

### Upcoming Sanctions Issues

Subsidiary Bodies	Resolutions	Mandate	Target(s) / Designated Lists	Committees Forecast
<p><b>Counter-Terrorism Committee</b></p> <p>S/RES/1373</p>	<p>S/RES/1373 (28 Sep 2001)</p> <p>S/RES/1377 (12 Nov 2001)</p> <p>S/RES/1456 (20 Jan 2003)</p> <p>S/RES/1535 (26 Mar 2004)</p> <p>S/RES/1566 (8 Oct 2004)</p> <p>S/RES/1624 (14 Sep 2005)</p>	<p>Resolution 1373 established obligations on all states to adopt a legal framework to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• prevent and suppress international terrorism;</li> <li>• establish cooperation between states;</li> <li>• implement mutual legal assistance;</li> <li>• share intelligence;</li> <li>• assist in tracing and freezing of assets related to terrorists and terrorism;</li> <li>• implement border control measures to prevent the movement of terrorists and access to weapons;</li> <li>• deny safe haven to terrorists; and</li> <li>• become parties to the then 12 international anti-terrorism conventions and protocols and to implement them fully.</li> </ul> <p>Resolution 1624 called on all states to prohibit and prevent incitement to terrorism and to report to the CTC on actions taken to implement the provisions of the resolution. States are</p>	<p>The measures mandated by resolution 1373, unlike sanctions, did not target individuals or specific entities.</p>	<p><b>Country Visits:</b> Assisted by experts of relevant international and regional organisations, the CTED is expected to conduct country visits to India, Pakistan and Nigeria by the end of November. The purpose of these visits is to assess the level of implementation of the measures mandated by resolution 1373.</p> <p><b>Annual CTED Review:</b> The CTED will continue to prepare for its review and evaluation by the Security Council at the end of 2006. This will be considered in the context of a decision to be taken by the Security Council pursuant to paragraph 2 of resolution 1535 on whether the mandate of the CTED should be extended beyond 31 December 2007. This year-end review will coincide with the end of Denmark as chair of the CTC. A report from the outgoing chair would be a useful addition to the review process and would be of benefit to the succeeding chair of the Committee.</p> <p><b>Resolution 1624:</b> The first report of the CTED on the status of states' implementation of the provisions of resolution 1624 showed that as of 7 September only 69 states had filed reports in response to letters sent to them by the CTED (S/2006/737). The CTED is therefore expected to follow up with the non-reporting states over the course of the next few months to ensure that they file their reports as required. The CTED is expected to assess each state's implementation of the resolution's provisions while being mindful that actions taken by states comply with international human rights law.</p> <p><b>Human Rights:</b> The CTC is expecting a briefing by the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and</p>

		required to comply with all of their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law, refugee law and humanitarian law.		protection of human rights while countering terrorism. This is an initiative of the Special Rapporteur to highlight the need for states to comply with international human rights law when combating terrorism.
<b>1540 Committee</b>  S/RES/1540	S/RES/1540 (28 Apr 2004)  S/RES/1673 (27 Apr 2006)	Resolution 1540 established obligations on all states to adopt legal and administrative frameworks to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their delivery systems, in particular for terrorist purposes.  By resolution 1673, the Council called on all states to report to the Committee and decided that the Committee should intensify its efforts to promote full implementation by all states of the resolution, including by outreach, dialogue, assistance and cooperation.	While the measures mandated by resolution 1540, unlike sanctions, did not target individuals or specific entities, states are required to prevent non-state actors from acquiring weapons of mass destruction.	<b>Reports Review:</b> The Committee with the assistance of its Group of Experts will continue to evaluate states' reports on their level of implementation of the resolution's provisions and engage those states who fail to comply with the reporting requirements. The Committee's mandate and the mandate of the group of experts will expire 27 April 2008.  <b>Committee Outreach:</b> The Committee will hold two outreach conferences during November, one in Accra, Ghana and another in Lima, Peru.
<b>Al-Qaida and Taliban</b>  S/RES/1267	S/RES/1267 (15 Oct 1999)  S/RES/1333 (19 Dec 2000)  S/RES/1390 (16 Jan 2002)	assets freeze; travel ban; arms embargo	Usama bin Laden, the Taliban and associated individuals and entities, designated by the Committee on the Consolidated List. As of 4 October 2006, there were 359 individuals and 124 entities on the List.	<b>Reports:</b> The Monitoring Team will submit its sixth report (due 7 November) to the Committee. The report is expected to provide a synopsis of implementation by the Committee of prior Team recommendations.  <b>Review of Sanctions Measures:</b> Pursuant to resolution 1617, during November, the Council will review the sanctions measures with a view to their

