



**Australian Government**  
**Department of Defence**

The following tables provides a breakdown by year of permits approved and denied by Defence Export Controls (DEC) for permanent exports of goods and technologies to the 13 specified countries since January 2015.

Table 1 provides a breakdown of permits issued for both military and dual-use goods and technology controlled in Part 1 and Part 2 of the Defence and Strategic Goods List (DSGL), respectively.

Table 2 provides a breakdown of permits denied for both military and dual-use goods and technology controlled in Part 1 and Part 2 of the Defence and Strategic Goods List (DSGL).

Permits are required for the export of military and dual-use goods and technologies that are listed in the DSGL, including to United Nations' missions as required. Military goods and technologies listed in Part 1 of the DSGL includes weapons, munitions and armour, but also includes items such as explosives, radios, simulators and training equipment that are used in civilian industries such as mining and manufacturing. Dual-use goods and technologies listed in Part 2 of the DSGL are generally used for civilian purposes but could also be used or adapted for use in a military program or contribute to the development and production of chemical, biological or nuclear weapons systems. Dual-use goods and technologies can include chemicals for materials processing, sensors and lasers for university research and development programs, or software and computer equipment.

Some permits may include more than one of the 13 countries as the intended destination of exported items. For completeness, these permits have been counted individually against each of the countries listed on the permit. The number of permits approved may not reflect the number of completed exports as there is no requirement to use a permit once issued by DEC.

**Table 1: Permits issued by DEC since January 2015 for permanent exports of goods and technologies to the 13 specified countries****Approved Permits**

	<b>DSGL</b>	<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	<b>Algeria</b>	<b>DR Congo</b>	<b>Mali</b>	<b>UAE</b>	<b>Myanmar</b>	<b>Libya</b>	<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>Sudan</b>	<b>Iran</b>	<b>Somalia</b>	<b>Iraq</b>	<b>CAR</b>
CY2015	Part 1	7	Nil	Nil	2	18	Nil	Nil	1	2	Nil	3	Nil	2
	Part 2	7	Nil	Nil	5	8	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
CY2016	Part 1	5	Nil	2	7	24	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	1
	Part 2	7	2	1	4	11	Nil	Nil	5	2	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
CY2017	Part 1	7	Nil	Nil	4	15	Nil	Nil	3	1	Nil	2	2	1
	Part 2	15	Nil	1	4	14	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
CY2018	Part 1	4	Nil	Nil	6	9	Nil	Nil	1	2	Nil	1	1	4
	Part 2	15	1	1	2	18	1	Nil	7	2	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
CY2019	Part 1	1	Nil	1	9	4	Nil	1	4	1	Nil	4	1	2
	Part 2	12	1	2	7	11	Nil	Nil	6	3	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
CY2020	Part 1	6	Nil	2	7	17	Nil	2	4	Nil	Nil	2	1	2
	Part 2	9	2	1	2	12	1	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
CY2021*	Part 1	1	Nil	Nil	5	5	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	5	1	2
	Part 2	6	3	Nil	2	13	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil

\*Data for the period 01 January 2015 to 30 June 2021

**Table 2: Permits denied by DEC since January 2015 for permanent exports of goods and technologies to the 13 specified countries**

		Denied Permits												
	DSGL	Saudi Arabia	Algeria	DR Congo	Mali	UAE	Myanmar	Libya	Sri Lanka	Sudan	Iran	Somalia	Iraq	CAR
CY2015	Part 1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
CY2016	Part 1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
CY2017	Part 1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
CY2018	Part 1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
CY2019	Part 1	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
CY2020	Part 1	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
CY2021*	Part 1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

\*Data only includes applications approved up until 30 June 2021