

Afghanistan

Specification Restrictive measures imposed with respect to the Taliban

Adopted by UN

Program AFG

Last amendment date 19.02.2019

Notes The measures were initially imposed on 15 October 1999. On 17 June 2011, the United Nations' Security Council adopted resolutions 1988 (2011) and 1989 (2011) and decided that the list of individuals and entities subject to restrictive measures originally imposed by resolution 1267 (1999) would be split in two. The original resolution 1267 (1999) concerns Afghanistan and the Taliban. Now the resolution is concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities. The measures imposed with respect to the Taliban are described under this restrictive measures regime. The measures imposed on ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida are described under the thematic restrictive measures section.

Measures



Arms export

It is prohibited to export arms and related materiel to the listed individuals. Related technical advice, training and assistance is also prohibited.



Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or

indirectly available to them.



Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in the Annex of Council Decision 2011/486/CFSP.

Belarus

Specification Restrictive measures against Belarus

Adopted by EU

Program BLR

Expiry date 28.02.2020

Last amendment date 26.02.2019

Notes The Council of the EU first adopted restrictive measures against certain officials of Belarus on 24 September 2004. Targeted measures were imposed against persons who are considered by the Pourgourides Report to be key actors in the unresolved disappearances of four well-known persons in Belarus in 1999-2000. On 20 June 2011, additional restrictive measures were imposed in view of the gravity of the situation in Belarus. Most of the targeted measures were suspended by the Council of the EU on 29 October 2015 and later on lifted on 25 February 2016.

Measures



Arms export

It is prohibited to export arms and related materiel to Belarus. Related technical or financial assistance and services are also prohibited.



Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.



Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in the Annex of Council Decision 2012/642/CFSP.



Restrictions on equipment used for internal repression

It is prohibited to export equipment which might be used for internal repression to Belarus. Related technical or financial assistance and services are also prohibited. Derogations subject to specific conditions exist for (a) biathlon rifles, ammunition and sights, and (b) small-calibre sporting rifles, small-calibre sporting pistols and ammunition

Bosnia & Herzegovina

Specification Restrictive measures in support of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Adopted by EU

Expiry date 31.03.2020

Last amendment date 22.03.2019

Notes On 21 March 2011 the EU adopted a framework that would enable to impose restrictive measures against certain natural and legal persons whose activities undermine the sovereignty, territorial integrity, constitutional order and international personality of Bosnia and Herzegovina, seriously threaten the security situation there or undermine the Dayton/Paris General Framework Agreement for Peace and the Annexes thereto.

Measures



Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

There are no persons listed under this restrictive measures regime.



Restrictions on admission

There are no persons listed under this restrictive measures regime.

Burundi

Specification Restrictive measures in view of the situation in Burundi

Adopted by EU

Program BDI

Expiry date 31.10.2019

Last amendment date 10.01.2019

Notes On 1 October 2015, the EU imposed targeted restrictive measure against those undermining democracy or obstructing the search for a political solution in Burundi as well as those involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that violate international human rights law or international humanitarian law in Burundi. Since the beginning of the crisis in Burundi, the EU has been of the view that only through dialogue leading to consensus, in compliance with the Arusha Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation of 2000 and the Burundian Constitution, could a lasting political solution be found in the interests of security and democracy for all Burundi's people.

Measures



Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.



Prohibition to satisfy claims

It is prohibited to satisfy claims made by the persons listed in Council Regulation (EU) 2015/1755 in connection with any contract or transaction the performance of which has been affected by the measures imposed by the same regulation.



Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in the Annex of Council Decision (CFSP) 2015/1763.

Central African Republic

Specification Restrictive measures against the Central African Republic

Adopted by UN

Program CAF

Last amendment date 08.05.2018

Notes On 5 December 2013, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 2127 (2013), which imposes an arms embargo against the Central African Republic (CAR). The EU implemented this decision on 23 December 2013. On 28 January 2014, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 2134 (2014) imposing also targeted restrictive measures on persons or entities that undermine the peace, stability or security of the CAR, or that threaten or impede the political transition process, or that fuel violence.

Measures



Arms export

It is prohibited to export arms and related materiel to Central African Republic. Related technical or financial assistance and services are also prohibited.



Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.



Prohibition to satisfy claims

It is prohibited to satisfy claims made by the persons listed in Council Regulation (EU) No 224/2014 in connection with any contract or transaction the performance of which has been affected by the measures imposed by the same regulation.



Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in the Annex of Council Decision 2013/798/CFSP.

Chemical weapons

Specification Restrictive measures against the proliferation and use of chemical weapons

Adopted by EU

Program CHEM

Expiry date 16.10.2019

Last amendment date 21.01.2019

Notes At the European Council on 28 June 2018, Member States called for the prompt adoption of a new EU regime of restrictive measures to address the use and proliferation of chemical weapons. This is part of EU's support to the Decision of the Conference of the State Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (CWC) of 27 June 2018 on addressing the threat from chemical weapons use.

On 15 October 2018, the Council adopted restrictive measures against the proliferation and use of chemical weapons. These measures are in line with UN Security Council Resolutions 1540 (2004), 2118 (2013), 2209 (2015), 2235 (2015) and 2325 (2016).

The measures include asset freeze and travel ban of persons and/or entities directly responsible for the development and use of chemical weapons as well as those who provide financial, technical or material support, and those who assist, encourage or are associated with them.

Measures



Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities listed in the Annex of Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/1544 should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.



Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in the Annex of Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/1544.

China

Specification Specific restrictive measures in relation to the events at the Tiananmen Square protests of 1989

Adopted by EU

Last amendment date 27.06.1989

Notes The restrictive measures of this restrictive measures regime are described in a political Declaration of European Council made in Madrid, 27 June 1989 in relation to the events at the Tiananmen Square protests of 1989:

"The European Council, recalling the declaration of the Twelve of 6 June, strongly condemns the brutal repression taking place in China. It expresses its dismay at the pursuit of executions in spite of all the appeals of the international community. It solemnly requests the Chinese authorities to stop the executions and to put an end to the repressive actions against those who legitimately claim their democratic rights.

The European Council requests the Chinese authorities to respect human rights and to take into account the hopes for freedom and democracy deeply felt by the population. It underlines that this is an essential element for the pursuit of the policy of reforms and openness that has been supported by the European Community and its Member States. (...)

In the present circumstances, the European Council thinks it necessary to adopt the following measures:

- raising the issue of human rights in China in the appropriate international fora; asking for the admittance of independent observers to attend the trials and to visit the prisons;
- interruption by the Member States of the Community of military cooperation and an embargo on trade in arms with China;
- suspension of bilateral ministerial and high-level contacts;
- postponement by the Community and its Member States of new cooperation projects;
- reduction of programmes of cultural, scientific and technical cooperation to only those activities that might maintain a meaning in the present circumstances;
- prolongation by the Member States of visas to the Chinese students who wish it.

Taking into account the climate of uncertainty created in the economic field by the present policy of the Chinese authorities, the European Council advocates the postponement of the examination of new requests for credit insurance and the postponement of the examination of new credits of the World Bank."

Measures



Arms embargo

Political declaration from 1989 by the Member States to interrupt military cooperation and apply an embargo on trade in arms with China

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Specification Restrictive measures against the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Adopted by UN and EU

Program COD

Expiry date 12.12.2019

Last amendment date 11.12.2018

Notes On 7 April 1993 the EU decided to impose an arms embargo on Zaire (now the Democratic Republic of Congo, the DRC).

On 28 July 2003, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1493 (2003) imposing an arms embargo against the DRC. On 18 April 2005, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1596 (2005) imposing also targeted restrictive measures. On 21 December 2005, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1649 (2005) extending restrictive measures to political and military leaders of foreign armed groups operating in the DRC who impede the disarmament and the voluntary repatriation or resettlement of combatants belonging to those groups, and to political and military leaders of Congolese militias receiving support from outside the DRC and in particular those operating in Ituri, who impede the participation of their combatants in disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration processes. On 31 July 2006, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1698 (2006) extending restrictive measures to political and military leaders recruiting or using children in armed conflict in violation of applicable international law and to individuals committing serious violations of international law involving the targeting of children in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual violence, abduction and forced displacement.

On 17 October 2016, the EU expressed its deep concern at the political situation in the DRC. It strongly condemned the acts of extreme violence that took place on 19 and 20 September 2016 in Kinshasa, noting that those acts further exacerbated the deadlock in the country due to the failure to call the presidential elections by the constitutional deadline of 20 December 2016. The EU stressed that, in order to create a climate conducive to dialogue and the holding of elections, the Government of the DRC must clearly commit to ensuring that human rights and the rule of law are respected and must cease all use of the justice system as a political tool. It also called on all stakeholders to reject the use of violence. The EU adopted targeted measures against those responsible for serious human rights violations, those who promote violence and those who try to obstruct a consensual and peaceful solution to the crisis which respects the aspiration of the people of the DRC to elect their representatives.

Measures



Arms export

It is prohibited to export arms and related materiel to all non-governmental entities and individuals operating in the territory of the DRC. Related technical or financial assistance and services are also prohibited.



Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.



Prohibition to satisfy claims

It is prohibited to satisfy claims made by the persons listed in Council Regulation (EC) No 1183/2005 in connection with any contract or transaction the performance of which has been affected by the measures imposed by the same regulation.



Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in Annex I and II of Council Decision 2010/788/CFSP.

Egypt

Specification Misappropriation of state funds of Egypt

Acronym MSF
Adopted by EU
Program EGY
Expiry date 22.03.2020
Last amendment date 22.03.2019

Notes On 21 February 2011, the Council of the EU declared its readiness to support the peaceful and orderly transition to a civilian and democratic government in Egypt based on the rule of law, with full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and to support efforts to create an economy which enhances social cohesion and promotes growth. Restrictive measures were imposed against persons identified as responsible for misappropriation of Egyptian State funds and who are thus depriving the Egyptian people of the benefits of the sustainable development of their economy and society and undermining the development of democracy in the country. The aim of the measures is to recover the assets misappropriated from Egypt.

Measures



Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.

Specification Restrictive measures against Eritrea

Adopted by UN

Last amendment date 11.12.2018

Notes Following a border dispute between Djibouti and Eritrea with possible impact on subregional stability and security, UN Security Council Resolution 1862 (2009) was adopted on 14 January 2009, urging Djibouti and Eritrea to resolve their border dispute peacefully. In view of the lack of compliance with the said resolution, on 23 December 2009, the Security Council adopted Resolution 1907 (2009), imposing an arms embargo against Eritrea. The resolution also provides for inspections of cargoes to and from Eritrea, travel restrictions and an asset freeze in relation to individuals and entities, including but not limited to the Eritrean political and military leadership.

On 11 December 2018, the European Union aligned itself with UN Security Council Resolution 2444 (2018) terminating all restrictive measures against Eritrea.

Measures



Arms export

It is prohibited to export arms and related materiel to Eritrea. Related assistance and training is also prohibited.



Arms procurement

It is prohibited to procure arms and related material from Eritrea. The procurement of related technical or financial assistance and training is also prohibited.



Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

There are no persons listed under this restrictive measures regime.



Inspections

Member States shall inspect all cargo to and from Eritrea, if they have information that the cargo contains prohibited items. Upon discovery, Member States shall seize and dispose prohibited items.



Restrictions on admission

There are no persons listed under this restrictive measures regime.

Guinea

Specification Restrictive measures against the Republic of Guinea

Adopted by EU

Program GIN

Expiry date 27.10.2019

Last amendment date

26.10.2018

Notes

In response to the violent crackdown by security forces on political demonstrators in Conakry on 28 September 2009, targeted restrictive measures were first introduced on 27 October 2009. The measures included an arms embargo, an asset freeze and a travel ban against the members of the government. On 22 December 2009, the Council of the EU introduced additional restrictive measures in view of the seriousness of the situation in the Republic of Guinea, prohibiting the supply of equipment which might be used for internal repression. In view of the positive developments in the country, restrictions were eased on 14 April 2014 and the embargo on arms and on equipment which might be used for internal repression was lifted.

Measures



Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.



Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in the Annex of Council Decision 2010/638/CFSP.

Guinea-Bissau

Specification Restrictive measures against those threatening the peace, security or stability of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau

Adopted by UN and EU

Program GNB

Last amendment date 11.01.2018

Notes EU restrictive measures against Guinea-Bissau were introduced on 3 May 2012. Travel restrictions and an asset freeze were imposed targeting those who sought to prevent or block a peaceful political process or who took action that undermined stability in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, in particular those who played a leading role in the mutiny of 1 April 2010 and the coup d'état of 12 April 2012. The measures also target those who sought to undermine the rule of law, curtailing the primacy of civilian power and furthering impunity and instability in the country. On 18 May 2012, the UN Security Council adopted a Resolution 2048 (2012), which imposed a travel ban on persons seeking to prevent the restoration of the constitutional order or taking action that undermines stability in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. This restrictive measures regime includes both Council of the EU and UN Security Council designations.

Measures



Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.



Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in Annex I and II of Council Decision 2012/285/CFSP.

Haiti

Specification Prohibiting the satisfying of certain claims by the Haitian authorities

Adopted by EU

Last amendment date 30.05.1994

Notes This regime is limited to a prohibition to satisfy claims by the authorities of Haiti with regard to contracts and transactions whose performance is affected by the measures taken in accordance with UN Security Council Resolutions 917(1994), 841 (1993), 873 (1993) and 875 (1993).

Measures



Prohibition to satisfy claims

It is prohibited to satisfy claims made by any person or body referred to in paragraph 11 of United Nations Security Council regulation 917 (1994).

Iran

Specification Restrictive measures in relation to serious human rights violations in Iran

Acronym HR

Adopted by EU

Program IRN

Expiry date 13.04.2019

Last amendment date 13.04.2018

Notes The restrictive measures in relation to serious human rights violations in Iran were first put in place on 12 April 2011. Travel restrictions and an asset freeze were introduced with respect to persons complicit in or responsible for directing or implementing grave human rights violations in the repression of peaceful demonstrators, journalists, human rights defenders, students or other persons who speak up in defense of their legitimate rights. The measures can also be imposed against those who are complicit in or responsible for directing or implementing grave violations of the right to due process, torture, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment, or the indiscriminate, excessive and increasing application of the death penalty, including public executions, stoning, hangings or executions of juvenile offenders in contravention of Iran's international human rights obligations.

On 23 March 2012, in view of the gravity of the human rights situation in Iran, additional restrictive measures were introduced, namely an embargo on equipment which may be used for internal repression and on equipment that may be used to monitor or intercept the Internet and telephone communications on mobile or fixed networks.

Measures



Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.



Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in the Annex of Council Decision 2011/235/CFSP.



Restrictions on equipment used for internal repression

It is prohibited to export equipment which might be used for internal repression to Iran. Related technical or financial assistance and services are also prohibited.



Telecommunications equipment

It is prohibited to export equipment or software listed in Annex IV of Council Regulation (EU) No 359/2011 intended for use in the monitoring or interception by the Iranian regime of the Internet and of telephone communications in Iran. Related assistance to install, operate or update such equipment or software is also prohibited.

Iran

Specification Restrictive measures in relation to the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

Acronym	WMD
Adopted by	UN and EU
Program	IRN
Last amendment date	06.06.2018
Notes	<p>On Implementation Day (16 January 2016), the EU lifted all its economic and financial restrictive measures imposed in connection with the Iranian nuclear program. As a consequence, the following activities, including associated services, are again allowed as of Implementation Day: financial, banking and insurance measures; trade in the oil, gas and petrochemical sectors; activity in the shipping, shipbuilding and transport sectors. Moreover, a number of persons, entities and bodies were delisted and are therefore no longer subject to asset freezes, prohibitions to make funds available and visa bans. Details can be found in the JCPOA Information Note (Section 3). The JCPOA Information Note is available here: https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/sn10176-re01.en17.en17.pdf.</p> <p>However, a number of proliferation-related measures and restrictions remain in place even after Implementation Day. These concern inter alia the arms embargo, restrictive measures related to missile technology, restrictions on certain nuclear-related transfers and activities, and provisions concerning certain metals and software which are subject to an authorisation regime.</p> <p>In addition, one should bear in mind that restrictive measures imposed by the EU in view of the human rights situation in Iran, support for terrorism and other grounds (e.g. the war in Syria) are not part of the JCPOA and remain in place.</p>

Measures



Arms export

A prohibition to sell, supply, or transfer, directly or indirectly, or procure arms and related materiel of all types, including

weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment and spare parts for such arms and related materiel; and the provision of associated services continues to apply after Implementation Day. The EU arms embargo covers all goods included in the EU common military list. The EU arms embargo stays in place until Transition Day



Arms procurement

It is prohibited to procure arms and related materiel from Iran.



Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the persons and entities listed in Annexes VIII and IX of Council Regulation (EU) 267/2012 should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them. It is also prohibited to supply specialized financial messaging services, which are used to exchange financial data, to the listed persons and entities. The list of persons and entities concerned is included in the Financial Sanctions Database ([linked](#)).



Embargo on dual-use goods

The proliferation-sensitive transfers and activities concerning items on Annex II to Council Regulation 267/2012, including associated services and related investments are subject to prior authorisation by the competent authorities of the Member State.



Inspections

Member States shall inspect all cargo to and from Iran, if they have information that the cargo contains prohibited items. Upon discovery, Member States shall seize and dispose prohibited items.



Prohibition to satisfy claims

It is prohibited to satisfy claims made by the Iranian persons, entities or bodies; or persons listed in the Council Regulation (EU) No 267/2012, in connection with any contract or transaction the performance of which has been affected by the measures imposed by the same regulation.



Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons who are also subject to the asset freeze.



Restrictions on goods

It is prohibited to sell, supply, transfer, export or procure items listed in Annex III to Council Regulation (EU) 267/2012 and any other item that the Member State determines that could contribute to the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems. The provision of associated services is also prohibited.



