



**EU P2P**

# Newsletter

Issue N.6

The EU P2P Export Control Programme is managed by the European Commission's Directorate General (DG) for International Cooperation and Development (DEVCO) and the European External Action Service (EEAS).



## Welcome from the European Union

Since our last newsletter in September 2017, a number of new developments have taken place under all different projects implemented in the framework of the European Union Partner to Partner Programme (EU P2P). Indeed, this Newsletter covers a period (September 2017 - April 2018) marked by new initiatives and new beginnings for previous projects.

To begin with, concerning the dual-use strand of the Programme, the EU has initiated two new projects of a very innovative nature. Under the leadership of the International Science and Technology Centre in Kazakhstan, Astana (ISTC) and the Science and Technology Centre in Ukraine, Kiev (STCU), two Targeted Initiatives (TIs) for strategic trade controls have been launched. The first Initiative targets ten countries from Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Mongolia, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Armenia and Georgia with a mentorship role) which are presently members of the ISTC and/or of the EU CBRN Centre of Excellence of Central Asia based in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. The TI, led by STCU, targets the GUAM countries (Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan and Moldova). The objective is to create or enhance capacities in the area of dual-use export controls by setting up programmes for the academic world in cooperation with industry, State services in charge of controls and other economic actors. Tailor-made trainings for industry, banks, other finance partners and State services (licensing, customs and other law enforcement actors), as well as specialised master programmes for universities, will be developed and set-up in the various countries. In addition, ISTC and STCU will allocate one PhD grant per Centre to eligible students wishing to prepare a specialised thesis on trade control issues. The PhD scholarships will provide an opportunity to students from the countries concerned by the TIs to conduct research from a University in the country of their origin and an EU University and/or other stakeholders (*e.g.* firms, EU research centres) based in the EU.

The European Commission has also decided to continue the organisation of the P2P summer university; this event will take place each summer in the country having the EU Presidency (this year Austria, Finland in 2019).

The present issue of the P2P newsletter brings also the latest news on the other EU P2P projects for dual-use controls, whose implementation has been renewed during the reference period. Last but not least, this Issue offers an in-depth insight into the experience of the Long Term Expert with dual-use outreach in Jordan and some broader conclusions on the implementation of CoE project No. 38 in Jordan and Kazakhstan.

On the conventional arms export side, since the last newsletter, we are pleased to report the approval by the Foreign Affairs Council on 11 December 2017 of the 19th Annual Report on Arms Exports and its subsequent publication in the Official Journal on 14 February 2018. The Foreign Affairs Council also approved the updated Common Military List (CML) on 26 February 2018, and this was published in the Official Journal on 15 March 2018. Both documents are also available on the EEAS website.



The Annual Report is required by Article 8(2) of Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP: "*An EU Annual Report, based on contributions from all Member States, shall be submitted to the Council and published in the 'C' series of the Official Journal of the European Union*". The report provides extensive information on: arms sales authorised by EU Member States in 2016; activities of the Council Working Party on Conventional Arms Exports (COARM) in 2016 and 2017; and assistance and outreach activities carried out by the EU in support of effective arms export control systems in third countries. The annual update of the CML is prepared in accordance with the updates agreed by the relevant technical international export control regime: the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies (WA). This updated Common Military List of the EU lays down the scope of reference for Member States' arms export control regimes. It therefore covers the full scope of military items that have to be licenced by national authorities before being possibly exported.

On 22 January 2018, the Foreign Affairs Council approved a Council Decision on support for arms export control capacity-building in third countries under the EU Common Position 2008/944/CFSP (called the Council Decision on COARM Outreach). This is the fourth such programme to be approved and, as with its predecessors, it will cover a two year period, from 2018-2020. It is aimed at outreach to countries in the broad EU neighbourhood.

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## Export Controls News

### Dual-Use Trade Control Programme

#### **Continuation of the EU P2P Dual-Use Trade Control Programme for North Africa, South East Europe, Eastern Europe, Caucasus and South East Asia**

We are delighted to highlight the renewal of the mandate given to Expertise France (EF) for the continuation of two projects under the EU P2P Programme on Export Control for Dual-Use Goods. In September 2017, the European Commission has granted a new contract to the Consortium led by EF for the implementation of the fifth phase of the “global project” towards North Africa, South East Europe, Eastern Europe and Caucasus until 2020. In addition, the extension of the on-going project in South East Asia for one more year, until August 2018 was also agreed. Within the global project, the German Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control (BAFA) is responsible for the cooperation with partner countries from South East Europe. The EU P2P Export Control Programme for Dual-Use Goods is part also of the CBRN Centres of Excellence Initiative.

Both projects, the global and the South East Asian one, aim at curbing the proliferation of non-conventional arms, namely weapons of mass destruction and related materials, by the creation, consolidation and effective implementation of export controls on dual-use goods. The EU P2P Programme for dual-use trade controls offers a long-term perspective for cooperation and mutual economic benefits through export controls standardization. More specifically, both projects seek to: (a) raise awareness on the risks and requirements concerning dual-use export controls (b) ensure that partner countries are in a position to stop illicit shipments of items of concern and (c) support partner countries to develop capacities for proactive implementation of controls. Overall, the Programme targets all various aspects of export controls from licensing processes to proper enforcement including procedures for proper investigation and prosecution of possible law infringements.

To meet set goals and achieve the expected outcomes, EF and its EU partners (French Dual-Use Service, BAFA, University of Liège, King's College of London, EU Customs administrations, etc.) have elaborated a result-oriented methodology building on tailor-made roadmaps defined jointly with the partner countries. These roadmaps provide for hands-on-training, table-top exercises as well as legal and technical assessment. Besides, a systematic inventory of information on partner countries shall be gathered.

Since the last two years, a great deal of activities were conducted by the dual-use strand of the EU P2P Programme, with several bilateral visits, training sessions at national but also regional level, legal workshops, dialogue with the industry or high level conferences at a global scale. Experts from several EU Member States and the business community have taken part to this cooperation and the diffusion of export control best practices. We remain fully committed to capitalize on past achievements and to improve the quality and impact of the EU P2P Programme. This will be ensured by constantly adjusting our effort to the evolution of threats and needs identified by our partner countries, further coordinating with other international partners and reinforcing the visibility of the EU P2P Programme.

Authors: EF and BAFA Outreach Teams



## **The Deployment of the Long Term Expert (LTE) as a Tool for Successful Cooperation under the EU P2P: A Testimony by the LTE for Jordan**

### **Introduction**

In the framework of the EU P2P Dual-Use Trade Control Programme, BAFA implements a further project concerning capacity building for dual-use controls. The project which was launched in January 2014, is integrated into the EU's CBRN Centres of Excellence (CoE) Risk Mitigation Initiative as "CoE project No. 38: Export Control Outreach for Dual Use Items". After its extension, the project will run until the end of July 2019. The project is organised in two different phases: the inception phase and the implementation phase. The inception phase, in particular, is dedicated to elaborate, in consent and full cooperation with partner countries, specific individual action plans. The focus during the implementation phase is the adequate implementation of these action plans.

The geographical scope of the cooperation until end of July 2017 was on Jordan and Kazakhstan. Under the new extended implementation phase (August 2017 - July 2019), the cooperation concerns Jordan and Lebanon. The cooperation with Kazakhstan will continue under a separate programme (ISTC Target Initiative) with a specific focus on raising awareness on dual-use issues and educating the scientific community.

The CoE project No. 38 featured an innovative element: the posting of so-called "Long Term Experts" (LTE) for partner countries. This new component in the trade control outreach projects of the EU is among the most decisive factors for a close and successful cooperation with the beneficiary countries.

### **The rationale of posting a LTE**

The decision to post a LTE in each partner country concerned by this project was made by the Commission based on the particular geo-strategic situation of those two countries and bearing in mind the complexity of dual-use trade controls as a matter reflecting both trade and security policy considerations.

- Jordan is located in a region of tensions with a number of neighbouring countries under armed conflicts (Iraq, Syria) and political instability. The armed conflicts in Iraq and Syria involved extremist groups and foreign fighters recruited in high numbers in various EU Member States. In both countries, Iraq and Syria, the "Islamic State (IS)" or "Daesh" as the movement is called in Arabic, exploited the political instability in an attempt to establish a so-called "caliphate", replacing the acting governments by force and using fierce and cruel violence. This terrorist organisation did not hesitate to perpetrate hideous acts of violence in the territory of the EU.

In terms of trade and economic development, in particular the war in Syria put Jordan socially and economically under tremendous pressure. It caused an influx of hundreds of thousands of Syrian citizens fleeing the war in their country and finding refuge in a country with limited natural resources and highly dependent on foreign investments. Moreover, the political situation in Iraq and Syria had direct economic consequences because Jordanian products –in particular in the agriculture sector- lost until then major existing markets. Due to the high number of Syrian citizens moving to and living in Jordan, the existing tight labour market faced an additional challenge.





These developments are likely to affect the EU Member States' security and trade/economic interests directly.

- Kazakhstan is a country in the Central Asian/Caucasian axis at the crossroads between EU countries, the Russian Federation and Asian countries. Strategically and economically, Kazakhstan plays an important role for securing the energy demands and the demand for natural resources of the EU market. In terms of security and WMD non-proliferation, Kazakhstan's history as former Soviet Union country has to be considered. As such, due to its industrial capability, Kazakhstan used to have during the Soviet Union era considerable stockpiles of both conventional arms and WMDs. Kazakhstan has still "leftovers" from this era as well as the dual-use know-how and industrial capacity rendering the country a potential target of proliferation procurement attempts.

- Lebanon (replacing Kazakhstan during the extended implementation phase) is located in the same geo-strategic region as Jordan, confronted with similar security and economic challenges as Jordan. For Lebanon's internal stability the political power sharing approach between the three major religious and social groups is crucial: the President representing the Christian society, the Prime Minister representing the Sunni Muslim society and the President of the Parliament representing the Shiite Muslim society. Thus, Lebanon is considerably influenced by two major regional and opponent Muslim forces: the Sunni supported by Saudi Arabia and the Shiite supported by Iran. Due to this complex approach of sharing power between the different social groups, Lebanon's domestic political situation can be considered as fragile and instable.

However, both Jordan and Lebanon play an important role for the security and stability of the whole region.

