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Trádála agus Fostaíochta
Department of Enterprise,
Trade and Employment

Report under the Control of Exports Act 2008

1st January 2023 – 31st December 2023



Minister's Foreword

I am pleased to present the Annual Report on activity under the Control of Exports Act 2008, covering the period 1st January to 31st December 2023. This report supports Ireland's obligation to continued openness and transparency in the operation of export controls, contained in the *Programme for Government – Our Shared Future*.

This Report details the licensing activity by the Department for the year ended 31st December 2023. It provides data on the licences issued, including the number, value and destination, by category of goods.

The report also summarises changes to Irish and European export control legislation during 2023.

Ireland supports the pursuit of open, free and responsible trade rooted in the multilateral, rules-based system, while also recognising the vital importance of global security and humanitarian considerations in trade. Ireland is committed to preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, to supporting regional security and stability, to preventing terrorism and to protecting human rights. My Department administers and enforces Export Controls and EU Trade Sanctions to the highest of international standards, in accordance with EU and national law.

The Control of Exports Act Bill 2023, when commenced in 2024, will ensure that Ireland continues to operate a robust framework for regulating the export of controlled goods, and that we have a comprehensive and effective enforcement capability. The legislation will further mitigate the risk that controlled items could be exported from Ireland in breach of the regulations and used to cause injury in regional conflicts or to violate human rights in third countries.

Peter Burke, T.D.

Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Employment

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1. Introduction

The Control of Exports Act 2008 requires that the Minister, as soon as practicable after the end of each year, prepare and lay before each House of the Oireachtas a report on the operation during the preceding year of matters within the Act. This Report describes licensing activity by the Department for the year ended 31st December 2023. It provides data on the licences issued, including the number, value and destination, by category of goods.

The report also summarises key changes to Irish and European legislation over that period. Annex I lists the Irish regulations enacted to support the enforcement of EU Restrictive Measures. Detailed statistics on the licences issued are set out in Annex II. Supplementary information on the categories of military goods is set out in Annex III and 'Dual-use' goods is set out at Annex IV. Annex V provides details on the multilateral, non-proliferation regimes in which Ireland participates and Annex VI provides an overview of EU Restrictive Measures.

Previous reports on the operation of Ireland's export control regime are available on the Department's website.

2. Changes to European and Irish Legislation

Updates to the Common Military List

The EU Common Military List¹ sets out the definitions and technical specifications of defence-related equipment subject to Export Controls. This list is amended and updated periodically, most recently in February 2023.

Updates to the Dual-Use Regulation

The European Commission updates the EU dual-use export control list in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2021/821 periodically to maintain its alignment with the lists compiled by the

¹ Common Military List of the European Union adopted by the Council on 20 February 2023 (equipment covered by Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing the control of exports of military technology and equipment)

international multilateral non-proliferation regimes², in which Ireland and the EU participate. The Annex I control list sets out the dual-use items that require export authorisation.

No updates were made in 2023.

Control of Exports Act 2023

The Control of Exports Act 2023 was signed into law by the President on 26 October 2023.

The Act ensures that the Minister has a sound legal basis for administering export controls in Ireland by updating the Control of Exports Act 2008 and providing for:

- controls related to dual-use items;
- controls related to military items;
- the establishment of a National Military Export Control List;
- rules and conditions for obtaining and using authorisations;
- the establishment of an independent adjudication panel to hear appeals and disclosure requests;
- an effective enforcement capability for Authorised Officers;
- the establishment of a comprehensive set of offences for infringements of the controls; and,
- proportionate, graduated and dissuasive penalties for breaches.

The Control of Exports Act is expected to be commenced during 2024.

3. EU Restrictive Measures adopted in 2023

EU sanctions, also known as EU restrictive measures, are instruments used by the EU to bring about a change in the policies or activities of other countries. They can be used to tackle violations of international law or human rights, and to promote peace, democracy and the rule of law. EU restrictive measures are often introduced to implement a resolution of the United Nations Security Council. For more information see Annex VI.

² See Annex V for information on Multilateral Non-proliferation Regimes.

The Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment and the Department of Finance share responsibility for drafting statutory instruments to provide for penalties in national law for breaches of EU restrictive measures. Seventy-five new statutory instruments were made by the Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Employment and the Minister for Finance during 2023, in order to give full legal effect in Ireland to new and updated EU Restrictive Measures (see Annex I for full details of these Regulations).

The Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment is also the national competent authority with responsibility for enforcing the trade elements of EU Restrictive Measures.

EU Sanctions in response to the Situation in Ukraine

In 2023, the EU adopted additional sanctions in response to Russia's illegal and unprovoked military aggression against Ukraine. These sanctions build on and expand the sanctions put in place in 2014 following Russia's annexation of Crimea namely, Council Regulation (EU) No 833/2014 concerning restrictive measures in view of Russia's actions destabilising the situation in Ukraine. Following the implementation of 9 packages of measures in 2022, a further 3 sanctions packages were adopted in 2023.

The additional measures include controls on the import and export of a wide range of strategic goods and services including controls on intra company exports to Russian subsidiaries of EU companies.

Similarly, the EU added to sanctions against Belarusian entities and individuals through additions to Council Regulation (EC) No 765/2006 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Belarus and against Iran through Council Regulation 2023/1529 concerning restrictive measures in view of Iran's military support of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine.

4. Export Licences Data

Individual Dual-Use Licences

Seven hundred and ninety (790) individual dual-use licences were issued in 2023, an increase in volume of 14% on the 691 licences issued in 2022. However, the value of those licences increased by over 140% compared with 2022, from €513.4 million to €1,232.4 million in 2023.

Twenty licences with a value of over €400 million were issued in respect of Category 0 goods (specialist medicines). The value of licences issued for Category 1 goods increased from under €1 million in 2022 to over €13 million in 2023 and licences with a value of just over €6 million were issued in respect of Category 2 goods a decrease on the €13 million issued in 2022.

There was a decrease in the value of licenses issued for Category 3 items from €184.5 million in 2022 to €170 million in 2023 and the value of licenses issued for Category 5 items showed a marked increase from €212 million in 2022 to €611 million in 2023.

A small amount of exports took place under categories 6, 7 and 9 of just over €1 million, €2 million and €1 million respectively, comparable to 2022. No licences were issued for exports of items in categories 4 and 8³ in 2023.

Category 5 includes many standard business ICT products, both hardware and software (e.g. data storage, networking, cybersecurity). These incorporate strong encryption for security purposes and are therefore subject to Export Controls.

Global Dual-Use Licences

Global licences authorise multiple shipments of a specified range of goods and technology to one or more destination countries and may be issued by the Department to companies that have a very high volume of relatively low-risk exports. However, they are only issued following a rigorous risk assessment of the goods and countries concerned and of the compliance history of the exporter. The goods and countries covered are subject to approval by the Department and are specified on the licence.

In addition, global dual-use export licences are issued subject to a number of strict conditions, such as a prohibition on their use for exports to military, police or State security end-users. Global licence holders must apply for an individual dual-use licence where they intend exporting to these categories of end-users.

