



An Roinn Fiontar,  
Trádála agus Fostaíochta  
Department of Enterprise,  
Trade and Employment

# Report under the Control of Exports Act 2008

Covering the Period

1<sup>st</sup> January 2020 – 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020

## Tánaiste's Foreword

I am pleased to present the Annual Report on the operation of the Control of Exports Act 2008, covering the period 1<sup>st</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020.

Ireland supports the pursuit of open, free trade rooted in the multilateral, rules-based system, while also recognising the vital importance of global security and humanitarian considerations in trade. We are strongly committed to minimising the risks of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, maintaining regional security and stability, preventing terrorism and protecting human rights. To this end, Ireland is a participant in the leading multilateral, non-proliferation regimes, and my Department administers and enforces Export Controls and Trade Sanctions to the highest of international standards, in accordance with EU and national law.

I am committed to the maximum openness and transparency in the operation of Ireland's export control regime. In keeping with the commitment in *Programme for Government – Shaping our Future*, I will maintain the maximum openness and transparency in the operation of Ireland's Export Control regime.

This Report details the licensing activity by the Department for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020. It provides data on the licences issued, including the number, value and destination, by category of goods. Despite coronavirus restrictions in place during 2020, the Department maintained a strong focus on compliance, conducting outreach and compliance activities virtually.

The report also summarises changes to Irish and European export control legislation during 2020.

In August 2020, I secured Government approval to bring forward new primary legislation to update the Control of Exports Act 2008. This new legislation, which is currently being drafted, 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 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.

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Leo Varadkar, T.D.

Tánaiste and 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 my Department for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020 and also summarises key changes to Irish and European legislation over that period. Annex I provides supplementary information on Irish regulations for the enforcement of EU Restrictive Measures. Detailed statistics on the licences issued are provided in Annex II. Background information on military list codes, dual-use categories, multilateral non-proliferation regimes, and EU Restrictive Measures is set out in Annexes III-VI.

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

### Update to the Dual-Use Regulation

Council Regulation (EC) 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 (the "Dual-Use Regulation")<sup>1</sup> is the primary European legislation governing the export of dual-use items from the Europe Union. Annex I to the Dual-Use Regulation lists dual-use items subject to control and requiring authorisation for export outside the EU<sup>2</sup>. Annex I to the Dual-Use Regulation is amended annually to take account of changes made to control lists by the principal multilateral export control regimes, described in Annex V to this report. Amendments to Annex I to the Dual-Use Regulation are implemented by means of European Commission delegated acts.

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<sup>1</sup> Council Regulation (EC) 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 setting up a community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items.

<sup>2</sup> Under Article 4 of the Dual-Use Regulation, items not listed in Annex 1 may also be subject to control and require a licence to authorise export outside of the EU.

On 15th December 2020 Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/1749<sup>3</sup> amending the Dual-Use Regulation came into force. This Regulation made a number of additions, deletions and clarifications, to the notes and definitions used in Annex I to the Dual Use Regulation, in order to update the EU control list to reflect decisions taken in the multilateral export control regimes in 2019.

The Dual-Use Regulation was also amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/2171 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2020 amending Annex IIa to Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 as regards granting a Union General Export Authorisation for the export of certain dual-use items from the Union to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. This Regulation added the United Kingdom to the list of countries included in Union General Export Authorisation No EU 001 in order to avoid disproportionate trade disruptions and excessive administrative burden for Union exports to the United Kingdom following the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the Union.

## **Updates to the Common Military List**

The EU Common Military List<sup>4</sup> 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 2020.

## **Intra-EU Transfer of Defence-Related Products**

Directive 2009/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishes a simplified set of rules and procedures for intra-Union transfer of defence-related items to ensure the proper functioning of the internal market. Directive 2009/43/EC was amended through Commission Directive (EU) 2019/514 in March 2019 to reflect the 2018 changes in the EU Common Military List.

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<sup>3</sup> Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1749 of 7 October 2020 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items.

