



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

Report under the Control of Exports Act 2008

1st January 2022 – 31st December 2022



Minister's Foreword

I am pleased to present the Annual Report on activity under the Control of Exports Act 2008, covering the period 1st January to 31st December 2022. This report supports Ireland's obligation to continued openness and transparency in the operation of export controls, contained in *Programme for Government – Our Shared 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 2022. 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 2022.

The Control of Exports Bill 2023, when enacted 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.

Simon Coveney, T.D.
Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Employment

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1. Introduction

The Control of Exports Act 2008 requires that the Minister, as soon as practicable after the end of each year, prepare and lay before each House of the Oireachtas a report on the operation during the preceding year of matters within the Act. This Report describes licensing activity by the Department for the year ended 31st December 2022. It provides data on the licences issued, including the number, value and destination, by category of goods.

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

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

2. Changes to European and Irish Legislation

Updates to the Common Military List

The EU Common Military List¹ sets out the definitions and technical specifications of defence-related equipment subject to Export Controls. This list is amended and updated periodically, most recently in February 2022.

Updates to the Dual-Use Regulation

On 6 January 2022, the European Commission updated the EU dual-use export control list in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2021/821. The EU Dual Use List is updated by the European

¹ Common Military List of the European Union adopted by the Council on 21 February 2022 (equipment covered by Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing the control of exports of military technology and equipment)

Commission periodically, usually annually, to maintain its alignment with the lists compiled by the international multilateral non-proliferation regimes², in which the EU and Member States participate.

The Annex I control list sets out the dual-use items that require export authorisation.

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.

In October 2022 the EU Commission published its proposal for a recast of the Regulation to take place during 2023 with the aim of preventing firearms trafficking into and from the EU, including by addressing the risks at import and export; to improve the systematic data collection on international movements of firearms for civilian use and to balance the need for increased security and the facilitation of the legal trade of firearms.

Review of the 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 2022, 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, with a view to enactment in 2023.

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

3. EU Restrictive Measures adopted in 2022

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

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. Eighty new statutory instruments were made by the Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Employment and the Minister for Finance during 2022, in order to give full legal effect in Ireland to new and updated EU Restrictive Measures (see Annex I for full details of these Regulations).

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

EU Sanctions in response to the Situation in Ukraine

In 2022, the EU adopted additional sanctions in response to Russia's illegal and unprovoked military aggression against Ukraine. These sanctions build on and expand the sanctions put in place in 2014 following Russia's annexation of Crimea namely, Council Regulation (EU) No 833/2014 concerning restrictive measures in view of Russia's actions destabilising the situation in Ukraine. There were 9 packages of sanctions adopted in 2022 in response to the worsening situation in Ukraine. These include a ban on the export of dual-use goods as well as other strategic goods, a ban on certain exports to Russian controlled areas of Ukraine and sanctions against named individuals and entities in Russia.

Similarly, the EU added to sanctions against Belarusian entities and individuals through additions to Council Regulation (EC) No 765/2006 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Belarus and the involvement of Belarus in the Russian aggression against Ukraine.

4. Export Licences Data

Individual Dual-Use Licences

Six hundred and ninety-one (691) individual dual-use licences were issued in 2022, an increase in volume of over 30% on the 530 licences issued in 2021. However, the value of those exports decreased 9.7% compared with 2021, from €568.9 million to €513.4 million in 2022.

Two licences with a value of €100 million were issued in respect of Category 0 goods. The value of licences issued for Category 1 goods reduced from €3.3m in 2021 to under €1 million in 2022 and licences with a value of over €13 million were issued in respect of Category 2 goods a decrease on the €14.4m exported in 2021.

There was an increase in the value of licenses issued for Category 3 items of 40% from €131 million in 2021 to €184.5 million and the value of licenses issued for Category 5 items reduced significantly from €412.3m in 2021 to €212 million in 2022, a reduction of 48%.

A small amount of exports took place under categories 6 and 7 of €1 million and €1.9 million respectively, comparable to 2021. Two export licences with a value of €0.2 million were issued in respect of Category 9 goods. No licences were issued for exports of items in categories 4 and 8³ in 2022.

