



Rat der  
Europäischen Union

Brüssel, den 21. November 2019  
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COARM 206  
CFSP/PESC 893

## VERMERK

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Absender:	Generalsekretariat des Rates
Empfänger:	Delegationen
Betr.:	Einundzwanzigster Jahresbericht gemäß Artikel 8 Absatz 2 des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts 2008/944/GASP des Rates betreffend gemeinsame Regeln für die Kontrolle der Ausfuhr von Militärtechnologie und Militärgütern

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Die Delegationen erhalten beiliegend den Einundzwanzigsten Jahresbericht gemäß Artikel 8 Absatz 2 des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts 2008/944/GASP des Rates betreffend gemeinsame Regeln für die Kontrolle der Ausfuhr von Militärtechnologie und Militärgütern, den der Rat auf seiner 3730. Tagung am 21. November 2019 angenommen hat.

**EINUNDZWANZIGSTER JAHRESBERICHT GEMÄß ARTIKEL 8 ABSATZ 2 DES  
GEMEINSAMEN STANDPUNKTS 2008/944/GASP DES RATES BETREFFEND  
GEMEINSAME REGELN FÜR DIE KONTROLLE DER AUSFUHR VON  
MILITÄRTECHNOLOGIE UND MILITÄRGÜTERN**

([Jahr]/C [Nummer])

***EINFÜHRUNG***

Gegenstand des vorliegenden Berichts sind Statistiken über Ausfuhrgenehmigungen für konventionelle Waffen und die Ausfuhren dieser Waffen aus EU-Mitgliedstaaten im Kalenderjahr 2018. Er erstreckt sich neben den im Zwanzigsten Jahresbericht genannten Maßnahmen auch auf die von der EU und ihren Mitgliedstaaten im Rahmen der Umsetzung des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts 2008/944/GASP des Rates<sup>1,2</sup> in den Jahren 2018 und 2019 durchgeführten Maßnahmen.

Der Bericht wurde vom Europäischen Auswärtigen Dienst auf der Grundlage von Daten erstellt, die von den nationalen Behörden der Mitgliedstaaten bereitgestellt worden waren. Die Ratsgruppe "Ausfuhr konventioneller Waffen" (COARM) unterstützt einen ständigen Dialog zwischen den Mitgliedstaaten über die kohärente Anwendung der gemeinsamen Regeln für die Kontrolle der Ausfuhr von Waffen. Die Arbeit der Ratsgruppe "Ausfuhr konventioneller Waffen" ist zudem auf die weitere Konvergenz dieser Politik ausgerichtet (Gemeinsamer Standpunkt 2008/944/GASP des Rates betreffend gemeinsame Regeln für die Kontrolle der Ausfuhr von Militärtechnologie und Militärgütern, der 2008 den seit Juni 1998 geltenden Verhaltenskodex der Europäischen Union für Waffenausfuhren ersetzt hat).

Ferner enthält der Bericht nicht erschöpfende Informationen über Verbringungen von Verteidigungsgütern innerhalb der Union, die unter die Richtlinie 2009/43/EG des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates zur Vereinfachung der Bedingungen für die innergemeinschaftliche Verbringung von Verteidigungsgütern<sup>3</sup> fallen.

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<sup>1</sup> Für die EU-Mitgliedstaaten rechtsverbindlich.

<sup>2</sup> ABl. L 335 vom 13.12.2008, S. 99.

<sup>3</sup> ABl. L 146 vom 10.6.2009, S. 1.

Folgende Drittländer haben sich den im Gemeinsamen Standpunkt 2008/944/GASP verankerten Kriterien und Grundsätzen offiziell angeschlossen: Albanien, Bosnien und Herzegowina, Georgien, Island, Kanada, Montenegro, Nordmazedonien und Norwegen. Seit 2012 besteht ein System für den Austausch von Informationen zwischen der EU und Norwegen.

Die Förderung wirksamer nationaler Waffenausfuhrkontrollen sowie der Grundsätze und Kriterien des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts 2008/944/GASP in ausgewählten Drittländern wurde im Berichtszeitraum mit der Annahme des Beschlusses (GASP) 2018/101 des Rates<sup>4</sup> fortgeführt; dieser Beschluss ist seinerseits eine Folgemaßnahme zu dem Beschluss (GASP) 2015/2309 des Rates<sup>5</sup>. Auch die Sensibilisierungsmaßnahmen der EU in Bezug auf die Universalisierung und Durchführung des Vertrags über den Waffenhandel wurden durch zahlreiche Maßnahmen im Rahmen des Beschlusses (GASP) 2017/915 des Rates<sup>6</sup> im gleichen Zeitraum erheblich verstärkt.

## **I. UMSETZUNG DES GEMEINSAMEN STANDPUNKTS 2008/944/GASP**

### **1. Umsetzung des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts 2008/944/GASP**

Der Gemeinsame Standpunkt umfasst unter anderem Folgendes: Prüfungskriterien für Ausfuhrgenehmigungsanträge, die Ausdehnung der Kontrollen auf Waffenvermittlungstätigkeiten, Durchfuhrtransaktionen und immaterielle Technologietransfers, des Weiteren striktere Verfahren zur Förderung der Konvergenz der Ausfuhrpolitik der Mitgliedstaaten durch den Austausch von Informationen zu verweigerten Ausfuhrgenehmigungen sowie Orientierungshilfe in Bezug auf Endverbleibsunterlagen, Transparenz und Berichterstattung.

Mit dem Gemeinsamen Standpunkt soll sichergestellt werden, dass die Mitgliedstaaten bei der Ausfuhr von Waffen verantwortungsvoll handeln und dass sie somit nicht zu interner Repression, regionaler Instabilität oder internationaler Aggression sowie schwerwiegenden Menschenrechtsverletzungen oder Verletzungen des humanitären Völkerrechts beitragen. Eine verantwortungsvolle Waffenhandelspolitik trägt zum Erhalt des internationalen Friedens und der internationalen Sicherheit bei. Außerdem soll mit der strikten Anwendung des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts verhindert werden, dass Waffen an Endnutzer umgelenkt werden, für die sie nicht bestimmt sind.

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<sup>4</sup> ABl. L 17 vom 23.1.2018, S. 40.

<sup>5</sup> ABl. L 326 vom 11.12.2015, S. 56.

<sup>6</sup> ABl. L 139 vom 30.5.2017, S. 38.

## *Verweigerungsmitteilungen und Konsultationen*

Im Gemeinsamen Standpunkt ist die Mitteilung der Verweigerung einer Genehmigung vorgesehen. Für den Fall, dass ein Mitgliedstaat einen von einem anderen Mitgliedstaat zuvor verweigerten, im Wesentlichen gleichartigen Genehmigungsantrag für eine Transaktion prüft, ist im Gemeinsamen Standpunkt ein Konsultationsprozess vorgesehen. Dieser erfolgt über das COARM-Online-Informationssystem. Es hat sich bereits erwiesen, dass die Transparenz zwischen den Mitgliedstaaten gegenüber konkreten Endbestimmungsländern und Endverwendern durch dieses System weiter gefördert wird. Im Jahr 2018 hat sich das Online-System bei der Straffung des Informationsflusses zwischen den Mitgliedstaaten erneut bewährt.

Die Zahl der 2018 eingegangenen Verweigerungsmitteilungen ist – aufgeschlüsselt nach Bestimmungsland und Kategorie der Militärgüterliste – in Zeile d der beigefügten Tabelle AI angegeben; die Zahl der Konsultationsersuchen, die von den einzelnen Mitgliedstaaten ausgegangen sind bzw. an sie gerichtet wurden, sowie die Zahl der Konsultationen nach Bestimmungsland sind in den Tabellen B.I bzw. B.II wiedergegeben.

## **2. Benutzerleitfaden**

Der Benutzerleitfaden ist ein überaus wichtiges Instrument, da in ihm die vereinbarten Leitlinien für die Umsetzung der operativen Bestimmungen des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts 2008/944/GASP und für die Auslegung der darin festgelegten Kriterien zusammengefasst sind. In Artikel 13 des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts wird auf den Leitfaden verwiesen.

Er wurde von der Gruppe "Ausfuhr konventioneller Waffen" erstellt und wird regelmäßig aktualisiert: Die letzte Aktualisierung erfolgte im Rahmen der Überprüfung des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts, die 2018 und in der ersten Jahreshälfte 2019 durchgeführt wurde. Der Benutzerleitfaden ist hauptsächlich für die Stellen bestimmt, die Ausfuhrgenehmigungen erteilen, und trägt somit in pragmatischer Weise erheblich zur Konvergenz der Strategien und Verfahren der Mitgliedstaaten im Bereich der Waffenausfuhrkontrolle bei.

Der Leitfaden umfasst bewährte Verfahren für die Umsetzung der Kriterien des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts 2008/944/GASP, die von der Gruppe "Ausfuhr konventioneller Waffen" ausgearbeitet wurden, die sich dabei auf bewährte nationale Verfahren stützte und Beiträge von anderen relevanten Stellen, einschließlich der Zivilgesellschaft, einfließen ließ. Durch den Leitfaden soll größere Kohärenz zwischen den Mitgliedstaaten bei der Anwendung der Kriterien des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts gewährleistet werden. Dazu werden unter anderem Faktoren festgelegt, die bei der Prüfung von Anträgen auf Ausfuhrgenehmigungen zu beachten sind. Der Leitfaden ist für die Beamten, die derartige Genehmigungen erteilen, und für sonstige Beamte in einschlägigen staatlichen Behörden bestimmt. Diese Beamten tragen mit ihren Sachkenntnissen – z. B. in regionalen, rechtlichen, justiziellen, technischen, entwicklungsbezogenen sowie sicherheitsrelevanten und militärischen Fragen – zur Entscheidungsfindung bei.

Der Benutzerleitfaden ist öffentlich zugänglich; er kann auf der Website des Europäischen Auswärtigen Dienstes eingesehen werden<sup>7</sup>.

### 3. *Kontaktarbeit ("Outreach")*

Nach Artikel 11 des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts setzen sich die Mitgliedstaaten *"nach Kräften dafür ein, andere Militärtechnologie und Militärgüter exportierende Staaten zu ermutigen, die Grundsätze des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts anzuwenden"*. Die sowohl durch die EU als auch durch einzelne Mitgliedstaaten durchgeführten intensiven Outreach-Maßnahmen wurden 2018 und 2019 fortgeführt (siehe beigefügte Tabelle D).

Im Rahmen der Durchführung des Beschlusses (GASP) 2018/101 des Rates<sup>8</sup> vom 23. Januar 2018 durch das deutsche Bundesamt für Wirtschaft und Ausfuhrkontrolle (BAFA) wurden einige regionale Seminare, Studienbesuche und Veranstaltungen zur individuellen Unterstützung veranstaltet. Darüber hinaus wurden im Rahmen des Beschlusses (GASP) 2017/915 des Rates<sup>9</sup> weitere regionale Outreach-Maßnahmen sowie auf die nationalen Bedürfnisse abgestimmte Hilfsprogramme und Seminare zur individuellen Ad-hoc-Unterstützung durchgeführt, um zur wirksamen Durchführung und Universalisierung des Vertrags über den Waffenhandel beizutragen (weitere Informationen zu den letztgenannten Maßnahmen finden sich in Abschnitt II.2).

<sup>7</sup> [https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/8465/arms-export-control\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/8465/arms-export-control_en).

<sup>8</sup> ABl. L 17 vom 23.1.2018, S. 40.

<sup>9</sup> ABl. L 139 vom 30.5.2017, S. 38.

#### **4. *Treffen im Rahmen des politischen Dialogs***

In den Jahren 2018 und 2019 fanden im Rahmen des politischen Dialogs Treffen zu Fragen im Zusammenhang mit der Waffenausfuhrkontrolle mit Norwegen, Kanada, den Vereinigten Staaten und der Ukraine statt. Diese Treffen im Rahmen des politischen Dialogs waren eine Plattform für konstruktive Gespräche über Themen von gemeinsamem Interesse, beispielsweise über die Ausfuhrpolitik gegenüber bestimmten Bestimmungsländern, Einhaltung- und Überwachungsfragen und den Prozess zur Ausarbeitung eines Vertrags über den Waffenhandel.

#### **5. *Aktualisierung der Gemeinsamen Militärgüterliste der Europäischen Union***

In der Gemeinsamen Militärgüterliste der EU sind die Militärgüter aufgeführt, deren Ausfuhr die Mitgliedstaaten im Einklang mit Artikel 12 des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts kontrollieren können. Sie ist identisch mit der Liste der Verteidigungsgüter im Anhang der Richtlinie 2009/43/EG<sup>10</sup>.

Da dieser Bericht sich auf Statistiken über die Ausfuhr konventioneller Waffen aus den EU-Mitgliedstaaten im Kalenderjahr 2018 erstreckt, handelt es sich bei der darin enthaltenen Gemeinsamen Militärgüterliste um die Liste aus dem Jahr 2018, die vom Rat am 26. Februar 2018 angenommen wurde; dabei wurden die Änderungen an der Militärgüterliste des Wassenaar-Arrangements, die auf der Vollversammlung im Jahr 2017 beschlossen worden waren, berücksichtigt. Diese aktualisierte Fassung der Gemeinsamen Militärgüterliste wurde im Amtsblatt der Europäischen Union vom 15. März 2018<sup>11</sup> veröffentlicht. Die 2019 geltende Gemeinsame Militärgüterliste wurde am 12. März 2019 im Amtsblatt mit der Bezugsangabe 2019/C 95/01<sup>12</sup> veröffentlicht.

#### **6. *Waffenvermittlungstätigkeiten***

Im Einklang mit Artikel 5 des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts 2003/468/GASP des Rates vom 23. Juni 2003 betreffend die Überwachung von Waffenvermittlungstätigkeiten<sup>13</sup> haben die Mitgliedstaaten gesonderte Vereinbarungen für den Austausch von Informationen über erteilte und verweigerte Lizenzen für Waffenvermittlungstätigkeiten getroffen. Darüber hinaus haben die Mitgliedstaaten, die Vermittlern die Verpflichtung auferlegen, für die Ausübung ihrer Vermittlungstätigkeit eine schriftliche Genehmigung einzuholen, und/oder ein Register der Waffenvermittler angelegt haben, gesonderte Vereinbarungen für den Austausch von Informationen über registrierte Vermittler getroffen. Angaben über von den EU-Mitgliedstaaten erteilte und verweigerte Lizenzen für Waffenvermittlungstätigkeiten finden sich in der beigefügten Tabelle A.III.

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<sup>10</sup> ABl. L 146 vom 10.6.2009, S. 1.

<sup>11</sup> ABl. C 98 vom 15.3.2018, S. 1.

<sup>12</sup> ABl. C 95 vom 12.3.2019, S. 1.

<sup>13</sup> ABl. L 156 vom 25.6.2003, S. 79.

Die beigefügte Tabelle C enthält detaillierte Angaben über die nationale Umsetzung des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts 2003/468/GASP.

## **7. *Dialog mit den Akteuren: Europäisches Parlament, Zivilgesellschaft und Wirtschaft***

Der Dialog mit dem Europäischen Parlament über Fragen der Waffenausfuhrkontrolle findet üblicherweise einmal jährlich in Form der Anhörung eines höheren Beamten des Europäischen Auswärtigen Dienstes (EAD) statt. In den Jahren 2018 und 2019 unterhielt der EAD zudem Kontakte mit dem Berichterstatter des Europäischen Parlaments für die Waffenausfuhrkontrolle und beantwortete eine beträchtliche Anzahl parlamentarischer Anfragen zu Waffenausfuhren.