The deployment of the LTE in the first stage of the implementation phase was characterized by the issue of taking residence in the respective partner countries. Besides finding the right candidates for the posts, the LTE's affiliation to a diplomatic representation or a domestically accredited international organisation proved to be a very challenging obstacle. Solving this issue required considerable time and caused months of delay in the start of the implementation phase. Due to national legislations and in particular provisions for acquiring the required residencies and work permits in Jordan and Kazakhstan, the LTEs had either to be posted as diplomatic staff -in the EU's or in one of its Member States' diplomatic missions- or otherwise, to act in the framework of an accredited cooperation agreement between the host country and an international organisation. For a number of reasons, the only feasible solution for both LTEs was their employment under an accredited cooperation programme.

### **The different modes of deployment and the prerequisites to make it a "success story"**

It goes without saying that living and working in a different cultural environment requires a high sensitivity for cultural differences and habits as well as the readiness to get into such a different culture. Such a post requires enhanced social and communication skills, as well as a high level of tolerance for different modes or habits of work.

For example, while in most of the EU Members States the approach of "going straight to the point" is quite common, in the Arab world this would be a no go and trying to perform in such a manner would create an insurmountable obstacle for all further cooperation. Such, in bilateral meetings at least half of the time has to be spent with



small talk about family and other general issues.

Although, both LTE work under the same programme, the modes of their posting were different. The LTE for Kazakhstan was posted in the premises of an organisation accredited officially under a bilateral government cooperation programme. Contrary to this, the LTE for Jordan was and still is “embedded” into the ministry, which is responsible for dual use trade controls.

These different modes of deployment created different requirements for a successful performance. Whilst the integration of the LTE for Jordan into the responsible Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply allowed a daily, direct communication with the local counterparts, the posting of the LTE for Kazakhstan at an international organisation required more effort to establish and maintain contacts with the government authority in charge of dual-use trade controls. For Jordan, the LTE had to be an experienced practitioner, being very familiar with almost all aspects of dual-use trade controls. The daily communication with the national authorities enabled the LTE to acquire a deep insight into the operational system as well as the main issues and actual cases dealt with by the ministry. Consequently, the LTE was and still is consulted directly even with regards to day-to-day business.

It has to be mentioned that the service contract between the Commission and the implementing agency, *i.e.* BAFA, among others, generally describes the tasks of the LTE. According to this, he/she shall provide “direct hands on support, direct coaching and problem solving proposals ...”.

As an example, the LTE regularly gets involved in supporting the authority concerning problems or cases that pose some difficulty. This profound knowledge about the subject by far prevails the desirable skills in Arabic language, but it is within the boundaries set by the LTE'S Arabic language skills.

For Kazakhstan, however, the need of Russian language skills proved to be of central importance more than the knowledge about the specific trade controls subject per se. Admittedly, the context of each country poses different challenges and subsequent requirements also for LTEs.

Another key issue concerned the implementation of the jointly agreed action plans for which a high grade of flexibility was required, especially in designing swiftly alternatives to the activities agreed upon before.

It became usual, that external factors beyond the influence of the LTE, had a direct impact on the activities consented before. Such external factors may include reshuffles of personnel together with no or hardly available institutional memory, re-definition of the government priorities, re-organisation of government structure and delays in parliamentary process for the adoption of legislation. These external factors made it necessary to constantly keep track of such internal developments and adapt accordingly. As a result of this, the activities as stipulated in the action plans had to be revised in several occasions. Such readjustments did not only affect the scheduling but also the scope, objectives and the targeted audience of the agreed activities. They had also to be performed bearing in mind the overall objectives of the project as well as the tight timeline for the implementation.



## **What in particular made the COE No 38 Project "a success story"?**

The success of the project cannot be attributed to one or just few isolated aspects. It is rather the result of the overall approach and the combination of several factors. Below, some specific examples are highlighted, considering mostly the Jordanian case with whom the cooperation under this project continues.

1. The good preparation and adequate elaboration of the individual action plans was a key to the successful implementation of the project. The draft of the action plans was a product of close coordination among all domestic bodies and was successful in that it addressed the partners' specific needs as identified by the counterparts. Further particular requests were duly considered. For example, the Jordanian side asked from the very beginning a close coordination between the EU programme and other donors, notably, the US Export Control and related Border Security Programme (EXBS). In response to this, the action plan was coordinated closely with the US EXBS programme and it included partly joint initiatives along with the US colleagues.

Overall, the action plans, for both the Jordan and Kazakhstan, reflected the needs identified and expressed by the partner countries, which were then translated into a coherent project. This "bottom up approach" ensured that all domestic stakeholders are involved in the programme implementation from the very beginning thereby increasing local ownership.

2. For Jordan, it gradually became important to expand the coordination with the US EXBS programme to close cooperation. Once domestic developments with impact for both programmes were identified, the redefinition of certain activities and their corresponding schedules became necessary. Both consultants, the LTE of the EU programme and the US EXBS programme representative for Jordan became aware of a national initiative aiming at establishing a control system for transit and transshipment of dual items, after the start of the implementation of the EU project. This initiative was a mere national one, without the assistance of external consultants and, it was launched after the draft of the action plan under the EU project. In the course of the time and after the continuing interventions by the LTE with regards to the need to align and/or integrate these controls into the existing system of dual use trade controls for exports and re-exports, the EU and the US side became finally involved. Until then, basic structures and elements of such controls of transit and transshipment had already been decided and in the end, proved to be non-negotiable. In order to avoid the establishment of two different, too far diverging control systems (one for export and re-export of dual use items, the other for transit and transshipment of the same dual use items), the EU programme and the US EXBS programme had to re-define their activities and adopt a common approach. Indeed, certain developments led the two projects' coordinators to define joint objectives and agree on the steps for accomplishing them.

3. It can be argued that both partner countries, Jordan and Kazakhstan, lacked experience in implementing dual-use trade controls given the complexity of the matter and the administrative capacity required. The posting of a LTE in each country enabled a constant, direct and personal contact with the local counterparts. These informal talks al-



lowed to gain an understanding of the difficulties of the countries in enforcing the trade control legislation. Moreover, the continuous engagement with different local counterparts enabled the LTEs to identify the sources of these difficulties and propose remedial measures.

4. In the EU, engaging industry to participate in the export control process is considered as an integral part of an effective and enforceable dual-use trade control system. Almost all EU Member States, as well the Commission, have some sort of mechanism for a constant and structured dialogue with industry. Such interactions are of mutual benefit for both the authorities and industry already from the phase of adoption of the legislation and throughout the policy cycle (amendments, implementation and assessment). In Jordan, no such tradition existed -at least for dual-use trade controls. Thanks to the proactive role of the LTE, a change in habit can be perceived. The different control bodies concerned are becoming increasingly aware of the need to engage regularly with industry in the area of dual use trade controls. In fact, both sides are slowly realising the added value this has. For example, the government is able to better keep pace with the economic and technical developments and to operate a control system which, while being effective, avoids disproportionate or overburdening controls and bureaucratic procedures. At the same time, industry can advocate for its interests and ensure its ability to comply with new control procedures by adjusting its internal organisation and procedures towards these new requirements. Against this backdrop, the “outreach-to-industry” events already organized receive more and more attention from industry. These efforts will be extended and the number of such events will increase during the next phase of the project. In this regard, reaching out to regions where most firms engaged in cross-border trade are based or located increases the footprint of the programme and multiplies the impact of such outreach activities.

5. A further demonstration of the success of the project in Jordan was that different government actors became willing to postpone the publication and adoption of new pieces of legislation to ensure its fitting incorporation into the overall system. They were made aware and anticipated that a change into procedures or a law amendment requires the previous preparation of the authorities concerned and of the industry. In particular, all actors should share a common understanding on how to apply any new elements in their respective operational procedures.

6. Countries having limited practical experience in implementing dual-use trade controls tend to ignore the need to ensure a proper level of information exchange and close cooperation among the different government bodies and institutions. In relation to this, very often, bodies or committees representing various ministries and government agencies may need to be established. Although, this enables reflecting all the different political considerations in exercising a trade control system, the definition and delineation of duties and responsibilities can be challenging. Different institutions need to understand their role, take ownership and become legally and procedurally able to share information with other government institutions. In Jordan, for instance, the implementing instructions required streamlining especially concerning the competencies of authorities under the control procedures for exports/ re-exports and the controls for transit and transshipment. In that regards, the role of LTE has been important from drawing attention to this issue to suggesting solutions always in close cooperation with the US EXBS programme.



7. In Jordan the LTE regularly is invited to attend meetings of the inter-governmental committee that is established for applying dual-use trade controls. This is remarkable as meetings usually are not opened to “externals”.

8. Finally, the combination of the innovative LTE post with the "traditional" Short Term Experts (STE) offered comprehensive support to the recipient countries covering all different aspects of dual-use trade controls and drawing from experiences and best practices of various EU Member States.

### **The continuation of LTE service under the new phase**

Originally, the respective EU programme provided for a two years posting of the LTE in Jordan and in Kazakhstan. Therefore, its validity period ought to be limited until 31st of July 2017. Bearing in mind the continuation of the project in Jordan, the Commission decided to extend also the service of the LTE. However, a new mode of deployment of the LTE was agreed by the Commission, the host country and the LTE. The new contract provides that the LTE will share his time between Jordan and the premises of the implementing agency in Germany. This, on the one hand, ensures the regular and frequent presence of the LTE in the partner country and on the other hand, enables him to maintain a close understanding on dual-use trade controls development in the EU and beyond.

In the beginning of the implementation phase of the project, the permanent and personal presence of the LTE was essential for maintaining and extending a network of contacts and for establishing a trustful relationship with the counterparts in the host ministry. This close contact will still be enabled under the new contract through the regular presence of the LTE in Jordan.

### **Conclusion: Some lessons learned**

The instrument of a LTE capacity seconded in the beneficiary countries of the various EU cooperation projects has several advantages and offers opportunities. However, it may only provide the expected outcomes and added value, if certain conditions are in place. Thus, it may not fit in all cases.

First, a basic prerequisite is the readiness of the EU to allocate funds to programmes including such a capacity since these are more cost intensive compared to similar programmes without this component.

Second, any programme providing for such a capacity should have a sufficient validity period in order to allow to the LTE to accommodate him-/herself and build and expand a local network of contacts.

