialised equipment for military training' or for simulating military scenarios, simulators specially designed for training in the use of any firearm or weapon specified by ML1 or ML2, and specially designed components and accessories therefor
- ML15** Imaging or countermeasure equipment, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories therefor
- ML16** Forgings, castings and other unfinished products, specially designed for items specified by ML1 to ML4, ML6, ML9, ML10, ML12 or ML19
- ML17** Miscellaneous equipment, materials and "libraries", and specially designed components therefor
- ML18** 'Production' equipment, environmental tests facilities and components
- ML19** Directed Energy Weapon (DEW) systems, related or countermeasure equipment and test models, and specially designed components therefor
- ML20** Cryogenic and "superconductive" equipment, and specially designed components and accessories therefor
- ML21** "Software"
- ML22** "Technology"

## *ANNEX*

The attached tables contain the following information:

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

## **TABLE A.I**

### *TABLE A.I*

Figures of Table A.I are broken down per Member State, and per EU Common Military List category where (a) = number of licences issued; (b) = value of licences issued in euros; (c) = value of arms exports in euros (if available)<sup>19</sup>; (d) = number of denials (discrepancies may appear between breakdowns and totals due to denials concerning more than one ML category or denials for items other than those appearing in the ML<sup>20</sup>); and (e) = the number of the criterion of Common Position 2008/944 invoked to support the refusal (the approximate number of times each criterion is invoked is indicated between brackets).

Statistics are compiled differently by each Member State: no uniform standard is used. Consequently, owing to current procedures regarding arms export reporting or data protection legislation, not all countries have been able to submit the same information<sup>21</sup>.

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<sup>19</sup> To make the table more readable, nil values and/or the mention 'not available' are omitted, and empty rows and columns are deleted.

<sup>20</sup> In some instances, in accordance with the Common Position, denials issued for items which do not appear on the Common Military List (for example for license applications for transactions of dual-use items where intended military end-use has been identified) are included in the total.

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(i) Concerning **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.

(ii) Concerning **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).

(iii) Concerning **Croatia**: data provided includes figures of global and individual export licences. In 2021 there was no export by general licences. As the value of global licences is not visible ('unlimited value') figures will occur only in row c) and not b).

(iv) Concerning **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 2021 based on licences issued in previous years.

(v) Concerning **Denmark**: with regards to the value listed in rows b) and c) it should be noted, that values listed in row b) 'Value of export licences granted' relates to licences issued according to national legislation, i.e. to third countries. Values listed in row c) 'Value of actual exports' relates to the value of licences issued as global licences (article 6 of the ICT directive) as well as 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) as well, i.e. actual value of exports within EU and



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EEA. The Danish currency (DKK) or other currencies are where relevant converted to EUR using the common exchange rate.

(vi) Concerning **Estonia**: licences covering more than one ML category and/or destination are reported under “multiple destinations” (country). Goods which Estonia is judging to be military goods (national listing), but which are not on the EU Common Military List are reported in category ML 22 “Technology” (as CML category which is the most closely linked). The total number of licences quoted in this report therefore differs from the actual number of licences issued.

(vii) Concerning **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

(viii) Concerning **France**: France requires its defence companies to obtain a licence from the early stages of market prospection. The licence should indicate the potential of the transaction. Any operation, starting from the negotiation stage, requires obtaining a licence: transmission of documentation, demonstrations, participation in calls for tenders, etc. This requirement for transparency and control results in a licenced value (row b) that can greatly differ from the value of the final contracts signed and goods actually exported (row c).

(ix) Concerning **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 a 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.

(x) Concerning **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.

(xi) Concerning **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.

(xii) Concerning **Latvia**: data provided includes figures of individual, global and general export licences. Data include 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.

(xiii) Concerning **the Netherlands**: as values of global licenses cannot always be attributed to individual countries, the value of those global licenses has been added to the total value of ‘multiple destinations’. The figures on actual exports are based on information provided by the exporters in 2021, 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 2021 may be higher than the values quoted in this report. Some licences cover goods of more than one ML category. Each time a licence concerns an ML category, it is counted as one single licence. Therefore the sum in row ‘Number of Export Licenses’ does not always reflect the actual number of licences granted, but a slightly higher figure.

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

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

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

(xvi) Concerning **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.

(xvii) Concerning **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. Remark related to Russian Federation and Azerbaijan: temporary export (service) - End User is the Ministry of Defence of the Slovak Republic. Exhibitions and presentations: Austria, Canada, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Greece, Israel, Jordan, Poland, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America.

(xviii) Concerning **Slovenia**: data provided includes figures of general, (ML6) and 2 global (ML 1, ML 3 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. Two Global transfer licences were granted to Slovenian companies in year 2021 for a period of three years, to trade with ML18, ML3 and ML1 goods to EU countries. As some permits have a longer validity, some permits issued in year 2020 were realized in year 2021 and some permits from 2021 will be realized in year 2022. The export licence for Russia (ML4) was issued based on a contract for the purchase and maintenance of our warship. The missiles were sent to Russia for destruction.

(ixx) Concerning **Sweden**: the Swedish krona is converted to euro using the average exchange rate for 2021 (10,1449). Licences covering more than one ML category and/or destination are 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.

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

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

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

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

*Page*

EXPORTS AND REFUSALS PER DESTINATION .....

EXPORTS AND REFUSALS PER REGION .....

### **North Africa**

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

### **Sub-Saharan Africa**

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

### **North America**

(Canada, United States) .....

### **Central America and the Caribbean**

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

### **South America**

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

### **Central Asia**

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

### **North East Asia**

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

### **South East Asia**

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

### **South Asia**

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

### **European Union**

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

### **Other European Countries**

(Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Holy See, Iceland, Kosovo (under UNSCR 1244/99), Liechtenstein, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United Kingdom (Bermuda), United Kingdom (Cayman Islands), United Kingdom (Gibraltar), United Kingdom (St Helena), United Kingdom (Turks and Caicos Islands) .....

### **Middle East**

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

### **Oceania**

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

Vanuatu) .....

EXPORTS AND REFUSALS WORLDWIDE.....

EU ARMS EXPORTS PER DESTINATION IN 2021

See Annex.

## EU ARMS EXPORTS WORLDWIDE IN 2021

See Annex.



TABLE A.II

**Exports to United Nations-mandated or other international missions in 2021<sup>22</sup>**Destination Country: **Afghanistan**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Finland	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Tactical vests and helmets (ML13)
Germany	International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Cross-country vehicles with special protection and spare parts
Hungary	NATO Resolute Support Mission	Carbines, pistols, ammunition
Portugal	NATO Resolute Support Mission	Handguns, sub-machine guns, assault rifles and components (ML1), Equipment and communication systems (ML11)

Destination Country: **Bosnia and Herzegovina**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Hungary	EUFOR	Bullet proof vests, hand grenades, ammunition

<sup>22</sup> The following Member States submitted a nil report: Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, and Sweden.

Destination Country: **Cameroon**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
France	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)	4x4 armoured vehicle, parts for armoured vehicles, spare parts, bullet-proof vest, individual ballistic protection plate, ballistic protection helmet, night vision binoculars, fusion grenade, training grenade, launcher ammunition maintaining order, smoke grenade coloured, law enforcement ammunition, ballistic protection shield

Destination Country: **Central African Republic**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
France	European Union Advisory Mission (EUAM)	Ballistic protection shield NIJ III+ and additional personal protection plate level IV, jacket for wearing ballistic plates, soft ballistic protection plate, ballistic protection helmet, personal protection plate
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. European Union Advisory Mission (EUAM)</li> <li>ii. United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission (MINUSCA)</li> <li>iii. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Cross-country vehicles with special protection and spare parts</li> <li>ii. Mounts for helmets</li> <li>iii. Cross-country vehicle with special protection</li> </ul>

Malta	EU Delegation	21 - Glock 17 9x19mm cal. 9mm (with spare magazines), 21 - Semi-Automatic rifle Oberland OA 15M7 cal. 223, 204 - Magazines for Oberland OA15 M7 cal. 223 30 rounds, 129 - Magazines for Glock 17 cal. 9x19mm 17 rounds, 45,500 rounds – Ammunition Fiocchi cal.223 FMJ 55gr, 32,600 rounds – Ammunition Fiocchi cal. 9x19mm FMJ 115gr
Portugal	European Union Training Mission (EUTM)  United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission (MINUSCA)	Handguns, sub-machine guns, assault rifles and components (ML1), Grenade launchers (ML2), Ammunition (ML3), Hand grenades and other explosive devices (ML4), Fire control, and related alerting and warning equipment (ML5), Ground vehicles and components (ML6), UAV (ML10), Equipment and communication systems (ML11), Protection equipment (ML13), Containers specially designed or ‘modified’ for military use (ML17), Software (ML21)

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

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
France	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the DR Congo (MONUSCO)	ROD L=116 mm - T100EE Fuel pump replacement kit, T100EE Fuel pump replacement kit (line 5), T100EE Alternator replacement kit (line 2), T100EE Ground equipment tooling kit (line 1), T100EE Alternator replacement kit (line 2), T100EE Fuel pump replacement kit (line 5), T100EE Starter Repl. kit (line 1), T100EE Ground equipment tooling kit (line 1)

Destination Country: **Hungary**

Exporting Member	United Nations-mandated or other	Description of goods
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State	international missions	
Portugal	European Border and Coast Guard Agency - FRONTEX	Several aircrafts and equipment (ML10)

Destination Country: **Iraq**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)</li> <li>ii. EU Delegation</li> <li>iii. European Union Advisory Mission in Iraq (EUAM)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Ammunition for revolvers and pistols</li> <li>ii. Cross-country vehicles with special protection and spare parts</li> <li>iii. Cross-country vehicles with special protection and spare parts</li> </ul>
Hungary	NATO	Smoke grenades, ammunition, carbines, machine guns, grenade launchers, pistols
Portugal	Operation Inherent Resolve	Protection equipment (ML13)

Destination Country: **Italy**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)	Cross-country vehicles with special protection and spare parts

Destination Country: **Ivory Coast**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
France	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)	Technical assistance, technical training, jamming system

Destination Country: **Kosovo**<sup>23</sup>

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Hungary	Kosovo Force (KFOR)	Helmet, bullet proof vest, radio kit, gas mask and other NBC equipment, machine gun, bullet proof vest, carbines, pistols, ammunition, IFV and APV machine, APCs

Destination Country: **Lebanon**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Austria	Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL)	Pistols, parts thereof and Magazines (ML1), Pistols Operator Course (ML22)
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. UNIFIL (UNSCOL)</li> <li>ii. EEAS</li> <li>iii. United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Spare parts for rifles and machine pistols</li> <li>ii. Cross-country vehicle with special protection and spare parts</li> <li>iii. Spare parts for pistols, rifles and machine pistols</li> </ul>

<sup>23</sup> This designation is without prejudice to position on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244(1999) and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

Destination Country: **Lithuania**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Baltic Air Policing</li> <li>ii. NATO</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Several aircrafts and equipment (ML10)</li> <li>ii. Handguns, sub-machine guns, assault rifles and components (ML1), grenade launchers (ML2), Ammunition (ML3), hand grenades and other explosive devices (ML4), fire control, and related alerting and warning equipment (ML5), ground vehicles and components (ML6), naval Equipment (ML9), equipment and communication systems (ML11), protection equipment (ML13), imaging or countermeasure equipment (ML15), containers specially designed or 'modified' for military use (ML17)</li> </ul>

Destination Country: **Mali**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Austria	EU Capacity Building Mission (EUCAP Sahel Mali)	Pistols, parts thereof and Magazines (ML1)
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission (MINUSMA)</li> <li>ii. EU Capacity Building Mission (EUCAP Sahel Mali)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Technical Assistance</li> <li>ii. Plate carrier, ballistic accessories, ballistic protection plate, gas mask, filter cartridges, monocular for observation and location, spare parts, small calibre ammunition, machine gun, ballistic protection helmet</li> </ul>
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission (MINUSMA)</li> <li>ii. NATO</li> <li>iii. EU Capacity Building Mission (EUCAP Sahel Mali)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Body armour vests; equipment for helmets; technical support for ground observer</li> <li>ii. Spare parts for cross-country vehicle with special protection</li> <li>iii. Parachute illuminating rockets</li> </ul>