Wie bereits in der Vergangenheit haben auch im Zeitraum 2018-2019 halbjährliche Treffen der Gruppe "Ausfuhr konventioneller Waffen" mit Nichtregierungsorganisationen stattgefunden. Die Gruppe "Ausfuhr konventioneller Waffen" hat außerdem einmal jährlich Vertreter der Wirtschaft zu ihren Sitzungen eingeladen.

## **II. *VERTRAG ÜBER DEN WAFFENHANDEL (ATT)***

### **1. *Beteiligung am ATT: Konferenz der Vertragsparteien***

Wie auf den vorangegangenen Konferenzen der Vertragsparteien (über die in früheren Jahresberichten berichtet wurde) haben die EU und ihre Mitgliedstaaten auch auf der vierten Konferenz der Vertragsparteien vom 20. bis 24. August 2018 in Tokio (über die im Zwanzigsten Jahresbericht berichtet wurde) und auf der fünften Konferenz der Vertragsparteien vom 26. bis 30. August 2019 in Genf eine aktive Rolle gespielt. Die Vorsitzenden der vierten und der fünften Konferenz der Vertragsparteien haben in ihrer Amtszeit jeweils ein Treffen der Gruppe "Ausfuhr konventioneller Waffen" besucht.

Auf der fünften Konferenz der Vertragsparteien unter dem Vorsitz des lettischen Botschafters Jānis Kārklīšs wurde der Versuch unternommen, den Schwerpunkt schrittweise vom Institutionenaufbau auf die Erörterung inhaltlicher Fragen im Zusammenhang mit der Durchführung des Vertrags zu verlagern, auch durch die Unterstützung für die Beratungen der drei Arbeitsgruppen ("Wirksame Durchführung des Vertrags", "Universalisierung" sowie "Transparenz und Berichterstattung") und die Tätigkeiten des freiwilligen Treuhandfonds und des Sponsoringprogramms. Auf der Konferenz wurden die Ziele für das nächste Jahr mit folgenden Schwerpunkten festgelegt: Umsetzung handlungsorientierter Beschlüsse zur Geschlechtergleichstellung und zu geschlechtsspezifischer Gewalt; die mit einer Umlenkung verbundenen Gefahren; neuer Arbeitsbereich Durchfuhr und Umladung; Notwendigkeit der Erhöhung der Zahl der nationalen Berichte und ihrer fristgerechteren Übermittlung; ferner in Anbetracht des hohen Betrags an nicht gezahlten Pflichtbeiträgen Maßnahmen zur Bewältigung der schwierigen Finanzlage. Im Zusammenhang mit dem freiwilligen Treuhandfonds sprach die Konferenz den Staaten, die bereits freiwillig Beiträge eingezahlt hatten, ihre Anerkennung aus und ermutigte alle anderen Staaten, die dazu in der Lage sind, den Fonds finanziell zu unterstützen. Die Konferenz entschied über ihren Haushaltsplan für 2019/2020 und forderte aufgrund der nicht gezahlten Beiträge einiger Staaten die säumigen Staaten auf, ihren finanziellen Verpflichtungen umgehend und fristgemäß nachzukommen. Die Konferenz wählte den argentinischen Botschafter Carlos Foradori zum Vorsitzenden der sechsten Konferenz der Vertragsparteien im Jahr 2020. An der Tagung wirkten sowohl die Vertragsparteien und Beobachter als auch Vertreter der Zivilgesellschaft, der Wissenschaft und der Wirtschaft aktiv mit. Die Vertragsparteien stimmen darin überein, dass das Augenmerk weiterhin auf die wirksame Durchführung und die Universalisierung des Vertrags gerichtet werden sollte.

## **2. *EU-Programm zur Unterstützung der Durchführung des Vertrags gemäß dem Beschluss (GASP) 2017/915***

Nachdem der Vertrag über den Waffenhandel im Dezember 2014 mit bislang 105 Vertragsparteien in Kraft getreten ist (Stand: 28. Oktober 2019), besteht weiterhin die Herausforderung seiner Universalisierung und seiner wirksamen Durchführung durch die Vertragsstaaten.



Als Beitrag zur Bewältigung dieser Herausforderung hat die EU ein ambitioniertes Programm zur Unterstützung der Durchführung des Vertrags für Drittländer angenommen (Beschluss (GASP) 2017/915 des Rates). Dieses Programm wird vom deutschen Bundesamt für Wirtschaft und Ausfuhrkontrolle (BAFA) und von Expertise France durchgeführt. Mit dem Programm werden derzeit insgesamt 18 Drittländer als langfristige Partner (Fahrplan-Partner) und 14 Drittländer als Ad-hoc-Partner auf ihr Ersuchen hin dabei unterstützt, ihre Systeme zur Kontrolle von Waffentransfers gemäß den Anforderungen des Vertrags zu verstärken. Einzelheiten zu den im Rahmen des EU-Programms in den Jahren 2018 und 2019 (bis Ende August 2019) durchgeführten Maßnahmen finden sich in der beigefügten Tabelle D.

### **III. PRIORITÄTEN DER GRUPPE "AUSFUHR KONVENTIONELLER WAFFEN" FÜR DIE NAHE ZUKUNFT**

Die Gruppe "Ausfuhr konventioneller Waffen" hat im Laufe des Jahres 2018 und in der ersten Jahreshälfte 2019 eine eingehende Überprüfung der Umsetzung des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts und der Erfüllung der darin verankerten Zielsetzungen – zehn Jahre nach dessen Erlass – durchgeführt, wie in den Schlussfolgerungen des Rates vom 20. Juli 2015 (Dok. 10900/15) vorgesehen. Die EU und ihre Mitgliedstaaten waren sich darüber einig, dass mit der Annahme des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts 2008/944/GASP die Kernelemente für einen gemeinsamen Ansatz für die Kontrolle der Ausfuhr konventioneller Waffen durch die Mitgliedstaaten vorhanden sind. Trotz des Fortschritts, den die Annahme des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts darstellt, besteht jedoch weiter Handlungsbedarf, vor allem in Bezug auf die Umsetzung des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts.

Für die nahe Zukunft gelten die folgenden Prioritäten:

1. weiterer Ausbau der Zusammenarbeit und Förderung der Konvergenz bei der Ausfuhr von Militärtechnologie und Militärgütern im Einklang mit dem Gemeinsamen Standpunkt 2008/944/GASP mit dem Ziel, die EU bei der Festlegung, Aufrechterhaltung und Durchsetzung hoher gemeinsame Standards für die von allen Mitgliedstaaten bei Transfers von Militärtechnologie und Militärgütern zu befolgende Praxis zu stärken, auch durch den Austausch relevanter Informationen zwischen den EU-Mitgliedstaaten über die Genehmigungsverweigerungen und Waffenausfuhrpolitiken;
2. Fortsetzung der Erörterungen über zusätzliche Funktionen des COARM-Online-Systems;
3. Sicherstellung, dass die Mitgliedstaaten, die dies noch nicht getan haben, geeignete nationale Rechts- und Verwaltungsvorschriften erlassen, damit der Gemeinsame Standpunkt 2003/468/GASP betreffend die Überwachung von Waffenvermittlungstätigkeiten voll und ganz umgesetzt wird;

4. weiteres Eintreten für die wirksame Durchführung und Universalisierung des Vertrags über den Waffenhandel, vor allem durch die Fortführung des mit dem Beschluss (GASP) 2017/915 eingeleiteten EU-Programms zur Förderung der Umsetzung;
5. Ausbau des Austauschs von Informationen und bewährten Verfahren mit denjenigen Drittländern, die sich dem Gemeinsamen Standpunkt 2008/944/GASP angeschlossen haben;
6. Fortsetzung der Ermutigung anderer waffenexportierender Staaten, die Kriterien des Gemeinsamen Standpunkts anzuwenden;
7. Fortführung des Dialogs mit dem Europäischen Parlament und weiterer Ausbau der Kontakte zur Zivilgesellschaft und zur Wirtschaft;
8. Sicherstellung, dass die Stärkung einer europäischen industriellen und technologischen Verteidigungsbasis, die insbesondere zur Umsetzung der Gemeinsamen Europäischen Sicherheits- und Verteidigungspolitik beiträgt, mit engerer Zusammenarbeit und Konvergenz im Bereich der Kontrolle der Ausfuhr von Militärtechnologie und Militärgütern einhergeht;
9. Prüfung eines Beschlusses über Endverbleibsbescheinigungen für die Ausfuhr von Kleinwaffen und leichten Waffen sowie zugehöriger Munition;
10. Bemühen, den 22. Jahresbericht der EU über Waffenausfuhren möglichst frühzeitig im Jahr 2020 fertigzustellen und zu veröffentlichen.

**11. KURZE BESCHREIBUNG DER KATEGORIEN DER GEMEINSAMEN MILITÄRGÜTERLISTE DER EU<sup>14</sup>**

- ML1** Waffen mit glattem Lauf mit einem Kaliber kleiner als 20 mm, andere Handfeuerwaffen und Maschinenwaffen mit einem Kaliber von 12,7 mm (0,50 Inch) oder kleiner und Zubehör sowie besonders konstruierte Bestandteile hierfür
- ML2** Waffen mit glattem Lauf mit einem Kaliber von 20 mm oder größer, andere Waffen oder Bewaffnung mit einem Kaliber größer als 12,7 mm (0,50 Inch), Werfer und Zubehör sowie besonders konstruierte Bestandteile hierfür
- ML3** Munition und Zünderstellvorrichtungen sowie besonders konstruierte Bestandteile hierfür
- ML4** Bomben, Torpedos, Raketen, Flugkörper, andere Sprengkörper und -ladungen sowie zugehörige Ausrüstung und Zubehör, und besonders konstruierte Bestandteile hierfür
- ML5** Feuerleiteinrichtungen, zugehörige Überwachungs- und Alarmierungsausrüstung sowie verwandte Systeme, Prüf- oder Justierausrüstung und Ausrüstung für Gegenmaßnahmen, besonders konstruiert für militärische Zwecke, sowie besonders konstruierte Bestandteile und besonders konstruiertes Zubehör hierfür
- ML6** Landfahrzeuge und Bestandteile hierfür
- ML7** Chemische Agenzien, "biologische Agenzien", "Reizstoffe", radioaktive Stoffe, zugehörige Ausrüstung, Bestandteile und Materialien
- ML8** "Energetische Materialien" und zugehörige Stoffe
- ML9** Kriegsschiffe (über oder unter Wasser), Marine-Spezialausrüstung, Zubehör, Bestandteile hierfür und andere Überwasserschiffe
- ML10** "Luftfahrzeuge", "Luftfahrtgeräte nach dem Prinzip 'leichter-als-Luft'", "unbemannte Luftfahrzeuge" ("UAV"), Triebwerke, "Luftfahrzeug"-Ausrüstung, Zusatzausrüstung und Bestandteile, besonders konstruiert oder geändert für militärische Zwecke

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<sup>14</sup> Die vollständige Beschreibung der Kategorien, wie sie vom Rat am 26. Februar 2018 (2018/C 098/01) angenommen wurde, findet sich unter [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52018XG0315\(01\)&from=DE](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52018XG0315(01)&from=DE).

- ML11** Elektronische Ausrüstung, "Raumfahrzeuge" und Bestandteile, soweit nicht anderweitig von der Gemeinsamen Militärgüterliste der EU erfasst
- ML12** Waffensysteme mit hoher kinetischer Energie (high velocity kinetic energy weapon systems) und zugehörige Ausrüstung sowie besonders konstruierte Bestandteile hierfür
- ML13** Spezialpanzer- oder Schutzausrüstung, Konstruktionen sowie Bestandteile
- ML14** "Spezialisierte Ausrüstung für die militärische Ausbildung" oder für die Simulation militärischer Szenarien, Simulatoren, besonders konstruiert für die Ausbildung im Umgang mit den von Nummer ML1 oder ML2 erfassten Feuerwaffen oder Waffen, sowie besonders konstruierte Bestandteile und besonders konstruiertes Zubehör hierfür
- ML15** Bildausrüstung oder Ausrüstung für Gegenmaßnahmen, besonders konstruiert für militärische Zwecke, sowie besonders konstruierte Bestandteile und besonders konstruiertes Zubehör hierfür
- ML16** Schmiedestücke, Gussstücke und andere unfertige Erzeugnisse, besonders konstruiert für eine der von Nummer ML1, ML2, ML3, ML4, ML6, ML9, ML10, ML12 oder ML19 erfassten Waren
- ML17** Verschiedene Ausrüstungsgegenstände, Materialien und "Bibliotheken" sowie besonders konstruierte Bestandteile hierfür
- ML18** 'Herstellung'sausrüstung und Bestandteile
- ML19** Strahlenwaffen-Systeme, zugehörige Ausrüstung, Ausrüstung für Gegenmaßnahmen oder Versuchsmodelle und besonders konstruierte Bestandteile hierfür
- ML20** Kryogenische (Tiefemperatur-) und "supraleitende" Ausrüstung sowie besonders konstruierte Bestandteile und besonders konstruiertes Zubehör hierfür
- ML21** "Software"
- ML22** "Technologie"

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

## 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>15</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>16</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>17</sup>.

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<sup>15</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>16</sup> In some instances, in accordance with the Common Position, denials issued for items which do not appear on the Common Military List (for example for license applications for transactions of dual-use items where intended military end-use has been identified) are included in the total.

<sup>17</sup> (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 Croatia: data provided includes figures of global and individual export licences. In 2018 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).

(iii) Concerning the Czech Republic: 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 2018 based on licences issued in previous years.

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- (iv) 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 EEA. The Danish currency (DKK) or other currencies are where relevant converted to (EUR) using the exchange rate on 30 December 2018.
- (v) Concerning Finland: licenses covering more than one ML category and/or destination are counted one for every ML category per destination country. Therefore, the total number of licenses presented in this report exceeds the actual number of licenses issued. Data on licenses issued also includes export licenses to UN-Mandated or Other International Missions.
- (vi) 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)).
- (vii) 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).
- (viii) 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.
- (ix) 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 ‘worldwide’ for the Netherlands. The figures on actual exports reported by the Netherlands are based on information provided by the exporters in 2018, 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 2018 may be higher than the values quoted in this report.
- (x) Concerning Hungary: data provided includes figures of general, global and individual export licences. Transfers of military equipment to the Hungarian Forces deployed in various missions (table AII) are not considered regular foreign trade transactions, because there is no actual payment taking place.

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, Latvia, Malta and the United Kingdom 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 n<sup>o</sup>4.

