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International Sanctions

Thematic Bibliography no. 1011

Les sanctions internationales

Bibliographie thématique no. 10/11



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Books

Livres*

2011

341.6 /00049

Coercing, Constraining and Signalling : Explaining UN and EU Sanctions After the Cold War - Colchester, UK : European Consortium for Political Research.

xiii, 210 p.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 9781907301209

Author(s):

1. Giumelli, Francesco

Subject(s):

1. SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

2. UNITED NATIONS--SANCTIONS

3. EU--SANCTIONS

Notes:

includes index.

'The costs of military ventures and the attention towards human rights increases the importance of international sanctions in the twenty-first century, but our knowledge is still limited in this area. The United Nations sanctions on Libya, Al Qaeda and Rwanda, or the European Union restrictive measures on the US, Transnistria and Uzbekistan are covered in the press indistinctively and the attempt to measure the effectiveness of any of these sanctions clashes against unanswered fundamental questions : what can sanctions do and when ? This book undertakes an innovative approach that overcomes these problems by enhancing our understanding on how sanctions work and on explaining what we can expect from their imposition. Through the analysis of the sanctioning experience of the United Nations and the European Union after the Cold War, the investigation tests a comprehensive theoretical model and concludes that the context in which sanctions are imposed is a crucial element to explain the type of sanctions adopted. This book shakes the pre-constituted conception that we have on sanctions and sets the terms for more constructive debates in the future.'

ID number: 80024109

Year: 2011

Type: M

* This list contains material received as of October 31st, 2011.-- Cette liste est arrêtée au 31 octobre 2011.

327 /01554

Iran in the Shadow of the 2009 Presidential Elections - Paris : European Union Institute for Security Studies.

43 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

(Occasional Paper ; 90)

ISBN: 9789291981816

Author(s):

1. Parsi, Rouzbeh

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

2. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

3. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN

Added entry(s):

1. European Union Institute for Security Studies (FR)

Notes:

'In order to avoid further unnecessary brinkmanship, a firm and constructive engagement with all factions in Tehran should be initiated to ease tensions on the international stage and also to help level the playing field in Iranian domestic politics. Considering the complex nature of Iranian society and the long-term course of its political development, time will reward pragmatism and a policy of engagement will sustain this line of thinking inside Iran as well.'

ID number: 80023890

Year: 2011

Type: M

341.6 /00048

UN Sanctions and Conflict : Responding to Peace and Security Threats - Abingdon, UK : Routledge.

xvii, 226 p. ; 24 cm.

(Security and Conflict Management ; 7)

ISBN: 9780415598354

Author(s):

1. Charron, Andrea

Subject(s):

1. UNITED NATIONS--SANCTIONS

2. SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 214-220. Includes index.

'This book examines the application of the UN Security Council's mandatory sanctions since 1946, and, in particular, the regimes adopted for specific types of conflict. Beginning in the Cold War period with South Africa and Southern Rhodesia and continuing today, following the post-9/11 experience with Al Qaeda and the Taliban, sanctions are a key tool in the UN's efforts to deal with conflict. This book argues that the type of threat greatly influences the types of sanctions measures applied by the Security Council, who is targeted, as well as the objectives tied to the sanctions. The question of sanctions application is approached by classifying all 27 mandatory Security Council sanctions regimes into four conflict types : interstate; intrastate; international norm-breaking states; and support to terrorism. All of the sanctions regimes within each conflict type are analysed for : the objectives sought by the Council through the application of sanctions measures; the targets chosen; what measures are applied and in what sequence compared to other Security Council tools (such as peacekeeping missions ore peace negotiations). The book sheds new light on how the Security Council approaches international peace and security beyond the application of force.'

ID number: 80023986

Year: 2011

Type: M

382 /00340

L'ONU et le controle des embargos sur les armes : entre surveillance et verification - Bruxelles : GRIP.

27 p.; 30 cm.