Restrictions on goods

Proliferation-sensitive transfers and activities concerning items listed under Annex I to Council Regulation 267/2012, including associated services and related investments are subject to prior authorisation by the competent authorities of the Member State. In some cases, the Member State will need to refer the matter to the UN Security Council.



Restrictions on goods

The sale, supply transfer or export of Enterprise Resource Planning software, designed specifically for use in nuclear and military industries, as described in Annex VIIA to Council Regulation 267/2012, and the provision of associated services is subject to prior authorisation to be granted by the competent authorities of the Member State.



Restrictions on goods

The sale, supply, transfer or export of certain graphite and raw or semi-finished metals as listed in Annex VIIB to Council Regulation 267/2012 and the provision of associated services is subject to prior authorisation to be granted by the competent authorities of the Member State.

Iraq

Specification Restrictive measures on Iraq

Adopted by UN

Program IRQ

Last amendment date
19.03.2019

Notes A financial and trade embargo was adopted by the UN Security Council in 1990 after the invasion of Kuwait on 2 August 1990 by the military forces of Iraq (see Resolution 661(1990)). Recognizing and welcoming the efforts by Iraq to form a government based on the rule of law that affords equal rights and justice to all Iraqi citizens, on 22 May 2003, the Security Council lifted all restrictive measures against Iraq, except for the arms embargo (see Resolution 1483 (2003)). In addition, the repealed restrictions on trade were replaced with specific restrictions applying to proceeds from all export sales of petroleum and natural gas from Iraq, and to trade in goods belonging to Iraq's cultural heritage. Finally, the resolution introduced an asset freeze targeting in particular the former Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and senior officials of his regime.

Measures



Arms export

It is prohibited to export arms and related materiel to Iraq.



Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.



Prohibition to satisfy claims

It is prohibited to satisfy claims made by person or body referred to in paragraph 29 of United Nations Security Council Resolution 687 (1991).



Cultural property

It is prohibited to import, export and deal in Iraqi cultural property and other items of archaeological, historical, cultural, rare scientific and religious importance, as listed in Annex II of Council Regulation (EC) No 1210/2003, if they have been illegally removed from locations in Iraq.



Petrol products

Proceeds from export sales of petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas, as listed in Annex I of Council Regulation (EC) No 1210/2003 from Iraq, shall be deposited into the Development Fund for Iraq.

Lebanon

Specification Restrictive measures in relation to the UN Security Council Resolution 1701 (2006) on Lebanon

Adopted by UN

Last 24.06.2010

amendment

date

Notes On 7 August 2006, the Government of Lebanon decided to deploy the Lebanese armed forces in South Lebanon and to request the assistance of additional forces for the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) as needed, to facilitate the entry of the Lebanese armed forces into the region. On 11 August 2006, with a view to enabling the Government of Lebanon to exercise its full sovereignty over all Lebanese territory, so that there will be no weapons without the consent of the Government of Lebanon and no authority other than that of the Government of Lebanon, the UN Security Council adopted an embargo on all arms transfers to Lebanon not authorized by the Government of Lebanon or the UN Interim Force in Lebanon.

Measures



Arms export

It is prohibited to export arms and related materiel to Lebanon. Related technical or financial assistance and services are also prohibited.

Lebanon

Specification Restrictive measures in relation to the 14 February 2005 terrorist bombing in Beirut, Lebanon

Adopted by UN

Last amendment date
12.12.2005

Notes The terrorist bombing in Beirut, Lebanon on 14 February 2005 killed 23 people, including the former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri, and caused injury to dozens of people. On 31 October 2005, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1636 (2005), where it noted with extreme concern that there is converging evidence pointing at the involvement of both Lebanese and Syrian officials in the terrorist act. To assist in the investigation of the crime, the Security Council decided to impose measures against all individuals suspected of being involved in the planning, sponsoring, organizing or perpetrating the terrorist act. This restrictive measures regime applies also in relation to Syria.

Measures



Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

There are no persons listed under this restrictive measures regime.



Restrictions on admission

There are no persons listed under this restrictive measures regime.

Libya

Specification Prohibiting the satisfying of certain claims in relation to transactions that have been prohibited by the UN Security Council Resolution 883 (1993) and related resolutions

Adopted by EU

Last amendment date
29.11.1993

Notes On 31 March 1992, the UN Security Council decided on a selective embargo on trade with Libya. On 14 April 1992, the Council introduced legislation for the prevention of the supply of certain goods and services to Libya. As a consequence of the embargo against Libya, the Council of the EU saw the risk of the economic operators in the Union to be exposed to the risk of claims by Libya. On 29 November 1993, the Council of the EU introduced legislation in view of the need to protect operators permanently against such claims and to prevent Libya from obtaining compensation for the negative effects of the embargo.

Measures



Prohibition to satisfy claims

It is prohibited to satisfy claims made by any person or body referred to in paragraph 8 of United Nations Security Council Resolution 883 (1993).

Libya

Specification Restrictive measures in view of the situation in Libya

Adopted by UN and EU

Program LBY

Last amendment date 09.01.2019

Notes In view of the seriousness of the situation in Libya, on 26 February 2011 the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1970 (2011), introducing restrictive measures in relation to persons and entities involved in serious human rights abuses against persons in Libya. The Security Council has since adopted a number of other resolutions on Libya that have extended or amended the measures.

On 28 February 2011, the Council of the EU implemented the first UN Resolution and imposed additional restrictive measures in view of the seriousness of the situation in Libya. In its 17 July 2017 conclusions on Libya, the Council expressed its readiness to repeal the restrictive measures if the conditions for their application are no longer met, as well as introduce new measures against individuals who threaten the peace, security or stability of the country, impede the completion of Libya's political transition and are responsible for serious human rights abuses. Following the adoption of UN Resolution 2441 (2018) of 5 November 2018, restrictive measures explicitly apply to persons planning, directing or committing acts involving sexual and gender-based violence.

Measures



Arms export

It is prohibited to export arms and related materiel to Libya. Related assistance and training is also prohibited.



Arms procurement

It is prohibited to procure arms and related materiel, as well as equipment which might be used for internal repression, from

Libya.



Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.



Flights, airports, aircrafts

Member States deny permission to any aircraft to take off from, land in or overfly their territory, if they have information that the aircraft contains prohibited items.



Inspections

Member States shall inspect the cargo of vessels and aircraft bound to or from Libya, if they have information that the cargo of contains prohibited items. Upon discovery, Member States shall seize and dispose prohibited items.



Ports and vessels

In the absence of direction from the Government of Libya, a Member State that is a flag State of a designated vessel, shall direct the vessel not to load, transport, or discharge crude oil illicitly exported from Libya. Financial transactions with respect to crude oil illicitly exported from Libya aboard designated vessels are also prohibited.



Ports and vessels

Member States shall deny entry into their ports of designated vessels.



Ports and vessels

It is prohibited to provide bunkering and other services to designated vessels.



Prohibition to satisfy claims

It is prohibited to satisfy claims made by Libyan persons, entities, bodies; or persons listed in Council Regulation (EU) 2016/445, in connection with any contract or transaction the performance of which has been affected by the measures imposed by the same regulation.



Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in the Annex I of Council Decision (CFSP) 2015/1333.



Restrictions on equipment used for internal repression

It is prohibited to export equipment which might be used for internal repression to Libya. Related technical assistance, training,

financial and other assistance is also prohibited.



Vigilance

Member States shall require their nationals, persons subject to their jurisdiction and firms incorporated in their territories to exercise vigilance when doing business with entities incorporated in Libya or subject to Libya's jurisdiction, with a view to preventing business that could contribute to violence and the use of force against civilians.

Maldives

Specification Restrictive measures in view of the situation in the Republic of Maldives

Adopted by EU

Expiry date 17.07.2019

Last amendment date
17.07.2018

Notes On 26 February 2018, the Council adopted conclusions in which it noted with concern the recent deterioration of the situation in the Republic of Maldives ('the Maldives') and condemned politically motivated arrests and interference with the work of the Supreme Court of the Maldives and actions taken against the judiciary. The Council underlined that the Parliament of the Maldives and the Judiciary of the Maldives should be enabled to return to their normal functioning in accordance with the Constitution of the Maldives. It also called on the Government of the Maldives to engage with the leaders of the opposition in a genuine dialogue that paves the way for credible, transparent and inclusive presidential elections.

The Council remains deeply concerned at the continuing deterioration of the rule of law and human rights in the Maldives, in particular in the run-up to the presidential elections.

In this context, targeted restrictive measures should be imposed against persons and entities responsible for undermining the rule of law or obstructing an inclusive political solution in the Maldives as well as persons and entities responsible for serious human rights violations or abuses.

Measures



Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.



Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in the Annex of Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/1006.

Mali

Specification Restrictive measures in view of the situation in Mali

Adopted by UN

Last amendment date
10.01.2019

Notes On 5 September 2017, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 2374 (2017) imposing travel restrictions and an asset freeze. Restrictive measures can be imposed on those responsible for or complicit in, or having engaged in actions and policies that threaten the peace, security, or stability of Mali.

Measures



Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

There are no persons listed under this restrictive measures regime.



