

### **Countries having adopted the EU dual-use list as national control list**

Country	Correspondence with the EU list			Updating mechanism		Latest version of the national list	Remarks
	Partially (EU -)	Exactly (EU =)	Additionally (EU +)	Automatic (formal link to EU list)	Ad hoc		
<b>EUROPE</b>							
<b>Albania</b>		X		(?)	X	2008: Council of Ministers Decision No. 1569	Art. 10.1 (Law): The Council of Ministers approves the list of military goods, dual use items and technologies in line with the respective lists of the European Union
<b>Armenia</b>		X			X	2011: Decision N° 1785-N of 15 December 2004 (revised)	Art. 6.1 (Law): the list shall be approved by the Government
<b>Bosnia</b>		X		X			Art. 4.1 (Law): The Ministry shall publish in the Official Gazette of BiH the List of Dual-use Goods (hereinafter referred to as: the List), which is the official translation of the relevant List of Dual-use Items of the European Union
<b>FYROM</b>		X			X	2012: Decision on the Establishment of National Controlled List	Art. 5 (Law): the list shall be approved by the Government
<b>Kosovo</b>			X		X	2013: Decision from Government No.03/153 (25 October 2013) on Approval of the List of Dual Use Goods	Art. 6 (Law): the list shall be approved by the Government
<b>Georgia</b>		X			X	2014: Ordinance of Government of Georgia # 394 from June 13, 2014 On "Adoption of military and dual use items' lists"	Art. 2 (Law): the list shall be approved by the Government

<b>Montenegro</b>		X		(?)	X	2011: Decision on the National Control List of Dual-Use Goods	Art. 6 (Law): The Government of Montenegro shall (...) adopt and update the National Dual-use Items Control List, harmonized with European Union Common List of Dual-Use Items.
<b>Norway</b>	X			X		Implementing legislation: Laid down by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 19 June 2013 under section 1 of the Act of 18 December 1987 relating to control of the export of strategic goods, services, technology, etc., cf. Royal Decree of 18 December 1987 No. 967.	<p>This list corresponds to Annex I to Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009, most recently amended by Regulation No 1382/2014 of 22 October 2014.</p> <p>Comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In some places, the text refers to ‘military goods’. This is to be understood to mean the content of Norway’s List I – defence-related products.</li> <li>- There are also references to Annex; this means the actual content of Norway’s List II.</li> <li>- References to ‘Member States’ include Norway, since Norway uses the same list as the EU.</li> </ul>
<b>Serbia</b>		X		(?)	X	2017: The Decision on the Establishment of the National Control List of Dual Use Items (‘Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia’ No. 18/2018)	Art. 4 (Law): the Government shall define the List which is in accordance with the relevant list of the European Union
<b>Switzerland</b>		X			X	2016: Ordinance on the Export, Import and Transit of Dual Use Goods, Specific Military Goods and Strategic Goods of 3 June 2016 (Status as of 1 May 2018)	The list is contained in the Ordinance itself and can be amended by the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs, Export Controls Division/Industrial products

<b>Ukraine</b>			X		X	2017: Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (CMU) dated January 11, 2018 No. 1 "On Amendments to the Procedure for the Implementation of State Control over International Transfers of Dual-Use Goods	Art. 9 (Act): The Council of Ministers approves the list. The additional (nationally-controlled) dual-use items are integrated into the list and given a specific code (a "9" as the first of the last 3 numbers).
<b>ASIA</b>							
<b>Azerbaijan</b>			X		X	2018: Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Republic No. 230 (December 15, 2005) about approval of some regulatory legal acts related to the application of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "About export control" (Changes & Additions: July 12, 2019)	The national control list reflects all categories of the EU dual-use list. Additionally, it contains the EU military goods' list as a Category 10. The conclusion was based on information of categories which was included to the "The list of the executive bodies exercising export control according to the nomenclature of the goods falling under export control, and also issuing special permission on categories and Sections of goods (works, services, results of intellectual activities) for the inventory (works, services, results of intellectual activities) performing check before issue of special permission, control of use of dual-use goods for stated purposes".
<b>Kazakhstan</b>			X		X	2018: Government Decree of the Republic of Kazakhstan No.104 (05 February, 2008) on Approval of Nomenclature (List) of Products Subject to Export Control (Changes & Additions: 14 May 2018)	The national control list consists of 0-9 categories like in the EU list, and another category 10 – on items which not covered by previous categories, and the military goods (ML1-ML22). Each category contains five technical groups of dual-use items.

