

Ivory Coast

Recent Sanctions-related UN Resolutions

28 April 2016 – With Resolution 2283 the Security Council decides to terminate, with immediate effect, the measures on arms, travel and assets imposed in 2004 by resolution 1572. The Committee established in 2004 by resolution 1572 and the Group of Experts established in 2005 by resolution 1584 are also decided to be dissolved with immediate effect.

25 June 2015 – With Resolution 2226 the Security Council decides to extend the mandate of UNOCI, which includes monitoring of the arms embargo, until 30 June 2016.

28 April 2015 – With Resolution 2219 the Security Council decides to renew until 30 April 2016 the measures on arms, travel and assets imposed in 2004 by resolution 1572.

Measures on arms shall not apply to supplies intended solely for use by UNOCI and the French forces who support them and supplies transiting through the country to be used by UN Peacekeeping operations. The mandate of the group of experts is extended until 30 May 2016.

25 June 2014 – With Resolution 2162 the Security Council decides to extend UNOCI's mandate to, in cooperation with the Group of Experts, monitor the arms embargo imposed in 2004 (1572) until 30 June 2015.

29 April 2014 – With Resolution 2153 the Security Council decides to renew until 30 April 2015 the measures on arms, travel and assets imposed in 2004 by resolution 1572. Measures on arms shall not apply to supplies intended solely for use by UNOCI and the French forces who support them and supplies transiting through the country to be used by UN Peacekeeping operations. Measures on the importation of diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire imposed in 2005 by resolution 1643 are terminated by this resolution.

The mandate of the Group of Experts is extended until 30 May 2015.

30 July 2013 – With Resolution 2112 the Security Council decides that it is within UNOCI's mandate to, in cooperation with the Group of Experts (established in 2005 SCR 1584), monitor the arms embargo imposed in 2004 (1572) and to collect arms brought in to the country in violation with the before mentioned arms embargo.

25 April 2013 – With Resolution 2101 the Security Council decides to renew the measures on arms, the travel ban, assets freeze and those preventing the importation by any State of all rough diamonds from Cote d'Ivoire until 30 April 2014.

The mandate of the Group of Experts is also expanded until 30 April 2014.

28 April 2011 – With Resolution 1980 the Security Council decides to renew the measures on arms, the travel ban and assets freeze and the mandate of the Group of Experts until 30 April 2012.

15 October 2010 – With Resolution 1946 the Security Council decides to renew until 30 April 2011 the measures on arms and the financial and travel measures imposed by resolution 1572 (2004) and the measures preventing the importation by any State of all rough diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire imposed by resolution 1643 (2005). SC also decides to extend the mandate of the Group of Experts until 30 April 2011.

28 January 2010 – With Resolution 1911 the Security Council decides to extend the mandate of UNOCI and the French forces which supports it until 31 May 2010

29 October 2009 – The Security Council decides, with resolution 1893, to renew the sanctions on arms, travel and finances as well as the mandate of the panel of experts one more year until 31 October 2010.

30 July 2009 – The Security Council recalls with resolution 1880, that it is fully prepared to impose targeted sanctions on persons who are determined to be a threat to the peace and national reconciliation process in the Ivory Coast. SC decides to renew the mandates of UNOCI and of the French forces which support it until 31 January 2010 in particular to support the organization of open and fair elections.

27 January 2009 – With resolution 1865 the Security Council decides to renew the mandates of UNOCI and of the French forces which support it until 31 July 2009 in particular to support the organization of open and fair elections.

29 October 2008 – With resolution 1842 the Security Council decides to renew the sanctions on travel, assets, diamonds and arms until October 31, 2009. SC also decides to renew the mentioned embargoes no later than three months after the holding of presidential elections and to carry out a mid term review by 30 April 2009. The mandate of the Group of Experts is extended until 31 October 2009.

29 July 2008 – With resolution 1826 the Security Council decides to renew the mandate of UNOCI and the French forces which supports it until January 31, 2009.

15 January 2008 – The Mandate of UNOCI is extended until 30 July 2008, when the mandate is intended to be reviewed. See UNSCR 1795

29 October 2007 – The Security Council decides in resolution 1782 to renew until 31 October 2008 the arms embargo, the assets freezes and the diamond embargo. The mandate of the Group of Experts is extended to 31 October 2008. A review will be carried out once the parties have fully implemented the Ouagadougou agreement or after the holding of open and fair elections according to international standards or no later than 30 April 2008.

