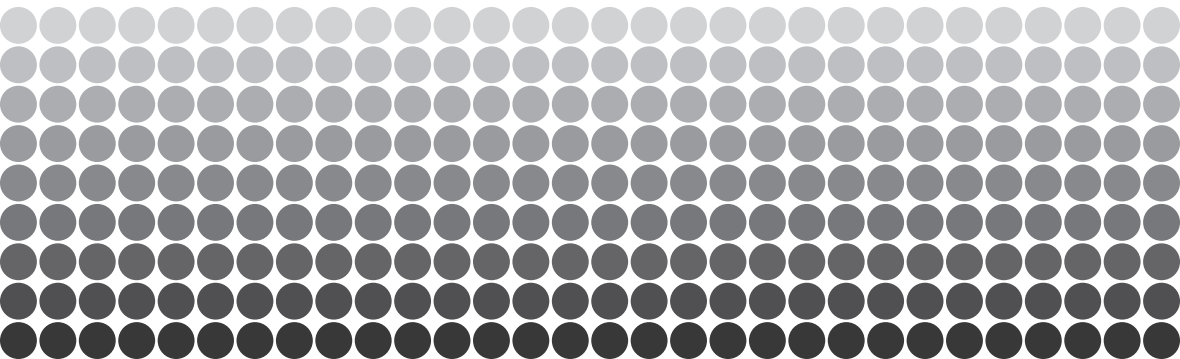


SIPRI YEARBOOK 2013

Armaments, Disarmament and International Security

Multilateral arms embargoes

PIETER D. WEZEMAN AND CHRISTINA BUCHHOLD



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Contents

Syria	432
Other multilateral arms embargoes	435
Violations of United Nations embargoes	436
Table 10.1. Multilateral arms embargoes in force during 2012	439

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II. Multilateral arms embargoes

PIETER D. WEZEMAN AND CHRISTINA BUCHHOLD

Unlike in 2011, there were few substantial developments in multilateral arms embargoes in 2012. Whereas the United Nations Security Council was able to agree swiftly on an arms embargo on Libya in 2011 in response to violent repression of peaceful demonstrators, it could not agree on similar sanctions against Syria despite the worsening of the conflict there during 2012.¹ Violations of UN embargoes continued to be reported during the year, with the investigating panels of experts expressing frustration at some states' lack of cooperation.

During 2012, 13 UN arms embargoes, 19 European Union (EU) arms embargoes, and one League of Arab States arms embargo were in force (see table 10.1).² Of the EU's 19 embargoes, 9 implemented UN decisions directly, 3 implemented UN embargoes with modified scope or coverage, and 7 had no UN counterpart.³ The Arab League embargo (on Syria) had no UN counterpart.

No new embargo was imposed or lifted by the UN Security Council, the EU or any other multilateral organization in 2012.

Syria

After efforts in 2011 to threaten or impose UN arms embargoes against Syria failed, no similar draft resolutions were presented to the UN Security Council during 2012. In particular, Russia remained an outspoken opponent of any UN sanctions against Syria and continued to supply arms to Syria.⁴ In July 2012 Russia, together with China, vetoed a draft Security Council resolution that threatened economic sanctions against the Syrian

¹ Wezeman, P. D. and Kelly, N., 'Multilateral arms embargoes', *SIPRI Yearbook 2012*, pp. 431–35.

² In addition, 1 voluntary multilateral embargo was still in force in 2012: in 1992 the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE, now renamed the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe) requested that all participating states impose an embargo on arms deliveries to Armenian and Azerbaijani forces engaged in combat in the Nagorno-Karabakh area. The request has never been repealed but a number of OSCE participating states have supplied arms to Armenia and Azerbaijan since 1992. Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, Committee of Senior Officials, Statement, annex 1 to Journal no. 2 of the Seventh Meeting of the Committee, Prague, 27–28 Feb. 1992. See also Holtom, P., 'Arms transfers to Armenia and Azerbaijan, 2007–11', *SIPRI Yearbook 2012*, pp. 286–92.