Third, the partner country may need some structural or basic reforming and the LTE should be able to guide the country through this process. Meeting this expectation would require a long term engagement as well.

Fourth, in terms of organisational/contractual aspects of the deployment, it must be ensured that the LTE is eligible to receive the necessary residential and work permits. This should be reflected already in the selection criteria and be decided in coordination with the partner countries to be offered a LTE capacity. Moreover, the partner country must support the posting of a LTE and thus must be ready to guarantee equally the personal security of the expert and of his/her family.





Fifth, the partner authority/-ies or the hosting organisation must be ready and willing to grant access to detailed and thorough information as required for the proper implementation of the project.

Last, on top of the thorough knowledge of the subject, the LTE position may require additional skills such as a very good knowledge of the country's working languages and other soft skills such as emotional intelligence and tolerance to different lifestyles. Admittedly, the LTE must be willing to engage with the host country. This is relevant concerning cultural and social aspects as well as a country's specific legislative and organisational system and administrative procedures.

When all these conditions are met, the LTE capacity promises to contribute to the expected outcomes and to increase the impact of the EU assistance in a country to a great extent.

Author: Werner Knapp, LTE for Jordan and Lebanon, BAFA Outreach Team

## **Targeted Initiatives (TIs) on Export Controls of Dual-Use Materials and Technologies for Central Asia and GUAM Countries**

The Targeted Initiative (TI) on “Export Controls of Dual-Use Materials and Technologies in Central Asia”, started in September 2017, it is financed by the EU and implemented under the aegis of the International [Science and Technology Center](#) (ISTC). The participating countries (PC) are: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Armenia, Georgia, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Mongolia.

A similar TI on “Export Controls of Dual-Use Materials and Technologies in GUAM Countries” began in January 2018, it is also funded by the European Union and, in this case it is implemented by the [Science and Technology Center in Ukraine](#) (STCU). The participating countries are: Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Moldova.

Both projects will last two years, with the possibility of an extension, and have the same objectives:

- ◆ Engage the academic community in the CBRN area of knowledge, particularly in both intangible technology transfers and the education of professionals for the export control systems of the partner countries.
- ◆ Encourage PCs to commit to building a relevant legal framework, policy provisions, and administrative capacity to implement and enforce effective export controls that are consistent with international Export Control regimes.

To implement the two TIs, a series of work packages were developed:

1. Raise awareness about CBRN Export Controls among the members of the academic and university communities;
2. Develop specific university courses to educate government officials and academic and university communities;
3. Develop a PhD grant proposal for PC students; and





4. Raise awareness among the relevant business communities, particularly in view of the need for the firms to know about and introduce internal compliance systems.

For the ISTC project, there is an additional WP that is devoted to creating a network of potential beneficiaries of the services of the Identification Centre at Kurchatov, Kazakhstan, and to explore the possibility of enhancing its current nuclear and radiological capacities to include chemical and biological agent identification.

Thus far, initial seminars for each TI have taken place, and in both cases the reaction from the PCs was very positive. The PCs welcomed the opportunity to be actively involved in the implementation of the two TIs and provided specific suggestions for future activities.

The kick-off seminar on Export Control on Dual-Use Materials and Technologies in Central Asia took place in Astana, Kazakhstan, 12-13 October 2017, co-organized by ISTC, the EU P2P Programme and the Kazakh Ministry of Investments and Development.

The objective of the seminar was to present to the PCs an overview of the project, ask their feedback on how to improve it and what future activities might need to be considered.

The attendees represented different organisations related to the export control of dual use goods and technologies, including foreign ministries, customs services, universities, nuclear regulators, research institutes, and others.

The seminar agenda covered the core topics on export control of dual use items, from the legal framework - general and EU policy and outreach activities - to various challenges that are pertinent to export controls such as the rapid advance of science and technology. Participants also discussed the importance of ethics, the potential benefits from a network of scientists in Europe that can communicate on these issues, and how to build a “web of prevention.”

There were several presentations from Kazakh representatives covering different areas of the export control system such as legal aspects, the Identification Center, and international cooperation. There were also presentations from some of the PC representatives (Armenia, Georgia, Pakistan, Mongolia) on their export control systems.

The kick-off seminar under the TI led by the STCU project, “Export Control of Dual-use Materials and Technologies in GUAM Countries,” took place on 14-15 March in Kyiv, Ukraine.

Over fifty participants from the GUAM countries’ governments, scientific institutions, and industry, as well as representatives from the European Commission, Argonne National Laboratory, and the EXBS office of the US Embassy in Kyiv attended the workshop.

Government, scientific institutions, and industry shared their perspectives on the specific areas of common interest such as the setup of appropriate legal frameworks and institutional mechanisms; new trends in procedures of identification, risk assessment and licensing of export; the role of higher education specialized courses for successful export control capacity-building; and the ways by which manufacturers may ensure internal compliance procedures



and apply control measures during and after the production process.

A second workshop will take place in Astana 24-25 May 2018, which will include a number of working groups aimed at discussing specific aspects of the implementation of the project with the participants.

The second workshop in the framework of the STCU project will take place in early October in a location to be defined.

Author: Maria J. Espona, EU Project Coordinator

## ATT and COARM Programmes

### Arms Trade Treaty Outreach Project - Second Phase (ATT OP II)

BAFA and EF have been mandated to implement the second phase of the EU's activities in support of the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) which carries on the successful work done under the first EU ATT Outreach Project (ATT-OP) between 2014 and 2017. This project, which is outlined in Council Decision CFSP 2017/915, is co-financed by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of the French Republic.

#### Objectives

The main objectives of this project are to promote the effective implementation of the ATT by supporting beneficiary countries in strengthening their arms transfer control systems and to work towards the universal adoption of the treaty. In order to achieve these goals, this EU project strives to establish and strengthen expertise and arms transfer control capacities in the beneficiary countries and to foster involvement of the relevant national agencies and representatives as well as regional actors and organisations. Especially with regard to the universalisation of the ATT, outreach activities to both beneficiary countries and their neighbours, (e.g. through regional fora and organisations) represent a key component of the actions undertaken within the project.

#### Activities

The project offers dedicated national assistance programmes to strengthen long-term partnerships with beneficiary countries and to address multiple national implementation priorities through tailored assistance activities. These roadmap-based assistance programmes are developed in close cooperation with the partner countries.

In addition to the comprehensive partnerships, ad-hoc assistance activities allow for a flexible and quick response to individual requests for support. Furthermore, regional outreach seminars provide a platform to discuss specific regional challenges relating to the ATT, share best-practice models, involve civil society actors and foster regional cooperation.

The project also focuses on expanding the existing pool of experts and include a "train the trainer" component to



coach experts from the partner countries so as to ensure a more sustainable impact of the activities.

Finally, the Closing Conference as well as the side events at the annual ATT Conference of State Parties provide an opportunity for the representatives of the partner countries to exchange experiences and work together on long-term ATT implementation.

## **Overview of the Project 's Content**

### **Assistance to Long-Term Partner Countries**

- Two-day workshops in the beneficiary countries to follow-up the work and achievements produced on the basis of the roadmaps under the previous EU ATT Outreach Project.
- Study visits to EU Member States and third countries to train government, licensing and enforcement officials of the beneficiary countries.
- Regional outreach seminars will be organised in partnership with the long-term partner countries acting as mentors on arms transfer issues for neighbouring countries.

### **Roadmap-based Assistance Workshops**

- New roadmap-based partnerships will respond to assistance requests from countries who have not previously participated in roadmap-based cooperation.
- An expert assessment visit will first be carried out to the partner country to establish cooperation and gather relevant information. Subsequently, a tailored assistance roadmap will be developed to meet the needs and priorities of the beneficiary partner country.
- Assistance activities (such as legal reviews, training seminars and workshops) will be used to advise on legal and administrative measures for effective ATT implementation, and to build up the required expertise and capacity.

### **Ad-Hoc Assistance Workshops**

Ad-hoc activities will also be organised for non-roadmap partner countries who are interested in receiving short-term assistance on specific aspects of the treaty.

Author: BAFA Outreach Team

## **Conventional Arms Export Controls Project: Overview of COARM III and continuation under COARM IV** **COARM III under the Council Decision 2015/2309/CFSP**

The mandate for the previous phase of the EU Arms Export Control Outreach Project (COARM III) was provided un-



der the Council Decision 2015/2309/CFSP on the promotion of effective arms export controls. BAFA was entrusted by the EU with the implementation of the Decision. The implementation of the project was co-financed by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the EU.

## **Objectives**

This programme aimed to provide technical support (including in the areas of legislation, licensing and enforcement) to partner countries in order to strengthen their national arms export control systems. Additionally, it sought to promote adherence to and proper implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty.

## **Activities**

The Council Decision 2015/2309/CFSP provided for a variety of activities to fulfil these objectives.

- **Individual Assistance:** at the request of the partner countries, individual workshops addressed specific issues or specific needs raised by a partner country.
- **Study Visits:** Study visits to EU Member States were intended to give officials of the partner countries the opportunity to gain first-hand insight into the work of their EU colleagues.
- **Regional Workshops:** Regional workshops in each of the different project regions aimed to facilitate discussions on recent developments in arms trade control and foster cooperation among neighbouring partner countries.
- **Diversion-Related Activities:** For the first time, the programme included regional events for West African and Sahel countries and China, focusing on combating illicit trade and diversion as well as on enhancing cooperation therein.
- **Assistance for Application of Control Lists:** This was a new element within the programme and gave partner countries the opportunity to request advice from EU technical experts on the technical rating of conventional arms and military items according to the applicable control lists.

This third phase of the COARM project was concluded successfully in December 2017. The COARM project continues with a new phase under Council Decision 2018/101/CFSP on the promotion of effective arms export controls.

The COARM IV project started in April 2018.

