



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

Report under the Control of Exports Act 2008

1st January 2021 – 31st December 2021

Tánaiste'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 2021. This report underpins the commitment to openness and transparency in the operation of Ireland's export control regime, contained in *Programme for Government – Shaping our Future*.

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. We are deeply 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.

This Report details the licensing activity by the Department for the year ended 31st December 2021. 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 2021.

The Department maintained a sharp focus on compliance during the year, despite the continuing challenges posed by COVID-19 public health restrictions, conducting outreach and audit activities virtually and in person, as restrictions allowed.

The Control of Exports Bill 2023, which is at an advanced state of drafting and will be brought to Government early in 2023, 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.

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 the Department for the year ended 31st December 2021. 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 'Dual-use' goods and the classification of military items, as well as the multilateral, non-proliferation regimes are provided in Annex III, while 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

Update to the Dual-Use Regulation

On 9th September Council Regulation (EU) 2021/821 of 20 May 2021 (the "Dual-Use Regulation") came into force. The Dual-Use Regulation is the primary European legislation governing the export of dual-use items from the Europe Union. This Regulation replaced Council Regulation (EC) 428/2009 of 5 May 2009.

Annex I to the Dual-Use Regulation lists the 'dual-use' items subject to control and requiring authorisation for export outside the EU. The Annex 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.

The major changes in the new Regulation are set out in Section 4.

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, and the version in effect during 2021 was adopted in February 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 Delegated Directive (EU) 2021/1047 of 5 March 2021 to reflect the 2020 changes in the EU Common Military List. The European Communities (Intra-Community Transfers of Defence Related Products) (Amendment) Regulations 2021 (S.I. No. 514 of 2021) gives effect to this Regulation in Irish law.

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. There were no updates in 2021.

Anti-Torture

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/125 establishes export controls for trade with third countries in goods that could be used for the purpose of capital punishment, torture, or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. The Regulation also applies to

¹ 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)

the supply of brokering services and technical assistance related to such goods. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/139 makes a number of Brexit-related changes to the primary Act. The European Union (Control of Trade in Goods that may be used for Torture) Regulations 2021 (S.I. No. 201 of 2021) gives full effect to this Regulation in Irish law.

Covid 19 Vaccines

In 2021 the European Commission introduced temporary controls on the export of COVID-19 vaccines from the Union. The measure, aimed to protect the Commission's Advanced Purchase Agreements with vaccine manufacturers, was introduced in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/442 of 11 March 2021. The European Union (COVID-19 Vaccines Export Authorisation) Regulations 2021 (S.I. No. 49 of 2021), the European Union (COVID-19 Vaccines Export Authorisation) (No. 2) Regulations 2021 (S.I. No. 123 of 2021), the European Union (COVID-19 Vaccines Export Authorisation) (No. 2) (Temporary Amendment) Regulations 2021 (S.I. No. 190 of 2021), the European Union (COVID-19 Vaccines Export Authorisation) (No. 3) (Temporary Amendment) Regulations 2021 (S.I. No. 253 of 2021) and the European Union (COVID-19 Vaccines Export Authorisation) (No. 4) (Temporary Amendment) Regulations 2021 (S.I. No. 421 of 2021) 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 purpose 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. In 2021, work continued on drafting the Control of Exports Bill in close cooperation with the Office of Parliamentary Counsel and the Office of the Attorney General.

3. EU Restrictive Measures adopted in 2021

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.

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 new statutory instruments were made by the Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Employment and the Minister for Finance during 2021, 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

In 2011 European Union began a process to review the control regime for dual-use goods with a view to modernising and updating controls. Following extensive consultation with all Member States through the mechanisms of the European Commission, the European Parliament and the Council of the EU, in May 2021 European Council formally endorsed the revised text to the Regulation and on 9 September, the recast of the Dual-Use Regulation (Council Regulation No. 2021/821) entered into force. The recast replaces the previous EU dual use regulation, Council Regulation (EC) 428/2009.

