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**The European Union Trade Control Regime of
items which could be used for capital punishment,
torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading
treatment or punishment
Comment of the Legislation: article-by-article**

Basic principles: The EU export control regime of torture items is organised according to two essential principles:

- An export and import prohibition for a limited number of items listed in Annex II.
- An export and import authorisation principle for the transfer outside and inside of the European Union of torture items listed in Annex III.

Transfers of torture items within the European Union are not submitted to authorisation and can, in principle, be transferred without restrictions between Member States

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Council Regulation (EC) No 1236/2005 of 27 June 2005 concerning trade in certain goods which could be used for capital punishment, torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

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THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 133 thereof,

Comment: Since the entry into force of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFUE) article 133 has been renumbered article 207.

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas:

(1) Pursuant to Article 6 of the Treaty on European Union, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms constitutes one of the principles common to the Member States. In view of this, the Community resolved in 1995 to make respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms an essential element of its relations with third countries. It was decided to insert a clause to that end in any new trade, cooperation and association agreement of a general nature that it concludes with third countries.

(2) Article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Article 3 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms all lay down an unconditional, comprehensive prohibition on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Other provisions, in particular the United Nations Declaration Against Torture and the 1984 United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, place an obligation on States to prevent torture.

(3) Article 2(2) of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union states that no one shall be condemned to the death penalty or executed. On 29 June 1998, the Council approved "Guidelines on EU policy towards third countries on the death penalty" and resolved that the European Union would work towards the universal abolition of the death penalty.

Complementary information: Guidelines on EU policy towards third countries on the death penalty.

Taking into account human rights policies of international organisations such as the General Assembly of the United Nations, the Council of Europe and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), EU Member States have decided to elaborate a common

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framework in order to progress in the universal abolition of capital punishment. It should be noted that all Member States implemented the abolition of death penalty in their national legislations. However, Latvia still allows the capital punishment for murders with aggravating circumstances if committed during wartime. It shall be noted that Latvia has signed Protocol No. 13 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (European Convention on Human Rights) concerning the abolition of the death penalty in all circumstances, adopted by the Council of Europe in 2002; nevertheless this Protocol has not yet been ratified.

29 June 1998 marks the adoption by the Council of EU Guidelines on the Death Penalty¹ which have following principal aims:

- to aspire to the abolition of the death penalty, where necessary by establishing a moratorium for the purpose of abolition thereof;
- where capital punishment remains legal, to call for the reduction of use of death penalty as well as to force the realisation thereof according to minimum standards with maximum transparency.

According to these Guidelines Member States can act through following mechanisms:

- **General demarches** consisting in constant dialogue and consultation with third countries on the death penalty issue, taking into account judicial system of the country, its international obligations as well the transparency in its use of death penalty;
- **Individual cases**, consisting in specific demarches where the EU becomes aware of the death penalty cases violating the EU minimum standards established by these Guidelines;
- **Human rights reporting**, consisting in analysis of the application and use of capital punishment as well as the effectiveness of EU action therein²;
- **Other initiatives**, consisting in encouragement of third countries to accede to the international agreements such as the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights³ and other comparable regional instruments aiming at abolishing of the death penalty;
- **Action in multilateral fora**, consisting in promotion of multilateral and bilateral conventions with third countries introducing a moratorium of the use of death penalty aiming in the long run at abolition thereof.

In addition these Guidelines elaborate and impose the **set of minimum standards** to the States maintaining the death penalty:

“i) Capital punishment may be imposed only for the most serious crimes, it being understood that their scope should not go beyond intentional crimes with lethal or other extremely grave consequences. The death penalty should not be imposed for non-violent acts such as financial crimes, religious practice or expression of conscience and sexual relations between consenting adults nor as a mandatory sentence.

¹ EU Guidelines on the Death Penalty are available on the following website : <http://www.eurunion.org/eu/images/stories/dpguidelines.pdf>.

² EU Annual Human Rights Reports are available on the [website](#) of the Council.

³ For further information see <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/law/ccpr.htm>.

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ii) *Capital punishment may be imposed only for a crime for which the death penalty was prescribed at the time of its commission, it being understood that if, subsequent to the commission of the crime, provision is made by law for the imposition of a lighter penalty, the offender shall benefit thereby.*

iii) *Capital punishment may not be imposed on:*

- *Persons below 18 years of age at the time of the commission of their crime;*
- *Pregnant women or new mothers;*
- *Persons who have become insane.*

iv) *Capital punishment may be imposed only when the guilt of the person charged is based upon clear and convincing evidence leaving no room for alternative explanation of the facts.*

v) *Capital punishment must only be carried out pursuant to a final judgement rendered by an independent and impartial competent court after legal proceedings, including those before special tribunals or jurisdictions, which gives all possible safeguards to ensure a fair trial, at least equal to those contained in Article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, including the right of anyone suspected of or charged with a crime for which capital punishment may be imposed to adequate legal assistance at all stages of the proceedings, and where appropriate, the right to contact a consular representative.*

vi) *Anyone sentenced to death shall have an effective right to appeal to a court of higher jurisdiction, and steps should be taken to ensure that such appeals become mandatory.*

vii) *Where applicable, anyone sentenced to death shall have the right to submit an Individual complaint under International procedures; the death sentence will not be carried out while the complaint remains under consideration under those procedures; the death penalty will not be carried out as long as any related legal or formal procedure, at the international or at the national level, is pending.*

viii) *Anyone sentenced to death shall have the right to seek pardon or commutation of the sentence. Amnesty, pardon or commutation of the sentence of death may be granted in all cases of capital punishment.*

ix) *Capital punishment may not be carried out in contravention of a state's international commitments.*

x) *The length of time spent after having been sentenced to death may also be a factor.*

xi) *Where capital punishment occurs, it shall be carried out so as to inflict the minimum possible suffering. It may not be carried out in public or in any other degrading manner.*

xii) *The death penalty should not be imposed as an act of political revenge in contravention of the minimum standards, e.g., against coup plotters.”*

(4) Article 4 of the said Charter states that no one shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. On 9 April 2001, the Council approved "Guidelines to the

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EU policy toward third countries, on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment". These guidelines refer to both the adoption of the EU Code of Conduct on Arms Exports in 1998 and the ongoing work to introduce EU-wide controls on the exports of paramilitary equipment as examples of measures to work effectively towards the prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment within the Common Foreign and Security Policy. These guidelines also provide for third countries to be urged to prevent the use and production of, and trade in, equipment which is designed to inflict torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and prevent the abuse of any other equipment to these ends. They also make the point that the prohibition of cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment imposes clear limits on the use of the death penalty. Therefore and in line with these texts, capital punishment is not to be considered a lawful penalty under any circumstances.

