

Country Under Embargo	Year Established	Panel or Group of Experts	Year Panel Established	Specific Peace Operation Monitoring Mandate
Sudan	2004 to 2005 in resolution 1556 on non-government armed forces	No (and there was no sanctions committee)		
	Since 2005 (S/RES/1591)	Yes	2005	Not in UNMIS (established in 2005) but in UNAMID (established in 2007) there is a mandate to monitor whether any arms or related material are present in Darfur in violation of the agreements and the measures imposed by paragraphs 7 and 8 of resolution 1556
Liberia	1992 to 2001 (S/RES/788)	No (the sanctions committee was only established in 1995)		UNOMIL (1993 to 1997) monitored compliance with other elements of the peace agreement, including at points on Liberia's borders with Sierra Leone and other neighbouring countries, and to verify its impartial application, and in particular to assist in the monitoring of compliance with the embargo on delivery of arms and military equipment to Liberia and the cantonment, disarmament and demobilization of combatants.
	Since 2001 (S/RES/1343 and 1521)	Yes	2001	In resolution 1521 the Council welcomed UNMIL's readiness, within its capabilities, its areas of deployment and without prejudice to its mandate to assist the sanctions committee and the panel of experts in monitoring the arms, diamonds and timber embargoes and requests the missions in Sierra Leone and in Côte d'Ivoire, likewise to assist by passing to the committee and the panel any information relevant to the implementation of the measures.
DRC	2003 to 2005 (S/RES/1493) on non-governmental armed forces in Ituri, North and South Kivu	Yes	2004	Within MONUC's capabilities and areas of deployment, monitor compliance with the provision of the ceasefire agreement on the supply of ammunition, weaponry and other war-related materiel to the field, including to all armed groups referred to in the ceasefire agreement and monitor the measures of resolution 1493.
	Since 2005 (S/RES/1596) embargo expanded but still targeting only non-governmental armed forces	Yes	2005	MONUC to coordinate efforts with ONUB and the DRC and Burundian governments towards monitoring and discouraging cross-border movements of combatants between the two countries to monitor the implementation of the measures imposed resolution 1493 by inspecting, as it deems it necessary and without notice, the cargo

Country Under Embargo	Year Established	Panel or Group of Experts	Year Panel Established	Specific Peace Operation Monitoring Mandate
				of aircraft and of any transport vehicle using the ports, airports, airfields, military bases and border crossings in North and South Kivu and in Ituri.
Côte d'Ivoire	2004 (S/RES/1572)	Yes	2005	<p>UNOCI (established in 2004): to monitor the implementation of the measures imposed by resolution 1572, in cooperation with the group of experts and, as appropriate, with UNMIL and governments concerned, including by inspecting, as they deem it necessary and without notice, the cargo of aircraft and of any transport vehicle using the ports, airports, airfields, military bases and border crossings of Côte d'Ivoire</p> <p>Collect, as appropriate, arms and any related materiel brought into Côte d'Ivoire in violation of the measures imposed resolution 1572 and to dispose of such arms and related materiel as appropriate, UNMIL and UNAMSIL to help UNOCI monitor the implementation of the arms embargo.</p>
Ethiopia-Eritrea	2000 to 2001 (S/RES/1298)	No		UNMEE (2000-2008) had no monitoring mandate
Somalia	Since 1992 (S/RES/733)	Yes	2002	<p>UNOSOM I and II (1992-1995) to maintain control of the heavy weapons of the organised factions which would have been brought under international control and seize the small arms of all unauthorized armed elements; AMISOM (established in 2007) does not have a monitoring mandate</p>
Sierra Leone	Since 1997 (S/RES/1132 and 1171)	Yes	2000	<p>UNOMSIL (1998-1999) had no monitoring mandate.</p> <p>UNAMSIL (1999-2005) helped UNOCI monitor the embargo by providing relevant information</p> <p>UNIOSIL (2005-2008) coordinated with UN missions and offices and regional organisations in West Africa in dealing with cross-border challenges such as the illicit movement of small arms, human trafficking and smuggling and illegal trade in natural resources</p> <p>UNIPSIL (established in 2008) has no monitoring mandate</p>
Iraq	1990-2003 (S/RES/661 and 687)	No, but the 661 sanctions committee was entrusted the responsibility to monitor the arms embargo (S/RES/700).	1991	UNIKOM (1991-2003) had no monitoring mandate

Country Under Embargo	Year Established	Panel or Group of Experts	Year Panel Established	Specific Peace Operation Monitoring Mandate
	Since 2003 (S/RES/1546) on non-governmental armed forces (prohibitions related to the sale or supply to Iraq of arms under previous resolutions shall not apply to arms required by the Iraqi government of or the MNF)	No		UNAMI had no monitoring mandate
Lebanon	Since 2006 (S/RES/1701)	No (and there is no sanctions committee)		UNIFIL (established in 1978): assists the government in securing its borders and other entry points to prevent the entry of arms or related materiel without Lebanon's consent.
DPRK	Since 2006 (S/RES/1718) on heavy weapons	Yes	2009	No
Iran	Since 2006 (S/RES/1737) on proliferation-sensitive nuclear and ballistic missile programmes-related material and ban on the export of arms and related materiel from Iran	No		No
Rwanda	1994-2008 (S/RES/918 and 1011) total embargo, then in 1995 only on non-governmental armed forces	Yes (International Commission of Inquiry, under resolutions 1013 and 1209 with specific emphasis on the sources of illicit arms flow and with a mandate to make recommendations to the Council)		UNAMIR (1993-1996) had no monitoring mandate
Former Yugoslavia including Kosovo	1998 to 2001 (S/RES/1160)	No		UNMIK (established in 1999) had no monitoring mandate
Angola	1993 to 2002 (S/RES/864) on non-governmental armed forces	Yes	1999	UNAVEM II and III (1991-1997) had no monitoring mandate MONUA (1997-1999) investigated allegations of offensive troop movements, the presence of any UNITA armed elements and the existence of weapons caches