The Department offers two types of global licence, one licence covers exports to sensitive destinations, and one covers exports to less sensitive destinations, recognising the additional risks associated with exporting controlled goods to sensitive destinations. Fifty-five (55) global dual-use licences were in use in 2023. The value of actual exports reported under dual-use

³ See Annex IV for a summary of Dual-Use categories

global licences in 2023 was €1,100.0 million compared with €1,807.4 million in 2022, a decrease of 39%. As has been the trend in previous years, the majority of exports under global licence in 2023 were Category 5 items.

Military Licences

The EU maintains a list of military equipment, known as the EU Common Military List. The List consists of 22 categories of equipment (see Annex III). A licence is required for transfers of equipment on this list within the EU, as well as for exports to a third country (i.e. outside the EU).

During 2023, 184 individual military licences were issued, with a total value of €278.8 million. This was an increase on the 2022 outturn when 133 licences were issued with a total value of €125.8 million.

In 2023 the largest category of military licensed exports was for aircraft components, which accounted for over €100 million. Ten (10) licences were issued in respect of exports of personal firearms for hunting or sporting, three less than in 2022, mainly in respect of firearms exported to the UK for repair.

One global transfer (military) licence was issued in 2023 with a value of €7.8m. Global Transfer licences are used to transfer defence-related products between EU Member States.

Brokering Licences

A brokering licence is required where a person or entity is negotiating or arranging a transaction for the purchase, sale or supply of controlled goods from a third country to another third country; from the State to a third country; or from another member state to a third country.

Four brokering licences were issued in 2023 with a value of €1.3 million.

Data Protection

This report is intended to provide as much transparency as possible on licensing activity. However, the Department also respects the commercial sensitivity and confidentiality of information provided by exporters. The Department also has a responsibility to protect exporters' personnel and facilities. Consequently, export data is reported in aggregated form.

The table below sets out summary information regarding the number and value of licences granted by the Department during 2022 and 2023. More detailed statistical information is set out in Annex II to this report.

Summary Data of Numbers and Values of Licences Issued

Type of Licence	Number by Year		Value by Year €	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
Individual Dual-Use	691	790	513.4m	1,232.4m
Global Dual-Use	52	55	1,807.4m	1,100.0m
Individual Military	133	184	125.8m	278.8m
Global Military	1	1	9.4m	7.8m
Brokering	2	4	0.1m	1.3m
TOTAL	879	1,033	2,456.1m	2,620.3m

5. Assessing Licence Applications

The assessment of licence applications centres on verifying, to the greatest extent possible, that the item to be exported will be used by the stated end-user for the stated end-use and will not be used or diverted for an illicit purpose, e.g., in connection with weapons of mass destruction or to violate human rights. The safeguards built into the EU licensing system facilitate robust checks and cross checks in this regard.

The Department consults with the Department of Foreign Affairs on all licence applications on any foreign policy concerns, including human rights considerations, that may arise from the proposed export transactions. It also consults with other EU and international export licensing authorities, as appropriate.

Applications are also reviewed against any EU Restrictive Measures, such as trade sanctions or arms embargoes, that may be in place in respect of the destination country.

In 2023, 16 export licence applications were denied on the grounds of considerations about the intended end-use, the protection of human rights, the risk of diversion and EU sanctions.

Assessment Criteria

The Dual-Use Regulation sets out the assessment criteria for deciding whether to grant or deny an individual or global dual-use licence. Article 15 requires that Member States shall take into account all relevant considerations including:

- a) Union and Member States' international obligations and commitments, in particular the obligations and commitments they have each accepted as members of the relevant international non-proliferation regimes and export control arrangements, or by ratification of relevant international treaties.
- b) Their obligations under sanctions imposed by a decision or a common position adopted by the Council or by a decision of the OSCE or by a binding resolution of the Security Council of the United Nations.
- c) Considerations of national foreign and security policy, including those covered by *Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of 8 December 2008 defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment*.
- d) Considerations about intended end-use and the risk of diversion.

The Common Position, referenced in point (c) above, sets out common criteria against which applications for exports of military goods should be assessed. These are as follows:

Criterion One: Respect for the international obligations and commitments of Member States, in particular, sanctions adopted by the UN Security Council or the European Union, agreements on non-proliferation and other subjects, as well as other international obligations.

Criterion Two: Respect for human rights in the country of final destination as well as respect by that country of international humanitarian law.

Criterion Three: Internal situation in the country of final destination, as a function of the existence of tensions or armed conflicts.

Criterion Four: Preservation of regional peace, security and stability.

Criterion Five: National security of the Member States and of territories whose external relations are the responsibility of a Member State, as well as that of friendly and allied countries.

Criterion Six: Behaviour of the buyer country with regard to the international community, as regards in particular its attitude to terrorism, the nature of its alliances and respect for international law.

Criterion Seven: Existence of a risk that the military technology or equipment will be diverted within the buyer country or re-exported under undesirable conditions.

Criterion Eight: Compatibility of the exports of the military technology or equipment with the technical and economic capacity of the recipient country, taking into account the desirability that states should meet their legitimate security and defence needs with the least diversion of human and economic resources for armaments.

6. Outreach and Enforcement

Authorised Officers of the Department conducted 34 onsite compliance inspections with exporters during 2023. The Department continues to deal with a large number of queries from traders regarding sanctions, in particular those arising from the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the due diligence required of traders, in addition to general export control related queries. The Department also held an online webinar regarding compliance inspections which had over 150 attendees.

During 2023, the Department continued to engage with public research-performing organisations and their representative bodies, which has led to the profile of export controls being raised significantly in the academic sector. Authorised Officers of the Department engaged in pan-EU Enforcement Officers' meetings on Export Controls for Dual-use and military goods. These meetings enhance the EU's ability to counter circumvention attempts through the sharing of information and best practice.

The Department has also commenced the large volume of work that is required in anticipation of the commencement of the Control of Exports Act, 2023, which will be happening in 2024. This preparation work has included a pilot scheme of virtual audits which has been very successful.

The Department supports the Office of the Revenue Commissioners in discharging its customs duties at the point of export and import. As part of this assistance, details of certain pending transactions that may be subject to export controls are referred to the Department for examination. In 2023 the Department assisted the Office of the Revenue Commissioners in relation to 216 transactions.

Annex I – Irish Regulations in respect of EU Sanctions

1. Restrictive Measures with regard to Activities

Cyber-Attacks

1. **S.I. No. 276/2023 – European Union (Restrictive Measures against Cyber-Attacks Threatening the Union or its Member States) Regulations 2023**
2. **S.I. No. 605/2023 – European Union (Restrictive Measures against Cyber-Attacks Threatening the Union or its Member States) Regulations 2023**

These Regulations provide for the enforcement of restrictive measures contained in Council Regulation (EU) No 2019/796, as amended, regarding restrictive measures against Cyber-Attacks threatening the Union or its Member States. The effect of these measures includes:

- The freezing of funds and economic resources of certain listed individuals and entities.
- Prohibitions on the provision of funds and economic resources to the listed individuals and entities.

The Regulations provide that competent authorities of the State may issue instructions for the purpose of giving full effect to the sanctions.

The Regulations also create offences for breach of the Council Regulation or for failure to comply with the instructions of competent authorities of the State with regard to implementation of the sanctions and provide for appropriate penalties.