Restrictions on admission

Moldova

Specification Restrictive measures in relation to the campaign against Latin-script schools in the Transnistrian region

Adopted by EU

Expiry date 31.10.2019

Last amendment date 26.10.2018

Notes In view of the Transnistrian conflict in Moldova, on 27 February 2003 the Council of the EU first decided to implement targeted restrictive measures in the form of travel restrictions aimed at those members of the Transnistrian leadership considered to be responsible for the lack of cooperation to promote a political settlement of the conflict.

A year later, on 23 February 2004, the Council noted that although negotiations on constitutional changes had started, there had been no substantial progress in the situation regarding the Transnistrian conflict. On 26 August 2004, the Council extended the travel restrictions on a second group of persons: those who are responsible for the design and implementation of the intimidation and closure campaign against Latin-script Moldovan schools in the Transnistrian region of Moldova.

On 27 September 2010, in order to encourage progress in reaching a political settlement to the Transnistrian conflict and in view of the progress in restoring the free movement of persons across the administrative boundary of the Transnistrian region, all restrictive measures were suspended.

On 27 September 2012, the restrictive measures against the former political leadership were lifted. At the same time, the restrictive measures in relation to the persons responsible for the campaign of intimidation and closure against Latin-script Moldovan schools were extended, but all the individuals under the Latin-school problem were de-listed. Hence, currently the restrictive measures do not target specific persons.

Measures



Restrictions on admission

There are no persons listed under this restrictive measures regime.

Montenegro

Specification Prohibiting the satisfying of certain claims in relation to transactions that have been prohibited by the UN Security Council Resolution 757(1992) and related resolutions

Adopted by EU

Last amendment date 13.06.1994

Notes This regime includes a prohibition to satisfy claims in relation to contracts and transactions the performance of which was affected by measures imposed by the Security Council pursuant to Resolution 757(1992) and related resolutions. The same restrictive measures regime applies in relation to Serbia.

Measures



Prohibition to satisfy claims

It shall be prohibited to satisfy or to take any step to satisfy a claim made by any person or body referred to in paragraph 9 of United Nations Security Council Resolution 757(1992).

Myanmar (Burma)

Specification Restrictive measures against Myanmar/Burma

Adopted by EU

Program MMR

Expiry date 30.04.2019

Last amendment date 21.12.2018

Notes In view of the absence of progress towards democratization and the violation of human rights in Burma/Myanmar, on 28 October 1996, the EU reaffirmed the measures already adopted, inter alia an arms embargo, and introduced additional ones, including travel restrictions and the suspension of high-level bilateral governmental visits to Burma/Myanmar. In view of the developments in Myanmar/Burma and as a means of encouraging positive changes to continue, on 22 April 2013 the EU lifted all restrictive measures with the exception of the arms embargo and the embargo on equipment which might be used for internal repression.

Measures



Arms export

It is prohibited to export arms and related materiel to Myanmar (Burma). Related technical or financial assistance and services are also prohibited.



Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the persons and entities listed in Annexes IV of Council Regulation (EU) 401/2013 should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them. The list of persons and entities concerned is included in the Financial Sanctions Database (linked).



Dual-use goods export

The export of dual-use goods and technology to Myanmar (Burma) is prohibited if those items are or may be intended for military use, military end-user or the Border Guard Police. Any provision of related technical assistance, financing or financial assistance, brokering services or other services are also prohibited.



Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in the Annex of Council Decision 2013/184/CFSP



Restrictions on equipment used for internal repression

It is prohibited to export equipment which might be used for internal repression to Myanmar/Burma. Related technical or financial assistance and services are also prohibited.



Telecommunications equipment

It is prohibited to export telecommunications monitoring and interception equipment, technology or software as listed in Annex III of Council Regulation (EU) No 401/2013 to Myanmar (Burma). Related technical assistance or brokering services are also prohibited, unless the competent authority of the relevant Member State has given prior authorisation.



Restrictions on military training and military cooperation

The provision of military training to or military cooperation with the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) and the Border Guard Police shall be prohibited. The prohibition shall not apply to training or cooperation aimed at strengthening democratic principles, the rule of law or respect for international law.

North Korea

Specification Restrictive measures in relation to the non-proliferation of the weapons of mass destruction

Acronym WMD

Adopted by UN and EU

Program PRK

Last amendment date 22.01.2019

Notes The ongoing nuclear and ballistic missile-related activities of the DPRK represent a serious threat to international peace and security. These activities undermine the global non-proliferation and disarmament regime of which the EU has been a steadfast supporter for decades. In this context, the EU has implemented the restrictive measures imposed by Resolutions of the UN Security Council and has complemented them through its own autonomous measures. These measures target the DPRK's weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile-related programmes.

The first set of restrictive measures were introduced with the UN Security Council Resolution 1718 (2006), adopted shortly after DPRK's first nuclear test on 9 October 2006. The UN Security Council has repeatedly adopted new measures and expanded existing ones, most recently on 3 September 2017.

On 27 May 2016, for the first time, the Council of the EU adopted additional autonomous restrictive measures in relation to the DPRK on the grounds that its actions constitute a grave threat to international peace and security in the region and beyond. On 6 April and most recently on 16 October, the Council again introduced additional restrictive measures to further increase pressure on the DPRK to comply with its international obligations. The EU is determined to combat proliferation and committed to the denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula, including through the consideration of new restrictive measures.

Measures



Arms export

It is prohibited to export the following items and technology to the DPRK: (1) arms and related materiel of all types; (2) all items, materials, equipment, goods and technology, which could contribute to the DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic-missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related programs; (3) key components for the ballistic-missile sector; (4) any other item that could contribute to the development of the operational capabilities of the DPRK's armed forces; (5) other items listed in Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/849. Related financial assistance, technical training, advice, services, assistance or brokering services, or other intermediary services are also prohibited.



Arms procurement

It is prohibited to procure from the DPRK (1) arms and related materiel of all types; (2) all items, materials, equipment, goods and technology, which could contribute to the DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic-missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related programs; (3) key components for the ballistic-missile sector; (4) any other item that could contribute to the development of the operational capabilities of the DPRK's armed forces; (5) other items listed in Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/849. The procurement of related assistance, technical training, advice and services are also prohibited.



Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.



Dual-use goods export

It is prohibited to export to DPRK (1) items, materials and equipment relating to dual-use goods and technology; (2) and any other item listed in the conventional arms dual-use list adopted by the UN Sanctions Committee pursuant to paragraph 7 of UNSCR 2321 (2016). Related assistance, technical training, advice and services are also prohibited.



Financial measures

Member States shall not enter into new commitments for grants, financial assistance or concessional loans to the DPRK.



Financial measures

It is prohibited to sell or purchase, broker or assist in the issuance of DPRK public bonds issued after 18 February 2013 to or from the Government of the DPRK.



Financial measures

It is prohibited for the financial institutions in the Member States to open representative offices, subsidiaries, branches or banking accounts in the DPRK. Existing representative offices, subsidiaries or banking accounts in the DPRK shall be closed.

It is also prohibited for DPRK banks to (1) establish new joint ventures with the banks in the Member States; (2) take an ownership interest in banks under the jurisdiction of Member States; (3) or establish or maintain correspondent banking relationships with banks under the jurisdiction of Member States. Existing joint ventures, ownership interests and correspondent banking relationships with DPRK banks shall be terminated.



Financial measures

It is prohibited to transfer funds to or from the DPRK. Financial institutions in the Member States shall not enter into, or continue to participate in, any transactions with (1) banks domiciled in the DPRK; (2) branches or subsidiaries within or outside the jurisdiction of the Member States of banks domiciled in the DPRK; (3) or financial entities that are controlled by persons or entities domiciled in the DPRK.



Financial measures

It is prohibited to provide public or private financial support for trade with the DPRK or to DPRK nationals or entities involved in such trade.



Financial measures

It is prohibited for a DPRK diplomatic mission or consular post, and their DPRK members, to own or control banking accounts in the Union.



Flights, airports, aircrafts

Member States shall deny permission to land in, take off from or overfly their territory to any DPRK aircraft.



Inspections

Member States shall inspect vessels on the high seas if they have information that the cargo contains items whose export is prohibited.

They shall also cooperate with another State which has information that leads it to suspect that the DPRK is attempting to supply, sell, transfer or procure illicit cargo where that State requests additional maritime and shipping information in order to, inter alia, determine whether the item, commodity or product in question originated in the DPRK.



Inspections

Member States shall inspect all cargo to and from the DPRK and seize and dispose any prohibited items. Member States shall deny entry into their ports of any vessel that has refused to allow an inspection.



Investments

It is prohibited for the DPRK, its nationals, or entities incorporated in the DPRK to invest in the territories of the Member States.



Investments

All EU investments in the DPRK, in all sectors, are prohibited.



Other restrictions

It is prohibited to purchase or transfer fishing rights from the DPRK.



Other restrictions

It is prohibited for real property to be leased or otherwise made available to the DPRK for any purpose other than diplomatic or consular activities. It is also prohibited to lease from the DPRK real property which is situated outside the territory of the DPRK.