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- (xi) Concerning Poland: 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.
  - (xii) 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).
  - (xiii) Concerning Romania: data provided includes figures of general, global and individual export licenses. Global and general licenses cannot always be attributed to an individual military list category ML or an individual country. Therefore, the figures on number of licenses issued (row a) could be slightly higher.
  - (ivx) Concerning Slovenia: data provided includes figures of general, global (for ML 3) and individual export licences. Some export licences cover goods of more than one ML category (India – ML1 and ML3), so each time a licence concerns an ML category 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. The value of some licences was 0. Weapons and military equipment/defence-related products were sent to Brasil, Egypt, Pakistan and Norway for the purpose of testing and evaluation. A Global transfer licence was granted to Slovenian company for a period of three years, to trade with ML3 goods to all EU countries.
  - (xv) Concerning Sweden: the Swedish krona is converted to Euro using the average exchange rate for 2018 (10,26). 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 licenses quoted in this report therefore exceeds the actual number of licenses 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**

EXPORTS AND REFUSALS PER DESTINATION .....(page xxx)

EXPORTS AND REFUSALS PER REGION.....(page xxx)

***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)  
.....(page xxx)

***Central Asia***

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

***European Union***

(Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Denmark (Greenland), Denmark (Faeroe Islands), Estonia, Finland, France, France (French Polynesia), France (Mayotte), France (New Caledonia), France (Saint Martin), Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United Kingdom (Bermuda), United Kingdom (Cayman Islands), United Kingdom (Channel Islands), United Kingdom (Gibraltar), United Kingdom (St Helena), United Kingdom (Turks and Caicos Islands)  
.....(page xxx)

***Middle East***

(Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestinian controlled territories, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emirates, Yemen).....(page xxx)

## **North Africa**

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

## **North America**

(Canada, United States) .....(page xxx)

## **North East Asia**

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

## **Oceania**

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

## **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, Serbia, San Marino, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine)  
.....(page xxx)

## **South America**

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

## **South Asia**

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

## **South East Asia**

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

***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, Ethiopia, Eswatini, 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) .....(page xxx)

EXPORTS AND REFUSALS WORLDWIDE.....(page xxx)

## EU ARMS EXPORTS PER DESTINATION IN 2018

*Key: (a) = number of licences issued, (b) = value of licences issued in Euros, (c) = value of arms exports in Euros (if available) (d) = total EU number of licence refusals (small discrepancies may appear between breakdowns and totals due to refusals concerning more than one ML item or refusals for items other than those appearing in the ML); (e) criteria numbers on which refusals are based (the approximate number of times each criterion is invoked is indicated in brackets)*

**TABLE A.II**

**Exports to United Nations-mandated or other international missions in 2018<sup>181920</sup>**

**Destination Country: *Afghanistan***

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Austria	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA - SUP - AMA- ISAF - EU POL)	Land crafts ML6
Hungary	NATO Resolute Support Mission	Pistols, rifles, assault rifles, ammunition, grenades, radios

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<sup>18</sup> The following Member States submitted a nil report: Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, The Netherlands

<sup>19</sup> Regarding Spain: There have not been final exports of equipment accompanying UN peace missions abroad. All the equipments have to be reimported to Spain. The Spanish legislation allows, without a licence, temporal exports accompanying the Spanish Armed Forces. For security reasons this control belongs to the Spanish Ministry of Defence.

<sup>20</sup> No information was received from Greece.

Portugal	<p>NATO Resolute Support Mission – QRF</p> <p>United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)</p>	<p>Assault rifles and components (ML 1)</p> <p>Ammunition (ML 3)</p> <p>Fire control, and related alerting and warning equipment (ML 5)</p> <p>CBRN Protection equipment (ML 7)</p> <p>Several aircraft equipment (ML 10)</p> <p>Equipment and communication systems (ML 11)</p> <p>Protection equipment (ML 13)</p> <p>Imaging or countermeasure equipment (ML 15)</p> <p>Software (ML 21)</p>
United Kingdom	<p>NATO / International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) and its successor, Resolute Support Mission (RSM)</p>	<p>components for military improvised explosive device</p> <p>decoying/detection/disposal/jamming equipment, imaging cameras</p>
United Kingdom	<p>United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)</p>	<p>components for body armour</p>

United Kingdom	United Nations Childrens Fund (UNICEF)	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets
United Kingdom	United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA)	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets

**Destination Country: *Bangladesh***

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	The World Bank	Cross-country vehicles with special protection and parts

**Destination Country: *Belgium***

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



**Destination Country: *Bosnia and Herzegovina***

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Hungary	EUFOR	Pollution meter, ammunition, plastic explosives

**Destination Country: *Burkina Faso***

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Belgium	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	One armoured Toyota Land Cruiser (ML6.b.) and spare parts for this vehicle

**Destination Country: *Cameroon***

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
United Kingdom	United Nations Childrens Fund (UNICEF)	civil explosive detection / identification equipment

**Destination Country: *Central African Republic***

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	United Nation Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in CAR MINUSCA	Ammunitions for guns, revolver and pistols;  Parts fur submachine guns, revolver and pistols
Portugal	EU mission (EUTM RCA)  United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)	Assault rifles (ML 1)  Grenade launchers (ML2)  Ammunition (ML 3)  Ground vehicles and components (ML 6)  CBRN Protection equipment (ML 7)  UAV and parachute equipment (ML 10)  Equipment and communication systems (ML 11)  Protection equipment (ML 13)  Imaging or countermeasure equipment (ML 15)  Containers specially designed or ‘modified’ for military use (ML 17)  Software (ML 21)

United Kingdom	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA)	information security equipment, military support vehicles
United Kingdom	United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets

**Destination Country: *Chad***

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Finland	IOM Chad	Helmets, Tactical Vests
Germany	The World Bank	Cross-country vehicles with special protection and parts
United Kingdom	World Health Organisation (WHO)	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets

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

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Finland	IOM Congo	Helmets, Tactical Vests
Germany	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)	Ammunition for revolver and pistols
United Kingdom	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets
United Kingdom	World Health Organisation (WHO) Country Office for DRC	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets
United Kingdom	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)	Military support vehicles, military aero-engines

**Destination Country: *Denmark***

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
United Kingdom	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets

**Destination Country: *El Salvador***

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	The World Bank	Cross-country vehicles with special protection and parts

**Destination Country: *Ghana***

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
United Kingdom	World Food Programme and United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD)	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets

**Destination Country: *Guatemala***

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	The World Bank	Cross-country vehicles with special protection and parts

**Destination Country: *Guinea-Bissau***

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	United Nations Integrated Peace Building Office in Guinea Bissau	Ballistic T-shirt

**Destination Country: *Haiti***

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	The World Bank	Ballistic glasses for cross-country vehicles

**Destination Country: *Honduras***

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	The World Bank	Cross-country vehicles with special protection and parts

**Destination Country: *Hungary***

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
United Kingdom	NATO Airlift Management Programme	components for decoying / countermeasure equipment, technology for decoying / countermeasure equipment

**Destination Country: *Iraq***

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Hungary	Operation Inherent Resolve	Radios
Hungary	NATO Mission in Iraq	Assault rifles, pistols, ammunition
Portugal	Combined Joint Task Force - OPERATION INHERENT RESOLVE (CJTF OIR) - PRT Contingent, Training Mission	Assault rifles and components (ML 1) Ammunition (ML 3) Protection equipment (ML 13) Software (ML 21)
United Kingdom	United Nation Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	components for military equipment for initiating explosives
United Kingdom	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets
United Kingdom	World Food Programme	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets



United Kingdom	United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	bomb suits, military helmets
United Kingdom	United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)	counter-improvised explosive device equipment

**Destination Country: *Italy***

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	WFP UNHRD	Cross-country vehicles with special protection
Germany	UNICEF Supply Division	Cross-country vehicles with special protection
Portugal	EU - FRONTEX	Several aircraft equipment (ML 10)
United Kingdom	World Food Programme	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets
United Kingdom	United Nations Global Service Centre (UNGSC)	information security equipment

**Destination Country: *Jordan***

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
United Kingdom	United Nations Staff	components for all-wheel drive vehicles with ballistic protection

**Destination Country: Kenya**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	The World Bank	Cross-country vehicles with special protection and parts
Germany	United Nations Office at Nairobi - UNON	Ammunition for revolver and pistols

**Destination Country: Kosovo<sup>21</sup>**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Austria	United Nations Interim Administration Mission In Kosovo (UNMIK) for ITALFOR	Land crafts ML6
Germany	United Nations Mission in Kosovo UNMIK	Ammunition for guns, revolver and pistols; Ballistic plates
Hungary	KFOR	Ammunition, grenades, signal grenades, blank ammo, grenade launchers, smoke signallers
United Kingdom	United Nations Interim Administration Mission In Kosovo (UNMIK)	components for body armour

<sup>21</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: Laos**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
United Kingdom	The HALO Trust	body armour, devices for initiating explosives

**Destination Country: Lebanon**

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Finland	UN Interim Force in Lebanon	Parts for Armoured personnel vehicles
Germany	The World Bank	Cross-country vehicles with special protection and parts
Germany	United Nations Office of the Special Coordinator for Lebanon - UNSCOL	Ammunition for guns, revolver and pistols
Germany	EU Delegation to Lebanon	Cross-country vehicles with special protection and parts

Hungary	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	Assault rifles, pistols, ammunition
Ireland	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	<p>GRENADE LAUNCHER 40MM AUTOMATIC HK, PISTOL SIGNAL 1.5 INCH WEBLEY SCHEMULY, RIFLES 5.56MM STEYR (ASSAULT) A1 W/MAGAZINE, 40MM M-203A1 GRENADE LAUNCHER (AUG), PISTOL USP STANDARD CALIBRE 9MM X 19 C W MAGAZINE HK, RIFLE 5.56mm STEYR MOD 14 NCV C/W MAGAZINE, GUNS MACHINE 12.7MM FN M2 QCB - BARREL CHRA</p> <p><u>Note:</u> These exports to UN-mandated missions represent a physical transfer, rather than a transfer of ownership. The listed arms remained under State ownership and exclusively for the use of Irish Defence Forces in theatre.</p>
United Kingdom	United Nations Interim Force In Lebanon (UNIFIL)	Periscopes, software for information security equipment

United Kingdom	Nepali Army c/o United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	Counter-improvised explosive device equipment
United Kingdom	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA)	body armour
United Kingdom	United Nations Information Centre (UNIC)	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets
United Kingdom	United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets
United Kingdom	World Food Programme	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets

**Destination Country: *Libya***

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	EU Integrated Border Assistance Mission, EUBAM	Cross-country vehicles with special protection and parts
Malta	European Union Integrated Border Management Assistance Mission in Libya (EUBAM – Libya)	Oberland Rifles and Magazines, Glock 17 Gen IV, Fiocchi Centrefire Ammunition, Aimpoint and Eotech Sight Systems
United Kingdom	United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	bomb suits, components for military equipment for initiating explosives, components for munitions/ordnance detection/disposal equipment, demolition charges/devices, military equipment for initiating explosives, military helmets

**Destination Country: *Lithuania***

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Portugal	NATO Assurance Measures  NATO Assurance Measures - Baltic Air Policing	Assault rifles and components (ML 1)  Light weapons (ML 2)  Ammunition (ML 3)  Grenades, rockets, missiles (ML 4)  Fire control, and related alerting and warning equipment (ML 5)  Ground vehicles and components (ML 6)  CBRN Protection equipment (ML 7)  Several aircrafts and equipment (ML 10)  Equipment and communication systems (ML 11)  Protection equipment (ML 13)  Imaging or countermeasure equipment (ML 15)  Containers specially designed or 'modified' for military use (ML 17)



**Destination Country: *Luxembourg***

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
United Kingdom	NATO Support and Procurement Agency	components for military combat vehicles, components for military radars

**Destination Country: *Mali***

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	The World Bank	Cross-country vehicles with special protection and parts
Germany	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali - MINUSMA	Ground surveillance radar and parts; Ammunitions for guns, shotguns, revolver and pistols
Germany	UNICEF	Cross-country vehicles with special protection and parts
Germany	EU Delegation to Mali	Cross-country vehicles with special protection and parts

Hungary	EUTM Mali	Assault rifles, ammunition
Portugal	EU mission (EUTM – Mali)  United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)	Protection equipment (ML 13), Software (ML 21)
United Kingdom	United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	components for military improvised explosive device  decoying/detection/disposal/jamming equipment, information security equipment, information security software
United Kingdom	United Nations Children's Fund	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets
United Kingdom	United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	bomb suits, components for body armour, military helmets
United Kingdom	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)	information security equipment, information security software
United Kingdom	United Nations Mission In Mali	information security equipment

**Destination Country: *Montenegro***

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
United Kingdom	NATO Operations	information security equipment

**Destination Country: *Mozambique***

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
United Kingdom	United Nations World Food Programme	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets

**Destination Country: *Niger***

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	The World Bank	Cross-country vehicles with special protection and parts
Malta	EUCAP Sahel Niger	Fiocchi Ammunition, Oberland Rifles and Magazines, Aimpoint M4 Sight System

**Destination Country: *Nigeria***

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Finland	IOM Nigeria	Helmets, Tactical Vests
Germany	The World Bank	Cross-country vehicles with special protection and parts
United Kingdom	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets
United Kingdom	United Nations World Food Programme	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets

**Destination Country: *Pakistan***

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	The World Bank	Cross-country vehicles with special protection and parts;  Ballistic glasses for cross-country vehicles
Germany	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Cross-country vehicles with special protection
United Kingdom	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets

**Destination Country: *Philippines***

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
United Kingdom	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets

**Destination Country: *Russia***

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	EU Delegation to Russia	Cross-country vehicles with special protection and parts

**Destination Country: *Somalia***

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Finland	UN Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS)	Parts for Armoured Modular Vehicles
Finland	World Food Programme Somalia	Tactical Vests
Finland	IOM Somalia	Helmets, Tactical Vests
Germany	United Nations World Food Program	Cross-country vehicles with special protection and parts
Germany	United Nations Support Office in Somalia – UNSOS	Parts for weapon sights; Missile detection sensors

Germany	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Cross-country vehicles with special protection
United Kingdom	United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)	military improvised explosive device decoying/detection/disposal/jamming equipment, body armour, components for body armour, military helmets
United Kingdom	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets
United Kingdom	United Nations Support Office In Somalia (UNSOS)	information security software, software for information security equipment, information security equipment, body armour, components for body armour
United Kingdom	United Nations Support Office In Somalia (UNSOS) / UNSOM Fire Unit	imaging cameras

**Destination Country: *Sudan***

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	EU Delegation to Sudan	Cross-country vehicles with special protection and parts
United Kingdom	United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA)	information security equipment

**Destination Country: *South Sudan***

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Finland	IOM South Sudan	Helmets, Tactical Vests
Germany	The World Bank	Cross-country vehicles with special protection and parts



Germany	EU Delegation to South Sudan	Window rear for Cross-country vehicle
United Kingdom	Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets
United Kingdom	UNDP Office in South Sudan	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets
United Kingdom	United Nations Mission In South Sudan (UNMISS)	information security equipment

**Destination Country: *Switzerland***

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
United Kingdom	United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG) Security and Safety Service	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets
United Kingdom	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets
United Kingdom	World Health Organization (WHO)	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets

**Destination Country: *Syria***

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	OSE-Syria	Ballistic glasses for cross-country vehicles
Germany	United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)	Cross-country vehicles with special protection
Germany	EU Delegation to Syria	Cross-country vehicles with special protection and parts
United Kingdom	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	bomb suits, components for bomb suits, components for military equipment for initiating explosives, components for military improvised explosive device decoying/detection/disposal/jamming equipment, devices for initiating explosives, military helmets, military improvised explosive device decoying/detection/disposal/jamming equipment, munitions/ordnance detection/disposal equipment
United Kingdom	United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets
United Kingdom	World Food Programme	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets

**Destination Country: *Tanzania***

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	UNDP Office in Tanzania	Helmets, body armour

**Destination Country: *Turkey***

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Finland	IOM International Organization for Migration	Helmets, Tactical Vests
United Kingdom	NATO Operations	information security equipment

**Destination Country: *Uganda***

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
United Kingdom	United Nations Regional Support Center in Entebbe (RSCE)	information security equipment, information security software

**Destination Country: *Ukraine***

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	United Nations World Food Program	Ballistic glasses for cross-country vehicles
United Kingdom	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	components for military combat vehicles

**Destination Country: *United Arab Emirates***

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Germany	United Nations World Food Program	Cross-country vehicles with special protection

**Destination Country: *United States***

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
Finland	The World Bank Group Office Headquarters	Helmets, Tactical Vests

**Destination Country: *Yemen***

Exporting Member State	United Nations-mandated or other international missions	Description of goods
United Kingdom	United Nations World Food Programme	body armour, components for body armour, military helmets