³ The 3 that differed from equivalent UN embargoes were those on Iran and North Korea, which covered more weapon types than the UN embargo, and on Sudan, which covered the whole country whereas the UN embargo applied only to the Darfur region. The 7 with no UN counterpart were those on Belarus, China, Guinea, Myanmar, South Sudan, Syria and Zimbabwe. The 9 that implement UN embargoes are indicated in table 10.1.

⁴ See e.g. 'Russia to veto Syria arm embargo-embargo', RIA Novosti, 1 Feb. 2012, <<http://en.rian.ru/russia/20120201/171072768.html>>. On arms supplies to Syria see chapter 5, section III, in this volume. On other developments in the conflict see chapter 1, section I, in this volume

Government in response to the escalation of violence, including the increase in the use of heavy weapons by the government and its failure to implement a UN peace plan.⁵

The EU had imposed sanctions on Syria in May 2011 that included an arms embargo. Questions arose in 2012 about its implementation in cases (a) where embargoed goods from non-EU states are transported to Syria through EU territory or (b) that involve companies and individuals based in the EU. In January 2012 Cypriot authorities inspected a ship with a military cargo from Russia at a port in Cyprus. After receiving assurances from the shipping company that the ship was not going to Syria, Cyprus allowed it to leave port. The ship promptly delivered the cargo to Syria.⁶ The European Commission found that Cyprus had not breached the EU sanctions.⁷ However, to address the transport of embargoed items through the EU to Syria, the Council of the EU decided in July 2012 that EU member states should inspect all vessels and aircraft bound, or believed to be bound, for Syria within their territories, with the consent of the flag state, if they have reasonable grounds to believe that the cargo may include sanctioned items.⁸ It remains unclear what actions EU member states are able, or required, to take if embargoed goods are found on Syria-bound craft or if the flag state refuses to consent to inspection.

France and the United Kingdom made repeated calls during 2012 for the embargo on Syria to be amended to enable direct support to armed opposition groups. This contrasted with developments in 2011 concerning the arms embargoes on Libya. There had been debate about whether a certain amendment to the UN embargo permitted the supply of arms to the rebels fighting the Libyan regime of Muammar Gaddafi.⁹ In the Libyan case, while several EU member states, including France and the UK, interpreted the amendment as allowing the supply of military equipment to the rebels, they did not attempt to amend the EU embargo on Syria, which clearly banned supply to both sides.

From August 2012 the UK expanded what it termed ‘non-lethal practical assistance’ (which included providing communication equipment and body

⁵ United Nations, Security Council, 6810th meeting, S/PV.6810, 19 July 2012; and United Nations, Security Council, Draft resolution, S/2012/538, 19 July 2012.

⁶ ‘Cyprus releases suspected Syrian arms ship’, Voice of America, 10 Jan. 2012, <<http://www.voanews.com/content/cyprus-releases-suspected-syrian-arms-ship-137092243/173361.html>>; and Brantner, F. K., ‘Actions of the Republic of Cyprus in relation to the conflict in Syria’, Question for written answer to the Commission (Vice-President/High Representative), European Parliament, 15 Mar. 2012, <<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?type=WQ&reference=P-2012-002870&language=EN>>.

⁷ Ashton, C., High Representative/Vice-President, Answer given on behalf of the Commission, 7 May 2012, <<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getAllAnswers.do?reference=P-2012-002870&language=EN>>.

⁸ Council Decision 2012/420/CFSP of 23 July 2012 amending Decision 2011/782/CFSP concerning restrictive measures against Syria, *Official Journal of the European Union*, L196, 24 July 2012.

