



EU P2P
export control programme
for arms

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the Government of the French Republic and Expertise France

Completion Report

European Union Arms Trade Treaty Outreach Project II



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A project implemented by BAFA and
Expertise France



Federal Office
for Economic Affairs
and Export Control

**EXPERTISE
FRANCE**

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Foreword

EEAS

The adoption of the Arms Trade Treaty by the United Nations General Assembly in April 2013 represented a key milestone in global efforts to regulate trade in conventional arms. The EU and its Member States signed and ratified the Arms Trade Treaty, building on a long-standing tradition of contributing to international and regional peace through multilateral instruments. What is more, the EU is committed to actively promoting the Treaty, its spirit and objectives. A responsible and transparent trade in arms contributes to global peace and stability. The ATT is a confidence building measure, by way of its reporting obligations. The ATT ensures national authorities scrutinise all decisions on arms transfers, by carefully assessing the risk of potential violations of international human rights and humanitarian law. Therefore, and in order to support the implementation and universalisation of the Treaty, the EU set up and funded the first EU ATT Outreach Project in April 2014, which ran, very successfully, until September 2017, implemented by the German Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control (BAFA).

In light of this success and of the considerable progress made in the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty during the first phase of the EU initiative, a follow-up project was adopted. Based on Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/915, and this time implemented by two organisations, BAFA and Expertise France (EF), in close coordination with each other, the second project phase provided expanded support for the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty to our long-standing partner countries, as well as to new partners, through tailored national assistance programmes, ad-hoc assistance workshops, on-site study visits to EU Member States and regional seminars on four different continents.

Issued by the Council Working Group on Conventional Arms Exports (COARM), Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/915 was financed by the EU and co-financed by the Government of Germany and the Government of France. The large number of activities provided for in this Decision justified using two implementing entities, so that the workload could be efficiently shared. I would like to thank both EF and BAFA for their respective work and commitment. Their knowledge and expertise carried the work with partners of the EU in this important field of outreach.

The follow-up project was originally scheduled to run for three years, from August 2017 to August 2020. The fact that this completion report is being issued almost two years after the original project completion date reveals that it was necessary to extend the project timetable. The reason for this will be obvious to everyone: like in so many other areas, the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic posed an unprecedented challenge to the implementation of the international activities under the EU ATT Outreach Project, phase II. It forced the implementers to develop new methods and master different techniques in order to reach out to our worldwide partners. The swift action taken by the two implementers, BAFA and EF, to establish new and innovative virtual approaches made it possible, despite travel and contact restrictions, to implement almost all of the planned activities, complete most of the comprehensive roadmaps and keep the channels of communication and exchange open in this still ongoing extraordinary situation.

After almost four and a half years, it is now time for us to evaluate what happened in the framework of our project, to take stock of the status quo and to try to provide a picture of the successful implementation of this phase of the project. That is the purpose of this report, which has been produced by the implementing entities. In the next pages, you will read about all the project- and assistance-related activities that were

conducted and you will see that the work done by the partner countries has been tremendous. We can look proudly at the results achieved and I would like to thank all of the projects beneficiary countries for their dedication and efforts to implement the ATT.

During this second project phase, we were able to again conduct an impressive number of successful seminars and workshops, individual activities and regional conferences that brought together relevant stakeholders, ministries, authorities and expertise. In particular, I would like to highlight two important novelties that were incorporated into the EU ATT OP and are especially geared towards achieving more sustainable results. First, the Train-the-Trainer component was introduced to support the development of expertise in the beneficiary countries and ensure the continuity, quality and sustainability of the experts' contributions. Second, study visits brought delegations from partner countries to host authorities in EU Member States to conduct on-site visits and gather first hand-experience of European export control systems. Both types of activities, aimed to increase the autonomy and self-sufficiency of the partner countries and encourage ownership of ATT implementation.

Crucial to all activities are our experts, who advise, assist and share their knowledge and experience with the partner countries. The pool of experts was expanded during the second project phase and has proven to be a well-identified, competent and reliable resource of expertise. It includes experts not only from many different countries in Europe but, importantly, also increasingly from all corners of the world, covering all aspects of export control, such as legislation, licencing, customs, government and industry relations, controls, sanctions and implementation issues. I am very grateful to all of the experts that participated and dedicated their time and effort to this important cause and I wish to take the opportunity to thank them all for their great work.

Last but not least, I would like to also express my gratitude to all the partner countries that have participated in the programme and expressed interest in our initiative, which aims at effective implementation and universalisation of the ATT. In so doing, they have shown dedication to the spirit of the Treaty and contributed to peace and global security. Their daily work has made a difference and the EU is committed to supporting all efforts that contribute to the creation of a safer world – today and in the future.

We now look forward to continuing the work that has proven to be so important under a third phase of the EU ATT OP, which began in February 2022 and will last until 2025. Arms trade controls can only be effectively realised if we all work together in a concerted effort. The EU is firmly committed to being part of these endeavours, thus contributing to a responsible and transparent global arms trade.

Eran Nagan
Chair of the COARM Working Group

BAFA

From 2017 until early 2022, the German Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control (BAFA) was entrusted for the second time by the Council of the European Union to implement the EU assistance programme in support of the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty (EU ATT OP). With this, BAFA can look back at close to eight years now of successful cooperation with many partner countries from all over the world, working

together to raise awareness of ATT provisions, strengthen arms transfer control systems and effectively support others in implementing ATT provisions.

As an instrument of international law, the ATT strives to build a foundation for security and peaceful coexistence among nations. As I write these words, however, Europe finds itself at the centre of a war that appears to have violated all manner of international law. This scenario, shocking and unimaginable to so many of us, is also a stark reminder of how fragile peace can be and of how crucial it is that we all remain committed to adopting a reasoned, transparent and regulated approach to the trade in arms.

This second project phase of the EU ATT OP, which was co-implemented by Expertise France, focused primarily on continuing to promote the effective implementation of the ATT, on providing further support to beneficiary countries in strengthening their arms transfer control systems, and on building on the achievements of the first phase, all the while also continuing to work further towards the universal adoption of the treaty. In order to achieve these goals, BAFA once again had the opportunity to work with outstanding international experts and distinguished partner countries representing many different parts of the world and without whom this programme would not be possible.

As we reflect on what was accomplished within the programme in these last four and half years, it becomes clear that the second project phase was special in many ways. For one thing, we can chronicle many more success stories of partner countries who impressively incorporated ATT provisions into their national laws and who can be proud of their results in effectively taking up ownership of the ATT at both a national and regional level. Some notable examples include Zambia, which has taken significant steps in drafting and adopting arms control-related legislation, as well as our partner countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, who have made large strides towards strengthening trans-border cooperation in their region.

For another thing, we can all be proud of how, in the face of a global pandemic that has had such a tremendous impact on so many people's daily lives we were able to continue cooperation with the beneficiary countries, finding new and innovative ways to communicate and work together. Indeed, almost half of the second project phase was implemented under the impact of travel restrictions and social distancing requirements and despite this, significant results could be achieved. I am pleased that BAFA, its partners and all international experts were able together to successfully continue their work in this project, despite the challenges posed by the situation, by using online and hybrid meeting formats until the end of the project duration. We would like to take this opportunity to thank everybody involved, not only for their trust, commitment and hard work, but also for their flexibility and willingness to adapt to the new situation and, together with the BAFA Team, to take new paths within a virtual outreach world.

COVID-19 and all its implications not only posed challenges but also paved the way for new opportunities. We were able to establish and create new workshop formats by going virtual, which opened the door for new types of outreach activities and extended channels of communication, while also enhancing opportunities to exchange expertise. Most notably, we were able to more quickly set up meetings and seminars, where appropriate; to invite more experts to participate; and to open up to a wider audience, where needed.

Nevertheless, we also missed the personal contacts and realized that "only online" cannot replace face-to-face interaction entirely. Personal dialogue and exchange is needed to foster the trust upon which successful cooperation is built. It was the contacts established in a personal manner and sustained by long-term cooperation that were decisive and helped carry us through these pandemic times. Moving forward, one of the important lessons that we have learned from the last couple of years is that mutual and profound

understanding of respective export control systems can best be achieved with a combination of online and in-person interaction.

Regardless of the format used, our guiding principle remained that of tailoring support and assistance to the individual needs of the beneficiary countries. Some of the activities we offered in the framework of this project were designed to give answers especially to long-term partners. Here, the questions were no longer “What is an export control system?” or “How do you create a control list?”. Rather, the more pressing issues were “How can a country best incorporate export controls into their DNA?”, “How can the export control system be established enough that it can withstand and survive all kinds of changes and transformation processes?” We tried to answer these calls with specially-designed workshops aimed at meeting the demands of the individual situation, relating to the daily work of licensing and enforcement officers in a specific country, and supporting endeavours to anchor arms trade-related knowledge in the respective export control systems.

BAFA has been implementing outreach activities on behalf of the European Union in the field of export control since 2005. One of the most important lessons that we have learned over the years, not only as implementer of these projects but also from our own experience as an export control authority, is that to establish a robust system of export control in a country takes an immense amount of time and requires a sophisticated and intricate network of organisations and stakeholders. Not only that, as technology continues to evolve at breakneck speed and as world events shift the ground on which we stand, it becomes clear that our trade control systems cannot be taken for granted. Indeed, they must evolve as the world around us changes. This task is therefore a never-ending one, and as new challenges arise, we must be ready to tackle them jointly and in exchange with each other to make the world a safer and more peaceful place. That is why we look forward to continuing our work in the future under this umbrella, both with our long-term partners as well as with new beneficiary countries.

Before concluding, I would like to thank the EU and the COARM Working Group for entrusting us once more with the implementation of this project, and all EU and international experts who supported the activities. I would also like to thank and congratulate all focal points of the project’s beneficiary countries for their commitment, ownership and hard work.

Georg Pietsch
Director General, Export Controls

Expertise France

As a co-implementer of the Council Decision CFSP/2017/915 of 29 May 2017, Expertise France had the opportunity to join a key European initiative in the process of universalising and implementing the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), in close coordination with the German Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control (BAFA). The second phase of the EU’s activities in support of the implementation of the ATT carried on the successful work done under the first EU ATT Outreach Project between 2014 and 2017. For Expertise France, it was a challenge to join an ambitious mechanism that the EU Member States wanted to develop and strengthen.

The activities foreseen under this second phase were the following:

- provide technical support and assisting beneficiary countries in developing and updating, as necessary,

- appropriate legislative and administrative measures;
- strengthen the expertise and capacity of recipient country authorities;
- promote transparency in the international arms trade;
- encourage sustainable adherence to the ATT by recipient countries;
- promote wider interest in the ATT, in order to promote the universalisation of the Treaty.

Most of the countries that Expertise France partnered with throughout this second phase were States Parties to the ATT, with the exception of the Philippines: we were delighted to be able to witness ratification of the Treaty by The Philippines on 27 January 2022.

Our work was marked by two determining factors: the need to adapt to a global health crisis directly impacting our outreach missions from the winter of 2019/2020, and our strong desire to help our partner countries become more autonomous in their implementation of the Treaty's obligations.

The global pandemic was, until the end of the implementation period, both a challenge and an opportunity. We started to develop new working methods in order to continue the implementation of our roadmaps and other activities. Firstly, in agreement with our partners, some activities were turned into a remote format with the organisation of virtual meetings. Secondly, a series of transversal webinars were proposed, which were open to everyone and aimed to raise awareness on specific topics of interest. We can only say that they were met with a high and consistent interest while providing an opportunity to reach out to new organisations and countries.

Remote solutions have added real value to our outreach activities, helping to open access to the project activities to a wider set of actors, reach out to new countries and organisations thus promoting the project worldwide, or increase cost efficiency while reducing travelling expenses, inter alia. That being said, we also experienced those virtual activities cannot entirely replace in-person actions because they favour relationship building and in-depth exchanges during specific exercises.

Fostering our expertise and training qualified personnel in partner countries were another challenge. To meet this challenge, we developed three new tools: the creation of specific teaching materials on all the articles of the ATT by a dedicated group of experts, the launch of individualised training courses aimed at producing teaching materials based on the specificities of each country partnering, and the integration of these tools into a new online platform which is currently being developed. We hope that this combined approach could support efficiently the partner countries in their appropriation of knowledge and their effort to self-sustain their capacities.

All this work could not have been done without the constant support of the COARM Working Group and its Chair, as well as the Commission, to whom we extend our warm thanks. Of course, leading the change would not have been possible without the support and involvement of our national contact points. We thank them for this!