**TABLE A.III****1. Brokering licences granted by Member States in 2018<sup>22</sup>***BULGARIA*

Destination	No. of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Saudi Arabia	1	15 904 167	ML 3	65 000 000 pcs	15 904 167	Azerbaijan
Saudi Arabia	1	7 877 324	ML 3	3 000 000 pcs	7 877 324	Sri Lanka
Kenya	3	4 073 213	ML 3 ML 4	2 000 pcs 250 pcs 960 pcs	4 073 213	Korea (Republic of)
Kenya	3	4 097 509	ML 3	20 200 pcs	4 097 509	Serbia
Algeria	1	2 026 128	ML 1	90 pcs	2 026 128	Kazakhstan
Algeria	1	1 233 314	ML 14 ML 22	-	-	Ukraine

<sup>22</sup> The following Member States submitted a nil report: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain

CROATIA

Destination	No. of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (Euro)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (Euro)	Country of origin
Austria	1	1.740,00	ML1a	3.057	0,00	Bosnia and Herzegovina
USA	1	249.690,00	ML3a	3.500.000	0,00	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Austria	1	1.305.000,00	ML3a	12.500.000	0,00	Bosnia and Herzegovina
USA	1	104.416,70	ML3a	2.000.320	0,00	Bosnia and Herzegovina
USA	1	547.163,96	ML3a	7.724.754	0,00	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Canada	1	957.000,00	ML3a	5.000.000	0,00	Bosnia and Herzegovina



CZECH REPUBLIC

Destination	No. of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
United Arab Emirates	8	67 825	10	37 PCE	36 853	Ukraine
Bangladesh	2	106 444	10	-	0	Ukraine
Ethiopia	2	590 219	3	-	28 533	Serbia
			10	75 PCE		Russia
Indonesia	2	37 965	10	3 PCE	13 981	Ukraine
Israel	1	117 139	4	495 PCE	87 675	Bulgaria
Kenya	4	2 593 300	3	-	0	Serbia
			4	-		Serbia
			10	-		United Arab Emirates
Kazakhstan	2	41 522	3	-	0	United States
			10	-		United States
Sri Lanka	9	45 708	10	0 UNS, 13 PCE	13 263	Ukraine

Morocco	1	54 565	11	300 PCE	50 848	United States
Montenegro	1	1 950	15	-	0	United States
Thailand	1	9 546	10	24 PCE	5 038	Montenegro
Ukraine	4	5 111 710	10	101 SET	86 705	United States
			15	300 PCE		China
United States	2	2 788 259	1	-	0	Ethiopia
			3	-		Serbia
Virgin Islands, British	1	131 700	10	12 PCE	124 862	Germany

*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
Senegal	1	7412	ML4	3360	7412	Czech Republic
Romania	1	31260	ML10	20	31260	Czech Republic
			ML20	90		

Latvia	1	15800	ML13	4		The Netherlands
Germany	1		ML3	4000		Bulgaria
			ML4	18060		
Romania	1	84040	ML10	554	84040	Czech Republic
Romania	1	38360	ML10	170		Czech Republic
Ukraine	1	1388709	ML10	7		Azerbaijan
Lithuania	1	187200	ML3	600000		Slovakia
Romania	1	33950	ML10	140		Czech Republic
Qatar	1	4500	ML15	1	Nil	Lithuania
Czech Republic	1	46800	ML10	24		Czech Republic
Ukraine	1	138000	ML10	3	138000	Azerbaijan

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	2	138.520	ML 11A	3 pieces	7.500	Switzerland
			ML 21A	various	131.020	Switzerland
Canada	1	45.470	ML 6B	6 pieces	45.470	Columbia
Qatar	1	11.551	ML 3A	2.000 pieces	11.551	United States
Korea, Republic	2	848.140	ML 8A	9.500 kg	848.140	Norway
Norway	2	34.820	ML 8F	140 kg	34.820	Korea, Republic

Switzerland	3	114.550	ML 1A	500 pieces	101.000	China
			ML 17C	24 kg	11.499	United States
			ML 17C	16 pieces	2.051	United States
Tunisia	1	39.708	ML 15C	6 pieces	39.708	Switzerland

*HUNGARY*

Destination	No. of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Ghana	1	1219824	3	0	0	Czech Republic
Czech Republic	1	154480	6	0	0	Ukraine

Iraq	1	16800000	3	0	0	Cyprus*
Iraq	1	16800000	3	0	0	Serbia*
Iraq	1	770000	2	0	0	Cyprus*
Iraq	1	102500000	1,2,3	0	0	Slovakia*
Iraq	1	35400000	2,3	0	0	Slovakia*
Iraq	1	4641000	2	0	0	Serbia
Iraq	1	9265000	2,4	210	4935000	Bulgaria

\* Issued in 2017, in effect during 2018

#### 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
Australia	2	609,765	11.a, 15d	3	609,765	Poland, UK
Norway	1	28,362	11.a	1	28,362	USA

ITALY

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	7	162.102,45	9/11	30 items - 2.570 hours	162.102,45	Australia
Brunei	1	1.989,02	1	4 weeks	1.989,02	UK
France	11	17.978.969,60	4/10/11/21	82 items - 5 months - 17 weeks - 1600 hours	17.978.969,60	France
Germany	6	7.651.953,30	10/11	2.393 items	7.651.953,30	Germany
Indonesia	3	- 518.247,72	2/3/5	4.237 items - 2 years - 12 weeks	-518.247,72	Singapore, Spain Indonesia

Israel	1	615.476,5 7	10	70 items - 137 weeks	615.476,57	Israel
Kuwait	2	171.533,9 16,43	10	616 items - 60 months	171.533.916,43	Spain, Kuwait
Malaysia	1	10.500,00	3	250.000 items	10.500,00	France
Morocco	1	152.564,0 0	11	7 items	152.564,00	France
Nato Countries	1	3.878.363, 62	11	1.000 hours	3.878.363,62	Germany
Poland	2	2.414.252, 32	11	48 months - 420 hours	2.414.252,32	Belgium
Qatar	3	261.408,4 00,00	4/9	322 items - 16.800 months	261.408.400,00	Qatar, France
Saudi Arabia	2	460.037,3 8	10	263 items - 1 month - 150 days	460.037,38	Canada, UK



Spain	2	88.356,00	3/8	600 items - 600 kg	88.356,00	Germany
Turkey	3	208.047,4 3	2/4/5	60 items - 12 months	208.047,43	Turkey, UK
Turkmenistan	1	0,00	2	10 items - 6 months	0,00	Turkey
United Kingdom	15	65.713.47 7,85	4/10	48.931 items - 1 year - 25 months - 2 weeks - 2.400 hours	65.713.477,85	Italy, Spain, UK, France, Germany
USA	1	83.509,66	4	2.898 items	83.509,66	Italy

*LITHUANIA*

Destination	Number of licences issued	Value of brokering licences issued (EUR)	ML categories	Quantity of brokered items	Value of brokered items (EUR)	Country of origin
Peru	1	56 565	ML10	6	56 565	Georgia
Angola	1	1 567 830	ML4	72	0	Slovakia
Algeria	1	27 341 698,00	ML10, ML11, ML13	1640	0	Czech Republic

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
Germany	1	3 347	10d	17 800.0 pcs	1 355 476	USA/France
Germany	1	10 656	10d	0 n/d	0 n/d	Canada
Germany	1	3 328	10d	2 800 sets	2 586 501	USA
Germany	1	3 347	18d	93 615.0 pcs	598 772	USA
Germany	1	120 481	10d	116500.0 pcs	1 880 938	United Kingdom
USA	18	191 802	10d,16,18a, 22a	0 n/d pcs	0 n/d	Canada
Canada	17	181 147	10d,16,18a, 22a	0 n/d pcs	0 n/d	USA
Canada	5	53 278	10d,16,18a, 22a	0 n/d pcs	0 n/d	United Kingdom

Canada	1	10 656	10d,16, 18a, 22a	0 n/d pcs	0 n/d	Holland
Canada	2	21311	10d,16, 18a, 22a	0 n/d pcs	0 n/d	Austria
Canada	3	31 967	10d,16, 18a, 22a	0 n/d pcs	0 n/d	France
Canada	1	10 656	10d,16, 18a, 22a	0 n/d pcs	0 n/d	Serbia
Canada	1	10 656	10d,16, 18a, 22a	0 n/d pcs	0 n/d	Israel
Canada	1	10 656	10d,16, 18a, 22a	0 n/d pcs	0 n/d	Turkey
Bulgaria	1	212 237	3a	550 000.0 pcs	2 340 600	Ukraine
Latvia	1	136 500	6	39 pcs	546 000	Austria
Serbia	1	10 656	10d, 16, 18a, 22a	0 n/d pcs	0 n/d	Canada
Israel	1	10 656	10d, 16, 18a, 22a	0 n/d pcs	0 n/d	Canada

Austria	2	21 311	10d, 16, 18a, 22a	0 n/d pcs	0 n/d	Canada
Turkey	1	10 656	10d, 16, 18a, 22a	0 n/d pcs	0 n/d	Canada
Great Britain	6	63 934	10d, 16, 18a, 22a	0 n/d pcs	0 n/d	Canada
France	3	31 967	10d, 16, 18a, 22a	0 n/d pcs	0 n/d	Canada
Holland	1	10 656	10d, 16, 18a, 22a	0 n/d pcs	0 n/d	Canada
Spain	2	21 311	10d	0 n/d pcs	0 n/d	Canada
Switzerland	1	10 656	10d	0 n/d pcs	0 n/d	Canada
Switzerland	1	10 656	10d	0 n/d pcs	0 n/d	USA
Montenegro	1	3 000	4b	50 pcs	2 653	United Kingdom
Oman	1	5 380	8a	28 880.0 kg	446 400	Czech Republic

Ukraine	2	4 500	4b	386.0 pcs	13 196	United Kingdom
Vietnam	1	218 954	1a,d	40.0 sets	170 000	Switzerland
Vietnam	1	5 367 808	21b	1.0 set	5 367 808	Singapore
Vietnam	1	203 604	1d	40.0 sets	207 564	USA/Austria
Uganda	1	152 650	3a	62 010.0 pcs	4 590 830 1 606 500	Czech Republic

*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
Azerbaijan	0	0	10	28 pcs	197.071	South Africa
India	1	440.685	10	12 pcs	106.655	South Africa
India	1	1.197.629	18	40 pcs	479.255	South Africa
India	3	4.995.766	18	21 pcs	2.836.579	Israel

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
Czech Republic / Hungary / Sweden	1	-	ML10	-	-	Czech Republic / Hungary
Finland	1	-	ML2	-	-	United States Of America
France	1	-	ML5	-	-	United Kingdom
Hungary	1	-	ML11	-	-	Italy
Norway	1	-	ML1	-	-	United States Of America
Lebanon	1	-	ML6	-	-	Lebanon
Somalia	1	-	ML6	-	-	Finland
Spain	1	-	ML13	-	-	Italy
Sweden	1	-	ML11	-	-	France
Switzerland	1	-	ML4	-	-	United Kingdom
Switzerland	1	-	ML5	-	-	United States Of America

*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
United States of America	1	24700	ML11a	80 Units	24700	United States of America
EU/NATO	1	n/a	ML2, ML4, ML5, ML9, ML10, ML11, ML16, ML17, ML21, ML22	n/a	n/a	EU/NATO
Portugal	1	n/a	ML10a	n/a	1244631 44	Brazil



*SLOVENIA*

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
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	140.774	ML.16	211	135.454	Slovakia
USA	1	973.750	ML. 4	250	No realization	Serbia

*UNITED KINGDOM*

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
Afghanistan	4		1,3,4			Canada, Romania, Bulgaria
Australia	1		10			Canada
Azerbaijan	2		1			Canada

Bahrain	1		13			China
Bangladesh	3		1,3,6			Turkey, Bangladesh
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2		1, 22			Romania
Botswana	1		3			India
Brazil	1		13			China
Burkina Faso	8		1, 10, 2, 3, 4			Bulgaria, Russia, Serbia, Turkey
Cambodia	2		13, 4			South Africa, United States
Canada	2		10			Sweden
Central African Republic	3		1, 2, 3			Portugal
Chile	1		3			Belgium
Comoros	3		1, 13, 3			Comoros

Croatia	1		2			Bulgaria
Egypt	2		4, 6			Czech Republic, United States
Germany	1		16			United States
Guinea, Republic of	1		6			Turkey
India	2		4, 9			France, Canada
Indonesia	1		6			Italy
Iraq	193		1, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 2, 22, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7			Denmark, France, Italy, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, France, Croatia, Germany, South Africa, United States, Belgium, Czech Republic, Finland, Slovakia, Israel

Ireland	2		1, 3			Israel
Jordan	7		1			Czech Republic, Italy, Switzerland
South Korea	2		13			South Africa
Lebanon	3		1, 11, 3			Luxembourg, Australia
Liberia	5		1, 2, 3, 4, 6			Senegal
Malaysia	6		1, 13, 3			Malaysia
Mali	3		13, 4, 6			South Africa, United States, Jordan
Mauritius	4		1, 13, 3			Luxembourg, Mauritius
Netherlands	1		6			Iraq
New Zealand	1		13			Australia
Nigeria	2		6			Jordan

Oman	4		1, 3			United States
Pakistan	33		1, 10, 11, 14, 15, 2, 3, 4			Belgium, Brazil, Greece, Italy, South Korea, Turkey, Spain,
Qatar	1		16			United States
Saudi Arabia	2		14, 21			Australia
Somalia	4		1, 13, 6			Bulgaria, Romania, South Africa, Jordan
South Africa	7		1, 13, 3, 5			New Zealand, South Africa, Taiwan
Sri Lanka	9		1, 13, 3			Sri Lanka
South Sudan	8		13, 15, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6			China, Brazil, Germany
Sweden	2		4			Ireland, Singapore
Syria	1		4			Jordan

Taiwan	1		7			Singapore
Tanzania	1		6			Turkey
Thailand	3		1, 10, 7			France, Singapore
Togo	1		6			South Africa
Turkey	1		15			United States
United States	1		4			Germany
Uzbekistan	2		10, 2			France
Venezuela	1		6			Turkey
Vessel, Platform in International Waters	45		1, 13, 3			Vessel, Platform in International Waters
Vietnam	3		1, 4			Canada, United States
Yemen	84		1, 3			Djibouti

## 2. Brokering licences refused by Member States in 2018

### 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	15.000.000	ML 5B	various	15.000.000	Norway

### HUNGARY

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
Democratic Republic of Congo	1	1080000	6	1190	0	Ukraine

*UNITED KINGDOM*

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
Azerbaijan	1		1			
Belarus	3		1, 3, 4			
China	1		1			
Democratic Republic of Congo	3		2, 3, 7			
Pakistan	8		1, 15, 2			
Russia	2		1			



**TABLE B.1*****Total number of consultations initiated and received by each Member State in 2018***

Member State	Number of consultations initiated	Number of consultations received
Austria	10	4
Belgium	12	6
Bulgaria	12	1
Cyprus	-	1
Czech Republic	17	2
Finland	3	3
France	4	5
Germany	5	52
Italy	2	-
Lithuania	1	-
Malta	1	-

Netherlands	7	10
Portugal	6	1
Romania	-	2
Slovakia	1	1
Slovenia	4	2
Sweden	-	3
United Kingdom	15	7
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>

**TABLE B.II*****Total number of consultations initiated by Member States in 2018 per destination***

Destination Country	Number of consultations
Armenia	1
Bahrein	1
Bangladesh	2
Brazil	1
China	3
Cyprus	1
Dominican Republic	2
Egypt	1
Georgia	1
Guyana	2
India	4
Indonesia	9
Israel	2
Jordan	1
Kazakhstan	3
Kuwait	1
Kyrgyzstan	3

Malaysia	2
Moldova	1
Nigeria	1
Pakistan	7
Philippines	2
Russia	1
Rwanda	1
Saudi Arabia	5
Serbia	7
South Africa	1
Suriname	1
Taiwan	1
Thailand	5
Turkey	8
Uganda	2
Ukraine	2
United Arab Emirates	11
Uzbekistan	11
Vietnam	1
Zambia	2
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>100</i>

**TABLE C.**

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

<b>Member State</b>	<b>Council Common Position 2003/468/CFSP on the control of arms brokering</b>		<b>Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment</b>	
	<i>National legislation reference no.</i>	<i>Information concerning state of play</i>	<i>National legislation or administrative rules reference no.</i>	<i>Information concerning state of play</i>
<i>Austria</i>	Foreign Trade Act (AußWG, Federal Gazette I No 50/2005 as last amended by Federal Gazette I no. 112/2011) 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 50/2005 as last amended by Federal Gazette I no. 112/2011) and War Material Act (KMG, Federal Gazette I no. 540/1977 in its current version)	Implementation completed.