<sup>4</sup> Common Military List of the European Union adopted by the Council on 17 February 2020 (equipment covered by Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing the control of exports of military technology and equipment)

## **Firearms**

Regulation (EU) No 258/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2012 (implementing Article 10 of the United Nations' Protocol against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime, and establishing export authorisation, and import and transit measures for firearms, their parts and components and ammunition) established export controls for the export of civilian firearms for hunting, sporting etc to third countries. The European Union (UN Firearms Protocol) Regulations 2020 (S.I. No. 624 of 2020) gave effect to this Regulation in Irish law.

## **Personal Protective Equipment**

In 2020 the European Commission introduced temporary controls on the export of personal protective equipment from the Union. This measure aimed to assist EU health authorities in responding to the Covid-19 pandemic by protecting the supplies of PPE within the EU. The European Union (Control of Exports of Personal Protective Equipment) Regulations 2020 (S.I. No. 84 of 2020) and the European Union (Control of Exports of Personal Protective Equipment) (No. 2) Regulations 2020 (S.I. No. 159 of 2020) gave effect to these measures in Irish law.

## **Review of Control of Exports Act**

In August 2020, the Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Employment received approval from Government to draft a General Scheme of the Control of Exports Bill. The intention of the Bill is to update and replace the Control of Exports Act 2008. The Bill will ensure that Ireland has a comprehensive and effective export control framework. In addition, it will improve compliance and enforcement capabilities and provide clear guidance for stakeholders in fulfilling their obligations in exporting dual-use and military items.

### 3. EU Restrictive Measures adopted in 2020

EU sanctions, formally 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.

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. Fifty-two new statutory instruments were made by the Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Employment and the Minister for Finance during 2020, 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.

### 4. Export Control Policy Review

The European Union's control regime for dual-use goods has been under review for several years and new legislation is being prepared to modernize and update the controls. This review process has resulted in the publication of:

- A Green Paper on dual-use export controls in 2011<sup>5</sup>.
- A European Commission Communication to the Council and the European Parliament on export control policy in 2014<sup>6</sup>.
- An Industry Forum in 2014<sup>7</sup>.
- A report on a public consultation process followed by a European Commission report in 2015<sup>8</sup>.

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<sup>5</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52011DC0393&from=EN>

<sup>6</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52014DC0244&from=EN>

<sup>7</sup> [http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2014/october/tradoc\\_152858.pdf](http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2014/october/tradoc_152858.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> [http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2015/november/tradoc\\_154003.pdf](http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2015/november/tradoc_154003.pdf)

- A European Commission proposal, published in September 2016, to reform, update and modernise the Dual-Use Regulation<sup>9</sup>.

The European Commission's proposal is subject to consideration by the Council of the European Union and the European Parliament, the co-legislators, both of which must ultimately approve any update to the Dual-Use Regulation.

The European Parliament considered the Commission's proposal in January 2018 and put forward 98 amendments to the Commission's proposal<sup>10</sup>. In June 2019 the Council approved a negotiating mandate for Trilogue negotiations with the European Parliament and the European Commission<sup>11</sup>. On 9 November 2020, the Council and the European Parliament reached provisional agreement on the final text of the regulation. The new regulation is expected to come into force in the first half of 2021.

Measures under the new regulation will include<sup>12</sup>:

- stricter export controls on cyber-surveillance technology, to stop this technology from being used to violate human rights in third countries and to protect European security,
- an EU-level coordination mechanism which allows for information exchange among the member states concerning the export of cyber-surveillance items;
- two new, general EU export authorisations for the export of dual-use items – one for cryptographic items and one for intra-group technology transfers under certain circumstances;
- provision to improve cooperation between licensing and customs authorities;
- provision for emerging technologies, allowing, in certain cases, a member state to introduce export controls on the basis of the legislation established by another member state, thereby allowing for a cross-border effect of member states' export controls;
- harmonization of the rules applicable to technical assistance;
- new reporting rules that will increase transparency for the trade in dual-use items.