<b>Lao</b>		X			X	2019: (text to be issued soon)	Under development: the list will be updated (provisions of the Government Decree) upon Government's decision in a regulatory form
<b>Malaysia</b>		X			X	2016: Strategic Trade (Strategic Items) (Amendment) Order 2017	Schedule 7 (Act): The Minister may, by order published in the Gazette, prescribe any items as strategic items for the purposes of this Act.
<b>Philippines</b>			X		X	2017: National Strategic Goods List	Rule 1.3 (Implementing Rules and Regulations): the list is updated by the Government. Annex 2 is the dual-use list and corresponds to the EU list. Annex 3 is for "nationally-controlled" strategic items. In practice, the Government updates the Annex 2 so after each update of the EU list.
<b>Singapore</b>		X			X	2018: Strategic Goods Control Order (2018)	Section 4.A (Act): The Minister, by order published in the Gazette prescribe the goods and technology
<b>Thailand</b>		X			X	2015: the regulation has not been published yet, only the first control list.	The legal framework is expected to be published soon and enter into force on 1 January 2019.
<b>UAE</b>			X		X	2014: Cabinet Decree 44/2014	Art. 26 (Implementing Regulations): the Committee shall review the table of goods and materials under the control of the import and export supplement the law after being introduced by the competent authority. In practice, the UAE authorities use the latest versions of the EU list The national list include more items (armored vehicles)
<b>OCEANIA</b>							
<b>Australia</b>		X			X	2018: Defence and Strategic Goods List Amendment Instrument 2018 (21 March 2018)	Defence Trade Controls Act (2012), Article 4: "Defence and Strategic Goods List means the document: (...) (b) known as the Defence and Strategic Goods List; as amended by the Minister and in force from time to time."

<b>New-Zealand</b>		X			X	2018: New-Zealand Strategic Goods List under the Customs Export Prohibition Order (2017), of 30 August 2018	Customs and Excise Act 2018, Section 96(6): "The Secretary (of Foreign Affairs and Trade) must maintain an up-to-date list of all goods and classes of goods whose exportation is prohibited under this section because they have or may have a strategic use"
<b>LATIN AMERICA</b>							
<b>Panama</b>		X		X		2019: Formal link with the EU consolidated list established by the Resolution n°1 of the Ministry of trade and Industry of 22 June 2018	Article 1: Adopts the European Union list (...) and its amendments as the Harmonised National list of dual-use trade of the Republic of Panama (...).

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Russia*			X		X	2016-2018: one list has been updated in 2018, four – in 2017, one – in 2016.	<p>In Russia there are six separate lists in the framework of Federal Law On Export Control of the Russian Federation No 183-FZ, 18 July 1999 (Changes &amp; Additions: 13 July 2015); (have detailed classification by chapters and categories):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No 1661 (December 17, 2011) On approval of a list of dual-use goods and technologies that can be used to create weapons and military equipment in the relation of export control (Changes &amp; Additions: 13 December 2018, No 714);</li> <li>- Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No 1083 (August 20, 2007) On approval of a list of microorganisms, toxins, equipment and technologies in the relation of export control (Changes &amp; Additions: 14 November 2017, No 544);</li> <li>- Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No 36 January 14, 2003) On approval of a list of dual-use equipment and materials and related technologies used for nuclear purposes in the relation of export control (Changes &amp; Additions: 14 November 2017, No 546);</li> <li>- Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No 1082 (28 August 2001) On approval of a list of chemicals, equipment and technologies, which are can be used in creating chemical weapons in the relation of export control (Changes &amp; Additions: 14 November 2017, No 545);</li> <li>- Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No 1005 (08 August 2001) On approval of a list of equipment, materials and technologies, which can be used in creation missiles in the relation</li> </ul>

							<p>of export control (Changes &amp; Additions: 12 December 2016, No 710);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No 202 (14 February 1996) On approval of a list of nuclear materials, equipment, special non-nuclear materials and related technologies in the relation of export control (Changes &amp; Additions: 14 November 2017, No 546).</li> </ul>
<b>Uzbekistan</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<p>No national control list.</p> <p>The National Database of legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, particularly by the National Action Plan Republic of Uzbekistan on the implementation of international documents in the field of providing chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear safety measures for 2018-2021 has the item 12 on the “Development of a national list of dual-use goods and technologies” within the cooperation with the Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program. The period of implementation is 2018-2019. But until December 2019 there is no control list.</p> <p>According to information in news, a national list of dual-use goods and technologies that can be used in both civil and military fields will be developed in Uzbekistan by the end of 2020.</p> <p>Also, regarding 4th article of Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Export control (August 26, 2004, № 658-II, changes have added in 2017) there is the definition of objects of export control and mention about the list:</p> <p>“Article 4. Objects of export control. The objects of export control are goods, equipment, scientific and technical information, works and services, the results of intellectual activity (indicated in the lists of objects of export control), which due to their inherent properties and features can make a significant contribution to the creation of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical, bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons), their means of delivery (missiles and other technical means capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction), other types of weapons and military technology.</p>