	<p>S/RES/1455 (17 Jan 2003)</p> <p>S/RES/1526 (30 Jan 2004)</p> <p>S/RES/1617 (29 Jul 2005)</p>			<p>possible further strengthening.</p> <p><b>De-listing:</b> The Committee has begun work on the de-listing process and establishing new de-listing guidelines. No result is immediately expected. Among the issues to be agreed is a process for review of the current designated list and removal of names from the list as appropriate. While there is still no consensus, a recommendation originally mooted by France to establish a focal point for the review appears to have picked up support in the Committee.</p> <p><b>Monitoring Team:</b> The mandate of the Monitoring Team will expire on 29 December and the Council is expected to adopt a new resolution before extending the mandate.</p>
<p><b>Côte d'Ivoire</b></p> <p>S/RES/1572</p>	<p>S/RES/1572 (15 Nov 2004)</p> <p>S/RES/1584 (1 Feb 2005)</p> <p>S/RES/1632 (18 Oct 2005)</p> <p>S/RES/1643 (15 Dec 2005)</p> <p>S/RES/1708 (14 Sep 2006)</p>	<p>arms embargo; assets freeze; travel ban; export of rough diamonds</p> <p>Resolution 1708 extended the mandate of the Group of Experts to 15 December.</p>	<p>Designated individuals, including persons impeding the peace process, committing violations of human rights, violating the arms embargo, inciting public violence, and obstructing the activities of UNOCI. There are three individuals on the list (last updated 30 May).</p>	<p><b>Report:</b> A brief written update from the Group of Experts is due before 1 December. This report is expected to highlight the level of implementation of the measures imposed by resolutions 1572 and 1643 and include recommendations for future Council action.</p> <p><b>Action Pending:</b> The recommendations from the last report of the Group of Experts (S/2006/735) will be considered by the Committee in the coming weeks. There are some 22 recommendations aimed at improving the effectiveness of the sanctions measures.</p> <p><b>Mandate:</b> The sanctions and the mandate of the Group of Experts are due to expire 15 December.</p>
<p><b>Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)</b></p> <p>S/RES/1718</p>	<p>S/RES/1718 (14 Oct 2006)</p>	<p><b>Arms Embargo:</b> supply, sale, transfer or transit of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>any battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, large calibre artillery systems, combat aircraft, attack</li> </ul>	<p>The DPRK and persons named to a designated list.</p>	<p>The measures imposed on the DPRK and designated individuals will be under constant review by the Security Council and may be strengthened, modified, suspended or lifted depending on the level of compliance by the DPRK with the provisions of the resolution.</p>