Benjamin Hautecouverture
Technical Director

INTRODUCTION

The adoption of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) by the General Assembly on 2 April 2013 marked a turning point in efforts to regulate and render transparent the international trade in arms, and in doing so, increasing global peace and security. The ATT is not meant to hinder legitimate trade in arms. Rather, it requires States from all over the world to set common regulatory standards for their legitimate trade in arms and seeks to prevent arms from being diverted to illicit markets and falling into the wrong hands. No treaty before this had ever before been designed to regulate the international trade in conventional arms and to make the control of arms transfers an international commitment.

From the very beginning, the European Union (EU) has been committed not only to the implementation of the treaty by its Member States, but also to promoting the universal adoption of the ATT and providing support to third countries as they strive to fully and effectively implement this crucial piece of international law. The EU is a longstanding provider of export control assistance and outreach, offering support as part of its dual-use export control assistance programs and those related to arms and military equipment under the umbrella of COARM for nearly two decades now. With the adoption first of Council Decision 2013/768/CSFP and four years later of Council Decision 2017/915/CSFP, the EU expanded its outreach activities to include assistance for fulfilling the requirements of the ATT.

Within the framework of the EU ATT Outreach Project (EU ATT OP), the project implementers, BAFA and EF, together with dozens of renowned international experts in the area of export controls have worked hard to support a number of partner states in their endeavours with regard to ATT implementation. With the start of the second project phase in 2017, a real spirit of cooperation between the EU and partner countries within the ATT community could continue to grow, making real strides in helping to promote the treaty's universalisation and support its effective implementation.

At the same time, outreach projects like the EU ATT OP, providing support to administrations in third countries, also face certain specific challenges. Functioning control systems are very broad systems made up of numerous intertwined sub-systems that include government, administration, the economy, civil society and politics. These systems are unique to each country and region and a keyword for this project has therefore always been 'tailor-made'. Throughout the project, seminars, conferences and roadmaps were organised so as to take into account the individual situation and challenges of each partner country involved in the project in order to create a space to produce positive and long-lasting results and strong arms trade controls. Other challenges arise from the multitude of circumstances and events within nation states that can hamper effective management and implementation, such as changes or restructuring within the government, shifting priorities and political agendas, a lack of clear delineation of duties and responsibilities between government agencies, corruption, economic difficulties or any long list of unexpected occurrences. An excellent example of the latter is the current global pandemic, which heavily impacted on the work of partner countries and implementers alike during the second project phase. Any of these situations can (in the case of the pandemic, it certainly did, overshadowing almost half of the second phase) lead to a delay in the progress of cooperation and hinder undeviating developments in the partner country's system. That is why long-term cooperation is so important. The experience gained thus far under the EU ATT OP has clearly shown that progress is seldom linear and even under ideal conditions, time is needed to reach sustainable results.

The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the activities, results and outcomes of the work done as part of the second phase of the EU ATT OP between August 2017 and January 2022. More specifically, in

part one, the focus of the report is on providing a general summary of the EU ATT OP and highlighting some key achievements of the project's second phase. Part two includes a description of the programme activities that were completed during the second phase, as well as the goals and milestones that were reached with each partner country. Finally, in part three, the partner countries reflect, in their own words, on the impact of cooperation under the EU ATT OP.

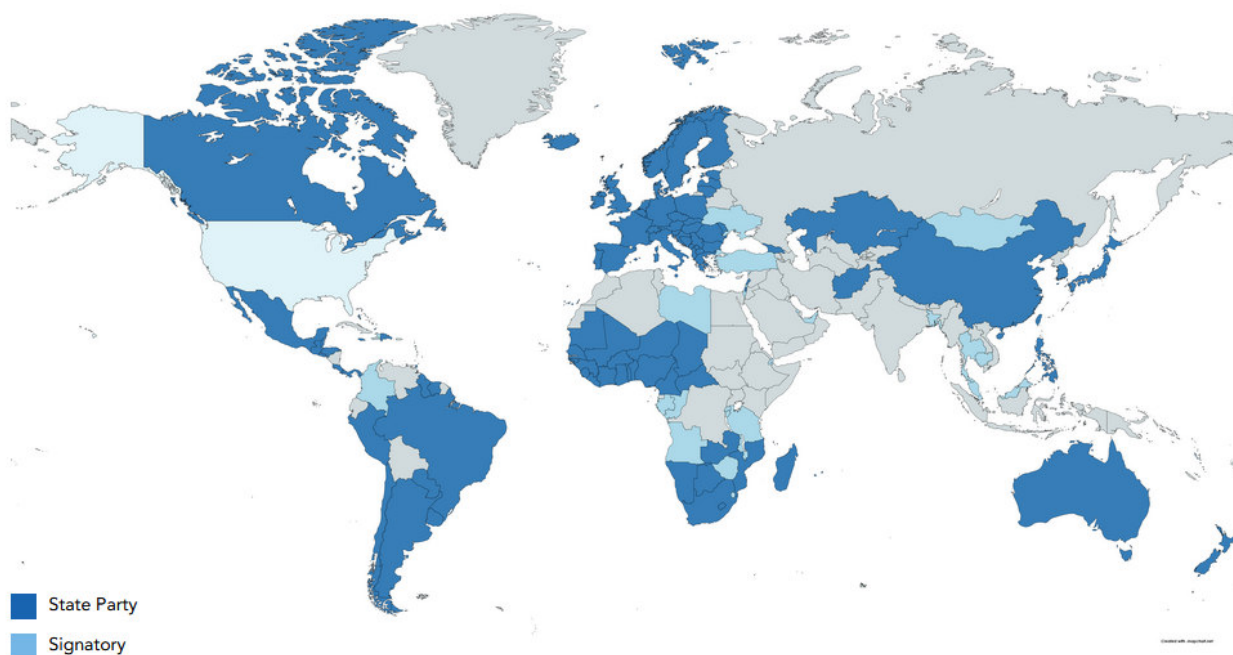
PART 1

Review of EU ATT OP

The Arms Trade Treaty

On 2 April 2013, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the Arms Trade Treaty. This landmark treaty is the first legally binding document designed to regulate the international trade in conventional arms.

The treaty was opened for signature on 3 June 2013 and entered into force after the 50th ratification on 24 December 2014. As of April 2022, 111 States have ratified the treaty (30 States are signatories but not yet State Parties, and 54 States have not yet joined the treaty).



Source: ATT Secretariat, <https://thearmstradetreaty.org/treaty-status.html?templateId=209883> (02.21.2021)

EU ATT OP I: First project phase (2014-2017)

The first phase of the EU Arms Trade Treaty Outreach Project (EU ATT OP I), which was co-financed by the Government of Germany, was based on Council Decision (CFSP) 2013/768, and had an overall budget of 6.4 million EUR. This programme assisted a number of non-EU countries, upon their request, in strengthening their arms transfer systems in line with the requirements of the Treaty. There was also a consistent effort to reach out to countries not yet party to the treaty.

The goal of the EU ATT OP was to support the early entry into force and effective implementation of the ATT., To achieve this, the EU project supported a number of States, through a variety of activities based on the countries' individual needs and requirements, in strengthening their arms transfer control systems with a view to being able to implement the ATT. The project also aimed to increase awareness and ownership of the ATT at national and regional levels and therein contribute to its universalisation. All in all, this project directly assisted 15 partner countries on their way towards full implementation of the ATT provisions.

Roadmap Countries	Burkina Faso, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ghana, Georgia, Jamaica, Peru, the Philippines, Senegal
Ad Hoc Assistance	Barbados, Cambodia, the Dominican Republic, Ivory Coast, Togo, Zambia

As a 'based-on-request' project, potential partner countries were asked to apply to COARM in order to become beneficiaries of this project. A distinction was made between two modes of cooperation: "ad-hoc assistance" and "roadmaps". Cooperation with roadmap partner countries was based on a long-term plan of activities, which addressed a variety of issues in an in-depth manner. For countries participating in an ad-hoc activity, the project aimed at supporting them on single issues related to ATT implementation. The EU ATT OP also included a regional approach to raise awareness at that level.

EU ATT OP II: Second project phase (2017-2022)

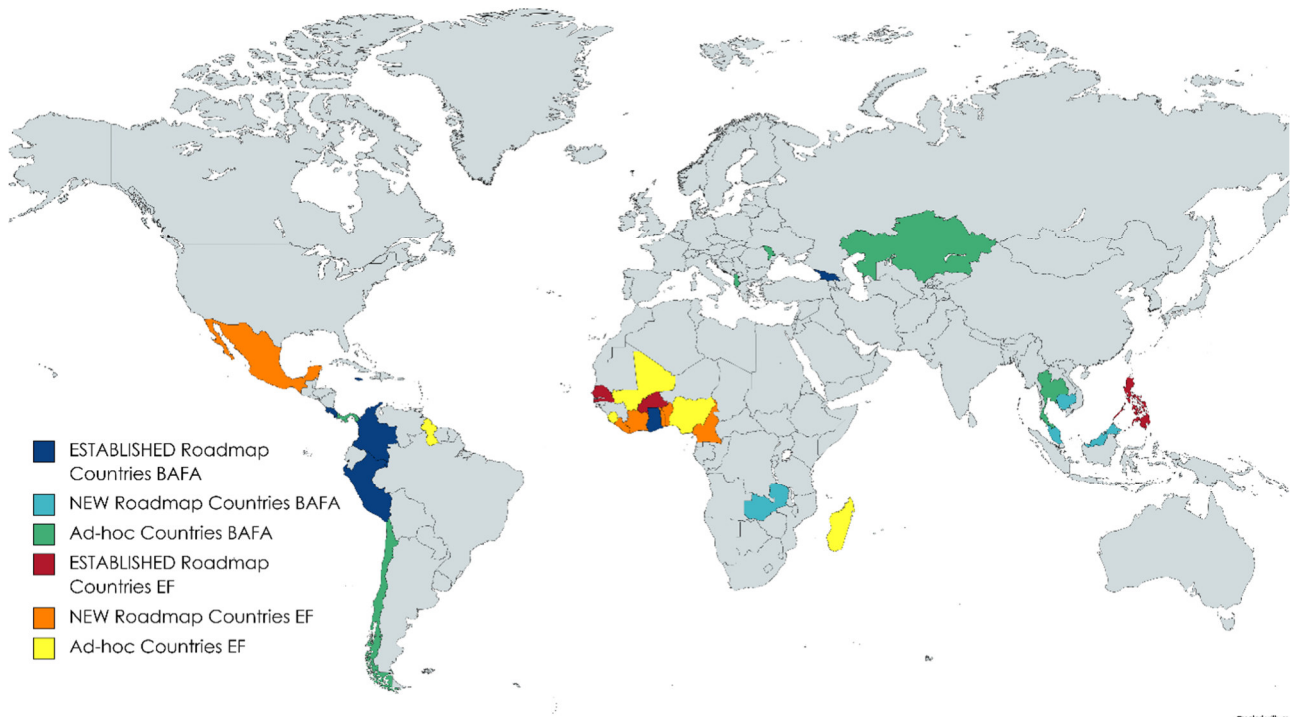
Background and scope

Acknowledging that ATT implementation is a long-term process that for the majority of partner countries did not end with the completion of the initial EU ATT OP, the EU reaffirmed its commitment to cooperation in the area of arms trade controls by launching in the summer of 2017 a second phase of the project. Building on the momentum and successful work of the first EU ATT OP, the second phase of the project also saw an expansion of the scope of partner countries and activities. As a result of this growth in the project, two organisations, BAFA and Expertise France (EF), were this time tasked with its implementation.

The second project phase was based on EU Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/915 and was co-financed by the Governments of Germany and France. The budget of the project was €8.3 million.

The project was initially scheduled to be completed by August 2020, however due to challenges related to the COVID-19 pandemic, the project phase was extended until the end of January 2022.

Nine partner countries that had already participated in the first phase of the EU ATT OP as well as 20 new partner countries requested assistance under phase two.



Overview Partner Countries EU ATT OP II by type of assistance and implementer (Created with mapchart.net)

Implementer	BAFA	EF
Old Roadmap Countries from ATT OP I	Colombia Costa Rica Georgia Ghana Jamaica Peru	Burkina Faso Philippines Senegal
New Roadmap Countries in ATT OP II	Cambodia Malaysia Zambia	Benin Cameroon Côte d'Ivoire Liberia Mexico Togo
Ad-hoc Partner Countries	Albania Chile Kazakhstan Moldova Panama Thailand	Guyana Madagaskar Mali Nigeria Sierra Leone

Objectives

This project phase had two main objectives: First, to continue promoting the effective implementation of the ATT by supporting beneficiary countries in strengthening their arms transfer control systems, and second, to work towards the universal adoption of the treaty. In order to achieve these goals, the EU ATT OP II strived 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 of regional actors and organisations. Especially with regard to the universalisation of the ATT, outreach not only to beneficiary countries but also to their neighbours via regional formats represented a key component of the actions undertaken within the project.

