



**MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**  
GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF EXTERNAL POLICY

**UNGA Resolution 80/29 on "Conventional Arms Control at the Regional and Subregional Levels"**

Portugal, in compliance with the European Union Directive on the control of the acquisition and possession of firearms, Directive (EU) 2017/853 of the Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017, transposed the EU rules into national law, through Law No. 50/2019 of July 24.

New rules were proposed to the Government for firearms collectors and sport shooters, and the process is ongoing.

On the other hand, the new Directive presupposes stricter rules for museums with firearms, and the Public Security Police signed a MoU with the Ministry of Culture to have access to all firearms in museums in order to legalize them.

Still regarding European regulations, Portugal is actively involved in several working groups, with a view to creating a set of rules at EU level, so that it is increasingly safe to be able to stop, acquire or transfer a firearm to a specific country or to transfer firearms from one EU country to another EU country.

European Union Regulation (EU) 2018/337 of 5 March amending Regulation (EU) 2015/2403, which has been in effect since June 28, 2018, has been transposed into national law through Order No. 8717/2019 of October 2, 2019. It establishes common guidelines on standards and deactivation techniques in order to ensure that all essential components of the firearm have been rendered permanently inoperable and incapable of removal, replacement or modification in a manner that would permit the firearm to be reactivated in any way.

Decree-Law no. 8/2020 of 9 March was implemented in the national legal order, which establishes the technical specifications for marking firearms and their essential components, as well as for alarm, starter, gas and signaling, transposing European Union Commission Implementation Directives (EU) 2019/68 and 2019/69 of 16 January 2019.

The Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/686 of 16 January 2019 was implemented on 3rd September 2019, laying down detailed modalities under Council Directive 91/477 / EEC for the systematic electronic exchange of information concerning the transfer of firearms in the Union, for which purpose the Internal Market Information System ('IMI') was adopted, as provided for in Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/689.

The European Union Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/1423 of 21 May 2021 was implemented on 1<sup>ST</sup> of February 2022, laying down the detailed arrangements under Directive (EU) 2021/555 of the European Parliament and of the Council for the systematic exchange, by electronic means, of information relating to refusals to grant authorisations to acquire or possess certain firearms.

The Portuguese Official Proof House for testing weapons, components and ammunitions is in the final stage of implementation and to be accepted as a new member of the *Commission Internationale Permanente Pour L'Epreuve des Armes a Feu Portatives* (C.I.P.), expected to occur by the end of 2024. The Proof House is integrated in the Public Security Police's structure and will increase the quality and control of the weapons introduced and manufactured in Portugal.

Regarding defense-related products, European Union Commission Delegated Directive (EU) 2023/277 of 5 October de 2022, amending Directive 2009/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the updating the defence-related products list in line with the Common Military List of the European Union, has been transposed into national law through ordinance nr. 231/2025/1, of 23<sup>rd</sup> of May.

Portugal further acknowledges that effective conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels requires sustained coordination among national authorities, law enforcement agencies and regulatory bodies. Strengthening institutional cooperation mechanisms and promoting regular exchanges of operational information contribute to enhancing situational awareness and ensuring that control measures are implemented consistently across borders. Such coordinated efforts reduce opportunities for illicit trafficking and diversion, thereby reinforcing collective security within regional frameworks.

Portugal also emphasizes the importance of harmonization of standards and procedures among neighbouring States and regional partners, as differences in national regulatory regimes may create vulnerabilities exploitable by criminal and trafficking networks. Continued alignment with European Union regulatory frameworks, alongside engagement in regional dialogue platforms, contributes to establishing a coherent and predictable control environment. This harmonization supports transparency, mutual confidence and the effective monitoring of transfers of conventional arms across jurisdictions.

In addition, Portugal highlights the growing relevance of capacity-building and technical modernization initiatives in supporting regional and subregional arms control efforts. Investments in training, certification systems and modern verification technologies enhance the ability of competent authorities to trace, identify and monitor firearms and related components throughout their lifecycle. These measures contribute to strengthening accountability, preventing diversion to unauthorized end users and promoting responsible management of conventional arms, in line with international commitments and regional security objectives.