<i>Belgium</i>	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 — 15/06/2012, as amended by the Flemish Parliament Act of 30/06/2017</p> <p>Walloon Region: Decree regarding the import, export, transit and transfer of civil weapons and defence material — 21/06/2012</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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			<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 — 20/06/2013</p> <p>Federal government: Law of 26 March 2003 (published in Moniteur belge of 7.7.2003), modifying law of 5.8.1991</p>	
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<i>Bulgaria</i>	<p>Latest amendments: Export control of defence-related products and dual use items and technologies Act, entered into force 30.06.2012</p> <p>Regulation for the implementation of the Export Control Act (adopted by Decree 205/15.07.2012)</p>	Implementation completed.	Ministerial Decree — November 2009	Implementation completed.
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<i>Croatia</i>	Act on the trade control of military goods and non-military lethal goods (OG 80/13, in force since 6 July 2013)	Implementation completed.	Act on the trade control of military goods and non-military lethal goods (OG 80/13, in force since 6 July 2013)	Implementation completed.
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<p><i>Cyprus</i></p>	<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 2000/401CFSP.</p>	<p>Implementation completed.</p>	<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 2000/401CFSP.</p>	<p>Implementation completed.</p>
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<i>Czech Republic</i>	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 31/2018 Coll. of 5 March 2018.
<i>Denmark</i>	Act No 555 of 24 June 2005 on brokering	Implementation completed.		Implementation completed.  (In Denmark national law will not have to be changed after the adoption of the Common Position. The criteria of the Common Position are taken into account as a minimum standard in the assessment of licence applications).

<i>Estonia</i>	Legislation on brokering was adopted in 2004. Current Strategic Goods Act (ref no RT I, 22.12.2011, 2) entered into force in 01.01.2012	Implementation completed.	Current Strategic Goods Act (ref no RT I, 22.12.2011, 2) entered into force in 01.01.2012	Implementation completed.
<i>Finland</i>	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.
<i>France</i>	Code de la Défense (Art. L2331-1 to L2331-2)	Law Amendment to fully implement Common Position in preparation.	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	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

			Position within the Commission established by Decree n°55-965	framework of international treaties, conventions, instruments or fora to which it subscribes (such as Common Position 2008/944/CFSP, criteria laid down by the United Nations, the OSCE, the European Council).
Germany	War Weapons Control Act (KrWaffKontrG), in the version promulgated on 22 November 1990, Federal Law Gazette 1990 I, p. 2506, last amended by Article 6 of the Act of 13 April 2017, Federal Law Gazette 2017 I p. 872; Foreign Trade and Payments Act	Implementation completed.	The existing legal requirements (Foreign Trade and Payments Act -AWG, last revised in 2013, Federal Law Gazette 2013 I p. 1482, last amended by Article 4 of the Act of 20 July 2017, Federal Law Gazette 2017 I p. 2789; and	Implementation completed.

	<p>(AWG), last revised in 2013, Federal Law Gazette 2013 I p. 1482, last amended by Article 4 of the Act of 20 July 2017, Federal Law Gazette 2017 I p. 2789; and Foreign Trade and Payments Regulation (AWV), Federal Law Gazette 2013 I p. 2865, last revised in 2019 (BAnz. 2019 AT 06.03.2019 B1)</p>		<p>Foreign Trade and Payments Regulation - AWV, Federal Law Gazette 2013 I p. 2865, last revised in 2019 (BAnz. 2019 AT 06.03.2019 B1) 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 January 2000 make it possible to immediately apply the regulations laid down in the Common Position.</p>	
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<i>Greece</i>	Law 4028/2011 of November 11, 2011 (Government Gazette 242), which incorporated the Common Position 2003/468/CFSP	Implementation completed.	Law 4028/2011 of November 11, 2011 (Government Gazette 242), modifying Law 2168/93 of September 3, 1993 (Government Gazette 147)	Implementation completed.
<i>Hungary</i>	<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 Council Common Position 2008/944/CFS P is 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> <p>Note: the current legislation</p>	Implementation completed.

	Note: the current legislation replaced Government Decree 160/2011. (VIII.18.) on the 22th of June 2017.		replaced Government Decree 160/2011. (VIII.18.) on the 22th of June 2017.	
<i>Ireland</i>	Control of Exports Act 2008 (No. 1 of 2008)  Control of Exports (Brokering Activities, Goods and Technology) Order 2018 (S.I. No. 356 of 2018)	Implementation completed.	S.I. No. 356 of 2018, the Control of Exports (Brokering Activities, Goods and Technology) Order 2018 and S.I. No. 39 of 2018, European Communities (Intra-Community Transfers of Defence Related Products) (Amendment) Regulations 2018 give effect to licensing requirements	Implementation completed.



			for the Common Military List. The criteria of the Common Position are taken into account as a minimum standard when assessing all licence applications.	
<i>Italy</i>	DL n. 105 dated 22.6.2012	Implementation completed.	DL n. 105 dated 22.6.2012	Implementation completed.
<i>Latvia</i>	Law on the Circulation of Strategic Goods, in force since 19 July 2007 (last amended on 27 April 2016)	Implementation completed.	Law on the Circulation of Strategic Goods, in force since 19 July 2007 (last amended on 27 April 2016)	Implementation completed.

<i>Lithuania</i>	<p>Law on the Control of Strategic Goods (came into effect on 1 August 2004, lastly amended on 29 June 2017, No XIII-544, amendments came into force from 1 January 2018).</p> <p>Law on the Control of Arms and Ammunition of 15 January, 2002, lastly amended on 25 September 2014.</p>	Implementation completed.	<p>Law on the Control of Strategic Goods (came into effect on 1 August 2004, lastly amended on 29 June 2017, No XIII-544, amendments came into force from 1 January 2018).</p> <p>Law on the Control of Arms and Ammunition of 15 January, 2002, lastly amended on 25 September 2014.</p>	Implementation completed.
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<i>Luxembourg</i>	New law of 27 <sup>th</sup> June 2018 voted by Parliament on 26 <sup>th</sup> April 2018 and published on 20 <sup>th</sup> July 2018 in Luxembourg's O.J. No 603	Implementation completed.	New law of 27 <sup>th</sup> June 2018 voted by Parliament on 26 <sup>th</sup> April 2018 and published on 20 <sup>th</sup> July 2018 in Luxembourg's O.J. No 603	Implementation completed.
<i>Malta</i>	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.

<i>Netherlands</i>	Strategic Services Act (as of January 2012)	Implementation completed.	The Netherlands national law 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.	Implementation completed.
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<i>Poland</i> <sup>23</sup>	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 (uniform text — Journal of Laws of 2013.194)	Implementation completed.	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 (uniform text — Journal of Laws of 2013.194)	Implementation completed.
<i>Portugal</i>	Law no. 49/2009 of 5 August 2009	Implementation completed.	Law no. 37/2011 of 22 June 2011	Implementation completed.

<sup>23</sup> 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).

<i>Romania</i>	Government Ordinance 158/1999 republished with additions and amendments, of 18 April 2013	Implementation completed.	Government Ordinance 158/1999 republished with additions and amendments, of 18 April 2013	Implementation completed.
<i>Slovakia</i>	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.

<p><i>Slovenia</i></p>	<p>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 and 14/18). Brokers are bound to obtain trading permit.</p>	<p>Implementation completed.</p>	<p>Article 77 of the Defence Act (Official Gazette 103/04) specifies that an export license may be refused on the basis of Slovenia's international commitments and obligations.</p>	<p>Implementation not yet completed.</p>
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<p><i>Spain</i></p>	<p>Law 53/2007 of 28/12/2007.</p> <p>Royal Decree 679/2014 of 01/08/2014.</p> <p>Order ITC/657/2018 of 13/6/2018.</p> <p>Directive 2009/43/EC of 6 May 2009.</p>	<p>Implementation completed.</p>	<p>Law 53/2007 of 28/12/2007</p>	<p>Implementation completed.</p>
<p><i>Sweden</i></p>	<p>Military equipment act 1992:1300 (5§) and Military Equipment Ordinance 1992:1303 (7§)</p>	<p>Implementation completed.</p>	<p>Military Equipment Act 1992:1300 (1§ , 6§) and Military Equipment Ordinance 1992:1303 (annex)</p> <p>The Ordinance with Instructions for the Inspectorate of Strategic Products, No 2010:1101 (1a§)</p>	<p>Implementation completed.</p>



<p><i>United Kingdom</i></p>	<p>Controls on arms brokering are set out in the Export Control Order 2008, as amended. All brokering licence applications are assessed against the Consolidated EU and National Arms Export Licensing Criteria (known as the ‘Consolidated Criteria’).</p>	<p>Implementation completed.</p>	<p>Controls on arms exports are set out in the Export Control Order 2008, as amended. All export licence applications are assessed against the Consolidated EU and National Arms Export Licensing Criteria (known as the ‘Consolidated Criteria’).</p>	<p>Implementation completed.</p>
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**TABLE D.**

**1. Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/915 on Union outreach activities in support of the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty**

**First Experts Meeting and First Train-the-trainer Academy**

Brussels, 23 – 25 January 2018

BAFA organised the First Experts Meeting under the new EU ATT OP II took place in Brussels, Belgium, on 23 and 24 January 2018. The two-day meeting aimed to inform experts participating in the EU ATT OP II about the most recent developments within the project and in the partner countries, as well as to elaborate common approaches for knowledge-sharing and to exchange views on international cooperation and support in the area of arms transfers. The First Train-the-Trainer Academy Workshop for ATT OP II was conducted subsequently, on 25 January 2018.

**First Roadmap Activity for Colombia**

Bogotá, 31 January – 1 February 2018

BAFA conducted the First Roadmap Activity for Colombia under the EU ATT OP II on 31 January – 1 February 2018. The activity took place at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Bogotá and had as main goal the analysis of the status quo of the national implementation of the ATT in Colombia.

During the two-day workshop challenges such as diversion, illicit trafficking and reporting obligations were analysed and ways to address them were discussed. At the end of the workshop needs and priorities for future roadmap activities were discussed. Further agenda items included basics regarding legal and technical requirement for an effective ATT implementation, as well as end user verification to avoid diversion and the link between ATT and human rights.

This activity was attended by representatives of the Colombian Ministry of the Presidency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Defense; Ministry of Justice; National Police; National Intelligence Direction; TIA Committee; INDUMIL; Prosecutor General's Office and Colombian National Taxes and Customs Directions (DIAN).

### **First Roadmap Activity for Cambodia**

Phnom Penh, 7 - 8 February 2018

BAFA conducted the First Roadmap Activity for the Kingdom of Cambodia under the EU Arms Trade Treaty Outreach Project (EU ATT OP II) on 7-8 February 2018 in Phnom Penh.

This two-day workshop followed an Initial visit conducted in September 2017 and was based upon the results of that first assessment seminar. The thematic alignment of this workshop encompassed the establishment of a risk assessment management system, inter-agency cooperation, recordkeeping and reporting under the ATT.

### **First Roadmap Activity for Georgia**

Tbilisi, 14 – 15 February 2018

BAFA conducted the first Roadmap Activity in Georgia under the EU ATT OP II in Tbilisi with the main goal to assess the status quo of the national implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty. Since Georgia took already part in the first phase of the project, this activity had the objective to identify needs and demands of the Georgian stakeholders to amend the national roadmap accordingly. Furthermore, Georgia's outstanding role in the region was one of the main points discussed during the event.

In the course of this meeting it became evident that Georgian partners had made a considerable progress with respect to the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty. Nevertheless, there are some issues that still need to be addressed in more detail.

During the two-day workshop, current challenges such as regional cooperation, brokering, physical security and stockpile management and the Common Military List were analysed and ways to address it discussed. At the end of the workshop, topics and priorities for future roadmap activities as well as for regional activities were discussed.

This conference was attended by representatives of the Georgian Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the Customs Department and Revenue Service. A welcome speech was delivered by the EU-Delegation to Georgia as well as by the Georgian Ministry of Defense.

### **Initial Assessment Visit in Cameroon**

Yaoundé, 21-22 February 2018

On 21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> February, Expertise France, co-implementer of the second phase of the ‘EUP2P export control program for arms-ATT’ (EUP2P-ATT), organized an initial visit in Yaoundé, Cameroon, to engage the long term partnership newly established. Cameroon is a major stakeholder in the region, facing various security issues being a neighbor of the Sahel region, having a common frontier with the Republic of Central Africa and located on the Gulf of Guinea where maritime piracy grows.

This initial visit gave the opportunity for the EU team of experts to have a broad view of the momentum on the ATT in the country that should lead Cameroon to ratify the Treaty this first semester 2018 after having set the legislation and organization dedicated for this issue. The discussions took place at the Ministry for External Relations in Yaoundé with 20 participants of the ministries and agencies in charge. It permitted to identify the issues to focus on for the three years of the program. The roadmap that will be implemented for this assistance should consist in 4 activities of two days in the country and participation to regional, subregional activities.

## **Initial Assessment Visit in Ivory Coast**

Abidjan, 6-7 March 2018

Abidjan, the Ivorian capital, hosted on 6 and 7 March 2018 an initial visit organized by Expertise France, implementation agency of the EU ATT OP II program. Ivory Coast is a West African economic power, faces various security challenges, including the aftermath of the political crisis of the 1990s, exposure to the jihadist threat and the scourges of organized crime in major cities and towns. in the border areas.

In this state party to the ATT, selected as a long-term partner country for the program, the objective of this visit was to define, consensually, a program for the implementation of the ATT-OP II project in Côte d'Ivoire for the period 2017 to 2020.

Thus, at the initiative of the COMNAT-ALPC, focal point of the ATT in Côte d'Ivoire, visits to authorities and a two-day seminar brought together some thirty participants representing ministries in charge of the application of the Treaty, parliamentarians and representatives of civil society have identified the challenges facing the implementation of the ATT.

## **Ad Hoc Workshop for Thailand**

Bangkok, 14-15 March 2018

On 14-15 March BAFA conducted an Ad-hoc Workshop for the Kingdom of Thailand in Bangkok. This workshop was organised upon request of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand. The topics of this workshop encompassed the legislation, implementation and enforcement of brokering controls under the ATT.

According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the preparations for ratification of the ATT in Thailand were quite advanced and almost completed. Only arms brokering remained an issue. The term ‘arms brokering’ in the sense of the ATT did not exist in the Thai legislation yet. The goal of the workshop was therefore to assess if amendments to existing legislation or even the introduction of a completely new law are needed before ratification. At the end of the workshop, valuable insights and ideas were exchanged and possible ways for the further process of ATT ratification were discussed.

The event brought together national ATT stakeholders from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Finance, Royal Thai Police, the Office of the National Security Council, the Office of the Attorney General, the Office of the Council of State, Defence Industry and Energy Centre Equipment Control And Industry Development Division and Thai Customs Department.