Although the process of setting up an arms control system is never truly done, given the need to continually adapt the system to constantly changing socio-political and technological landscapes, the project ultimately sought to help partner countries create a system for ATT implementation that they can themselves independently maintain and further develop as needed. Achieving this outcome relies on the partner countries strengthening their capabilities and organisational structures to gather and retain information as well as to develop internal capacities in a long-term and self-sustaining manner. The project activities therefore focused on increasing overall understanding of ATT requirements and how to translate them into national legal and administrative structures, while also providing the support needed for partner countries to build up these structures and ultimately enable them to maintain them in a sustainable manner.

Tailor-made approach

Every country and region has its own particular set of challenges and conditions with regard to ATT implementation and it is of the utmost importance that assistance measures specifically target these. As such, in the work with the partner countries, a tailor-made approach, that took into consideration the specific and unique circumstances in each partner country, was used as the basis for the implementation of the project activities. For example, before cooperation with a partner country started, an initial visit to that country was conducted in order to analyse jointly with the relevant stakeholders in the partner country the current status of national ATT implementation and to determine the specific steps that needed to be taken to achieve full implementation. Based on this, a roadmap was developed for each long-term partner country, documenting the situation within the country and listing the support activities that were planned throughout the project phase.

A variety of types of activities were offered as part of the EU ATT OP II. For both established and new partner countries, up to five individual **roadmap activities** were organised, focusing on a wide-range of ATT-related topics such as legislation, control lists, the establishment of a licensing authority, and the training of licensing and enforcement officers. The events usually took place over two days and, during the first part of the implementation period, were always organised as in-person conferences. Starting in March 2020, when travel and contact restrictions were introduced around the world in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the activities had to be converted to a virtual format.

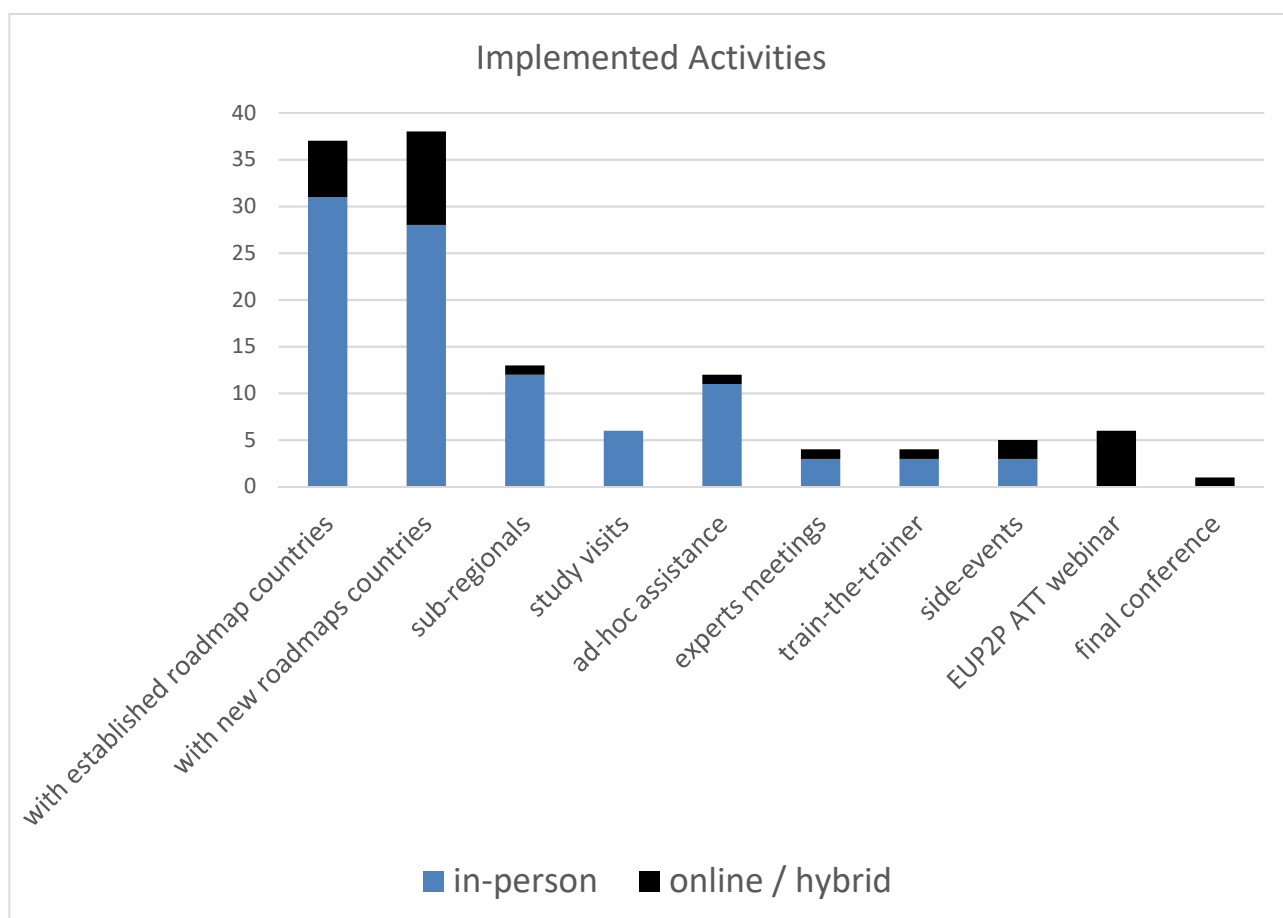
In addition to these individual activities, established partner countries were offered three-day **study visits** to EU Member States. The goal of these study visits was to provide partner country officials with the opportunity to learn first-hand about the working procedures that are used by licensing and customs authorities to implement the ATT.

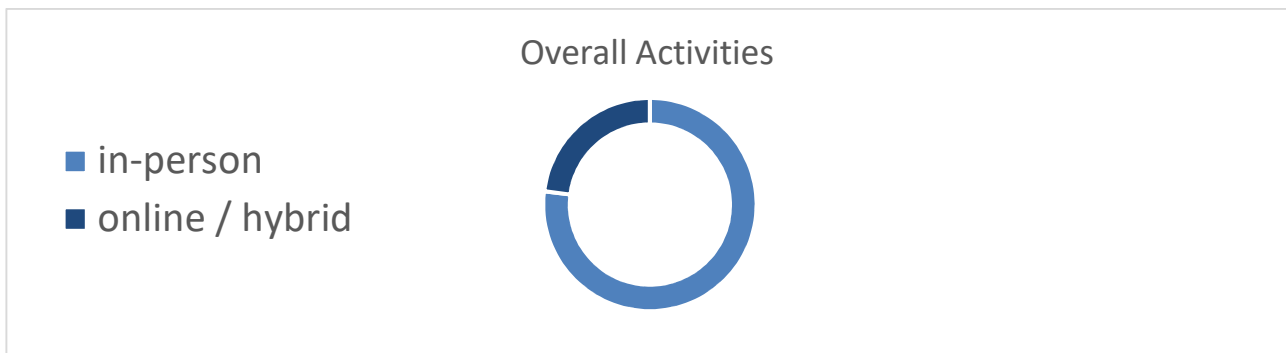
For partner countries seeking assistance for single issues rather than in the framework of a roadmap, the project offered **ad-hoc events** that focused on distinct key topics. These ad-hoc activities, usually two-day seminars and workshops, were designed as a flexible and quick response to individual requests for assistance, supporting partner countries in aligning elements of their arms transfer control systems with ATT requirements in a targeted and relevant manner.

Regional seminars, for their part, aimed to foster cooperation among neighbouring countries and support the universalisation of the Treaty by reaching out to a wider group of countries. In some regions, these activities were some of the very few bringing all countries to one table. Besides raising general awareness of the ATT, its objectives and its obligations, regional activities were also designed to provide a platform for sharing best practices and experiences among partner countries with regard to arms transfers and controls.

Finally, the instruments of **remote assistance** were used to provide supplemental and more direct support in certain areas, for instance, having an expert review and comment a piece of legislation or draft legal texts and guidelines.

In sum, over 120 activities were organised over the course of the EU ATT OP II. Because of the pandemic-related restrictions, a small handful of activities could not be organised as originally planned. Although most activities could be carried out successfully online, certain types of activities, such as study visits, did not lend themselves well to a virtual format. Nevertheless, it was possible to adapt the majority of activities and offer alternative forms of assistance to support the partner countries.





New key elements

Based on the experience gained under the first phase of the project and responding to the feedback received from the partner countries and from others involved in the project, new elements were introduced under the EU ATT OP II to expand the medley of cooperation tools that could be offered. One new element of the second phase was the possibility to organize **study visits** to EU Member states for the established partner countries. This was perceived as highly beneficial, as it allowed partner countries to experience firsthand in a very focused way how national agencies involved in arms trade controls operate and what elements make up a comprehensive national control system. As well, new working methods were established that allowed for a blended approach mixing remote and on-site assistance, allowing the implementers to adjust the format and genre of activities to best meet the needs of the beneficiary countries.

Furthermore, in order to tackle specific issues and challenges shared by several partner countries, **bi- and tri-national workshops** were organised upon request. In contrast to regional events, these workshops were conducted as part of the national roadmap for one partner country, where the partner country had the opportunity to invite representatives from one or two neighbouring countries to address issues that were of common interest and relevance. The small number of partner countries allowed for a more intimate and in-depth exchange of information and experiences between participants, while also helping to establish and/or strengthen mechanisms for future information exchanges and cooperation between the countries.

During this project phase, more opportunities for south-south cooperation were provided by involving **experts from partner and other non-EU countries** in the different project activities. This proved to be an effective approach in order to depict, in a relatable way, how countries with fewer capacities and resources succeeded in the implementation of ATT provisions. The experts from the global south shared concrete experiences with setting up a national control system in accordance with the Treaty and thereby gave the beneficiary countries a more realistic and representative outlook on possible paths, including challenges and solutions, towards full ATT implementation.

Finally, partly as a response to the COVID-19 pandemic and partly as a way to expand the reach and visibility of EU support in the field of ATT implementation, six transversal **thematic webinars** were organised, open to all partner countries. These webinars made it possible to regularly engage with the partner countries on current ATT topics (among others: annual reporting, risks of diversion, new technologies and equipment, verifications and investigations of arms transfers, and gender-based violence) moderated by experts from the project's network.

Outcomes

Key Results

The specific work done with each partner countries will be presented hereafter in part two of this report. Nevertheless, a number of important achievements from the second phase of the project are worth highlighting here.

Looking at the project as a whole:

First, by adding several new partner countries under phase two, the reach of the project was broadened and the EU's position as a key international partner for the implementation of the Treaty and its commitment to international cooperation in this area could be further consolidated.

As well, an increased dialogue with regional authorities as well as civil society stakeholders raised awareness and regional ownership of the ATT while further promoting its universalisation on national and regional levels. The increased awareness of the ATT and its obligations among partner countries within a regional forum translated into improved or renewed political support and into even stronger willingness for implementation as well as cooperation among partner countries at a sub-regional and regional level.

Finally, all partner countries took steps towards improving their existing national systems, be it by reviewing/updating their legislation and regulations, enlarging the scope of controls, creating and updating control lists, establishing a licensing process, introducing assessment criteria, or strengthening their enforcement capabilities.

Turning to the individual partner countries, there are many notable achievements in the framework of the EU ATT OP II that can be summarised here:

Detailed technical and normative guidance was provided by the programme enabling **Benin** to move towards consolidating and finalising the production of a National Control List (NCL). The Beninese NCL represents a key tool for advancing the implementation of the ATT by Benin.

In **Cameroon**, programme activities related to inter-agency cooperation in transfer controls allowed for a decisive push in the creation of an inter-ministerial coordination platform (called SYNTIA) with the competence of treating any aspect related to arms control, becoming in the future the national commission on SALW (in line with the Kinshasa Convention) and playing an instrumental role in the decision-making process for arms transfer authorisations.

Chile ratified the ATT in May 2018 and received ad-hoc support on several occasions, particularly with regard to introducing tools for the establishment of a national control system as well as with regard to the national control list, inter-agency cooperation, the role of customs and instruments for the prevention of diversion and illicit trafficking. Chile was also successfully integrated into the sub-regional dynamics surrounding ATT implementation in Latin America, for example, by attending one of the national activities for Colombia. It has expressed interest in becoming a roadmap-based partner country under the next phase with a view to receiving support for further developing its arms transfer control system, including elements such as the control list and licensing and enforcement mechanisms.