(5) In its Resolution on Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted on 25 April 2001 and supported by the EU Member States, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights called upon United Nations Members to take appropriate steps, including legislative measures, to prevent and prohibit, inter alia, the export of equipment which is specifically designed to inflict torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. This point was confirmed by Resolutions adopted on 16 April 2002, 23 April 2003, 19 April 2004 and 19 April 2005.

(6) On 3 October 2001, the European Parliament adopted a Resolution on the Council's second Annual Report according to Operative Provision 8 of the European Union Code of Conduct on Arms Exports, urging the Commission to act swiftly to bring forward an appropriate Community instrument banning the promotion, trade and export of police and security equipment the use of which is inherently cruel, inhuman or degrading, and to ensure that that Community instrument would suspend the transfer of police and security equipment the medical effects of which are not fully known, and of such equipment where its use in practice has revealed a substantial risk of abuse or unwarranted injury.

(7) It is therefore appropriate to lay down Community rules on trade with third countries in goods which could be used for the purpose of capital punishment and in goods which could be used for the purpose of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. These rules are instrumental in promoting respect for human life and for fundamental human rights and thus serve the purpose of protecting public morals. Such rules should ensure that Community economic operators do not derive any benefits from trade which either promotes or otherwise facilitates the implementation of policies on capital punishment or on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, which are not compatible with the relevant EU Guidelines, the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and international conventions and treaties.

(8) For the purpose of this Regulation, it is considered appropriate to apply the definitions of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment laid down in the 1984 United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and in Resolution 3452 of the General Assembly of the United Nations. These definitions should be interpreted taking into account the case law on the interpretation of the

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corresponding terms in the European Convention on Human Rights and in relevant texts adopted by the EU or its Member States.

Comment: The term “**torture**” was defined by two international instruments.

On one hand, by the General Assembly Resolution 3452 comprising the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment⁴.

Article 1 of this Declaration gives a following definition of torture:

“For the purpose of this Declaration, torture means any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted by or at the instigation of a public official on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or confession, punishing him for an act he has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidation him or other persons. It does not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to, lawful sanctions to the extent consistent with the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners⁵.”

Torture constitutes an aggravated and deliberate form of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment”.

On the other hand, by the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment⁶. Article 1 thereof is drafted as follows:

“For the purposes of this Convention, the term "torture" means any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. It does not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to lawful sanctions.”

Even though abovementioned definitions are rather similar, the one proposed by the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment was implemented in Article 2(a) of this Regulation.

(9) It is considered necessary to prohibit exports and imports of equipment which has no practical use other than for the purpose of capital punishment or for the purpose of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

⁴ This Declaration can be consulted at:

<http://www2.ohchr.org/english/law/declarationcat.htm>.

⁵ Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners adopted by the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Geneva in 1955, and approved by the Economic and Social Council by its resolution 663 C (XXIV) of 31 July 1957 and 2076 (LXII) of 13 May 1977. This integral text can be found at: <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/law/pdf/treatmentprisoners.pdf>.

⁶ Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution 39/46 of 10 December 1984 entry into force 26 June 1987, in accordance with article 27 (1). The integral text can be found at : http://untreaty.un.org/cod/avl/pdf/ha/catcidtp/catcidtp_e.pdf.

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(10) It is also necessary to impose controls on exports of certain goods which could be used not only for the purpose of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, but also for legitimate purposes. These controls should apply to goods that are primarily used for law enforcement purposes and, unless such controls prove disproportionate, to any other equipment or product that could be abused for the purpose of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, taking into account its design and technical features.

(11) As regards law enforcement equipment, it should be noted that Article 3 of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials provides that law enforcement officials may use force only when strictly necessary and to the extent required for the performance of their duty. The Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials, adopted by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in 1990, provide that, in carrying out their duty, law enforcement officials should, as far as possible, apply non-violent means before resorting to the use of force and firearms.

(12) In view of this, the Basic Principles advocate the development of non-lethal incapacitating weapons for use in appropriate situations, while admitting that the use of such weapons should be carefully controlled. In this context, certain equipment traditionally used by the police for self-defence and riot-control purposes has been modified in such a way that it can be used to apply electric shocks and chemical substances to incapacitate persons. There are indications that, in several countries, such weapons are abused for the purpose of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

(13) The Basic Principles stress that law enforcement officials should be equipped with equipment for self-defence. Therefore, this Regulation should not apply to trade in traditional equipment for self-defence, such as shields.

(14) This Regulation should also apply to trade in some specific chemical substances used to incapacitate persons.

(15) As regards leg-irons, gang-chains and shackles and cuffs, it should be noted that Article 33 of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners provides that instruments of restraint shall never be applied as a punishment. Furthermore, chains and irons are not to be used as restraints. It should also be noted that the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners provide that other instruments of restraint shall not be used except as a precaution against escape during a transfer, on medical grounds as directed by a medical officer, or, if other methods of control fail, in order to prevent a prisoner from injuring himself or others, or from damaging property.

(16) Taking into account the fact that some Member States have already prohibited exports and imports of such goods, it is appropriate to grant Member States the right to prohibit exports and imports of leg-irons, gang-chains and portable electric shock devices other than electric shock belts. Member States should also be empowered to apply export controls on handcuffs having an overall dimension, including chain, exceeding 240 mm when locked, if they so wish.

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(17) This Regulation shall be construed as not affecting the existing rules on export of tear gases and riot control agents, of firearms, of chemical weapons and of toxic chemicals.

Comment: As concerns chemical weapons and toxic chemicals, these items can be considered as dual-use goods, thereby the exports thereof are controlled by the Regulation (EC) No 428/2009; or as military items, therefore such exports would be controlled by the Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP.