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<sup>9</sup> [http://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:1b8f930e-8648-11e6-b076-01aa75ed71a1.0013.02/DOC\\_1&format=pdf](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:1b8f930e-8648-11e6-b076-01aa75ed71a1.0013.02/DOC_1&format=pdf)

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?type=TA&reference=P8-TA-2018-0006&language=EN>

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2019/06/05/dual-use-goods-council-agrees-negotiating-mandate>

<sup>12</sup> [REVIEW OF DUAL-USE EXPORT CONTROLS | Legislative train schedule | European Parliament \(europa.eu\)](#)



## 5. Export Licences Data

### Individual Dual-Use Licences

Four hundred and seventy-six (476) individual dual-use licences were issued in 2020, an increase of 6.9% on the 445 licences issued in 2019. The value of exports on individual licences issued in 2020 decreased by 19.7% compared with 2019, i.e., from €454.2 million to €364.7 million.

There was an increase in the value of Category 1 (Special materials and related equipment) licences from €1.9m in 2019 to €71.5 in 2020. There was a decrease in the value of licenses issued for Category 3 items (Electronics) of 55% from €212.5 million to €95.3 and a decrease in the number of licences, from 50 to 40. There was a decrease in the value of licenses issued for Category 5 items (Telecommunications and Information Security) of 17.4% from €234.4m in 2019 to €193.6m, however this represented an 11.1% increase in the number of licences issued, from 341 to 379.

Many standard business ICT products, both hardware and software (e.g. data storage, networking, cybersecurity), 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.

Twenty-three global dual-use licences were in use in 2020, the same number as in 2019. The value of actual exports reported under dual-use global licences in 2020 was €1,481.6m

compared €1,897.8m in 2019. Exports under global licence in 2020 were for Category 5 items (Telecommunications and Information Security).

## **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 2020, 135 individual military licences were issued, with a total value of €96.7m. This compares with 99 licences in 2019, with a total value of €37.6m.

The largest category of military licensed exports in 2020 was ICT for military applications, which accounted for more than €42 million of the licences. Six licences were issued in respect of exports of personal firearms for hunting or sporting.

Two global military licences were issued in 2020, the same number as 2019. The value of those exports in 2020 was €11.7m an increase on the €4.7m from 2019.

## **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.

One brokering licence was issued in 2020.

## **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 2019 and 2020. More detailed statistical information is set out in Annex II to this report.

## Summary Data of Numbers and Values of Licence Issued

Type of Licence	Number by Year		Value by Year €	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Individual Dual-Use	476	445	364.7m	454.2m
Global Dual-Use	23	23	1,481.6m	1,897.8m
Individual Military	135	99	96.7m	37.6m
Global Military	2	2	11.7m	4.7m
Brokering	1	0	0.1m	0.0m
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>1,954.8m</b>	<b>2,394.3m</b>

## 6. Assessing Licence Applications

The assessment of licence applications centres on verifying, as far as 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 for an illicit purpose, e.g., in connection with weapons of mass destruction or to violate human rights. The safeguards built into the licensing system facilitate robust checks and cross checks in this regard.

The Department consults with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade on all licence applications. It also consults with other EU and international export licensing authorities, as appropriate.

In 2020, 22 export licence applications were denied, compared to 38 denials in 2019. These denials were made 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 criteria for deciding whether to grant or deny an individual or global dual-use licence. Article 12 requires that Member States shall take into account all relevant considerations including:

- a) 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 common position or a joint action adopted by the Council or by a decision of the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (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.

## 7. Outreach and Enforcement

Covid-19 restrictions posed a particular challenge for the Department's Outreach and Enforcement activities during 2020. Nevertheless, the Department's Compliance and Enforcement Officers carried out over 20 site visits during the year, when restrictions permitted. In addition, to maintain the Department's strong focus on compliance, Officers conducted over 80 compliance engagements with exporters virtually.