Key Features of the Regulation

The recast introduced new controls on or cyber-surveillance items, which are items that are *‘specially designed to enable the covert surveillance of natural persons by monitoring, extracting, collecting or analysing data from information and telecommunication systems’*. This

includes new mechanisms for coordination of controls between member states and additional reporting.

Other new provisions include controls on the provision of technical assistance related to certain dual-use items; mechanisms to allow greater co-operation between member states, including on enforcement matters; the ability for Member States to introduce export controls for non-listed items where that State deems those controls necessary in the interest of public security; new rules on brokering of dual-use goods; the introduction of two new Union General Export Authorisations covering exports of intra-group export of software and technology (GEA EU007) and encryption items (GEA EU008) and the introduction of a '*large project authorisation*'.

The Regulation introduces an obligation on exporters to implement an Internal Compliance Programme (ICP) in certain circumstances, to facilitate compliance in the export of controlled items. Other measures include longer retention of records and revised definitions. All of these changes assist in supporting a uniform export control system, aimed at achieving closer cooperation between EU member states.

5. Export Licences Data

Individual Dual-Use Licences

Five hundred and thirty (530) individual dual-use licences were issued in 2021, an increase of 11% on the 476 licences issued in 2020. The value of exports on individual licences issued in 2021 increased by 56% compared with 2020, from €364.7 million to €568.9 million.

There was a marked decrease in the value of Category 1 (Special materials and related equipment) licences from €71.5m in 2020 to €3.3m in 2021 and an increase in the value of Category 2 items exported, rising to €14.4m in 2021 from €0.5m in 2020. There was an increase in the value of licenses issued for Category 3 items (Electronics) of 37% from €95.3m to €131m and the value of licenses issued for Category 5 items (Telecommunications and Information Security) more than doubled from €193.6m in 2020 to €412.3m in 2021, with a corresponding increase in licences issued from 379 to 420. Exports under categories 6 and 8 remained steady and no licences were issued for exports of items in categories 0, 4 and 9 in 2021.

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 (Category 5).

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.

During 2021 a new global licence was introduced, recognising the additional risks associated with exporting to more sensitive destinations. Forty-one global dual-use licences were in use in 2021. This increase over the 23 licences issued in 2020 arose from the rollout of the second global licence. The value of actual exports reported under dual-use global licences in 2021 was €1,506.7m compared with €1,481.6m in 2020. As has been the trend in previous years, the majority of exports under global licence in 2021 were 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 2021, 141 individual military licences were issued, with a total value of €158m. This was an increase over 2020 when 135 licences were issued with a total value of €96.7m.

In 2021 the largest category of military licensed exports was for aviation components, which accounted for almost €95m. 12 licences were issued in respect of exports of personal firearms

for hunting or sporting, this was an increase over the six issued in 2020, mainly exports to the UK for repairs.

One global military licence was issued in 2021 with a value of €8.7m.

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 2021.

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 2020 and 2021. 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 €	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Individual Dual-Use	530	476	568.9m	364.7m
Global Dual-Use	41	23	1,506.7m	1,481.6m
Individual Military	141	135	158m	96.7m
Global Military	1	2	8.7m	11.7m
Brokering	1	1	0.1	0.1m
TOTAL	714	637	2,242.4m	1,954.8m

6. 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 2021, 15 export licence applications were denied, compared to 22 denials in 2020. 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 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.

7. Outreach and Enforcement

The Department maintained a sharp focus on compliance during 2021. While public health restrictions in response to the COVID 19 epidemic curtailed the Department's programme of on-site visits, Authorised Officers of the Department conducted 63 virtual compliance engagements with exporters during the year.

Exports Controls are of increasing relevance to research activity in academia and public research centres. During 2021, the Department engaged with a range of public research-performing organisations and their representative bodies, as well as public research funding bodies. The Department also organised an online seminar for the public research sector to explain its obligations under Exports Controls regulations.