It shall be noted that the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), which entered into force on 29 April 1997, gives a following definition of “chemical weapons” and “toxic chemicals”⁷:

Chemical Weapons means the following, together or separately:

- (a) Toxic chemicals and their precursors, except where intended for purposes not prohibited under this Convention, as long as the types and quantities are consistent with such purposes;
- (b) Munitions and devices, specifically designed to cause death or other harm through the toxic properties of those toxic chemicals specified in subparagraph (a), which would be released as a result of the employment of such munitions and devices;
- (c) Any equipment specifically designed for use directly in connection with the employment of munitions and devices specified in subparagraph (b).

Toxic Chemical means:

Any chemical which through its chemical action on life processes can cause death, temporary incapacitation or permanent harm to humans or animals. This includes all such chemicals, regardless of their origin or of their method of production, and regardless of whether they are produced in facilities, in munitions or elsewhere.

(For the purpose of implementing this Convention, toxic chemicals which have been identified for the application of verification measures are listed in Schedules contained in the Annex on Chemicals.)

Tear gases and riot control agents, which are not assimilated either to chemical weapons or to toxic chemicals, are considered as dual-use goods, therefore the exports thereof are controlled by the Dual-Use Regulation No 428/2009 (see Part I of the present document). Indeed, Annex I of Dual-Use Regulation defines “**riot control agent**” as “*substances which, under the expected conditions of use for riot control purposes, produce rapidly in humans sensory irritation or disabling physical effects which disappear within a short time following termination of exposure*”. It should be noted that the Dual-Use Regulation considers tear gases as a subset of riot control agents.

Moreover, the Dual-Use Regulation rates riot control agents among Category 1 “Special materials and related equipment” of Annex I. Therefore, according to Article 3 of the Dual-Use Regulation an authorisation shall be required for the export of the dual-use items listed in Annex I, in particular of the riot control agents.

As concerns firearms, as those items are being part of SALW goods, exports thereof are controlled by Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP and Council Common Position 2003/468/CFSP. In addition, the possession and acquisition of aforementioned goods by individuals are governed by Directive 2008/51/EC.

⁷ The full text of the CWC is available at the following website: <http://www.opcw.org/chemical-weapons-convention/>.

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(18) It is appropriate to provide for specific exemptions from the export controls in order not to impede the functioning of the police forces of the Member States and the execution of peace keeping or crisis management operations and, subject to review at a later stage, in order to allow transit of foreign goods.

(19) The Guidelines to the EU Policy toward third countries on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment provide, inter alia, that the Heads of Mission in third countries will include in their periodic reports an analysis of the occurrence of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in the State of their accreditation, and the measures taken to combat it. It is appropriate for the competent authorities to take these and similar reports made by relevant international and civil society organisations into account when deciding on requests for authorisations. Such reports should also describe any equipment used in third countries for the purpose of capital punishment or for the purpose of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Complementary information: Guidelines to EU Policy Towards Third Countries on Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment⁸.

The principal these Guidelines is to develop an efficient tool of communication with third countries aiming at strengthening of common efforts towards prevention and eradication of all forms of torture and ill-treatment within the EU and all over the world.

It should be noted that EU human rights policy is guided by following international instruments:

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and its two Optional Protocols;
- UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT);
- UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC);
- UN International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD);
- UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW);
- European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and its Protocol no.6 as well as the relevant case-law of the European Court on Human Rights;
- European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT);
- Statute of the International Criminal Court;
- Statute of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia;
- Statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda;
- Geneva Conventions on the Protection of Victims of War and its Protocols as well as customary rules of humanitarian law applicable in armed conflict.

In addition, Annex I of these Guidelines contains other relevant norms and standards and principles which may be invoked within the bounds of EU policies.

⁸ The Guidelines are accessible at the following website address:
<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/TortureGuidelines.pdf>

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These Guidelines identify a set of efficient means of work towards the prevention of torture and ill-treatment within the CFSP:

- **Monitoring and reporting** consisting in periodic reports of EU Heads of Mission containing an analysis of occurrence of torture and ill-treatment and the measures taken to combat it as well the evaluation of the EU actions;
- **Assessment** consisting in the identification of the situations where EU actions are necessary by the Council Working Group on Human Rights (COHOM) and the relevant Geographic Working Groups.
- **EU actions in relations with third countries** consisting in promotion among third countries of adoption of the effective measures against torture and ill-treatment. Abovementioned measures include adherence to and implementation of relevant international norms and standards. In order to achieve those objectives the EU can act through a political dialogue, various demarches and public statements as well as bilateral and multilateral co-operation. EU might induce third countries to take following measures: prohibit and condemn torture and ill-treatment, adhere to international norms and procedures, adopt and implement safeguards and procedures relating to places of detention, establish domestic legal guarantees, combat impunity, concern about groups requiring special protection, allow domestic procedures for complaints and reports of torture and ill-treatment, provide reparation and rehabilitation for victims, allow domestic visiting mechanisms, establish national institutions, provide effective training, support the work of medical professionals, conduct autopsies.
- **Other initiatives** consisting, inter alia, in continuation of rising of the issue of torture and ill-treatment in international multilateral organisations; in support of relevant international and regional mechanisms; in supporting of the UN Voluntary Fund for the Victims of Torture; on offering co-operation on the prevention of torture and ill-treatment; in supporting of public education and awareness-raising campaigns against torture and ill-treatment; in supporting of relevant national and international NGOs; in funding projects aimed at improvement of training of personnel and conditions in places of detention.

(20) In order to contribute to the abolition of the death penalty in third countries and to the prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, it is considered necessary to prohibit the supply to third countries of technical assistance related to goods which have no practical use other than for the purpose of capital punishment or for the purpose of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

(21) The measures of this Regulation are intended to prevent both capital punishment and torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in third countries. They comprise restrictions on trade with third countries in goods that could be used for the purpose of capital punishment or for the purpose of torture and other cruel, degrading or inhuman treatment or punishment. It is not considered necessary to establish similar controls on transactions within the Community as, in the Member States, capital punishment does not exist and Member States will have adopted appropriate measures to outlaw and prevent torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

(22) The aforementioned Guidelines state that, in order to meet the objective of taking effective measures against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

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measures should be taken to prevent the use, production and trade of equipment which is designed to inflict torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. It is up to the Member States to impose and enforce the necessary restrictions on the use and production of such equipment.