During 2020 the Department initiated a review of terms and conditions for all categories of export licences, to ensure that they are appropriate and proportionate. This review is on-going and will be completed in 2021.

The Department remains committed to assisting SMEs in complying with Export Controls. Building on the success of its plain English guide to Export Controls published in 2019, in 2020 the Department produced a short informational video<sup>13</sup> on Export Controls.

The Department monitors exports of controlled items in close co-operation with Revenue. As part of this co-operation, details of certain pending export transactions to countries that are subject to trade sanctions are referred to the Department by Revenue before being allowed proceed. During 2020 Revenue referred 165 pending exports to the Department for review.

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<sup>13</sup> <https://dbe.gov.ie/en/Publications/Export-Licensing-and-Control-Information-for-Exporters.html>

# Annex I – Irish Regulations in respect of EU Sanctions

## 1. Restrictive Measures with regard to Activities

### Chemical Weapons

#### 1. S.I. No. 617/2020 - European Union (Restrictive Measures against the Proliferation and Use of Chemical Weapons) Regulations 2020

These Regulations provide for the enforcement of restrictive measures contained in Council Regulation (EU) No 2018/1542, as amended, regarding restrictive measures against the proliferation and use of chemical weapons. 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.

### Cyber-attacks

1. S.I. No. 361/2020 - European Union (Restrictive Measures against Cyber-attacks threatening the Union or its Member States) Regulations 2020
2. S.I. No. 494/2020 - European Union (Restrictive Measures against Cyber-attacks threatening the Union or its Member States) (No.2) Regulations 2020
3. S.I. No. 607/2020 - European Union (Restrictive Measures against Cyber-attacks threatening the Union or its Member States) (No. 3) Regulations 2020

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.

### **ISIL/Al-Qaeda**

- 1. S.I. No. 360/2020- European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaeda and natural and legal persons, entities or bodies associated with them) Regulations 2020**

These Regulations provide for the enforcement of restrictive measures contained in Council Regulation (EU) No 2016/1686, as amended, regarding restrictive measures concerning natural and legal persons, entities and bodies who have been identified by the Council as being associated with ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaeda.

- 1. S.I. No. 108/2020 - 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 2020**
- 2. S.I. No. 168/2020 - 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 2020**
- 3. S.I. No. 211/2020 - 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 2020**
- 4. S.I. No. 286/2020 - 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 2020**

**5. S.I. No. 493/2020 - 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 2020**

These Regulations provide for the enforcement of restrictive measures contained in Council Regulation (EU) No 881/2002, as amended, regarding restrictive measures concerning natural and legal persons, entities and bodies who have been identified by the Council as being associated with ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaeda.

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.

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 ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaeda and natural and legal persons, entities or bodies associated with them.

**Terrorism**

- 1. S.I. No. 105/2020 - Criminal Justice (Terrorist Offences) Act 2005 (Section 42) (Restrictive Measures concerning Certain Persons and Entities with a view to Combating Terrorism) Regulations 2020**
- 2. S.I. No. 362/2020 - Criminal Justice (Terrorist Offences) Act 2005 (Section 42) (Restrictive Measures concerning Certain Persons and Entities with a view to Combating Terrorism) (No.2) Regulations 2020**



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.

## 2. Restrictive Measures with Regard to Countries

### **Belarus**

1. S.I. No. 491/2020- European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Belarus) Regulations 2020

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.

### **Burundi**

2. S.I. No. 68/2020- European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Burundi) Regulations 2020
3. S.I. No. 615/2020- European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Burundi) (No.2) Regulations 2020

These Regulations provide for the enforcement of restrictive measures contained in Council Regulation (EU) 2015/1755, as amended, regarding restrictive measures concerning Burundi.

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.

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.

### **Central African Republic**

- 1. S.I. No. 67/2020 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Central African Republic) Regulations 2020**
- 2. S.I. No. 390/2020 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Central African Republic) (No. 2) Regulations 2020**
- 3. S.I. No. 616/2020 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Central African Republic) (No. 3) Regulations 2020**

These Regulations provide for the enforcement of restrictive measures contained in Council Regulation (EU) No 224/2014, as amended, regarding restrictive measures concerning Central African Republic. 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 certain activities in relation to military goods and technology or armed mercenary personnel.
- 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 Central African Republic.