Author: BAFA Outreach Team

## **Third Conference of States Parties of the Arms Trade Treaty**

*11-15 September 2017, Geneva*

The Third Conference of States Parties (CSP3) of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) took place in Geneva from 11-15 Sep-



tember 2017, chaired by Finland. 79 States Parties (SP), including all EU Member States, 23 Signatory States (including the US) and 4 Observer States (Canada, China, Kazakhstan and Morocco) participated. Issues discussed included the need to increase universalisation and effective implementation of the Treaty; the need to increase the number and timeliness of national reports; the importance of the link between the ATT and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), in particular SDG 16 and 5; and the importance of the sharing of experience and assistance through the newly established Voluntary Trust Fund (VTF), and the Sponsorship Programme. The European Union delivered seven statements on the different agenda items, which included alignment by eight countries: Turkey, FYROM, Albania, Serbia, Montenegro, Georgia, BiH and Moldova. The EU also co-chaired three EU-sponsored side-events: on the 'iTrace' project (an EU project to assist national authorities in detecting the diversion of transferred conventional weapons), the EU's ATT Outreach Programme, and EU support to the UN Programme of Action on SALW. Several SPs mentioned in positive terms the support provided by the EU through the EU's outreach programme. On the preparation for CSP4, to be held in August 2018, the Conference elected Japan (the only candidate) as its next President. The Conference adopted a Final Report.

Author: Caroline Cliff, COARM Chair, European External Action Service

## Export-Control Events in the EU and beyond

### 2017 Update of the EU Control List of Dual-Use Items

*26 September 2017, Brussels*

On 26 September 2017, the Commission adopted the annual Delegated Regulation that updates the EU dual-use export control list in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 and brings it in line with the decisions taken within the framework of the international non-proliferation regimes and export control arrangements in 2016.

The majority of the changes this year result from amendments that were agreed in the Wassenaar Arrangement, including

- An updated list of acronyms and abbreviations;
- New definitions for “biological agents” (Category 1), “Monolithic Microwave Integrate Circuit” (MMIC) (Categories 3 and 5) and “authentication” (Category 5 Part 2). The definition of “adapted for use in war” (Category 1) was removed;
- The restructuring of Category 5 Part 2 into a more positive control list of dual-use information security items continued. Note 4 (decontrol note to Category 5, Part 2) was removed, and is now incorporated in the 5A002.a. control entry; and
- The addition of new (sub-entry) controls in Category 3 for integrated circuits with analogue-to-digital con





verters (3A001.a.14.) and for MMIC transmit/receive modules (3A001.b.12.), and in Category 6 for certain lasers (6A005).

The Australia Group in 2016 agreed to remove controls on the Dengue virus (1C351.a.10.) and on verotoxin and Shiga-like ribosome inactivating proteins (1C351.d.9.). Two bacteria and six toxins under 1C351 were renamed. Several controls on biological equipment were reviewed. To be noted, viruses controlled under 1C351.a have not been re-ordered alphabetically in the EU list, as decided by the Australia Group in 2016, as the long term consistency in control entry numbering for pathogenic material was considered more preferential.

The Missile Technology Control Regime added a new control for aero-thermodynamic test facilities (9B107) and a new sub-entry control for ultra-high temperature ceramics (1C102.f.). The controls for liquid rocket propulsion (9A106) and for propellant tanks systems (9A120) were amended to include gel propellant. A note to the control on flow-forming machines was amended to include missile inter-stages (2B109.b.). A new note to the 9D105 software control was added to highlight that this control includes software specially designed for a manned aircraft converted to operate as an unmanned aerial vehicle.

Two new sub-entry controls for plasma torches and electron beam guns were introduced by the Nuclear Suppliers Group in Category 2 (2B227).

The Commission Delegated Regulation enters into force upon its publication approximately 2 months after its adoption, provided that the Council and the European Parliament raise no objections within this period. As expected, the Delegated Regulation was published on 15 December 2017 and entered into force on 16 December 2017.

The Comprehensive Change Note Summary 2017 provides a detailed overview of all technical changes compared to the 2016 EU Dual-Use Control List across all 10 categories:

[http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2017/october/tradoc\\_156133.pdf](http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2017/october/tradoc_156133.pdf)

The 2017 Commission Delegated Regulation including Explanatory Memorandum:

[http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2017/october/tradoc\\_156132.pdf](http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2017/october/tradoc_156132.pdf)

Author: Stephane Chardon, Policy Coordinator, DG TRADE

## **Sixth EU Conference on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament**

*12-13 December 2017, Brussels*

The sixth EU Conference on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, organised by the EU Consortium of Think-Tanks, took place in Brussels from 12-13 December 2017. The Conference was attended by close to 200 participants from some 50 countries and international organisations. In her video message, HRVP Mogherini underscored that non-proliferation and disarmament had become once again one of the most urgent issues of our times, with new nucle-





ar tests and other worrying developments. The only effective answer was to invest even more in diplomacy and multilateralism. She underscored the role of the European Union as a credible and indispensable partner for all those who work for non-proliferation and disarmament. She stressed furthermore the EU commitment to remain the point of reference for multilateralism and for building a more co-operative global order. In his opening speech, Deputy Secretary General Serrano reiterated the EU commitment to tackling security challenges, including proliferation crises and continued support to the many European Think-Tanks assembled in the EU Non-Proliferation Consortium. The key-note address was delivered by the Swedish State Secretary Söder. Speakers included the UN High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, Nakamitsu, NATO Deputy Secretary-General Gottemoeller, and US Senior Director Ford. The Conference addressed a broad range of topical issues pertaining to the global non-proliferation and disarmament agenda from a global, regional and thematic perspective. Academics, researchers and policy makers engaged in an open and rich discussion also on technological challenges to arms control. Special sessions were devoted to the follow up to the Meeting of States Parties of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, small arms and light weapons control, the Iran nuclear deal, regional security in North East Asia with a focus on the DPRK nuclear and ballistic missiles programmes, as well as the Asia Pacific region. This sixth EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Conference demonstrated once again the European Union's strong commitment to non-proliferation and disarmament in a complex and rapidly evolving global and regional security context.

Links: EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Conference:

<https://www.iiss.org/en/events/eu-conference>

HRVP address to the Conference:

<https://tvnewsroom.wetransfer.com/downloads/7b6cf26e5cf03ce25113ede346647ab020171123103609/2a46488e1752a48c1f0e8103827e908520171123103609/522568>

Author: Caroline Cliff, COARM Chair, European External Action Service

## The EU Export Control Forum 2017

*19 December 2017, Brussels*

The 2017 Export Control Forum brought together export control officials from EU institutions and Member States with industry associations and exporters, manufacturers and other economic operators involved in production or trade of dual-use items, as well as representatives of civil society and academia. The main objective of the 2017 Export Control Forum was to exchange information about the ongoing dual-use export control implementation in the EU, and to review the state of play of the legislative process regarding the proposal





for a modernisation of EU dual-use export controls. This Forum supports the continuation of dialogue with dual-uses stakeholders, and in particular the partnership with the private sector.

The link to the recorded web-stream of the 2017 Export Control Forum is available via the following:

<https://webcast.ec.europa.eu/export-control-forum-2017>

Author: Stephane Chardon, Policy Coordinator, DG TRADE

## **Controlling Intangible Transfers of Technology (ITT): Mapping Key Challenges and Good Practices and Identifying Areas of Improvement**

*1-2 February, 2018, Stockholm*

On 1-2 February, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), together with the US Department of State, hosted a workshop on the transfers of non-physical 'intangible' goods, particularly certain types of knowledge, technical assistance, technology and software. Controlling ITT is widely viewed as an essential component of states' export control systems. However, controls on ITT pose a particular set of problems, both for states when seeking to detect illicit transfers and for companies and research institutes when seeking to comply with regulations.

The workshop brought together 28 experts from 15 European countries and the United States. This included representatives of various industry sectors, research centres, foreign ministries, national licensing and enforcement agencies and the European Commission. The aim of the workshop was to discuss key issues related to the application of export controls to ITT, as well as to explore how their implementation could be improved by national authorities, by the European Union, and through the use of available guidance materials.

A series of dedicated sessions addressed specific topics, including the historical development of ITT controls, emerging challenges to controls on technical data posed by cloud computing and 3D printing, and the application of ITT controls in research and academia and the defence and aerospace sector. The workshop closed with a discussion on the future of ITT controls and practical steps forward.

This workshop is one component of a project aimed at mapping key challenges and good practices associated with controls on ITT. The project is a follow-up to a previous SIPRI study on sector and actor specific challenges and good practices regarding internal compliance with strategic trade controls. The project is funded by the US State Department's Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program. As part of the project, SIPRI will be publishing two policy papers on implementing and complying with controls on ITT and controlling 3D Printing and ITT.

For further information, please contact [Mark Bromley](#).

Author: Mark Bromley, Director of the SIPRI Dual-Use and Arms Trade Control Programme



### **Export Control Seminar by the Italian Ministry of Economy and the Law Firm 'Studio Legale Padovan'**

*6 February 2018, Milan*

The Italian Ministry of Economy and the law firm 'Studio legale Padovan' organised its annual conference for the Italian dual-use exporters. The seminar was well-attended, with some 240 participants from various economic sectors, and proved useful in raising awareness and building confidence in EU reform plans, and providing an update on recent national implementation measures.

The seminar's first session was devoted to export control developments at national level, notably in view of the recent adoption, on 17 December 2017, of Legislative decree 221/2017, that sets out implementing administrative measures and other provisions (e.g. penalties) for the application of export controls on dual-use and "torture" items as well as sanctions regulations. Participants generally welcomed the necessary update and clarification of administrative provisions (e.g. role of the licensing office, Interagency consultative committee etc.), and the introduction of a notion of "zero licence" by which the Ministry could confirm that certain exports do not fall under control. Some of the firms' representatives raised concerns about the sharp increase in penalties for export control violations. However, other participants noted that only the actual application of penalties will enhance the effectiveness of controls.

The seminar's second session was devoted to the Commission's plans for the modernisation of EU export controls. The seminar proved useful in that it raised awareness of the exporters and signalled the Commission's readiness to dialogue with the private sector in this area. Some participants expressed concerns on the impact of controls on IT security research, noting, however, that some recent amendments proposed by the European Parliament could improve the situation in this respect.

*Author: Stephane Chardon, Policy Coordinator, DG TRADE*

### **EU and EU Member State Trade Controls Compliance for North American Companies – "Reach Out Summit"**

*14 -15 February 2018, Washington D.C.*

This outreach summit focused on compliance with European dual-use and military export controls by North American companies being active most of the time in both defence and civil sectors. The audience included also officials from the US government. The conference was organised by the London-based company Nielson Smith that also holds export and customs compliance conferences in Europe (on US export control measures) and in the Middle East.

