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What are Dual Use Goods?

Goods and technologies designed for use in peaceful, civilian circumstances, but useable also for military purposes are already under an EU export control regime. Examples of these include drones, high performance computers or certain chemicals, which can be used both as agriculture fertilizers and as a base for explosives. The recast of this regulation provides for the inclusion of cyber-surveillance goods into the control regime, such as devices for intercepting and locating mobile phones (IMSI-Catcher), circumventing passwords or identifying internet users.

What Klaus Buchner and Greens/EFA want:

- Expand **European value-based trade policy** in line with the Torture Goods Regulation and the Conflict Minerals Regulation with an explicit prohibition for the export of cyber items where risks of human rights violations exist.
- Strengthen **human rights and the protection of the right to privacy, data and, freedom of assembly**, by adding clear-cut criteria and definitions to the regulation.
- Include a **human rights catch-all clause** for cyber-surveillance items so that the export of risky new technologies can be controlled before causing harm.
- Allow Member States to gradually create a list of **controlled cyber-surveillance items** that would go beyond the currently international **Wassenaar Arrangement** which is insufficient.
- Increase **transparency** by making Member States publish data relevant to provided and or denied export licenses in order to produce comparable data for better law-making and research.
- Include **civil society organizations** and other relevant stakeholders in the activities of relevant regulatory bodies.
- Delete **encryption technologies** from the list of controlled cyber-surveillance products since these are vital for the self-protection of human rights defenders and safeguard the export of helpful diagnostic items for protection.
- Strengthen proposed **General Export Authorizations** to lower red tape for legitimate exports.
- Create a level playing field among member states, by, for example, introducing **similar penalties for non-compliance**, along with greater transparency of national authorities' export control decisions.