### **Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

- 1. S.I. No. 391/2020 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Regulations 2020**
- 2. S.I. No. 618/2020 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea) (No. 2) Regulations 2020**

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. 66/2020 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo) Regulations 2020**
- 2. S.I. No. 392/2020 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo) (No. 2) Regulations 2020**
- 3. S.I. No. 619/2020 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo) (No. 3) Regulations 2020**

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.

## **Egypt**

### **1- S.I. No. 111/2020 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Egypt) Regulations 2020**

These Regulations provide for the enforcement of restrictive measures contained in Council Regulation (EU) No 270/2011, as amended, regarding restrictive measures concerning Egypt.

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**

### **1. S.I. No. 388/2020 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Iran) Regulations 2020**

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.

- 1. S.I. No. 389/2020 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Iran) (No. 2) Regulations 2020**
- 2. S.I. No. 622/2020 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Iran) (No. 3) Regulations 2020**

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. 104/2020 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Iraq) Regulations 2020**
- 2. S.I. No. 712/2020 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Iraq) (No. 2) Regulations 2020**

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.

## **Libya**

- 1. S.I. No. 110/2020 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Libya) Regulations 2020**
- 2. S.I. No. 363/2020 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Libya) (No. 2) Regulations 2020**
- 3. S.I. No. 492/2020 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Libya) (No. 3) Regulations 2020**

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. 103/2020 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Mali) Regulations 2020**

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.

## **Myanmar/Burma**

### **1. S.I. No. 169/2020 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Myanmar/Burma) Regulations 2020**

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.

## **Nicaragua**

- 1. S.I. No. 70/2020 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Nicaragua) Regulations 2020**
- 2. S.I. No. 387/2020 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Nicaragua) (No. 2) Regulations 2020**

These Regulations provide for the enforcement of restrictive measures contained in Council Regulation (EU) 2019/1716, as amended, regarding restrictive measures concerning Nicaragua. 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.

### **Republic of Guinea**

#### **1. S.I. No. 72/2020 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning the Republic of Guinea) Regulations 2020**

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. 107/2020 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Somalia) Regulations 2020**

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.

## **Syria**

- 1. S.I. No. 69/2020 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Syria) Regulations 2020**
- 2. S.I. No. 393/2020 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Syria) (No. 2) Regulations 2020**
- 3. S.I. No. 620/2020 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Syria) (No. 3) Regulations 2020**

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. 71/2020 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Tunisia) Regulations 2020**

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.

### **Turkey**

- 1. S.I. No. 109/2020 – European Union (Restrictive Measures Concerning Turkey) Regulations 2020**
- 2. S.I. No. 606/2020 – European Union (Restrictive Measures Concerning Turkey) (No. 2) Regulations 2020**

These Regulations provide for the enforcement of restrictive measures contained in Council Regulation (EU) No 2019/1890, as amended, regarding restrictive measures concerning Turkey. 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. 106/2020- European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine) Regulations 2020**
- 2. S.I. No. 364/2020- European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine) (No. 2) Regulations 2020**
- 3. S.I. No. 490/2020- European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine) (No. 3) Regulations 2020**

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, regarding restrictive measures concerning 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.

## **Venezuela**

- 1. S.I. No. 64/2020- European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Venezuela) Regulations 2020**
- 2. S.I. No. 386/2020- European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Venezuela) (No. 2) Regulations 2020**
- 3. S.I. No. 621/2020- European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Venezuela) (No. 3) Regulations 2020**

These Regulations provide for the enforcement of restrictive measures contained in Council Regulation (EC) No 2017/2063 regarding restrictive measures concerning Venezuela. 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.

- 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.