EU government delegations from national export control authorities of Belgium, Denmark and Italy as well as the EU Commission presented the European approach for dual-use exports referring also to existing diversity in the



enforcement of dual-use export controls. The Commission provided inter alia a presentation of the dual-use export control policy review and it participated in the panel discussion on the alignment of US and EU export and import controls.

Speakers from Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld (an American international law firm) provided analyses of the Commission proposal, the amendments to the proposal by the European Parliament, the cybersecurity controls in Wassenaar Arrangement and the export control challenges posed by BREXIT. The Commission proposal for the recast of the EU regulation and the proposed amendments from the European Parliament have been in the focus of most presentations and discussions. Particular attention was paid to the discussion on how new elements of the EU system could bear an impact for US companies mostly in consideration of their EU subsidiaries in the EU.

Author: Johan Evers, Policy Officer, DG TRADE

## **First "EU In-reach" Training on Licensing**

*6 – 7 March, 2018, Ispra*

The First Export Control EU In-reach Training for EU licensing officers organised by the European Commission (DG TRADE and DG JRC) was a great success, with mutual satisfaction of the speakers and the 20 trainees from 17 EU MS. The training was innovative in many respects: it was the first of its kind and responded to a long-standing demand for EU-wide export control training activities; it was tailored to beginners and moderately experienced licensing officers, while subsequent trainings may be tailored to different audiences; it relied on available JRC expertise and important contributions from the French (SBDU) and German licensing authority (BAFA).

The seminar partly built upon experience and material developed by the implementing consortium of the EU P2P Programme, thus creating thereby a synergy with the EU's outreach activities outside the EU.

The curriculum of the training included presentations on the international legal framework, an introduction to the foundations of the EU export control system, an analysis of the EU list, an overview of the licensing process and end-use controls. A session was specifically dedicated to the basics of transit/transshipment controls, brokering and technology transfers including ITT. The sessions were enriched with case studies, group exercises and were completed with a visit to the JRC Seal Lab relying on various types of industrial equipment including machine tools.

In their feed-back the participants appreciated in particular the interactive cases and exercises that the JRC proposed and commented on future priority topics for training. The option which scored higher is a simulation exercise for licensing and customs authorities in the model of the first SimEX pilot that took place in 2015 under joint support from DG JRC, DG TAXUD and DG TRADE. The second preference was for advanced licensing topics, of which the most desired ones, arising also during the seminar were Intangible Technology Transfers and Technical Assistance; Catch-all controls.

Author: Christos Charatsis, Project Officer, DG JRC

Filippo Sevini, Project Leader, DG JRC





## International Export-Control Regimes

### Plenary Meeting of the Missile Technology Control Regime

*18-20 October 2017, Dublin*

The 31st Plenary Meeting of the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) took place in Dublin from 18-20 October, under joint Irish-Icelandic chairmanship. Expert meetings (technical, licensing and enforcement) took place both before and during the Plenary, providing an opportunity to exchange detailed technical information on missile proliferation developments and to share best practices. In the opening statements, including by the Irish Foreign Minister and the Icelandic Permanent Secretary of State representing the two co-chairs, the Chairs and Partners focused heavily on the threat posed by the ballistic missile programmes of DPRK and Iran. Following informal consultations in the margins of the Plenary, Partners agreed a Public Statement which confirmed their commitment to implement the ten UN Security Council Resolutions on DPRK and, taking into account 'the grave international situation due to DPRK's missile development', to exercise extreme vigilance when controlling transfers. Unfortunately, the Plenary could not make any progress on the membership applications, including by nine EU Member States. Other issues discussed, in addition to regional proliferation and membership, were Intangible Technology Transfer, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, Catch-All Controls and strategic outreach to non-MTCR countries. The Plenary also heard an address by the Chair of the Hague Code of Conduct (HCoC). The European Union delivered four EU statements during the Plenary on opening remarks, recent developments in missile development, membership and outreach. While both New Zealand and Austria announced their willingness to chair the MTCR in 2019 and 2020 respectively, the co-chairs were unfortunately unable to elicit an offer from any Partner to chair in 2018.

Author: Caroline Cliff, COARM Chair, European External Action Service

### Plenary Meeting of the Wassenaar Arrangement

*6-7 December 2017, Vienna*

The annual Plenary Meeting of the Wassenaar Arrangement (WA), chaired by France, took place in Vienna from 6-7 December. In addition to approving the work undertaken during the year by the General Working Group (GWG) and the two Expert Groups, the Plenary discussed regional issues, with the two main issues of concern being DPRK and Russian activities in eastern Ukraine, outreach and membership issues. Interventions on DPRK were made by a number of Participating States (PS), pointing out that it was relevant to discuss DPRK in the context of the regime due to the contribution that dual-use goods made to the strengthening of DPRK's nuclear and ballistic missile programmes. The European Union delivered a statement in support of Ukraine, which was followed by statements by other PS, and a statement on membership by Cyprus in the regime. A key issue at the Plenary was the agreement by PS to admit India to the regime. Following the subsequent exchange of letters, India became the 42nd Participating State.



pating State. The Plenary also took a number of decisions based on the GWG report, and adopted the updated Control List. The discussion on outreach included reports on approaches to Pakistan, China and Singapore. The European Union also delivered a statement on outreach, and a Fact Sheet on EU outreach activities was circulated to all PS. As in previous years, the Plenary did not reach agreement on a Public Statement due to differences of opinion between some PS on the language on arms transfers to regions of conflict. Instead the Chair issued a statement under his own authority.

Author: Caroline Cliff, COARM Chair, European External Action Service





## EU P2P: Dual-Use Trade Control Activities

### Third Training on Single List for Ukraine

*27- 28 March, 2018, Kiev*

In the framework of the EU P2P Programme on Export Control of Dual-Use Goods, the implementing consortium led by EF organised a third national training on 27-28 March, 2018, in Kiev, Ukraine.

The seminar addressed relevant authorities involved in strategic trade controls such as the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, State Fiscal Service, State Border Guard Service, Security Service and State Service of Export Control. The seminar

addressed all main topics relating to the implementation of a dual-use controls taking the EU list and experience as a main point of reference: the EU dual list structure and general notes, the integration of new entries from individual regimes to the single list, the inclusion of national entries and the implementation of the regimes' guidelines by the national legislation. Furthermore, Ukrainian experts responsible for technical and legal issues presented the new national single list and national practices in the aforementioned topics.

In order to reinforce the seminar's effectiveness, the EU experts used several practical examples. As a result, the



Group picture of the Third Training on Single List for Ukraine



participants had an opportunity to participate in in-depth discussions with their colleagues from the EU MS.

EU experts from Germany, France, Slovenia and United Kingdom as well as from Ukraine supported this event by presenting existing EU and national practices.

Author: EF Outreach Team

## Second Legal Assistance Workshop in Cambodia

*21 - 23 March 2018, Phnom Penh*

The EU P2P Consortium led by EF organised together with the National Authority for the Prohibition of Chemical, Nuclear, Biological and Radiological Weapons (NACW), a second workshop on building capacities for the legal framework of Cambodia in relation to dual-use trade controls.

The objective of this workshop was to discuss initial drafts amending the existing legislations and regulations of Cambodia with a view to enhancing the national control system on dual-use items and technology. The discussion included several exchanges between local and European experts on international best practices aimed at preventing the diversion of international trade of dual-use items to proliferation and non-peaceful purposes.

The event was opened by the Deputy Director General of the NACW and National Focal Point for the EU CBRN CoE. Twenty participants from the

Ministries of National Defence (NACW), Economy and Finance (including Customs), Commerce, Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Health, Interior, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Industry and Mines and Energy shared their experiences and views on draft amendments and, contributed to defining methods and contents for strengthening the control system of Cambodia.

The general consensus is to engage the inter-ministerial National CBRN Team for defining further the contents of the legal framework and coordinate the process for adopting a control list aligned with existing international lists and norms. All the stakeholders are committed to working with interested parties in the EU to move this process forward under the EU P2P Programme. The event was closed by the Deputy Director General of the NACW and National Focal Point for the EU CBRN CoE.

Author: EF Outreach Team



Group picture of the Second Legal Assistance Workshop in Cambodia





## Second Legal Assistance Workshop for Myanmar

*13 - 15 March 2018, Nay Pyi Taw*

The EU P2P Consortium led by EF organised together with the Department of Trade of the Ministry of Commerce the second workshop on strengthening the legal framework of Myanmar in relation to dual-use trade controls, in Nay Pyi Taw from 13 to 15 March 2018.

The objective of the workshop was to exchange on internal practices, discuss initial drafts of law amending existing legislation and implementing regulations with the ultimate goal to enhance the national control system for dual-use items and technology. Exchanges took place between local and P2P experts on international best practices in this area in order to prevent the diversion of international trade of dual-use goods to proliferation and non-peaceful purposes.

The event was opened by the Director General of the Department of Trade of the Ministry of Commerce. Twenty participants from the Ministries of Commerce, Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, Defence, Industry, Foreign Affairs, Planning and Finance (Customs), Transport and Communications, Attorney's General Office and Supreme Court of the Union shared their experiences and views on draft amendments and, contributed to defining methods and contents for providing Myanmar with a control system tailored to its specific needs and priorities.

The general consensus, also supported by the Minister of Commerce and the Deputy Minister during a meeting with P2P experts, is to create an inter-ministerial working committee which will further define the contents of the legal framework and coordinate the adoption of the list of control on the basis of international good practices.

All the stakeholders pledged to provide Myanmar with a dual-use trade control system that fits the necessities of its international trade and the realities of the national, regional and international security, and to engage with interested parties in the EU to move this process forward, under the EU P2P Programme.

Author: EF Outreach Team



Group picture of the Second Legal Assistance Workshop in Myanmar.



## STCE Workshop for Myanmar Enforcement Agencies

*6- 9 March, 2018, Yangon*

A National Workshop on "Strategic Trade Controls Enforcement" (STCE) for Myanmar Enforcement Agencies was organised by the implementing consortium of the EU P2P Programme on Dual-Use Goods Trade Controls for Myanmar.

The objective of this workshop was to increase the knowledge of front-line officers from the Myanmar Customs Administration and other enforcement agencies working in ports, airports and other border crossing points in Myanmar in identifying dual-use goods. Thanks to the workshop, the twenty participants are now better equipped to take necessary actions for the control of imports and exports of atomic energy related goods, poisons, chemicals and biological agents and to interdict illicit trade that may contribute to global proliferation of dual-use items. Dual-use describes research, knowledge, technology and material that is intended for good purposes but could potentially be misused to harm humans, animals or the environment.