⁹ Wezeman and Kelly (note 1), p. 433.

armour) to unarmed parts of the Syrian opposition, arguing that it was in compliance with the EU embargo.¹⁰ After officially recognizing the newly established Syrian National Coalition as the sole representative of the Syrian people on 13 November 2012, France called for a review of the arms embargo to enable the delivery of ‘defensive arms’ to opposition forces.¹¹ In late November, as the EU sanctions against Syria came up for renewal, the UK asked for more frequent reviews of the arms embargo and a significantly shorter renewal term, which would allow the EU to consider amendments that would allow the supply of non-lethal training and equipment to armed Syrian rebels.¹² The EU then extended the existing sanctions against Syria for three months, from 1 December 2012 to 1 March 2013, rather than the usual period of one year.¹³

The Arab League had imposed sanctions—its first ever—against Syria in December 2011, including an arms embargo.¹⁴ Discussions within the Arab League about the possibility of arming the Syrian opposition surfaced soon afterwards.¹⁵ On 12 February 2012 the Arab League reaffirmed the economic sanctions of December 2011 but added that it had decided to provide the Syrian opposition with ‘all forms of political and material support’—language that could be interpreted as changing the scope of the arms embargo.¹⁶ Arab League diplomats confirmed that ‘material support’ could include arms transfers to the opposition.¹⁷ Despite this change, there was no official acknowledgement that Arab League states were involved in such transfers.¹⁸

¹⁰ British Foreign and Commonwealth Office, ‘Foreign Secretary statement on Syria’, 10 Aug. 2012, <<http://www.gov.uk/government/news/foreign-secretary-statement-on-syria?id=798971582>>; and British Foreign and Commonwealth Office, ‘Foreign Secretary written ministerial statement on Syria’, 7 Nov. 2012, <<http://www.gov.uk/government/news/foreign-secretary-written-ministerial-statement-on-syria?id=832340182>>.

¹¹ ‘Laurent Fabius sur la Syrie: “Paris va demander à l’UE la levée de l’embargo sur les armes défensives”’ [Laurent Fabius on Syria: ‘Paris will ask the EU to lift the embargo on defensive arms’], RTL, 15 Nov. 2012, <<http://www.rtl.fr/actualites/info/politique/article/video-laurent-fabius-sur-la-syrie-paris-va-demander-a-l-ue-la-leeve-de-l-embargo-sur-les-armes-defensives-7754703699>>; and ‘France proposes defensive weapons for Syria rebels’, Agence France-Presse, 15 Nov. 2012.

¹² ‘EU cuts sanctions term to possibly help rebels’, Reuters, 28 Nov. 2012.

¹³ Council Decision 2012/739/CFSP of 29 November 2012 concerning restrictive measures against Syria, *Official Journal of the European Union*, L330, 30 Nov. 2012.

¹⁴ Wezeman and Kelly (note 1), p. 435.

¹⁵ League of Arab States, Council, Statement on the situation in Syria, 3 Dec. 2011, <http://www.lasportal.org/wps/wcm/connect/c38cc58049521706877cef7abaae88c3/البيان_النهائي.doc,,.pdf?MOD=AJPERES> (in Arabic).

¹⁶ League of Arab States, Council, Resolution 7446, 12 Feb. 2012, <<http://www.lasportal.org/wps/wcm/connect/b093ad804a246c8985c59d526698d42c/7446.pdf?MOD=AJPERES>> (in Arabic), para. 9 (authors’ translation).

¹⁷ ‘Conflict flares across Syria, Arabs mull arms support’, Reuters, 14 Feb. 2012.

¹⁸ On arms transfers to Syrian rebel groups see chapter 5, section III, in this volume.

Other multilateral arms embargoes

In October 2012 the African Union (AU) Peace and Security Council called for ‘urgent steps to be taken to restructure and empower’ the Somali defence and security sector, including the lifting of the UN arms embargo on Somali Government forces, while maintaining it against non-state actors.¹⁹ The AU’s motivations were unclear, as the existing arms embargo on Somalia allowed arms supplies aimed at strengthening Somali Government forces if they were reported to the UN Sanctions Committee on Somalia. In March 2013 the UN Security Council decided that for 12 months it would place no restrictions on deliveries of weapons, military equipment, assistance or training intended solely for the development of the Security Forces of the Federal Government of Somalia, and to provide security for the Somali people.²⁰