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. 167/2020- European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Yemen) Regulations 2020**

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.

## **Zimbabwe**



## **1. S.I. No. 65/2020- European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Zimbabwe) Regulations 2020**

These Regulations provide for the enforcement of restrictive measures contained in Council Regulation (EC) No 314/2004, as amended, regarding restrictive measures concerning Zimbabwe. 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 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 Zimbabwe.

## Annex II – 2020 Export Licence Statistics

### Summary Data of Numbers and Values of Licence Issued

Type of Licence	Number by Year		Value by Year €	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Individual Dual-Use	476	445	364.7m	454.2m
Global Dual-Use	23	23	1,481.6m	1,897.8m
Individual Military	135	99	96.7m	37.6m
Global Military	2	2	11.7m	4.7m
Brokering	1	0	0.1m	0.0m
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>1,954.8m</b>	<b>2,394.3m</b>

### Individual Dual-Use Licences by Category

Category <sup>14</sup>	2020		2019		2018	
	No.	Licence Value €	No.	Licence Value €	No.	Licence Value €
1	11	71.5m	12	1.9 m	15	2.4 m
2	25	0.5m	26	2.6 m	36	0.1 m
3	40	95.3m	50	212.5 m	51	147.3 m
5	379	193.6m	341	234.4 m	315	258.3 m
7	12	0.7m	7	1.9 m	20	1.6 m
4,6 & Catch-all	9	3.1m	9	0.9 m	7	1.0 m
<b>Total</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>364.7m</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>454.2m</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>410.8 m</b>

<sup>14</sup> The categories correspond to those set out in Annex I to the Dual-Use Regulation (see Annex IV of this report). No licences were issued for exports of items in categories 0, 8 & 9 in 2020

## Global Dual-Use Licences by Category

Category <sup>15</sup>	2020		2019		2018	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
1	1	0.0m	0	0.0 m	2	0.0 m
2	1	0.0m	0	0.0 m	2	0.1 m
3	8	0.0m	13	1.0 m	5	2.5m
4	1	0.0m	4	0.0 m	2	0.0 m
5	23	1,481.6m	23	1,797.8 m	23	3,154.5 m
6	1	0.0m	0	0.0 m	2	0.0 m
7	1	0.0m	0	0.0 m	1	0.0 m
<b>Total<sup>16</sup></b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1,481.6m</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1,897.8</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3,157.1 m</b>

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<sup>15</sup> The categories correspond to those set out in Annex I to the Dual-Use Regulation (see Annex IV of this report), no licences were issued for items in categories 0, 8 & 9 in 2020.

<sup>16</sup> 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 true number of licenses, recorded in the bottom row.

## Individual Dual-Use Licences by Category and Destination 2020

Category	Destination	No. Issued	Value €	
1	CANADA	3	19,941	
	CHILE	1	210,689	
	CHINA	1	125,089	
	GEORGIA	1	965	
	HONG KONG (CHINA)	1	69,471,834	
	SAUDI ARABIA	1	1,499,957	
	TAIWAN (CHINA)	1	6,378	
	THAILAND	1	168,357	
	UNITED STATES	1	10,000	
2	CHINA	6	411,381	
	INDIA	1	957	
	ISRAEL	3	7,472	
	MALAYSIA	2	4,778	
	QATAR	2	4,194	
	SAUDI ARABIA	1	1,381	
	SINGAPORE	1	587	
	SOUTH KOREA/REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1	641	
	TAIWAN (CHINA)	1	1,550	
	THAILAND	1	575	
	TURKEY	3	20,000	
	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	3	2,304	
3	CHINA	19	7,719,476	
	HONG KONG (CHINA)	1	3,650	
	INDIA	1	10,038,336	
	MALAYSIA	5	12,039,324	