Other restrictions

Member States shall not provide work authorisations for DPRK nationals in their jurisdictions in connection with admission to their territories. With a view to eliminating remittances to DPRK, Member States shall not renew work authorisations for DPRK

nationals present on their territory.

Member States shall repatriate to the DPRK all DPRK nationals earning income in that Member State's jurisdiction and all DPRK government safety oversight attachés monitoring DPRK workers abroad immediately, but no later than 21 December 2019.



Ports and vessels

It is prohibited to obtain authorization for a vessel to use the DPRK flag, to own, lease, operate, or provide any vessel classification, certification or associated service, or to insure any vessel flagged to the DPRK, including chartering such vessels.

It shall be prohibited to register vessels in the DPRK. It is prohibited to apply for or to assist in the registration or maintenance on the register of any vessel owned, controlled or operated by the DPRK or DPRK nationals, any vessels listed in Annex XVIII or that has been deregistered by another State.

It is prohibited to provide vessel classification services to vessels listed in Annex XVIII of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509. Member States shall de-register any vessel that is owned, controlled, or operated by the DPRK and any vessel where there are reasonable grounds to believe that the vessel has been involved in activities prohibited by the relevant UN Security Council Resolutions.

It is prohibited to provide insurance or reinsurance services to vessels owned, controlled, or operated by the DPRK or vessels listed in Annex XVIII of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509.



Ports and vessels

A Member State that is a flag State of a vessel designated by the UN Sanctions Committee shall, if the Committee has so specified, de-flag the vessel or direct the vessel to an identified port.



Ports and vessels

It is prohibited to provide any servicing to DPRK vessels, if there is information available that the vessels carry prohibited items. Vessels listed in Annex XIV of the Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 shall be seized.



Ports and vessels

It is prohibited to facilitate or engage in ship-to-ship transfers to or from any DPRK flagged vessel of any goods that are being sold, supplied, transferred or exported to or from the DPRK.



Ports and vessels

Member States shall seize, inspect and impound any vessel in their ports, and may seize, inspect and impound any vessel subject to their jurisdiction in their territorial waters where there are reasonable grounds to believe that the vessel has been involved in activities, or the transport of items, prohibited by the relevant UN Security Council Resolutions.



Ports and vessels

Member States shall prohibit the entry into their ports of DPRK vessels.



Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in Annex I, II and III of Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/849.

Member States shall also expel: (1) DPRK nationals who they determine are working on behalf of or at the direction of a listed person or entity, or who they determine are assisting in the evasion of sanctions; (2) individuals working on behalf of or at the

direction of a DPRK bank or financial institution; (3) DPRK diplomats, government representatives or other DPRK nationals acting in a governmental capacity who they determine are working on behalf of or at the direction of a listed person or entity or of a person or entity assisting in the evasion of sanctions; (4) any national of a third country determined to be involved in similar activities.



Restrictions on goods

It is prohibited to procure coal, iron, and iron ore, as listed in Annex V of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 from the DPRK.



Restrictions on goods

It is prohibited to export helicopters and vessels as listed in Annex XI of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 to the DPRK.



Restrictions on goods

It is prohibited to import copper, nickel, silver and zinc, as listed in Annex VII of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 from the DPRK.



Restrictions on goods

It is prohibited to export to the DPRK all condensates and natural gas liquids, as listed in Annex XIc of the Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509.



Aviation and jet fuel

It is prohibited to export aviation fuel, as listed in Annex III of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 to the DPRK.



Crude oil

It is prohibited to sell, supply, transfer or export crude oil, as listed in Annex XIe of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509, to the DPRK.



Earth and stone

It is prohibited to import, purchase or transfer earth and stone, including magnesite and magnesia, listed in Annex XIi of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 from the DPRK.



Food and agricultural products

It is prohibited to import, purchase or transfer food and agricultural products listed in Annex XIg of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 from the DPRK.



Gold, precious metals, diamonds

It is prohibited to export, import or broker gold and precious metals, as well as of diamonds, as listed in Annex IX of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 to, from or for the Government of the DPRK. The procurement from the DPRK of gold, titanium ore, vanadium ore, rare-earth minerals, copper, nickel, silver and zinc, as listed in as listed in Annex IV of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 is also prohibited.



Luxury goods

It is prohibited to import or export luxury goods, as listed in Annex VIII of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 to or from the DPRK.



Machinery and electrical equipment

It is prohibited to import, purchase or transfer machinery and electrical equipment listed in Annex XIh of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 from the DPRK.



Other items

It is prohibited to deliver newly printed, minted or unissued DPRK-denominated banknotes and coinage to or for the benefit of the Central Bank of the DPRK.



Other items

It is prohibited to import textiles from the DPRK, as listed in Annex XI of the Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509.



Other items

It is prohibited to procure statues, as listed in Annex X of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 from the DPRK.



Petrol products

It is prohibited to import, purchase or transfer petroleum products, as listed in Annex VI of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509, from the DPRK.



Refined petroleum products

It is prohibited to sell, supply, transfer or export all refined petroleum products as listed in Annex XI d of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509, to the DPRK.



Seafood

It is prohibited to import, purchase or transfer seafood, as listed in Annex XI a of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509, from the DPRK.



Vessels

It is prohibited to import, purchase or transfer vessels listed in Annex XIk of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 from the DPRK.



Wood

It is prohibited to import, purchase or transfer wood listed in Annex XIj of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 from the DPRK.



industrial machinery, transportation vehicles, and iron, steel and other metals

It is prohibited to sell, supply, transfer or export all industrial machinery, transportation vehicles, and iron, steel and other metals listed in part A of Annex XII of Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509 to the DPRK.



Restrictions on services

It is prohibited to provide computer and related services to the DPRK.



Restrictions on services

It is prohibited to provide services incidental to mining and to manufacturing in the chemical, mining and refining industry to the DPRK.



Restrictions on services

It is prohibited to lease or charter vessels and aircraft and to provide crew services to (1) the DPRK, (2) any persons listed in Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/849, (3) any other DPRK entities, or (4) any other persons or entities whom the Member State determines to have assisted in the evasion of sanctions.



Restrictions on services

It is prohibited to procure vessel or aircraft services from the DPRK.



Training and education

Member States shall take the necessary measures to exercise vigilance and prevent specialized teaching or training of DPRK nationals, within their territories or by their nationals, in disciplines which would contribute to the DPRK's proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities and the development of nuclear-weapon delivery systems.

Scientific and technical cooperation involving persons or groups officially sponsored by or representing the DPRK shall be suspended.



Vigilance

Member States shall exercise vigilance with a view to reducing current commitments for grants, financial assistance or concessional loans to the DPRK and, if possible, putting an end to them.



Vigilance

Member States shall exercise enhanced vigilance over DPRK diplomatic personnel so as to prevent such persons from contributing to the DPRK's nuclear or ballistic-missile programs or other prohibited activities.

Russia

Specification Restrictive measures in view of Russia's actions destabilising the situation in Ukraine (sectoral restrictive measures)

Adopted by EU

Expiry date 31.07.2019

Last amendment date 28.12.2018

Notes On 6 March 2014, EU's Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the unprovoked violation of Ukrainian sovereignty and territorial integrity by Russia and called on the Russian Federation to immediately withdraw its armed forces to the areas of their permanent stationing. They stated that any further steps by Russia to destabilise the situation in Ukraine would lead to additional and far reaching consequences for relations in a broad range of economic areas.

On 22 July, the Council of the EU urged Russia to actively use its influence over the illegally armed groups in order to achieve full, immediate, safe and secure access to the site of the downing of Malaysian Airlines Flight MH17 in Donetsk, full cooperation with the work on recovering remains and possessions and full cooperation with the independent investigation, including unhindered access to the site for as long as needed for the investigation and possible follow up investigations. The Council of the EU also urged Russia to stop the increasing flow of weapons, equipment and militants across the border in order to achieve rapid and tangible results in de-escalation. The Council of the EU further urged Russia to withdraw its additional troops from the border area. In view of the gravity of the situation, on 31 July 2014 the Council of the EU took restrictive measures in response to Russia's actions destabilising the situation in Ukraine.

On 30 August 2014, the European Council condemned the increasing inflows of fighters and weapons from the territory of Russian into Eastern Ukraine and the aggression of Russian armed forces on Ukrainian soil. On 8 September 2014, the Council of the EU took further restrictive measures in response to Russia's actions destabilising the situation in Ukraine. On 4 December 2014, the Council of the EU clarified certain provisions. On 19 March 2015 the European Council agreed that the duration of the restrictive measures should be clearly linked to the complete implementation of the Minsk agreements. On 22 June 2015, the Council of the EU renewed the restrictive measures for a further six months in order to enable the Council to assess the implementation of the Minsk agreements.

On 21 December 2015, the Council of the EU found that the Minsk agreements will not be completely implemented by 31 December 2015 and renewed the restrictive measures for a further six months in order to enable the Council to further assess the implementation of those agreements.