### **First Roadmap Activity in the Philippines**

Manila, 21-22 March 2018

On 21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> March, Expertise France, co-implementer of the second phase of the ‘EUP2P export control program for arms-ATT’ (EUP2P-ATT), organized a first roadmap activity in Manila, Philippines, to continue the successful work already performed during phase I (2014-2017) with BAFA. The Philippines is one of the rare States in the Asia-Pacific region to be engaged in the ATT process and is of strategic importance being an importer, producer and exporter of arms. It also has various issues related to internal security due to the presence of terrorist groups in some islands, to external security in the disputed area of the South China Sea and with so many possible points of entry of goods due to its geography as an archipelago with more than 7 000 islands.

Having signed the ATT, The Philippines has adopted its legislation and organization so as to comply with the ATT and to be able to ratify it in the near future. The work done is remarkable and goes beyond what ATT demands.

This first activity gave the opportunity for the EU team of experts to assist the assembled Philippines delegates to design and agree a roadmap for the next two and a half years that will include 4 more activities and 2 regional seminars. These activities should help the effective implementation of the ATT in the Philippines and to promote it in the sub-region.

### **First Roadmap Activity in Senegal**

Dakar, 21-22 March 2018

As part of the second phase of the EU project ATT Outreach, implemented by Expertise France, Senegal organized a legal workshop on March 21st and 22nd, 2018 bringing together about fifteen experts; the purpose of this first activity was twofold; on the one hand, making progress on the regulatory framework and, on the other, defining the 2018-2020 roadmap. For this State Party to the ATT, which is a long-term partner of the program, the effective implementation of the ATT, of course, depends on the definition of the regulatory framework; This aspect is important for a country in the Sahel, remained an island of peace and stability despite a regional environment characterized by various and mutating security threats including organized crime, terrorism.

The EU experts joined those selected by the COMNAT / SALW of Senegal to groom the preliminary draft law and specify the constituent elements of the draft decree.

Following this technical meeting, the results were up to expectations with a revised regulatory framework and concrete guidelines for the drafting of the implementing texts.

## **Study Visit for Costa Rica in Malta**

La Valetta, 11-13 April 2018

On 11-13 April BAFA conducted a study visit for Costa Rica in Valletta, Malta, under the EU Arms Trade Treaty Outreach Project (EU ATT OP II). Experts from the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Uruguay and Spain provided their expertise in effective ATT implementation and shared with Costa Rican representatives their countries' national system methods and best practices for enforcement and risk assessment.

This activity within the EU project was dedicated to government, customs and enforcement officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Presidency and Customs Department at the Ministry of Finance from Costa Rica.

The event, which also included a study visit to the Malta Freeport Terminals, provided a forum for Costa Rican delegates and experts to discuss challenges in the area of arms transfer control. In this way, the three day visit provided those stakeholders with the opportunity to engage in discussions with international experts and learn first-hand about customs and enforcement procedures at one of the ports of entry in the EU. As the main focus in Costa Rica is put on the implementation of transit and trans-shipment controls of weapons, special consideration was paid to this area.

## **Second Roadmap Activity for Jamaica**

Kingston, 18 -19 April 2018

On April 18-19, the second roadmap activity for Jamaica within the framework of the EU ATT Outreach Project II was conducted by BAFA in Kingston (Jamaica). The seminar's content mirrored the roadmap, which was jointly developed by the experts' team and the Jamaican stakeholders.

After the opening of the event by a representative of the Ministry of National Security and the EU Delegation in Kingston, the national focal point summarized the achievements of the previous roadmap such as the creation of a licensing users guide and he highlighted the main challenges for the country regarding the effective implementation of the ATT. Following this, an exercise was conducted to introduce the subsequent discussion on the national control list. The last session of the day was dedicated to a presentation on risk assessment criteria.



On the second day, a session on arms diversion was facilitated which provided an overview of the problem of armed violence in the Caribbean and also named the main sources of diversion. The discussions on the issue were continued with a presentation about relevant case studies which triggered a very lively discussion among the stakeholders. The second half of the day included a round-table discussion on transit & trans-shipment. The experts informed the participants on the situation in their home countries and then they participated in an interactive exercise.

### **Ad Hoc Workshop for Chile**

Santiago, 25-26 April 2018

Upon request from Chile, an Ad Hoc Seminar was conducted on 25 - 26 April in Santiago, Chile, within the framework of EU ATT OP II. Whereas the BAFA outreach team had recently been very active in Latin America, this was the first time that BAFA organized an outreach activity in Chile.

Chile had already signed the ATT back in June 2013 and is currently advancing important steps towards its ratification. This means that Chile is now in position to adapt its export control provisions fully to ATT requirements.

The topics covered in the Ad Hoc Seminar had been proposed by the Chilean stakeholders. First, a general overview of the goals, obligations and requirements of the ATT was provided, before elaborating more in detail on a number of issues of great interest to Chile such as brokering controls, licensing, record keeping and reporting and risk assessment.

This seminar contributed to the awareness of the requirements and obligations among Chilean stakeholders from different Ministries (among them the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of the Interior and Public Security and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs), Customs and other agencies involved. Furthermore, during the sessions single practical aspects of building an efficient national export control system were tackled, such as how to set up a comprehensive control list, how to organize the licensing process in an efficient and compliant way and how to assure a smooth interagency cooperation in line with information security needs.

In conclusion, the Ad Hoc Seminar provided the Chilean participants the opportunity to engage in a comprehensive discussion on important challenges linked to the implementation of the ATT.

The activity was supported by a team of four ATT experts from UNLIREC, Sweden, Spain and Germany.

### **Sub-Regional Workshop Latin America (Peru and Colombia) in Peru**

Iquitos, 9-10 May 2018

With this Sub-Regional Workshop, BAFA, as one implementer of the project, offered a platform for relevant ATT stakeholders from Peru and Colombia to discuss efficient cooperation against illicit trans-border arms trafficking in the Amazon border region.

During the two-day workshop experts from Argentine, Costa Rica, Spain, Sweden and United Nations shared their expertise and joined efforts with the Peruvian and Colombian counterparts to review and discuss common security challenges such as diversion and illegal trafficking and ways to deter them.

Furthermore, this workshop adopted a practical approach. In addition to the theoretical sessions where the experts exposed relevant aspects of the ATT, such as legal, institutional and operative requirements, and discussed best-practices for the region, a field visit to the maritime police premises provided the participants the opportunity to witness in situ -and through an simulation- how the officials from Iquitos detected and intercepted illicit arms trafficking cargoes.

This conference was attended by delegates of the Peruvian ministries of: Foreign Affairs; Defense; Interior; Justice; and Production; the Peruvian National Intelligence Direction; CONATIAF; SUNAT (National Superintendence of Tax Administration), SUCAMEC and the Peruvian Armed Forces (National Police, Coast Guard Unit and Navy). The Colombian delegation was composed of representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Justice, National Police, National Intelligence Direction, TIA Committee, INDUMIL, Prosecutor General's Office and Colombian National Taxes and Customs Direction (DIAN).

### **First Roadmap for Zambia**

Livingstone, 23-24 May 2018

On 23-24 May 2018, the First Roadmap Activity for Zambia under the second phase of the EU Arms Trade Treaty Outreach Project (EU ATT OP II) was conducted in Livingstone. In August 2017, Zambia became a new roadmap partner country and BAFA organized an Initial Visit to Lusaka in the following November. During this activity the joint roadmap for Zambia was developed which will be implemented over the course of the next two years. The first roadmap activity mirrored some of the roadmap's focal points.

In the opening ceremony, a representative of the Zambian Ministry of Defense provided an overview on the current state of the art of the ATT implementation in Zambia. Then, the participants had an opportunity to discuss the legal aspects of ATT implementation. This session was followed by contributions on the establishment of a national control list. Furthermore, the role of the inter-agency committee which has been recently established was discussed.

The second day kicked-off with presentations on licensing and interagency cooperation, which were well received and led to lively debates among the Zambian stakeholders. During the second half of the day, the participants and experts discussed record keeping and reporting requirements for ATT State parties.

Throughout the activity, the experts' team met a very interested and knowledgeable group of stakeholders and engaged in frank and fruitful discussions on the opportunities and challenges for Zambia in the implementation process.

### **Initial Assessment Visit to Benin**

Cotonou, 30-31 May 2018

Cotonou welcomed on 30 and 31 May 2018, the initial visit of the experts team from Expertise France, co-responsible for the implementation of the second phase of the EU ATT Outreach Project. As a coastal country in the Atlantic Ocean, bordering Togo, Nigeria, Niger and Burkina Faso, Benin combines aspects of destination, transshipment and transit countries, which have an impact on the effective control of transfers of conventional weapons and the effective implementation of the ATT.

This initial visit, punctuated by visits to the authorities of the Presidency of the Republic and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, made it possible to clarify the challenges facing this State Party to the ATT. The two-day work that gathered key actors involved in the implementation of the various instruments related to conventional weapons, also offered the opportunity to discuss the working tracks that will be the core of the EU ATT OP II national roadmap.

### **First Roadmap Activity for Burkina Faso**

Ouagadougou, 30-31 May 2018

In the framework of the EU ATT OP II, Burkina Faso hosted a sensitization workshop for parliamentarians and civil society organizations on the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty. About twenty participants among which deputies, parliamentary assistants as well as representatives of the civil society and the media were gathered by the HACIAU (ATT national contact point).

The aim was to inform the participants about the project, but above all to present the regulatory documents marking the domestication of the ATT dispositions in order to encourage each actor to play his role in the adoption of the laws and their effective application. After two very rich days of discussions, the participants pledged themselves to get actively involved in order to ensure that Burkina Faso has the right regulatory framework for the effective implementation of the ATT at the national level as soon as possible in order to have a new tool contributing to peace and security at the national and sub-regional levels.

## **Second Roadmap Activity for Cambodia**

Phnom Penh, 5 - 6 June 2018

This two-day workshop was the third of five activities in the framework of the Cambodian Roadmap organised by BAFA and was based upon the results of the first assessment seminar in September 2017.

The thematic alignment of this workshop encompassed the ATT implementation process, licensing procedures, transit and trans-shipment, brokering, the UNODC Container Control Programme as well as diversion and security. At the end of the workshop, insights and ideas were exchanged and the Cambodian side received a lot of suggestions for the preparation of the ratification of the treaty to be considered for adoption by the export control relevant authorities in Cambodia. Furthermore, the experts' team obtained a detailed overview of the handling of arms imports in the Cambodian government and the cooperation among involved authorities.

The EU project implemented by BAFA brought together more than 20 representatives of national ATT stakeholders from the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of National Defence, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Cambodian General Department of Customs and Excise.

## **Second Roadmap Activity for Georgia**

Tbilisi, 20-21 June 2018

On 20-21 June 2018 BAFA organised the Second Roadmap Activity for Georgia under the second phase of the EU Arms Trade Treaty Outreach Project (EU ATT OP II) that took place in Tbilisi, Georgia. In February 2018 the first roadmap activity had taken place. The outcome of this activity had been the development of the amended joint roadmap which will be implemented over the course of the next two years.

The agenda items of the Second Roadmap Activity mirrored some of the outcomes of the roadmap discussion. The event focused on various aspects of the national ATT implementation, such as brokering, the control list and commodity identification. Furthermore, the participants engaged in discussions on regional cooperation with respect to a planned sub-regional workshop this year as well as on further priorities for the roadmap activities. The event in Tbilisi was attended by eight Georgian participants. Welcome remarks were delivered by the EU-Delegation to Georgia, the German Embassy and a representative of the Georgian Ministry of Defense.

## **Second Roadmap Activity for Ghana**

Accra, 10 -11 July 2018

This two-day workshop was the second of five activities in the framework of the Ghanaian Roadmap and was based upon the results of the first assessment seminar in December 2017. The thematic alignment of this workshop encompassed legal drafting, licensing procedures and end-use certificates.

The EU project implemented by BAFA brought together 26 national ATT stakeholders from the National Commission of Small Arms and Light Weapons, the Ghanaian Police, the Armed Forces of Ghana, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ghana Customs Service, the Law Review Commission and the Parliamentarian Committee for Defence and Interior.

## First Roadmap Activity for Peru

Lima, 16-17 July 2018

This event held in Lima, Peru, on 16 - 17 July 2018 was the first Roadmap Activity for Peru conducted by BAFA in the framework of the second phase of the EU Arms Trade Treaty Outreach Project. Peru was already a partner country during the first stage of the project.

The aim of this activity was to determine, together with the authorities of Peru (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Defense, Interior, Justice, etc.), the current status of the Peruvian arms transfer system with regard to the implementation of the treaty, and to analyse the priorities for further cooperation. Furthermore, the expectations of the second stage of the ATT Outreach project were discussed and an updated roadmap of the project was prepared.

In addition, this first Roadmap Activity offered a platform for relevant stakeholders involved in Peru's national ATT process to discuss ways to face the challenges to effectively apply the treaty. Recommendations on how to comply with the obligations set out in the ATT were given by four distinguished international experts.



## Initial Assessment visit in Nigeria

Abuja, 17-18 July 2018

On 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> July a first ad hoc workshop took place in Abuja, Nigeria. This activity followed an assistance request sent to European External Action Service (EEAS) by the Nigerian Presidential Committee on Small Arms and Light Weapons.

Nigeria, as the first African state party to the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), recognizes the importance of the ATT in addressing the challenges posed by illicit proliferation of arms to human security, and international, regional peace, security and stability. It further appreciates the fact that its implementation will further reinforce the effectiveness of other international and regional instruments on the control of arms proliferation, especially the ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms.

The objective of this visit was to engage the partnership with the EU was to bring together & sensitize policy makers from relevant Ministries/Agencies and selected Parliamentarians in Nigeria and to articulate the comprehensive implementation of the ATT in Nigeria. This successful workshop was the first of 5 national activities designed around a common roadmap.

## First Roadmap Activity in Cameroon

Yaoundé, 18-19 July 2018

In the aftermath of two major steps for Cameroon concerning Arms trade, the ratification of the ATT on the 18<sup>th</sup> of June, becoming so the 36<sup>th</sup> Member States and the first conference of the State Parties of the Kinshasa Conference on SALW held in Yaoundé from the 11 to the 13<sup>th</sup> of June, the first roadmap activity of the EU ATT OP took place in Yaoundé the 18 and 19 of July 2018. It was mainly dedicated to a legal workshop at a stage where secondary legislation of the 14<sup>th</sup> December 2016 Act on arms is arriving at a final stage before adoption.

Cameroon is facing a regional environment with major security aspects involving its neighbors and working at a sub- regional level is a main characteristic of the legal and operational frame that is currently adopted with a strong involvement of Yaoundé. The international experts, from France, Belgium and Sweden invited by Expertise France joined those of various administration and agencies selected by the Minister of External Relations (MINREX).

## **Second Roadmap Activity in Senegal**

Dakar, 23-24 July 2018

Through this second roadmap activity in the framework of the EU ATT OPII, and with the support from EU and international experts, Senegal has finalized the drafting of legal texts favoring the domestication of the ATT dispositions. This was a crucial step for the effective implementation of the said Treaty.

Thus, a draft bill and a proposal for a decree were examined and revised in a critical and constructive way, resulting in documents validated by the participants.

Another important element, the national checklist has been studied, consolidated and proposed for adoption. With this panoply of quality documents setting an exhaustive national legal framework, Senegal is firmly committed to the effective implementation of the ATT.

## **Initial Assessment Visit in Togo**

Lomé, 1-2 August 2018

On August 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup>, an initial assessment visit took place in Lomé with the first aim to establish a national roadmap in the framework of the EU ATT OP II as Togo is now a long term partner country for the phase II of the programme.