Costa Rica made tangible progress particularly in the legal field and with regard to the establishment of control procedures and in so doing, took a leading role in the region in terms of ATT implementation. On 14 May 2018, the country published the Decree No 41084-RE-MP-MSP, establishing a national control system

as well as a national authority for the implementation of the ATT, and leading to the development of a “Manual of Procedures of the National Control System”. Costa Rica also established its national control list by means of the Decree No 41445-MP-RE-MSP-H (23 January 2019).

Georgia has been part of the project since the very beginning. Over the years, the country has made extensive progress in establishing its trade control system, and as such, now acts as a role model in the Caucasus region, sharing lessons learnt about the implementation of the ATT and setting up a robust trade control system. Through a focus on regional cooperation, exchanges with neighbouring countries such as Armenia, Kazakhstan, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine were intensified under the EU ATT OP II and resulted in Kazakhstan and the Republic of Moldova expressing interest in also receiving assistance under this project. At a national level, Georgia restructured its licensing department, specifically the Military-Technical Issues Department of the Ministry of Defence, which now consists of three divisions dealing with the development of recommendations, the issuance of licenses and permits, and company audits. During the second project phase, cooperation focused on training licensing and customs officers in risk assessment and management, transit and transshipment, brokering, interagency cooperation and the use of the national control list.

Ghana was also already a partner country under the first phase of the EU ATT OP. During the second phase, activities with Ghana focused on establishing their control system in line with ATT requirements, which entailed transforming the National Commission on SALW into the national control authority for all transfers of conventional arms, as well as developing a control list. In addition to this, activities with Ghana were expanded to include training for customs officials on how to enforce ATT-related laws and requirements. Furthermore, Ghana received remote assistance to review the draft of its control list and for conducting a gap analysis of its Arms and Ammunition Act. By hosting the sub-regional workshop organised in December 2019, Ghana also played a central role as multiplier within the ECOWAS and Sub-Saharan African regions.

Jamaica is another long-term partner country that joined the project in 2014. During the second phase, Jamaica’s focus was on establishing a control authority and decision-making committee as well as on developing its control list. Other issues receiving particular attention were the strengthening of transit and transshipment controls (given Jamaica’s position as a transit and transshipment hub), the role and work of customs and enforcement agencies in general, as well as improving cooperation with the logistics sector. Given the progress of the country with regards to ATT implementation, Jamaica took a leading role in the Caribbean region, which it solidified by hosting the sub-regional workshop for CARICOM states organised in July 2019. A key objective of the regional-level activities was to improve the prevention of diversion and illicit trafficking in the Caribbean region.

Kazakhstan ratified the ATT on 8 December 2017 and expressed significant interest in an ad-hoc activity to help strengthen the national arms transfer control capacities and meet the ATT requirements. The ad-hoc workshop provided targeted advice on risk assessment criteria, brokering and transit controls. At the time of writing, Kazakhstan is the only Central Asian State Party to the ATT and the country expressed its interest in becoming a roadmap-based partner country under the next phase of the EU ATT OP as a way to help further strengthen its position as a role model for ATT implementation in the Central Asian region and to contribute to advancing overall understanding and acceptance of the treaty in the region.

Malaysia agreed to join EU ATT OP II soon after the initial contact was established in 2018 and quickly committed itself to the implementation of a dedicated roadmap. The first goal was to assess the country’s needs in order to fulfil ATT requirements in preparation of ratifying the treaty. It was agreed that outreach cooperation should focus on reviewing the existing national legal framework as well as on developing certain key areas, such as interagency work and enforcement capacities, that would be needed for an efficient implementation of the ATT in Malaysia. Over the course of the project, Malaysia completed all necessary

evaluations and decided on steps that would need to be taken before ratifying the treaty. One important step was to establish a national working group responsible for moving forward with the implementation of these steps.

Peru prioritised a number of actions required for ATT implementation, including drafting legislation for the establishment of the national control authorities. With regard to its national control system, Peru was supported in its work on the regulation of import, export, transit, transshipment and brokering activities and with the creation of a national control list. The drafting of the various documents by a temporary multi-sectoral commission was completed in January 2020, which was followed by a thorough internal review. In addition, Peru contributed considerably to strengthening bilateral and trans-border cooperation within the region through bilateral activities with Costa Rica, Colombia, and Ecuador.

In **the Philippines**, the programme's activities stimulated the launch of a process for connecting the implementation of the Strategic Trade Management Act (STMA) and the Firearms and Ammunitions Act (FAA) through a National Security Committee resolution that arbitrates in the case of possible overlaps in the application of the texts. As well, an outreach activity was organised to bring together the government authorities and representatives from the national arms' industry. The project also supported efforts to initiate the elaboration of a "Frequently Asked Questions" booklet aimed at all Philippine national stakeholders of the ATT. Lastly, it must be added that the Philippines completed its ratification process of the Treaty at the end of the second phase of implementation of the programme, with the Senate's adoption of a resolution in support of the Treaty on 26 January 2022.¹

Zambia, an ad-hoc country under the first phase of the project, became a roadmap-based partner country under the second phase and made considerable progress in implementing its project goals set out in the roadmap. Among other things, Zambia was supported in drafting its national control list and in continuing work on its National Conventional Arms Control Authority Bill, expected to be published mid-2022. As well, various training seminars were conducted together with Zambian partners during which all relevant stakeholders were informed about risk assessment and risk management, controls of transit/transshipment, the use of a national control list, commodity identification and interagency cooperation. Finally, Zambia submitted its Initial Report to the ATT Secretariat and began working on its Annual Reports.

Under the EU ATT OP II, sub-regional cooperation in **Latin America and the Caribbean** intensified significantly, particularly with regard to the exchange of good practices for ATT implementation, the prevention and combat of illicit trafficking, and the establishment of formal information exchange mechanisms. Four regional workshops were organised, which, in addition to the project long-term partner countries Colombia, Costa Rica, Jamaica and Peru, were also attended by seven other countries from these two regions (Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Haiti, Suriname, Panama, and Trinidad and Tobago). Notably, the sub-regional workshop organised in Costa Rica on 22-23 January 2020 gathered countries from both the Latin American and Caribbean sub-regions, reflecting Costa Rica's geographical position at the crossroads of both geographical spheres. The growing interest in regional cooperation and information exchange was also evidenced by the increased number of requests to organise bilateral activities or to open national roadmap activities to delegations from neighbouring countries (Colombia/Chile, Costa Rica/Peru, Peru/Ecuador, Peru/Colombia), as well as in the establishment of new bilateral coordination mechanisms (e.g. Peru-Chile, Peru-Ecuador). Together, this helped stimulate south-south cooperation and long-term partner countries like Costa Rica or Peru could grow into the role of regional multipliers while countries that had not yet signed or ratified the ATT, like Haiti or Ecuador, could be involved with a view to encouraging their accession.

¹ On March 24, 2022, the Philippines deposited its ATT instrument of ratification to the United Nations Secretariat in New York, becoming the 111th State Party to the Treaty.

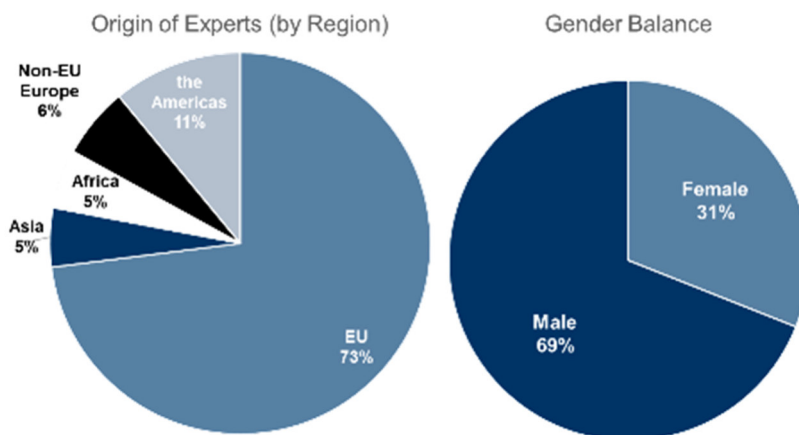
In **Eastern Europe and Caucasus**, two sub-regional workshops were organised in Georgia (a long-term partner country) attended by Armenia, Kazakhstan, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine. Georgia played a significant role in regional outreach by further liaising with its neighbouring countries, thereby contributing to the enhancement of regional cooperation over the longer term. These sub-regional activities focused on transit and transshipment as well as risk assessment and risk management and the prevention of diversion, which, due to the geopolitical situation, are some of the most urgent matters in the region.

Cooperation with international experts and other donors

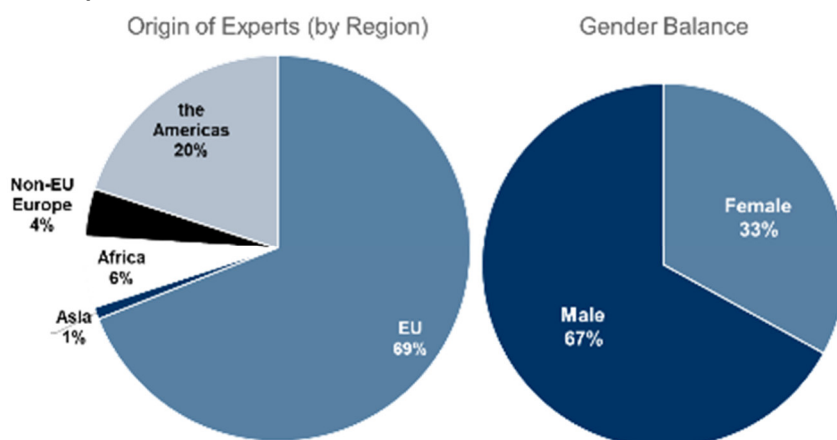
Support by international experts

The outreach activities were supported by a number of international experts in the field of export control. One aim here was to promote information exchange and to share good practices. Furthermore, south-south cooperation was promoted by involving experts from the global south in the outreach activities. Gender considerations were also taken into account when working with experts. The tables below provide a breakdown of the project’s pool of experts based on country of origin and gender.

Pool of Experts



Participation



Support by international organisations

One of the central tenets of the EU ATT OP is coordination with other donors and organisations to ensure that assistance efforts are complimentary to one another, to leverage synergies, and to avoid unnecessary duplications that could lead to inefficiencies. A number of international organisations supported the outreach activities under the EU ATT OP II, including:

- ATT Secretariat
- Chatham House
- Conflict Armament Research
- Saferworld
- Small Arms Survey
- UNIDIR
- UNLIREC
- UNODA
- WCO

Adapting to the covid-19 pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic, which began in March 2020, had (and continues to have) an immediate and direct impact on cooperation with the project partner countries. The border closures, international travel bans and social distancing rules in place across the globe initially made the organisation and implementation of project activities impossible. The action plans and activities agreed upon with the partner countries until then were all based on the presumption that they would take place in person. That is why, in the early days of the pandemic, several activities were initially postponed in the hope of being able to resume cooperation once international travel was possible again. However, as the virus continued to spread, even after the development of vaccines, it soon became obvious that the pandemic would have a longer lasting effect on the implementation of the project and that it would be necessary to explore and develop alternative approaches to continuing cooperation.

In a first step, the decision was made to extend the project by 17 months in order to have more time to adjust to the pandemic-related circumstances. Thereafter, it was decided that, where appropriate, remaining activities should be shifted and adapted to an online format, which would allow cooperation to be conducted remotely. Moving to an online format provided a great opportunity for resuming part of the project work and for keeping in touch with the partner countries. Individual country activities or activities geared towards disseminating information to a large audience worked particularly well online. However, it also became clear that virtual activities could not completely replace all on-site activities and face-to-face communication. For example, some activities, such as study visits, cannot be conducted online because of their nature. Certain topics or issues, as well, require more intense communication and in-depth exchanges among participants that are difficult to facilitate and foster when everyone is sitting in front of a screen. In the future, online activities should therefore be seen as a complementary offer and an additional tool for providing a diversified range of assistance options to the partner countries.

PART 2

Summary of Activities

Established Roadmap Countries

Burkina Faso

Partner country under EU ATT OP I and II

Responsible implementing agency: Expertise France

Burkina Faso has been a roadmap country since the beginning of the EU ATT OP. It plays a significant role in the Western African region as the only country with a licensing authority for SALW and serves as an example for other neighbouring countries. Under the second phase of the EU ATT OP, the focus of cooperation was on increasing awareness and understanding among government actors as well as the general public about the ATT, effective control systems for arms transfers and each actor's role in this system. An initiative to unify the HACIAU and the National Commission to Combat the Proliferation of SALW under one single entity came to completion.