Following the recast of the EU 'Dual-use' Regulation (EU 2021/821) that came into force on 9 September 2021, the Department organised an online seminar for exporters, with participation by the European Commission, to present and explain the new legislation and highlight key practical points arising.

The Department monitors exports of controlled items in close co-operation with the Office of the Revenue Commissioners. 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 the Office of the Revenue Commissioners before being allowed to proceed. During 2021 the Office of the Revenue Commissioners referred over 160 pending exports to the Department for review.

Authorised Officers of the Department also 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.

Annex I – Irish Regulations in respect of EU Sanctions

1. Restrictive Measures with regard to Activities

Serious Human Rights Abuses and Violations

1. **S.I. No. 48/2021 - European Union (Restrictive Measures against the Proliferation and Use of Chemical Weapons) Regulations 2021**
2. **S.I. No. 191/2021 - European Union (Restrictive Measures against the Proliferation and Use of Chemical Weapons) (No.2) Regulations 2021**

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.

Terrorism

1. **S.I. No. 91/2021 - Criminal Justice (Terrorist Offences) Act 2005 (Section 42) (Restrictive Measures concerning Certain Persons and Entities with a view to Combating Terrorism) Regulations 2021**
2. **S.I. No. 394/2021 - Criminal Justice (Terrorist Offences) Act 2005 (Section 42) (Restrictive Measures concerning Certain Persons and Entities with a view to Combating Terrorism) (No.2) Regulations 2021**

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. 205/2021 - 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 2021**
- 2. S.I. No. 223/2021 – European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida and natural and legal persons, entities or bodies associated with them) Regulations 2021**
- 3. S.I. No. 338/2021 - 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 2021**
- 4. S.I. No. 494/2021 – 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 2021**
- 5. S.I. No. 687/2021 – 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 2021**

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. 17/2021- European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Belarus) Regulations 2021**
2. **S.I. No. 295/2021- European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Belarus) (No.2) Regulations 2021**
3. **S.I. No. 337/2021- European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Belarus) (No.3) Regulations 2021**
4. **S.I. No. 647/2021- European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Belarus) (No.4) Regulations 2021**
5. **S.I. No. 688/2021- European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Belarus) (No. 5) Regulations 2021**

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.

Central African Republic

1. S.I. No. 236/2021 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Central African Republic) Regulations 2021

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. 570/2021 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Regulations 2021

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. 75/2021 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo) Regulations 2021**

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. 571/2021 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning the Republic of Guinea-Bissau) Regulations 2021

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.

Iran (Human Rights Violations)

1. S.I. No. 237/2021 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Iran) Regulations 2021

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. 573/2021 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Iran) (No. 2) 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. 47/2021 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Iraq) Regulations 2021**
- 2. S.I. No. 90/2021 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Iraq) (No. 2) Regulations 2021**
- 3. S.I. No. 225/2021 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Iraq) (No. 3) Regulations 2021**
- 4. S.I. No. 358/2021 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Iraq) (No. 4) Regulations 2021**
- 5. S.I. No. 496/2021 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Iraq) (No. 5) Regulations 2021**
- 6. S.I. No. 515/2021 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Iraq) (No. 6) Regulations 2021**
- 7. S.I. No. 741/2021 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Iraq) (No. 7) Regulations 2021**

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. 493/2021 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Lebanon) Regulations 2021

These Regulations provide for the enforcement of restrictive measures contained in Council Regulation (EU) 2021/1275, in view of the situation in Lebanon. 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.

Libya

1. **S.I. No. 204/2021 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Libya) Regulations 2021**
2. **S.I. No. 226/2021 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Libya) (No. 2) Regulations 2021**
3. **S.I. No. 340/2021 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Libya) (No. 3) Regulations 2021**
4. **S.I. No. 439/2021 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Libya) (No. 4) Regulations 2021**
5. **S.I. No. 611/2021 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Libya) (No. 5) Regulations 2021**
6. **S.I. No. 742/2021 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Libya) (No. 3) Regulations 2021**

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.