The four days' workshop is an adaptation of the World Customs Organisation Strategic Trade Control Enforcement (STCE) curriculum training into a capacity building initiative under the EU P2P Programme to specifically address the needs of enforcement agencies in Myanmar. The Deputy Director General of Myanmar Customs and the Political Officer at the Delegation of the EU to Myanmar, jointly opened the outreach event. The training was provided by four experts with wide experience and knowledge in dual-use goods and trade. The workshop exposed enforcement officers to the EU control

list and techniques for identifying suspicious items of dual-use concern. It also stressed the inter-agency effort required to enforce controls over strategic goods and items.

Myanmar plans to step up its controls over trade in dual-use goods. Myanmar Customs and several other agencies have responsibilities under its current legislation concerning import/export and the transfer and use of hazardous and dangerous items as well as other goods of concern due to public safety and national interests.

Author: EF Outreach Team

## Second Licensing Workshop for Jordan

*6 –7 March 2018, Amman*

On March 6 and 7 a Licensing Workshop on export / re-export of dual use items concerning the proposed amendment to Instruction No.1 of the year 2009 under was held in Amman, Jordan.

The workshop was organised in cooperation between the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the EUP2P Programme, under CoE project No. 38 on dual use trade controls. This activity was a follow-up to the workshop held in January 2018. It discussed implementing administrative procedures and tools for the application of the proposed amendment of Instruction No. 1 of the year 2009 for the Export and Re-Export of Dual-Use Items.

During the two-day workshop experts from the United Kingdom and Germany shared their expertise regarding day-to-day procedural elements. Approximately 30 par-



## EU P2P

export control programme  
for dual use goods

ticipants from relevant authorities attended the workshop. Several follow-up activities concerning the enforcement of export/re-export control provisions for dual use items will take place in the upcoming months.

Author: BAFA Outreach Team

### Training Session for Malaysian Licensing Officers

*26 February - 1 March 2018, Kuala Lumpur*

The EUP2P consortium led by EF organised together with the Strategic Trade Secretariat of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry of Malaysia, a Training Session for Licensing Officers from the Strategic Trade Secretariat and affiliate agencies.

The objective of this training was to refresh and hone the skills of existing export control officers in the Malaysian system. During the first two days attendees had an opportunity to discuss main export control principles and practical licensing issues such as the implementation of control lists, the need for and use of assessment criteria, industry engagement and using intelligence in decision-making. Furthermore, at the request of the Malaysian side, a session on intangible technology transfer was also conducted with a view to familiarise the participants with the EU approach on this challenging area of export controls.

During the third and fourth day of the seminar a table-top inter-agency exercise was performed. The attendees were called to "play out" different roles under various scenarios simulating cases that the Strategic Trade Secretariat and its affiliate agencies may have to solve when implementing export controls.

Twenty five participants from the Strategic Trade Secretariat, Atomic Energy Licensing Board, Pharmaceutical



Group picture of Training Session for Malaysian Licensing Officers

Services Division, Multimedia Corporation, Customs, Police, Maritime Agency, Ministry of Defence, National Security Council and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs participated in the training. These participating authorities are part of the Inter-Agency Committee in Malaysia that makes the final determination on sensitive exports of dual use items.

Author: EF Outreach Team

### Second Legal Assistance Workshop for Lao PDR





## EU P2P

export control programme  
for dual use goods



Group picture of Second Legal Assistance Workshop for Lao PDR

*7-9 February, 2018, Vientiane*

The implementing consortium of the dual-use export control outreach Programme organised together with the Department of Import and Export of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and with the participation of the National Focal Point (Ministry of Science and Technology) a second workshop on the legal framework of Lao PDR in relation to dual-use trade controls, in Vientiane from 7 to 9 February 2018.

The objective of this workshop was to discuss initial drafts of texts amending the existing legislation and reg-

ulations of Lao PDR for enhancing the national control system on the international trade of dual-use items and technology. Exchanges took place between local and European experts on international best practices for preventing the diversion of international trade to proliferation and non-peaceful purposes.

The event was opened by the Deputy Director General of the Department of Import and Export of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, and the Head of Development Cooperation at the Delegation of the EU to Lao PDR. Eighteen participants from the Ministries of Indus-





try and Commerce, Science and Technology, Foreign Affairs, National Defence, Post and Telecommunication, Health, Natural Resource and Environment, Agriculture and Forestry, Transport and Public Works and Finance (Customs services) shared their experiences and views on draft amendments and, contributed to defining methods and contents for providing Lao PDR with a control system making use of the most relevant existing control mechanisms.

The general consensus is to create an inter-ministerial working group which will further define the contents of the legal framework and coordinate the elaboration of the list of control on the basis of established international norms. The overall aim is to provide Lao PDR with a dual-use trade control system that fits the necessities of its international trade and the realities of the national, regional and international security. The experts committed to engaging with interested parties in the EU to move this process forward, under the EU P2P Programme.

Author: EF Outreach Team

## **Licensing Workshop for Jordan**

*23- 24 January 2018, Amman*

On January 23 and 24, a Licensing Workshop on export/re-export controls of dual-use items was held to discuss the proposed amendment to existing government implementing instructions.

The workshop was organised in cooperation with the Jordanian Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply. The aim of this workshop was to introduce to those ministries and government agencies that are members of the Export Control Committee, the proposed update of In-

struction No.1 of the year 2009 for the Export and Re-Export of Dual Use Items. The participants were asked to give their feedback to the specific amending proposals to be considered in a revised version of the implementing instructions. Particular attention was paid to the different phases of the licensing process, the role of the different ministries and agencies and of the Export Control Committee and the respective delineation of tasks.

An additional aspect concerned the applicability of the proposed procedure in day-to-day practice. To this end, the participants worked in breakout groups on various scenarios and on the basis of main guiding questions. At the end of each breakout session, the results of the discussions were reported to the audience. The main findings according to the guiding questions were displayed on a flip-chart. All these were made subject to a photo documentation to be used as basis for further workshops on this issue. During the two-day workshop experts from the United Kingdom and Germany shared their expertise regarding the licensing procedure.

A follow-up workshop was announced for the beginning of March to address the latest updated version of the implementing instructions as well as to elaborate tools for simplification, uniformity and streamlining of the licensing process.

Author: BAFA Outreach Team

## **Industry Days in Thailand**

*16-18 January 2018, Bangkok*

The EU P2P Programme on export control of dual-use goods organized an “Industry Days” event in Bangkok, Thailand from 16 to 18 January 2018. The Industry Days



Group picture of Industry Days in Thailand

event brought together on the one side EU industry experts and export control authorities and on the other, the Thai Licensing Authority and industry representatives to share experiences, best practices and set norms concerning the implementation of strategic trade controls from an industry perspective.

The first two days of the event entailed interactive sessions between the EU industry experts and the Thai Licensing Authority on how industry and government could work together for the successful implementation and enforcement of dual-use export controls. This session was attended by twenty three participants repre-

senting the Department of Foreign Trade, Thai Customs and agencies responsible for licensing of imports and exports of items related to atomic energy, poisons, pesticides, other chemicals, pathogens and intangible transfers of technology. The Deputy Director General, Department of Foreign Trade and the Deputy Head of the Trade Section, Delegation of the EU to Thailand officially opened this session.

A half day event with Thai industry was held on 18 January where fifty-two participants representing a wide cross-section of the Thai industry participated. This session between the EU industry experts and Thai industry was very interactive with many questions asked by the participants on lessons learned and best practices crafted in implementing export compliance measures in the EU.

Author: EF Outreach Team

### **Information event on transit and transshipment controls in Jordan**

*20 November 2017, Amman*

On November 20, an information event on the future transit and transshipment controls of dual-use items, was organised in Amman, within the framework of the dual-use strand of EU P2P Programme and CBRN Project No. 38.

The workshop was held in cooperation with the Jordanian Ministry of Transport and was attended by a number of representatives from the Technical Transportation and Trade Facilitation Committee (acting under the Ministry of Transport) as well as representatives from the private sector.

The presentations focused on jointly applied tools



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for dual use goods

which are either already in place for export and re-export, in particular the dual-use control list, or are under elaboration for both, export/re-export and transit/transshipment controls, in particular the correlation list.

This event was the first of its kind for offering information to the transportation sector, which will be primarily affected by the future control system on transit and transshipment. The presenters introduced the basic elements such as the control lists. They discussed also the role of the custom offices at each border crossing point and of the National Committee for the overall functioning of the future control system. Each of the presentations was completed by a long enough Q&A session, which provided ample opportunity to discuss and exchange first views, positions and future expectations. This opportunity for open discussion was very much appreciated by the participants.

During the event experts from the United Kingdom and Germany shared their expertise.

Additional “information events” for the private sector, including workshops are planned for the coming months. The CoE No. 38 project manager seized the opportunity to advertise additional outreach events to industry and further cooperation with the members of the Board of Directors of the Jordan Chamber of Industry and the Jordan Chamber of Commerce. Such activities tailored to the private sector will be organised as soon as the final draft of the transit and transshipment control regulation and its implementing instructions are approved.

The aim of these additional events is not only to raise awareness about the control provisions and procedures, but to provide room for exchange between the govern-

ment authorities and the private actors so that to improve the applicability of the system in day-to-day practice.

Author: BAFA Outreach Team

### Study Visit to Rotterdam Port for Thai Delegation

*15-17 November 2017, Rotterdam*

In November 2017, a three-day study visit to the Rotterdam Port facilities was organized for a delegation from Thailand under the dual-use strand of the EU P2P Programme implemented by EF. The event was held at the National Office of the Netherlands Customs administration in Rotterdam and at the Dutch Customs training centre at the Maasvalkte.

The Thai delegation was composed of ten officials from different agencies interested in the implementation of strategic trade controls, including the Department of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce, Customs Department, Royal Police, Defence Industry Department, Department of Medical Science and Ministry of Public Health. They were welcomed by Customs officers and Foreign Affairs policy-makers from the Dutch Administration as well as a representative from



Study Visit to Rotterdam Port for Thai Delegation





EF.