Serious Human Rights Abuses and Violations

1. **S.I. No. 146/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures against Serious Human Rights Violations and Abuses) Regulations 2023**
2. **S.I. No. 515/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures against Serious Human Rights Violations and Abuses) (No. 2) Regulations 2023**
3. **S.I. No. 710/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures against Serious Human Rights Violations and Abuses) (No. 2) Regulations 2023**

These Regulations provide for the enforcement of restrictive measures contained in Council Regulation (EU) No 2020/1998, as amended, regarding restrictive measures against serious human rights violations and abuses. The effect of these measures includes:

- The freezing of funds and economic resources of certain listed individuals and entities.
- Prohibitions on the provision of funds and economic resources to the listed individuals and entities.

The Regulations provide that competent authorities of the State may issue instructions for the purpose of giving full effect to the sanctions.

The Regulations also create offences for breach of the Council Regulation or for failure to comply with the instructions of competent authorities of the State with regard to implementation of the sanctions and provide for appropriate penalties.

Terrorism

1. S.I. No. 83/2023 - Criminal Justice (Terrorist Offences) Act 2005 (Section 42) (Restrictive Measures concerning Certain Persons and Entities with a view to Combating Terrorism) Regulations 2023

These Regulations provide for the enforcement of restrictive measures contained in Council Regulation (EC) No 2580/2001, as amended, regarding specific measures to combat terrorism. The effects of these measures include:

- The freezing of funds and economic resources of certain listed individuals and entities.
- Prohibitions on the provision of funds and economic resources to the listed individuals and entities.
- Prohibition on satisfying claims made by certain persons in connection with any contract or transaction affected by the measures imposed by the Regulation.

The Regulations provide that competent authorities of the State may issue instructions for the purpose of giving full effect to the sanctions.

The Regulations also create offences for breach of the Council Regulation or for failure to comply with the instructions of competent authorities of the State with regard to implementation of the sanctions and provide for appropriate penalties.

Terrorism (ISIL/Da'esh & Al-Qaida)

- 1. S.I. No. 7/2023 - Criminal Justice (Terrorist Offences) Act 2005 (Section 42) (Restrictive Measures concerning Certain Persons and Entities Associated with the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Organisations) Regulations 2023**
- 2. S.I. No. 36/2023 - Criminal Justice (Terrorist Offences) Act 2005 (Section 42) (Restrictive Measures concerning Certain Persons and Entities Associated with the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Organisations) (No. 2) Regulations 2023**
- 3. S.I. No. 60/2023 - Criminal Justice (Terrorist Offences) Act 2005 (Section 42) (Restrictive Measures concerning Certain Persons and Entities Associated with the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Organisations) (No. 3) Regulations 2023**
- 4. S.I. No. 174/2023 - Criminal Justice (Terrorist Offences) Act 2005 (Section 42) (Restrictive Measures concerning Certain Persons and Entities Associated with the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Organisations) (No. 4) Regulations 2023**
- 5. S.I. No. 228/2023 - Criminal Justice (Terrorist Offences) Act 2005 (Section 42) (Restrictive Measures concerning Certain Persons and Entities Associated with the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Organisations) (No. 5) Regulations 2023**
- 6. S.I. No. 310/2023 - Criminal Justice (Terrorist Offences) Act 2005 (Section 42) (Restrictive Measures concerning Certain Persons and Entities Associated with the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Organisations) (No. 6) Regulations 2023**
- 7. S.I. No. 411/2023 - Criminal Justice (Terrorist Offences) Act 2005 (Section 42) (Restrictive Measures concerning Certain Persons and Entities Associated with the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Organisations) (No. 7) Regulations 2023**
- 8. S.I. No. 621/2023 - Criminal Justice (Terrorist Offences) Act 2005 (Section 42) (Restrictive Measures concerning Certain Persons and Entities Associated with the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Organisations) (No. 8) Regulations 2023**
- 9. S.I. No. 175/2023 – European Union (Restrictive Measures Concerning ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-qaeda and Natural and Legal Persons, Entities Or Bodies Associated With Them) Regulations 2023**
- 10. S.I. No. 191/2023 – European Union (Restrictive Measures Concerning ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-qaeda and Natural and Legal Persons, Entities Or Bodies Associated With Them) (No. 2) Regulations 2023**

11. S.I. No. 277/2023 – European Union (Restrictive Measures Concerning ISIL (Da’esh) and Al-Qaeda and Natural and Legal Persons, Entities Or Bodies Associated With Them) (No. 3) Regulations 2023

12. S.I. No. 309/2023 – European Union (Restrictive Measures Concerning ISIL (Da’esh) and Al-Qaeda and Natural and Legal Persons, Entities Or Bodies Associated With Them) (No. 4) Regulations 2023

These Regulations provide for the enforcement of restrictive measures contained in Council Regulation (EC) No 881/2002, as amended, imposing certain specific restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities associated with the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida organisations. The effects of these measures include:

- Prohibitions on exporting of arms or related materials, and the provision of technical and financial assistance and services, to certain listed individuals and entities.
- The freezing of funds and economic resources of certain listed individuals and entities.
- Prohibitions on the provision of funds and economic resources to the listed individuals and entities.
- Prohibition on satisfying claims made by certain persons in connection with any contract or transaction affected by the measures imposed by the Regulation.

The Regulations provide that competent authorities of the State may issue instructions for the purpose of giving full effect to the sanctions.

The Regulations also create offences for breach of the Council Regulation or for failure to comply with the instructions of competent authorities of the State with regard to implementation of the sanctions and provide for appropriate penalties.

2. Restrictive Measures with Regard to Countries

Belarus

1. **S.I. No. 84/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Belarus) Regulations 2023**
2. **S.I. No. 275/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Belarus) (No. 2) Regulations 2023**
3. **S.I. No. 417/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Belarus) (No. 3) Regulations 2023**

These Regulations provide for the enforcement of restrictive measures contained in Council Regulation (EU) 765/2006, as amended, regarding restrictive measures concerning Belarus.

The effect of these measures includes:

- The freezing of funds and economic resources of certain listed individuals and entities.
- Prohibitions on the provision of funds and economic resources to the listed individuals and entities.
- Prohibitions on the sale/export of goods that might be used for purposes of internal repression and on the provision of services related to that equipment.

The Regulations provide that competent authorities of the State may issue instructions for the purpose of giving full effect to the sanctions.

The Regulations also create offences for breach of the Council Regulation or for failure to comply with the instructions of competent authorities of the State with regard to implementation of the sanctions and provide for appropriate penalties.

There is also an arms embargo in place with regard to Belarus.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

1. **S.I. No. 148/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Regulations 2023**

These Regulations provide for the enforcement of restrictive measures contained in Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509, as amended, regarding restrictive measures concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). The effects of these measures include:

- The freezing of funds and economic resources of certain listed individuals and entities.
- Prohibitions on the provision of funds and economic resources to the listed individuals and entities.
- Prohibitions on the provision of certain activities in relation to military goods and technology.
- Prohibitions on the export and import restrictions on dual use goods and goods which could contribute to DPRK's nuclear or weapons programmes.
- Prohibitions on the export of luxury goods.
- Export and import restrictions in relation to gold, precious metals and diamonds and the provision of brokering, technical assistance or financial assistance in relation to these items.
- Export restrictions in relation to DPRK bank notes and coinage.
- Transport restrictions.
- Financial and investments sanctions.
- Sectoral prohibitions concerning the procurement of gold and certain ores and minerals.
- Prohibitions on the sale or supply of aviation fuel.
- a prohibition on the sale of natural gas liquids to DPRK.
- a prohibition on textile imports from DPRK.
- prohibitions on the sale of refined petroleum products and crude oil to DPRK.
- a prohibition on facilitating or engaging in ship-to-ship transfers to or from DPRK flagged vessels.