Greece	EU Training Mission Mali (EUTM)	Cartridges: 5,56 mm (240 items) – 9 mm (60 items), Antiballistic Plates (2 items) and antiballistic helmets (2 items), Fighter gloves (2 items), survival knife (2 items), operating glasses (2 items), military hygiene kit (2 items), ischemic bandage tourniquet (2 items), camelback type water bottle (2 items)
Hungary	EU Training mission (EUTM), TAKUBA	Smoke grenade, gas masks, hand grenades, bullet proof vests, carbines, laser pointers, pistols radio kit, ammunition
Portugal	European Union multinational military training mission (EUTM)  United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Mali – MINUSMA	Handguns, sub-machine guns, assault rifles and components (ML1), ammunition (ML3), ground vehicles and components (ML6), several aircrafts and equipment (ML10), equipment and communication systems (ML11), protection equipment (ML13)

Destination Country: **Mozambique**

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

Destination Country: **Netherlands**

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

Portugal	European Border and Coast Guard Agency - FRONTEX	Several aircrafts and equipment (ML10)
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Destination Country: **Niger**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Austria	European Union Capacity Building Mission in Niger (EUCAP Sahel Niger)	Pistols, parts thereof and Magazines (ML1)
France	European Union Capacity Building Mission in Niger (EUCAP Sahel Niger)	small calibre ammunition, weapon loaders, spare parts, semi-automatic shotgun, accessories, ballistic helmet, bullet-proof vest (plate holder), individual ballistic protection plate

Destination Country: **Poland**

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

Destination Country: **Romania**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Portugal	Tailored Forward Presence	Handguns, sub-machine guns, assault rifles and components (ML1), grenade launchers (ML2), ammunition (ML3), fire control, and related alerting and warning equipment (ML5), equipment and communication systems (ML11)



Destination Country: **Somalia**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Denmark	United Nations Support Office for Somalia	20 Vulkan Maxi De Armer Disrupter System, 5000 Power cartridge .50 cal. Electric HP
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. EUCAP</li> <li>ii. UNSOS</li> <li>iii. EU-Delegation - Diplomatic Compound (EUDC)</li> <li>iv. UNSOA</li> <li>v. UN-WORLD FOOD PROGRAME</li> <li>vi. UNOCHA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Tools for rifles.</li> <li>ii. Training equipment for practice shooting; training equipment for moving target systems; equipment for rifles.</li> <li>iii. Cross-country vehicle with special protection and spare parts.</li> <li>iv. Aircraft decoys.</li> <li>v. Spare parts for cross-country vehicles with special protection.</li> <li>vi. Spare parts for cross-country vehicles with special protection.</li> </ul>

Destination Country: **South Sudan**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Finland	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Tactical vests and helmets (ML13)
Germany	EU Delegation	Spare parts for cross-country vehicles with special protection.

Destination Country: **Spain**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Portugal	European Border and Coast Guard Agency - FRONTEX	Several aircrafts and equipment (ML 10)

Destination Country: **Ukraine**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Austria	OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine	Components and spare parts (ML6)

Destination Country: **Yemen**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen (UN-OESGY)	Ballistic helmets, plate carriers

TABLE A.III

1. **Brokering licences granted by Member States in 2021**<sup>24</sup>**BELGIUM**

Belgium granted one brokering licence in 2021. This licence gives access to the profession of broker but does not cover a specific transfer.

**BULGARIA**

Destination	No of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Kenya	1	234 768	ML3	4 000 pcs	234 768	Serbia
Kazakhstan	3	69 600	ML2	29 pcs	69 600	Serbia
Kazakhstan	1	243 764	ML4	7 643 pcs	243 764	Serbia
Algeria	4	9 889 941	ML6	5 542 pcs	9 889 941	Ukraine
Ethiopia	2	795 407	ML10	383 pcs	795 407	UAE
Algeria	1	950 470	ML2	50 sets	950 470	Kazakhstan

**CROATIA**

Destination	No of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Austria	1	1.587.600,00	ML3a	12.000.000	0,00	Bosnia and Herzegovina

<sup>24</sup> The following Member States submitted a nil report: Austria, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal, Slovakia, and Slovenia.

Netherlands	1	2.757.880,00	ML3a	18.144.000	0,00	Bosnia and Herzegovina
United States of America	3	9.281.434,07	ML3a	34.724.754	1.378.619,61	Bosnia and Herzegovina

## CZECH REPUBLIC

Destination	No of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
United Arab Emirates	3	9 617	10	1 pc, 7 sets	10 274	Ukraine
Burkina Faso	1	0	15	1 pc	40 742	Israel
Djibouti	2	8 679 857	3	-	0	Bulgaria
Djibouti			4	-		Bulgaria
Djibouti			10	-		Georgia
Algeria	1	233 160	6	-	0	Kyrgyzstan
Ghana	1	30 708	10	-	0	United Arab Emirates
Indonesia	1	-20	3	-	0	Spain
Iraq	1	38 091	6	1 pc	38 091	United Arab Emirates
Kazakhstan	1	973	3	300 pcs	1 009	Great Britain
Mongolia	1	62 312	2	-	0	Azerbaijan
Nigeria	6	1 532 038	1	153 sets	718 808	Bulgaria, Kazakhstan
Nigeria			3	10,472 pcs		Bulgaria
Nigeria			4	-		Bulgaria

Nigeria			6	1 set		United Arab Emirates
Ukraine	3	603 408	10	-	163 286	Great Britain
Ukraine			15	1,251 pcs		United States
United States	5	1 098 525	1	4,446 pcs	214 279	Ethiopia
United States			3	6,000,000 pcs		Bosnia and Herzegovina
Vietnam	1	349 769	21	1 set	354 126	United States
Serbia	1	118 663	10	1 pc, 110 npr, 21 sets	118 662	Great Britain

## ESTONIA

Destination	No of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Latvia	1	1166000	ML3	2200000	1166000	Switzerland
Algeria	2	1952934	ML10	516	1952934	Ukraine
Indonesia	2	245994	ML6, ML10	218	245994	Ukraine
Georgia	1	47963	ML10	18	47963	Ukraine
USA	1	85000	ML10	16	85000	Ukraine
Saudi Arabia	1	4370000	ML22		4370000	Estonia
India	1	4555613	ML4	268	4555613	Ukraine
Lithuania	1	10840	ML2	540	10840	Switzerland

Mali	1	7887146	ML1/ML2/ML3,4,5	53051	7887146	Serbia
Lithuania	1	15639	ML3	5500	15639	Belgium

## GERMANY

Destination	No of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Brazil	1	101.000	ML 17M	1 pc.	101.000	Canada
India	1	1.028.951	ML 18A	5 pcs.	1.028.951	Peoples Republic of China
Israel	1	11.557	ML 11A	1 pc.	11.557	United Kingdom
Republic of Korea	1	838.800	ML 8A	8.000 kg	838.800	Norway
Republic of Korea	1	460.000	ML 9C	19 pcs.	460.000	United Kingdom
Norway	2	62.520	ML 8F	240 kg	62.520	Republic of Korea
Switzerland	1	18.935	ML 17C	30 pcs.	18.935	United States
United States	1	57.043	ML 18A	1 set	57.043	United Kingdom
United Kingdom	1	500.000	ML 18A	1 pc.	500.000	Canada

## HUNGARY

Destination	No of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Poland	5	48 463	ML3	34 800	39 963	Switzerland
Czech Republic	1	250 000	ML3	0	0	USA
Iraq	0	0	ML1,2	1400	6 300 322	Bulgaria*

\* License issued 2020, goods brokered/exported in 2021..

## IRELAND

Destination	No of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Singapore	2	650,994	ML6	3289	650,994	Republic of Korea/South Korea
Nigeria	1	93,367	ML6	27	93,367	Republic of Korea/South Korea
Serbia	1	294,061	ML6	66	294,061	Canada

## ITALY

Destination	Number of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Algeria	1	24.531,37	10	173	24.531,37	UK
Australia	5	999.881,19	9,10,11,15	48 weeks, 15 days	999.881,19	Australia
Bangladesh	1	135.899,00	10,11,15	5	135.899,00	Spain
Brazil	1	79.956,02	10,11,15	1	79.956,02	USA
Egypt	1	367,40	4	52 weeks	367,40	France
France	12	60.399.153,03	1,3,4,9,11	651, 449 days, 175 weeks	60.399.153,03	France
Germany	66	9.886.036,19	4,10,11,14,15,21	24162	9.886.036,19	Germany, Italy, UK, Spain
Indonesia	1	1.594.527,29	2	96 weeks	1.594.527,29	Indonesia
Kuwait	1	75.000,00	10	2000	75.000,00	Spain
Lithuania	1	3.149.295,72	3	2484	3.149.295,72	Spain
Morocco	1	367,40	4	52 weeks	367,40	France
Netherlands	1	2.388.000,00	2	25 months	2.388.000,00	Netherlands
Oman	3	74.950,08	10	500	74.950,08	Germany, Italy, UK
Poland	1	59.838,05	10	6272	59.838,05	Poland



Qatar	5	9.732.144,00	3,4,6,10	53067, 12 weeks	9.732.144,00	Austria, France, Italy, Spain
Saudi Arabia	1	1.102,18	4	52 weeks	1.102,18	France
Singapore	1	4.408,68	4	52 weeks	4.408,68	France
Spain	21	367.824,60	1,10	1968	367.824,60	Germany, Italy, UK, Spain
United Arab Emirates	2	374.987,00	11	120 days, 2120 hours	374.987,00	France
United Kingdom	38	3.813.857,74	4,10	19837, 5 years, 2 months, 52 weeks	3.813.857,74	France, Germany, Italy, UK, USA
United States	2	32.713,32	10,15	5	32.713,32	USA

## POLAND

Destination	Number of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Bulgaria	1	33365	ML18	8	33365	Czech Republic
Czech Republic	1	24150	ML3	75000	1530452	Republic of Korea
Romania	1	2263139	ML10	1	2263139	USA

Slovakia	1	3350	ML3	108	216454	Switzerland
Uganda	6	28068775	ML2, ML3	3787320	28068775	Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia
USA	2	39207	ML6, ML10	5	39207	Czech Republic, Canada
Vietnam	1	1 135 059	ML1, ML3	88533	1 135 059	USA

## ROMANIA

Destination	No of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Argentina	1	304,651	10	0	0	South Africa

## SPAIN

Destination	No of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Chile	1	189.000	3	940.000		Bosnia and Herzegovina

## SWEDEN

Destination	No of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Australia	1		ML5			United Kingdom
Belgium	1		ML13			Spain
Belgium	2		ML5			United Kingdom
Brazil	1		ML11			Italy
Brazil	1		ML10, ML18			United States of America
Brazil	1		ML11			Germany
Croatia	1		ML17			Latvia
Denmark	1		ML6			Netherlands
Denmark	1		ML6			Estonia
Denmark	1		ML1			Canada
Finland	1		ML8			Czech Republic
Finland	2		ML5, ML11, ML22			Israel
France	1		ML6			Netherlands
Germany	1		ML6			Netherlands

Latvia	1		ML14, ML22			Czech Republic
Lithuania	2		ML3			Spain
Malaysia	2		ML6			France
Netherlands	1		ML6			Estonia
Netherlands	3		ML6			Netherlands
Netherlands	1		ML6			Germany
Norway	1		ML13			Norway
Switzerland	1		ML6			Switzerland
United Kingdom	1		ML17			United Kingdom
United States of America	5		ML8, ML10, ML17, ML18			United States of America
United States of America	1		ML1			Norway