The objective of this study visit was to offer to Thai partners a unique opportunity to exchange on best practices and challenges with their Dutch counterparts and to acquire an understanding of how export control is dealt with in a European major harbour. The programme was dedicated to topics of high relevance to enforcement such as transit and transshipment including customs supervision at the container terminals and risk assessment. Several exercises and case studies allowed the participants to acquire practical insights and discuss issues of high relevance to their daily duties.

Author: EF Outreach Team

## Training Session for Philippines Licensing Officers

*24-27 October 2017, Manila*

Under the dual-use strand of the EU P2P programme, a training session on licensing procedures and processes for officers from the Philippines Strategic Trade Management Office (STMO) and its affiliate agencies was held in Manila from 24 to 27 October 2017. This training activity is part of the extended EU project for strengthening strategic trade control capacities for South East Asian countries.

Twenty Philippines Government officials participated in the training which aims at up-

scaling skills of officers from the STMO who will be involved in the licensing of dual-use trade in Philippines.

Four experts from the EU P2P Programme on Export Control of dual-use goods conducted the training session. They shared with participants international best practices and standard operating procedures to effectively implement licensing and enforcement of dual-use goods controls. This capacity building effort is critical to support the Philippines in the implementation and enforcement of the Strategic Trade Management Act (STMA) that was adopted in 2015 and the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) that were approved for adoption in August 2017. These developments have set the stage for the STMA to be enforced in the near future.

The STMA and the IRR are comprehensive pieces of legislation that will enable the Philippines to control the trade in dual-use goods, including all related aspects such as transit and transshipment. The Philippines is the third country in South East Asia to have taken concrete



Group picture of Training Session for Philippines Licensing Officers



steps to implement the requirements of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540 on dual-use goods control in form of a specific law. The Philippines has also adopted a control list that is based on the EU control list.

These capacity building efforts help the Philippines to implement and enforce the STMA effectively. They are of special importance for the STMO who leads the process of establishing a robust and effective licensing system balancing trade facilitation and security concerns in international trade.

Author: EF Outreach Team

## Technical Assistance for the Philippines

*19-20 September 2017, Manila*

The implementing consortium of the EU P2P Programme on Export Control of Dual-Use Goods organized a Technical Assistance mission to the Philippines on 19 and 20 September 2017 for the benefit of the Strategic Trade Management Office (STMO) newly recruited staff.

The event was specially designed for STMO officials in preparation of the entry into force of the Strategic Trade Management Act (2015). Ten officials participated in the training which was conducted by the EU P2P Long Term Regional Expert for South East Asia.

The Philippines adopted the Strategic Trade Management Act (STMA) already in 2015. This Act is a comprehensive legislation on strategic trade controls and includes all the key elements required to control trade in dual use goods such as exports, re-exports, transit, transshipment, brokering, technical assistance and intangible technology transfers. Additionally, the Philippines has decided to apply the same principles for the control of dual-use imports. The control list is based on the EU control list and both the military and dual use lists include a catch-all provision. Additional items of concern to the Philippines will be added to this list as an annex.

The country adopted the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) on 31st August 2017. According to the law, the STMA would be implemented two weeks after the formalities of publishing the IRR are completed.



Group picture of Technical Assistance Event for the Philippines





## EU P2P: Arms Trade Treaty Activities

Author: EF Outreach Team

### First Roadmap Activity for Philippines

*21- 22 March 2018, Manila*

On 21st and 22nd March, EF co-implementer of the second phase of the EU P2P Arms Trade Treaty Outreach Project (EU P2P-OP II), organized a first roadmap activity in Manila, Philippines, to continue the successful work already performed during ATT-OP I (2014-2017) by 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, external security in the disputed area of the South China Sea. It is also a State with

several possible entry points due to its geography including an archipelago with more than 7.000 islands.

As a signatory of the ATT, the Philippines has adopted legislation and designed corresponding organisational adjustments so as to comply with the ATT and to be able to ratify it in the near future. Thus far, the work accomplished is remarkable and goes sometimes beyond ATT obligations.

The discussions took place at the Hotel Microtel by Windham in Quezon City, close to the Office of The Special Envoy on Transnational Crime who is in charge of the process.

Together with other agencies, the recently created Strategic Trade and Management Office (STMO) of the Department of Trade & Industry represented the new licensing authority and it was fully involved in this first



Group picture of First Roadmap Activity for Philippines



roadmap activity mainly dedicated to fight against diversion and brokering controls.

This first activity provided the opportunity to the EU team of experts to assist the assembled Philippines delegates to design and agree on 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 promote ATT implementation it in the sub-region.

### **Ad hoc Assistance Workshop for Thailand**

*14-15 March 2018, Bangkok*

On 14-15 March, BAFA, co-implementer of the second phase of the EU Arms Trade Treaty Outreach Project (EU ATT-OP II), organised an ad-hoc assistance workshop for the Kingdom of Thailand.

This workshop was organised upon request of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand. The thematic of the workshop encompassed the legal, implementation and enforcement aspects of brokering controls under the ATT.

During the two-day workshop, experts from Germany, Ireland, St. Lucia and Sweden discussed together with representatives from the Kingdom of Thailand the current status of Thailand's national legislations as well as challenges and opportunities in updating them in preparation for a future ATT ratification with regard to arms brokering controls. A comparison between different national and regional legislations as well as best practices for detecting and countering brokering activities led to broader conclusions for effective implementation and enforcement techniques.

The workshop ended with presentations on regional efforts in arms transfer controls. The experts provided introductions into the CARICOM region and interna-



Group picture of Ad hoc Assistance Workshop for Thailand





tional regimes with regard to arms brokering controls. The conclusion reached was that a regional approach at the ASEAN level would be crucial in order to close loopholes and effectively prevent illicit brokering activities.

At the end of the workshop, valuable insights and ideas were exchanged and possible steps on the way towards ATT ratification were discussed.

The EU project implemented by BAFA brought together 20 representatives from national ATT stakeholders from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Finance, Royal Thai Police, Office of the National Security Council, Office of the Attorney General, Office of the Council State, Defence Industry and Energy Centre Equipment Control, Industry Development Division and Thai Customs Department.

Author: BAFA Outreach Team

## Initial Visit to Cameroon

*21-22 February 2018, Yaoundé*

On 21-22 February, Expertise France, co-implementer of the second phase of the EU Arms Trade Treaty Outreach Programme (ATT OP-II), organized an Initial Visit in Yaoundé, Cameroon, to kick off the long term partnership which is newly established.

Cameroon is a major stakeholder in the region, facing various security issues as being a neighbour to the Sahel region, having a common frontier with the Republic of Central Africa and located on the Gulf of Guinea where maritime piracy is presently growing.

The EU team of experts had an opportunity to acquire a view of the state of play concerning ATT implementa-



tion by Cameroon. The momentum is good and if everything goes smoothly, Cameroon will ratify the ATT during the first semester of 2018 after having set the legislation and organisation required to that end.

The discussions took place at the Ministry for External Relations in Yaoundé with 20 participants of the ministries and agencies in charge. The visit was successful in that to identify the issues to focus on for the three years of the programme.

The roadmap to be implemented under this project will consist in four activities of two days in the country as well as participation to regional and sub-regional activities.



Group picture of Initial Visit to Cameroon



Author: EF Outreach Team

## Initial Visit to Georgia

*14-15 February, 2018, Tbilisi*

On 14 –15 February, an Initial Visit under the EU Arms Trade Treaty Outreach Project (ATT-OP II) was held in Tbilisi, Georgia.

This meeting officially inaugurated Georgia's participation in the second phase of the ATT Outreach Project. This partner country was also part of the ATT-OP I and received substantial support from the EU to adapt its arms transfer system to comply with ATT obligations. The new cooperation programme is designed to continue the successful cooperation with the Georgian part-



Group picture of Initial Visit to Georgia

ners and to tackle ATT-related topics more specifically. Moreover, the second phase of the project will emphasize Georgia's important role with regard to regional cooperation, as the country will host two sub-regional workshops for its neighbouring countries.

During the two-day workshop experts from Albania, Colombia, Greece and Romania shared their expertise regarding regional cooperation, brokering, stockpile management as well as the control list and commodity identification. The EU project brought together about 15 participants from the Georgian Ministry of Defence/ General Staff, Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as Customs and Revenue Service.

It should be stressed that the discussions undertaken in the various sessions provided fruitful and valuable inputs for the amendment of the existing roadmap.

Author: BAFA Outreach Team

## First Roadmap Activity in Cambodia

*7-8 February 2018, Phnom Penh*

The First Roadmap Activity for the Kingdom of Cambodia under the EU Arms Trade Treaty Outreach Project (ATT-OP II) took place 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, record keeping and reporting under ATT.

The EU project implemented by BAFA brought together national ATT stakeholders from the Ministry of Interior,





Group picture of First Roadmap Activity in Cambodia

the

Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Cambodian Customs Authority.

The first day was dedicated to the establishment of a risk management system in Cambodia, a possible model structure for such a system and the division of responsibilities as well as methods to gather information for risk assessment.

On the first session of the second day, the team of experts presented an interactive case study for inter-agency cooperation and asked from the participants to clarify the routine procedures set by the Cambodian rules and regulations. The Cambodian side, led by the Ministry of Interior, explained in detail the legal stipulations and the standard procedures across different authorities when dealing with cross border smuggling cases.

The workshop ended with presentations on record

keeping and reporting obligations under ATT. The participants were shown the exact wordings of the provisions in the ATT, the different possibilities to submit reports to the ATT Secretariat and details of the content of such a report.

Many of the topics of the workshop will be followed up in the next roadmap activity for Cambodia.

Author: BAFA Outreach Team



Workshop participants at the First Roadmap Activity in Cambodia





## First Roadmap Activity in Colombia

*31 January - 1 February 2018, Bogotá*

On 31 January - 1 February 2018 a roadmap activity under the EU Arms Trade Treaty Outreach Project (ATT-OP II) was held in Bogotá, Colombia.

This meeting officially inaugurated the participation of Colombia in the second phase of the ATT Outreach Project. Colombia was a partner country also under ATT-OP I and received substantial support from the EU to adapt its arms transfer system to comply with ATT obligations.

During the two-day workshop experts from Spain, Germany and the United Nations shared their expertise and joined efforts with the Colombian counterparts to review main challenges such as diversion and illegal trafficking and developed methods and strategies to address them.