The Regulations provide that competent authorities of the State may issue instructions for the purpose of giving full effect to the sanctions.

The Regulations also create offences for breach of the Council Regulation or for failure to comply with the instructions of competent authorities of the State with regard to implementation of the sanctions and provide for appropriate penalties.

There is also an arms embargo in place with regard to DPRK.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

- 1. S.I. No. 145/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo) Regulations 2023**
- 2. S.I. No. 711/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo) (No. 2) Regulations 2023**

These Regulations provide for the enforcement of restrictive measures contained in Council Regulation (EC) No 1183/2005, as amended, regarding restrictive measures concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The effects of these measures include:

- The freezing of funds and economic resources of certain listed individuals and entities.
- Prohibitions on the provision of funds and economic resources to the listed individuals and entities.
- Prohibitions on the provision of certain activities in relation to military goods and technology.
- Prohibition on satisfying claims made by certain persons in connection with any contract or transaction affected by the measures imposed by the Regulation.

The Regulations provide that competent authorities of the State may issue instructions for the purpose of giving full effect to the sanctions.

The Regulations also create offences for breach of the Council Regulation or for failure to comply with the instructions of competent authorities of the State with regard to implementation of the sanctions and provide for appropriate penalties.

There is also an arms embargo in place with regard to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Guinea-Bissau

- 1- S.I. No. 707/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning the Republic of Guinea-Bissau) Regulations 2023**

These Regulations provide for the enforcement of restrictive measures contained in Council Regulation (EU) No 377/2012, as amended, concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons, entities and bodies threatening the peace, security or stability of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. The effects of these measures include:

- The freezing of funds and economic resources of certain listed individuals and entities.

- Prohibitions on the provision of funds and economic resources to the listed individuals and entities.

The Regulations provide that competent authorities of the State may issue instructions for the purpose of giving full effect to the sanctions.

The Regulations also create offences for breach of the Council Regulation or for failure to comply with the instructions of competent authorities of the State with regard to implementation of the sanctions and provide for appropriate penalties.

Haiti

1. S.I. No. 144/2023 – European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Haiti) Regulations 2023

These Regulations provide for the enforcement of restrictive measures contained in Council Regulation (EU) No 2022/2309, as amended, concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons, entities and bodies threatening the peace, security or stability of Haiti. The effects of these measures include:

- The freezing of funds and economic resources of certain listed individuals and entities.
- Prohibitions on the provision of funds and economic resources to the listed individuals and entities.

The Regulations provide that competent authorities of the State may issue instructions for the purpose of giving full effect to the sanctions.

The Regulations also create offences for breach of the Council Regulation or for failure to comply with the instructions of competent authorities of the State with regard to implementation of the sanctions and provide for appropriate penalties.

Iran (Human Rights Violations)

- 1. S.I. No. 147/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Iran) Regulations 2023**
- 2. S.I. No. 514/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Iran) (No. 2) Regulations 2023**

3. S.I. No. 709/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Iran) (No. 3) Regulations 2023

These Regulations provide for the enforcement of restrictive measures contained in Council Regulation (EU) No 359/2011, as amended, regarding restrictive measures concerning Iran.

The effect of these measures includes:

- The freezing of funds and economic resources of certain listed individuals and entities.
- Prohibitions on the provision of funds and economic resources to the listed individuals and entities.
- Prohibitions on:
 - the sale/export of goods that might be used for purposes of internal repression and other listed equipment.
 - the provision of certain activities in relation to goods that might be used for internal repression or other listed equipment.

The Regulations provide that competent authorities of the State may issue instructions for the purpose of giving full effect to the sanctions.

The Regulations also create offences for breach of the Council Regulation or for failure to comply with the instructions of competent authorities of the State with regard to implementation of the sanctions and provide for appropriate penalties.

Iran (Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction)

1. S.I. No. 708/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Iran) (No. 4) Regulations 2023

These Regulations provide for the enforcement of restrictive measures contained in Council Regulation (EU) No 267/2012, as amended, regarding restrictive measures concerning Iran.

The effect of these measures includes:

- The freezing of funds and economic resources of certain listed individuals and entities.
- Prohibitions on the provision of funds and economic resources to the listed individuals and entities.
- Prohibitions on the provision of missile technology.

- Prohibition on satisfying claims made by certain persons in connection with any contract or transaction affected by the measures imposed by the Regulation.
- Authorisation regimes in relation to:
 - The provision of certain goods related to particular nuclear power activities.
 - Providing Enterprise Resource Planning software designed for use in nuclear and military activities.
 - The supply of certain metals.

There is also an arms embargo in place with regard to Iran.

Iraq

- 1. S.I. No. 51/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Iraq) Regulations 2023**
- 2. S.I. No. 127/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Iraq) (No. 2) Regulations 2023**
- 3. S.I. No. 173/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Iraq) (No. 3) Regulations 2023**

These Regulations provide for the enforcement of restrictive measures contained in Council Regulation (EC) No 1210/2003, as amended, regarding restrictive measures concerning Iraq. The effect of these measures includes:

- The freezing of funds and economic resources of certain listed individuals and entities.
- Prohibitions on the provision of funds and economic resources to the listed individuals and entities and restrictions on trade in cultural goods.
- Prohibition on satisfying claims made by certain persons in connection with any contract or transaction affected by the measures imposed by the Regulation.

The Regulations provide that competent authorities of the State may issue instructions for the purpose of giving full effect to the sanctions.

There is also an arms embargo in place with regard to Iraq.

Lebanon

1. S.I. No. 603/2023 – European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Lebanon) Regulations 2023

These Regulations provide for the enforcement of restrictive measures contained in Council Regulation (EC) No 2021/1275, as amended, regarding restrictive measures concerning Iraq.

The effect of these measures includes:

- The freezing of funds and economic resources of certain listed individuals and entities.
- Prohibitions on the provision of funds and economic resources to the listed individuals and entities and restrictions on trade in cultural goods.
- Prohibition on satisfying claims made by certain persons in connection with any contract or transaction affected by the measures imposed by the Regulation.

The Regulations provide that competent authorities of the State may issue instructions for the purpose of giving full effect to the sanctions.

Libya

- 1. S.I. No. 172/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Libya) Regulations 2023**
- 2. S.I. No. 297/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Libya) (No. 2) Regulations 2023**
- 3. S.I. No. 373/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Libya) (No. 3) Regulations 2023**
- 4. S.I. No. 581/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Libya) (No. 4) Regulations 2023**

These Regulations provide for the enforcement of restrictive measures contained in Council Regulation (EU) 2016/44, as amended, regarding restrictive measures concerning Libya. The effect of these measures includes:

- The freezing of funds and economic resources of certain listed individuals and entities.
- Prohibitions on the provision of funds and economic resources to the listed individuals and entities.

- Prohibition on satisfying claims made by certain persons in connection with any contract or transaction affected by the measures imposed by the Regulation.
- Prohibitions on:
 - the sale/export and import of goods that might be used for purposes of internal repression.
 - provision of certain activities in relation to military goods and technology, goods that might be used for internal repression or the provision of armed mercenary personnel.
 - Activities related to certain vessels in order to prevent illegal export of crude oil from Libya.