(23) In order to take into account new data and technological developments, the lists of goods covered by this Regulation should be kept under review and provision should be made for a specific procedure to amend these lists.

(24) The Commission and the Member States should inform each other of the measures taken under this Regulation and of other relevant information at their disposal in connection with this Regulation.

(25) The measures necessary for the implementation of this Regulation should be adopted in accordance with Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission.

(26) Member States should lay down rules on penalties applicable to infringements of the provisions of this Regulation and ensure that they are implemented. Those penalties should be effective, proportionate and dissuasive.

(27) Nothing in this Regulation constrains any powers under and pursuant to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 of 12 October 1992 establishing the Community Customs Code and its implementing provisions, as laid down in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93.

(28) This Regulation respects the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised in particular by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

CHAPTER I: Subject matter, scope and definitions

Article 1 Subject matter and scope

1. This Regulation lays down Community rules governing trade with third countries in goods that could be used for the purpose of capital punishment or for the purpose of torture and other cruel, degrading or inhuman treatment or punishment, and in related technical assistance.

Comment: The scope of this Regulation covers transfers of torture-related goods and technology outside or into the European Union. Hence, the transfers between Member States are not submitted to authorisation.

2. This Regulation does not apply to the supply of related technical assistance if that supply involves cross-border movement of natural persons.

Comment: Contrary to the Dual-use Regulation, this Regulation has not been completed by a Council Joint Action dedicated specifically to the export control of technical assistance. Nevertheless, the supplies of technical assistance through tangible (i.e. instruction manual) or intangible means (i.e. instructions send by email or fax) are covered by this Regulation. Only transmission by oral forms through the cross-border movement of natural persons is not covered by this Regulation (i.e. a technician send outside the EU without carrying any controlled information in a tangible forms).

Article 2 Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation:

(a) "torture" means any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from that person or from a third person information or a confession, punishing that person for an act that either that person or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing that person or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted either by or at the instigation of, or with the consent or acquiescence of, a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. It does not, however, include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to, lawful penalties;

(b) "other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment" means any act by which significant pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is inflicted on a person, when such pain or suffering is inflicted either by or at the instigation of, or with the consent or acquiescence of, a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. It does not, however, include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to, lawful penalties;

(c) "law enforcement authority" means any authority in a third country responsible for preventing, detecting, investigating, combating and punishing criminal offences, including, but not limited to, the police, any prosecutor, any judicial authority, any public or private prison authority and, where appropriate, any of the state security forces and military authorities;

(d) "export" means any departure of goods from the customs territory of the Community, including the departure of goods that requires a customs declaration and the departure of goods after their storage in a free zone of control type I or free warehouse within the meaning of Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92;

(e) "import" means any entry of goods into the customs territory of the Community, including temporary storage, the placing in a free zone or free warehouse, the placing under a suspensive procedure and the release for free circulation within the meaning of Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92;

(f) "technical assistance" means any technical support related to repairs, development, manufacture, testing, maintenance, assembly or any other technical service, and may take forms such as instruction, advice, training, transmission of working knowledge or skills or consulting services. Technical assistance includes verbal forms of assistance and assistance provided by electronic means;

(g) "museum" means a non-profit making, permanent institution in the service of society and of its development, and open to the public, which acquires, conserves, researches, communicates and exhibits, for purposes of study, education and enjoyment, material evidence of people and their environment;

Article 2

(h) "competent authority" means an authority of one of the Member States, as listed in Annex I, which in accordance with Article 8(1) is entitled to make a decision on an application for an authorisation;

(i) "applicant" means

1. in the case of exports referred to in Article 3 or 5, any natural or legal person that holds a contract with a consignee in a country to which the goods will be exported and that has the power for determining the sending of goods controlled by this Regulation out of the customs territory of the Community at the time when the customs declaration is accepted. If no export contract has been concluded or if the holder of the contract does not act on its own behalf, the power for determining the sending of the item out of the customs territory of the Community shall be decisive;
2. where, in the case of such exports, the benefit of a right to dispose of the goods belongs to a person established outside the Community pursuant to the contract on which the exports are based, the contracting party established in the Community;

Comment: It should be noted that paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 2(i) of this Regulation are cumulative. In addition, the definition of term “**applicant**” of this Regulation is rather similar to the one of “**exporter**” established by Article 2(3) of Dual-Use Regulation 428/2009.

3. in the case of supplies of technical assistance referred to in Article 3, the natural or legal person that will supply the service; and
4. in the case of imports and supplies of technical assistance referred to in Article 4, the museum that will display the goods.

CHAPTER II Goods which have no practical use other than for the purposes of capital punishment, torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

Type of Control	Content	Reference
Export Prohibition	<p>Goods listed in Annex II which have no practical use other than for the purpose of capital punishment, torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;</p> <p>Supply of technical assistance related to goods listed in Annex II;</p> <p>Derogation if demonstrated that goods will be used for the exclusive purpose of public display in a museum in view of their historic significance.</p>	Regulation Article 3
Import Prohibition	<p>Goods listed in Annex II which have no practical use other than for the purpose of capital punishment, torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;</p> <p>Supply of technical assistance related to goods listed in Annex II;</p> <p>Derogation if demonstrated that the goods will be used for the exclusive purpose of public display in a museum in view of their historic significance.</p>	Regulation Article 4
Requirement	<p>Goods listed in Annex III that could be used for the purpose of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;</p> <p>No authorisation required for goods exclusively passing Community customs territory;</p> <p>Derogation for territories listed in Annex IV, provided that the goods are used by an authority in charge of law enforcement;</p> <p>Derogation for third countries, provided that the goods are used by military/civil personnel of a Member State involved in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EU or UN peace keeping operation in the third country concerned, - EU or UN crisis management operation in the third country concerned, - Operation based on agreements between Member States and third countries in the field of defence. 	Article 5 Regulation

Article 3 and 4

Article 3 Export prohibition

1. Any export of goods which have no practical use other than for the purpose of capital punishment or for the purpose of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, listed in Annex II, shall be prohibited, irrespective of the origin of such equipment.

The supply of technical assistance related to goods listed in Annex II, whether for consideration or not, from the customs territory of the Community, to any person, entity or body in a third country shall be prohibited.