In March 2016, EU's Foreign Affairs Council agreed on five guiding principles for EU-Russia relations:

- Implementation of the Minsk agreement as the key condition for any substantial change in the EU's stance towards Russia.
- Strengthened relations with the EU's Eastern Partners and other neighbours, in particular in Central Asia.
- Strengthening the resilience of the EU (for example energy security, hybrid threats, or strategic communication).
- Need for selective engagement with Russia on issues of interest to the EU.
- Need to engage in people-to-people contacts and support Russian civil society.

On 1 July and 19 December 2016, on 28 June and 21 December 2017, and on 05 July and 21 December 2018, having assessed the implementation of the Minsk agreements, the Council of the EU renewed the restrictive measures for a further six months in order to enable the Council to further assess their implementation.

Measures



Arms export

It is prohibited to export arms and related materiel to Russia. Related technical or financial assistance and services are also prohibited.



Arms import

It is prohibited to import, purchase or transport arms and related materiel from Russia.



Dual-use goods export

The sale, supply, transfer or export of all dual-use goods and technology for military use in Russia or for any military end-user in Russia is prohibited. The sale, supply, transfer or export of dual use goods and technology to any person, entity or body in Russia as listed (Annex IV of Regulation No 833/2014) is also prohibited. Any provision of related technical or financial assistance and services are also prohibited.



Financial measures

It shall be prohibited to make or be part of any arrangement to make new loans or credit with a maturity exceeding 30 days to any legal person, entity or body listed in Annex III, V or VI of Council Regulation No 833/2014 or to any legal person, entity or body established outside the EU but owned for more than 50% by an entity listed in Annex III, V or VI of Council Regulation No 833/2014, or to any legal person, entity or body acting on behalf or at the direction of such entity.



Financial measures

Any transactions or dealings with certain financial instruments issued by institutions listed in Annex III, V or VI of Council Regulation No 833/2014 or issued by any legal person, entity or body established outside the EU but owned for more than 50% by an entity listed in Annex III, V or VI of Council Regulation No 833/2014, or issued by any legal person, entity or body acting on

behalf or at the direction of such entity shall be prohibited.



Prohibition to satisfy claims

It is prohibited to satisfy claims in connection with any contract or transaction the performance of which has been affected by any of the measures imposed under this restrictive measures regime, if they are made by entities listed in Annex I, II, III or IV of the Council Regulation No 833/2014 or entities related to them; by any Russian person, entity or bod; or by any person, entity or body acting through or on behalf of one of the aforementioned.



Other items

The export of certain equipment listed in Annex II of Council Regulation 833/2014 shall be subject to prior authorisation by the competent authority of the exporting Member State. The provision of technical assistance or other services related to the equipment and the provision of financing or financial assistance for any sale, supply, transfer or export of the equipment or for the provision of related technical assistance or training, shall also be subject to prior authorisation.



Restrictions on services

The provision of services necessary in Russia for the oil exploration and production in waters deeper than 150 metres, in the offshore area north of the Arctic Circle and for projects that have the potential to produce oil from resources located in shale formations by way of hydraulic fracturing (it does not apply to exploration and production through shale formations to locate or extract oil from non-shale reservoirs) shall be prohibited.

Serbia

Specification Prohibiting the satisfying of certain claims in relation to transactions that have been prohibited by the UN Security Council Resolution 757(1992) and related resolutions

Adopted by EU

Last amendment date 13.06.1994

Notes This regime includes a prohibition to satisfy claims in relation to contracts and transactions the performance of which was affected by measures imposed by the Security Council pursuant to Resolution 757 (1992) and related resolutions. The same restrictive measures regime applies in relation to Montenegro.

Measures



Prohibition to satisfy claims

It is prohibited to satisfy claims made by any person or body referred to in paragraph 9 of United Nations Security Council Resolution 757(1992).

Somalia

Specification Restrictive measures against Somalia

Adopted by UN

Program SOM

Last amendment date 11.12.2018

Notes On 23 January 1992, in view of the rapid deterioration of the conflict in Somalia, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 733 (1992), imposing an arms embargo. On 20 November 2008, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1844 (2008), introducing travel restrictions and an asset freeze against those who seek to prevent a peaceful political process, or those who threaten the Transitional Federal Institutions of Somalia or the African Union Mission in Somalia by force, or take action that undermines stability in the region. Resolution 1907 (2009) of 1 March 2010 provides for inspections of cargoes to and from Somalia.

Measures



Arms export

It is prohibited to export arms and related materiel to Somalia and to the listed individuals. Related technical advice, training and assistance is also prohibited.



Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.



Inspections

Member States shall inspect all cargo to and from Somalia in their territory, if they have information that the cargo contains prohibited items. Upon discovery, Member States shall seize and dispose prohibited items.



Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in Annex I of Council Decision 2010/231/CFSP.



Other items

It is prohibited to import charcoal, as listed in Annex II of Council Regulation (EC) No 147/2003 from Somalia. Related financing or financial assistance is also prohibited.



Vigilance

Member States shall 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.

South Sudan

Specification Restrictive measures in view of the situation in South Sudan

Adopted by UN and EU

Program SSD

Last amendment date 03.02.2018

Notes The Council of the EU first adopted restrictive measures in relation to South Sudan on 10 July 2014, after the outbreak of a destructive conflict between the Government of South Sudan and opposition forces in December 2013. Alarmed by the seriousness of the situation, the Council of the EU adopted restrictive measures in relation to persons who obstruct the political process in South Sudan or are responsible for serious human rights violations.

In view of the conflict, on 3 March 2015 the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 2206 (2015). In order to support the search for an inclusive and sustainable peace in South Sudan, restrictive measures were imposed against those who threaten the peace, security or stability of South Sudan.

In its 18 July 2016 conclusions on South Sudan, the Council of the EU noted the escalation of and attacks on civilians, as well as confirmed its readiness to consider further restrictive measures against individuals who obstruct peace in South Sudan.

Measures



Arms export

It is prohibited to export arms and related materiel to South Sudan. Related technical or financial assistance and services are also prohibited.



Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.



Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in Annex I and II of Council Decision (CFSP) 2015/740.

Sudan

Specification Restrictive measures in view of the situation in Sudan

Adopted by UN and EU

Program SDN

Last amendment date 28.03.2018

Notes On 15 March 1994, the Council of the EU imposed restrictive measures in relation to Sudan. On 30 July 2004, in view of the humanitarian crisis and widespread human rights violations, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1556 (2004) imposing restrictive measures on Sudan. On 18 July 2011, the Council of the EU adopted restrictive measures in relation to Sudan and South Sudan, after it became independent. From 10 July 2014, the measures concerning South Sudan are regulated by a separate restrictive measures regime.

Measures



Arms export

It is prohibited to export arms and related materiel to Sudan. Related technical or financial assistance and services are also prohibited.



Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.



Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in the Annex of Council Decision 2014/450/CFSP.

Syria

Specification Restrictive measures against Syria

Adopted by EU

Program SYR

Expiry date 01.06.2019

Last amendment date
04.03.2019

Notes

On 27 May 2013, the Council of the EU adopted conclusions in which it condemned the violence and the continued widespread and systematic gross violations of human rights in Syria, the massacres committed by the Syrian armed forces and its militias, all instances of hostage taking of peacekeepers, and the atrocities committed by the Syrian regime. It expressed concern for military operations conducted by the regime and its supporters, as well as the rise of religiously or ethnically motivated violence. In view of the seriousness of the situation, on 31 May 2013, the Council of the EU adopted restrictive measures against Syria in numerous fields.

In view of the illegally removed goods belonging to the Syria's cultural heritage, additional measures were introduced on 13 December 2013. On 12 December 2014, the Council of the EU further imposed a prohibition on export of items that were used by the Assad regime's air force which undertakes indiscriminate air attacks against the civilian population.

Since 2014, in view of the deteriorating situation in Syria, and the widespread and systematic violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, including the use of chemical weapons against the civilian population, the Council of the EU has repeatedly added names to the lists of persons and entities who are subject to restrictive measures.

The listed persons and entities are mainly those who share responsibility for the Syrian regime's violent repression against the civilian population; provide support to the Syrian regime and the Syrian army; provide benefit from the Syrian regime; assist in the production and development of chemical weapons for the Syrian regime; organize chemical weapons attacks; are senior officers of the Syrian Armed Forces and the Syrian security and intelligence services; and are members of Syrian regime-affiliated militias.

On 3 April 2017, the Council of the EU stated in its EU strategy on Syria that the EU would continue to consider further restrictive measures targeting Syrian individuals and entities supporting the regime as long as the repression continues.

Measures



Arms import

It is prohibited to import arms and related material from Syria. Related financial assistance is also prohibited.



Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.



Financial measures

Member States shall not enter into new commitments for grants, financial assistance or concessional loans to the Government of Syria.



Financial measures

It is prohibited to provide insurance and re-insurance to the Government of Syria.



Financial measures

It is prohibited to open new branches, subsidiaries, or representative offices of Syrian banks in the territories of Member States. It is also prohibited to establish new joint ventures, take an ownership interest, or establish new correspondent banking relationships with Syrian banks.



Financial measures

It is prohibited to sell or purchase, or provide brokering or assistance in the issuance of Syrian public or public-guaranteed bonds issued after 1 December 2011 to and from the Government of Syria.