The EU project brought together national ATT stakeholders from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Justice, the National Police, National Intelligence Direction, TIA Committee, Colombian National Taxes and Customs Directions.

Author: BAFA Outreach Team

## First Experts Meeting and Train-the-Trainer Academy

*23-25 January 2018, Brussels*

The First Experts Meeting under the new 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. The meeting offered also a



Group picture of First Experts Meeting and Train-the-Trainer Academy



good opportunity 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.

After the introduction ceremony, the implementers highlighted the outcomes of the first project as well as the content and technical guidelines for the new project, which is based on Council Decision 2017/915. After this, presentations on the role of experts in the new ATT-OP II, the current status of ATT worldwide and the results of the last Conference of State-Parties were provided. The day closed with a session on the status of ATT in the partner regions.

The update on the status of ATT implementation in the partner regions continued in the morning of the second day. This day included also a presentation on challenges linked with the implementation of ATT in partner countries and ways to overcome these challenges.

The Train-the-Trainer Academy workshop set the assistance provided by the EU P2P ATT Outreach Programme on an even more sustainable footing by enabling a representative from each partner country to share knowledge with colleagues and key authorities in the field of export controls in their country and assist in capacity building back home.

The workshop began with an introduction into methods and presentation techniques. Subsequently the participants were given presentations by international experts in the fields of reporting under the ATT, licensing with focus on end-user certificates as well as inter-agency cooperation from the point of view of a trainer. The workshop was attended by representatives of various long term partner countries.

Both meetings were marked by an overwhelmingly good participation of the audience and contributions to discussions by experts as well as representatives from partner countries.

Author: BAFA Outreach Team

### **First Roadmap Activity in Costa Rica**

*14-15 December 2017, San José*

On 14-15 December 2017, a roadmap activity under the EU Arms Trade Treaty Outreach Project (ATT-OP II) was held in San José, Costa Rica. This meeting officially inaugurated the participation of Costa Rica in the second phase of the ATT outreach project. Costa Rica had been a partner country already under ATT-OP I and had received substantial support from the EU to adapt its arms transfer system to match ATT obligations.

During the two-day workshop, experts from Mexico, Spain and Peru joined efforts to provide Costa Rica's arms transfer system with a robust and coherent control list and identified necessary steps and legal requirement for an effective ATT implementation. The EU project brought together national ATT stakeholders from the Ministry of the Presidency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Public Security and Ministry of Finance.

Author: BAFA Outreach Team

### **First Roadmap Activity for Ghana**

*13-14 December 2017, Ho*

On 13-14 December 2017, the first roadmap activity for Ghana under the EU Arms Trade Treaty Outreach





Group picture of First Roadmap Activity for Ghana

Project II (ATT-OP II) took place in Ho, Ghana. The event launched the roadmap cooperation for the second phase of the EU ATT project. Ghana was a partner country also under ATT-OP I and it has received substantial support from the EU.

The main goal of the event was the development of a new joint roadmap. Furthermore, experts from Latvia, Zambia, the UK and Hungary discussed the latest international developments with a particular focus on the outcomes of the third Conference of State-Parties (CSP3) of the ATT as well as the establishment of a national firearms register and the detection of illegal arms trafficking within the country.

Experts and national stakeholders engaged in frank and fruitful discussions and set a basic framework for future

cooperation. In the coming years, BAFA will organize a number of roadmap activities as well as study visits for the country.

Author: BAFA Outreach Team

### **Initial Assessment Visit to Zambia**

*28- 30 November 2017, Lusaka*

In August 2017, Zambia has become a new roadmap partner country of the EU ATT Outreach Programme II (ATT-OPII). In order to identify the needs and challenges of the Zambian stakeholders, an Initial Visit took place on 28-30 November 2017 in Lusaka.

A team of international ATT experts held several bilateral meetings with various Zambian authorities



(Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Defence, Revenue Service etc.) with a view to acquiring a better picture of the situation in the country.

On the last day of the visit, a joint meeting of stakeholders and experts was arranged to discuss and finalise a first draft of a joint roadmap which will be the basis of the further cooperation.

The experts encountered a very engaged and knowledgeable group of stakeholders who articulated their demands in an open and comprehensible way.

In Zambia, the organizers were supported by experts from Croatia, Ghana, Hungary, New Zealand and the UK.

Author: BAFA Outreach Team

## **First Roadmap Activity for Jamaica**

*1-2 November 2017, Kingston*

On 1-2 November 2017, a roadmap activity under the EU Arms Trade Treaty Outreach Project (ATT-OP II) took place in Kingston, Jamaica.

This meeting inaugurated the participation of Jamaica in the second phase of the ATT Outreach Project. Jamaica was a partner country also under ATT-OP I and it has received substantial support from the EU.

Experts from Hungary, St. Lucia, Sweden and the United Kingdom shared their expertise concerning "effective ATT implementation and Strategic Trade Management" during the two-day workshop.

The EU project, implemented by BAFA, brought together national ATT stakeholders from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of National Security, Ministry of Defence, the National Port Authority, Police and the Customs.

Following an introduction to the EU ATT-OP II, the current status quo of ATT implementation and strategic trade controls in Jamaica was discussed in depth. The participants and EU experts, through a constructive discussion, progressed with the elaboration of the next ATT-OP roadmap for Jamaica. Furthermore, the practical and legal aspects of brokering controls, the nexus between UNSCR 1540 (2004) and the ATT, the Jamaica's new firearms legislation as well as national procedures for tackling arms trafficking have been also discussed during this two-day workshop.

The EU team of experts and BAFA will undertake another series of activities with all relevant Jamaican stakeholders in the course of the upcoming years.

Author: BAFA Outreach Team



Group picture of First Roadmap Activity for Jamaica



## Initial Assessment Visit to Cambodia

*12-13 September 2017, Phnom Penh*

The second edition of the EU Arms Trade Treaty Outreach Project (ATT-OP II) based on Council Decision 2017/915 and implemented by BAFA kicked off with an Initial Assessment Visit to Phnom Penh, Cambodia on 12-13 September 2017.

Four distinguished experts from Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden accepted the EU P2P project's invitation to travel to Phnom Penh and work out Cambodia's future ATT roadmap.

Over 20 Cambodian participants on behalf of the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Justice, as well as representatives from the Customs and Police attended the workshop.

Discussions revolved around the main issue, Cambodia's future accession to the ATT. Reporting obligations, diversion, illicit trafficking and PSSM, as well as tracing and marking of arms were topics of great interest to the various representatives of the Cambodian authorities.

During the workshop, the EU team of experts was able to define main focus areas for a future ATT-OP roadmap tailored to Cambodia. The next step is the draft of a comprehensive roadmap document to be later endorsed by the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Author: BAFA Outreach Team





## EU P2P: Conventional Arms Export Controls Activities

### COARM Final Assessment Event

*7-8 November 2017, Brussels*

The Final Assessment Event for the COARM III Outreach Project was held on 7-8 November 2017 in Brussels, Belgium. This was the last event under the COARM III project, whose two-year implementation period came to an end on 21 December 2017.

The aim of this event was to bring together the 17 core partner countries of the project and EU experts from the COARM group to review the work and outcomes achieved under COARM III and then, looking forward, to determine the needs and expectations for the next project, COARM IV.

On the first day of the event, representatives from Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Georgia, Kosovo\*, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Serbia, Tunis

and Ukraine, as well as EU experts from Germany, Sweden, the UK, Greece, Belgium, the Czech Republic, and Latvia discussed assistance provided under COARM III and how this benefited the partner countries. The second day was dedicated to informing participants about the next COARM project and discussing in regionally-organised breakout groups the specific needs of each region and ways to best address these under the new project.

Representatives from Kazakhstan, Jordan and Turkey were also present at the event as observers, as these three countries have been invited to join the COARM IV project as cooperation partners.

\* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSC 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence

Author: BAFA Outreach Team



Group picture of COARM Final Assessment Event in Brussels



## Regional Workshop on Arms Diversion in West Africa

*25-26 October 2017, Accra*

On 25 -26 October 2017, the EU COARM Outreach Programme organized the second Workshop on Arms Transfer Controls and Arms Diversion in West Africa within the framework of the EU Council Decision (CFSP) 2015/2309. The event carried on the dialogue initiated with the first regional workshop in Ouagadougou in November 2016. The event took place in Accra, Ghana and was attended by representatives from 16 West African states as well as an observer from Burundi.

After the opening remarks provided by a representative of the Ghanaian Minister for the Interior, the COARM Chair, a representative of the German Embassy as well as the Chairman of the national small arms commission, the participants engaged in a lively discussion on the general state of arms diversion in Africa.

The participants shared their experience and the challenges they are facing with regards to violence caused by illegally transferred small arms. After the lunch break ,the participants were split into breakout groups to discuss the challenges of illegal arms diversion from legal/licensing and customs perspective.

The second day was dedicated to a very interesting discussion on Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM), triggered by contributions of speakers from Germany and Nigeria. In the afternoon session, the participants had the opportunity to discuss the outcomes of the latest ATT Conference of State Parties and learn more about the national implementation of the ATT in various countries.

In Accra, BAFA was supported by experts from Peru, the Verification Center of the German Armed Forces and the Zambian Ministry of Defence (Dominic Matala).

Author: BAFA Outreach Team



Group picture of the Regional Workshop on Arms Diversion in West Africa



## EU P2P Export Control website

The EU P2P Export Control Programme is managed by the European Commission's Directorate General (DG) for International Cooperation and Development (DEVCO) and the European External Action Service (EEAS).

<https://export-control.jrc.ec.europa.eu>





## EU P2P

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### About P2P Export Control

In line with the recently adopted EU Global Strategy and the EU Strategy against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), the EU P2P Dual-Use Programme aims to enhance the effectiveness of export control systems of dual-use items so as to combat

the proliferation of WMD and related materials, equipment and technologies.

The programme's objectives are to reduce the risk of proliferation by strengthening international cooperation in the field of dual-use export controls and strengthening national and regional capacity, taking into account the balance between security and economic considerations.

For more information visit the EU P2P website:

<https://export-control.jrc.ec.europa.eu>

or send us an e-mail at:

[eu-export-control-support@ec.europa.eu](mailto:eu-export-control-support@ec.europa.eu)

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