(Rapports du GRIP ; 3/2011)

Author(s):

1. Moreau, Virginie

Subject(s):

1. EMBARGO

2. ARMS TRANSFERS

3. UNITED NATIONS--SANCTIONS

Added entry(s):

1. Groupe de Recherche et d'Information sur la Paix et la Securite (BE)

Notes:

'Depuis de nombreuses annees, l'Organisation des Nations unies a regulierement recours a des sanctions pour intervenir dans des situations qui menacent la paix et la securite internationales. Les embargos sur les armes sont une des sanctions utilisees par l'ONU comme alternative a l'usage de la force. Ce rapport dresse un etat des lieux du systeme etabli par les Nations unies pour controler les embargos sur les armes. Celui-ci repose sur une surveillance de la mise en oeuvre des embargos ainsi que sur la verification. L'auteur montre que les gouvernements, l'ONU, les organisations internationales et regionales, les medias, les organisations de la societe civile, ou encore les soldats des operations de paix ont tous un role a jouer pour garantir l'application de ces embargos et contribuer de cette facon a la paix et la securite internationales. Le systeme de controle mis en place par l'ONU a deja contribue a ameliorer leur application. Cependant, il reste tributaire d'une part des moyens et pouvoirs que l'ONU veut bien accorder a ses acteurs du controle, et d'autre part de la volonte politique et des capacites institutionnelles et techniques des Etats pour la mise en oeuvre des embargos et leur collaboration aux mecanismes de controle.'

ID number: 80023928

Year: 2011

Type: M

341.6 /00047

Targeting Peace : Understanding UN and EU Targeted Sanctions - Farnham, UK : Ashgate.

296 p. : ill.; 25 cm.

ISBN: 9781409419327

Author(s):

1. Eriksson, Mikael

Subject(s):

1. SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 265-291. Includes index.

'In recent years, the international community has increasingly come to abandon the use of comprehensive sanctions in favour of targeted sanctions. Unlike adopting a coercive strategy on entire states, actors like the United Nations and the European Union have come to resort to measures that are aimed at individuals, groups and government members. Targeted sanctions involve adopting measures such as asset freezes, travel bans, commodity sanctions, as well as arms embargoes. The author suggests that recent changes in the practice of sanctions from comprehensive to targeted sanctions requires a new way of understanding international sanctions practice. Not only do we need to rethink our methodology to assess recent practice; we also need to rethink the very theory of sanctions. This

valuable new perspective provides recent thinking on targeted sanctions, trends in practice and unique case studies for evaluation.'

ID number: 80023830

Year: 2011

Type: M

2010

341.6 /00045

Sanctions as Grand Strategy - Abingdon, UK : Routledge.

123 p.; 24 cm.

(Adelphi ; 411)

ISBN: 9780415595292

Author(s):

1. Taylor, Brendan

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS
2. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
3. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN

Added entry(s):

1. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)

Notes:

'Economic sanctions are becoming increasingly central to shaping strategic outcomes in the twenty-first century. They afford great powers a means by which to seek to influence the behaviour of states, to demonstrate international leadership and to express common values for the benefit of the international community at large. Closer to home, they can also offer a 'middle way' for governments that apply them, satisfying moderates and hardliners alike. For some great powers in the multipolar world order, however, they pose a threat to trading relationships. They may also serve as a prelude to military action. With China's international voice growing in prominence and Russia asserting its renewed strength, often in opposition to the use of sanctions, it will be ever more difficult to reach a consensus on their application. Against this backdrop, knowing what kind of measures to take and in which scenarios they are most likely to work is invaluable. This paper focuses on the different sanctions strategies of the United States, China, Russia, Japan, and the EU, with regard to the unfolding nuclear crises in Iran and North Korea. It examines how these measures, designed to marginalise the regimes in both countries and restrict their ability to develop nuclear weapons, have also influenced the sanctioning states' international partners. As such, they are not just a tool of statecraft : they are potentially an important facet of grand strategy.'

ID number: 80023300

Year: 2010

Type: M

341.6 /00046

European Union Sanctions and Foreign Policy : When and Why Do They Work ?

- Abingdon, UK : Routledge.

xvi, 206 p. ; 24 cm.

(Routledge Advances in European Politics ; 64)

ISBN: 9780415552165

Author(s):

1. Portela, Clara

Subject(s):

1. SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

2. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, EUROPEAN

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 179-192. Includes index.