Financial measures

Disbursements or payments by the European Investment Bank (EIB) under or in connection with any existing loan agreements entered into between Syria and the EIB are prohibited. The continuation by the EIB of any existing Technical Assistance Service Contracts for sovereign projects located in Syria is also prohibited.



Financial measures

Member States shall not enter into new long-term commitments for public and private provided financial support for trade with Syria.



Flights, airports, aircrafts

Member States shall take the necessary measures to prevent access to the airports of cargo flights operated by Syrian carriers and flights operated by Syrian Arab Airlines.



Inspections

Member States shall inspect the cargo of vessels and aircraft bound for Syria, if they have information that the cargo contains prohibited items. Upon discovery, Member States shall seize and dispose prohibited items.



Investments

(1) the granting of financial loan or credit; (2) the acquisition or extension of a participation; (3) or the creation of any joint venture with enterprises in Syria that are engaged in the Syrian oil industry sectors of exploration, production or refining; and to the enterprises in Syria that are engaged in the construction of new power plants for the production of electricity in Syria, is prohibited.



Investments

It is prohibited to invest in the Syrian oil and natural gas industries, or in construction of power plants for electricity production.



Prohibition to satisfy claims

It is prohibited to grant claims to the listed persons or entities, or any other person or entity in Syria.



Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in the Annex I of Council Decision 2013/255/CFSP.



Restrictions on equipment used for internal repression

It is prohibited to export equipment, goods and technology which might be used for internal repression, as listed in Annex IA and IX of Council Regulation (EU) No 36/2012 to Syria. Related technical or financial assistance and services are also prohibited.



Restrictions on goods

It is prohibited to export equipment or technology as listed in Annex VII of Council Regulation (EU) No 36/2012, or to participate in the construction of new power plants for the production of electricity in Syria. Related technical or financial assistance is also prohibited.



Aviation and jet fuel

It is prohibited to export jet fuel and additives listed in Annex Va of Council Regulation (EU) No 36/2012 to Syria. Related financial assistance is also prohibited.



Cultural property

It is prohibited to import, export, transfer or provide related brokering services for cultural property and other items of archaeological, historical, cultural, rare scientific and religious importance, including those listed in Annex XI of Council Regulation (EU) No 36/2012, which have been illegally removed from Syria on or after 15 March 2011.



Gold, precious metals, diamonds

It is prohibited to export, import or broker gold, precious metals and diamonds, as listed in Annex VIII of Council Regulation (EU) No 36/2012, to, from or for Government of Syria.



Luxury goods

It is prohibited to export luxury goods as listed in Annex X of Council Regulation (EU) No 36/2012 to Syria.



Other items

It is prohibited to deliver Syrian denominated banknotes and coinage to the Central Bank of Syria.



Other items

It is prohibited to export key equipment and technology for the following key sectors of the oil and natural gas industry in Syria: (1) refining; (2) liquefied natural gas; (3) exploration; and (4) production, as listed in Annex VI of Council Regulation (EU) No 36/2012 . Related technical or financial assistance, training and other services are also prohibited.



Petrol products

It is prohibited to import crude oil and petroleum products as listed in Annex IV of Council Regulation (EU) No 36/2012 from Syria. Related financial assistance is also prohibited.



Telecommunications equipment

It is prohibited to export telecommunications monitoring and interception equipment, as listed in Annex V of Council Regulation (EU) No 36/2012 to Syria. Related assistance to install, operate or update such equipment or software is also prohibited.

Syria

Specification Restrictive measures in relation to the 14 February 2005 terrorist bombing in Beirut, Lebanon

Adopted by UN

Last amendment date
12.12.2005

Notes On 31 October 2005, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1636 (2005) concerning the 2005 terrorist bombing in Beirut, Lebanon, that killed 23 people, including former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri, and caused injury to dozens of people. The Security Council noted with extreme concern that there is converging evidence pointing at the involvement of both Lebanese and Syrian officials in the terrorist act. To assist in the investigation of the crime, the Security Council decided to impose measures against all individuals suspected of involvement in the planning, sponsoring, organizing or perpetrating of the terrorist act. This restrictive measures regime applies also in relation to Lebanon.

Measures



Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

There are no persons listed under this restrictive measures regime.



Restrictions on admission

There are no persons listed under this restrictive measures regime.

Terrorism

Specification Restrictive measures with respect to ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida

Acronym ISIL/Daesh & Al-Qaida

Adopted by UN and EU

Program EUAQ,TAQA

Last amendment date 19.03.2019

Notes

The UN Security Council has introduced two separate restrictive measures regimes to combat terrorism. On 15 October 1999, restrictive measures were introduced in relation to the Taliban through UN Security Council Resolution 1267 (1999). On 16 January 2002, the measures were extended to cover the Al-Qaida organization and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them (see Resolution 1390 (2002)).

In 2011, the UN Security Council decided to split the restrictive measures in relation to the Taliban and those in relation to Al-Qaida into separate regimes. Measures in relation to Al-Qaida were gathered in Resolution 1989 (2011). The measures in relation to the Taliban are described under the Afghanistan restrictive measures regime on the EU Sanctions Map.

On 17 December 2015, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 2253 (2015) expanding the scope of the measures to individuals, groups, undertakings or entities associated with the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant ('ISIL (Da'esh)'), responsible for ongoing and multiple criminal terrorist acts aimed at causing the deaths of innocent civilians and other victims, destruction of property and greatly undermining stability.

As of 20 September 2016, the Council of the EU can apply restrictive measures autonomously to persons and entities associated with ISIL/Da'esh and Al-Qaida. Before that, the restrictive measures could be applied only to those listed by the UN Security Council.

Measures



Arms export

It is prohibited to export arms or related materiel to the listed individuals, groups, undertakings or entities. Related technical or financial assistance and services are also prohibited.



Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.



Prohibition to satisfy claims

It is prohibited to grant claims to the persons or entities listed in Council Regulation (EU) 2016/1686.



Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in the Annex of Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/1693 and on persons designated by the UN Security Council pursuant to UN Security Council Resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000) and 2253 (2015) or by the UN Security Council Al-Qaida, Da'esh and ISIL Sanctions Committee (see the list of persons subject to the asset freeze).

Terrorism

Specification Specific measures to combat terrorism

Adopted by EU

Program TERR

Last amendment date 09.01.2019

- Notes**
- At its extraordinary meeting on 21 September 2001, the European Council declared that terrorism is a real challenge to the world and to Europe and that the fight against terrorism will be a priority objective of the EU.
 - On 28 September 2001, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1373(2001) laying out wide-ranging strategies to combat terrorism and in particular the fight against the financing of terrorism.
 - On 8 October 2001, the Council of the EU reiterated the Union's determination to attack the sources which fund terrorism, in close cooperation with the United States.
 - On 27 December 2001, the Council of the EU adopted restrictive measures, providing inter alia for the freezing of funds of Usama bin Laden and individuals and entities associated with him.
- The names of persons and entities subject to restrictive measures are reviewed at regular intervals to ensure that there are grounds for keeping them on the list.

Measures



Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.

Tunisia

Specification Misappropriation of state funds of Tunisia

Acronym MSF

Adopted by EU

Program TUN

Expiry date 31.01.2020

Last amendment date 29.01.2019

Notes On 31 January 2011, the Council of the EU reaffirmed its full solidarity and support with Tunisia and its people in their efforts to establish a stable democracy, the rule of law, democratic pluralism and full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It also decided to adopt restrictive measures against persons responsible for misappropriation of Tunisian State funds and who are thus depriving the Tunisian people of the benefits of the sustainable development of their economy and society and undermining the development of democracy in the country. The aim of the measures is to recover the assets misappropriated from Tunisia.

Measures



Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.

Ukraine

Specification Restrictive measures in respect of actions undermining or threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine

Acronym Territorial integrity

Adopted by EU

Program UKR

Expiry date 15.09.2019

Last amendment date 15.03.2019

Notes On 17 March 2014 the EU Council imposed an asset freeze and travel restrictions on those responsible for actions undermining or threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine. The decision was made after the Heads of State or Government of the European Union's Member States on 6 March 2014 strongly condemned the unprovoked violation of Ukrainian sovereignty and territorial integrity by the Russian Federation and called on the Russian Federation to immediately withdraw its armed forces to the areas of their permanent stationing. They called on the Russian Federation to enable immediate access for international monitors. The Heads of State or Government considered that the decision by the Supreme Council of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea to hold a referendum on the future status of the territory is contrary to the Ukrainian Constitution and therefore illegal. Over time, the list of persons and entities subject to restrictive measures has been expanded by the EU Council.

Measures



Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or

indirectly available to them.



Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in the Annex of Council Decision 2014/145/CFSP.

