

## **Arms Embargoes and other Trade Restrictions**

<b>Armenia</b>	<p><b>Arms Embargoes</b></p> <p><b>OSCE</b> - In February 1992, the Organisation on Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) requested that all OSCE participating states should introduce an embargo on : “all deliveries of weapons and munitions to forces engaged in combat in the <b>Nagorno-Karabakh</b> area”. This embargo is still in force.</p> <p><b>Other Trade Restrictions</b></p> <p>None.</p>
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	<p><b>Arms Embargoes</b></p> <p><b>OSCE</b> - In February 1992, the Organisation on Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) requested that all OSCE participating states should introduce an embargo on : “all deliveries of weapons and munitions to forces engaged in combat in the <b>Nagorno-Karabakh</b> area”. This embargo is still in force.</p> <p><b>Other Trade Restrictions</b></p> <p>None.</p>

<p><b>Burma (Myanmar)</b></p>	<p><b>Arms Embargoes</b></p> <p><b>EU Legislation</b> – Common Position 2007/750/CSFP</p> <p>The embargo covers weapons, ammunition, military vehicles and equipment it also covers spare parts, repairs, maintenance and the provision of technological assistance. The most recent Council Regulation is 194/2008. <b>SI 181 of 2009</b> implements the trade sanctions aspects into Irish Law.</p> <p><b>Other Trade Restrictions</b></p> <p>Burma is the subject of other trade sanctions, including restrictive measures targeting sectors which provide sources of revenue for the military regime of Burma/Myanmar. Restrictive measures apply to wood and wood products, coal, gold, silver and certain base metals and precious/semi-precious stones.</p>
<p><b>China</b></p>	<p>EU Declaration of the Madrid European Council, 27 June 1989</p>

**Democratic  
Republic of  
Congo**

### **Arms Embargoes**

**EU Legislation** – Regulation (EC) No 889/2005 imposed restrictive measures in respect of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in accordance with Council Common Position 2005/440/CFSP.

The European Union adopted Common Position 2002/829/CFSP. This has since been repealed and replaced by Common Position 2005/440/CFSP and Common Position 2007/654/CFSP (which integrated various EU and UN measures) and associated Regulations. The arms embargo has been extended, renewed and modified. Most recently the regulations have been modified in 2008 by Council Common Position 2008/369/CFSP and implemented by Council Regulation (EC) 666/2008 which modifies the scope of the restrictive measures on certain technical assistance. **SI 33 of 2008** implements this Regulation into Irish Law.

**UN** – The UN adopted Resolution 1493 on 28 July 2003. This imposed an arms embargo on Congolese armed groups and militias. This UN arms embargo has subsequently been extended, renewed and modified, specifically by SCR 1596 on 18 April 2005. The embargo covers the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer of arms and related material or training assistance to groups operating in the Congo. The current UN resolution is SCR 1807 (March 2008).

### **Other Trade Restrictions**

Department of Finance and Central Bank Financial Restrictions are currently in place. For more information see [Department of Finance](#) & [The Central Bank & Financial Services Authority of Ireland](#).

**Democratic  
People's  
Republic of  
Korea**

### **Arms Embargoes**

**EU Legislation** – Following the adoption of the UN resolution in 2006, the EU adopted Common Position 2006/795/CFSP in November 2006. The EU arms embargo prohibits the transfer of all arms and related material to North Korea. The embargo has subsequently been extended, renewed and modified.

**UN** – The UN adopted Resolution 1718 on 14 October 2006. This imposed a partial embargo on arms exports to and imports from North Korea. The resolution prohibits the supply (directly or indirectly) of conventional weapons and certain WMD sensitive goods and technology and technical assistance. Additionally the resolution encompasses an export ban on luxury goods.

### **Other Trade Restrictions**

EU Council Regulation 329 of 2007 prohibits the export of luxury items from North Korea. **SI 254 of 2007** implements the trade sanctions aspects into Irish Law.

Department of Finance and Central Bank Financial Restrictions are currently in place. For more information see [Department of Finance](#) & [The Central Bank & Financial Services Authority of Ireland](#).

## Iran

### Arms Embargoes

UN – UN Resolution 1737 was adopted by the Security Council in December 2006. This embargo imposed a ban on the export to and import from Iran of certain technologies relating to nuclear weapons and missiles. This resolution has subsequently been extended, amended and modified by Resolution 1747 which extends the export ban to all arms and related material. Most recently the UN has imposed SCR 1803 (2008) which further extends the embargo.

**EU Legislation** – The Council of the European Union implemented UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1737 by means of [EC Regulation 423/2007](#) in February 2007. The regulation has subsequently been extended, amended and modified by Council Regulation 2007/246/CFSP of April 2007.

An amending Regulation (EC) No.618/2007 which implements Common Position 2007/246/CFSP which in turn implements the second UNSCR1747 on Iran has now been adopted and entered into force on 6 June 2007. This Regulation amends EC Reg 423/2007.