2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, the competent authority may authorise an export of goods listed in Annex II, and the supply of related technical assistance, if it is demonstrated that, in the country to which the goods will be exported, such goods will be used for the exclusive purpose of public display in a museum in view of their historic significance.

Article 4 Import prohibition

1. Any import of goods listed in Annex II shall be prohibited, irrespective of the origin of such goods.

The acceptance by a person, entity or body in the customs territory of the Community of technical assistance related to goods listed in Annex II, supplied from a third country, whether for consideration or not, by any person, entity or body shall be prohibited.

2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, the competent authority may authorise an import of goods listed in Annex II, and the supply of related technical assistance, if it is demonstrated that, in the Member State of destination, such goods will be used for the exclusive purpose of public display in a museum in view of its historic significance.

Comment: As defined by Article 2(d) and (e) the export and import prohibition concerns only transfers outside and into the European Union. Hence, the transfers between Member States are not submitted to such prohibition.

CHAPTER III Goods that could be used for the purpose of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

Article 5 Export authorisation requirement

1. For any export of goods that could be used for the purpose of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, listed in Annex III, an authorisation shall be required, irrespective of the origin of such goods. However no authorisation shall be required for goods which only pass through the customs territory of the Community, namely those which are not assigned a customs-approved treatment or use other than the external transit procedure within Article 91 of Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92, including storage of non-Community goods in a free zone of control type I or a free warehouse.

2. Paragraph 1 shall not apply to exports to those territories of Member States which are both listed in Annex IV and are not part of the customs territory of the Community, provided that the goods are used by an authority in charge of law enforcement in both the country or territory of destination and the metropolitan part of the Member State to which that territory belongs. Customs or other relevant authorities shall have the right to verify whether this condition is met and may decide that, pending such verification, the export shall not take place.

Comment: Territories listed in Annex IV are following:

- Denmark: Greenland;
- France: New Caledonia and dependencies, French Polynesia, French Southern and Antarctic Territories, Wallis and Futuna Islands, Mayotte, St Pierre and Miquelon;
- Germany: Büsingen.

3. Paragraph 1 shall not apply to exports to third countries, provided that the goods are used by military or civil personnel of a Member State, if such personnel is taking part in an EU or UN peace keeping or crisis management operation in the third country concerned or in an operation based on agreements between Member States and third countries in the field of defence. Customs and other relevant authorities shall have the right to verify whether this condition is met. Pending such verification, the export shall not take place.

Article 6 Criteria for granting export authorisations

1. Decisions on applications for authorisation for the export of goods listed in Annex III shall be taken by the competent authority on a case by case basis, taking into account all relevant considerations, including in particular, whether an application for authorisation of an essentially identical export has been dismissed by another Member State in the preceding three years.

Comment: The term “**essentially identical**” is defined by Article 13(5) of the Dual-Use Regulation. For this Regulation an essentially identical transaction means a transaction of an item with essentially identical parameters or technical characteristics to the same end-user or consignee.

Article 5 and 6

2. The competent authority shall not grant any authorisation when there are reasonable grounds to believe that goods listed in Annex III might be used for torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including judicial corporal punishment, by a law enforcement authority or any natural or legal person in a third country.

The competent authority shall take into account:

- available international court judgements,
- findings of the competent bodies of the UN, the Council of Europe and the EU, and reports of the Council of Europe's European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment and Punishment and of the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Other relevant information, including available national court judgements, reports or other information prepared by civil society organisations and information on restrictions on exports of goods listed in Annexes II and III applied by the country of destination, may be taken into account.

Complementary information:

Competent UN Bodies involved in elaboration of human rights policies can be classified according to the document that constitute a legal base of creation thereof. These bodies benefit from a secretariat support of the Human Rights Council and Treaties Division of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

Charter-based bodies created under the provisions of UN Charter include:

- [Human Rights Council](#);
- [Universal Periodic Review](#);
- [Commission on Human Rights](#) (replaced by the Human Rights Council);
- [Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council](#).

Treaty-based bodies created under the international human rights treaties are represented by:

- [Human Rights Committee](#) (CCPR);
- [Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights](#) (CESCR);
- [Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination](#) (CERD);
- [Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women](#) (CEDAW);
- [Committee Against Torture](#) (CAT) & [Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture](#) (OPCAT) - Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture ;
- [Committee on the Rights of the Child](#) (CRC);
- [Committee on Migrant Workers](#) (CMW);
- [Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities](#) (CRPD).

European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment and Punishment (CPT) was established by Article 1 of European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment⁹. It constitutes one of the main instruments of the Council of Europe, which aims to guarantee the respect for and observance

⁹ European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment is available at following website: <http://www.cpt.coe.int/en/documents/ecpt.htm>.

Article 5 and 6

of human rights and at prevention of violations.

The experts in various fields represent the members of the CPT. They proceed through visits of places of detention to which they have in principle an unlimited access. One of the main achievements of CPT activity is an elaboration of set of standards relating to the treatment of persons deprived of their liberty. In addition, every year the CPT publishes an Annual General Report on its activities, those reports are available at:

<http://www.cpt.coe.int/en/docsannual.htm>.

UN Special Rapporteur on Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment is an expert with 3 years mandate appointed by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. The mandate of a Rapporteur includes following activities:

- transmitting appeals to States concerning persons suspected of being at risk of torture and communications on past cases of torture;

- undertaking country visits; and

- submitting annual reports on activities to the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly. These reports are available at: http://ap.ohchr.org/documents/dpage_e.aspx?m=103.

Comment: Some Member States have extended the application of the criteria established by Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008¹⁰ defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment to the trade of goods listed in Annex III.

¹⁰ OJ L 335, 13.12.2008, p. 99.

Article 7 National measures

1. Notwithstanding the provisions in Articles 5 and 6, a Member State may adopt or maintain a prohibition on the export and import of leg irons, gang chains and portable electric shock devices.

Comment: several Member States have decided to implement this disposition in their national legislations, thereby prohibiting fully or partly an export and import of leg-irons, gang-chains and portable electric shock devices other than electric shock belts.