Ukraine

Specification Misappropriation of state funds of Ukraine

Acronym MSF

Adopted by EU

Program UKR

Expiry date 06.03.2020

Last amendment date 05.03.2019

Notes On 20 February 2014, the Council of the EU condemned in the strongest terms all use of violence in Ukraine and called for an immediate end to the violence, and full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Council also called upon the Ukrainian Government to exercise maximum restraint and opposition leaders to distance themselves from those who resort to radical action, including violence. On 3 March 2014, the Council agreed to focus restrictive measures on the freezing and recovery of assets of persons identified as responsible for the misappropriation of Ukrainian State funds and persons responsible for human rights violations, with a view to consolidating and supporting the rule of law and respect for human rights in Ukraine.

Measures



Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.

Ukraine

Specification Restrictive measures in response to the illegal annexation of Crimea and Sevastopol

Acronym Crimea

Adopted by EU

Expiry date 23.06.2019

Last amendment date

19.06.2018

Notes

On 6 March 2014, the Heads of State or Government of the EU countries strongly condemned the unprovoked violation of Ukrainian sovereignty and territorial integrity by Russia. At its meeting on 20-21 March 2014, the European Council strongly condemned the illegal annexation of Crimea to the Russian Federation and emphasised that it will not recognise it. The European Council considered that certain economic, trade and financial restrictions regarding Crimea should be proposed for rapid implementation.

On 27 March 2014, the UN General Assembly adopted Resolution 68/262 on the territorial integrity of Ukraine, affirming its commitment to the sovereignty, political independence, unity and territorial integrity of Ukraine within its internationally recognised borders, underscoring the invalidity of the referendum held in Crimea on 16 March, and calling upon all States not to recognise any alterations to the status of Crimea.

On 23 June 2014, the Council of the EU considered that the import into the EU of goods originating in Crimea or Sevastopol should be prohibited, with the exception of goods originating in Crimea or Sevastopol having been granted a certificate of origin by the Government of Ukraine. On 30 July 2014, the Council of the EU adopted additional measures restricting trade with and investment in Crimea. On 18 December 2014, the Council further restricted investment in Crimea. In addition, trade in goods and technology for use in certain sectors in Crimea were restricted. Services in the sectors of transport, telecommunications, energy or the prospection, exploration and production of oil, gas and mineral resources, as well as services related to tourism activities in Crimea including in the maritime sector were also prohibited.

On 19 March 2015, the European Council concluded that it does not recognise and continues to condemn the illegal annexation of Crimea by Russia and will remain committed to fully implement its non-recognition policy. On 19 June 2015, on 17 June 2016 and on 19 June 2017, the restrictive measures have been renewed.

This restrictive measures regime is part of a wider EU non-recognition policy of the illegal annexation of Crimea and Sevastopol.

Measures



Financial measures

It is prohibited to create joint ventures with entities in Crimea or Sevastopol.



Financial measures

It is prohibited to grant financing to entities in Crimea or Sevastopol.



Investments

The acquisition or extension of a participation in real estates and entities in Crimea or Sevastopol is prohibited.



Investments

The acquisition or extension of a participation in entities in Crimea or Sevastopol and other securities of a participating nature are prohibited.



Restrictions on goods

It is prohibited to import goods originating in Crimea or Sevastopol into the EU and to provide, directly or indirectly, financing or financial assistance related to such import.



Restrictions on goods

It is prohibited to export goods and technology listed in Annex II of Council Regulation 692/2014 to entities in Crimea or Sevastopol. Related technical and financial assistance or training and other services are also prohibited.



Restrictions on services

It is prohibited to provide technical assistance, brokering, construction or engineering services directly relating to infrastructure in Crimea or Sevastopol in the sectors of (1) transport; (2) telecommunications; (3) energy; and (4) the prospection, exploration and production of oil, gas and mineral resources.



Restrictions on services

It is prohibited to provide services directly related to tourism activities in Crimea or Sevastopol. In particular, it is prohibited for any ship providing cruise services, to enter into or call at any port situated in the Crimean Peninsula listed in Annex III of Council Regulation (EU) No 692/2014.

United States

Specification Measures protecting against the effects of the extra-territorial application of certain legislation adopted by the US

Adopted by EU

Last amendment date 07.08.2018

Notes On 22 November 1996, the Council of the EU decided to respond to the extraterritorial measures taken by the US which purport to affect EU Member States or natural and legal persons, their activities or interests. The Council expressed the view that such laws with extra-territorial application violate international law. There are no EU restrictive measures with respect to the US per se, rather the EU introduced legislation that allows each Member State to take the measure it deems necessary to protect the interests of the natural or legal persons affected by the extra-territorial application of a third country's laws.

Venezuela

Specification Restrictive measures in view of the situation in Venezuela

Adopted by EU

Program VEN

Expiry date 14.11.2019

Last amendment date 07.11.2018

Notes On 13 November 2017 the Council of the EU adopted restrictive measures in view of the continuing deterioration of democracy, the rule of law and human rights in Venezuela. Travel restrictions and an asset freeze can be imposed in relation to those responsible for serious human rights violations or abuses or the repression of civil society and democratic opposition, and those whose actions, policies or activities otherwise undermine democracy or the rule of law in Venezuela. The restrictive measures aim at fostering a credible and meaningful process that can lead to a peaceful negotiated solution. The measures can be reversed depending on the evolution of the situation in the country, in particular the holding of credible and meaningful negotiations, the respect for democratic institutions, the adoption of a full electoral calendar and the liberation of all political prisoners.

Measures



Arms export

It shall be prohibited to export arms and related materiel of all types to Venezuela. The prohibition shall not apply to the execution of contracts concluded before 13.11.2017 or to ancillary contracts necessary for the execution of such contracts. Related technical or financial assistance and services are also prohibited.



Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available



Restrictions on admission

Member states shall prevent the entry into, or transit through their territories through, of persons listed in Annex I of Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/2074.



Restrictions on equipment used for internal repression

It is prohibited to export equipment which might be used for internal repression to Venezuela. Related technical, financial and other assistance is also prohibited.



Telecommunications equipment

It is prohibited to export equipment, technology or software intended primarily for use in the monitoring or interception by the Venezuelan regime of the Internet and of telephone communications on mobile or fixed networks in Venezuela as listed in Annex II of Regulation (EU) 2017/2063. It is also prohibited to provide telecommunication or Internet monitoring or interception services and related financial and technical assistance.

Yemen

Specification Restrictive measures in view of the situation in Yemen

Adopted by UN

Program YEM

Last amendment
date 08.05.2018

Notes On 26 February 2014, in view of the ongoing violence, terrorist activities and political, security, economic and humanitarian challenges in Yemen, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 2140 (2014), where it reaffirmed its commitment to the unity, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Yemen, and established travel restrictions and asset freezes to designated persons and entities. On 14 April 2015, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 2216 (2015) which imposed an arms embargo in relation to persons who engaged in acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Yemen.

Measures



Arms export

It is prohibited to export arms and related materiel to the listed persons and entities. Related technical or financial assistance and training is also prohibited.



Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.



Inspections

Member States shall inspect all cargo to Yemen if they have information that the cargo contains prohibited items. Upon discovery, Member States shall seize and dispose prohibited items.



Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in the Annex of Council Decision 2014/932/CFSP.

Zimbabwe

Specification Restrictive measures against Zimbabwe

Adopted by EU

Program ZWE

Expiry date 20.02.2020

Last amendment date 19.02.2019

Notes Restrictive measures against Zimbabwe were first introduced on 18 February 2002 in relation to the situation in Zimbabwe, in particular the escalation of violence and intimidation of political opponents and the harassment of the independent press. The Council of the EU expressed serious concern about legislation in Zimbabwe which seriously infringed on the right to freedom of speech, assembly and association and the legislation to regulate the media. The Government of Zimbabwe continued to engage in serious violations of human rights and of the freedom of opinion, of association and of peaceful assembly. Thus the Council of the EU imposed embargo on arms and equipment which might be used for internal repression, travel restrictions and asset freeze.

In 2008, the Council of the EU strengthened the restrictive measures in relation to the violence organised and committed by the Zimbabwean authorities during the presidential election campaign in 2008, which turned the election into a denial of democracy.

On 23 July 2012 and 18 February 2013, the Council of the EU concluded that a peaceful and credible constitutional referendum in Zimbabwe would represent an important milestone in the preparation of democratic elections justifying an immediate suspension of the majority of all remaining Union targeted restrictive measures against individuals and entities. In view of the outcome of the Zimbabwean constitutional referendum of 16 March 2013, the Council of the EU decided to suspend the travel ban and asset freeze applying to the majority of the individuals and entities on the list. At the moment the targeted measures are suspended with respect to five persons (see Annex II of Council Decision 2011/101/CFSP) out of seven persons subject to travel restrictions and asset freeze.

Measures



Arms export

It is prohibited to export arms and related materiel to Zimbabwe. Related technical or financial assistance and services are also prohibited.



Asset freeze and prohibition to make funds available

All assets of the listed persons and entities should be frozen. It is also prohibited to make any funds or assets directly or indirectly available to them.



Restrictions on admission

Member States shall enforce travel restrictions on persons listed in Annex I of Council Decision 2011/101/CFSP.



Restrictions on equipment used for internal repression

It is prohibited to export equipment which might be used for internal repression to Zimbabwe. Related technical or financial assistance is also prohibited.