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.

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

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.

Since 2021 the Department offers two types of global licence, recognising the additional risks associated with exporting controlled goods to sensitive destinations. Fifty-two (52) global dual-use licences were in use in 2022. The value of actual exports reported under dual-use global licences in 2022 was €1,807.4 million compared with €1,506.7 million in 2021, an increase of almost 20%. As has been the trend in previous years, the majority of exports under global licence in 2022 were Category 5 items.

Military Licences

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

During 2022, 133 individual military licences were issued, with a total value of €125.8 million. This was a decrease on the 2021 outturn when 141 licences were issued with a total value of €158 million.

In 2022 the largest category of military licensed exports was for military related ICT components, which accounted for over €60 million. Thirteen (13) licences were issued in respect of exports of personal firearms for hunting or sporting, one more than in 2021, and as has been the trend in previous years, the exports were mainly in respect of firearms to the UK for repair.

One global transfer (military) licence was issued in 2022 with a value of €9.4m. Global Transfer licences are used to transfer defence-related products between EU Member States.

Brokering Licences

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

Two brokering licences were issued in 2022.

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 2021 and 2022. More detailed statistical information is set out in Annex II to this report.

Summary Data of Numbers and Values of Licences Issued

Type of Licence	Number by Year		Value by Year €	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Individual Dual-Use	691	530	513.4m	568.9m
Global Dual-Use	52	41	1,807.4m	1,506.7m
Individual Military	133	141	125.8m	158m
Global Military	1	1	9.4m	8.7m
Brokering	2	1	0.1m	0.1m
TOTAL	879	714	2,456.1m	2,242.4m

5. Assessing Licence Applications

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

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

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

In 2022, 15 export licence applications were denied, the same number of denials as in 2021. 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.

6. Outreach and Enforcement

The Department continued to maintain its' focus on compliance during 2022. With the removal of Covid 19 related curtailments, Authorised Officers of the Department conducted 33 onsite compliance inspections with exporters during the year. The Department also dealt with a large number of queries from traders regarding sanctions, in particular those arising from the Russian invasion of Ukraine, in addition to general export control related queries. During 2022, the Department continued to engage with public research-performing organisations and their representative bodies, as well as public research funding bodies.

Authorised Officers of the Department engaged in pan-EU Enforcement Officers' meetings on Export Controls for Dual- use and military goods. These meetings enhance the EU's ability to counter circumvention attempts through the sharing of information and best practice. They also engaged with the EU Commission Technical Expert Group on Capacity Building which provides workshops and training to frontline export control staff.

The Department supports the Office of the Revenue Commissioners in discharging its customs duties at the point of export and import. As part of this assistance, details of certain pending transactions that may be subject to export controls are referred to the Department for examination. In 2022 the Department assisted the Office of the Revenue Commissioners in relation to 337 transactions.

Annex I – Irish Regulations in respect of EU Sanctions

1. Restrictive Measures with regard to Activities

Chemical Weapons

1. S.I. No. 635/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures against the Proliferation and Use of Chemical Weapons) Regulations 2022

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.

Serious Human Rights Abuses and Violations

1. S.I. No. 132/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures against Serious Human Rights Violations and Abuses) Regulations 2022
2. S.I. No. 242/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures against Serious Human Rights Violations and Abuses) (No. 2) Regulations 2022

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

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

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

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

Terrorism

1. S.I. No. 72/2022 - Criminal Justice (Terrorist Offences) Act 2005 (Section 42) (Restrictive Measures concerning Certain Persons and Entities with a view to Combating Terrorism) Regulations 2022

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. 17/2022 - 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 2022**
- 2. S.I. No. 29/2022 - 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 2022**
- 3. S.I. No. 39/2022 - 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 2022**
- 4. S.I. No. 69/2022 - 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 2022**
- 5. S.I. No. 96/2022 – European Union (Restrictive Measures Concerning ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-qaeda and Natural and Legal Persons, Entities Or Bodies Associated With Them) Regulations 2022**
- 6. S.I. No. 172/2022 - 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 2022**
- 7. S.I. No. 271/2022 – European Union (Restrictive Measures Concerning ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-qaeda and Natural and Legal Persons, Entities Or Bodies Associated With Them) (No. 2) Regulations 2022**
- 8. S.I. No. 297/2022 – European Union (Restrictive Measures Concerning ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-qaeda and Natural and Legal Persons, Entities Or Bodies Associated With Them) (No. 3) Regulations 2022**

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

Afghanistan

1. S.I. No. 70/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Afghanistan) Regulations 2022

This Regulation provides for the enforcement of restrictive measures contained in Council Regulation (EU) No 753/2011, as amended, regarding restrictive measures concerning Afghanistan. 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.