The first day was dedicated to official visits to the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and to the Minister in charge of the Interior (Ministre de la Sécurité et de la Protection civile, Général Yark). On the second day, discussions and presentations took place at the the Onomo hôtel, with major stakeholders of the ministries/agencies and the civil society duly represented. It was covered broadly by the medias. Expertise France team was composed of French and Belgian experts, some who already took part to the ad hoc assistance with BAFA. The discussions were fruitful and conclusive with four activities planned for the next two years.

## Study Visit for Jamaica to the United Kingdom

London, 20-22 August 2018

In cooperation with the British Border Force, BAFA organized a study visit for customs and enforcement officials from Jamaica to the customs office at Heathrow Airport in London within the framework of the second EU ATT Outreach project on 20-22 August 2018.

After the opening ceremony, the Jamaican participants received a general overview on the procedures at Heathrow airport as well as on the challenges for customs officials on site. Afterwards participants engaged in a roundtable session on the responsibilities and challenges of modern customs authorities. The further discussions of day one dealt with risk management and customs profiling with a particular focus on transit and transshipment issues.

The second day started with a warehouse visit where the participants had the opportunity to observe the work of specially trained customs dogs. The afternoon was dedicated to talks about interagency cooperation between customs, licensing authorities and prosecutors as well as the relations between customs and industry.

The last day kicked-off with an exercise in a customs warehouse where the participants were tasked to apply risk profiles in order to identify illegal cargos. Afterwards the experts from Heathrow provided various case studies to round up the activity.

## Side Event at the CSP4 in Japan

Tokyo, 22 August 2018

In the framework of the ATT Fourth Conference of States Parties (CSP4), EEAS, BAFA and Expertise France held a side event in Tokyo, Japan, on 22 August 2018.

This side event started with a brief overview of the EU ATT Outreach Project. In addition, the most relevant outcomes of the first phase of the project were presented. This was followed by an analysis of the first year of the second phase. In this regard, the achievements, main challenges and current trends were presented. With 75 participants, the event received a great reception. It becomes clear how much the EU ATT OP II Side Event aroused the interest of the participants of the CSP4.

The side event was chaired by Ms Caroline Cliff and the presentations were made by Ms Irina Albrecht, Mr Vincent Trouvé, Mr Ambassador Bruce S. Conception (Philippines) and Mr Leonard Tettey (Ghana).

Among the participants of the Side Event were not only delegates from our partner countries, but also representatives of international and regional organizations. These representatives often expressed the wish to work together on Outreach activities in the near future.

### **Ad - hoc Workshop for Albania**

Tirana, 12 – 13 September 2018

On 12– 13 September an Ad hoc event in Tirana was conducted by BAFA to support Albanian customs and licensing officials in developing new guidelines and operational procedures following the ratification of the new Albanian law on international transfer of military goods and dual– use items and technology.

The cooperation between the EU Outreach programmes and Albania can look back on a long and successful partnership. Albania, who seeks a membership in the EU, is keen in aligning its legislative framework with the requirements of the Union. The new law is an important step in this direction and Albania requested support within the framework of the EU ATT Outreach project II.

In addition to discussions on the new guidelines for customs and licensing officials, the activity focused on company audits, commodity identification, risk management and interagency cooperation. The event was supported by experts from Spain, the Czech Republic and the Netherlands.

### **Study Visit to the United Kingdom for Ghana**

London, 24 – 26 September 2018

The Study Visit for Ghana to London Heathrow Airport, which was organised by BAFA in cooperation with the UK Border Force in the framework of EU ATT- OP II – based on Council Decision 2017/915 /CFSP –, took place on 24 – 26 September 2018 in London, United Kingdom.

The workshop was jointly conducted with the UK Border Force's Strategic Exports Team and included practical training and exercises in combination with on-site visits outside the meeting room and presentations and discussions around export control and customs control related topics.

The Study Visit focused on risk assessment in transit and transshipment, profiling and inter-agency cooperation.

During the last day a site visit to the warehouse provided the participants the opportunity to observe the work of customs dogs specially trained for detecting firearms and ammunition in cargo and it was discussed how the Ghana Police Service and Ghana Customs Authority could use dogs at their main cargo hubs as well.

In addition to the UK Border Force's Strategic Exports Team, BAFA was supported by experts in the field of export controls, licensing procedures, and customs work from the UK, Germany and Italy.

## **Second roadmap activity for Philippines**

Manila, 10-11 October 2018

In the aftermath of the entry into force of the Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Strategic Trade Management Act, thus paving the way for the national application of the Arms trade treaty provisions, the second roadmap activity in the Philippines of the EU ATT Outreach Project, took place in Manila on 10 and 11 October 2018.

It was dedicated to the exchange of good practices for the implementation of the principles and mechanisms contained in the treaty in accordance with the legal and institutional settings foreseen by the legislation entering into force.

In addition, and as the Philippines face a regional environment with arms-related security challenges, working at a sub- regional level is a commitment expressed by the national partners with the coordination of the Office of the Special Envoy on Transnational Crime. This activity, therefore, allowed for defining the orientations of a first sub-regional workshop to be organized jointly by the Philippines and the EU ATT OP implementers.

## **Ad Hoc Activity in Sierra Leone**

Freetown, 23-24 October 2018

Following primary exchanges between the Sierra Leone National Commission on Small Arms and the European Union, an ad hoc event was organized in the framework of the EU ATT Outreach Project, in Freetown on 22 and 23 October 2018.



The event created an opportunity for exchanging information on the on the current state of the Sierra Leone control framework and its prospects for amendment in relation to national efforts for fully complying with the provisions of the Arms Trade Treaty.

The joint definition of main centres of interest for ATT implementation at national scale is one important outcome of this ad hoc event.

### **Sub-regional Workshop for Georgia**

Batumi, Georgia, 24 – 25 October 2018

The first sub-regional workshop for Georgia within the second phase of the EU Arms Trade Treaty Outreach Project (ATT OP II) took place on 24 – 25 October in Batumi, Georgia.

Georgia as a long-term partner country plays a crucial role in regional outreach by further liaising with its close neighbouring countries, which could encourage south-south cooperation over the longer term.

Therefore, Georgia can host two sub-regional workshops over the course of the project. For this first sub-regional workshop, state officials from Kazakhstan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine participated.

The topics discussed included the universalization of the ATT, transit and transshipment as well as industry outreach. Furthermore, the meeting aimed at fostering regional cooperation by providing a platform for information exchange and for jointly identifying priorities within export control.

Experts from Hungary, Lithuania, the Czech Republic and Sweden as well as from CARICOM supported BAFA during this event.

### **Second Roadmap Activity for Colombia**

Bogotá, Colombia, 29 – 30 October 2018

On 29 – 30 October 2018 the Second Roadmap Activity for Colombia under the second phase of the EU Arms Trade Treaty Outreach Project (EU- ATT OP II) was conducted in Bogotá, Colombia.

The Second Roadmap Activity titled “The human factor in the implementation of the ATT in Colombia” was supported by five experienced export control experts from Costa Rica, Sweden, the Netherlands and United Kingdom.

This two-day workshop analysed methods that contribute to improving risk assessment capabilities in arms transfers. In addition, strategies were presented to address the risk of diversion in the various stages of international arms transfers (transit, transshipment and brokering), and assistance was provided for the implementation of a national control list, also including the ammunition list.

Likewise, the issue of the obligation to submit reports on authorized and made exports and imports of conventional weapons was discussed.

Considering that Colombia has repeatedly expressed interest in working more closely with its neighboring countries on issues that are not merely national, but cross borders (as in the case of arms transfers), and given that Chile shares with Colombia similar threats and challenges in the field of security, it was decided that five representatives of the Government of Chile that play a key role in the implementation of the ATT in their respective country, participated in this workshop.

This activity not only intended to assist Colombia and Chile to effectively implement the ATT, but also promoted regional cooperation in Latin America.

### **2<sup>nd</sup> Experts Meeting & Train the Trainer Academy**

Paris, 6-8 November 2018

Held in Paris, this event brought together 47 people involved in the second phase of the European Union's activities in support of the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty (EU ATT OP II).

It focused on some outreach tools and training materials that experts could use to address the needs of partner countries. Among others, a reference framework for reaching compliance with the ATT and for an efficient dissemination of knowledge concerning it; a self-learning digital modules to enhance comprehension of the Treaty's key provisions and ways of implementing them; a set of legal guidance to help countries introduce ATT obligations in their national legislations; a Frequently Asked Questions document to encourage countries to comply with their reporting obligations under the Treaty; an exercise to understand the basics of interagency processes associated with arms trade controls.

This event was successful in providing an opportunity, within the expert community, to share experiences, best practices as well as common training materials and tools.

An extra third day dedicated to the Train the Trainer academy gathered 12 representatives from beneficiary countries and other people involved in the second phase of the European Union's activities in support of the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty (EU ATT OP II).

In order to enlarge the pool of experts (a pillar of the overall success of the project), this event focused on key concepts regarding five ATT topics covered in any awareness seminars of the EU ATT OP II; behavioural and pedagogical approaches to become a trainer; and a practical exercise simulating a training session.

Technical and pedagogical skills acquired by the 12 representatives from partner countries shall be a key asset in the programmes' results sustainability.

### **Second roadmap activity for Burkina Faso**

Ouagadougou, 21-22 November 2018

Organised in Ouagadougou and attended by 20 members of the Burkinabe Customs, the workshop focused on the pivotal role Customs play in regulating the transfer of conventional arms as well as preventing their illicit trade and their diversion (particularly to armed non-State actors); The control systems to regulate the transfer of conventional arms; The measures to prevent their illicit trade and diversion.

To address the above-mentioned topics, Expertise France selected a team of French experts from Customs and Ministry of Defense. In addition, the local partner, the High Authority of Import Control of Arms and their Use (HACIAU), invited several national speakers.

The workshop achieved its initial objectives. By sharing best practices and giving technical advice, the trainers made this two-day event interactive and valuable for the attendees.

### **Study Visit Senegal in France**

Paris, 27-29 November 2018

Ten representatives of the Senegalese authorities involved in conventional arms transfer controls conducted a study visit to Paris between November 27 and 29, 2018.

Organised by Expertise France, this three-day event focused on licensing and control activities. It aimed at strengthening the technical knowledge of the attendees; Offering examples of coordination and information sharing between government agencies; Presenting the role and activities of the main French authorities taking part in the control of conventional arms transfers.

To achieve these objectives, the previously mentioned authorities hosted a series of meetings coordinated by Expertise France. During the discussions, the Senegalese delegation also had the opportunity to express current topics of interest and concern with several French experts in arms transfer controls.

Lessons learned and best practices shared should help the Senegalese partners consolidate their actions aimed at effectively implementing the ATT (starting with the completion of their preliminary draft model law).

This study visit also marks another important step in executing Senegal's assistance roadmap.

### **Second Roadmap Activity for Zambia**

Siavonga, 28 – 29 November 2018

On 28 – 29 November 2018, BAFA conducted the 2. Roadmap Activity for Zambia under the second phase of the EU Arms Trade Treaty Outreach Programme (ATT OP II) in Siavonga, Zambia. The event focused on the development of the national transfer control legislation and the harmonization of the ATT implementation with further international agreements and treaties. Further topics were regional cooperation and the establishment of a transit licensing system.

The event kicked-off with discussions on the state of the art of the national legislation and the control list, facilitated by a presentation from the national focal point. The discussion was further supported by a representative of Nigeria who also held a short presentation on the national ATT implementation in his country, also mentioning the main challenge.

Based on the request of the Zambian stakeholders, the second session of the event focused on the harmonization of the ATT with further international treaties such as the UN Programme of Action and the Firearms Protocol.

The second day started with a session on transit licensing. Due to its location, Zambia is facing a lot of transit through its territory. A presentation including a case exercise was designed to sensitize the audience for the problem and to discuss supportive measures.

The objective of the session on regional cooperation was to present examples on how regional cooperation platforms function and to show what levels of information could be shared among countries in a region.

BAFA was supported by ATT experts from Nigeria, Ghana, Hungary and New Zealand.

### **Initial Assessment Visit to Malaysia**

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 28 – 29 November 2018

BAFA conducted the Initial Visit to Malaysia in the framework of EU ATT-OP II on 28– 29 November 2018 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Malaysia signed the treaty in 2013, but did not ratify yet. They filed a request for assistance in September 2018 and became a roadmap partner country.

The EU project brought together national ATT stakeholders from the Attorney General's Chamber, Customs Department, Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency, Malaysian National Security Council, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of International Trade and Industry, and Royal Malaysia Police.

The first day kicked off with welcome remarks by the Malaysian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the EU Delegation and the German Embassy. Afterwards, an introduction into the project gave participants a better idea of the scope, target and experiences of the EU ATT outreach initiative. Then, EU experts presented challenges and lessons learnt from other parts of the world in terms of ATT implementation. After lunch, the Malaysian MFA gave a comprehensive presentation on the current status and the legal capacities in Malaysia in implementation of the treaty. The following discussion highlighted Malaysia's need for clarification of provisions in the treaty's articles 5, 6, 7 and 11. Furthermore, the necessity to specify procedures on a MoU or guideline level for risk assessment and inter-agency related issues was identified.

The second day began with a series of presentations by EU experts on the topics legal/reporting, licensing/risk assessment, control list/technical assessment, and customs work/enforcement. The presentations were meant to point out obligations in the ATT in the respective fields as well as take into account findings by the experts with regard to Malaysia's export control system and referring to things said on the previous day. That set the stage for a round of recommendations for Malaysia's ATT process from all EU experts. The Malaysian stakeholders then held internal discussions without BAFA and experts. The final agenda item was a final discussion round with the goal to define the topics to be included in the roadmap document for Malaysia.



The identified topics included:

- Clarification of articles 5, 6, 7 and 11 of the treaty vis-à-vis Malaysian legislation
- Establishment of guidelines for procedures of risk assessment below law level
- Inter-agency cooperation
- Reporting
- Regional and International Cooperation
- Enforcement Training

BAFA was supported by experts from Finland, UK and Latvia.

### **Sub regional workshop in South East Asia**

Manila, 11-12 December 2018

As designed by the Philippines and its partner of the EU ATT Outreach Project Expertise France, the first sub-regional seminar foreseen by the national roadmap took place in Manila on 11 and 12 December 2018 on the theme of “Working together to combat illicit trafficking of arms in the sub-region”.

Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines were represented by delegations of experts from key stakeholder ministries and public agencies of the control of the international trade of arms.

The seminar was fruitful as it allowed the participants exchanging good practices of their national control systems and it started a process of consideration how neighbouring states can cooperate better in the fight against illicit trafficking in arms. It also demonstrated the importance of the ATT in this context and how it could be used as a platform for sub-regional cooperation. Thus, the seminar provided further arguments in favour of joining the ATT which can be taken into account in the process of ratifying the Treaty which is under way in the Philippines and in Malaysia.

The experts, and their delegations, expressed the intent to continue exploring the possibility to implement the identified initiatives at both national and ASEAN levels.

### **Second Roadmap Activity for Costa Rica**

San José, Costa Rica, 12 – 13 December 2018

On 17 – 18 December 2018, BAFA conducted the Second Roadmap Activity for Costa Rica under the second phase of the EU Arms Trade Treaty Outreach Project (EU- ATT OP II) in San José, Costa Rica.

This conference was attended by delegates of the Costa Rican Ministries of: Foreign Affairs, Public Security, Presidency (Intelligence and National Security Management and Special Intervention Unit), Finance (Police of Fiscal Control and General Direction for Customs); the Judicial Investigation Body (OIJ); and Civil Society. The six-member delegation from Peru invited to the activity represented the Peruvian ministries of Defense and Foreign Affairs, Customs and the National Intelligence Directorate.