	PHILIPPINES	5	27,285,008
	RUSSIA	3	186,000
	SINGAPORE	2	21,179,157
	SOUTH KOREA/REPUBLIC OF KOREA	4	16,839,271
5	ALBANIA	1	62,000
	ALGERIA	2	1,531,439
	ARGENTINA	1	9,000,000
	AZERBAIJAN	2	1,900,803
	BAHRAIN	6	3,712,417
	BELARUS	2	144,503
	BERMUDA	1	18,000
	BOLIVIA	1	11,700
	BRAZIL	5	6,821,957
	CAMEROON	1	892
	CHINA	24	12,337,333
	COLOMBIA	2	2,737
	COTE D'IVOIRE	1	1,323
	ECUADOR	1	396,000
	EGYPT	13	6,852,950
	FRENCH POLYNESIA	3	1,695
	GAMBIA	1	507,687
	GEORGIA	2	221,044
	GHANA	1	691
	HONG KONG (CHINA)	34	6,675,298
	INDIA	18	14,758,762
	INDONESIA	2	1,444,374
	IRAQ	1	28,610
	ISRAEL	24	9,688,263
	JAPAN	1	891

	JORDAN	5	3,008,127
	KAZAKHSTAN	3	1,445,823
	KENYA	2	2,972,048
	KOSOVO	1	1,540,098
	KUWAIT	7	1,963,450
	KYRGHYZSTAN	1	102,484
	MACEDONIA	3	21,348
	MADAGASCAR	1	892
	MALAYSIA	2	8,900
	MAURITIUS	1	1,487,134
	MEXICO	2	1,583
	MOLDOVA	1	91,788
	MONTENEGRO	1	22,143
	MOROCCO	5	2,064,965
	NIGERIA	3	3,435
	NORWAY	1	60,000
	OMAN	7	2,200,129
	PERU	1	1,532,269
	PAKISTAN	2	1,465,855
	QATAR	30	25,772,918
	RUSSIA	11	879,293
	RWANDA	1	390,794
	SAUDI ARABIA	26	11,369,524
	SENEGAL	1	691
	SERBIA	3	126,536
	SIERRA LEONE	1	507,687
	SINGAPORE	18	3,794,069
	SOUTH AFRICA	4	1,736,499
	SOUTH KOREA/REPUBLIC OF KOREA	13	14,867,459
	TAIWAN (CHINA)	4	1,638,573

	THAILAND	4	2,891,461
	TOGO	1	910,000
	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	1	1,437,180
	TUNISIA	1	1,514,190
	TURKEY	1	82
	UKRAINE	20	10,134,314
	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	32	13,294,291
	URUGUAY	2	2,966,559
	VIETNAM	4	3,177,050
	YEMEN	1	32,000
	ZIMBABWE	1	16
6	AZERBAIJAN	1	3,300
	INDIA	1	1,664
	MALAYSIA	1	269,370
	PERU	1	435,500
	PHILIPPINES	2	295,289
	TURKMENISTAN	1	2,115,919
7	CHINA	1	15,570
	INDONESIA	1	65,740
	SOUTH KOREA/REPUBLIC OF KOREA	10	656,643
Catch-All	CHINA	1	19,271
	TURKEY	1	38,991
	<b>Total</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>364,731,535</b>

## Individual Military Licences by Category<sup>17</sup> and Destination 2020

Code	Destination	Number of Licences Issued	Value of Licences €
ML1	AUSTRALIA	1	11,000
	CZECH REPUBLIC	1	20,534
	GERMANY	2	1,316,028
	KOSOVO	2	5,791
	SWITZERLAND	2	14,000
	TURKEY	1	3,530
	UNITED STATES	3	14,839
ML2	GERMANY	1	171,808
ML3	GERMANY	2	13,007
ML4	GERMANY	1	52,950
	UNITED KINGDOM	18	445,237
	UNITED STATES	2	3,280,000
ML5	AUSTRALIA	10	1,631,443
	CANADA	1	47,752
	GERMANY	2	1,011,753
	ITALY	3	316,250
	SOUTH KOREA/REPUBLIC OF KOREA	4	155,000
	SWEDEN	1	170,020
	UNITED STATES	20	39,296,092
ML6	GERMANY	1	4,727,000
	MALAYSIA	1	20,508
	SINGAPORE	7	495,055

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<sup>17</sup> Military List Categories are defined at Annex III.