The UN Security Council Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) concluded that, despite the UN embargo on supplies of arms to non-governmental forces in the DRC, a variety of groups continued to procure small arms and light weapons (SALW) and ammunition during 2011–12.²¹ In particular, it concluded that the Rwandan Government continued to support the 23 March Movement (M23) rebel group, including by providing weapons. In response, the Security Council threatened targeted sanctions against those providing external support to M23 or those who otherwise violated the arms embargo.²²

In reaction to a military coup in April 2012, in May the UN Security Council threatened to impose sanctions against Guinea-Bissau, including an arms embargo.²³ However, despite its concerns about stability in Guinea-Bissau, the Security Council deemed the subsequent political developments sufficiently positive and did not carry through with the threat.²⁴

In October 2012 the EU extended its embargo on Guinea for another year without public explanation, even though the political situation had improved considerably since the embargo was imposed in 2009 and the

¹⁹ African Union, Peace and Security Council, 337th meeting, Press statement, 11 Oct. 2012 <<http://www.peaceau.org/en/article/press-statement-of-the-337th-meeting-of-the-peace-and-security-council-on-somalia/>>.

²⁰ United Nations, Security Council, 6854th meeting, S/PV.6854, 7. Nov. 2012, p. 3.

²¹ United Nations, Security Council, Interim report of the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 18 May 2012, annex to S/2012/348, 21 June 2012, pp. 6–15; Addendum, annex to S/2012/348/Add.1, 27 June 2012; and United Nations, Security Council, Final report of the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 12 Oct. 2012, annex to S/2012/843, 15 Nov. 2012, p. 3.

²² UN Security Council Resolution 2078, 28 Nov. 2012, para. 9.

²³ UN Security Council Resolution 2048, 18 May 2012, para. 12.

²⁴ UN Security Council Resolution 2092, 22 Feb 2013.

country had returned to civilian rule in 2010.²⁵ In April and May 2012 the EU suspended certain sanctions against the Government of Myanmar but extended the arms embargo for a year.²⁶

Multilateral embargoes are sometimes refined before they are due for renewal or review based on new insights related to the relevance of certain technologies. In 2012 the EU amended its arms embargo on Iran to include surveillance equipment, following a similar amendment to its arms embargo on Syria in 2011 (see also section V below).

Violations of United Nations embargoes

In 2012, as in previous years, several significant violations of UN arms embargoes were reported, primarily by the UN panels of experts tasked with monitoring the embargoes.²⁷

Two leaked reports by two separate panels of experts on Sudan in early 2012 described how the Sudanese Government had continued to move recently imported arms and military equipment into the Darfur region in 2011 and 2012.²⁸ These movements violated the UN embargo and contradicted assurances given by the Sudanese Government to the suppliers of the equipment.

The UN Sanctions Committee on Libya established that significant quantities of weapons, in particular SALW, plundered from Libyan stockpiles, had left the country.²⁹ This was in violation of the UN embargo on arms exports from Libya but, more importantly, these weapon flows fuelled conflicts in neighbouring countries, in particular Mali.³⁰

²⁵ Council Decision 2012/665/CFSP of 26 October 2012 amending Decision 2010/638/CFSP concerning restrictive measures against the Republic of Guinea, *Official Journal of the European Union*, L299, 27 Oct. 2012.

²⁶ Council Decision 2012/225/CFSP of 26 April 2012 amending Decision 2010/232/CFSP renewing restrictive measures against Burma/Myanmar, *Official Journal of the European Union*, L115, 27 Apr. 2012.

²⁷ In 2012 panels existed for all UN arms embargoes except those on non-governmental forces in Iraq and Lebanon. Reports by panels of experts can be found on the websites of the UN Security Council sanctions committees, <<http://www.un.org/sc/committees/>>.

