

**Eighth International Export Control Conference**  
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**LITHUANIA'S EXPORT CONTROL SYSTEM**

*Brief Report on Current Updates and Activities*

The Lithuanian export control system is functioning in full correspondence with the European Union export control system and standards, in line with Lithuania's commitments taken in international export control regimes, relevant non-proliferation treaties and arrangements. In the cause of its foreign policy objectives, Lithuania attaches particular importance of greater transparency and accountability in the field of transfers of arms and strategic goods.

***Legal Framework***

The Lithuanian Law on Control of Strategic goods ensures the implementation of the provisions of the European Union Council Regulation (EC) No 1334/2000 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports of dual-use items and technology and establishes the conditions of control of export, import and transit of military equipment and of brokering related thereto, as well as of activities that may contribute to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and conventional arms.

The European Union Code of Conduct sets the guidelines that should be observed for the management of conventional arms transfers by Lithuania. United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) fully implemented by Lithuania also determines the key directions in prevention of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Consequently, during 2005-2006, Lithuania constantly updated its export control system according to international developments and objectives of strengthening export control, especially addressing the control of arms brokering.

On 6 April 2006, the Parliament of the Republic of Lithuania amended the Law on the Control of Strategic Goods adopted in 2004. The Law Amending Articles 1, 3, 6 and 7 of the Law on Control of Strategic Goods and the Annex to the said Law (Official Gazette, 2006, No. 44-1586) has specified the definition of brokering in case of transfer of the military equipment. The updates also specified the provisions related to cases where the licence for export, import, transit and brokering in military equipment is not or may be not issued, as well as established the conditions for suspension and revocation of the licence.

With respect to enforcement of the newly adopted provisions of the Law, Government Resolution No. 932 "On the Approval of the Licensing Rules for Export, Import, Transit and Brokering of Strategic Goods and the Rules of Implementation of the Control of Strategic Goods" was amended on 29 June 2006. This Resolution provides for more stringent requirements to issue export licences for dual-use goods and technologies. Presently, in order to get an export licence, legal and natural persons will have to produce an end-use document issued or approved by a competent institution of the importing country. There are also further specifications in provisions on refusal or possible refusal of a licence, as well as on possible suspension or revocation (elimination) of a licence.

Government Resolution No. 237 "On the Approval of the List of the States to which the Export or Transit of the Goods Listed in the Common Military List Is Prohibited and for which Brokering in Negotiations and Transactions in the Goods Listed in the Common Military List Is Prohibited" adopted on 1 March 2005 has also been amended (on 1 June 2006 and 31 January 2007). This list of embargoed countries was updated according to the provisions of the European Union Council Common Positions that imposed arms embargoes on Uzbekistan, Lebanon and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The arms embargo towards Bosnia and Herzegovina was lifted.

### *Outreach and Other Activities*

In 2006 Lithuania chaired the General Working Group of the Wassenaar Arrangement on Exports Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies.

In September 2006, an outreach seminar for Moldova export control officials was held in Vilnius. The representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Economy of Moldova held series of meetings in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Economy and the Customs Department under the Ministry of Finance. The issues discussed included implementation of the EU Code of Conduct of Arms Export, practical application and interpretation of its criteria, different licensing stages and requirements for end-user's certificates. Moldovan officials participated in briefings on the administration of control of dual-use goods and military equipment, detection of arms and dual-use goods and international cooperation. The seminar presented an opportunity for a very useful and informative exchange of views and sharing of experience.

In autumn 2005, Lithuanian industrial and trade companies related to exports of dual-use items and technologies as well as enterprises involved in export, import, transit or brokering of goods listed in the Common Military List were familiarized with the Internal Compliance Programme (ICP). Workshops to present the ICP were arranged in cooperation with the colleagues from the US in the framework of the project of the US Department of Commerce. At the workshops, possibilities under the ICP with a view to significantly enhance the capacity of industry to comply with the export control provisions were introduced.

In January 2007, Lithuanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs opened a website dedicated to the implementation of international sanctions, including arms embargoes, in the Republic of Lithuania (<http://www.urm.lt>). The aim of the website is to supply consistent and constantly updated information to industry and the general public on application of international sanctions as well as their implications to their activities.