	SPAIN	1	50,000
	SWITZERLAND	1	122,400
	UNITED KINGDOM	1	1,000,000
ML7	POLAND	3	375,000
ML9	GERMANY	1	750,000
	QATAR	2	224,684
ML10	GERMANY	1	150,000
	NORWAY	2	42,940
	UNITED KINGDOM	1	556,200
	UNITED STATES	8	24,112,078
ML11	FRANCE	1	14,350
	UNITED KINGDOM	2	1,297,800
	UNITED STATES	5	134,377
ML13	CANADA	2	19,901
	GEORGIA	2	500
	GERMANY	1	106,000
ML15	UNITED KINGDOM	3	9,378,029
ML21	AUSTRALIA	1	100,000
	UNITED STATES	3	300,000
ML22	AUSTRALIA	1	50,000
	INDIA	1	255,323
	UNITED KINGDOM	2	4,089,210
	UNITED STATES	4	400,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>€96,748,389</b>

## Aggregated Military Licences by Destination 2020

Destination	Number of Licences	Licence Values €
Australia	13	1,792,443
Canada	3	67,653
Czech Republic	1	20,534
France	2	908,682
Georgia	2	500
Germany	13	18,683,194
India	1	255,323
Italy	4	389,256
Kosovo	2	5,791
Malaysia	1	20,508
Netherlands	1	179,450
Norway	2	42,940
Poland	3	375,000
Qatar	2	224,684
Singapore	7	495,055
South Korea/Republic of Korea	4	155,000
Spain	1	50,000
Sweden	2	346,244
Switzerland	3	136,400
Turkey	1	3,530
United Kingdom	28	16,779,858
United States	45	67,537,386
<b>Total<sup>18</sup></b>	<b>137<sup>19</sup></b>	<b>108,469,431</b>

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<sup>18</sup> 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.

<sup>19</sup> This is the total number of individual military licences issued (135) and military global licences issued (2).

## 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 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, and related alerting 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 or biological toxic 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, aero-engines and "aircraft" equipment, related equipment and components, specially designed or modified for military use.
- ML11** Electronic equipment, not specified elsewhere on the EU Common Military List, and specially designed components therefor.
- ML12** High velocity kinetic energy weapon systems and related equipment, and specially designed components therefor.
- ML13** Armoured or protective equipment, constructions and components.
- 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 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.<sup>20</sup>
- The **Australia Group** aims to ensure that exports do not contribute to the development of chemical or biological weapons.<sup>21</sup>
- The **Missile Technology Control Regime** aims to prevent proliferation of ballistic missiles and unmanned aerial vehicles systems capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction.<sup>22</sup>
- 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.<sup>23</sup>
- 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.<sup>24</sup>

Ireland participates in all five regimes.

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<sup>20</sup> See <<http://www.wassenaar.org>>.

<sup>21</sup> See <<http://www.australiagroup.net/en>>.

<sup>22</sup> See <<http://mtr.info>>.

<sup>23</sup> See <<http://www.nuclearsuppliersgroup.org/en>>.

<sup>24</sup> 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)<sup>25</sup>. 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)<sup>26</sup> and the Central Bank<sup>27</sup>. D/ETE does not participate in the formulation of EU sanctions and is notified of new sanctions by D/FA.

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<sup>25</sup> See <<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/council-eu/preparatory-bodies/working-party-foreign-relations-counsellors>>.

<sup>26</sup> See <<https://www.dfa.ie/home/index.aspx?id=28519>>.

<sup>27</sup> See <<https://www.centralbank.ie/regulation/how-we-regulate/international-financial-sanctions>>.

- 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 Revenue-Customs to this end.
- D/ETE also implements a unique sanction against Russia which requires prior authorisation for exports of certain goods to Russia.



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