The Regulations provide that competent authorities of the State may issue instructions for the purpose of giving full effect to the sanctions.

The Regulations also create offences for breach of the Council Regulation or for failure to comply with the instructions of competent authorities of the State with regard to implementation of the sanctions and provide for appropriate penalties.

There is also an arms embargo in place with regard to Libya.

Mali

1. **S.I. No. 79/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Mali) Regulations 2023**
2. **S.I. No. 171/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Mali) (No. 2) Regulations 2023**
3. **S.I. No. 278/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Mali) (No. 3) Regulations 2023**
4. **S.I. No. 661/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Mali) (No. 4) Regulations 2023**

These Regulations provide for the enforcement of restrictive measures contained in Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1770, as amended, regarding restrictive measures concerning Mali.

The effect of these measures includes:

- The freezing of funds and economic resources of certain listed individuals and entities.

- Prohibitions on the provision of funds and economic resources to the listed individuals and entities.

The Regulations provide that competent authorities of the State may issue instructions for the purpose of giving full effect to the sanctions.

The Regulations also create offences for breach of the Council Regulation or for failure to comply with the instructions of competent authorities of the State with regard to implementation of the sanctions and provide for appropriate penalties.

Moldova

1. S.I. No. 281/2023 – European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Moldova) Regulations 2023

These Regulations provide for the enforcement of restrictive measures contained in Council Regulation (EU) 2023/888, as amended, regarding restrictive measures concerning actions destabilising the Republic of Moldova. The effect of these measures includes:

- The freezing of funds and economic resources of certain listed individuals and entities.
- Prohibitions on the provision of funds and economic resources to the listed individuals and entities.

The Regulations provide that competent authorities of the State may issue instructions for the purpose of giving full effect to the sanctions.

The Regulations also create offences for breach of the Council Regulation or for failure to comply with the instructions of competent authorities of the State with regard to implementation of the sanctions and provide for appropriate penalties.

Myanmar/Burma

- 1. S.I. No. 64/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Myanmar/Burma) Regulations 2023**
- 2. S.I. No. 214/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Myanmar/Burma) (No. 2) Regulations 2023**
- 3. S.I. No. 385/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Myanmar/Burma) (No. 3) Regulations 2023**

- 4. S.I. No. 538/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Myanmar/Burma) (No. 4) Regulations 2023**
- 5. S.I. No. 604/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Myanmar/Burma) (No. 5) Regulations 2023**
- 6. S.I. No. 660/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Myanmar/Burma) (No. 6) Regulations 2023**

These Regulations provide for the enforcement of restrictive measures contained in Council Regulation (EC) No 401/2013 regarding restrictive measures concerning Myanmar/Burma.

The effect of these measures includes:

- Prohibitions on the provision of certain activities in relation to military goods and technology.
- The freezing of funds and economic resources of certain listed individuals and entities.
- Prohibitions on the provision of funds and economic resources to the listed individuals and entities.
- Restrictions on:
 - exporting items that might be used for internal repression.
 - exporting certain telecommunications monitoring and interception equipment, technology or software.

The Regulations provide that competent authorities of the State may issue instructions for the purpose of giving full effect to the sanctions.

There is also an arms embargo in place with regard to Myanmar/Burma.

Republic of Guinea

- 1. S.I. No. 707/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning the Republic of Guinea) Regulations 2023**

These Regulations provide for the enforcement of restrictive measures contained in Council Regulation (EU) No 1284/2009, as amended, regarding restrictive measures concerning the Republic of Guinea. The effects of these measures include:

- The freezing of funds and economic resources of certain listed individuals and entities.
- Prohibitions on the provision of funds and economic resources to the listed individuals and entities.

The Regulations provide that competent authorities of the State may issue instructions for the purpose of giving full effect to the sanctions.

The Regulations also create offences for breach of the Council Regulation or for failure to comply with the instructions of competent authorities of the State with regard to implementation of the sanctions and provide for appropriate penalties.

Somalia

- 1. S.I. No. 18/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Somalia) Regulations 2023**
- 2. S.I. No. 52/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Somalia) (No. 2) Regulations 2023**
- 3. S.I. No. 311/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Somalia) (No. 3) Regulations 2023**

These Regulations provide for the enforcement of restrictive measures contained in Council Regulation (EU) 147/2003, as amended, and Council Regulation (EU) 356/2010, as amended, regarding restrictive measures concerning Somalia. The effect of these measures includes:

- The freezing of funds and economic resources of certain listed individuals and entities.
- Prohibitions on the provision of funds and economic resources to the listed individuals and entities.
- A prohibition on the import of charcoal from Somalia.
- A requirement on Member States to inspect all cargo to and from Somalia in their territory, if they have information that the cargo contains prohibited items.
- A requirement on Member States to exercise vigilance over the supply, sale or transfer to Somalia of items not subject to the arms embargo and over the related technical advice, financial and other assistance and training.

The Regulations provide that competent authorities of the State may issue instructions for the purpose of giving full effect to the sanctions.

The Regulations also create offences for breach of the Council Regulation or for failure to comply with the instructions of competent authorities of the State with regard to implementation of the sanctions and provide for appropriate penalties.

There is also an arms embargo in place with regard to Somalia.

Sudan

1. S.I. No. 535/2023 – European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Sudan) Regulations 2023

These Regulations provide for the enforcement of restrictive measures contained in Council Regulation (EU) 147/2003, as amended, and Council Regulation (EU) 356/2010, as amended, regarding restrictive measures concerning Somalia. The effect of these measures includes:

- The freezing of funds and economic resources of certain listed individuals and entities.
- Prohibitions on the provision of funds and economic resources to the listed individuals and entities.
- A prohibition on the import of charcoal from Somalia.
- A requirement on Member States to inspect all cargo to and from Somalia in their territory, if they have information that the cargo contains prohibited items.
- A requirement on Member States to exercise vigilance over the supply, sale or transfer to Somalia of items not subject to the arms embargo and over the related technical advice, financial and other assistance and training.

The Regulations provide that competent authorities of the State may issue instructions for the purpose of giving full effect to the sanctions.

The Regulations also create offences for breach of the Council Regulation or for failure to comply with the instructions of competent authorities of the State with regard to implementation of the sanctions and provide for appropriate penalties.

Syria

1. S.I. No. 516/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Syria) Regulations 2023

2. S.I. No. 706/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Syria) (No. 2) Regulations 2023

These Regulations provide for the enforcement of restrictive measures contained in Council Regulation (EU) No 36/2012, as amended, regarding restrictive measures concerning Syria. The effect of these measures includes:

- A wide range of financial and trade restrictions including freezing of funds and economic resources of certain listed individuals and entities.
- Prohibitions on the provision of funds and economic resources to the listed individuals and entities.
- Prohibition on satisfying claims made by certain persons in connection with any contract or transaction affected by the measures imposed by the Regulation.
- Restrictions on:
 - exporting dual-use items that might be used for internal repression.
 - restrictions on exporting certain equipment for use in the oil and gas sectors and certain luxury items.
 - the provision of certain financial services and investment in certain infrastructural projects.
 - trade in cultural items; and import restrictions on crude oil, petroleum products, diamonds and precious metals.