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

The Regulation also creates 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 provides for appropriate penalties.

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

Belarus

- 1. S.I. No. 89/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Belarus) Regulations 2022**
- 2. S.I. No. 101/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Belarus) (No. 2) Regulations 2022**
- 3. S.I. No. 116/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Belarus) (No. 3) Regulations 2022**
- 4. S.I. No. 178/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Belarus) (No. 4) Regulations 2022**
- 5. S.I. No. 278/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Belarus) (No. 5) Regulations 2022**

6. S.I. No. 371/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Belarus) (No. 6) Regulations 2022

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

1. S.I. No. 697/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Burundi) Regulations 2022

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. 128/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Central African Republic) Regulations 2022**
- 2. S.I. No. 243/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Central African Republic) (No. 2) Regulations 2022**
- 3. S.I. No. 631/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Central African Republic) (No. 3) Regulations 2022**

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. 339/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Regulations 2022**
- 2. S.I. No. 505/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea) (No. 2) Regulations 2022**
- 3. S.I. No. 634/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea) (No. 3) Regulations 2022**

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. 129/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo) Regulations 2022**
- 2. S.I. No. 248/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo) (No. 2) Regulations 2022**
- 3. S.I. No. 502/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo) (No. 3) Regulations 2022**
- 4. S.I. No. 700/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo) (No. 4) Regulations 2022**

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. 504/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning the Republic of Guinea-Bissau) Regulations 2022

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. 338/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Iran) Regulations 2022

2. S.I. No. 633/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Iran) (No. 3) Regulations 2022

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. 503/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Iran) (No. 2) Regulations 2022

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. 170/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Iraq) Regulations 2022**
- 2. S.I. No. 208/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Iraq) (No. 2) Regulations 2022**
- 3. S.I. No. 267/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Iraq) (No. 3) Regulations 2022**
- 4. S.I. No. 441/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Iraq) (No. 4) Regulations 2022**

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. 95/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Libya) Regulations 2022**
- 2. S.I. No. 410/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Libya) (No. 2) Regulations 2022**
- 3. S.I. No. 456/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Libya) (No. 3) Regulations 2022**

4. S.I. No. 742/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Libya) (No. 4) Regulations 2022

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. 16/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Mali) Regulations 2022**
- 2. S.I. No. 71/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Mali) (No. 2) Regulations 2022**

- 3. S.I. No. 568/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Mali) (No. 3) Regulations 2022**
- 4. S.I. No. 657/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Mali) (No. 4) Regulations 2022**

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. 97/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Myanmar/Burma) Regulations 2022**
- 2. S.I. No. 207/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Myanmar/Burma) (No. 2) Regulations 2022**
- 3. S.I. No. 569/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Myanmar/Burma) (No. 3) Regulations 2022**

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. 244/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Nicaragua) Regulations 2022**
- 2. S.I. No. 632/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Nicaragua) (No. 2) Regulations 2022**

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. 696/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning the Republic of Guinea) Regulations 2022**

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. 98/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Somalia) Regulations 2022

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.

South Sudan

1. S.I. No. 340/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning South Sudan) Regulations 2022

These Regulations provide for the enforcement of restrictive measures contained in Council Regulation (EU) No 748/2014, as amended, regarding restrictive measures concerning South Sudan. 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 provides for appropriate penalties.

