

## **ARMS EMBARGO: EXPLANATION OF TERMS**

*Approved by the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee on 24 February 2015*

### ***Objective of the arms embargo***

1. The arms embargo, established by paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 1390 (2002) and reiterated in subsequent resolutions, including paragraph 1 (c) of resolution 2161 (2014), obliges Member States to:

*Prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer, to these [the listed] individuals, groups, undertakings and entities from their territories or by their nationals outside their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned and technical advice, assistance, or training related to military activities.*

### ***Scope of Member State obligations***

2. All Member States of the United Nations are required to implement sanctions measures on arms and related materiel and services against those individuals, groups, undertakings and entities that have been designated on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List by the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee. Member States are required to implement these measures - commonly referred by the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee as the “arms embargo” - against listed individuals and entities wherever they may be located.

3. The obligation of Member States to implement the Al-Qaida arms embargo means that they have to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer of arms and related materiel, and technical advice, assistance, or training related to military activities:

- (i) To listed individuals and entities from their territories
- (ii) To listed individuals and entities by their nationals outside their territories
- (iii) To listed individuals and entities through the use of their flag vessels or aircraft.

4. Member States are required to stop any supply or sale or transfer of arms and related materiel and services to listed individuals and entities. This should be understood as an obligation to prevent and

5. Since the overall aim of the embargo is to deny access to listed individuals and entities to any type of arms and related materiel, Member States should adopt a broad interpretation of the term “arms embargo” to include arms brokers, exports, imports, transshipments and the provision of all these to listed individuals and entities so as to allow the fullest implementation possible. This would limit the means available to the listed individuals and entities who might try to use improvised or unconventional methods to circumvent the embargo against them.

6. In order to prevent both direct and indirect supply, sale and transfer of arms and related materiel and services of all types to listed individuals or entities, Member States are encouraged to create mechanisms to ensure that intermediaries and third parties are prevented from acquiring or transferring arms, and related materiel and/or services to, or under the name, on the behalf or in support of, listed individuals or entities.

7. Member States are further encouraged to take action against and submit proposals to the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee for designation on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List of those who provide any arms and related materiel of all types to listed individuals or entities. Member States are encouraged to inform the Monitoring Team of all actions taken to implement the “arms embargo”.

8. The Security Council has not limited the Al-Qaida arms embargo to the geographical delimitation of the te

*military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for all of these”.*

*Services related to the arms embargo*

11. The Al-

17. The purpose of the obligation is “to prevent Al-Qaida and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with it from obtaining, handling, storing,