Third roadmap activity Burkina Faso

Unfortunately, a “Coup d’Etat” in country beginning of 2022 did not allow the last activity of the roadmap to take place.

ACTIVITY	MAIN FOCUS
First Roadmap Activity Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, 5-6 June 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Presentation of regulatory documents marking the domestication of the ATT dispositions in order to encourage all actors to play their role in the adoption of the laws and their effective application
Second Roadmap Activity Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, 21-22 November 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Building capacity among customs officers, with a focus on customs' role in regulating the transfer of conventional arms and preventing illicit trade and diversion, and on control systems and measures
Study Visit to France Paris, France, 20-22 May 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Visit to the main French authorities involved in the control of conventional arms transfers▪ Exchange of best practices regarding the setting up of an interagency export control process, with a focus on licensing activities
Third Roadmap Activity Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, 20-21 November 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Awareness raising for officials working in the justice system▪ Discussions centred on the complexities regarding the classification of weapons and the management of weapons stockpiles
Fourth Roadmap Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Sharing of information about the ATT with journalists and communication officials so that they in turn can explain and

Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, 25-26 February 2020	promote to the general public the objectives of the ATT as well as the steps taken by the authorities to implement its provisions in Burkina Faso
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Colombia

Partner country under EU ATT OP I and II

Responsible implementing agency: BAFA

Under the EU ATT OP I, the three key areas of cooperation covered the harmonisation of existing legislation, strengthening interagency cooperation and capacity building for enforcement agencies. For the second phase, the focus shifted towards creating and/or strengthening the structures required for ATT implementation, including work related to the national control list, and the need to establish risk assessment capabilities related to arms export controls.



Second roadmap activity Colombia

Colombia also repeatedly expressed interest in working more closely with its neighbouring countries on cross-border issues (as in the case of arms transfers), since these countries face similar threats and challenges in the field of security. In response to these requests, several Chilean officials attended the second roadmap activity while experts from Costa Rica, Peru and Mexico participated in various activities and share insights from their own countries' experience with ATT implementation.

ACTIVITY	MAIN FOCUS
First Roadmap Activity Bogotá, Colombia, 31 January-1 February 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of the main challenges regarding ATT implementation (e.g., diversion and illegal trafficking) and introduction to methods and strategies to address them
Second Roadmap Activity Bogotá, Colombia, 29-30 October 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deepen strategies to improve risk assessment capabilities and reduce risk of diversion Implementation of a national control list, including the ammunitions list Reporting obligations
Third Roadmap Activity Bogotá, Colombia, 25-26 September 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of national structures in accordance with the provisions of the ATT (including as they relate to a national control list, inter-agency cooperation and risk assessment/mitigation)
Fourth Roadmap Activity Online, 19-20 October 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deepen information with regards to creating and implementing a national control list in accordance with Article 5 (2) of the Treaty; review of different approaches to setting up a national control list; legal requirements for anchoring the list in the national legislative framework

Costa Rica

Partner country under EU ATT OP I and II
Responsible implementing agency: BAFA

Cooperation with Costa Rica under the EU ATT OP II initially focused on finalising the work regarding a national control list that was started in the first phase of the project. After that, the focus shifted towards supporting the development of administrative procedures, including for reporting.



Second roadmap activity Costa Rica

As with other countries in this region, Costa Rica was also very open to greater cooperation with its neighbours. Because of its progress in establishing a national control system, Peru was keen on learning from Costa Rica's experience and on intensifying the exchange of information with the country. Consequently, six representatives of the Government of Peru, all holding key positions in terms of implementation of the ATT, participated in Costa Rica's second roadmap activity. This move not only served to assist Peru in the establishment of such an authority, but also fostered regional cooperation in Latin America.

ACTIVITY	MAIN FOCUS
First Roadmap Activity San José, Costa Rica, 14-15 December 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Development of a robust and coherent national control list
Study Visit to Malta Valetta, Malta, 11-13 April 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Customs and enforcement procedures at an EU port of entry (including visit to the Malta Freeport Terminals)▪ Transit and transshipment controls of weapons
Second Roadmap Activity San José, Costa Rica, 17-18 December 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Development of operations manuals and procedures for regulating international arms transfers▪ Methods to improve risk assessment capabilities
Third Roadmap Activity Online, 24-25 August 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Reporting, including reporting obligations, classification of arms and strategies for improving Costa Rica's annual reporting mechanism

Georgia

Partner country under EU ATT OP I and II

Responsible implementing agency: BAFA

Having ratified the ATT in 2016, Georgia has taken significant steps since the start of cooperation under the EU ATT OP towards establishing an arms trade control system, which includes legislation that is comparable with the EU Code of Conduct for the export of military goods.

Under the first phase of the project, the objective was to increase the national capacity of state agencies concerned with identification, classification, control and report systems for conventional arms. Given Georgia's level of progress, activities in the second phase focused on addressing in an advanced manner specific issues that still posed ongoing challenges for the country, such as transit and transshipment and risk management. At the same time, an emphasis was put on leveraging Georgia's important role with regard to regional cooperation, part of which involved the country hosting two sub-regional workshops for its neighbouring countries.



First roadmap activity Georgia

ACTIVITY	MAIN FOCUS
First Roadmap Activity Tbilisi, Georgia, 14-15 February 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Development of roadmap with a focus on regional cooperation, brokering, stockpile management, control list and commodity identification
Second Roadmap Activity Tbilisi, Georgia, 20-21 June 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Brokering▪ Control list and commodity identification▪ Regional cooperation
Third Roadmap Activity Tbilisi, Georgia, 23-24 January 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Transit and transshipment, from both a licensing and customs perspective▪ Risk assessment, from both a licensing and customs perspective
Fourth Roadmap Activity Borjomi, Georgia, 27-28 November 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Risk assessment and risk management, transit and transshipment, interagency cooperation for customs officers from the southern part of Georgia
Fifth Roadmap Activity Online, 30 March-1 April 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Training of new licensing staff after restructuring of licensing department at Ministry of Defences. Topics included general and global licenses, record keeping, investigation and prosecution and the application of the Common Military List

Ghana

Partner country under EU ATT OP I and II

Responsible implementing agency: BAFA

Ghana is among the group of countries that have been part of the project since the beginning. It was during the first phase that the country ratified the ATT, in December 2015. The major concerns for Ghana in the first stage of cooperation were the establishment of a national control list and the nomination of a competent licencing authority covering all items under the scope of the ATT. Significant steps towards these goals were taken during this phase.



First roadmap activity Ghana

Under the EU ATT OP II, awareness raising for parliamentarians, customs-related training, and further elaboration of the legal framework represented the main themes discussed during workshops in Ghana and a study visit to London Heathrow Airport. In exchange with other countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, especially Zambia, Ghana had a leading role in regional and continental coordination of implementation efforts.

ACTIVITY	MAIN FOCUS
First Roadmap Activity Ho, Ghana, 13-14 December 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of roadmap Update on latest international developments in ATT implementation and arms transfer controls Establishing a national firearms register and detection of illegal arms trafficking in Ghana
Second Roadmap Activity Accra, Ghana, 10-11 July 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bringing together and sensitising policy makers from relevant ministries and agencies as well Ghanaian Parliamentarians to raise awareness of and discuss the next steps in the national ATT process
Study Visit to the UK London, United Kingdom, 24-25 September 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practical customs-related training exercises and on-site visits with the UK Border Forces's Strategic Exports Team
Third Roadmap Activity Accra, Ghana, 23-24 July 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role of customs in the prevention of diversion and illicit trafficking, in line with ATT provisions. Specific topics included preventing the risk of diversion, commodity identification, risk management, customs investigations
Remote Assistance December 2019, March 2020, January 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of Ghana's Arms Act, export control list and other relevant legislation, including comments and proposed amendments

Jamaica

*Partner country under EU ATT OP I and II
Responsible implementing agency: BAFA*

Jamaica was the only Caribbean state that was a long-term partner in both phases of the project. Aligning its control system with ATT provisions has been a key issue for the country given the growing concerns regarding armed violence in the region and the fact that its geographical location and the enlargement of its main port make the control of arms particularly challenging. The first phase of cooperation focused mainly on increasing understanding of the ATT among the various

agencies and authorities and led to the development of an action plan for instituting measures to improve ATT implementation. Under the second phase, the focus was shifted to supporting the practical implementation of these measures, including with regard improving the draft legislation and providing training in various sectors (licensing, enforcement, sanctions). Jamaica also strongly favoured increased regional cooperation.



Third and fourth roadmap activity Jamaica

ACTIVITY	MAIN FOCUS
First Roadmap Activity Kingston, Jamaica, 1-2 November 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of current status of ATT implementation and strategic trade controls in Jamaica and further steps to be taken in the framework of the new phase of the EU ATT OP ▪ Discussions on Jamaica's draft amendment of its firearms legislation
Second Roadmap Activity Kingston, Jamaica, 18-19 April 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National control list ▪ Risk assessment and arms diversion (in light of the problem of armed violence in the Caribbean) ▪ Transit and transshipment (an issue for the country's ports)
Study Visit to UK London, United Kingdom, 20-21 August 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Customs and enforcement (including a visit to the facilities of the British Border Force at Heathrow Airport and a customs warehouse) ▪ Risk management, customs profiling, interagency cooperation with licensing authority and prosecutors
Third and Fourth Roadmap Activity Kingston, Jamaica, 27-30 January 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training on specific topics: diversion, risk assessment and profiling for customs officials; investigations and prosecutions for officials in the judicial sector; industry outreach, also involving industry representatives

Peru

Partner country under EU ATT OP I and II

Responsible implementing agency: BAFA

Peru joined the project in 2015, with an ambitious request for assistance in three particular areas: harmonisation of existing legislation and procedures with ATT provisions, development of the country's National Register of Information Management for firearms and ammunition, and building capacities in the area of enforcement.



Second roadmap activity Peru

Following changes in government that impacted on some of the progress made under the EU ATT OP I, it was agreed that a few of these topics would be revisited under the second phase of the project, with a particular focus on strengthening the regulatory framework and enforcement capacities. Moreover, Peru wished to assume an active role in promoting the universalisation of the ATT and more broadly regional cooperation on issues related to arms controls, requesting that several activities be held bilaterally with neighbouring countries.

ACTIVITY	MAIN FOCUS
First Roadmap Activity Lima, Peru, 16-17 July 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Analysis of the state of play of the Peruvian weapons transfer system in the context of ATT implementation ▪ Priorities and expectations for second phase of cooperation; preparation of roadmap ▪ Discussions on strategies and good practices for addressing most pressing challenges faced by Peru
Study Visit to Spain Valencia, Spain, 16-18 October 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Customs and law enforcement procedures as carried out in an EU Member State ▪ On-site visit to the Port and Airport of Valencia (at home, Peru must also deal with controls at sea and airports)
Second Roadmap Activity Lima, Peru, 11-12 December 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Key requirements for the establishment of a national control system and control lists (sharing of experience with representatives from Mexico and Costa Rica) ▪ Diversion (a key issue for Peru) ▪ Review of draft law regulating arms transfers and controls list
Third Roadmap Activity Lima, Peru, 25-26 February 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bilateral event for Peru and Costa Rica to exchange experiences and best practices as well as lessons learned with regard to ATT implementation
Fourth Roadmap Activity Online, 25-27 August 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bilateral event for Peru and Colombia focusing on providing operational-level training to officials involved in the day-to-day implementation of the ATT
Fifth Roadmap Activity Online, 5-6 October 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bilateral event for Peru and Ecuador aimed at sensitising local enforcement officers about the benefits of the ATT for the prevention and combat of illicit trafficking and diversion (Ecuador has yet to join the ATT)

Sixth Roadmap Activity Online, 6-7 April 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building among relevant Peruvian authorities with regard to compiling and preparing the annual report on conventional arms transfer to be submitted to the ATT Secretariat
Seventh Roadmap Activity Online, 18-20 May 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness raising and training of officials from different branches of the Policy Department of the Superintendency for the Control of Security Services, Arms, Ammunition and Explosives for Civilian Use (SUCAMEC), in particular with regard to combating diversion and illicit trafficking of SALW
Eighth Roadmap Activity Online, 26 October 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informing the Peruvian side about other options for receiving ATT assistance (e.g. ATT Voluntary Trust Fund), as Peru seeks support in more areas than the EU ATT OP can offer

The Philippines

Partner country under EU ATT OP I and II

Responsible implementing agency: Expertise France

Six activities were organized with the Philippines from 2018 to 2020 along with two regional seminars (see section « regional seminars ») and one study visit (see section “Study visits”). Practical exchanges of best practices on preventing diversion and brokering controls were provided, along with a specific focus on risks of diversion in a regional context and practices of interagency coordination, and case scenarios on the coordination of licensing, enforcement and investigation.