## THE NETHERLANDS

Destination	No of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items	Country of origin
Djibouti	1	N/A	ML9		25,662,000	South-Africa
Taiwan	1	39,000	ML11	1	N/A	United States
United States	3	119,000	ML11		3,425,901	United States

Multiple destinations in EU/NATO+	1	N/A	ML2, ML9, ML11, ML13, ML16, ML21, ML22, ML4, ML5, ML10		N/A	United States
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## 2. *Brokering licences refused by Member States in 2021*

### GERMANY

Destination	No of licences denied	Value of brokering licences denied (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Saudi-Arabia	1	4.194.140	ML 11A	various	4.194.140	United States

### SWEDEN

Destination	No of licences denied	Value of brokering licences denied (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
United States of America	1		ML1			Vietnam

TABLE B.1

*Total number of consultations initiated and received by each Member State in 2021*

Member State	Number of consultations initiated	Number of consultations received
Austria	1	-
Belgium	4	3
Bulgaria	2	-
Czech Republic	12	10
Denmark	2	-
Finland	1	1
France	-	6
Germany	7	26
Greece	-	1
Hungary	8	-
Ireland	-	2
Italy	6	-
Malta	1	-
Netherlands	10	7
Poland	3	-
Slovakia	2	2
Slovenia	-	1
Spain	5	1
Sweden	2	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>66</b>

TABLE B.II

*Total number of consultations initiated by Member States in 2021 per destination*

Destination Country	Number of consultations
Andorra	1
Armenia	1
Bangladesh	1
Botswana	1
Brazil	2
China	1
China (Hong Kong)	1
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	1
Egypt	5
Guinea	1
Guyana	1
India	1
Israel	1
Kazakhstan	3
Kyrgyzstan	1
Madagascar	1
Morocco	5
Pakistan	17
Panama	1
Papua New Guinea	1

Philippines	2
Qatar	1
Russia	2
Saudi Arabia	3
South Africa	1
Togo	1
Turkey	1
Ukraine	1
United Arab Emirates	5
United Kingdom	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>66</b>



TABLE C

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

Member State	Council Common Position 2003/468/CFSP on the control of arms brokering		Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment	
	National legislation reference no.	Information concerning state of play	National legislation or administrative rules reference no.	Information concerning state of play
Austria	Foreign Trade Act (AußWG, Federal Gazette I No 26/2011 as last amended by Federal Gazette I no. 87/2020) and War Material Act (KMG, Federal Gazette I no. 540/1977 in its current version)	Implementation completed.	Foreign Trade Act (AußWG, Federal Gazette I No 26/2011 as last amended by Federal Gazette I no. 87/2020) and War Material Act (KMG, Federal Gazette I no. 540/1977 in its current version)	Implementation completed.

Belgium	Law of 25 March 2003, article 15, (published in Moniteur belge of 7.7.2003, modifying law of 5.8.1991	Partial implementation.	<p>Flemish Region: Flemish Parliament Act on the import, export, transit and transfer of defence-related products, and other materials for military use, law enforcement materials, civilian firearms, components and munitions — 15.6.2012, as amended by the Flemish Parliament Act of 30.6.2017</p> <p>Walloon Region: Decree regarding the import, export, transit and transfer of civil weapons and defence material — 21.6.2012</p> <p>Brussels Capital Region: Ordinance regarding the import, 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>	<p>Flemish Region: Implementation completed</p> <p>Walloon Region: Implementation completed</p> <p>Brussels Capital Region: Implementation completed</p> <p>Federal government: Implementation completed</p>
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Bulgaria	<p>Latest amendments: Export control of defence-related products and dual use items and technologies Act, entered into force 30.6.2012</p> <p>Regulation for the implementation of the Export Control Act (adopted by Decree 205/15.7.2012)</p>	Implementation completed.	Ministerial Decree — November 2009	Implementation completed.
Croatia	<p>Act on the trade control of military goods and non-military lethal goods (OG 80/13, in force since 6 July 2013)</p>	Implementation completed.	<p>Act on the trade control of military goods and non-military lethal goods (OG 80/13, in force since 6 July 2013)</p>	Implementation completed.
Cyprus	<p>Cyprus issued the Export, brokering and the provision of technical assistance (military equipment) Regulations of 2011 in December 2011.</p> <p>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.</p>	Implementation completed.	<p>Cyprus issued the Export, brokering and the provision of technical assistance (military equipment) Regulations of 2011 in December 2011.</p> <p>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.</p>	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 provisions of the Common Position. Further amendments to this law are pending approval.	Updated national ML listing 22 items in conformity with the EU ML is included in Decree 210/2012 Coll. as amended by Decree 153/2021 Coll. of 22 September 2021.
Denmark	Act No 555 of 24 June 2005 on brokering	Implementation completed.		Implementation completed.
Estonia	Legislation on brokering was adopted in 2004. Current Strategic Goods Act (ref no RT I, 22.12.2011, 2) entered into force in 1.1.2012	Implementation completed.	Current Strategic Goods Act (ref no RT I, 22.12.2011, 2) entered into force in 1.1.2012	Implementation completed.
Finland	Act on the Export of Defence Materiel (282/2012).	Fully implements the Common Position on Brokering.	Act on the Export of Defence Materiel (282/2012).	Implementation completed.

France	Code de la Défense (Art. L2332-1)	Implementation completed.	The existing legal requirements in connection with the political principles adopted by the government make it possible to immediately apply the regulations laid down in the Common Position within the Commission established by Decree no55-965.	Implementation completed.  General directives approved by political authorities and specific directives in the event of specific situations, such as embargoes, conflict areas, or human rights situation.  France bases its export decisions on the criteria defined in the framework of international treaties, conventions, instruments or fora to which it subscribes (such as Common Position 2008/944/CFSP, Arms Trade Treaty, criteria laid down by the United Nations, the OSCE, the European Council).
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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 2 of the Act of 2 June 2021, Federal Law Gazette 2021 I p.1275; Foreign Trade and Payments Act (AWG), Federal Law Gazette 2013 I p. 1482, last amended by Article 1 of the Act of 25 August 2021 (BAnz. 2021 AT 07.09.2021) 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 25 April 2022 (BAnz. 2022 AT 02.05.2022 V1).	Implementation completed.	The existing legal requirements (Foreign Trade and Payments Act - AWG, Federal Law Gazette 2013 I p. 1482, last amended by Article 1 of the Act of 25 August 2021 (BAnz. 2021 AT 07.09.2021) 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 25 April 2022 (BAnz. 2022 AT 02.05.2022 V1) 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.	Implementation completed.
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 the Second Annex 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	<p>Control of Exports Act 2008 (No 1 of 2008)</p> <p>Control of Exports (Brokering Activities, Goods and Technology) Regulations 2021 (S.I. No. 207 of 2021)</p>	Implementation completed.	<p>Control of Exports (Brokering Activities, Goods and Technology) Regulations 2021 (S.I. No. 207 of 2021)</p> <p>and S.I. No. 291 of 2019, the European Communities (Intra-Community Transfers of Defence Related Products) (Amendment) Regulations 2019.give effect to licensing requirements for the Common Military List.</p> <p>The criteria of the Common Position are taken into account as a minimum standard when assessing all licence applications.</p>	Implementation completed.

Italy	<p>Law No. 185 of 9 July 1990. New provisions on controlling the export, import and transit of military goods</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>	Implementation completed.	<p>Law No. 185 of 9 July 1990. New provisions on controlling the export, import and transit of military goods</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>	Implementation completed.
Latvia	<p>Law on the Circulation of Strategic Goods, in force since 19 July 2007 (last amended on 7 January 2021)</p>	Implementation completed.	<p>Law on the Circulation of Strategic Goods, in force since 19 July 2007 (last amended on 7 January 2021)</p>	Implementation completed.
Lithuania	<p>Law on the Control of Strategic Goods (came into effect on 1 August 2004, lastly amended on 5 December 2019, No XIII-2623 amendments came into force from 1 July 2020).</p> <p>Law on the Control of Arms and Ammunition of 15 January 2002, lastly amended on 29 April 2021, No XIV-283.</p>	Implementation completed.	<p>Law on the Control of Strategic Goods (came into effect on 1 August 2004, lastly amended on 5 December 2019, No XIII-2623 amendments came into force from 1 July 2020).</p> <p>Law on the Control of Arms and Ammunition of 15 January 2002, lastly amended on 29 April 2021, No XIV-283.</p>	Implementation completed.
Luxembourg	<p>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</p>	Implementation completed.	<p>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</p>	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.
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Netherlands	Strategic Services Act (as of January 2012)	Implementation completed.	<p>The Netherlands national legal framework has not been changed after the adoption of the Common Position. The legal basis for the application of the regulations laid down in the Common Position consists of several existing Acts, Decrees, Decisions and Regulations.</p> <p>General Customs Act: Algemene Douanewet (Adw) (stb. 2008, 111) wetten.nl - Regeling - Algemene douanewet - BWBR0023746 (overheid.nl)</p> <p>Strategic Goods Order 2012: Besluit Strategische Goederen (Stcr. 2011, 19960) wetten.nl - Regeling - Besluit strategische goederen - BWBR0024139 (overheid.nl)</p> <p>Implementation measure for Strategic Goods: Uitvoeringsregeling strategische goederen 2012 (Stcr. 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>	Implementation completed.
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Poland	<p>Law of 29.11.2000 on foreign trade in goods, technologies and services of strategic importance to the security of the state and to maintaining international peace and security (Journal of Laws 2020, item 509).</p> <p>Note: Poland first adopted legislation covering brokering activities in the Act of 11 December 1997 on administrating of foreign trade in goods and services and transfers of special goods (Journal of Laws 1997, No 157, item 1026).</p>	Implementation completed.	<p>Law of 29.11.2000 on foreign trade in goods, technologies and services of strategic importance to the security of the state and to maintaining international peace and security (Journal of Laws 2020, item 509).</p>	Implementation completed.
Portugal	Law no. 49/2009 of 5 August 2009.	Implementation completed.	Law no. 37/2011 of 22 June 2011.	Implementation completed.
Romania	Government's Emergency Ordinance No. 158/1999 on the control regime of exports, imports and other operations with military good, republished (2021).	Implementation completed.	Government's Emergency Ordinance No. 158/1999 on the control regime of exports, imports and other operations with military goods, republished.	Implementation completed.
Slovakia	Act No 392/2011 on trading with defence industry products and on amendments and supplements of certain acts (in force since 1 December 2011).	Implementation completed.	Act No 392/2011 on trading with defence industry products and on amendments and supplements of certain acts (in force since 1 December 2011).	Implementation completed.

Slovenia	Decree on production consents and trade permits for military weapons and equipment and on preliminary permits for import, export, transit and transfer of defence products (The Official Gazette of Republic of Slovenia, no. 59/11, 88/11, 74/12, 46/13, 29/14, 37/15, 62/16, 30/17, 14/18 and 36/19) and 172/21). Brokers are bound to obtain trading permit.	Implementation completed.	Article 77 of the Defence Act (Official Gazette 103/04, 95/15 and 139/20) specifies that an export license may be refused on the basis of Slovenia's international commitments and obligations.	Implementation completed.
Spain	Law 53/2007 of 28.12.2007  Royal Decree 679/2014 of 1.8.2014  Royal Decree 494/2020 of 28.4.2020  Order ITC/1020/2021 of 24.9.2021	Implementation completed.	Law 53/2007 of 28.12.2007  Royal Decree 679/2014 of 1.8.2014  Royal Decree 494/2020 of 28.4.2020  Order ITC/1020/2021 of 24.9.2021	Implementation completed.