Latvia prohibits the export of handcuffs and leg-irons to all destinations for humanitarian reasons. Estonia considers thumb-screws and serrated thumb-cuffs as goods suited for accomplishment of human rights violations; therefore an import, export and transit thereof was banned.

Spain has confined itself to a political statement emphasising the pressing necessity of prohibition of trade of leg-irons and shackles, however no legally binding provisions have been implemented so far.

United Kingdom has banned for export leg-irons, stun guns, and stun batons.

Swedish legislation has also outlawed the high voltage electro-shock stun batons.

It should be noted that the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment has also examined an issue of use of electrical discharge weapons (EDW) by the police law enforcement official and the presence of such devices in the places of detention¹¹.

According to the CPT, the EDW vary from electric shock batons to other handheld weapons “requiring direct contact with the person who is the intended target to weapons capable of delivering dart-like projectiles which administer an electric shock to a person located at some distance”¹². Even if the CPT agrees that the EDW could be useful for a giving a more graduated response to dangerous situations as well as for reducing recourse to firearms, these devices might also cause pain and be used in an abusive fashion.

Therefore, the use of electric discharge weapons should be “subject to the principles of **necessity**, **subsidiarity**, **proportionality**, **advance warning** (where feasible) and **precaution**”¹³ and should be limited to situations “where there is a **real and immediate threat to life or risk of serious injury**”¹⁴.

However, the CPT comes out clearly against:

- the issuing of EDW to services responsible for deportation operations vis-à-vis immigration detainees;
- the use of electric discharge weapons in prison/closed psychiatric settings, except very exceptional circumstances.

Where electrical discharge weapons are to be used when effecting arrests, their resort must be strictly circumscribed. Consequently, the Committee emphasizes that the services, which will have such weapons at their disposal, should have received detailed instructions and appropriate

¹¹ See 20th General Report on the CPT’s Activities (2009-2010), available at: <http://www.cpt.coe.int/en/annual/rep-20.pdf>.

¹² See point 65 of the 20th General Report on the CPT’s Activities (2009-2010).

¹³ See point 69 of the 20th General Report on the CPT’s Activities (2009-2010).

¹⁴ See point 70 of the 20th General Report on the CPT’s Activities (2009-2010).

Article 7, 8 and 9

training. Moreover, the CPT considers that anyone against whom an EDW has been used should, in all cases, be seen by a doctor and, where necessary, taken to hospital¹⁵.

2. A Member State may impose an authorisation requirement on the export of handcuffs which have an overall dimension including chains, measured from the outer edge of one cuff to the outer edge of the other cuff, exceeding 240 mm when locked. The Member State concerned shall apply Chapter III and IV to such handcuffs.

3. Member States shall notify the Commission of any measures adopted pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2. Existing measures shall be notified by 30 July 2006. Subsequent measures shall be notified before they enter into force.

CHAPTER IV Authorisation procedures

Article 8 Applications for authorisations

1. An authorisation for export and import and for the supply of technical assistance shall be granted only by the competent authority of the Member State listed in Annex I where the applicant is established.

2. Applicants shall supply the competent authority with all relevant information on the activities for which an authorisation is required.

Article 9 Authorisations

1. Authorisations for export and import shall be issued on a form consistent with the model set out in Annex V and shall be valid throughout the Community. The period of validity of an authorisation shall be from three to twelve months with a possible extension of up to 12 months.

2. The authorisation may be issued by electronic means. The specific procedures shall be established on a national basis. Member States availing themselves of this option shall inform the Commission.

Comment: Several Member States have established electronic application form for export licenses.

3. Authorisations for export and import shall be subject to any requirements and conditions the competent authority deems appropriate.

¹⁵ See point 81 of the 20th General Report on the CPT's Activities (2009-2010).

Article 7, 8 and 9

4. The competent authorities, acting in accordance with this Regulation, may refuse to grant an export authorisation and may annul, suspend, modify or revoke an export authorisation which they have already granted.

Article 10 Customs formalities

1. When completing customs formalities, the exporter or importer shall submit the duly completed form set out in Annex V as proof that the necessary authorisation for the export or import concerned has been obtained. If the document is not filled out in an official language of the Member State where the customs formalities are being completed, the exporter or importer may be required to provide a translation into such official language.
2. If a customs declaration is made concerning goods listed in Annexes II or III, and it is confirmed that no authorisation has been granted pursuant to this Regulation for the intended export or import, the customs authorities shall detain the goods declared and draw attention to the possibility to apply for an authorisation pursuant to this Regulation. If no application for an authorisation is made within six months of time after the detention, or if the competent authority dismisses such an application, the customs authorities shall dispose of the detained goods in accordance with applicable national legislation.

Article 11 Notification and consultation requirement

1. The authorities of the Member States, as listed in Annex I, shall notify all other authorities of the Member States and the Commission, as listed in that Annex, if they take a decision dismissing an application for an authorisation under this Regulation and if they annul an authorisation they have granted. The notification shall be made not later than 30 days of the date of the decision.

Comment: It should be noted that the term “**authorisation**” refers not only to an authorisation for export but also to that for import of goods covered by this Regulation.

2. The competent authority shall consult the authority or authorities which, in the preceding three years, dismissed an application for authorisation of an import or export or the supply of technical assistance under this Regulation, if it receives an application concerning an import or export or the supply of technical assistance involving an essentially identical transaction referred to in such earlier application and considers that an authorisation should, nevertheless, be granted.
3. If, after such consultations, the competent authority decides to grant an authorisation, it shall immediately inform all the authorities listed in Annex I of its decision and explain the reasons for its decision, submitting supporting information as appropriate.
4. The refusal to grant an authorisation, if it is based on a national prohibition in accordance with Article 7(1), shall not constitute a decision dismissing an application within the meaning of paragraph 1.

Comment: Even if this Article establishes a procedure of consultation between Member States as regards granting import and export authorisations, it should be emphasised that sole consultation and notification of the decision of Member State national authorities is compulsory. Therefore, after having undertaken all required consultations Member State remains unrestricted as concerns

Article 10 and 11

the final decision on issue of authorisation. Thereby, this Article shall not be considered as a catch-all clause similar to the one introduced by Article 4 of Dual-Use Regulation

In addition, the prohibition imposed by Member States on the basis of Article 7(1) concerning an export and import of leg irons, gang chains and portable electric shock devices is not covered by this Article. In other words, denials issued and based on prohibition prescribed under Article 7(1) shall not be notified to the Commission and national authorities of other Member States, as listed in Annex I of this Regulation.