Fifth roadmap activity Senegal

The EU ATT OP partners also managed to identify gaps in the current legislation of the Philippines in relation to the control of the firearms transfers, notably their transit, transshipment and brokering; agree on the contents of the amendments to the current legal framework for addressing these gaps; initiate the drafting process of the initial ATT report of the country. The Partners also worked on the elaboration of a “frequently asked questions” (FAQ) document for supporting official communications to the senators, as the primary target audience. The Philippines eventually ratified the ATT on 27 January 2022.

ACTIVITY	MAIN FOCUS
First Roadmap Activity Manila, the Philippines, 21-22 March 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design of new roadmap Practical exchange of best practices on preventing diversion and brokering controls
Second Roadmap Activity Manila, the Philippines, 10-11 October 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchanging information on best practices in the implementation of the principles and mechanisms contained in the Treaty following the entry into force of the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Risk of diversion in a regional context and interagency coordination (in preparation of the first sub-regional seminar)
Third and Fourth Roadmap Activity Manila, the Philippines, 24 - 27 June 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordination of licensing, enforcement and investigations at an expert technical level, including inputs from industry
Study Visit to the Netherlands Rotterdam, the Netherlands, 9-11 September 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decision-making processes in the area of enforcement ▪ Strategies and support for disseminating information to various stakeholders (e.g. senators, private sector)
Fifth Roadmap Activity Manila, the Philippines, 28-29 January 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identification and review of gaps in the current legislation in relation to the control of firearms transfers, notably with regard to transit, transshipment and brokering ▪ Agreeing on the contents of proposed amendments ▪ Initiating the drafting process of the initial ATT report
Sixth Roadmap Activity Remote assistance, October 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assistance for elaboration of a “frequently asked questions” document supporting official communications to various target audiences (senators, industry, civil society)

Senegal

Partner country under EU ATT OP I and II

Responsible implementing agency: Expertise France

Senegal finalized the drafting of legal texts favoring the domestication of the ATT dispositions. An ATT law and its decree of application were drafted. A national checklist was studied, consolidated and proposed for adoption. Interagency coordination exercises were provided.

Activities also turned out to be important opportunities for the various governmental agencies involved in national arms transfer systems to engage in face-to-face dialogue, meet newly appointed officers and build stronger links and working relationships.



Third roadmap activity Senegal

Due to the pandemic, the legal system has faced substantial delays with a range of draft laws stacking up in the pipeline.

ACTIVITY	MAIN FOCUS
First Roadmap Activity Dakar, Senegal, 21-22 March 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Making progress on the regulatory framework ▪ Defining the new roadmap ▪ Grooming the preliminary draft law and specifying the constituent elements of the draft decree.
Second Roadmap Activity Dakar, Senegal, 23-24 July 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Finalising the drafting of legal texts favouring the domestication of the ATT dispositions (examining and

	revising a draft bill and proposal for a decree, as well a national checklist)
Study Visit to France Paris, France, 27-29 November 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Visit to the main French authorities involved in the control of conventional arms transfers ▪ Exchange of best practices regarding the setting up of an interagency export control process, with a focus on licensing activities
Third Roadmap Activity Dakar, Senegal, 30-31 October 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interagency coordination exercise to assess the existing government and legal structures and capacities to carry out conventional arms transfer controls
Fourth Roadmap Activity Online / Dakar, Senegal, 20 and 21 May 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of annual national ATT reports ▪ Fostering of dialogue among the various governmental agencies and newly appointed officials to identify issues of coordination and enhance efforts in this regard
Fifth Roadmap Activity Dakar, Senegal, 3 November 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National arms control legal framework and the implementation of the ATT – providing fresh impulse to put the newly drafted legal framework through the legislative review process.

New Roadmap Countries

Benin

Partner country under II

Responsible implementing agency: Expertise France

Much attention was devoted to sharing best practices and technical advice before the Beninese partners start working on a new preliminary draft law, and its decrees, integrating further ATT obligations in the legislation. After January 2021, the Programme has been supporting the development of Benin's National Control List. Benin has been especially diligent in submitting their annual reports to the ATT Secretariat. The Benin authorities appreciated the involvement of a Burkinabes expert in the programme, who shared the concrete experience of Burkina Faso in drafting a specific ATT-focused national law as the contexts are very similar and their advancement in the implementation of the ATT comparable. The recent institutional changes in Burkina and the creation of their *Commission Nationale sur le Controle des Armes* (CNCA) was of particular interest.

ACTIVITY	MAIN FOCUS
Initial Assessment Visit Cotonou, Benin, 30-31 May 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A first legal assistance was provided on draft implementation decrees (subsidiary law) and National Control List.
First Roadmap Activity Cotonou, Benin, 16-17 January 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discussions about ongoing initiatives, notably a draft law covering the ECOWAS Convention on small arms and light weapons (but also incorporating some elements of the ATT such as the categories listed under article 2) ▪ Sharing of best practices and providing technical advice on integrating ATT obligations into the legislation
Second Roadmap Activity Cotonou, Benin, 24-25 September 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Debates and exchange of ideas between representatives of the three main entities involved in the implementation of

	the ATT in Benin (the government, the National Assembly and civil society) following the adoption of the draft law on small arms and light weapons by the National Assembly.
Third Roadmap Activity Online/Cotonou, Benin, 09 January 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Finalising the national control list based on the two rounds of comments provided by implementing agency on the draft developed and updated by the Beninese authorities ▪ Sensitising relevant authorities to the importance and application of the national control list
Fourth Roadmap Activity Online, 27-28 January 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bringing together all relevant national actors and supporting them in the planning of their programme of work as well as sensitising them to the ATT provisions that the law will have to incorporate. ▪ Defining a calendar of operations for the next steps to be taken

Cambodia

Partner country under EU ATT OP I and II
Responsible implementing agency: BAFA

Cambodia first joined the project as an ad-hoc partner country under the EU ATT OP I. The country signed the treaty in 2014 and was, since then, discussing and evaluating suitable ways to ratify the treaty. The focus of the ad-hoc support, consequently, was to explore and review different options and possibilities in that regard with the Cambodian stakeholders.



Third roadmap activity Cambodia

Cambodia has a strict arms regulation that forbids the possession and trade of arms for all entities apart from the police and the military. The Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Defence are therefore the leading agencies in the national ATT process. With this process moving forward, it was agreed that Cambodia would become a roadmap country within the project in order to be able to address a broader spectrum of issues. The main focus of activities under EU ATT OP II were on inter-agency cooperation, risk-assessment, reporting obligations under the ATT and addressing diversion risks.

ACTIVITY	MAIN FOCUS
Initial Assessment Visit Phnom Penh, 12-13 September 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Defining roadmap for cooperation ▪ Discussions about Cambodia's future accession to the ATT ▪ Reporting obligations, illicit trafficking, tracing and marking of arms
First Roadmap Activity Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 7-8 February 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of a risk management system and diversion countermeasures ▪ Interagency cooperation ▪ Reporting obligations
Second Roadmap Activity Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 5-6 June 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Licensing procedures, transit and transshipment, brokering

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Diversion and security (including the UNODC Container Control Programme)
Third Roadmap Activity Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 26-27 February 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of progress made by Cambodia with regard to fulfilling ATT obligations and possible next steps ▪ Transit and transshipment, including case studies

Cameroon

Partner country under EU ATT OP II

Responsible implementing agency: Expertise France

In September 2018, based on a decision of MFA, Cameroon set an inter-ministerial platform called “Cynthia” for coordination at the policy level on arms in general, pending the creation of a national interagency commission on small arms and an ATT authority.



Second roadmap activity Cameroon

The main objectives of activities under phase 2 of the programme were to enhance the knowledge of the national stakeholders on the risks of diversion of international arms transfers and the possible methods and good practices for addressing these challenges, to help them draft their reports to the ATT secretariat, to familiarise actors with practices of dematerialisation of licensing procedures, and to exchange on projects and perspectives for the development of the SYNTIA platform as a mechanism for the management of arms transfers.

ACTIVITY	MAIN FOCUS
Initial Assessment Visit Yaoundé, Cameroon, 21-22 February 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Engaging with partner country ▪ Assessment of national arms control system ▪ Drafting cooperation roadmap
First Roadmap Activity Yaoundé, Cameroon, 16-17 April 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preparation of first version of the ATT initial report ▪ Finalisation of EU ATT OP roadmap
Second Roadmap Activity Yaoundé, Cameroon, 17-18 September 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhancing knowledge among national stakeholders of risks of diversion of international arms transfers and the possible methods and good practices for addressing these challenges
Third Roadmap Activity Yaoundé, Cameroon, 11-12 March 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discussions regarding the finalisation of the ATT initial report as well as about the “SYNTIA” platform for policy-level coordination on arms transfers among various authorities
Fourth Roadmap Activity Online, 27 October 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Familiarising actors with practices of dematerialisation of licensing procedures ▪ Exchanging on projects and perspectives for the development of the SYNTIA platform as a mechanism for the management of arms transfers

Côte d'Ivoire

Partner country under EU ATT OP I and II

Responsible implementing agency: Expertise France

Activities with Côte d'Ivoire were aimed at helping partners to enhance their coordination mechanisms in arms transfer controls and improve mutual understanding of the role and missions of each stakeholder, to draft a model law on the general regime applicable to weapons, ammunition and other related materials in Côte d'Ivoire, to adopt an inter-ministerial coordination framework for the preparation of the annual report sent to the ATT Secretariat, and to fill out an annual report template.



Second roadmap activity Côte d'Ivoire

ACTIVITY	MAIN FOCUS
Initial Assessment Visit Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, 6-7 March 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Engaging with partner country ▪ Assessment of national arms control system ▪ Drafting cooperation roadmap
Remote Assistance Fall 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Providing consolidated comments from EU and UN experts on the draft common law covering both ATT and firearms protocol dispositions
First Roadmap Activity Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, 18-19 December 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fostering the interagency process through an exercise simulation coordination between a licensing authority and border control services ▪ Recommendations on ways to strengthen interagency cooperation and information exchange
Second Roadmap Activity Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, 6-7 February 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discussions about the preliminary draft model law based on the remote assistance provided in 2018 and further revisions of the law
Third Roadmap Activity Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, 22-23 October 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support for the adoption, by consensus among the participants, of an inter-ministerial coordination framework for the preparation of the annual report sent to the ATT Secretariat ▪ Preparation of ATT annual report
Fourth Roadmap Activity Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, 12–13 February 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discussions with the National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons regarding ATT implementation and the continuation of cooperation under the EU ATT OP

Liberia

Partner country under EU ATT OP I and II

Responsible implementing agency: Expertise France

LINCSA (Liberia National Commission on Small Arms) with support from EF first organized a stakeholders' technical review session to further improve the draft Liberia Firearms and Ammunitions Control Act of 2015 and the Act establishing the Small Arms Commission. Other sessions aimed at sensitize relevant committees of the Liberian Senate, relevant committees of the Liberian House of Representatives, NGOs and the media with regard to the ATT's importance and obligations, as well as to promote the enactment of the draft law.

ACTIVITY	MAIN FOCUS
Initial Assessment Online exchanges, Winter 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Engaging with partner country▪ Assessment of national arms control system▪ Drafting cooperation roadmap
First Roadmap Activity Hybrid: Online / Monrovia, Liberia, 17 and 30 March 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Legal review and follow-up discussions and presentation of recommendations▪ Validation meeting to approve final draft bill
Second Roadmap Activity Hybrid: Online / Monrovia, Liberia, 16 June 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Advocacy of ATT and sensitisation of relevant committees of the Liberian Senate with regard to the treaty's importance and obligations, as well as to promote the enactment of the draft law
Third Roadmap Activity Hybrid: Online / Monrovia, Liberia, 18 June 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Advocacy of ATT and sensitisation of relevant committees of the Liberian House of Representatives with regard to the treaty's importance and obligations, as well as to promote the enactment of the draft law
Fourth Roadmap Activity Hybrid: Online/Monrovia, Liberia, 29-30 June 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Advocacy of ATT and sensitisation of CSOS, media executives/journalists/publishers and other civil society actors with regard to the treaty's importance and obligations and to solicit their support for advocating for the passage of the draft bill

Malaysia

Partner country under EU ATT OP II

Responsible implementing agency: BAFA

Cooperation with Malaysia began under the second project phase in November 2018 with an initial visit to assess the country's status with regard to fulfilment of ATT requirements in preparation of ratifying the treaty. Together with the experts' team, stakeholders identified gaps in the national legal framework, especially with regard to import controls, diversion, inter-agency cooperation and customs training as crucial factors.