Myanmar/Burma

- 1. S.I. No. 224/2021 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Myanmar/Burma) Regulations 2021**
- 2. S.I. No. 339/2021 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Myanmar/Burma) (No.2) Regulations 2021**

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. 572/2021 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Nicaragua) Regulations 2021**

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. 574/2021 - 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. 46/2021 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Somalia) Regulations 2021**
- 2. S.I. No. 206 of 2021 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Somalia) (No.2) Regulations 2021**

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. 569/2021 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Sudan) Regulations 2021**

These Regulations provide for the enforcement of restrictive measures contained in Council Regulation (EU) 747/2014, as amended, concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Sudan. 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.

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

Syria

- 1. S.I. No. 73/2021 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Syria) Regulations 2021**
- 2. S.I. No. 568/2021 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Syria) (No. 2) Regulations 2021**

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. 74/2021 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Tunisia) Regulations 2021

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. 646/2021 – European Union (Restrictive Measures Concerning Turkey) 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. 139/2021 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine) Regulations 2021**
- 2. S.I. No. 495/2021 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine) (No. 2) Regulations 2021**
- 3. S.I. No. 560/2021 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine) (No. 3) Regulations 2021**
- 4. S.I. No. 740/2021 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine) (No. 4) Regulations 2021**

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.

Zimbabwe

1. S.I. No. 192/2021- European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Zimbabwe) Regulations 2021

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 – 2021 Export Licence Statistics

Summary Data of Numbers and Values of Licence Issued

Type of Licence	Number by Year		Value by Year €	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Individual Dual-Use	530	476	568.9m	364.7m
Global Dual-Use	41	23	1,506.7m	1,481.6m
Individual Military	141	135	158m	96.7m
Global Military	1	2	8.7m	11.7m
Brokering	1	1	0.1	0.1m
TOTAL	714	637	2,242.4m	1,954.8m

Individual Dual-Use Licences by Category

Category ²	2021		2020		2019	
	No.	Licence Value €	No.	Licence Value €	No.	Licence Value €
1	15	3.3m	11	71.5m	12	1.9 m
2	24	14.4m	25	0.5m	26	2.6 m
3	42	131m	40	95.3m	50	212.5 m
5	420	412.3m	379	193.6m	341	234.4 m
7	12	0.8m	12	0.7m	7	1.9 m
4, 6, 8 & Catch-all	17	7.1m	9	3.1m	9	0.9 m
Total	530	568.9m	476	364.7m	445	454.2m

² 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, 4 & 9 in 2021,

Global Dual-Use Licences by Category

Category ³	2021		2020		2019	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
1	2	0.0m	1	0.0m	0	0.0 m
2	2	0.0m	1	0.0m	0	0.0 m
3	11	0.0m	8	0.0m	13	1.0 m
4	4	0.0m	1	0.0m	4	0.0 m
5	41	1,506.7m	23	1,481.6m	23	1,797.8 m
6	2	0.0m	1	0.0m	0	0.0 m
7	0	0.0m	1	0.0m	0	0.0 m
Total⁴	41	1,506.7m	23	1,481.6m	23	1,897.8m

³ 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 2021.