²⁸ 'Letter dated 24 January 2012 from the Panel of Experts on the Sudan established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council committee established pursuant to Resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan'; and 'Letter dated 24 January 2011 [sic] from former members of the Panel of Experts on the Sudan established pursuant to Resolution 1591 (2005) and renewed pursuant to resolution 1945 (2010) addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan', 24 Jan. 2012. Both reports were leaked in Apr. 2012. 'UN clash over Beijing bullets claim', *Africa Confidential*, 13 Apr. 2012, <<http://www.africaconfidential.com/index.aspx?pageid=7&articleid=4417>>.

²⁹ United Nations, Security Council, Sanctions Committee on Libya, Consolidated working document on the implementation of paragraph 5 of Security Council Resolution 2017 (2011), 23 Mar. 2012, annex to S/2012/178, 26 Mar. 2012, p. 4.

³⁰ See chapter 1, section I, in this volume.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK, North Korea) continued to build and launch ballistic missiles in 2012 in violation of UN Security Council demands. Some of the components of these missiles are foreign-sourced. For example, the transporter erector launchers (TELs) for a new type of ballistic missile shown for the first time during a military parade in April 2012 use a Chinese chassis. Six of these chassis were supplied to North Korea in 2011 by a Chinese company reportedly under the assurance that they would be used in the logging industry.³¹

According to a 2012 report of the UN Panel of Experts on Iran, the interception in 2011 of two batches of arms en route to Syria confirmed the panel's earlier conclusion that Syria was the main recipient of Iranian arms exported in violation of the UN embargo on arms exports from Iran.³²

In July 2012 the UN Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea concluded that arms markets in Yemen remained the principal external source of SALW for non-state groups in Somalia, but that the role of Eritrea as a source of military support appeared to have declined.³³ The group noted with concern that during the second half of 2011 and the first half of 2012 Ethiopia, France, Sudan, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the United States, several private companies and the UN itself all provided support to Somali Government security forces without the mandatory prior notification to the Sanctions Committee.³⁴ In a separate report on the UN arms embargo on Eritrea, the group concluded that, although the embargo had an adverse effect on the operational readiness of the Eritrean Air Force, there were indications that there had been imports of spare parts and external assistance in servicing aircraft during the first half of 2012.³⁵

In previous years, assessing trends in violations of arms embargoes had been hindered by efforts of UN Security Council members to prevent or delay the publication of reports by UN panels of experts.³⁶ However, in 2012 only one new report—on Sudan—was not released to the public,

³¹ United Nations, Security Council, Report of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to Resolution 1874 (2009), 11 May 2012, annex to S/2012/422, 14 June 2012, p. 19; and 'U.N. panel probing how North Korea acquired mobile missile launchers', Global Security Newswire, 15 Nov. 2012, <<http://www.nti.org/gsn/article/security-council-probing-how-north-korea-acquired-large-missile-launchers/>>.

³² United Nations, Security Council, Final report of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to Resolution 1929 (2010), 4 June 2012, annex to S/2012/395, 12 June 2012, pp. 4, 27–29.

³³ United Nations, Security Council, Report of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea pursuant to Security Council Resolution 2002 (2011), 27 June 2012, annex to S/2012/544, 13 July 2012, paras 51–53.

³⁴ United Nations, S/2012/544 (note 33), paras 51–78.

³⁵ United Nations, Security Council, Report of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea pursuant to Security Council Resolution 2002 (2011), 27 June 2012, annex to S/2012/545, 13 July 2012, para. 64.

³⁶ On efforts to change or block reports in 2010 and 2011 see Wezeman, P. D. and Kelly, N., 'Multilateral arms embargoes, 2010', *SIPRI Yearbook 2011*, pp. 449–51; and Wezeman and Kelly (note 1), p. 437.

although it was leaked.³⁷ In a positive development, in 2012 a report by the UN Panel of Experts on Iran was published after the first two had not.³⁸ The third annual report by the Panel of Experts on North Korea was published in 2012 after the second report, in 2011, had not been released.³⁹

However, as in previous years, several of the panels expressed concern about absent or incomplete responses to requests for information from certain governments. Former members of the UN Panel of Experts on Sudan complained about the complete lack of cooperation from Sudan and the poor responses from China and Russia in the investigation of violations of the embargo on movements of arms to Darfur.⁴⁰ The groups on Côte d'Ivoire, the DRC, and Somalia and Eritrea also noted or expressed concern about the poor responses to their requests for information.⁴¹ The Group of Experts on the DRC reported that its efforts to investigate sanctions violations in Rwanda were obstructed by the Rwandan Government.⁴²

³⁷ Panel of Experts on the Sudan (note 28).