First roadmap activity Malaysia

In the following four workshops, the project team worked with Malaysian stakeholders to address the issues identified in the initial assessment visit. One particularly important step in preparing for ratification was to identify the leading agency for ATT implementation in Malaysia. At a regional level, a close cooperation between Malaysia and the Philippines was another important result of the implementation of the roadmap.

ACTIVITY	MAIN FOCUS
Initial Assessment Visit Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 28-29 November 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Review of Malaysia's current capacities to implement the ATT and recommendations for the implementation process▪ Elaboration of topics to be included in the roadmap document
First Roadmap Activity Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 25-26 April 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Discussions about best practices, complemented by case studies and presentations, about export control systems in various EU and non-EU countries, focusing in particular on licensing procedures and risk assessment
Second Roadmap Activity Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 29-30 April 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Article 5 (general implementation) and Article 11 (diversion) of the ATT, including Malaysia's current practices to implement these articles and discussions about good practices from other countries
Third Roadmap Activity Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 16-17 October 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Reporting and record-keeping obligations as per the ATT, including challenges faced by Malaysia in fulfilling these obligations and best practice examples from other countries▪ International and regional cooperation
Fourth Roadmap Activity Online, 1-2 June 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Training of enforcement officers on ATT diversion risks and commodity identification

Mexico

Partner country under EU ATT OP II

Responsible implementing agency: Expertise France

Mexico is a country that is implementing the ATT in an elaborate way. The main reason for the Mexicans deciding to approach the EU P2P ATT programme was to use the ATT to combat illicit arms trafficking in Mexico and the wider sub-region. Activities mainly aimed at levelling the knowledge of the national authorities on the rationale, objectives and implementation of international arms transfer controls as provided for in the Arms Trade Treaty.

In accordance with Mexico's wishes, particular attention was paid to the complementary roles played by the different relevant international and regional conventions (such as the CIFTA) that seek to address the illicit trafficking in arms when disseminating good practices of the implementation of the ATT. The topic of risk management and the challenge of synergies and regional strategies against the diversion of trade of small arms and light weapons and their illicit trafficking were also addressed.



Third roadmap activity Mexico

ACTIVITY	MAIN FOCUS
First Roadmap Activity Online, 25-26 February 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Raising awareness among the national authorities of the rationale, objectives and implementation of international arms transfer controls as provided for in the Arms Trade Treaty ▪ Identification of key trends and realities within the country with regard to the challenges posed by the international circulation of arms. ▪ Drafting of roadmap
Second Roadmap Activity Online, 29 November - 1 December 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Risk management, in particular with regard to illicit trafficking and diversion of small arms and light weapons, as applied through the entire control process (pre-licensing phase, licensing phase, enforcement)
Third Roadmap Activity Online, 19-20 January 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional seminar on generating synergies and regional strategies against the diversion of trade of small arms and light weapons and their illicit trafficking

Togo

Partner country under EU ATT OP I and II

Responsible implementing agency: Expertise France

The partnership with Togo first focused on reporting obligations and data collection as well as interagency cooperation. Other session dealt with exchange of best practices from EUMS practitioners on Transit & Transshipment controls and the setting up of a National Control List.

Togo is visibly committed to the adoption of the complete legal framework controlling the arms in general, including their transfers. The CNLPAL is a reliable partner with the appropriate status in the governmental architecture for bringing the legal process to a successful end. While ambitioning to



First roadmap activity Togo

control all aspects related to the arms in a single set (single law) of texts, the – expected – adoption of the set of provision on the arms’ transfers control might be jeopardized by the- necessarily - parallel (with presumably other international donors acting) elaboration of the provisions on other aspects of the arms’ regimes. Togo strongly wishes to continue the cooperation with the EU on arms (transfers) controls.

ACTIVITY	MAIN FOCUS
Initial Assessment Visit Lomé, Togo, 1-2 August 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Engaging with partner country▪ Assessment of national arms control system▪ Drafting cooperation roadmap
First and Second Roadmap Activity Lomé, Togo, 4-8 February 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Best practices on reporting obligations and data collection, transit and transshipment controls, setting up a national control list, and interagency cooperation▪ Table-top exercise simulating coordination between a licensing authority and border control services
Third and Fourth Roadmap Activity Lomé, Togo, 6-9 January 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Legal framework for control arms transfers and process for adopting relevant legislation

Zambia

Partner country under EU ATT OP I and II
Responsible implementing agency: BAFA

Zambia joined the project at the beginning of the second phase as a new roadmap country, having participated in the first phase of the project as an ad-hoc country and having ratified the treaty a year earlier in 2016. While the ad-hoc activities under the EU ATT OP I focused predominantly on raising awareness of the ATT, the goal under the EU ATT OP II was to begin taking more concrete steps towards implementation, including establishing a control list, a legal framework and a competent licencing authority in line with ATT requirements. Other topics discussed included ATT obligations in terms of reporting and record keeping as well as risk management.



Fourth roadmap activity Zambia

Zambia exchanged experiences and ideas with counterparts from other partner countries and served as a regional hub in Southern Africa. The country expressed great interest in continuing its cooperation within the framework of a third project phase.

ACTIVITY	MAIN FOCUS
Initial Assessment Visit Lusaka, Zambia, 28-30 November 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bilateral meetings with various Zambian authorities to assess status of ATT implementation in the country ▪ Identification of the needs and challenges of the Zambian stakeholders ▪ Discussion and finalization of first draft of joint roadmap
First Roadmap Activity Livingstone, Zambia, 24-25 May 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Legal aspects of ATT implementation, including establishing a national control list ▪ Licensing and interagency cooperation ▪ Record-keeping and reporting requirements
Second Roadmap Activity Siavonga, Zambia, 28-29 November 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of the national transfer control legislation and the harmonization of the ATT implementation with further international agreements and treaties ▪ Transit licensing (transit is an important issue in Zambia given its location) ▪ Regional cooperation (experts from Nigeria and Ghana participated in the activity)
Third Roadmap Activity Lusaka, Zambia, 17-18 July 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discussion of next steps regarding the national implementation of the treaty with a continued focus on legislative issues and Zambia's draft legislation (examples from other African countries were provided) ▪ Interagency cooperation, reporting and risk management
Fourth Roadmap Activity Lusaka, Zambia, 4-5 November 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Customs-related topics, such as risk assessment and risk management, national control lists for military items, commodity identification, interagency cooperation

Sub-Regionals

The organisation of sub-regional events was one of the novel measures added to second phase of the EU ATT OP. Feedback gathered from the partner countries under the first EU ATT OP showed a strong interest among partner countries in activities that supported more in-depth cooperation with neighbouring countries sharing similar goals and facing similar challenges.

During the implementing period of ATT II thirteen sub regional events were organized. The sub-regional events were co-hosted by the EU and the programme long-term partners (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Georgia, Ghana, Jamaica, Peru, the Philippines, and Senegal). In addition, one regional seminar was organized by Expertise France with Mexico at the end of the second phase (January 2022) for Latin and Central American countries, as part of roadmap activity No.3.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Sub-regional activity for Peru and Colombia

Iquitos, Peru, 9-10 May 2018

Responsible implementing agency: BAFA



Main focus:

- Offering a platform for relevant ATT stakeholders from Peru and Colombia to discuss efficient cooperation against illicit trans-border arms trafficking in the Amazon border region
- Discussions on common security challenges such as diversion and illegal trafficking and ways to deter them
- Field visit to the maritime police premises to witness in situ and through a simulation how officials in Iquitos detect and intercept illicit arms trafficking cargos

Sub-regional activity for Colombia, Peru and Brazil

Leticia, Colombia, 9-10 April 2019

Responsible implementing agency: BAFA

Main focus:

- Addressing common challenges in the field of illicit arms trafficking, a threat to the three nations especially in the area of the Three Borders (Leticia-Santa Rosa-Tabatinga/Manaus)
- Analysis of relevant aspects concerning the implementation of the ATT (including legal, institutional and operational requirements) and discussions about the best methods to incorporate the Treaty into the participating countries' respective national legislation
- Practical exercise at Puerto Victoria Regia, including a simulation of an interception of illegal goods followed by an analysis of this case demonstrating how enforcement agencies in Leticia operate and the problems they face on a day-to-day basis when it comes to implementing the ATT



Sub-regional activity for Jamaica, Barbados, Haiti, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago

Kingston, Jamaica, 10-11 June 2019

Responsible implementing agency: BAFA

Main focus:

- Prevention of illicit arms trafficking in the Caribbean
- Exchange of experiences with regard to ATT implementation and effective arms transfer controls among countries in the region
- Exploring options for regional cooperation on the issue of arms diversion and illegal trade



Sub-regional activity for Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama, Belize, Haiti, Peru and Trinidad and Tobago

San José, Costa Rica, 22-23 January 2020

Responsible implementing agency: BAFA

Main focus:

- Promoting the universalisation of the ATT and strengthening regional cooperation by reaching out to countries in South America and the Caribbean (CARICOM states)
- Sharing of best practices and experiences with ATT implementation, including practical cases presented by individual participating countries



Sub-regional activity (extension of roadmap activity 3 for Mexico) for 10 Latin American countries

Online, 19-20 January 2022

Responsible implementing agency: EF

Main focus:

- Generating synergies and regional strategies against the diversion of trade of small arms and light weapons and their illicit trafficking in Latin America (all participating countries reported experiencing the effects of the illicit trafficking of arms, including homicides, organised crime and internal conflicts, many of these originating in the diversion of legitimate trade)
- Review of regional instruments that already exist for addressing risks of diversion and identification of gaps and loopholes as well as of ongoing challenges for controlling the movement of arms

Eastern Europe and Caucasus

Sub-regional activity I for Georgia, Kazakhstan and Ukraine

Batumi, Georgia, 24-25 October 2018

Responsible implementing agency: BAFA

Main focus:

- Key topics affecting countries in this region, including transit and transshipment, risk assessment and management, and inter-agency cooperation
- Universalisation of the ATT, as well as dialogue and information exchange among the participating countries, opportunities and mechanisms for regional cooperation



Sub-regional activity II for Georgia, Armenia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine

Tbilisi, Georgia, 22-23 May 2019

Responsible implementing agency: BAFA

Main focus:

- Follow up on challenges related to controlling transit and transshipment, including case studies to illustrate these difficulties and sharing of effective practices as how each country approaches them
- Risk assessment and risk management with a focus on diversion, including practical examples and case studies



Sub-Saharan Africa

Sub-regional activity in Burkina Faso

Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, 20-21 March 2019

Responsible implementing agency: EF

Main focus:

- Exchanging information on best practices in the implementation of the principles and mechanisms contained in the Treaty as a way to encourage practical application of the knowledge and know-how
- Encouraging and supporting participating countries in working towards the adoption of laws incorporating ATT obligations in their respective national legislation (Burkina Faso is the most advanced in this process)

Sub-regional activity in Cameroon for the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)

Yaoundé, Cameroon, 19-20 September 2019

Responsible implementing agency: EF

Main focus:

- Exchange of good practices for the effective control of conventional arms transfers and diversion risk prevention in Central Africa
- Development of a synthetic table presenting the current practices and deficiencies with regard to the key principles contained in the ATT
- Elaboration of operational conclusions and recommendations, including with regard to awareness raising among government officials and civil society, harmonisation of legislation through a definition of common objectives and terms, and setting up an IT platform to be shared by all countries in the sub-region

Sub-regional activity for Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Zambia

Accra, Ghana, 3-4 December 2019

Responsible implementing agency: EF

Main focus:

- General implementation of the ATT and the control of arms transfers in line with the Treaty's requirements (while taking into account regional specificities)
- Exchange of views and experiences on arms control related topics such as: the establishment of a national list of controlled arms and military equipment; the role of the ECOWAS Commission in controlling the import of SALW by its Member States; the control of brokering activities
- Promotion of the ATT to the delegation of Gambia (a country that has not yet joined the Treaty) and of the EU ATT OP to delegations who expressed an interest in it (Gambia and Liberia).