These Regulations provide that competent authorities of the State may issue instructions for the purpose of giving full effect to the sanctions.

These Regulations also create offences for breach of the Council Regulation or for failure to comply with the instructions of competent authorities of the State with regard to implementation of the sanctions and provide for appropriate penalties

There is also an arms embargo in place with regard to Syria.

Tunisia

1. S.I. No. 149/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Tunisia) Regulations 2023

These Regulations provide for the enforcement of restrictive measures contained in Council Regulation (EU) No 101/2011, as amended, regarding restrictive measures concerning Tunisia. The effects of these measures include:

- The freezing of funds and economic resources of certain listed individuals and entities.
- Prohibitions on the provision of funds and economic resources to the listed individuals and entities.

The Regulations provide that competent authorities of the State may issue instructions for the purpose of giving full effect to the sanctions.

The Regulations also create offences for breach of the Council Regulation or for failure to comply with the instructions of competent authorities of the State with regard to implementation of the sanctions and provide for appropriate penalties.

Ukraine

- 1. S.I. No. 17/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine) Regulations 2023**
- 2. S.I. No. 35/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine) (No. 2) Regulations 2023**
- 3. S.I. No. 78/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine) (No. 3) Regulations 2023**
- 4. S.I. No. 95/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine) (No. 4) Regulations 2023**
- 5. S.I. No. 126/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine) (No. 5) Regulations 2023**
- 6. S.I. No. 170/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine) (No. 6) Regulations 2023**
- 7. S.I. No. 189/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine) (No. 7) Regulations 2023**
- 8. S.I. No. 279/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine) (No. 8) Regulations 2023**
- 9. S.I. No. 298/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine) (No. 9) Regulations 2023**
- 10. S.I. No. 336/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine) (No. 10) Regulations 2023**

- 11. S.I. No. 384/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine) (No. 11) Regulations 2023**
- 12. S.I. No. 413/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine) (No. 12) Regulations 2023**
- 13. S.I. No. 470/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine) (No. 13) Regulations 2023**
- 14. S.I. No. 487/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine) (No. 14) Regulations 2023**
- 15. S.I. No. 662/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine) (No. 15) Regulations 2023**

These Regulations provide for the enforcement of restrictive measures contained in Council Regulation (EC) No 208/2014, as amended, Council Regulation (EU) No 269/2014, Council Regulation (EU) NO 692/2014, as amended, and Council Regulation (EU) No 833/2014, as amended, concerning restrictive measures in respect of actions undermining or threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine. The effect of these measures includes:

- A wide range of financial and trade restrictions including freezing of funds and economic resources of certain listed individuals and entities.
- Prohibitions on the provision of funds and economic resources to the listed individuals and entities.
- A prohibition on importing goods originating in Crimea or Sevastopol into the EU and providing, directly or indirectly, financing or financial assistance related to such import.

The Regulations provide that competent authorities of the State may issue instructions for the purpose of giving full effect to the sanctions.

The Regulations also create offences for breach of the Council Regulation or for failure to comply with the instructions of competent authorities of the State with regard to implementation of the sanctions and provide for appropriate penalties.

Yemen

- 1. S.I. No. 53/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Yemen) Regulations 2023**

2. S.I. No. 280/2023 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Yemen) (No 2) Regulations 2023

These Regulations provide for the enforcement of restrictive measures contained in Council Regulation (EC) No 1352/2014, as amended, regarding restrictive measures concerning Yemen. The effects of these measures include:

- The freezing of funds and economic resources of certain listed individuals and entities.
- Prohibitions on the provision of funds and economic resources to the listed individuals and entities.
- A requirement on Member States to inspect all cargo to and from Yemen in their territory, if they have information that the cargo contains prohibited items.

The Regulations provide that competent authorities of the State may issue instructions for the purpose of giving full effect to the sanctions.

The Regulations also create offences for breach of the Council Regulation or for failure to comply with the instructions of competent authorities of the State with regard to implementation of the sanctions and provide for appropriate penalties.

There is also an arms embargo in place with regard to Yemen.

Annex II – 2023 Export Licence Statistics

Summary Data of Numbers and Values of Licence Issued

Type of Licence	Number by Year		Value by Year €	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
Individual Dual-Use	691	790	513.4m	1,232.4m
Global Dual-Use	52	55	1,807.4m	1,100.0m
Individual Military	133	184	125.8m	278.8m
Global Military	1	1	9.4m	7.8m
Brokering	2	3	0.1m	1.3m
TOTAL	879	1,033	2,456.1m	2,620.3m

Individual Dual-Use Licences by Category

Category ⁴	2023		2022		2021	
	No.	Licence Value €	No.	Licence Value €	No.	Licence Value €
1	18	13.3m	4	0.8m	15	3.3m
2	12	6.7m	12	13m	24	14.4m
3	26	170m	34	184.5m	42	131m
5	688	611.4m	611	212m	420	412.3m
7	10	2m	21	1.9m	12	0.8m
0, 6, 9 + catch all	36	429m	9	101.2m	17	7.1m
Total	790	1,232.4	691	513.4m	530	568.9m

⁴ The categories correspond to those set out in Annex I to the Dual-Use Regulation (see Annex IV of this report). No individual licences were issued for exports of items in categories 4 & 8 in 2023.

Global Dual-Use Licences by Category

	2023		2022		2021	
	€		€		€	
Category ⁵	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
1	0	0.0m	4	0.0m	2	0.0m
2	2	0.0m	6	0.0m	2	0.0m
3	18	0.0m	30	0.0m	11	0.0m
4	4	0.0m	4	0.0m	4	0.0m
5	55	1,100.0m	52	1,807.4m	41	1,506.7m
6	2	0.0m	6	0.0m	2	0.0m
7	4	0.0m	0	0.0m	0	0.0m
Total⁶	55	1,100m	52	1,807.4m	41	1,506.7m

⁵ The categories correspond to those set out in Annex I to the Dual-Use Regulation (see Annex IV of this report), no global licences were issued for items in categories 0, 8 & 9 in 2023.

⁶ A global licence may include items from more than one category and, where this is the case it is recorded in each category, e.g., a global licence including products in categories 3 and 4 will be included in the count of global licences for both categories. Therefore, the sum over the column of the number of licences will not agree with the true number of licenses, recorded in the bottom row.