³⁸ United Nations, S/2012/395 (note 32).

³⁹ United Nations, S/2012/422 (note 31).

⁴⁰ Former members of the Panel of Experts on the Sudan (note 28), pp. 21–23.

⁴¹ United Nations, Security Council, Final report of the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire, 16 Mar. 2012, annex to S/2012/196, 14 Apr. 2012, paras 29–43, pp. 12–14; United Nations, S/2012/196 (note 31), para. 14; United Nations, S/2012/544 (note 33), pp. 30–31; and United Nations, S/2012/348 (note 21), p. 56.

⁴² United Nations, S/2012/348 (note 21), p. 56.

Table 10.1. Multilateral arms embargoes in force during 2012

Target ^d	Date embargo first imposed	Principal instruments establishing or amending the embargo ^b	Key developments during 2012
<i>United Nations arms embargoes</i>			
Al-Qaeda and associated individuals and entities	16 Jan. 2002	SCRs 1390, 1989	
Congo, Democratic Republic of the (NGF)	28 July 2003	SCRs 1493, 1596, 1807	Extended until 1 Feb. 2014 by SCR 2078, 28 Nov. 2012
Côte d'Ivoire	15 Nov. 2004	SCRs 1572, 1946	Amended and extended until 30 Apr. 2013 by SCR 2045, 26 Apr. 2012 ^c
Eritrea	23 Dec. 2009	SCR 1907	
Iran	23 Dec. 2006	SCRs 1737, 1747, 1929	
Iraq (NGF)	6 Aug. 1990	SCRs 661, 1483, 1546	
Korea, North	15 July 2006	SCRs 1695, 1718, 1874	
Lebanon (NGF)	11 Aug. 2006	SCR 1701	
Liberia (NGF)	22 Dec. 2003 ^d	SCRs 1521, 1683, 1903	
Libya (NGF)	26 Feb. 2011	SCRs 1970, 1973, 2009	Extended until 12 Dec. 2013 by SCR 2079, 12 Dec. 2012
Somalia	23 Jan. 1992	SCRs 733, 1725	
Sudan (Darfur)	30 July 2004	SCRs 1556, 1591, 1945	
Taliban	16 Jan. 2002	SCRs 1390, 1988	
<i>European Union arms embargoes</i>			
Al-Qaeda, the Taliban and associated individuals and entities ^e	17 Dec. 1996	CPs 96/746/CFSP, 2001/154/CFSP, 2002/402/CFSP	
Belarus	20 June 2011	CD 2011/357/CFSP	Extended until 31 Oct. 2013 by CD 2012/642/CFSP, 15 Oct. 2012
China	27 June 1989	European Council declaration	
Congo, Democratic Republic of the (NGF)*	7 Apr. 1993	Declaration, CPs 2003/680/CFSP, 2005/440/CFSP, 2008/369/CFSP	
Côte d'Ivoire*	13 Dec. 2004	CP 2004/852/CFSP, 2010/656/CFSP	Amended by CD 2012/371/CFSP, 10 July 2012 ^e
Eritrea*	1 Mar. 2010	CD 2010/127/CFSP	