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

Syria

1. S.I. No. 131/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Syria) Regulations 2022

2. S.I. No. 245/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Syria) (No. 2) Regulations 2022

3. S.I. No. 501/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Syria) (No. 3) Regulations 2022

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. 246/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Tunisia) Regulations 2022**
- 2. S.I. No. 506/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Tunisia) (No. 2) Regulations 2022**
- 3. S.I. No. 698/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Tunisia) (No. 3) Regulations 2022**

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

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

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

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

Ukraine

- 1. S.I. No. 81/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine) Regulations 2022**
- 2. S.I. No. 82/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine) (No. 2) Regulations 2022**
- 3. S.I. No. 90/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine) (No. 3) Regulations 2022**
- 4. S.I. No. 92/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine) (No. 4) Regulations 2022**
- 5. S.I. No. 94/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine) (No. 5) Regulations 2022**
- 6. S.I. No. 100/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine) (No. 6) Regulations 2022**
- 7. S.I. No. 105/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine) (No. 7) Regulations 2022**
- 8. S.I. No. 117/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine) (No. 8) Regulations 2022**
- 9. S.I. No. 168/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine) (No. 9) Regulations 2022**

- 10. S.I. No. 177/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine)
(No. 10) Regulations 2022**
- 11. S.I. No. 197/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine)
(No. 11) Regulations 2022**
- 12. S.I. No. 277/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine)
(No. 12) Regulations 2022**
- 13. S.I. No. 373/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine)
(No. 13) Regulations 2022**
- 14. S.I. No. 411/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine)
(No. 14) Regulations 2022**
- 15. S.I. No. 436/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine)
(No. 15) Regulations 2022**
- 16. S.I. No. 455/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine)
(No. 16) Regulations 2022**
- 17. S.I. No. 465/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine)
(No. 17) Regulations 2022**
- 18. S.I. No. 498/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine)
(No. 18) Regulations 2022**
- 19. S.I. No. 507/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine)
(No. 19) Regulations 2022**
- 20. S.I. No. 527/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine)
(No. 20) Regulations 2022**
- 21. S.I. No. 578/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine)
(No. 21) Regulations 2022**
- 22. S.I. No. 639/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine)
(No. 22) Regulations 2022**
- 23. S.I. No. 565/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine)
(No. 23) Regulations 2022**
- 24. S.I. No. 707/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Ukraine)
(No. 24) Regulations 2022**

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.

Venezuela

- 1. S.I. No. 130/2022- European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Venezuela) Regulations 2022**
- 2. S.I. No. 699/2022- European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Venezuela) (No. 2) Regulations 2022**

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. 30/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Yemen) Regulations 2022**
- 2. S.I. No. 171/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Yemen) (No 2) Regulations 2022**
- 3. S.I. No. 508/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Yemen) (No 3) Regulations 2022**

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. 247/2022 - European Union (Restrictive Measures concerning Zimbabwe) Regulations 2022

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 – 2022 Export Licence Statistics

Summary Data of Numbers and Values of Licence Issued

Type of Licence	Number by Year		Value by Year €	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Individual Dual-Use	691	530	513.4m	568.9m
Global Dual-Use	52	41	1,807.4m	1,506.7m
Individual Military	133	141	125.8m	158m
Global Military	1	1	9.4m	8.7m
Brokering	2	1	0.1m	0.1
TOTAL	879	714	2,456.1m	2,242.4m

Individual Dual-Use Licences by Category

Category ⁴	2022		2021		2020	
	No.	Licence Value €	No.	Licence Value €	No.	Licence Value €
1	4	0.8m	15	3.3m	11	71.5m
2	12	13m	24	14.4m	25	0.5m
3	34	184.5m	42	131m	40	95.3m
5	611	212m	420	412.3m	379	193.6m
7	21	1.9m	12	0.8m	12	0.7m
0, 6 & 9	9	101.2m	17	7.1m	9	3.1m
Total	691	513.4m	530	568.9m	476	364.7m

⁴ 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 4 & 8 in 2022.