Individual Dual-Use Licences by Category and Destination 2023

Category	Destination	No. Issued	Value €
0	CHINA	13	273,292,116
	HONG KONG (CHINA)	2	1,473,653
	ISRAEL	1	173,371
	SOUTH KOREA/REPUBLIC OF KOREA	4	151,614,187
1	CHINA	1	349,439
	COLOMBIA	1	72,768
	EGYPT	1	460,000
	HONG KONG (CHINA)	1	136,871
	INDONESIA	2	2,592,930
	MACAU (CHINA)	1	25,524
	SAUDI ARABIA	2	866,183
	SOUTH AFRICA	2	3,088,830
	SWITZERLAND	1	4,536
	TAIWAN (CHINA)	1	30,000
	UKRAINE	1	736,944
	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	1	200,000
	UNITED STATES	3	4,714,480
2	CHINA	2	5,188,013
	INDONESIA	1	120,000
	ISRAEL	4	30,187
	NORTH MACEDONIA	3	526,518
	SINGAPORE	2	797,803

3	CHINA	5	2,395,000
	EGYPT	2	40,000,000
	INDIA	2	40,022,624
	IRAQ	1	75,590
	JORDAN	1	4,719
	KAZAKHSTAN	1	235,000
	MALAYSIA	2	12,075,120
	PAKISTAN	1	12,705
	PHILIPPINES	4	28,291,003
	SINGAPORE	2	40,000,245
	SOUTH KOREA/REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1	610,675
	TAIWAN (CHINA)	4	6,330,327
5	AFGHANISTAN	2	761,180
	ALBANIA	2	585,733
	ALGERIA	1	558,420
	ANGOLA	2	1,110,660
	ARMENIA	2	68,997
	AZERBAIJAN	2	807,285
	BAHAMAS	1	124,000
	BAHRAIN	6	3,220,674
	BANGLADESH	2	1,119,068
	BARBADOS	1	544,020
	BERMUDA	1	723
	BOLIVIA	1	310,663
	BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	5	5,935,017
	BOTSWANA	2	665,843
	CAPE VERDE	1	62,000
	CHILE	4	1,665,455

	CHINA	1	689,999
	COLOMBIA	6	2,546,601
	COSTA RICA	4	2,211,246
	COTE D'IVOIRE	1	119,440
	ECUADOR	3	1,342,227
	EGYPT	13	158,376,145
	EL SALVADOR	1	308,278
	GEORGIA	6	2,181,710
	GHANA	5	8,829,872
	GUATEMALA	2	874,348
	HONG KONG (CHINA)	4	1,593,684
	ICELAND	1	60,000
	INDIA	25	52,925,621
	INDONESIA	3	1,686,060
	IRAQ	2	652,390
	ISRAEL	27	70,173,119
	JAMAICA	1	551,460
	JORDAN	9	1,977,304
	KAZAKHSTAN	4	2,018,184
	KENYA	4	264,005
	KOSOVO	4	2,359,004
	KUWAIT	7	1,945,408
	KYRGHYZSTAN	2	758,540
	LIBYA	11	12,050,210
	MAURITANIA	1	4,230
	MAURITIUS	4	88,921
	MEXICO	1	845
	MOLDOVA	2	744,080
	MONTENEGRO	4	567,606

	MONTSERAT	1	558,360
	MOROCCO	13	2,731,301
	MOZAMBIQUE	1	200,000
	MYANMAR	1	570,000
	NAMIBIA	6	822,695
	NEPAL	2	1,106,640
	NICARAGUA	1	305,448
	NIGERIA	1	242,350
	OMAN	14	6,397,178
	PAKISTAN	6	2,627,064
	PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES	2	568,739
	PANAMA	1	317,983
	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	2	64,818
	PARAGUAY	1	313,532
	PERU	10	4,983,815
	PHILIPPINES	1	845
	PUERTO RICO	1	279,060
	QATAR	21	8,613,928
	RWANDA	1	558,606
	SAUDI ARABIA	28	39,758,679
	SENEGAL	2	727,600
	SERBIA	4	1,289,957
	SINGAPORE	4	1,338,509
	SOUTH AFRICA	10	1,560,457
	SOUTH KOREA/REPUBLIC OF KOREA	8	4,705,719
	TAIWAN (CHINA)	9	4,754,215
	TAJIKISTAN	1	23,500
	THAILAND	2	400,367
	TUNISIA	2	564,620

	TURKIYE	3	1,273,755
	TURKMENISTAN	2	740,560
	UGANDA	1	147,295
	UKRAINE	273	136,401,583
	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	34	28,597,484
	UNITED KINGDOM	1	1,000
	URUGUAY	2	1,068,373
	UZBEKISTAN	3	771,699
	VIETNAM	16	8,928,258
	YEMEN	3	1,698,146
	ZIMBABWE	1	13,908
6	NORWAY	1	10,500
	TAIWAN (CHINA)	2	830,768
	TANZANIA	1	121,696
	TURKIYE	1	7,000
	TURKMENISTAN	1	53,400
	UKRAINE	1	9,400
7	KENYA	1	13,683
	SOUTH KOREA/REPUBLIC OF KOREA	9	2,188,670
9	INDIA	1	90,769
	TAIWAN (CHINA)	4	1,114,790
	UNITED KINGDOM	1	25,000
Catch-All	SOUTH KOREA/REPUBLIC OF KOREA	3	10,711
	Total		€1,232,492,069

Individual Military Licences by Category⁷ and Destination 2023

Code	Destination	Number of Licences Issued	Value of Licences €
ML1	AUSTRALIA	1	3,700
	GERMANY	1	21,600
	SPAIN	2	150,000
	UNITED KINGDOM	3	700
	UNITED STATES	5	56,041
ML2	SPAIN	1	3,536
	SWEDEN	1	3,284
	UNITED KINGDOM	1	900
ML3	UNITED KINGDOM	2	3,158
ML4	NORTHERN IRELAND	5	94,010
	SOUTH KOREA/REPUBLIC OF KOREA	5	5,090
	UNITED KINGDOM	18	434,054
	UNITED STATES	2	16,000,000
ML5	AUSTRALIA	13	4,741,520
	CAMBODIA	1	70,000
	GERMANY	6	4,768,158
	INDIA	1	49,684
	ITALY	1	268,240
	MALAYSIA	1	27,000
	OMAN	1	21,259
	SOUTH KOREA/REPUBLIC OF KOREA	4	382,456

⁷ Military List Categories are defined at Annex III.

	SWITZERLAND	5	3,411,145
	UNITED KINGDOM	3	8,658,631
	UNITED STATES	13	34,694,129
ML6	MALAYSIA	1	65,305
	SWITZERLAND	1	24,000
	UNITED KINGDOM	1	452
	UNITED STATES	1	100
ML7	POLAND	2	76,000
ML9	AUSTRALIA	1	19,510
	GERMANY	1	1,000,000
	INDIA	1	4,000
	NETHERLANDS	2	2,671
	UNITED KINGDOM	5	347,679
ML10	SPAIN	1	4,000
	UNITED KINGDOM	1	83,347
	UNITED STATES	8	111,464,376
ML11	FRANCE	8	567,365
	GERMANY	3	55,713
	POLAND	1	2,500
	SOUTH KOREA/REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1	1,254
	UNITED STATES	2	128,278
ML13	SPAIN	1	50,000
ML15	CANADA	3	10,487,752

	ITALY	1	692
	UNITED KINGDOM	10	77,354,194
	UNITED STATES	1	174,706
ML17	POLAND	2	12,431
ML21	AUSTRALIA	1	100,000
	UNITED KINGDOM	2	100,000
	UNITED STATES	4	300,000
ML22	AUSTRALIA	1	100,000
	FRANCE	1	14,000
	GERMANY	2	50,000
	MALAYSIA	1	32,124
	SINGAPORE	1	50,000
	SOUTH KOREA/REPUBLIC OF KOREA	5	1,150,000
	UNITED KINGDOM	6	603,890
	UNITED STATES	5	500,000
	Total	184	€278,794,634

Aggregated Military Licences by Destination 2023

Destination	Number of Licences	Licence Values €
AUSTRALIA	17	4,964,730
CAMBODIA	1	70,000
CANADA	3	10,487,752
FINLAND	1	34,400
FRANCE	10	1,781,916
GERMANY	14	10,839,898
HUNGARY	1	87,407
INDIA	2	53,684
ITALY	2	268,932
MALAYSIA	3	124,429
NETHERLANDS	2	2,671
NORTHERN IRELAND	5	94,010
OMAN	1	21,259
POLAND	5	90,931
SINGAPORE	1	50,000
SOUTH KOREA/REPUBLIC OF KOREA	15	1,538,800
SPAIN	5	207,536
SWEDEN	2	1,593,585
SWITZERLAND	6	3,435,145
UNITED KINGDOM	52	87,587,005
UNITED STATES	41	163,317,630
Total⁸	⁹185	€286,651,720

⁸ This table includes data on both individual and global military licenses. An individual licence covers a single export for a single country, a global licence may cover multiple exports to multiple destination countries.