Sub-regional activity for West-African countries

Dakar, Senegal, 4-5 November 2021

Responsible implementing agency: EF

Main focus:

- National and regional Inter-coordination challenges, including improving inter-agency coordination in the West African programme area and learning to work with integrated remote management tools
- Practical exercise using an online platform to deliver a realistic and interactive experience of interagency cooperation, *in cooperation with the Geneva Center for Security Policy (GCSP)*

South-East Asia

Sub-regional activity for the Philippines and neighbouring countries I

Manila, the Philippines, 11-12 December 2018

Responsible implementing agency: EF

Main focus:

- Exchange of information on best practices in the implementation of the principles and mechanisms contained in the Treaty in a way to encourage practical application of the knowledge and know-how
- Discussions between the participants on their perceptions of the main risks of diversion in the sub-region and the possible ways to address them through coordinated action in existing frameworks or through new initiatives

Sub-regional activity for the Philippines and neighbouring countries II

Manila, the Philippines, 30-31 January 2020

Responsible implementing agency: EF

Main focus:

- The challenges in establishing national legal frameworks, control systems and governmental mechanisms for implementing arms transfers in ASEAN countries
- Exchange of information and practices about the design and implementation of the participating countries' arms transfers control system; listing objectives, contents and elements of method that can contribute to the creation of an internationally-shared strategic trade database, the principle of which was set as a conclusion to the first EU ATT OP II sub-regional seminar in the Philippines
- Elaboration of a document taking stock of the difficulties met by the countries in ratifying and implementing the ATT, in the form of a "frequently asked questions" document

Ad-hoc Activities

In addition to the roadmap activities with the long-term partner countries, 13 ad-hoc activities were organised. The purpose of these individual activities was to expand the reach of the project by supporting additional countries seeking one-time assistance for specific questions or issues with activities.

Ad-hoc seminar for the Kingdom of Thailand

Bangkok, Thailand, 14-15 March 2018

Responsible implementing agency: BAFA



Ad-hoc seminar Kazakhstan

Main focus:

- Legislation, implementation and enforcement of brokering controls under the ATT

Ad-hoc seminar I for Chile

Santiago, Chile, 25-26 April 2018

Responsible implementing agency: BAFA

Main focus:

- General obligations established by the ATT, as well as brokering controls, licensing, record keeping and reporting and risk assessment

Ad-hoc seminar for Nigeria

Abuja, Nigeria, 17-18 July 2018

Responsible implementing agency: EF

Main focus:

- Awareness-raising among national authorities of the ATT, and addressing the issue of transparency

Ad-hoc seminar in Tirana, Albania

Tirana, Albania, 12-13 September 2018

Responsible implementing agency: BAFA

Main focus:

- Providing support to Albanian customs and licensing officials in developing new guidelines and operational procedures following the ratification of the new Albanian law on international transfer of military goods and dual-use items and technology

Ad-hoc seminar for Sierra Leone

Freetown, Sierra Leone, 23-24 October 2018

Responsible implementing agency: EF

Main focus:

- Awareness-raising of the ATT among national stakeholders

Ad-hoc seminar for Madagascar

Antananarivo, Madagascar, 19-20 December 2018

Responsible implementing agency: EF

Main focus:

- Awareness-raising of the ATT among national stakeholders
- Presentation of the results of the remote assistance provided on the draft law before its presentation to MPs and government representatives

Ad-hoc seminar for Panama

Panama City, Panama, 6-7 February 2019

Responsible implementing agency: BAFA

Main focus:

- Review of the Panamanian legislation with regard to its ability to meet ATT requirements
- Presentation of results, conclusions and recommendations of the remote assistance provided in which Panamanian decrees and resolutions were reviewed

Ad-hoc seminar II for Chile

Santiago de Chile and Valparaíso, Chile, 20-21 March 2019

Responsible implementing agency: BAFA

Main focus:

- Awareness-raising among the national stakeholders of the ATT, its requirements and upcoming steps for ATT implementation in Chile, including the role of each government agency
- Establishment of national control lists and corresponding licensing procedures

Ad hoc seminar for Mali

Bamako, Mali, 9-10 April 2019

Responsible implementing agency: EF

Main focus:

- Awareness-raising among the national stakeholders of ATT principles and mechanisms for arms transfer controls
- Discussions about the amendments to the national legislative framework that would be required for ATT implementation (following this activity, a legal review of the draft law was conducted via remote assistance)

Ad-hoc seminar for Kazakhstan

Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan, 13-14 November 2019

Responsible implementing agency: BAFA

Main focus:

- Exchange of expertise and experience, including challenges faced, concerning the successful implementation of the ATT (Kazakhstan ratified the ATT on 8 December 2017)

Ad-hoc seminar for Guyana

Georgetown, Guyana, 12–13 February 2020

Responsible implementing agency: EF

Main focus:

- Reinforcement of national capacities for the management and enforcement of international arms transfers
- Review of national legislation, identification of gaps and agreement on possible amendments

Ad-hoc seminar for the Republic of Moldova

Online, 11-12 November 2020

Responsible implementing agency: BAFA

Main focus:

- Harmonization of the Moldovan national military list with the EU Common Military List in order to close remaining gaps (the Republic of Moldova ratified the ATT on 28 September 2015)
- Risk assessment and management

Ad-hoc seminar III for Chile

Online, 3, 10 and 15 December 2020

Responsible implementing agency: BAFA

Main focus:

- Instruments and methods for the prevention, detection and combat of diversion and illicit trafficking of arms, in particular small arms and light weapons

Side Events to the Conference of State Parties

The annual Conference of ATT States Parties (CSP) brings together officials and other stakeholders from a large number of different countries and organisations involved in ATT implementation. The CSPs therefore offered a unique opportunity for the implementing agencies to reach out to relevant officials and stakeholders in charge of ATT matters from a large number of different countries, and in doing so, enhance the visibility of the project work and the EU's support for ATT implementation.



Side event CSP 4

Five EU ATT OP side events were organised in the margins of the CSP between 2017 and 2021:

Side event at CSP 3

Geneva, Switzerland, 12 September 2017

Side event at CSP 4

Tokyo, Japan, 22 August 2018

Side event at CSP 5

Geneva, Switzerland, 27 August 2019

Side event at CSP 6

Online, 15 September 2020

Side-Event at CSP 7

Online, 1 September 2021

At these side events the implementing agencies provided updates on their project work, presenting the main outcomes and results, while also sharing information about regional specificities, trends and obstacles faced in implementing the ATT. In addition, different partner countries presented on their particular efforts to implement the treaty, detailing their successes and good practices as well as the challenges they faced and the lessons they learned in the process. Finally, countries interested in the support offered by the EU could learn about the project and address the implementing agencies about opportunities for receiving EU assistance.

Experts Meetings and Train-the-Trainer Academy

The EU ATT OP II project activities were supported by a large and diverse pool of experts from EU Member States as well as from many non-EU countries.

In order to strengthen this pool of experts, regular experts meetings were organised. The purpose of these meetings was to develop common approaches for providing support to the partner countries, to allow experts to exchange experiences with each other with regard to their outreach work, and to encourage a deeper and, where appropriate, longer-term involvement of the experts in the project work.



Third experts meeting and train-the-trainer academy

At the same time, it was considered important to start supporting further development of expertise within the project. To achieve this, each experts meeting was complemented by a one-day train-the-trainer academy dedicated to selected experts from the partner countries, who received additional targeted training on specific ATT-related topics as well as in basic didactics. Still in the early stages of development under the second phase, the train-the-trainer approach showed promising results and was well-received by the partner countries. It will therefore be expanded and play a more central role in the next phase of the project. Particularly relevant for partner countries that have already made important progress in implementing the ATT, train-the-trainer helps increase sustainability and ownership of the project actions by giving partner country experts tools to train their own colleagues and increase capacities in their own countries. At the same time, the train-the-trainer module provides a source for expanding the EU ATT OP experts' pool by making it possible to recruit experts from countries that have recently been successful in developing national arms transfer control systems. In adding these experts to the project pool, a broader spectrum of experience and expertise can be offered to the partner countries, while also encouraging south-south cooperation.

In all, four experts meetings (EM) and train-the-trainer (TtT) academies were organised over the course of the EU ATT OP II:

First Experts Meeting and Train-the-Trainer Academy

Brussels, Belgium, 23 – 25 January 2018

Second Experts Meeting and Train-the-Trainer Academy

Paris, France, 6-8 November 2018

Third Experts Meeting and Train-the-Trainer Academy

Eschborn, Frankfurt, 25-27 June 2019

Fourth Experts Meeting and Train-the-Trainer Academy

Online, Spring 2021 – Winter 2021/2022

The 2020 EU ATT OPII EM & TtT sessions were scheduled in Brussels in 2020. These events could not take place due to health conditions. The EM could be held from Spring 2021 to Summer 2021. The TtT could be held during two months in Winter 2021/2022, in a remote format.

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

The fourth EM was the last opportunity under the second phase of the programme to exchange information and ideas on ATT Outreach activities. It was built-on the outcomes of the previous sessions during which all participants expressed their wish to access easily to ATT outreach training materials. The objectives through this event were twofold:

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

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

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

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

Final Conference and the Future of the EU ATT OP

On 14-15 December 2021, the final conference, organized as a virtual event due to the ongoing pandemic, took place marking the official end of the second phase of the EU ATT OP.

Relevant national ATT stakeholders from partner countries and international experts that supported the project as well as international organizations and representatives from different EU bodies participated in this conference. The main objective of the event was to evaluate the results and achievements of the second phase of the EU ATT Outreach project, looking as well at challenges and opportunities that arose along the way. Partner countries, experts, as well as the implementing agencies all had the opportunity to share experiences and insights with regard to the project and cooperation in general.

Discussions also naturally turned to the future of cooperation, and in particular to the next phase of the project (EU ATT OP III), which began on 1 February 2022, immediately following the completion of the EU ATT OP II, thereby ensuring a smooth and uninterrupted continuation of the project.

Key points included in these discussions were the following:

- The need for continued cooperation in light of the fact that ATT implementation is a long process that has to be carried out in a constantly changing and evolving environment
- The importance of regional activities, and the need to focus universalization efforts not just on non-state parties but also to encourage political support in countries who have joined the Treaty but struggle with its implementation
- The importance of donor coordination and of more closely linking ATT implementation efforts across countries, stakeholders and assistance measures
- Challenges faced with regard to changes within the partner countries as their national ATT systems develop as well as the COVID -19 pandemic, including noting that personal contacts for successful outreach work remain key
- Opportunities that arise as a consequence of having to adapt the form and nature of cooperation and activities to respond to unexpected externalities (e.g. the COVID-19 pandemic)

Taking these points into consideration, the EU ATT OP III will carry on cooperation with 16 partner countries. For those countries that were long-term partner countries under previous phases and which have made significant advancements in developing their national ATT system, the nature and focus of cooperation will be modified to address the next stages of implementation (including increasing national autonomy for ATT implementation and reducing the need for external assistance). Furthermore, increased measures will be taken under the third phase to promote the ATT both among countries that have not yet ratified the treaty and among countries working towards garnering the political support needed to implement it nationally. Finally, a more flexible and complementary approach to designing activities will be adopted. This will include organising a mix of in-person and online activities; introducing more variability in the number of activities that partner countries can take advantage of, depending on their needs; and enlarging the scope of the activities, both in terms of topics and reach, including offering an expanded and more holistic train-the-trainer concept.

PART 3

Quotes by partner countries on cooperation and achievements

“Through the participation in both phases of the project the transformation of Georgian control system is obvious, meaning how the country’s needs, priorities and spheres of interest have changed and deepened from the first to the second phases. The work intensive that implementing agency German Federal Office of Economic and Export Control BAFA has done as a qualified manager always lending its helping hand and properly addressing in good faith country’ needs is invaluable.”

- Nino Akhvlediani, Head of the Recommendations Development Division, Ministry of Defense, Georgia

"Zambia's admission to the EU OP ATT Project some seven years ago was a stepping stone to the country ratifying the treaty as capacity building and awareness regarding the treaty was enhanced. Equally, the implementation of Roadmap activities has heightened the need to domesticate the treaty. The collaboration and help from the EU ATT Project has culminated into the production of the Conventional Arms Control Bill which seeks to domesticate the ATT. This will result in the smooth and effective implementation of the ATT. Thanks BAFA and the EU ATT OP."

- Dominic Matala, Policy Specialist, Ministry of Defense, Zambia

“It has been a great experience working with BAFA on the EU ATT OP II – professional, cooperative and collaborative, we would look forward to working on future projects together.”

- Aida Safura Niza Othman, Principal Assistant Secretary, Multilateral Security Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Malaysia

“Peru expresses its special gratitude to the European Union and BAFA for the important cooperation since 2016 in the scope of the EU ATT OP, which helped strengthening national capacities in controlling conventional weapons and their ammunition, as well as contributing to Peru’s national application of ATT provisions. Thanks to the cooperation project, a large number of officials from the competent national entities have been trained. Moreover, the training provided by BAFA has led to the incorporation of some ATT provisions in the national legislation, such as prohibitions (Art. 6) and risk management (Art. 7) as well as export, import, transit and brokering activities. Apart from this, Peru is currently in the process of evaluating and approving the National Control System and National Control List.”

- Milagros Winkelried Salazar, Legal Advisor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peru

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