Sweden	Military equipment act 1992:1300 (5 §) and Military Equipment Ordinance 1992:1303 (7 §).	Implementation completed.	Military Equipment Act 1992:1300 (1 § , 6 §) and Military Equipment Ordinance 1992:1303 (annex).  The Ordinance with Instructions for the Inspectorate of Strategic Products, No 2010:1101 (1a §).	Implementation completed.
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## INFORMATION ON EU OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

**1. Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/915, amended by Council Decisions (CFSP) 2020/1134 and (CFSP) 2021/814, on Union outreach activities in support of the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty**

**I. ROADMAP ACTIVITIES****BENIN****4<sup>th</sup> Roadmap Activity**

Hybrid, 09 June 2021 - implementing agency: Expertise France

The objectives of the workshop were to finalise the national control list (NCL) of Benin based on the two rounds of comments provided by Expertise France on the draft developed and updated by the Beninese authorities. The authorities sought to produce a meaningful, user-friendly tool consistent with national regulations and international obligations. Due to the pandemic, the seminar was organised in a hybrid way (Beninese participants joining from a conference room in Cotonou, and Expertise France joining via teleconference).

- The Beninese authorities have developed a NCL in line with Article 5(2) of the ATT, which requires State Parties to ‘establish and maintain’ an NCL as part of a national control system to implement the provisions of the ATT.

- The Beninese authorities have decided to go beyond the requirements of the Treaty by including strategic goods that are not conventional weapons or ammunition to ensure this tool is as relevant as possible to the Beninese context and the security issues they are currently facing.
- The involvement of Expertise France – both in providing remote support for the drafting of the NCL and subsequent detailed reviews of the text during the workshop – has enabled the development of a strong, user-friendly and practical document consistent with the reporting obligations of the ATT.
- The workshop also provided an opportunity to sensitise the relevant authorities to the importance and practical use of an NCL which is a new tool for them.
- The National Commission on SALW – the CNLCPAL – is particularly keen to continue working on the implementation of the ATT in cooperation with the EU. Despite the fact that Expertise France was not able to travel to Benin for the workshop due to the pandemic, the event was extremely well organised by the National Commission. Both the content of the presentations by the Beninese participants and the logistics were expertly managed and delivered, indicating a clear interest in and motivation to work on the topic, indeed, Benin has been especially diligent in submitting their annual reports to the ATT Secretariat.

## **COLOMBIA**

### **4<sup>th</sup> Roadmap Activity**

Online, 19-20 October 2021 – implementing agency: BAFA

The workshop was attended by a total of 25 Colombian participants, among them the relevant national ATT stakeholders from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Ministry of Defense, General Command of the Armed Forces, Military Industry, National Police National Directorate for Taxes and Customs (DIAN) as well as the Office of the Attorney General.

Apart from this, two experts from the global south (Peru and Zambia) as well as two experts from the EU (Greece and Sweden) and a representative from the Small Arms Survey participated in the activity.

In accordance with the priorities identified by Colombian stakeholders, this activity aimed at addressing the creation of a national control list as per Article 5 (2) and (3) of the ATT and other relevant provisions (Articles 3 and 4). Moreover, it served as a platform for sharing experiences from other partner countries such as Peru and Zambia, who have already successfully completed this process. Lastly, the workshop intended to gather all relevant Colombian stakeholders in order to discuss a way ahead for Colombia and evaluate as well as if the current national legislation and arms control system already provides for elements (e.g. lists) that could be useful when creating a national control list in line with the Treaty.

The agenda items included:

- Brief introduction into the ATT,
- Colombian export control system ,
- Implication of Article 5 (2) and (3),
- Different types of national control lists: EU Common Military List vs Tailored National Control List,
- Legal requirements for anchoring the control list in the national legislation,
- Steps taken towards the establishment and implementation of a national control list: the cases of Peru and Zambia,
- Discussion on Colombia's path towards a national control list.

Translation into English and Spanish was provided.



## **COSTA RICA**

### **3<sup>rd</sup> Roadmap Activity**

Online, 24-25 August 2021 – implementing agency: BAFA

The 2-day workshop was attended by a total of 41 participants from 6 different Costa Rican ministries and agencies: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, Ministry of the Presidency, Ministry of Finance/Customs Department, Ministry of Public Security, the Judicial Power and the Tecnológico de Costa Rica.

The main objective of the bilateral meeting was to enable Costa Rica to improve the annual reporting in the framework of its obligations under the Treaty.

The agenda items included:

- Reporting obligations and template under the ATT,
- The classification of arms for the annual report,
- Presentations of the Costa Rican authorities on the status quo,
- Plenary debate on improvements of the annual reporting mechanisms in Costa Rica.

Translation into English and Spanish was provided. All presentations were held in Spanish. The workshop was supported by two international experts from Mexico and the UK.

## **GEORGIA**

### **5<sup>th</sup> Roadmap Activity**

Online, 30 March – 1 April 2021— implementing agency: BAFA

The main objective of this meeting was to focus on the topics of general and global licenses, record keeping, investigation and prosecution as well as the use and practical cases of the application of the Common Military List. In 2020, Georgia has restructured its licensing department in the Ministry of Defence and is thus focusing on training the responsible licensing officers.

Eight participants from the Georgian Military-technical issues Department in the Ministry of Defence attended all three days of the roadmap activity.

The first day of the workshop kicked off with a presentation on general and global licenses followed by an extensive Q&A-session, which was continued on the second day of the workshop. The second session focused on the use and practical examples of the application of the Common Military List. The second day continued the discussion of general/global licenses before going over to record keeping. Here the obligations both for the licensing authority and companies were discussed. A roundtable discussion provided the opportunity to address other questions and challenges Georgia is facing. The third day then completely tackled the topic investigation and prosecution. Here, the speaker held an introductory presentation on the topic and in the following discussed several case studies jointly with the participants, who also shared some cases of their own.

Throughout all three seminar days, the participants and experts lively engaged in discussions, in which often Georgia shared some of the challenges they are facing in applying export controls, for which the experts provided further background materials and likewise shared their own national approaches and experiences. BAFA and the Georgian focal point remain in close contact to assess if an additional online activity would be beneficial for the partner country.

The activity was supported by three experts from Germany, the Netherlands and Romania and was organized by the implementing agency BAFA.

## **IVORY COAST**

### **Additional activity**

Yamoussoukro, 12 – 14 September 2021 – implementing agency: Expertise France

This additional activity was organised at the request of the national authorities to consolidate the work completed as part of the roadmap and to complete the legal assistance provided by Expertise France on the drafting of the draft law on arms and ammunition. It dealt with sensitisation of parliamentarians to the draft law on arms and ammunition control and its compliance with the provisions of the ATT.

The draft law will be the backbone of the national arms control legislation. The aim of the authorities is to make sure that their legislation is in line with the provisions of the legally binding instruments they are party to, including the ATT, the ECOWAS SALW Convention and the Firearms Protocol.

Parliamentarians from the Security and Defence Commission of the National Assembly were walked through the draft law to facilitate their upcoming official examination of the text.

Evaluations of the activity by the participants were very positive, they found it very useful for their work.

Parliamentarians were elected in March 2021 and the majority were not familiar with the ATT. The event therefore provided an opportunity to sensitise parliamentarians to the provisions of the ATT and the obligations of Cote d'Ivoire.

The activity was jointly organised and delivered by experts from Expertise France and Cote d'Ivoire's SALW National Commission (ComNat), reinforcing the exchange of knowledge on the ATT and arms control practice.

Expertise France suggested amendments to ensure that the text is fully compliant with the ATT and answered questions from parliamentarians.

Some of the recurring issues of compliance in the text relate to the concepts of transfers and brokering, which were not always understood by the authorities. A session was therefore dedicated to this.

## **LIBERIA**

### **1<sup>st</sup> Roadmap Activity**

Online, 17 - 30 March 2021 – implementing agency: Expertise France

The Liberia National Commission on Small Arms (LiNCSA), together with Expertise France, organized a stakeholders' technical review session to further improve the draft Liberia Firearms and Ammunitions Control Act (2015) and the Act establishing the Small Arms Commission. Two international consultants assisted with international standards and ATT provisions in reviewing the draft bills and presented their insights and recommendations after carefully reviewing the draft bills.

On 17 March, the two consultants delivered their feedback on the draft Act and put emphasis mainly on provisions related to the ATT. They shared the view that the draft Act was relevant with the ATT. They made a few observations on: the national control list, technical review committee of transfers, licensing process, categories of arms to be taken account, including those for army.

As agreed during the technical review session, a validation meeting was held on March 30 at the Monrovia City Hall to endorse the two draft bills for onward submission to the National Legislature through the Office of the President for enactment. Final copies of the draft bills - incorporating inputs from the various levels of stakeholders' consultations - were presented for validation.

### **2<sup>nd</sup> Roadmap Activity**

Hybrid (with 35 people onsite in Monrovia), 16 June 2021 – implementing agency: Expertise France

*Advocacy and sensitization sessions with relevant committees of the Liberian Senate*

An engagement meeting with relevant committees of the Senate was organised to sensitize the Committees on the ATT and to highlight its relevance to national arms control, in light of Liberia's obligation under the ATT being a State Party. In addition, the aim was to promote the enactment of the draft bills and to increase an understanding of the ATT. The session allowed to engage with key stakeholders, with the aim to facilitate the speedy processing of the draft bills. It also provided insights on relevant provisions of the ATT that have been integrated in the draft bills.

Participants were introduced to the draft firearms act and made comments/observations on the draft texts, as well as on the way forward.

**3<sup>rd</sup> Roadmap Activity**

Hybrid (with 50 people onsite in Monrovia), 18 June 2021 – implementing agency: Expertise France

*Advocacy and sensitization sessions with relevant committees of the Liberian House of Representatives*

An engagement meeting with relevant committees of the House of Representatives was organised to sensitize the Committees on the ATT and to highlight its relevance to national arms control, in light of Liberia's obligation under the ATT being a State Party. In addition, the aim was to promote the enactment of the draft bills and to increase an understanding of the ATT.

The session allowed to engage with key stakeholders, with the aim to facilitate the speedy processing of the draft bills. It also provided insights on relevant provisions of the ATT that have been integrated in the draft bills. Participants were introduced to the draft firearms act and made comments and observations on the draft texts and way forward.

**4<sup>th</sup> Roadmap Activity**

Hybrid, 29 - 30 June 2021 – implementing agency: Expertise France

### *Advocacy and sensitization sessions with civil society organisations and Media*

An event with 40 media representatives (executives, reporters, publishers) was organised to raise awareness and to promote understanding of the provisions of the ATT incorporated in the draft bills. The aim was also to solicit the commitment of the media to advocate for the passage of the draft bills.

A one-day sensitization workshop with 30 civil society actors (a.o. youth, women, hunter associations) to update on the draft bills highlighting key ATT provisions incorporated in the draft bills and to highlight their role in support of the speedy enactment of the draft bills.

## **MALAYSIA**

### **4<sup>th</sup> Roadmap Activity**

Online, 1-2 June 2021 – implementing agency: BAFA

The 2-day workshop was attended by a total of 59 participants from 13 different Malaysian ministries and agencies: Attorney Generals Chambers, Joint Force Headquarters, Malaysian Armed Forces, Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of International Trade & Industry (MITI), National Security Council - Prime Ministers Department, Royal Malaysian Air Force, Royal Malaysian Customs Department, Royal Malaysian Navy, and Royal Malaysian Police.

The main objective of the bilateral meeting was to check the current status of Malaysia's national ATT process, to provide enforcement officers in Malaysia with basic training on diversion and commodity identification as well as the key points of a national export control system and licensing procedures, and also to conduct interactive exercises.

The agenda items included:

- enforcement training in commodity identification,
- diversion countermeasures,

- establishment of a national export control system with a focus on inter-agency cooperation,
- best practice examples for licencing,
- interactive case.

The workshop was supported by three experts from Hungary, Latvia and the Netherlands. Translation into another language was not necessary.