Target ^a	Date embargo first imposed	Principal instruments establishing or amending the embargo ^b	Key developments during 2012
Guinea	27 Oct. 2009	CPs 2009/788/CFSP, 2009/1003/CFSP	Extended until 27 Oct. 2013 by CD 2012/665/CFSP 26 Oct. 2012
Iran	27 Feb. 2007	CPs 2007/140/CFSP, 2007/246/CFSP	Amended by CD 0212/168/CFSP, 23 March 2012 ^f
Iraq (NGF)*	4 Aug. 1990	Declaration, CPs 2003/495/CFSP, 2004/553/CFSP	
Korea, North	20 Nov. 2006	CPs 2006/795/CFSP, 2009/573/CFSP	
Lebanon (NGF)*	15 Sep. 2006	CP 2006/625/CFSP	
Liberia (NGF)*	7 May 2001	CPs 2001/357/CFSP, 2004/137/CFSP, 2006/518/CFSP, 2010/129/CFSP	
Libya (NGF)*	28 Feb. 2011	CD 2011/137/CFSP, 2011/625/CFSP	
Myanmar	29 July 1991 ^g	GAC declaration, CPs 96/635/CFSP, 2003/297/CFSP, 2010/232/CFSP	Extended until 30 Apr. 2013 by CD 2012/225/CFSP, 26 Apr. 2012
Somalia (NGF)*	10 Dec. 2002	CPs 2002/960/CFSP, 2009/138/CFSP, 2010/231/CFSP	
South Sudan	18 July 2011	CD 2011/423/CFSP	
Sudan	15 Mar. 1994	CPs 94/165/CFSP, 2004/31/CFSP, 2005/411/CFSP, CD 2011/423/CFSP	
Syria	9 May 2011	CD 2011/273/CFSP	Amended by CR 36/2012, 18 Jan. 2012, CR 509/2012, 16 June 2012, and CD 2012/420/CFSP, 23 July 2012, and extended until 1 Mar. 2013 by CD 2012/739/CFSP, 29 Nov. 2012 ^h
Zimbabwe	18 Feb. 2002	CP 2002/145/CFSP	Extended until 20 Feb. 2013 by CD 2012/97/CFSP, 17 Feb. 2012
<i>League of Arab States arms embargo</i>			
Syria	3 Dec. 2011	Arab League Council statement	Amended by Arab League Council Resolution 7446, 12 Feb. 2012 ⁱ

* = EU embargo implementing a UN embargo; CD = Council Decision; CP = Council Common Position; CR = Council Regulation; GAC = General Affairs Council; NGF = non-governmental forces; SCR = UN Security Council Resolution.

^a The target may have changed since the first imposition of the embargo. The target stated here is as at the end of 2012.

^b The earlier instruments may have been amended or repealed by subsequent instruments.

^c UN Security Council Resolution 2045 lifted all restrictions on the provision of training, advice and expertise related to security and military activities and on supplies of civilian vehicles to the Ivorian security forces.

^d Liberia has been the target of UN arms embargoes since 1992, with related but different objectives.

^e CD 2012/371/CFSP implemented the changes of UNSCR 2045 (see note c).

^f CD 0212/168/CFSP prohibited the supply of equipment or software intended primarily for monitoring by the Iranian Government of Internet and telephone communications in Iran.

^g The EU and its member states first imposed an arms embargo on Myanmar in 1990.

^h Council Regulation 36/2012 prohibited the export of telecommunications monitoring equipment and service for use by the Syrian Government. Council Regulation 509/2012 prohibited the supply of equipment, goods or technology which might be used for internal repression or for the manufacture and maintenance of products which might be used for internal repression. Council Decision 2012/420/CFSP stated that EU member states should inspect all vessels and aircraft bound for Syria within their territories and with the consent of the flag state if they have reasonable grounds to believe that the cargo may include sanctioned items.

ⁱ Resolution 7446 could be interpreted as permitting the provision of arms to the Syrian opposition.

Sources: United Nations, Security Council, 'UN Security Council sanctions committees', <<http://www.un.org/sc/committees/>>; and European Union External Action, 'Sanctions or restrictive measures', 18 Jan. 2013, <http://eeas.europa.eu/cfsp/sanctions/index_en.htm>.