The two-day workshop in Costa Rica was supported by four experienced experts in the fields of security matters, export control, international arms transfer and illicit trafficking issues from Colombia, Germany, Mexico and Spain.

The event was attended by a total of 28 representatives of several ministries and agencies of Costa Rica and 6 delegates from Peru.

The Second Roadmap Activity served to discuss ways to develop manuals on procedures when it comes to regulate international arms transfers. In addition, the outcomes from the fourth Conference of States Parties to the ATT (CSP4 2018) were presented and strategies to combat problems particularly relevant to the Latin American sub-region such as diversion were explored.

Likewise, during the Second Roadmap Activity methods that contribute to improve risk assessment capabilities of the personnel involved in issuing arms transfers licenses were analysed. Finally, the issue of interagency cooperation as key to effectively implement the Treaty was exposed.

Achievements in establishing a national control system and the exchange of information between Costa Rica and another roadmap country in the region, Peru, had led this last nation to be keen on intensifying the cooperation with Costa Rica, which had expressed their willingness to share with Peru best practices and lessons learned with regards to complying with the obligations disposed in Article 5 (2) of the ATT.

As the Peruvian authorities are very interested in getting to know more details about the process that enabled the establishment by law of a national control authority, six representatives of the Government of Peru, who hold a key position in terms of implementing the ATT at the national level, participated in Costa Rica's Second Roadmap Activity. This move not only served to assist Peru in the institution of such an authority, but also fostered regional cooperation in Latin America.

## **First Roadmap Activity for Côte d'Ivoire**

Abidjan, 18-19 December 2018

On December 18 and 19, 2018, Expertise France organised in Abidjan its first interagency exercise as part of the second phase of the European Union's outreach activities in favour of the implementation of the ATT.

Gathering sixteen representatives of the main Ivorian authorities involved in conventional arms transfer controls, this exercise simulated coordination between two fictional entities (representing licensing and border control services), facing cases of illegal arms transfers.

By fostering cooperation, discussion and decision-making, this exercise primarily aimed at helping participants to enhance their coordination mechanisms in arms transfer controls; Improve mutual understanding of the role and missions of each stakeholder.

Additionally, based on observations resulting from the exercise, Expertise France provided recommendations on ways to strengthen interagency cooperation and exchange of information in conventional arms transfer controls in Ivory Coast.

## **Ad Hoc activity for Madagascar**

Antananarivo, 18&20 December 2018

Following the ratification by the Republic of Madagascar in 2016 of the Arms Trade Treaty, the Government wishes to modernise its national legal framework in order to transpose existing international good practices in the control of the arms trade. The Ministry of Defense initiated the amendment process by setting up an expert group to prepare a draft law, in collaboration with the European Union's Arms Trade Treaty Outreach Programme (EU ATT OP).

In order to elaborate the text and adapt it to national realities, the Malagasy and European partners exchanged their expertise and experiences during an event organised on 18 and 20 December 2018 in Antananarivo.

The Minister of National Defense, as well as the Ambassador and Head of the Delegation of the European Union inaugurated the activity, emphasising the importance of the reform of the national law and the cooperation between Madagascar and the European Union in pursuit of the objective of transposition in accordance with the Treaty and the national culture of control of international trade and the management of the life of arms.

The partners expressed their satisfaction with the joint approach implemented as well as the wish to continue their collaboration for this purpose.

**2. Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/101 on Union outreach activities in support of the implementation of the EU Outreach Project on the Promotion of Effective Arms Export Controls (COARM)**

**Study Visit to Vienna**

16 – 17 May 2018, Vienna, Austria

On 16-17 May 2018 officials from the partner countries North Macedonia, Kosovo\* and Montenegro attended a two-day Study Visit hosted at the Austrian Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs in Vienna and organised by the implementer BAFA. This event was the first activity within the framework of the latest phase of the COARM project funded by the European Union.

The workshop in Vienna offered a platform for partner countries from South East Europe to share their experiences and practices related to arms export controls. Moreover, the Study Visit allowed officials from North Macedonia, Kosovo\* and Montenegro to receive first-hand information and insights into the Austrian export control and licensing system. To complement the presentations and roundtable discussions, experts from Poland and Slovenia provided practical case studies dealing with arms exports.

In addition, the activity was dedicated to the latest international developments related to arms trade and controls. For this purpose representatives from the Wassenaar Arrangement and Firearms Protocol updated the attendees on current discussions taking place among the international community.

### **Regional Workshop on Arms Export Controls**

18 – 19 July 2018, Kiev, Ukraine

On 18-19 July 2018 the first regional workshop on arms export controls for Eastern Partnership countries within the new project in the area of export control for conventional arms and military items was conducted by BAFA in Kiev, Ukraine. Representatives from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine attended the two-day meeting.

BAFA as implementing entity was supported by experts in the field of export control from Estonia, Greece, Italy, Lithuania and the Centre for Armed Violence Reduction. Additionally, representatives from Conflict Armament Research and SEESAC participated in the event. The event focused on brokering, electronic licensing databases as well as prosecution and sanctions.

Moreover, the workshop discussed brokering issues from a licensing and a customs perspective. Furthermore, the topics Internal Compliance Programmes (ICP) and industry audits were discussed during the event.

### **Study Visit to BAFA**

Eschborn, Germany, 01 -02 October 2018

On 01-02 October 2018 a Study Visit to the German Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control (BAFA) was organized for participants from Georgia, Serbia and Ukraine. This study visit was an element of the COARM IV outreach project and aimed to continue the good cooperation on the promotion of effective arms export controls of conventional arms.

The activity was designed to build capacity with regards to licensing procedures among relevant stakeholders from Georgia, Serbia and Ukraine. For this aim, experienced practitioners from the Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control (BAFA) presented the procedures that are undertaken at the German licensing authority.

Furthermore, to allow for a practical approach, the participants of this study visit were introduced into the computer-based processing of a real case scenario, which leads through all the steps of the decision-making. In this way, the different elements and criteria that are inherent to the decision-making process, the role of the different departments involved as well as internal communication processes was explained step by step. This enabled the participants to learn about the German licensing system, but also opened the floor for comparisons with their own national system or for discussions about good practices to handle crucial aspects of the licensing process.

The activity was further supported by experts from Hungary and the Czech Republic in order to allow for comparisons with the systems of other EU member states.

### **Regional Workshop for South Eastern Europe**

Tirana, Albania, 10 – 11 October 2018

A Regional Workshop for South Eastern European partner countries was conducted in Tirana, Albania, on 10 and 11 October 2018, in the framework of the current EU Outreach Project on the Promotion of Effective Arms Export Controls. The participants came from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro and Serbia. The event was organized by the implementing entity BAFA.

Based on the EU Council Decision 2018/101/CFSP, this regional workshop aimed to continue the good cooperation between the EU and its South Eastern European partnership countries in the area of the export of conventional arms and military items. This activity was the first out of two regional workshops for South East European partner countries in the framework of the new EU outreach project, which started on 1 April 2018 with a duration of two years.

The focus of the activity was set on an exchange about the current state of affairs in export control in the countries of the region, electronic licensing databases, commodity identification, and transit and transshipment from both a licensing and Customs perspective. Moreover, at the special request of the host country Albania, the case of export/ import control mechanisms in ECOWAS member states were discussed.



Overall, this workshop enabled participants to engage in discussions about challenges concerning the effective implementation of the export control of military items and allowed for comparing national regulations. In this way, regional exchange and cooperation was strengthened.

Experts from Latvia, Nigeria, the Netherlands, Sweden and Romania supported the event. Furthermore, observers from SEESAC and the Centre for Armed Violence Reduction attended the seminar.

### **Regional Workshop for North Africa**

Tunis, Tunisia, 06 – 07 November 2018

A Regional Workshop for North African Mediterranean countries and Southern Neighbourhood countries of the European Neighbourhood Policy in Tunis, Tunisia, on 6-7 November 2018, took place in the framework of the current EU Outreach Project on the Promotion of Effective Arms Export Controls. The participants came from Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia. This activity was the first out of two regional workshops for North African Mediterranean countries and Southern Neighbourhood countries of the European Neighbourhood Policy in the framework of the new EU outreach project based on Council Decision 2018/101/CFSP, which started on 1 April 2018 with a duration of two years. The workshop was organized by the implementing entity BAFA.

The focus was set on global developments and national challenges in arms transfer control, on countering illicit trafficking of weapons through international cooperation, on inter-agency cooperation for improving arms transfer controls and on commodity identification as a particular challenge. These topics had been proposed by representatives of the partner countries during the final assessment event of the previous outreach project.

The participants were welcomed by the Tunisian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the EU Delegation to Tunisia.

The first session dealt with global developments and national challenges in arms transfer control. First, a presentation on foundations and updates in international arms transfer controls, including current challenges and recent novelties in the regimes and on EU level, was provided. In the second part of this session, the partner countries were asked to present the state of the art of export control in their respective country. This part counted on the active participation of all five countries and flowed into a vivid discussion.

Following up on this, the second session addressed ways to counter illicit trafficking of weapons through international cooperation. Then, the participants were introduced to the EMPACT-Firearms platform, which has the aim to fight against illicit firearms trade, embodying in this way one of the EU EMPACT priorities to combat criminal threats.

Furthermore, the role of customs/ WCO in the fight against illegal arms trafficking in the framework of the new security role of customs following the Punta Cana Resolution (2015) was underlined, including the WCO-lead Strategic Trade Programme and the Small Arms and Light Weapons Programme.

The second day started with a session on improving the control of international arms transfers through inter-agency cooperation, which appears to be one of the central challenges for the partner countries from North Africa and the Southern Neighbourhood. This was discussed from both the policy/licensing and the customs perspective.

The last session dealt with commodity identification as a particular challenge of arms transfer control by means of the EU Common Military List.

The Regional Workshop was concluded with a final discussion, during which, among other topics, the eight criteria of the Common Position were discussed and questioned as the basis for licensing decisions.

Experts from Croatia, Finland, Sweden, the World Customs Organization and Spain supported the event. Furthermore, a representative from the European Commission (DG Migration and Home Affairs) attended the event.

**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:	<a href="http://www.fdfa.be/csg">www.fdfa.be/csg</a> <a href="http://gouvernement.wallonie.be/publications/250">http://gouvernement.wallonie.be/publications/250</a> <a href="http://du-arms.brussels/">http://du-arms.brussels/</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="http://www.mingo.hr">http://www.mingo.hr</a>
Czech Republic:	<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="http://www.justitsministeriet.dk/arbejdsomr%C3%A5der/v%C3%A5ben/udf%C3%B8rsel-af-v%C3%A5ben-og-milit%C3%A6rt-udstyr-mv">http://www.justitsministeriet.dk/arbejdsomr%C3%A5der/v%C3%A5ben/udf%C3%B8rsel-af-v%C3%A5ben-og-milit%C3%A6rt-udstyr-mv</a>
Estonia:	<a href="http://vm.ee/en/annual-reports-strategic-goods-commission">http://vm.ee/en/annual-reports-strategic-goods-commission</a>
Finland:	<a href="https://www.defmin.fi/tehtavat_ja_toiminta/puolustushallinnon_voimava_rat/puolustustarvikkeiden_vienti_siirto_kauttakuljetus_ja_valitys/tilastot">https://www.defmin.fi/tehtavat_ja_toiminta/puolustushallinnon_voimava_rat/puolustustarvikkeiden_vienti_siirto_kauttakuljetus_ja_valitys/tilastot</a>

France:	<a href="https://www.defense.gouv.fr/actualites/articles/exportations-d-armement-le-rapport-au-parlement-2019">https://www.defense.gouv.fr/actualites/articles/exportations-d-armement-le-rapport-au-parlement-2019</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.bmwi.de/Redaktion/EN/Publikationen/Aussenwirtschaft/report-on-the-exports-of-conventional-military-equipment-in-2018.html">https://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/EN/Publikationen/Aussenwirtschaft/report-on-the-exports-of-conventional-military-equipment-in-2018.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="https://dbei.gov.ie/en/What-We-Do/Trade-Investment/Export-Licences/Publications-and-Forms/">https://dbei.gov.ie/en/What-We-Do/Trade-Investment/Export-Licences/Publications-and-Forms/</a>
Italy:	<a href="http://www.esteri.it/mae/it/ministero/struttura/uama/legislazione.html">http://www.esteri.it/mae/it/ministero/struttura/uama/legislazione.html</a>  <a href="http://www.esteri.it/mae/resource/doc/2017/06/legge_09_07_1990_n185.pdf">http://www.esteri.it/mae/resource/doc/2017/06/legge_09_07_1990_n185.pdf</a> (English)

Latvia:	<a href="https://www.mfa.gov.lv/tautiesiem-arzemes/aktualitates-tautiesiem/20440-strategiskas-nozimes-precu-kontrolle?lang=lv-LV">https://www.mfa.gov.lv/tautiesiem-arzemes/aktualitates-tautiesiem/20440-strategiskas-nozimes-precu-kontrolle?lang=lv-LV</a>
Lithuania:	<a href="http://ukmin.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/verslo-aplinka/prekyba/uzsienio-prekyba">http://ukmin.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/verslo-aplinka/prekyba/uzsienio-prekyba</a> Annual report 2017 <a href="http://eimin.lrv.lt/uploads/eimin/documents/files/2017%20Karin%C4%97s%20%C4%AFrangos%20eksporto%20ataskaita%20paskelbimui%202.pdf">http://eimin.lrv.lt/uploads/eimin/documents/files/2017%20Karin%C4%97s%20%C4%AFrangos%20eksporto%20ataskaita%20paskelbimui%202.pdf</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.pt/institucional/oministerio/Paginas/Transmissao.aspx">https://www.defesa.pt/institucional/oministerio/Paginas/Transmissao.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="http://www.mo.gov.si/en/annual_reports_and_other_documents/">http://www.mo.gov.si/en/annual_reports_and_other_documents/</a>
Spain:	<p><a href="http://www.comercio.gob.es/es-ES/comercio-exterior/informacionsectorial/material-de-defensa-y-de-doble-uso/Paginas/Publicaciones-MDDU.aspx">http://www.comercio.gob.es/es-ES/comercio-exterior/informacionsectorial/material-de-defensa-y-de-doble-uso/Paginas/Publicaciones-MDDU.aspx</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.comercio.gob.es/en/comercio-exterior/informacionsectorial/material-de-defensa-y-de-doble-uso/pages/publicaciones-mddu.aspx">http://www.comercio.gob.es/en/comercio-exterior/informacionsectorial/material-de-defensa-y-de-doble-uso/pages/publicaciones-mddu.aspx</a></p> <p>(English)</p>
Sweden:	<a href="https://www.regeringen.se/4978bd/contentassets/c185d27dda92499092c3914ccf3f9849/strategisk-exportkontroll--krigsmateriel-och-produkter-med-dubbla-anvandningsomraden-skr.-201819114-.pdf">https://www.regeringen.se/4978bd/contentassets/c185d27dda92499092c3914ccf3f9849/strategisk-exportkontroll--krigsmateriel-och-produkter-med-dubbla-anvandningsomraden-skr.-201819114-.pdf</a>
United Kingdom:	<p><a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-strategic-export-controls-annual-report-2018">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-strategic-export-controls-annual-report-2018</a></p> <p><a href="https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/815698/2019Q1-strategic-export-controls-country-pivot-report-2018.pdf">https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/815698/2019Q1-strategic-export-controls-country-pivot-report-2018.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.exportcontroldb.trade.gov.uk/sdb2/fox/sdb/SDBHOME">https://www.exportcontroldb.trade.gov.uk/sdb2/fox/sdb/SDBHOME</a></p>