On 28th February 2008, the EC Reg 423/2007 was amended further by Commission Regulation (EC) No.116/2008. **SI 481 of 2008** implements the trade sanctions aspects into Irish Law.

On 10th November 2008 further restrictions and amendments to EC Reg 423/2007 were adopted in the form of Council Regulation (EC) No.1110/2008

### Other Trade Restrictions

Department of Finance and Central Bank Financial Restrictions are currently in place. For more information see [Department of Finance](#) & [The Central Bank & Financial Services Authority of Ireland](#).

## Iraq

### Arms Embargoes

EU Legislation – The UN originally imposed sanctions on Iraq (via Security Council Resolution 661) following the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in August 1990.

With the fall of Iraqi government in 2003, the UN issued Security Council Resolution 1483 in May 2003. This resolution declared the lifting of trade sanctions, apart from the arms embargo which remained in force.

This resolution has subsequently been amended via Resolution 1546 which declared that the restrictions are lifted for arms or related material required by the Government of Iraq or the multinational force. Restrictions remain in force on other end-users. (For details see the Notice to Exporters above)

UN – The EU issued its own arms embargo on Iraq, following the UN Security Council's resolutions condemning the invasion of Kuwait in 1990.

The EU's position is now outlined in the following declarations:

Council Common Position 2003/735/CFSP which allows the supply of arms to supply UN Security Council Resolutions.

Council Common Position 2004/553/CFSP which amended this and authorises the sale, supply, transfer or export of arms and related material required by the new Government of Iraq and the multinational force.

### Other Trade Restrictions

EU Council Regulation 1210 of 2003 prohibits the import, export and dealing in any item of illegally removed Iraqi cultural property. **SI 130 of 2006** implements the trade sanctions aspects into Irish Law.

Department of Finance and Central Bank Financial Restrictions are currently in place. For more information see [Department of Finance](#) & [The Central Bank & Financial Services Authority of Ireland](#)

**Ivory Coast****Arms Embargoes**

EU Legislation – Subsequent to the adoption of UNSCR 1572, the Council of the European Union adopted Common Position 2004/852/CFSP on 13 December 2004. 423/2007 in February 2007. The regulation has subsequently been extended, amended and modified by further Common Positions and Council Regulations. **SI 331 of 2005** implements this Regulation into Irish Law.

UN – The Security Council adopted UN Resolution 1572 in November 2004. This imposed an arms embargo on the Ivory Coast. This embargo is still in force. This resolution has subsequently been extended, amended and modified. Common Position 2004/852/CFSP of 13 December 2004

**Other Trade Restrictions**

Department of Finance and Central Bank Financial Restrictions are currently in place. For more information see [Department of Finance](#) & [The Central Bank & Financial Services Authority of Ireland](#).

**Lebanon****Arms Embargoes**

EU Legislation – Subsequent to the adoption of UNSCR 1701, the Council of the European Union adopted Common Position 2006/625/CFSP on 15 September 2006. The regulation has subsequently been extended, amended and modified by further Common Positions and Council Regulations. **SI 574 of 2006** implements this Regulation into Irish Law.

UN Security Council Resolution 1701 (11 August 2006)]. This imposed an arms embargo on all arms transfers not authorised by the Government of Lebanon or the UN peacekeeping force. The embargo also prohibits any technical training or assistance. This embargo is still in force. This resolution has subsequently been extended, amended and modified. Common Position 2006/625/CFSP adopted by the Council on 15 September 2006, OJ No. L253 of 16 September 2006

**Other Trade Restrictions**

Department of Finance and Central Bank Financial Restrictions are currently in place. For more information see [Department of Finance](#) & [The Central Bank & Financial Services Authority of Ireland](#).

**Liberia****Arms Embargoes**

EU Legislation – Subsequent to the adoption of UNSCR 1521, the Council of the European Union adopted Common Position 2001/357/2001 in May 2001. The embargo has subsequently been extended, amended and modified by further Common Positions.

UN – The UN initially imposed an arms embargo on Liberia in November 1992. This ban ended in 2001 and a new embargo was imposed via UNSCR 1521. This resolution has subsequently been renewed.

Common Position 2004/137/CFSP adopted by the Council on 10 February 2004, OJ No. L40 of 12 February 2004

**Other Trade Restrictions**

EU Council Regulation 234 of 2004 concerns a ban on the importation of rough diamonds, round logs and timber products from Liberia. **SI 615 of 2007** implements the trade sanctions aspects into Irish Law.

Department of Finance and Central Bank Financial Restrictions are currently in place. For more information see [Department of Finance](#) & [The Central Bank & Financial Services Authority of Ireland](#).

**Sierra Leone****Arms Embargoes**

EU Legislation – Subsequent to the UN arms embargo imposed in May 1997, the EU imposed its own arms embargo on Sierra Leone in June 1998 via Council Common Position 98/409/CFSP. This has subsequently been amended.