		<p>helicopters, warships, missile or missile systems or related materiel including spare parts;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• items on designated lists determined by the Committee or the Council which could contribute to the DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction programs; and</li> <li>• technical training, service, etc., related to the embargoed items.</li> </ul> <p><b>Luxury Goods</b> are not defined by the resolution.</p> <p><b>Assets Freeze:</b> funds and other financial assets and economic resources of persons designated by the Committee or by the Council</p> <p><b>Travel Ban:</b> on persons designated by the Committee or the Council.</p>		<p>Under the terms of resolution 1718 states are supposed to report to the Council on actions taken to implement the resolution within thirty days.</p>
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<p><b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b></p> <p>S/RES/1533</p>	<p>S/RES/1493 (28 Jul 2003)</p> <p>S/RES/1533 (12 Mar 2004)</p> <p>S/RES/1596 (18 Apr 2005)</p> <p>S/RES/1616 (29 Jul 2005)</p> <p>S/RES/1649 (21 Dec 2005)</p> <p>S/RES/1654 (31 Jan 2006)</p> <p>S/RES/1698 (31 Jul 2006)</p>	<p>arms embargo; targeted travel and financial measures</p> <p>Resolution 1698 renewed the arms embargo, travel and financial measures and extended the mandate of the Group of Experts, both until 31 July 2007.</p>	<p><b>Arms Embargo:</b> any recipient in the DRC territory; excludes DRC army and police under certain conditions.</p> <p><b>Travel Ban and Assets Freeze:</b> as designated by the Committee: individual violators of the arms embargo, political and military leaders of foreign armed groups, and political and military leaders of Congolese militias who are receiving support from outside the DRC. As of 18 August, there were 15 individuals and one entity listed.</p> <p><b>Aviation Restrictions:</b> on all aircraft entering and departing DRC territory.</p>	<p><b>Committee Chair:</b> The new Permanent Representative of Peru is expected to be appointed to chair the Committee, replacing his predecessor.</p> <p><b>Mandate:</b> The sanctions measures and the mandate of the Group of Experts will expire 31 July 2007.</p>
<p><b>Iraq</b></p> <p>S/RES/1518</p>	<p>S/RES/661 (6 Aug 1990)</p> <p>S/RES/1483 (22 May 2003)</p> <p>S/RES/1518 (24 Nov 2003)</p>	<p>arms embargo; assets freeze</p>	<p><b>Arms Embargo:</b> Iraqi territory</p> <p><b>Assets Freeze:</b> Designated individuals and entities associated with the former regime of Saddam Hussein. As of 27 July 2005 there were 89 individuals, and as of 2 June 2004 there were 206 entities listed.</p>	<p>No Committee action expected, except periodic update of the designated list by the Committee.</p>

<p><b>Liberia</b></p> <p>S/RES/1521</p>	<p>S/RES/1521 (22 Dec 2003)</p> <p>S/RES/1532 (12 Mar 2004)</p> <p>S/RES/1607 (21 Jun 2005)</p> <p>S/RES/1647 (20 Dec 2005)</p> <p>S/RES/1683 (13 Jun 2006)</p> <p>S/RES/1689 (20 Jun 2006)</p>	<p>arms embargo; travel ban; assets freeze; export of rough diamonds</p> <p>Resolution 1683 modified the arms embargo to exempt sale of certain arms to the government.</p> <p>Resolution 1689 decided not to renew the timber sanctions.</p>	<p><b>Arms Embargo:</b> any recipient in Liberian territory.</p> <p><b>Travel Ban:</b> peace spoilers, violators of the embargo as designated by the Committee, as of 30 November 2005 there were 59 individuals listed.</p> <p><b>Assets Freeze:</b> Charles Taylor and designated associates, as of 30 November 2005 there were 28 individuals and thirty entities listed.</p>	<p><b>Mandate Review:</b> The Council, following its review of the diamonds and timber sanctions, removed the timber sanctions. However, the Council maintained the diamond sanctions which will remain in place until a further review in December, to ensure that the Government of Liberia has in place the legal and institutional framework necessary to meet the requirements of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme. The arms embargo and travel bans will also be reviewed in December.</p> <p><b>Report:</b> The next report of the Panel of Experts (is due by 15 December and the Panel's mandate will expire 21 December).</p>
<p><b>Rwanda</b></p> <p>S/RES/918</p>	<p>S/RES/918 (17 May 1994)</p> <p>S/RES/1011 (16 Aug 1995)</p> <p>S/RES/1161 (9 Apr 1998)</p>	<p>arms embargo</p>	<p><b>Arms Embargo:</b> non-governmental forces in Rwandan territory or in neighbouring states if the arms are to be used in Rwanda and restrictions on arms transfers by the Government of Rwanda</p>	<p>No Committee action is expected.</p>
<p><b>Sierra Leone</b></p> <p>S/RES/1132</p>	<p>S/RES/1132 (8 Oct 1997)</p> <p>S/RES/1171 (5 Jun 1998)</p>	<p>arms embargo; travel ban</p>	<p><b>Arms Embargo:</b> non-governmental forces and restrictions on arms transfers by the Government of Sierra Leone</p> <p><b>Travel Ban:</b> Leading members of the former military junta and the Revolutionary United Front, as designated by the Committee.</p>	<p>No Committee action is expected.</p>