## **MEXICO**

### **1<sup>st</sup> Roadmap Activity**

Online, 25-26 February 2021 – implementing agency: Expertise France

The first Mexican Roadmap Activity was an awareness-raising event aimed at levelling the knowledge of the national authorities on the rationale, objectives and implementation of international arms transfer controls as provided for in the ATT.

The exchanges of expertise and experiences between Mexican national actors and European experts allowed to identify key Mexican trends and realities with regard to the challenges posed by the international circulation of arms. Based on the initial visit, a second draft roadmap was drafted.

Particular attention was to be paid to the complementary roles played by the different relevant international and regional conventions (such as the CIFTA) that seek to address the illicit trafficking in arms when disseminating good practices of the implementation of the ATT.

## **2<sup>nd</sup> Roadmap Activity**

Online, 29 November - 1 December 2021 – implementing agency: Expertise France

20 participants and experts discussed the topic of risk management: Mexico faces specific threats posed by the illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons towards its territory, primarily originating from non-ATT states but potentially finding roots in prior export of arms manufacturing capacities from ATT States Parties. The ATT is an international instrument that contributes to countering the trafficking in conventional arms. The controls on the international transfers of conventional arms aim at managing the risks borne by transfers of diversion. The management is performed through the different phases of the control process, i.e. pre-licensing phase, licensing phase, enforcement. The management of risks is done through the review and verification of information contained in documents formally provided by the licence applicants but also the exchange of information between the national public authorities, with the commercial operators themselves and with international actors, including foreign governments. Inter-agency cooperation, in this respect, is instrumental. In order to enhance the management of risks, the exchange of information and good practices at international level, in the ATT and Wassenaar Arrangement instances for instance, is considered to be a key for preventing the diversion of SALW transfers. Improvements in this area may be required, taking into account that specific actions are currently undertaken at the ATT level.



### **3<sup>rd</sup> Roadmap Activity – Regional Seminar**

Online, 19-20 January 2022 – implementing agency: Expertise France

*Generating synergies and regional strategies against the diversion of trade of small arms and light weapons and their illicit trafficking*

The regional seminar - attended by participants from 10 Latin American countries – proved to be very effective. Conclusions:

- The ATT is only one instrument that allows for addressing diversion and its provisions provide for principles of action but not for concrete mechanisms.
- In Latin America, regional instruments, such as the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (CIFTA), and fora, such as Mercosur, are also used for addressing the risks of diversion of arms trade. However, not all countries are parties or members, thus creating loopholes in the control frameworks.
- All the countries experience concrete effects of the illicit trafficking of arms (e.g. homicides, organised crime, internal conflicts) and many of these find their origin in the diversion of legitimate trade. These are political priorities for most of the States in the region.
- All the countries have set legal frameworks, structures and coordination mechanisms for their enforcing agencies at the border and inside. However, the geography of these borders makes them difficult to control.

Latin American countries have important expectations vis-à-vis the international mechanisms of cooperation on the diversion of arms trade and illicit trafficking, such as the Working Group set up in the ATT framework. Nonetheless, they are aware that international mechanisms shall be complemented by regional ones and also, wherever relevant, bilateral arrangements.

### **PERU**

## **Roadmap Activity 5.1 / Annual Report**

Online, 6-7 April 2021– implementing agency: BAFA

The main objective of this activity was to build capacity among the relevant authorities of Peru for the compilation of the annual report on conventional arms transfers to be sent to the ATT Secretariat. For this aim, the workshop addressed the key obligations of the ATT including reporting, the classification of arms as well as the correct use of the reporting template.

The online workshop was attended by 37 participants, representing the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defense, the three branches of the Armed Forces (Army, Air Force and Navy), the National Police (PNP), SUCAMEC and SUNAT.

The event kicked off with welcome remarks by Counsellor Carlos Rios Segura (Subdirector of international Security, Control and Disarmament, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peru) and BAFA. This was followed by a presentation about the obligations of the Arms Trade Treaty for Peru as a State Party. In the second part, the expert focused on the obligation to provide an annual report about export and imports of conventional arms with the aim to improve transparency and to contribute to a full mapping of arms transfers among the international community. She underlined the requirements of reporting and explained which data have to be included into the reporting template issued by the ATT Secretariat, which is the model used by Peru.

The second day started with a presentation about the classification of conventional arms according to the eight categories stipulated by Art. 2.1 of the ATT. Afterwards, the Peruvians were invited to join a practical exercise on how to file the ATT report completely and correctly. They were asked to enter six exemplary transfers and the related data into the template. This exercise was very useful, as it allowed the participants to work with the original reporting template and to think about the best way provide the required information. Apart from the difficulty of classifying some of these arms, many practical questions arose during the exercise. These related e.g. to the currency which should be indicated (USD or soles), the difference between authorized and realized transfers and how to streamline given information, the required level of detail regarding the end-user and the possibility to provide additional comments in the last column.

The feedback on the practical approach of the workshop was very positive. The activity is expected to ease future reporting as it contributed to a better understanding of reporting requirements and the use of the reporting template.

The online workshop was supported by two international experts from Mexico as well as the United Kingdom.

### **Roadmap Activity 5.2 / illicit trafficking (SUCAMEC)**

Online, 18-20 May 2021 – implementing agency: BAFA

The online workshop consisted of three days of three hours each.

The agenda had been developed in coordination with the Peruvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Policy Department of the Superintendency for the Control of Security Services, Arms, Ammunition and Explosives for Civilian Use (SUCAMEC). The main objective was to sensitize the participants about the contribution of the ATT for the prevention and combat of diversion and illicit trafficking of arms, particularly SALW, which are under the mandate of SUCAMEC, and their ammunition as well as to discuss in detail two practical instruments to which the Treaty obliges all its State parties: Risk analysis (Art. 7) and record-keeping (Art. 12).

The online workshop was attended by 115 participants, representing the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as, in the vast majority, the different regional branches of SUCAMEC all over the country. It was supported by three international experts from Colombia and Spain.

The agenda items included:

- The importance of the ATT for the prevention, detection and combat of diversion and illicit trafficking,
- Definitions of diversion and illicit trafficking of conventional arms,
- Synergies between the ATT and other international instruments, such as the UNPOA, the Firearms Protocol and the CIFTA,
- Risk analysis for the authorisation of arms transfers (implementation of Art. 7 of the ATT),
- Good practice of record-keeping (implementation of Art. 12 of the ATT).

### **Roadmap Activity 5.3**

Online, 26 October 2021 – implementing agency: BAFA

The main objective of this activity was to inform the Peruvian participants about possibilities and opportunities with regards to the provisions for international cooperation and assistance in the Arms Trade Treaty, which are mentioned in articles 15 and 16 and to be able to guide Peru as far as possible in its efforts to seek wider assistance around the aim to properly implement the ATT. It became clear that Peru required assistance in more areas than this EU project could offer. To avoid duplications with other programs and to be able to guide Peru, as much as possible, in complementing the assistance received so far, BAFA organized this workshop inviting other assistance providers and offering an overview of possibilities, where synergies would be most helpful.

Next to highlighting more assistance and cooperation measures related to the Treaty directly, other instruments of international assistance such as from the UN Programme of Action (UNPoA), the Firearms Protocol or Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (CIFTA) were additionally introduced. The activity was furthermore especially dedicated to provide assistance with regard to offers for States out of the Voluntary Trust Fund (VTF) and the application for the 2022 project cycle. One important aspect that was stressed was that all assistance measures should be complementary to each other in order to create synergies and thus effective support for Peru.

Translation was provided into Spanish to English.

The agenda items included:

- International cooperation and assistance in the framework of the ATT (articles 15 and 16),
- Introduction to the Voluntary Trust Fund and the application process for the 2022 project cycle,
- International cooperation in the face of the pandemic.

## **SENEGAL**

### **4<sup>th</sup> Roadmap Activity**

Hybrid, 20 - 21 May 2021 – implementing agency: Expertise France

Due to the pandemic, there was quite a gap in the implementation of the activities with Senegal. The Senegalese participated from a conference room in Dakar and Expertise France joined via teleconference. This fourth activity addressed the issue of *Developing the annual national ATT report*. The National SALW Commission (the focal point in charge of putting together reports) had not organised an event for almost 12 months, the activity turned out to be an important opportunity for the various governmental agencies involved in national arms transfer systems to finally engage in face-to-face dialogue, meet newly appointed officers and build stronger links and working relationships.

Coordination of international assistance and national efforts to implement their obligations under the ATT is impeded by the institutional structure framing the Commission. Unlike other SALW Commissions in the sub-region which sit under the prime minister's or president's office, the Senegalese Commission is part of the MoD and its director also has a full-time senior position within the minister's office. Secondly, since the Commission is regarded as an MoD agency, cooperation with security agencies under the MoI is more difficult, including getting data with regards to arms transfers.

In line with the agenda agreed with the National Commission, the speakers stressed the importance of reporting activities related to the implementation of the ATT. In particular, they explained in detail the objectives of these activities and assisted the authorities in identifying a national procedure to fulfil them. Participants welcomed the relevance of such an activity as Senegal has yet to submit its 2020 report. This activity was the first organised by the Commission in 2021 due to the health crisis and will therefore also have allowed the different authorities working on arms transfer controls to exchange again as a group and to strengthen the links between administrations.

The Commission representative also expressed the wish to continue the work undertaken with the assistance of Expertise France and to organise the fifth and final activity of the roadmap during the third quarter of 2021. It was proposed to work on raising the awareness of relevant actors on the new Decree implementing the Arms Trade Treaty, and in particular on the national control list annexed to it.

## **5<sup>th</sup> Roadmap Activity**

Dakar, 3 November 2021 – implementing agency: Expertise France

It dealt with the national arms control legal framework and the implementation of the ATT. The seminar was held in Dakar with representatives of the National SALW Commission, the MoD, MoI, Ministry of Communication, national security and defence forces, and civil society.

Since 2018, Senegal has made progress with the implementation of the ATT. With the legal assistance provided by Expertise France, they have drafted an ATT law and its decree of application, as well as a National Control List. While lots of effort has been invested in this legal framework, the texts have not yet been put through the legislative review process. The objective of this particular activity was to revive the process by gathering together all relevant actors around the table to sensitize them to the text, discuss adoption challenges and put a strategy together. Unlike other SALW commissions in the sub-region which sit under the prime minister's or president's office, the Senegalese Commission is part of the MOD and its director also has a full-time senior position within the minister's office. This restricts the efficiency of the Commission given the lack of any dedicated human resources and also hinders cooperation with non-MOD security agencies. The draft law is currently stuck in the legislative process. The 'Secrétaire du Gouvernement' (rank of Minister) should set up a technical committee to examine the law. Once this technical committee has given its consent, the text will be officially presented to the Council of Ministers. While the process is out of the hands of the SALW Commission, the participants came to the conclusion that the Commission should engage in advocacy or 'lobbying' with the support of civil society to encourage the process to move forward.

Advocacy efforts would include: efforts to re-motivate the member of Parliament who is supposed to present the project in Parliament, as well as talking to the Minister of Defense so he can contact the “Secrétaire du Gouvernement” directly. Participants explained that, due to the pandemic, the legal system has faced substantial delays with a range of draft laws stacking up in the pipeline. The potential issue was identified as being that arms control may not currently be the main priority of the government.

The aftermath of the upcoming local elections in January 2022 will present an opportunity for advocacy throughout the country, so newly elected local authorities can put pressure on parliamentarians representing their regions. The population is increasingly worried about arms proliferation and potential terrorist activity and arms control is perceived as a priority.

### **Sub-regional seminar for West-African countries**

Dakar, 4-5 November 2021 – implementing agency: Expertise France

#### *National and regional inter-coordination challenges*

The seminar helped to improve inter-agency coordination in the West-African programme area and learned to work with integrated remote management tools, it was held in coordination with a programme partner (Geneva Center for Security Policy, GCSP). Expertise France held several meetings with the GCSP to coordinate a common approach.