Global Dual-Use Licences by Category

Category ⁵	2022		2021		2020	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
1	4	0.0m	2	0.0m	1	0.0m
2	6	0.0m	2	0.0m	1	0.0m
3	30	0.0m	11	0.0m	8	0.0m
4	4	0.0m	4	0.0m	1	0.0m
5	52	1,807.4m	41	1,506.7m	23	1,481.6m
6	6	0.0m	2	0.0m	1	0.0m
7	0	0.0m	0	0.0m	1	0.0m
Total⁶	52	1,807.4m	41	1,506.7m	23	1,481.6m

⁵ 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, 7, 8 & 9 in 2022.

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

Individual Dual-Use Licences by Category and Destination 2022

Category	Destination	No. Issued	Value €
0	CHINA	1	50,000,000
	SOUTH KOREA/REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1	50,000,000
1	CHINA	2	451,093
	COLOMBIA	1	336,799
	EGYPT	1	50,297
2	CHINA	1	4,173,568
	ISRAEL	3	15,686
	MALAYSIA	1	7,797
	MOROCCO	1	1,157
	SINGAPORE	2	8,497,760
	SOUTH AFRICA	2	3,564
	SOUTH KOREA/REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1	326,340
	UKRAINE	1	1,356
3	CHINA	15	3,440,000
	INDIA	2	80,000,000
	MALAYSIA	2	12,971,927
	PHILIPPINES	6	34,444,326
	SINGAPORE	2	40,132,896
	SOUTH KOREA/REPUBLIC OF KOREA	2	6,096,815
	TAIWAN (CHINA)	4	7,347,649
	TURKIYE	1	5,000

5	ALBANIA	4	546,637
	ALGERIA	3	14,010,202
	ARGENTINA	8	6,568,984
	ARMENIA	1	25,000
	ARUBA	2	407,770
	AZERBAIJAN	2	107,293
	BAHRAIN	6	1,476,509
	BANGLADESH	3	1,579,432
	BENIN	1	83,216
	BERMUDA	2	14,106
	BOTSWANA	2	1,942,215
	BRAZIL	7	2,165,746
	CAMBODIA	1	300,000
	CHILE	3	1,970,521
	CHINA	8	4,002,994
	COLOMBIA	3	1,673,655
	COSTA RICA	1	566,039
	CURACAO	3	328,776
	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	1	153
	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	2	549,859
	ECUADOR	1	1,485,831
	EGYPT	13	8,081,848
	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	2	3,651
	ESWATINI	1	38,917
	GEORGIA	7	6,412,716
	GUATEMALA	2	2,281,777
	GUERNSEY	1	6,086
	GUINEA	1	3,213
	HONG KONG (CHINA)	12	628,601

	INDIA	23	15,160,174
	INDONESIA	2	401,485
	IRAQ	6	1,215,130
	ISLE OF MAN	1	140,000
	ISRAEL	28	10,711,784
	JAMAICA	1	140,000
	JORDAN	9	1,644,512
	KAZAKHSTAN	5	1,017,403
	KENYA	7	3,964,698
	KOSOVO	1	331,588
	KUWAIT	13	6,578,245
	KYRGHYZSTAN	2	2,208,968
	LEBANON	3	210,688
	MALAYSIA	5	185,881
	MAURITIUS	2	9,081
	MEXICO	4	2,001,779
	MONTENEGRO	3	6,988
	MOROCCO	9	2,348,234
	MYANMAR	1	279,904
	NORTH MACEDONIA	5	977,473
	NORTHERN MACEDONIA	2	3,931,575
	OMAN	12	8,545,895
	PAKISTAN	2	107,617
	PERU	2	1,207,198
	PHILIPPINES	4	914,980
	QATAR	19	7,938,364
	SAUDI ARABIA	23	8,857,469
	SERBIA	6	3,895,910
	SEYCHELLES	1	7,695