UN – In 1997, a military coup took place in Sierra Leone. In response, the United Nations initially imposed an arms embargo on Sierra Leone in October 1997. This embargo was lifted in 1998. A new arms embargo was imposed on 5 June 1998 which applied to the forces controlled by military commanders who had played a leading role in government and to the Revolutionary United Front (RUF). This arms embargo, UNSCR 1171 remains in force.

Common Position 98/409/CFSP adopted by the Council on 29 June 1998, OJ No. L 187 of 1 July, 1998. Amended by Council Common Position 2008/81/CFSP on 28 January 2008, OJ No. L 187, 1 July 1998.

**Somalia****Arms Embargoes**

EU Legislation – The European Union imposed an arms embargo in December 2002 which adopted the UNSCR 733 (Common Position 2002/960/CFSP). This was enforced via Council Regulation No 147/2003 which was later amended by Council Regulation 631 of 2007. The UN has since modified and extended the scope of the regulations. **SI 755 of 2007** implements this Regulation into Irish Law.

UN – The UN Security Council decided to impose an arms embargo on Somalia by issuing Resolution 733 on 23 January 1992 in response to the ongoing war and humanitarian crisis in the country. This was further clarified with Resolution 1425 in July 2002, which banned the financing of arms acquisitions and the indirect sale and supply of technical advice and military training. The UN has subsequently modified its position through various resolutions since this date. In December 2006, Resolution 1725 partially lifted the arms embargo. Most recently, the UN has imposed an amendment through Resolution 1744 of 20th February 2007, which includes an exemption for certain humanitarian purposes.

Common Position 2009/138/CFSP adopted by the Council on 16 February 2009, OJ No. L46 of 17 February 2009

**Other Trade Restrictions**

Department of Finance and Central Bank Financial Restrictions are currently in place. For more information see [Department of Finance](#) & [The Central Bank & Financial Services Authority of Ireland](#).

<b>Sudan</b>	<p><b>Arms Embargoes</b></p> <p>EU Legislation – The EU first imposed an arms embargo on Sudan in March 1994. This original legislation has subsequently been amended and strengthened by the imposition of Council Common Position 2004/31/CFSP and Council Regulation (EC) No 131/2004. These regulations have subsequently both been amended further by Council Common Position 2005/411/CFSP and Council Regulation (EC) No 838/2005 in line with the UN Resolutions. <b>SI 131 of 2004</b> implements this Regulation into Irish Law.</p> <p>UN – The UN imposed an arms embargo by UNSCR 1556 in July 2004. In March 2005 this resolution was extended by Resolution 1591.</p> <p><b>Other Trade Restrictions</b></p> <p>Department of Finance and Central Bank Financial Restrictions are currently in place. For more information see <a href="#">Department of Finance</a> &amp; <a href="#">The Central Bank &amp; Financial Services Authority of Ireland</a>.</p>

<b>Zimbabwe</b>	<p data-bbox="327 235 566 268"><b>Arms Embargoes</b></p> <p data-bbox="422 309 1484 560">EU Legislation – The European Union first adopted Council Regulation (EC) No 310/2002 on 18 February 2002. The Regulation provided, among other matters an arms embargo and ban on export of equipment for internal repression. The European Union has since renewed, modified and extended the scope the regulations.</p> <p data-bbox="422 616 1484 761">Common Position 2002/145/CFSP adopted by the Council on 18 February 2002, OJ No. L50 of 21 February 2002. <b>SI 161 of 2004</b> implements this Regulation into Irish Law.</p> <p data-bbox="327 817 678 851"><b>Other Trade Restrictions</b></p> <p data-bbox="422 891 1484 1037">Department of Finance and Central Bank Financial Restrictions are currently in place. For more information see <a href="#">Department of Finance</a> &amp; <a href="#">The Central Bank &amp; Financial Services Authority of Ireland</a>.</p>
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<p><b>Usama bin Laden, the Al-Qaida network and the Taliban</b></p>	<p><b>Arms Embargoes</b></p> <p>UN Security Council Resolution 1390 (16 January 2002) Common Position 2002/402/CFSP adopted by the Council on 27 May 2002, OJ No. L139, 29 May 2002</p> <p><b>Other Trade Restrictions</b></p> <p>EU Council Regulation 881 of 2002 introduced a ban on the sale, supply or transfer of technical advice, assistance or training related to military activities against certain persons and entities associated with Usama bin Laden, the Al-Qaida network and the Taliban. <b>SI 169 of 2009</b> implements the trade sanctions aspects into Irish Law.</p> <p>Department of Finance and Central Bank Financial Restrictions are currently in place. For more information see <a href="#">Department of Finance</a> &amp; <a href="#">The Central Bank &amp; Financial Services Authority of Ireland</a>.</p>
<p><b>Nagorno-Karabakh</b></p>	<p>See Armenia Azerbaijan</p>