⁴ 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 2021

Category	Destination	No. Issued	Value €	
1	BANGLADESH	1	561,442	
	CANADA	3	28,210	
	CHINA	3	193,710	
	COLOMBIA	1	100,032	
	EGYPT	1	394,432	
	HONG KONG (CHINA)	1	132,678	
	INDONESIA	1	473,282	
	ISRAEL	1	27,490	
	THAILAND	3	1,384,086	
	2	CHINA	6	11,208,732
EGYPT		1	1,363	
ISRAEL		2	3,060,147	
KUWAIT		2	3,197	
MOROCCO		1	950	
QATAR		1	887	
SERBIA		1	3,167	
SINGAPORE		1	55,000	
SOUTH AFRICA		1	1,411	
TURKEY		2	9,588	
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES		6	27,817	
3		CHINA	17	10,418,726
	INDIA	2	50,000,000	
	ISRAEL	1	4,770	
	MALAYSIA	5	19,061,683	

	PHILIPPINES	5	39,529,733
	SINGAPORE	1	117,670
	SOUTH KOREA/REPUBLIC OF KOREA	5	5,493,519
	TAIWAN (CHINA)	5	6,319,503
	UNITED STATES	1	38,000
5	ALGERIA	1	11,869,906
	ARGENTINA	5	7,206,460
	ARMENIA	2	639,129
	AZERBAIJAN	1	68
	BAHRAIN	5	1,138,542
	BANGLADESH	2	1,638,243
	BELARUS	2	534,104
	BERMUDA	1	14,860
	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	2	458
	BRAZIL	4	4,429,790
	CHINA	10	6,915,177
	CONGO	2	2,954
	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	4	4,617
	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1	196,000
	EGYPT	21	24,745,843
	EL SALVADOR	2	2,919,187
	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	1	71
	FIJI	1	1,465,326
	FRANCE	1	329
	FRENCH POLYNESIA	1	231
	GEORGIA	4	3,967,828
	GHANA	1	1,439,194
	GUATEMALA	2	2,888,265

	GUINEA	1	65,000
	GUYANA	1	1,436,330
	HONG KONG (CHINA)	10	2,007,102
	INDIA	24	24,445,009
	INDONESIA	10	1,430,697
	IRAQ	4	92,392
	ISRAEL	21	7,273,236
	JORDAN	8	6,109,416
	KAZAKHSTAN	8	8,982,105
	KENYA	1	656,475
	KOSOVO	1	1,429,232
	KUWAIT	8	8,165,240
	KYRGHYZSTAN	1	2,207,280
	LAOS PEOPLES DEM. REP.	1	461
	MALAYSIA	2	888
	MALI	1	170
	MAURITIUS	2	42,549
	MEXICO	3	1,126,996
	MOROCCO	15	6,173,068
	NAMIBIA	1	3,065
	NEW CALEDONIA	1	231
	NIGERIA	1	980,000
	NORTHERN MACEDONIA	4	18,122
	OMAN	12	9,244,105
	PAKISTAN	4	129,600
	PANAMA	1	1,453,364
	PHILIPPINES	2	16,029
	QATAR	17	13,245,594
	REUNION	2	889

	SAUDI ARABIA	21	71,864,822
	SERBIA	2	2,031,681
	SINGAPORE	6	395,272
	SOUTH AFRICA	16	3,322,645
	SOUTH KOREA/REPUBLIC OF KOREA	9	9,588,792
	SOUTH SUDAN	1	75,039
	SRI LANKA	2	889
	TAIWAN (CHINA)	13	12,089
	THAILAND	8	11,951
	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	1	1,451,298
	TUNISIA	1	1,377,786
	TURKEY	9	42,997,863
	TURKMENISTAN	1	1,384,165
	UKRAINE	33	30,479,212
	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	37	54,765,520
	UNITED KINGDOM	2	16,200,000
	UZBEKISTAN	1	11,656
	VIETNAM	5	1,804,232
	YEMEN	7	5,566,474
	ZAMBIA	2	254,167
6	BRAZIL	1	373,073
	COLOMBIA	1	330,517
	MOROCCO	1	178,500
	PERU	1	328,447
	TAIWAN (CHINA)	1	3,450
	TURKMENISTAN	1	914,294
	UNITED KINGDOM	1	33,000