							Lists of objects of export control are subject to publication in the prescribed manner.” But is no information regarding these lists in open access.
<b>Turkmenistan</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<p>No information regarding this list in open access. But according to the Action plan of Turkmenistan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) for the period 2018-2022 (<a href="https://www.un.org/en/sc/1540/documents/Turkmenistan_action-plan.pdf">https://www.un.org/en/sc/1540/documents/Turkmenistan_action-plan.pdf</a>) there is the point on the “Updating of national control lists”. It means that there is a national control list.</p> <p>In additions, regards Peddling Peril Index 2019, Turkmenistan is in the group of the remaining countries, are not in Tiers One and Two with the legislation with serious deficiencies (Orange, it means that legislation is insufficiency, has only the control of conventional weapons under ATT), legislation is covering only conventional weapons.</p> <p>In Turkmenistan is no separate Law on Export control. These issues are included in Law of Turkmenistan No 103-V On Foreign Economic Activity (August 16, 2014):</p> <p>Article 20. Export Control</p> <p>1. In order to protect the national interests of Turkmenistan in the implementation of foreign economic activity in relation to weapons, military equipment, goods and dual-use technologies, as well as compliance with international obligations in Turkmenistan, an export control system is applied.</p> <p>2. The list of objects of foreign economic activity subject to export control, as well as the procedure for their export or transit, shall be established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Turkmenistan.</p>
<b>Tajikistan</b>	-	-	-	-	-	2017: Law of the Republic of Tajikistan on Export Control (February 24, 2017, No1392)	<p>The Law includes information about approval of the list of controlled goods, technologies and software by Government. No information regarding the list in open access. According to the text of Law, there are following terms is related to dual-use items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- controlled goods, technologies and software;</li> <li>raw materials, materials, equipment, products, scientific and technical</li> </ul>



						<p>information, technology and software, works, services, intellectual property (rights to them), goods that are weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and other types of weapons, military equipment and ammunition, including dual-use products, which, due to their characteristics and properties, can be used in their creation or the commission of terrorist acts and sabotage and whether there are other crimes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- dual-use products - products, equipment, materials, raw materials, software, technology and scientific and technical information that are used for civilian purposes, and can be used for the production of weapons, military equipment and ammunition, including weapons of mass destruction and weapons its delivery;</li> <li>- weapons of mass destruction - nuclear, chemical, bacteriological (biological) weapons;</li> <li>- delivery vehicles - missiles, unmanned aerial vehicles and other systems capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction.</li> </ul>
Kyrgyzstan*	X				X	<p>2017: Government Decree of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 197 (02 April 2, 2014) on Approval of National control list of the Kyrgyz Republic of controlled products (Changes &amp; Additions: September 21, 2017)</p> <p>The national list is updated according to the changes in the control lists of international export control regimes, but at least once within two years since its last update. There are six detailed annexes with information about Foreign Economic Activity Commodity, FEACN (in addition notes and terms with explanations in every annex):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. List of export-controlled pathogens of diseases (pathogens) of humans, animals and plants, genetically modified microorganisms, toxins, equipment and technology;</li> <li>2. The list of export controlled chemicals, equipment and technologies that can be used in the creation of chemical weapons;</li> <li>3. List of export controlled nuclear materials, equipment, special non-nuclear materials and related technologies;</li> <li>4. List of export-controlled dual-use equipment and material, and related technologies used for nuclear purposes;</li> <li>5. The list of equipment, materials and technologies, which can be used to create rocket weapons;</li> </ol>

							6. The list of dual-use goods and technologies, which can be used to create weapons and military equipment. The national list has similarities with the EU list.
<b>Belarus*</b>			X		X	2018: The Resolution State Military-Industrial Committee of the Republic of Belarus and the State Customs Committee of Belarus of December 28, 2007, № 15/137 «About approval the lists of specific goods (works, services)" (Changes & Additions: September 11, 2018)	There are eight detailed annexes with information about FEACN (in addition notes and terms with explanations in every annex): 1. List of pathogens of diseases (pathogens) of humans, animals and plants, their genetically modified forms, fragments of genetic material and equipment that can be used for creation bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons; 2. List of chemicals, equipment and technologies that have a peaceful purpose, that can be used for creation chemical weapons; 3. List of nuclear materials, equipment, special non-nuclear materials and related technologies that can be used for creation nuclear weapons; 4. List of dual-use equipment and materials and related technologies used for nuclear purposes (related to the nuclear fuel cycle and production of nuclear materials); 5. The list of equipment, materials and technologies used in the creation of rocket weapons, and other means of delivery of nuclear, chemical, bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons; 6. List of dual-use goods and technologies that can be used for creation weapons and military equipment; 7. List of military products; 8. List of goods (works, services) controlled in the interests of the national security of the Republic of Belarus.

\* Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Russia is using the FEACN of the EAEU