



SNAPSHOT

YEMEN SANCTIONS FRAMEWORK

Why are sanctions imposed?

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) imposes a limited arms embargo and other sanctions measures in relation to Yemen in response to Yemen's ongoing political, security, economic and humanitarian challenges. Australia implements the UNSC sanctions concerning Yemen by incorporating them into Australian law.

What is prohibited by the Yemen sanctions framework?

The Yemen sanctions framework imposes the following sanctions measures:

Measure	UNSC	Autonomous
restrictions on supplying arms or related materiel, and related services, to designated persons and entities	✓	-
restrictions on providing assets to designated persons or entities	✓	-
restrictions on dealing with the assets of designated persons or entities	✓	-
travel bans on designated persons	✓	-

Restrictions on supplying arms and related materiel to designated persons or entities

The Yemen sanctions framework imposes a limited arms embargo. The following actions are prohibited in relation to a designated person or entity (or a person acting on their behalf or at their direction in Yemen):

- to directly or indirectly supply, sell or transfer arms or related matériel.

Arms or related matériel includes, but is not limited to, weapons, ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, and spare parts and accessories for any of those things. It also includes paramilitary equipment. While each case will be considered individually, goods on the Defence and Strategic Goods List are likely to be considered arms or related matériel. Depending on the context, end user and end use, other goods may also be considered arms or related matériel.

Restrictions on providing certain services to designated persons or entities

To complement the restrictions on the providing assets to designated persons or entities, providing services that relate to those sanctioned assets is also restricted. It is prohibited to:

- provide technical assistance, training, financial or other assistance which relates to:
 - a military activity, or
 - the provision, maintenance or use of arms or related matériel, including providing armed mercenary personnel (whether or not originating in Australia).

Restrictions on providing assets to designated persons or entities

It is prohibited to directly or indirectly make an asset available to (or for the benefit of) a designated person or entity.

Restrictions on dealing with the assets of designated persons or entities (requirement to freeze assets)

It is prohibited to use or deal with an asset, or allow or facilitate another person to use or deal with an asset owned or controlled by a designated person or entity (the assets are 'frozen' and cannot be used or dealt with). The prohibition on 'dealing' with assets includes using, selling or moving assets. 'An 'asset' includes an asset or property of any kind, whether tangible or intangible, movable or immovable.

Go to the [Consolidated List](#) to search the names of designated persons and entities.

If you become aware that you are holding an asset of a designated person or entity, you are required to freeze (hold) that asset and notify the AFP as soon as possible.

Travel bans

All persons designated for the Yemen sanctions framework are prohibited from transiting through or entering Australia.

Who must comply with sanctions?

Australian sanction laws apply to activities in Australia and to activities undertaken overseas by Australian citizens and Australian-registered bodies corporate. In some circumstances, it may be possible to obtain a permit from the Minister for Foreign Affairs to engage in an activity that would otherwise be prohibited by a sanctions measure. Information on planning an activity and submitting an application for a sanctions permit is available on the DFAT website. It is a serious criminal offence to contravene a sanctions measure (or a condition of a sanctions permit). The penalties include up to ten years in prison and substantial fines.

Relevant legislation

The relevant legislation for the Yemen sanctions framework includes the following:

- [Charter of the United Nations Act 1945](#)
- [Charter of the United Nations \(Dealing with Assets\) Regulations 2008](#)
- [Charter of the United Nations \(Sanctions – Yemen\) Regulation 2014](#)
- [Autonomous Sanctions Regulations 2011](#)
- [Migration Regulations 1994](#)
- [Migration \(United Nations Security Council Resolutions\) Regulations 2007](#)

Where can I get more information?

[Australia and sanctions](#) webpage.

Enquiries can be made to DFAT by emailing sanctions@dfat.gov.au

DFAT maintains a [mailing list](#) for people interested in receiving updates on Australian sanctions laws.

This document provides a summary only of relevant sanctions laws. It should not be relied upon as a substitute for legal advice. It is your responsibility to ensure you do not contravene sanctions law, including by obtaining your own legal advice.