This seminar took the form of an inter-agency exercise based on the newly designed interagency coordination exercise developed by Expertise France. The exercise data were exchanged with the partner in Geneva responsible for their integration into the online platform allowing the exercise to be carried out in the presence of all registered participants, in Dakar. The seminar was held in Dakar with participants from national transfer control systems from Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d’Ivoire, Niger and Senegal.



The online platform specifically developed for the activity rendered the exercise very realistic, intense and interactive. In their feedback, participants said they really enjoyed the format and found it to be a challenging and great, practical way of learning by ‘doing’.

The event highlighted the progress that the Programme’s various partner countries have achieved with regards to the implementation of the ATT with the support of Expertise France. Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d’Ivoire and Senegal, for example, were able to mention the progress they have made on the legal and procedural side and explained to Niger – which has not been a partner country so far – the various steps that have been taken. During the session focusing on the provisions of the ATT that require inter-agency cooperation and the role of governmental agencies involved in national arms control systems, participants compared their respective institutional architectures and the positions of their national SALW commissions – which often serves as the ATT focal point – within it. While the commissions of Cote d’Ivoire and Senegal are under the remit of a particular ministry (MOI and MOD, respectively), most other commissions fall under the responsibility of the prime minister. Each option seems to bring opportunities and challenges with regards to inter-agency cooperation: those that sit under the prime minister appear to have a better level of cooperation as they are regarded as being more ‘neutral’ by all security agencies, while those that sit under a particular ministry appear to be more efficient.

## **ZAMBIA**

### **Remote Assistance (Brainstorming session)**

Online, 14 January and 21 May 2021 – implementing agency: BAFA

Zambia is currently working on the draft of the National Conventional Arms Control Authority Bill. To support the partner country in this regard and to ensure that the obligations from the ATT are met, BAFA organized a remote assistance for Zambia. An EU expert from Hungary assessed the draft legislation and provided comments on the document, which were jointly discussed with relevant Zambian stakeholders.

In the next steps, it was planned to work together on the regulations of the bill.

## **II. THEMATIC WEBINARS**

The thematic webinars were open to all partner countries. The purpose of these webinars was to engage with all the EUP2P partner countries through regular webinars on current ATT topics, moderated by experts from the EUP2P Network.

**Thematic Webinar on State-Industry partnership in the implementation of the ATT - Online, 18 January 2021**

The webinar was attended by 62 participants, from partner countries and EU ATT OP II expert pools.

**Thematic Webinar on verifications and investigations in arms transfer controls - Online, 25 March 2021**

The webinar was attended by 67 participants, coming from partner countries Albania, Benin, Gambia, Cameroun, Philippines, Colombia, Sierra Leone, Myanmar, Liberia, and Panama, and EU ATT OP II expert pools. All EU ATT OP II partner countries were invited.

**Thematic Webinar on the ATT and gender based violence: implementing the Export assessment GBV criterion - Online, 8 June 2021**

The webinar was attended by 69 participants, coming from both partner countries and EU ATT OP II expert pools: Benin, Cameroun, Italy, Mexico, Japan, UNLIREC, Malaysia, RCI, Liberia, Germany (MFA), Peru (MFA), OSETC, the Philippines, Canada, Ireland, and France.

### **III. OTHER ACTIVITIES**

#### **Side event at the 7<sup>th</sup> Conference of State Parties to the ATT**

Online, 1<sup>st</sup> September 2021

The side-event was about raising awareness about the EU's implementation support activities, raising awareness of countries which may subsequently seek assistance, addressing the main lessons learned during the two first phases of implementation of the programme, addressing the specific challenges linked with the adaptation of the programme during the pandemic, and promoting good practices. The one-hour virtual session was followed by a question-and-answer session of approximately 30 minutes, during which partners countries could introduce their proper perception of the EUP2P outreach programme since its inception (Benin, Georgia).

Furthermore, it was an opportunity to introduce the Experts Meeting and the Train the Trainer specific and renewed approach. It was acknowledged that the programme had heavily been impacted by the outbreak of the covid-19 pandemic, but that it had led the implementers to adapt, to be innovative and to put in place new tools.

#### **Experts Meeting**

Online, Spring – Summer 2021

The 2020 EU ATT OPII Experts Meeting (EM) & Train the Trainer (TtT) sessions were postponed till 2021 due to the covid-19 pandemic.

Focusing on the objectives set up by the Council Decision, Expertise France designed these events to be organised remotely. They were dedicated to the development of common materials as was raised as one major expectation from the participants to the previous sessions of the EM.

The fourth EM was the last opportunity under the second phase of the programme to exchange information and ideas on ATT Outreach activities. It was built on the outcomes of the previous sessions during which all participants expressed their wish to have an easy access to ATT outreach training materials.

The objectives through this event were twofold:

- Share challenges, lessons learnt and best practices related to outreach activities implementation,
- Exchange of best practices on Outreach tools, training materials and documents that might be used in the framework of outreach activities.

Both objectives were achieved through an innovative and interactive approach requesting active participation from the experts invited, after a call for applications, to be part in the three following working groups: awareness & policy, licensing, enforcement.

During the preparatory phase of the Experts Meeting, each working group was in charge of:

- Identifying, collecting and organising existing and available (public) materials on their topic in order to constitute an index to an “ATT outreach library”
- Identifying key topics for each thematic and draft train-the-trainers outreach materials.

The experts composing the three working groups on “awareness”, “licensing” and “enforcement” completed their work under the monitoring of three designated facilitators. As a result:

- 24 Experts working for more than 6 weeks,
- 3 working groups were set up with facilitators,
- 30 Train the Trainer Modules were developed,
- More than 300 resources were collected,
- The development of a dedicated platform was launched.

### **Train the Trainer**

Online, Winter 2021 - 2022

The fourth Train the Trainer (TtT) session aimed at enabling the representatives from long term EUP2P ATT partner countries to share technical knowledge with colleagues (internal capacity building) and with key authorities in the field of export control back home as well as take a step towards participating as trainers in the framework of future EU outreach activities. This event focused on providing future trainers from the partner countries with technical and didactic skills.

Building on the outcomes of the 2021 Experts Meeting, it focused on key concepts to be delivered on basic awareness raising, and practical capacity building for licensing and enforcement officers. The TtT Academy was divided into four online sessions from December 2021 to January 2022. Participants were presented and trained on the basis of the Outreach Modules produced during the fourth EM. Participants were tasked with preparing and delivering a presentation tailored to the situation of their own country. Around 20 participants sent their individual presentation for review prior to the last session. Feedback was provided by the trainers in order to identify ways of improvement.

At the end of the TtT session, each participant had at its disposal a tailored national module including a practical exercise and an end quiz, for future domestic training.

## **Final Conference**

Online, 14-15 December 2021

The workshop was attended by 75 participants, among them the relevant national ATT stakeholders from partner countries and international experts that supported the project as well as international organizations.

The two-day conference focused on the assessment of the implementation of the second phase of the EU ATT Outreach project, highlighting especially challenges and opportunities in this regard. For this purpose, the implementing agencies, international experts as well as some of the partner countries presented their respective experience and observations.

The second part of the event then looked at the highlights and outcomes of the second phase and subsequently provided an outlook towards the continuation of the project. To provide the context for the project, the current status quo of the ATT was illustrated by the ATT Secretariat.

Translation into English, French, Spanish and Russian was provided.

**2. Council Decision (CFSP) 2020/1464 on Union outreach activities in support of the implementation of the EU Outreach Project on the Promotion of Effective Arms Export Controls**

‘COARM Outreach Project V’ - implementing agency: BAFA

### **I. FLASH SESSIONS**

BAFA organised three ‘flash sessions’ on specific challenges of arms trade controls within the framework of the Council Decision on the Promotion of Effective Arms Export Controls. Due to the on-going Covid-19 pandemic, the events were organized as an online activity. All participating partner countries of the EU COARM V Project were invited.

#### **Keeping track with technological development in the field of arms trade control**

Online, 01 June 2021

The first Flash Session dealt in particular with the relevant technical developments in arms and military goods in recent years and ways to keep track and respond to them in order to ensure efficient arms trade controls.

The activity was supported by an EU expert from the Netherlands. More than 90 participants from the competent authorities of 13 countries (Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Tunisia and Ukraine) have attended the event. The participants emphasised a great interest in the topic and in an exchange with the EU.

Translation was provided into Russian, Arabic and English.

## **Transit and transshipment controls – challenges for licensing authorities**

Online, 08 June 2021

The second Flash Session dealt with transit and transshipment controls, putting a particular emphasis on the challenges for licensing authorities, e.g. regarding necessary interagency cooperation with customs.

The activity was supported by an EU expert from Latvia. More than 75 participants from the competent authorities of 12 countries (Albania, Algeria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Tunisia and Ukraine) attended the event.

Simultaneous interpretation was provided into Russian, Arabic and English.

## **The role of industry in arms trade control**

Online, 15 June 2021

The third Flash Session focused on cooperation with industry and included topics on Outreach to Industry as well as Internal Compliance Programme (ICP). The approach for outreach to industry was presented from the Romanian perspective and contained the framework conditions as well as challenges in this area.

The activity was supported by an EU expert in the field of export controls from Romania. More than 65 participants from the competent authorities of 13 countries (Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Tunisia and Ukraine) have attended the event.



After the comprehensive overview of the topic, the participants took the possibility to ask questions and shared their experience in this regard. The participants emphasised a great interest in the topic as well as in an information exchange with the EU.

Translation was provided into Russian, Arabic and English.

## **II. INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE WORKSHOPS**

### **ALBANIA**

Online, 7-8 and 14-15 April 2021

The main objective of the event was to support the Albanian State Export Control Authority (AKSHE) in its efforts to improve its practical capabilities as licensing authority. Topics that were covered for this purpose included updates of the EU Common Military List, commodity identification, transit controls, risk assessment and e-licensing systems.

Ten participants from different divisions of AKSHE attended the event. The activity was supported by four EU experts (Netherlands, Belgium, Latvia and Germany) – and one expert from the United Kingdom.

The agenda items - presentations and cases studies - included:

- updates of the EU Common Military List since 2017,
- commodity identification, and how inter-agency cooperation in relation to this topic is conducted,
- transit controls with a focus on air transit,
- risk assessment procedures,
- e-licensing system.

It was beneficial for the workshop that not only the EU and UK experts outlined their countries' perspectives, but that also the Albanian delegation was given the opportunity to do so. It helped all involved parties to learn more about the export control system in the countries of their counterparts, and, thus, facilitated the exchange of knowledge.

## **ALGERIA**

Online, 9 December 2021

The one-day event comprised three thematic sessions covering the latest developments in the field of export controls of conventional arms and military items in the EU and in Algeria from the customs' perspective, commodity identification as well as interagency cooperation from the perspective of the Estonian customs and the Algerian Directorate General of National Security.

Two experts from EU Member States (Latvia and Estonia) supported the activity. Additionally to these experts, BAFA invited also a representative of World Customs Organisation.

9 participants from the relevant authorities of Algeria (Algerian Embassy in Brussels, Directorate General of National Security, Algerian Police, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence, National Gendarmerie and Customs) attended the event.

A representative from the Algerian Directorate General of Customs presented current developments and challenges in the field of arms trade control from the perspective of customs. He explained the current control framework based on the available Customs Law and pointed out that Algeria is currently active in various programmes such as the WCO programme on chemical precursors used for producing explosives and counter money laundering.

Translation was provided into Arabic and English.

## **KAZAKHSTAN**

Online, 13-14 October 2021

The workshop aimed at providing information and practical examples on the topic of licensing procedures from the Latvian perspective, risk assessment criteria from licensing perspective and under consideration of an end-user certificate as well as inter-agency cooperation on risk assessment and the control of intangible technology transfer.

BAFA has responded to Kazakhstan's request and held the seminar in Russian language, since all of the Kazakh participants, both project representatives from BAFA as well as the Latvian expert are fluent in Russian.