7	INDIA	1	52,275
	SOUTH KOREA/REPUBLIC OF KOREA	9	658,269
	UNITED KINGDOM	1	4,678
	UNITED STATES	1	53,593
8	ICELAND	1	350,100
Catch All	CHINA	5	4,552,409
	MALAYSIA	1	346
	SOUTH AFRICA	1	20,482
	SOUTH KOREA/REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1	12,471
	Total	530	€568,863,909

Individual Military Licences by Category⁵ and Destination 2021

Code	Destination	Number of Licences Issued	Value of Licences €
ML1	UNITED KINGDOM	11	37,100
	UNITED STATES	2	14,163
ML3	UNITED KINGDOM	1	18,990
ML4	AUSTRALIA	1	250,000
	EGYPT	1	112,154
	UNITED KINGDOM	25	1,215,205
	UNITED STATES	4	7,490,000
ML5	AUSTRALIA	6	1,342,055
	GERMANY	1	518,939
	OMAN	1	21,259
	SOUTH KOREA/REPUBLIC OF KOREA	2	255,000
	SWEDEN	3	618,475
	SWITZERLAND	1	229,970
	UNITED STATES	20	33,907,947
ML6	SINGAPORE	1	116,133
	SWITZERLAND	1	148,200
ML7	POLAND	2	45,065
ML9	NORWAY	1	6,795
	UNITED KINGDOM	1	37,000
	SOUTH KOREA/REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1	369,125
	GERMANY	1	1,000,000

⁵ Military List Categories are defined at Annex III.

ML10	AUSTRALIA	1	1,971
	UNITED KINGDOM	1	56,066,857
	UNITED STATES	8	39,428,697
ML11	FRANCE	2	88,560
	UNITED KINGDOM	3	1,330,925
	UNITED STATES	7	171,578
ML13	UNITED KINGDOM	1	574
ML15	UNITED KINGDOM	7	11,740,605
ML21	AUSTRALIA	1	100,000
	UNITED KINGDOM	2	100,000
	UNITED STATES	4	300,000
ML22	AUSTRALIA	1	50,000
	UNITED KINGDOM	3	598,370
	UNITED STATES	5	500,000
	Total	141	€158,231,712

Aggregated Military Licences by Destination 2021

Destination	Number of Licences	Licence Values €
AUSTRALIA	10	1,744,026
EGYPT	1	112,154
FRANCE	3	1,052,762
GERMANY	5	9,111,544
ITALY	1	28,980
NETHERLANDS	1	92,221
NORWAY	1	6,795
OMAN	1	21,259
POLAND	2	45,065
SINGAPORE	1	116,133
SOUTH KOREA/REPUBLIC OF KOREA	3	624,125
SPAIN	1	24,495
SWEDEN	3	618,475
SWITZERLAND	2	378,170
UNITED KINGDOM	60	71,145,626
UNITED STATES	51	81,812,385.00
Total⁶	142⁷	€166,934,215

⁶ 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.

⁷ This is the total number of individual military licences issued (141) 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 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.⁸
- The **Australia Group** aims to ensure that exports do not contribute to the development of chemical or biological weapons.⁹
- The **Missile Technology Control Regime** aims to prevent proliferation of ballistic missiles and unmanned aerial vehicles systems capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction.¹⁰
- 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.¹¹
- 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.¹²

Ireland participates in all five regimes.

⁸ See <<http://www.wassenaar.org>>.

⁹ See <<http://www.australiagroup.net/en>>.

¹⁰ See <<http://mtr.info>>.

¹¹ See <<http://www.nuclearsuppliersgroup.org/en>>.

¹² 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)¹³. 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)¹⁴ and the Central Bank¹⁵. 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.

¹³ See <<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/council-eu/preparatory-bodies/working-party-foreign-relations-counsellors>>.

¹⁴ See <<https://www.dfa.ie/home/index.aspx?id=28519>>.

¹⁵ See <<https://www.centralbank.ie/regulation/how-we-regulate/international-financial-sanctions>>.

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