	SINGAPORE	17	1,102,551
	SOUTH AFRICA	9	1,922,353
	SOUTH KOREA/REPUBLIC OF KOREA	9	1,141,740
	SRI LANKA	1	658
	TAIWAN (CHINA)	6	646,571
	THAILAND	2	185,910
	TUNISIA	4	913,978
	TURKIYE	8	2,439,574
	TURKS AND CAICO ISLANDS	1	114,198
	UGANDA	1	782
	UKRAINE	214	43,477,888
	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	25	16,631,344
	UNITED STATES	2	2,554
	US VIRGIN ISLANDS	2	285,630
	VIETNAM	2	822,398
	YEMEN	3	51,906
	ZAMBIA	1	101,093
6	BRAZIL	1	19,265
	CHINA	1	Nil value
	COLOMBIA	2	869,791
	TAIWAN (CHINA)	1	66,856
7	SINGAPORE	1	47,228
	SOUTH AFRICA	1	28,298
	SOUTH KOREA/REPUBLIC OF KOREA	17	1,640,099
	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	1	77,882
	VIETNAM	1	39,982

9	SOUTH KOREA/REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1	54,500
	TAIWAN (CHINA)	1	178,692
	Total	691	€513,370,216

Individual Military Licences by Category⁷ and Destination 2022

Code	Destination	Number of Licences Issued	Value of Licences €
ML1	NEW ZEALAND	3	7,500
	SWITZERLAND	1	5,000
	UNITED KINGDOM	6	19,208
	UNITED STATES	3	1,450
ML2	SWITZERLAND	1	1,239
	UNITED KINGDOM	1	582
ML3	UNITED KINGDOM	1	9,662
ML4	FRANCE	1	6,345
	SWEDEN	1	575,835
	UNITED KINGDOM	25	1,114,451
ML5	AUSTRALIA	5	2,229,921
	GERMANY	3	134,784
	SOUTH KOREA/REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1	15,000
	SWITZERLAND	1	1,931,909
	UNITED KINGDOM	3	317,168
	UNITED STATES	17	46,102,325
ML6	SINGAPORE	2	1,469,159
	SWITZERLAND	1	112,800
	UNITED KINGDOM	2	10,053

⁷ Military List Categories are defined at Annex III.

ML7	POLAND	1	120,000
ML9	NETHERLANDS	4	3,900
	SOUTH KOREA/REPUBLIC OF KOREA	1	158,433
	UNITED KINGDOM	3	249,060
ML10	FRANCE	1	9,000
	UNITED KINGDOM	2	88,029
	UNITED STATES	10	37,293,766
ML11	GERMANY	2	59,139
	UNITED STATES	1	325,156
ML13	UKRAINE	1	198,440
ML15	UNITED KINGDOM	6	30,504,127
ML17	POLAND	1	3,000
ML21	AUSTRALIA	1	100,000
	CANADA	1	10,000
	UNITED KINGDOM	2	100,000
	UNITED STATES	4	300,000
ML22	AUSTRALIA	1	100,000
	CANADA	1	10,000
	MALAYSIA	1	14,000
	SOUTH KOREA/REPUBLIC OF KOREA	3	1,030,999
	UNITED KINGDOM	4	641,925
	UNITED STATES	4	400,000

	Total	133	€125,783,365

Aggregated Military Licences by Destination 2022

Destination	Number of Licences	Licence Values €
AUSTRALIA	7	2,429,921
CANADA	2	20,000
FRANCE	3	1,001,784
GERMANY	6	4,740,746
HUNGARY	1	2,641,142
MALAYSIA	1	14,000
NETHERLANDS	4	3,900
NEW ZEALAND	3	7,500
POLAND	2	123,000
SINGAPORE	2	1,469,159
SOUTH KOREA/REPUBLIC OF KOREA	5	1,204,432
SWEDEN	1	1,850,140
SWITZERLAND	4	2,050,948
UKRAINE	1	198,440
UNITED KINGDOM	55	33,054,265
UNITED STATES	39	84,422,697
Total⁸	134⁹	€135,232,074

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

⁹ This is the total number of individual military licences issued (133) and military global licences issued (1).

Annex III - Summary of Military List Codes

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

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

Annex IV – Summary of Dual-Use Categories

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

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

Annex V – Multilateral Nonproliferation Regimes

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

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

These regimes are:

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

Ireland participates in all five regimes.

¹⁰ See <<http://www.wassenaar.org>>.

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

¹² See <<http://mtr.info>>.

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

¹⁴ See <<https://www.opcw.org>>.

Annex VI – EU Restrictive Measures

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

Key objectives of EU sanctions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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