Nine participants from the Republic of Kazakhstan, representing the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Industry and Infrastructure Development, the Ministry of Energy and the Financial Monitoring Agency, took part in the workshop.

The workshop ended with a session about information exchange in control of intangible technology transfer, which was accompanied by practical examples.

Throughout the workshop, participants from Kazakhstan were invited to share their own experiences and procedures in place. Polling questions and discussion rounds supported the interactive approach of the seminar. In addition, the participants have expressed great interest in further cooperation and future events.

## **MONTENEGRO**

Hybrid Meeting in Podgorica and online, 27 October 2021

While the participants from Montenegro were in a conference room in Podgorica, the experts and BAFA representatives participated virtually.

The activity was organised together with the Montenegrin focal point as a follow-up event on a Remote Assistance in 2019 within the fourth phase of the EU COARM Outreach Project, during which two EU experts shared their thoughts in the form of (at this stage informal) written observations and comments on Montenegro's draft "Law on Manufacture, Modernisation and Repair of Weapons and Military Equipment". At that time, it was decided to support Montenegro with this law within the EU COARM Outreach Project, because of its nexus to trade in arms and military equipment. The draft establishes some obligations to the producers that have a direct meaning for possible later cross-border trade, such as record keeping and marking requirements. Due to a change in government and the outbreak of the pandemic, the continuation of the cooperation on this topic was postponed. In 2021, a new Montenegrin working group, tasked with drafting and finalising the law, has begun to form itself.

The purpose of the workshop was to discuss with and further explain to the new working group the observations and the comments to the draft law by the experts of 2019. Furthermore, the participants were given the opportunity to ask the invited experts questions about their experience in developing such a law. In this way, it was intended to equip the working group with ideas and approaches to continue the work on the law.

Eight participants from the Ministry of Economic Development, Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Interior, mostly members of the new working group, attended the event. Furthermore, the activity was supported by three EU experts from Poland, Austria Romania and one expert from Serbia. Another Serbian representative who had an important role in drafting a very similar law to the one in Montenegro in his own country, participated in the event as special advisor.

The fruitful discussion revealed new issues about the Montenegrin draft law, which had not been considered before, such as the possibility to divide the draft in several laws and by-laws. Due to these newly arisen questions, it was agreed at the end of the workshop to support Montenegro in this regard with another Remote Assistance.

## **UKRAINE**

Online, 27 – 28 April 2021

The focus of the event was on EU practices on determining the origins of goods for export, risk assessment and risk management as well as customs clearance and customs controls.

The activity was supported by three EU experts in the field of export controls from Poland, Croatia and Estonia.

22 participants from the State Customs Service, the State Service of Export Control, the Ministry of Defence, the Security Service, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade and Agriculture, the Foreign Intelligence Service and the Parliament of Ukraine attended the event.

The sessions addressed the EU practices of determining the origins of goods for export and focused here especially on the Polish experience. Several case studies aimed at providing insights into the topics. Following this, a presentation and case study elaborated customs clearance and customs control, especially highlighting the control of air-cargo items.

The second day was dedicated towards risk assessment and risk management. A representative of the State Customs Service of Ukraine presented first their national risk assessment and risk management approach, followed by presentation by an expert on the respective methodology, practical cases, regulations and rules.

The two-day online workshop concluded with a brief roundtable discussion and a summary of discussed topic. Ukraine reiterated their interest in participating in further outreach activities in the framework of the EU COARM OP V.

Translation was provided into Ukrainian and English.

### **III. REGIONAL WORKSHOPS**

#### **For Eastern Europe and Caucasus**

Online, 22-23 June 2021

The two days event focused on regional cooperation, controls of brokering, inter-agency cooperation, outreach to industry and internal compliance programmes (ICP), risk assessment and risk management as well as on the prevention of diversion.

The activity was supported by 6 experts in the field of export controls from Romania, Latvia, Greece, Kyrgyzstan and from Small Arms Survey as well as a representative of German Industry.

30 participants from the competent authorities from Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine attended the event.

The first session kicked off with welcome remarks by Eran Nagan, Chair of EU COARM Working Group.

Following sessions were on the agenda of the event:

- session on updates on the latest developments in the field of export controls and regional cooperation –here the focus was on the presentations by attended partner countries: Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine,
- session on legal basis and practical implementation of brokering,
- session on the topic of inter-agency cooperation in arms export controls,
- session on outreach to industry as well as internal compliance programmes (ICP
- session about risk assessment and risk management in consideration of gender based violence and human rights,
- session on measures for the prevention of diversion, illicit trafficking and physical stockpile management (PSSM).

The workshop ended with a round table discussion, where the participants were given the opportunity to share feedback on the event. The participants expressed their interest in further events, in particular, information exchange on the regional level as well as discussions in depth on updates on the EU Common Military List and inter-agency cooperation were of great importance for the participants. The partner countries once again emphasized the importance of the COARM project and highlighted the willingness to continue the good collaboration with the implementing agency BAFA.

Translation was provided into Russian and English.

### **For South Eastern Europe (SEE)**

Online, 16-17 November 2021

In line with the Council Decision, the aim of the Regional Workshop was to continue the good cooperation between the EU and its partner countries in SEE in the area of trade control of conventional arms and military items as well as to provide a platform for dialogue for exchanging information regarding national approaches on export control. It was the first Regional Workshop organised by BAFA for SEE since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. One goal of the event was to glance at challenges and possible solutions with regard to arms export control taking place in times of the global pandemic. Here especially ICP, including auditing, as well as Outreach to Industry where discussed. Another topic was e-licensing.

The activity was supported by five experts from EU Member States from Croatia, Germany, Italy, Latvia and Luxembourg. Furthermore, 19 participants from the relevant authorities of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo<sup>25</sup>, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia attended the event.

Followings topics were on the agenda of the regional workshop:

- Legal basis for Internal Compliance Programme, including benefits and challenges caused by the pandemic,
- Outreach-to-Industry approaches and the challenges faced,
- e-Licensing systems – both from licensing and customs perspective.

The workshop ended with an exchange session on the effect of the pandemic on the project cooperation between BAFA and its partner countries in SEE. The session started with a presentation

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<sup>25</sup> This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 (1999) and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

by BAFA, followed by statements of representatives of the partner countries, who expressed their opinion on online activities, elaborated on the current travelling restrictions and social distancing measures in their jurisdictions as well as their estimations on when resuming to face-to-face activities could become possible again. During the session, all speakers agreed that face-to-face activities cannot be replaced by online formats only, for various reasons.

#### **IV. CROSS REGIONAL WORKSHOPS**

##### **For North African Mediterranean and Southern Neighbourhood Countries of the ENP**

Online, 29 June - 1 July 2021

The event consisted of three days and four thematic sessions covering the latest developments in the field of export controls of conventional arms and military items in the EU and in the partner countries, the prevention of diversion, illicit trafficking and terrorism related activities from the licensing and customs perspectives and regional cooperation.

The activity was supported by four experts from EU Member States (Hungary, Greece, Czech Republic and the Netherlands) and from Albania.

Additionally to these experts, BAFA invited also some representatives of international organisations and research institutions: United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, UNIDIR, World Customs Organisation UNDP SEESAC. Furthermore, the sessions on customs controls and regional cooperation were counted with the participation of representatives from Small Arms Survey, the European Commission – DG Home, the EMPACT Firearms Platform, Frontex and the League of Arab States.

21 participants from the relevant authorities of Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Tunisia attended the event.



The first day began with welcome remarks by Eran Nagan, Chair of the EU Council Working Group on Conventional Arms Exports (COARM).

The agenda of the event was composed of following sessions/topics:

- the latest developments and challenges in the area of arms trade controls from the EU member states’ perspective.
- State of play of arms trade controls in the partner countries
- prevention of diversion and illicit trafficking from the licensing perspective. This topic was further supported by UNIDIR who shared their findings about the regulation of arms transfers and the prevention of their diversion and access by terrorists
- risk management techniques applied by customs
- effective detection of illicit arms at the border, including presentations by WCO and introducing to the audience Frontex’ “Handbook on Detection of Firearms for Border Guards and Customs Officers”.

The last workshop day concentrated on regional cooperation as a valuable means to strengthen arms trade controls and address related security challenges. During the following roundtable discussion, further institutions, organisations and representatives of the partner countries presented their ideas and suggestions in which fields more regional cooperation would be useful. Furthermore, they brought up some additional topics of interest, which could be tackled in future individual or regional workshops under the EU COARM OP.

Translation was provided into Arabic and English.

## **V. BI-NATIONAL WORKSHOPS**

### **For the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine**

Online, 09-10 September 2021

The workshop aimed at providing information and practical examples on the topic of inter-agency cooperation, transit and commodity identification. It tackled this topic with regard to national implementation practices as well how to address it on a cross border level. Due to the ongoing covid-19 pandemic, the event was organized as an online activity. The binational activity counted with 27 participants. From the Republic of Moldova the Public Service Agency, the Customs Service and the Ministry of Defense attended, from Ukraine participants from the State Service of Export Control, the Ministry of Economy, the Security Service, the Customs Service, the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry for Strategic Industries, the Administration of the State Border Guard Service, the Foreign Intelligence Service joined the workshop.

The sessions of the first day addressed inter-agency cooperation, while focusing especially on the cooperation between licensing and enforcement authorities. The two experts from the customs authorities in Estonia and Lithuania illustrated their experience with practical examples and case studies. The licensing expert from the Czech Republic elaborated how to facilitate cooperation between customs and licensing officers and what challenges might occur.

The second day was dedicated towards case studies on inter-agency cooperation for transit cases, therewith addressing interagency cooperation on bilateral and regional level. The definition of transit and transshipment was iterated and case studies discussed jointly with participants. Furthermore, goods identification and classification procedures during the customs clearance process was presented.

Throughout the workshop, participants from both partner countries were invited to share their own experiences and procedures in place as well as their assessment on the presented case studies. Polling questions and discussion rounds supported the interactive approach of the seminar.

Translation was provided into Russian and English.

TABLE E

*Internet addresses of Member States' national websites providing national reports on arms exports*

Austria	<a href="http://www.bmeia.gv.at">http://www.bmeia.gv.at</a>
Belgium	Brussels Capital Region: <a href="http://du-arms.brussels/">http://du-arms.brussels/</a>  Flemish Region: <a href="http://www.fdfa.be/csg">www.fdfa.be/csg</a>  Walloon Region: <a href="https://gouvernement.wallonie.be/home/publications/rapport-armes.html">https://gouvernement.wallonie.be/home/publications/rapport-armes.html</a>
Bulgaria	<a href="http://www.mi.government.bg/themes-c208.html">http://www.mi.government.bg/themes-c208.html</a>  <a href="http://exportcontrol.bg/Modulbg.php?id=2263">http://exportcontrol.bg/Modulbg.php?id=2263</a>
Croatia	<a href="https://mingor.gov.hr/">https://mingor.gov.hr/</a>
Czechia	<a href="https://www.mpo.cz/en/foreign-trade/licence-administration/">https://www.mpo.cz/en/foreign-trade/licence-administration/</a>  <a href="http://www.mzv.cz/kontrolaexportu">www.mzv.cz/kontrolaexportu</a>
Denmark	<a href="https://politi.dk/statistik/udfoersel-af-militaert-udstyr">https://politi.dk/statistik/udfoersel-af-militaert-udstyr</a>
Estonia	<a href="https://vm.ee/en/strategic-export-control">https://vm.ee/en/strategic-export-control</a>
Finland	<a href="https://www.defmin.fi/luvat_ja_asiointi/vienti-_ja_siirtoluvat/tilastot#7ff322a2">https://www.defmin.fi/luvat_ja_asiointi/vienti-_ja_siirtoluvat/tilastot#7ff322a2</a>
France	<a href="https://www.defense.gouv.fr/rapport-au-parlement-2022-exportations-darmement-france">https://www.defense.gouv.fr/rapport-au-parlement-2022-exportations-darmement-france</a>  <a href="https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/politique-etrangere-de-la-france/securite-desarmement-et-non-proliferation/desarmement-et-non-proliferation/commerce-transport-et-exportations-d-armes-et-materiels-sensibles/article/controle-des-exportations-de-materiels-de-guerre">https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/politique-etrangere-de-la-france/securite-desarmement-et-non-proliferation/desarmement-et-non-proliferation/commerce-transport-et-exportations-d-armes-et-materiels-sensibles/article/controle-des-exportations-de-materiels-de-guerre</a>
Germany	<a href="https://www.bmwk.de/Redaktion/EN/Dossier/export-controls-for-military-equipment.html">https://www.bmwk.de/Redaktion/EN/Dossier/export-controls-for-military-equipment.html</a>  <a href="http://www.bafa.de/EN/Foreign_Trade/Export_Control/export_control_node.html">http://www.bafa.de/EN/Foreign_Trade/Export_Control/export_control_node.html</a>  (general information on the German export control system)
Hungary	<a href="http://mkeh.gov.hu/haditechnika/haditechnika_kulkereskedelem/6a_Jelentesek">http://mkeh.gov.hu/haditechnika/haditechnika_kulkereskedelem/6a_Jelentesek</a>