CHAPTER V General and final provisions

Article 12 Amendment of Annexes

1. The Commission shall be empowered to amend Annex I. The data regarding competent authorities of the Member States shall be amended on the basis of information supplied by the Member States.
2. In accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 15(2), the Commission shall be empowered to amend Annexes II, III, IV and V.

Article 13 Exchange of information between Member States' authorities and the Commission

1. Without prejudice to Article 11, the Commission and the Member States shall, upon request, inform each other of the measures taken under this Regulation and supply each other with any relevant information at their disposal in connection with this Regulation, in particular information on authorisations granted and refused.
2. Relevant information on authorisations granted and refused shall comprise at least the type of decision, the grounds for the decision or a summary thereof, the names of the consignees and, if they are not the same, of the end-users as well as the goods concerned.
3. Member States, if possible in cooperation with the Commission, shall make a public, annual activity report, providing information on the number of applications received, on the goods and countries concerned by these applications, and on the decisions they have taken on these applications. This report shall not include information the disclosure of which a Member State considers to be contrary to the essential interests of its security.

Comment: It shall be noted that no such report has been published so far. Therefore the Committee on common rules for exports of products (see comment relative to Article 15) during its meeting of 14 January 2009 urged Member States to publish their activity reports (since July 2006 and on an annual basis) and asked to send them also to the Commission. In addition, national activity reports were required, even if no application for an authorisation had been received.

Nevertheless, several Member States publish their statistics as concerns transactions under Torture Regulation. As regards the United Kingdom, such information concerning issued, refused or revoked export licences is available on the following website:

<http://www.berr.gov.uk/whatwedo/europeandtrade/strategic-export-control/statistics/index.html>.

4. Except for the supply of information mentioned in paragraph 2 to the authorities of the other Member State and to the Commission, this Article shall be without prejudice to applicable national rules concerning confidentiality and professional secrecy.

Article 12, 13 and 14

5. The refusal to grant an authorisation, if it is based on a national prohibition adopted in accordance with Article 7(1), shall not constitute an authorisation refused within the meaning of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article.

Comment: The main purpose of this Article is to encourage the exchange of information between the authorities of Member States and the Commission. This information exchange shall not be confused with the notification mechanism established by Article 11 of this Regulation. Notification procedure consists in Member States' obligation to notify the authorities of other Member States, as listed in Annex I of this Regulation, and the Commission, if they dismiss an application for an authorisation under this Regulation or if they annul an authorisation they have granted.

In addition, the prohibition imposed by Member States on the basis of Article 7(1) concerning an export and import of leg irons, gang chains and portable electric shock devices is not covered by this Article. In other words, an authorisation denial issued under a prohibition established under Article 7(1) may not be communicated to the Commission and national authorities of other Member States, as listed in Annex I of this Regulation.

Article 14 Use of information

Without prejudice to Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2001 regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents [10] and national legislation on public access to documents, information received pursuant to this Regulation shall be used only for the purpose for which it was requested.

Article 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19

Article 15 Committee procedure

1. The Commission shall be assisted by the committee on common rules for exports of products, set up by Article 4(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2603/69 [11].

Comment: This Committee was established within the Trade Service, reference thereof is (C22400) Committee on common rules for exports of products.

Last meeting of this Committee took place in Brussels on 14 January 2009, furthermore a draft agenda thereof determines a set of points to be considered by the Committee, inter alia¹⁶:

- Use of sources of information from international bodies and civil society (Article 6(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1236/2005);
- Annual activity reports and exchange of experience with export licensing (Article 13(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1236/2005);
- Denial notifications (Article 11(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1236/2005);
- Rules on penalties for infringement of Regulation (EC) No 1236/2005 and implementation (Article 17 of Regulation (EC) No 1236/2005).

2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Articles 5 and 7 of Decision 1999/468/EC shall apply.

The period laid down in Article 5(6) of Decision 1999/468/EC shall be set at two months.

3. The Committee shall adopt its rules of procedure.

Article 16 Implementation

The Committee referred to in Article 15 shall examine any question concerning the implementation of this Regulation raised by its chairman either on his or her own initiative or at the request of a representative of a Member State.

Article 17 Penalties

1. Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties applicable to infringements of the provisions of this Regulation and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties provided for must be effective, proportionate and dissuasive.

2. Member States shall notify the Commission of those rules by 29 August 2006 and shall notify it without delay of any subsequent amendment affecting them.

¹⁶ Agenda for meeting of 14 January 2009 of the Committee on Common Rules for Exports of Products can be found at following website:
<http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regcomitology/index.cfm?do=Search.getPDF&twabCT+6VZYWnwb3V6RwLRrPh2gD8ZmE8tZUqV9OrP7B7EJR+poTzWZ/2wT/zJFkVFADyTNCuU4pjlz6gq+Ew==>.

Article 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19

Article 18 Territorial scope

1. This Regulation shall apply to:

- the customs territory of the Community, as defined in Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92,
- the Spanish territories Ceuta and Melilla,
- the German territory of Helgoland.

2. For the purpose of this Regulation Ceuta, Helgoland and Melilla shall be treated as part of the customs territory of the Community.

Article 19 Entry into force

This Regulation shall enter into force on 30 July 2006.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Luxembourg, 27 June 2005.

For the Council

The President

L. LUX

ANNEX I
LIST OF AUTHORITIES REFERRED TO IN ARTICLES 8 AND 11

Comment: It should be noted that Annex I has been lately amended by the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1266/2010 of 20 December 2010¹⁷. This Regulation updates the list of competent authorities responsible for implementation of the Torture Regulation.