<p><b>Somalia</b></p> <p>S/RES/751</p>	<p>S/RES/733 (23 Jan 1992)</p> <p>S/RES/751 (24 Apr 1992)</p> <p>S/RES/1519 (16 Dec 2003)</p> <p>S/RES/1558 (17 Aug 2004)</p> <p>S/RES/1587 (15 Mar 2005)</p> <p>S/RES/1630 (14 Oct 2005)</p> <p>S/RES/1676 (10 May 2006)</p>	<p>arms embargo</p> <p>In resolution 1676 the Council reaffirmed the sanctions measures and the mandate of the Monitoring Group and expressed its intention to consider specific actions, including the Group's recommendations to improve implementation and compliance with the sanctions measures.</p>	<p>Any recipient in Somali territory.</p>	<p><b>Reports:</b> A final report by the Monitoring Group is due by late November and its mandate expires 3 December.</p> <p><b>Action Pending:</b> The Council has not yet taken action as it said it would in resolution 1676, including on the recommendations made in the Group's last report (S/2006/229 of 4 May) to strengthen the sanctions regime to prevent violations of the arms embargo. This included a recommendation for the Council to impose an integrated arms embargo that would serve to reduce the availability of funds for the violators.</p>
<p><b>Sudan</b></p> <p>S/RES/1591</p>	<p>S/RES/1556 (30 Jul 2004)</p> <p>S/ RES/1591 (29 Mar 2005)</p> <p>S/RES/1665 (29 Mar 2006)</p> <p>S/RES/1672 (25 Apr 2006)</p> <p>S/RES/1679 (16 May 2006)</p> <p>S/RES/1713 (29 Sep 2006)</p>	<p>arms embargo; travel ban; assets freeze</p> <p>In resolution 1679, the Council threatened strong and effective measures including a travel ban and assets freeze against anyone blocking implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement.</p> <p>Resolution 1713 extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts.</p>	<p><b>Arms Embargo:</b> all parties to the N'djamena Ceasefire Agreement and any other belligerents in Darfur; all non-governmental entities and individuals</p> <p><b>Assets Freeze and Travel Ban:</b> as designated by the Committee, individual peace spoilers and violators of the arms embargo. Four individuals were designated by resolution 1672.</p> <p><b>Aviation Restrictions:</b> ban on government flights</p>	<p><b>Report:</b> The final report by the Panel of Experts is due by 30 August 2007 and the Panel's mandate will expire 29 September 2007.</p> <p><b>Action Pending:</b> Action by the Council is still pending on the recommendations made by the Panel in its last report (S/2006/250 of 19 April).</p>

			into and over the Darfur region.	
<b>Syria</b> S/RES/1636	S/RES/1636 (31 Oct 2005)	travel ban; assets freeze	<b>Assets Freeze and Travel Ban:</b> individuals suspected of involvement in the Hariri murder designated by UNIIC and/or the Government of Lebanon and agreed by the Committee (nobody has been designated as of this writing).	No Committee action is expected prior to next UNIIC report.