Ireland	<a href="#">Information on Export Controls - DETE (enterprise.gov.ie)</a>
Italy	<a href="https://www.esteri.it/en/ministero/struttura/uama/">https://www.esteri.it/en/ministero/struttura/uama/</a> <a href="https://www.camera.it/leg18/494?idLegislatura=18&amp;categoria=067&amp;tipologiaDoc=elenco_categoria">https://www.camera.it/leg18/494?idLegislatura=18&amp;categoria=067&amp;tipologiaDoc=elenco_categoria</a> <a href="https://www.esteri.it/mae/resource/doc/2017/06/legge_09_07_1990_n185.pdf">https://www.esteri.it/mae/resource/doc/2017/06/legge_09_07_1990_n185.pdf</a>
Latvia	<a href="https://www.mfa.gov.lv/lv/strategiskas-nozimes-precu-kontrole">https://www.mfa.gov.lv/lv/strategiskas-nozimes-precu-kontrole</a>
Lithuania	<a href="http://eimin.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/verslo-aplinka/prekyba/uzsienio-prekyba">http://eimin.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/verslo-aplinka/prekyba/uzsienio-prekyba</a>
Malta	<a href="http://commerce.gov.mt">http://commerce.gov.mt</a>
Netherlands	<a href="http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/exportcontrole-strategische-goederen">http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/exportcontrole-strategische-goederen</a> (Dutch) <a href="http://www.government.nl/issues/export-controls-of-strategic-goods">http://www.government.nl/issues/export-controls-of-strategic-goods</a> (English)
Poland	<a href="http://www.msz.gov.pl/pl/polityka_zagraniczna/polityka_bezpieczenstwa/kontrola_eksportu/transparencja/">http://www.msz.gov.pl/pl/polityka_zagraniczna/polityka_bezpieczenstwa/kontrola_eksportu/transparencja/</a> <a href="http://www.msz.gov.pl/en/foreign_policy/security_policy/export_control/">http://www.msz.gov.pl/en/foreign_policy/security_policy/export_control/</a>
Portugal	<a href="https://www.defesa.gov.pt/pt/pdefesa/id/tcpd/Paginas/default.aspx">https://www.defesa.gov.pt/pt/pdefesa/id/tcpd/Paginas/default.aspx</a>
Romania	<a href="http://www.ancex.ro">www.ancex.ro</a>
Slovakia	<a href="http://www.economy.gov.sk">www.economy.gov.sk</a>
Slovenia	<a href="https://www.gov.si/en/state-authorities/ministries/ministry-of-defence/about-the-ministry-of-defence/logistics-directorate/">https://www.gov.si/en/state-authorities/ministries/ministry-of-defence/about-the-ministry-of-defence/logistics-directorate/</a>
Spain	<a href="https://comercio.gob.es/ImportacionExportacion/Informes_Estadisticas/Paginas/Sectores.aspx">https://comercio.gob.es/ImportacionExportacion/Informes_Estadisticas/Paginas/Sectores.aspx</a>
Sweden	<a href="#">Strategisk exportkontroll 2021 — krigsmateriel och produkter med dubbla användningsområden (regeringen.se)</a>
EU	<a href="https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/eeasgap/sense/app/75fd8e6e-68ac-42dd-a078-f616633118bb/sheet/74299ecd-7a90-4b89-a509-92c9b96b86ba/state/analysis">https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/eeasgap/sense/app/75fd8e6e-68ac-42dd-a078-f616633118bb/sheet/74299ecd-7a90-4b89-a509-92c9b96b86ba/state/analysis</a>

TABLE F

*European Peace Facility – Assistance Measures*

**A general programme for support to the African Union**

A first assistance measure (AM) under the European Peace Facility (EPF) taking the form of a **general programme for support to the African Union** (AM/GP-AU), covering the second half of 2021, was adopted on 22 July 2021 (the Council Decision (EU) 2021/1210), with a financial reference amount of EUR 130 million.

The purpose of the AM/GP-AU is to allow for the provision of reliable and predictable financing of military aspects of African-led Peace Support Operations (PSOs), while also ensuring the flexibility necessary to effectively and efficiently react to conflict developments on the African continent.

Under this general programme, the AU Commission requested support to military aspects of African-led PSOs mandated or authorised by the AU Peace and Security Council. Consequently, the PSC approved **support to four PSOs** on the basis of recommendations from the High Representative.

- a) On 22 July 2021, the PSC approved an action in support to the military component of **AMISOM** for the period 1 July – 31 December 2021 amounting to EUR 65 million under the AM/GP-AU. The objective is to empower AMISOM to effectively carry out its mandate, and notably to enable the gradual handover of security responsibilities to the Somali security forces.

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

- b) On 17 November 2021, the PSC approved an action in support of the **Somali National Army** (SNA) for the period 1 January 2022 – 30 June 2023 amounting to EUR 20 million

under the AM/GP-AU. The EPF provides support seeking to enhance the capacity of the Somali National Army to implement the Somali Transition Plan by deploying to and controlling areas throughout the country. It therefore aims to contribute to the gradual handover of security responsibilities from AMISOM to the Somali security forces. It principally does so by providing a military training facility used by the EU Training Mission (EUTM) in Somalia, as well as non-lethal equipment to battalions and soldiers trained by EUTM.

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

Items on the EU Common military list scheduled to be provided under the action: helmets, individual protective equipment, command and control items.

- c) On 15 December 2021, the PSC approved an action in support of the ***Multi-National Joint Task Force against Boko Haram*** (MNJTF) for the period 1 January 2022 – 30 June 2022 amounting to EUR 10 million under the AM/GP-AU. The EPF provides support aiming to create a safe and secure environment in the areas affected by the activities of Boko Haram and other terrorist groups. This is to be achieved by enhancing the operational effectiveness of the MNJTF, in line with its official mandate.

Type of support: command and control, air mobility, logistic support and medical support, support for limited running costs and per diems for the MNJTF HQ.

- d) On 16 December 2021, the PSC approved an action in support of the ***G5 Sahel Joint Force*** (G5 SJF) for the period 1 January 2022 – 30 June 2024 amounting to EUR 35 million under the AM/GP-AU. The EPF provides support aiming to strengthen the resilience of the Joint Force and to increase its capacities for equipment maintenance with a view to ensuring its sustainability.

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

### **Assistance measures benefiting individual African countries**

Following the establishment of EUTM Mozambique by the Council on 12 July 2021, a Concept Note for an AM under the EPF to support **military units trained by EUTM Mozambique** was

approved by the Council on 30 July 2021. This included an urgent measure in accordance with Article 58 of the EPF Council Decision with a reference amount of EUR 4 million, to provide the most urgently needed equipment and supplies.

On 19 November 2021, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2021/2032 on an AM to support five out of the eleven military units trained by EUTM Mozambique, with a financial reference amount of EUR 40 million. This support will allow these units to develop the necessary and sustainable capacities to restore safety and security in Mozambique's northern Cabo Delgado province.

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

Items on the EU Common military list scheduled to be provided under the assistance measure: helmets, individual protective equipment.

On 2 December 2021, the Council adopted Decision (EU) 2021/2137 on an AM to support the **Armed Forces of the Republic of Mali** in conjunction with EUTM Mali, with a financial reference amount of EUR 24 million. The objective of the AM is to strengthen the overall capacities of the Malian Armed Forces to the benefit of the population through the delivery of relevant and adequate training and equipment. Support was foreseen to cover three projects: i) support to the non-commissioned Officers (NCOs) Academy in Banankoro; ii) improvement of the training infrastructure in Sévaré; iii) the provision of equipment for three companies of the 23rd Regiment of the Mopti-Sévaré Military Region to the standards of the Light Reconnaissance and Intervention Units (ULRI).

Type of support: personal protective equipment, technical devices, ground mobility assets.

Items on the EU Common military list initially scheduled to be provided under the assistance measure: helmets, individual protective equipment: helmets, individual protective equipment, light vehicles, radio equipment

In light of the evolving situation in Mali, in March 2022 EU Member States decided to suspend two components of this measure (renovating training infrastructure in Sévaré-Mopti and the support to the 23<sup>rd</sup> regiment of Ségou but the individual protective equipment if conditions allows). The component of the action supporting the two Malian battalions in G5 Sahel Joint Force under the 2021 AM/GP-AU has also been suspended.

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

On 2 December 2021, the Council adopted Decision (EU) 2021/2135 on an AM to support the **Ukrainian Armed Forces**, with a financial reference amount of EUR 31 million. The objective of the AM is to build up capabilities of the Ukrainian Armed Forces (UAF) in the i) medical, ii) engineering, and iii) mobility/logistic branches, as well as iv) cyber defence, thus contributing to the development of sustainable UAF capabilities.

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

Items on the EU Common military list scheduled to be provided under the assistance measure: land mine detectors, individual protective equipment.

On 2 December 2021, the Council adopted Decision (EU) 2021/2134 on an AM to support the **Georgian Defence Forces**, with a financial reference amount of EUR 12.75 million. The objective of the AM is to strengthen the Georgian Defence Forces' capacities in the military medical, engineering and logistics services of the land force component.

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

Items on the EU Common military list scheduled to be provided under the assistance measure: land mine detectors, individual protective equipment.

On 2 December 2021, the Council adopted Decision (EU) 2021/2136 on an AM to support the **Armed Forces of the Republic of Moldova**, with a financial reference amount of EUR 7 million. The objective of the AM is to support strengthening the capabilities and operational effectiveness of



the Armed Forces of the Republic of Moldova, in particular of the Military Medical Service and Engineering Battalion.

Type of support: medical equipment and explosive ordnance disposal equipment.

### **Assistance measures benefiting a partner in the Western Balkans**

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

Type of support: demining equipment, transport and medical vehicles.

Items on the EU Common military list scheduled to be provided under the assistance measure: land mine detectors, individual protective equipment.

**PROVISION OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT THROUGH EPF AM IN 2021**

*Key: (a) = number of licences granted; (b) = value of licences granted in euros; (c) = value of arms provided in euros (if available).*

## PER DESTINATION

*TABLE A*

Beneficiary country: **NIL**

		ML1	ML2	ML3	ML4	ML...	ML...	ML22	Total
Exporting country <b>NIL</b>	a								
	b								
	c								

*TABLE B*

Beneficiary organisation: **NIL**, destination country: **NIL**

Destination Country		ML	Description of goods	Total
Exporting country <b>NIL</b>	a			
	b			
	c			

*TABLE C*

Council decisions on EPF assistance measures including provision of equipment or technology on the EU Common Military list with deliveries in 2021

Reference	Purpose
<b>NIL</b>	

*Note: data for 2021 are not yet available in aggregated manner.*

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