A. Authorities of the Member States

BELGIUM

Ministerie van Economie, Energie, Handel en
Wetenschapsbeleid
Directoraat E4: Economisch Potentieel, Markttoegangs-
beleid, Tarifaire en Non-tarifaire Maatregelen
Vooruitgangsstraat 50c
B-1210 Brussel
Tel. (32-2) 277 51 11
Fax (32-2) 277 53 03
E-mail: Charles.godart@mineco.fgvov.be
Ministère de l'économie, de l'énergie, du commerce et de
la politique scientifique
Directorat, E4: potentiel économique, politique d'accès
aux marchés, mesures tarifaires et non-tarifaires
Rue du Progrès 50c
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Téléphone: 32 (2) 277 51 11
Télécopie: 32 (2) 277 53 03
E-mail: Charles.godart@mineco.fgvov.be

CZECH REPUBLIC

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Licenční správa
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Česká republika
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Fax: (420) 224 22 18 81
E-mail: osm@mpo.cz

DENMARK

Annex III, No 2 and 3
Justitsministeriet
Slotsholmsgade 10
DK-1216 København K
Denmark
Telephone: (45) 33 92 33 40
Telefax: (45) 33 93 35 10

¹⁷ OJ L 336, 21.12.2010, p. 13.

E-mail: jm@jm.dk
Annex II and Annex III, No 1
Økonomi- og Erhvervsministeriet
Erhvervs- og Byggestyrelsen
Eksportkontroladministrationen
Langelinie Allé 17
DK-2100 København Ø
Denmark
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Telefax: (45) 35 46 60 01
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GERMANY

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ΕΛΛΑΔΑ

GREECE

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Γενική Διεύθυνση Σχεδιασμού και Διαχείρισης Πολιτικής
Διεύθυνση Διεθνών Οικονομικών Ροών
Κορνάρου 1
GR-105 63 Αθήνα
Τηλ. (30-210) 328 60 47, (30-210) 328 60 31
Φαξ (30-210) 328 60 94
E-mail: e3c@m nec.gr

ESTONIA

Eesti Välisministeerium
Rahvusvaheliste organisatsioonide ja julgeolekupoliitika osakond
Relvastus- ja strateegilise kauba kontrolli büroo
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Secretaría de Estado de Turismo y Comercio
Ministerio de Industria, Turismo y Comercio
Paseo de la Castellana, 162
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Telefax: (34) 915 83 56 19

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Departamento de Aduanas e Impuestos Especiales de la
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28071 Madrid
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FRANCE

Ministère de l'économie, des finances et de l'industrie
Direction générale des douanes et droits indirects
Service des titres du commerce extérieur (SETICE)
8, rue de la Tour-des-Dames
F-75436 PARIS CEDEX 09
Téléphone: 01 55 07 46 73/- 46 42/- 48 64/- 47 64
Télécopie: 01 55 07 46 67/- 46 91
Courrier électronique: dg-setice@douane.finances.gouv.fr

IRELAND

Licensing Unit
Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment
Earlsfort Centre
Lower Hatch Street
Dublin 2
Ireland
Telephone (353-1) 631 21 21
Telefax (353-1) 631 25 62

ITALY

Ministero delle attività produttive
Direzione generale per la politica commerciale
Viale Boston, 25
I-00144 Roma
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Telefax: +39 06 59 93 26 34
E-mail: polcomsegr@mincomes.it

ΚΥΠΡΟΣ

CYPRUS

Υπουργείο Εμπορίου, Βιομηχανίας και Τουρισμού
Υπηρεσία Εμπορίου
Τμήμα έκδοσης αδειών εισαγωγών/εξαγωγών
Ανδρέα Αραούζου 6
CY-1421 Λευκωσία
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Φαξ (357-22) 37 51 20
E-mail: perm.sec@mcit.gov.cy
Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism
Trade Service

Import/Export Licensing Unit
6 Andreas Araouzos Street
CY-1421 Nicosia
Telephone: (357- 22) 86 71 00
Telefax: (357-22) 37 51 20
E-mail: perm.sec@mcit.gov.cy

LATVIA

Ekonomikas ministrija
Brīvības iela 55
LV-1519 Rīga
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LITHUANIA

Policijos departamento prie Vidaus reikalų ministerijos
Licencijavimo skyrius
Saltoniškių g. 19
LT-08105 Vilnius
Lietuva
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Telefax: +370 5 271 99 76
E-mail: leidimai.pd@policija.lt

LUXEMBOURG

Commerce extérieur
Office des licences
B. P. 113
L-2011 Luxembourg
Téléphone: 352 4782370
Télécopie: 352 466138
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Directoraat-generaal voor Buitenlandse Economische Betrekkingen
Directie Handelspolitiek
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2500 EC Den Haag
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Abteilung für Aus- und Einfuhrkontrolle
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plac Trzech Krzyży 3/5
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PORTUGAL

Ministério das Finanças
Direcção-Geral das Alfândegas e dos Impostos Especiais
de Consumo
Direcção de Serviços de Licenciamento
Rua Terreiro do Trigo, edifício da Alfândega
P-1149-060 Lisboa
Tel.: (351-21) 881 42 63
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SLOVENIA

Ministrstvo za gospodarstvo
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FI-11101 RIIHIMÄKI
Puhelin (358-9) 160 01
Faksi (358-19) 72 06 68
Sähköposti: aahy@poliisi.fi

SWEDEN

Kommerskollegium
PO Box 6803
S-113 86 Stockholm
Tfn (46-8) 690 48 00
Fax (46-8) 30 67 59
E-post: registrator@kommers.se

UNITED KINGDOM

Import of goods listed in Annex II:
Department of Trade and Industry
Import Licensing Branch
Queensway House
West Precinct
Billingham TS23 2NF
United Kingdom
Tel. (44-1642) 36 43 33
Fax (44-1642) 36 42 69
E-mail: enquiries.ilb@dti.gsi.gov.uk

Export of goods listed in Annex II or III, and supply of technical assistance related to goods listed in Annex II as referred Articles 3(1) and 4(1):

Department of Trade and Industry
Export Control Organisation
Kingsgate House
66-74 Victoria Street
London SW1E 6SW
United Kingdom
Tel. (44-20) 72 15 80 70
Fax (44-20) 72 15 05 31
E-mail: lu3.eca@dti.gsi.gov.uk

B. Address for notifications to the Commission

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Directorate-General for External Relations

Directorate A. Crisis Platform and Policy Coordination in CFSP
Unit A.2. Crisis Management and Conflict Prevention
CHAR 12/45
B-1049 Brussels
Tel. (32-2) 295 55 85, 299 11 76
Fax (32-2) 299 08 73
E-mail: relex-sanctions@ec.europa.eu