⁹ This is the total number of individual military licences issued (184) and military global licences issued (1).

Annex III - Summary of Military List Codes

- ML1** Smooth bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20 mm, other arms and automatic weapons with a calibre of 12.7 mm (calibre 0.50 inches) or less and accessories, and specially designed components therefor.
- ML2** Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20 mm or more, other weapons or armament with a calibre greater than 12,7 mm (calibre 0,50 inches), projectors specially designed or modified for military use and accessories, and specially designed components therefor.
- ML3** Ammunition and fuse setting devices, and specially designed components therefor.
- ML4** Bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles, other explosive devices and charges and related equipment and accessories, and specially designed components therefor.
- ML5** Fire control, surveillance and warning equipment, and related systems, test and alignment and countermeasure equipment, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories therefor.
- ML6** Ground vehicles and components.
- ML7** Chemical agents, 'biological agents', 'riot control agents', radioactive materials, related equipment, components and materials.
- ML8** "Energetic materials" and related substances.
- ML9** Vessels of war (surface or underwater), special naval equipment, accessories, components and other surface vessels.
- ML10** 'Aircraft', 'lighter-than-air vehicles', 'Unmanned Aerial Vehicles' ('UAVs'), aero-engines and 'aircraft' equipment, related equipment, and components, specially designed or modified for military use.
- ML11** Electronic equipment, "spacecraft" and components, not specified elsewhere on the EU Common Military List.
- ML12** High velocity kinetic energy weapon systems and related equipment, and specially designed components therefor.
- ML13** Armoured or protective equipment, constructions, components, and accessories.

- ML14** 'Specialised equipment for military training' or for simulating military scenarios, simulators specially designed for training in the use of any firearm or weapon specified by ML1 or ML2, and specially designed components and accessories therefor.
- ML15** Imaging or countermeasure equipment, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories therefor.
- ML16** Forgings, castings and other unfinished products specially designed for items specified by ML1 to ML4, ML6, ML9, ML10, ML12 or ML19.
- ML17** Miscellaneous equipment, materials and 'libraries', and specially designed components therefor.
- ML18** 'Production' equipment, environmental test facilities and components.
- ML19** Directed energy weapon systems (DEW), related or countermeasure equipment and test models, and specially designed components therefor.
- ML20** Cryogenic and "superconductive" equipment, and specially designed components and accessories therefor.
- ML21** "Software."
- ML22** "Technology."

Annex IV – Summary of Dual-Use Categories

The Dual-Use categories referenced in this report correspond to those set out in Annex I to the Dual-Use Regulation as amended:

- Category 0:** Nuclear materials, facilities and equipment
- Category 1:** Special materials and related equipment
- Category 2:** Materials Processing
- Category 3:** Electronics
- Category 4:** Computers
- Category 5:** Telecommunications and information security
- Category 6:** Sensors and lasers
- Category 7:** Navigation and avionics
- Category 8:** Marine
- Category 9:** Aerospace and Propulsion

Annex V – Multilateral Nonproliferation Regimes

The global framework for export controls for dual-use items is underpinned by a number of global, multi-lateral non-proliferation regimes. These regimes are based on voluntary administrative agreements between participating countries to collaborate and to protect global security. Each regime maintains a dynamic list of sensitive items within the scope of the regime, which participating countries are required to control due to the proliferation risks they pose. Technical experts from the participating countries propose and approve updates to the lists to reflect advances in technology and geo-political developments.

The EU list of dual-use items combines the individual lists produced by the regimes.

These regimes are:

- The **Wassenaar Arrangement** supports export controls related to conventional arms and dual-use items across a wide range of goods and technologies including, materials, chemicals, ICT, marine and aerospace.¹⁰
- The **Australia Group** aims to ensure that exports do not contribute to the development of chemical or biological weapons.¹¹
- The **Missile Technology Control Regime** aims to prevent proliferation of ballistic missiles and unmanned aerial vehicles systems capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction.¹²
- The **Nuclear Suppliers Group** aims to prevent nuclear proliferation by controlling the export of materials, equipment and technology that can be used to manufacture nuclear weapons.¹³
- The **Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons** aims to implement the provisions of the Chemical Weapons Convention to achieve a world free of chemical weapons.¹⁴

Ireland participates in all five regimes.

¹⁰ See <http://www.wassenaar.org>

¹¹ See <http://www.australiagroup.net/en>

¹² See <http://mtcr.info>

¹³ See <http://www.nuclearsuppliersgroup.org/en>

¹⁴ See <https://www.opcw.org>

Annex VI – EU Restrictive Measures

Restrictive measures, or sanctions, are a tool of the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP). The EU implements all sanctions imposed by the UN. In addition, the EU may reinforce UN sanctions by applying stricter and additional measures. Where the EU deems it necessary, it may decide to impose autonomous sanctions.

Key objectives of EU sanctions

- Safeguarding EU's values, fundamental interests, and security;
- Preserving peace;
- Consolidating and supporting democracy, the rule of law, human rights and the Principles of international law;
- Preventing conflicts and strengthening international security.

EU sanctions are not intended to be punitive, but rather to bring about a change in policy or behaviour by the target country, entities or individuals, with a view to promoting the objectives of the CFSP. Sanctions can take the form of arms embargoes, travel bans and economic measures such as asset freezes and export controls. The sanctions are reviewed at regular intervals and the Council of the EU decides whether sanctions should be renewed, amended or lifted.

EU Sanctions are discussed at the Working Party of Foreign Relations Counsellors (RELEX)¹⁵. The sanctions are enacted via EU Regulations, which have direct effect in Irish law. However, penalties for the breach of such Regulations, must be provided for through the enactment of statutory instruments under the European Communities Act 1972 (as amended).

The Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment (D/ETE) is one of Ireland's three national competent authorities for EU Restrictive Measures, along with the Department of Foreign Affairs (D/FA)¹⁶ and the Central Bank¹⁷. D/ETE is responsible for the implementation of Statutory Instruments in order to give full effect to the sanctions relating to specific countries (responsibility for implementing country-specific SIs is shared between D/ETE and the Department of Finance). D/ETE is responsible for enforcing trade (non-financial) sanctions and works closely with the Office of the Revenue Commissioners to this end.

¹⁵ See <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/council-eu/preparatory-bodies/working-party-foreign-relations-counsellors>

¹⁶ See <https://www.dfa.ie/home/index.aspx?id=28519>

¹⁷ See <https://www.centralbank.ie/regulation/how-we-regulate/international-financial-sanctions>

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