10 January 2007 – With resolution 1739 the Security Council decides that UNOCI is to monitor the implementation of the arms embargo, in cooperation with the Group of Experts, UNMIL and concerned

governments. The mission is also authorised to enforce the embargo by collecting and disposing of arms and related material brought into Ivory Coast.

15 December 2006 – With resolution 1727 the Security Council decides to renew the arms embargo, travel ban, asset freeze and the diamond embargo until 31 October 2007. The mandate of the Group of Experts is extended for six months.

14 September 2006 – Despite the constructive efforts by the Secretary-General, the African Union, and the Economic Community of Western African States (ECOWAS) to re-establish stability in Ivory Coast, the Security Council determines that the situation continues to pose a threat to international peace and the security in the region. With the adoption of resolution 1708 the Security Council decides to extend the mandate of the Group of Experts to 15 December.

7 February 2006 - Although the latest Security Council resolution that imposed sanctions was resolution 1643 of 15 December 2005, the latest development is that the Sanction Committee on 7 February 2006 issued a list of individuals subject to measures based on the provisions of resolution 1572 (2004). Measures include freezing of funds and financial assets. One of the targeted individuals is a commander of the New Forces and two of the individuals are leaders of the Young Patriots, a pro-Gbagbo movement.

15 December 2005 In its latest resolution on the situation in the Ivory Coast the Security Council decided that all states shall prevent the import of rough diamonds from the Ivory Coast and called upon all states in the region who are not currently participants in the Kimberly Process to join the process and thereby increase their monitoring efforts regarding the import of diamonds from the Ivory Coast. The resolution further requested the Secretary-General to re-establish the group of Experts within 30 days. During six months the Group of Experts is to conduct its work which amongst other include gathering and analysing information on the situation and to consider and recommend ways of improving capabilities of states in the region to ensure better implementation of the sanctions. The resolution did also reaffirm earlier resolutions on the readiness of the Security Council to impose individual measures, in particular paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004).

21 October 2005, Resolution 1633 (2005) primarily concerns the peace process in the Ivory Coast but the sanctions issue is naturally also touched upon. The Security Council urges that The International Working Group, The Mediation Group and the Sanctions Committee evaluate, monitor and follow up on the implementation of the Security Council's demands expressed earlier in the resolution: Namely that the Forces nouvelles proceed with the DDR (Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration) programme, that the identification process must start without delay, that all Ivorian parties stop all incitement to hatred and

violence, that militias be disarmed and dismantled and that all Ivorian parties refrain from using force and violence.

18 October 2005, The Security Council decides through resolution 1632 (2005) to prolong the mandate of the Group of Experts to 15 December 2005. The Group of Experts was previously set up on 1 February 2005 through resolution 1584 (2005). The Security Council further requests that the Group of Experts, through the Committee concerning Ivory Coast, submit a written update to the Council that briefly describes the implementation of measures imposed by earlier resolutions.

1 February 2005 - The Security Council today strengthened the implementation of the international sanctions against the Ivory Coast by asking the UNOCI peacekeeping troops, and the French Government to pass on information gathered with regards to the programme for the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR), to the sanctions committee on the Ivory Coast. A panel of experts was also established to monitor the implementation of the sanctions. See UNSCR 1584 (2005)

16 December 2004 - The Security Council decided today that they would look into ways to tighten the existing sanctions regime against the Ivory Coast.

The current arms embargo was imposed earlier this year in an attempt to make the parties implement the peace agreement, commitments that have not yet been fulfilled by the parties.

See Presidential Statement, SC/8272

15 November 2004- the Security Council decided to impose an immediate arms embargo against Côte d'Ivoire. The 13-month arms embargo is in response to the recent violent development in the country.

The Council has given the parties one month to get the peace process back on track and to respect the cease-fire. If the parties fail to make commitments under the peace agreements by 15 December, additional sanctions will be imposed; a travel ban and an assets freeze on those individuals who constitute a threat to the peace and national reconciliation process, according to resolution 1572.

See [UN News centre](#)