'Sanctions are an important tool within the foreign policy of the European Union, which have until now remained obscure to both scholars and the general public. This book examines sanctions as a political tool of influence and evaluates the efficacy of sanctions imposed by the EU against third countries and their ability to bring about the desired outcome. While the principal sanctions activity of the EU takes place under the Common Foreign and Security Policy, the author also considers the suspension of development aid under the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement, the withdrawal of trade privileges under the Generalized System of Preferences and other sanctions outside these frameworks. Reviewing the sanctions practice of the EU in its virtual entirety, the author assesses the relevance of classical sanctions theory by testing a series of hypotheses with empirical case-studies attempting to identify the determinants of success of EU sanctions.'

ID number: 80023389

Year: 2010

Type: M

2009

448 /00070

Security Aspects in EU External Policies - San Domenico di Fiesole :

European University Institute.

82 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.

(EIU Working Paper Law ; 2009/01)

Subject(s):

1. EU--NATIONAL SECURITY

2. ENERGY SECURITY--EU

3. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, EUROPEAN

4. SECURITY SECTOR REFORM--EU

Added entry(s):

1. Delgado Casteleiro, Andres, ed.

2. Spornbauer, Martina, ed.

3. European University Institute (IT)

Notes:

'This paper explores issues of security integration in a number of external policies of the European Union, and looks at both security policies per se and the security rationale contained in other policy contexts. Following a twin-track approach of presenting both a legal and a political assessment respectively, the contributions have been clustered around three themes : energy security and the EU's relations with neighbouring states, the EU's targeted sanctions policy, and security sector reform pursued by the EU in third countries.'

ID number: 80022442

Year: 2009

Type: M

2008

327 /01434

The United States and Iran : Sanctions, Wars and the Policy of Dual Containment - Abingdon, UK : Routledge.

vii, 264 p.; 24 cm.

(Routledge Studies in Middle Eastern Politics ; 7)

ISBN: 9780415773966

Author(s):

1. Fayazmanesh, Sasan, 1950-

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
4. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. UNITED NATIONS--SANCTIONS
6. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 255-257. Includes index.

'When and why did the United States policy of containment of Iran come about ? How did it evolve ? Where is it going ? Much has been said about the US policy of dual containment, particularly as it pertains to Iraq. However, there has been little in-depth analysis of this policy when it comes to Iran. The author explores this often neglected subject by examining the history of this policy. This topical read synthesizes a range of primary sources, including firsthand reports, newspaper articles, and electronic media, and presents a coherent analysis of the ebbs and flows in US thinking on Iran and Iraq.'

ID number: 80021877

Year: 2008

Type: M

2007

341.6 /00

United Nations Sanctions and the Rule of Law - Cambridge, UK : Cambridge University Press.

xxv, 542 p.; 24 cm.

(Cambridge Studies in International and Comparative Law)

ISBN: 9780521878029

Author(s):

1. Farrall, Jeremy Matam

Subject(s):

1. UNITED NATIONS--SANCTIONS
2. SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
3. RULE OF LAW

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 493-523. Includes index.

'The United Nations Security Council has increasingly resorted to sanctions as part of its efforts to prevent and resolve conflict. This book traces the evolution of the Security Council's sanctions powers and charts the contours of the UN sanctions system. It also evaluates the extent to which the Security Council's increasing commitment to strengthening the rule of law extends to its sanctions practice. It identifies shortcomings in respect of key rule of law principles and advances pragmatic policy-reform proposals designed to ensure that UN sanctions promote, strengthen and reinforce the rule of law. In its appendices the book contains summaries of all twenty-five UN sanctions regimes established to date by the Security Council.'

ID number: 80021998

Year: 2007

Type: M

2006

341.6 /00043

A Different Kind of War : The UN Sanctions Regime in Iraq - New York :
Berghahn Books.

xiv, 322 p. : ill.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 1845452224

Author(s):

1. Sponeck, Hans C. von

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAQ
2. SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
3. UNITED NATIONS--SANCTIONS

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 305-307. Includes index.

'The author highlights here both the high human costs of the comprehensive sanctions regime and the incapacity of the humanitarian programme to improve the situation of ordinary Iraqis, without any complacency towards Saddam Hussein.'

ID number: 80021012

Year: 2006

Type: M

2003

341.6 /00042

Shrewd Sanctions : Statecraft and State Sponsors of Terrorism -
Washington : Brookings Institution Press.

xvi, 424 p. : ill.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0815706022

Author(s):

1. O'Sullivan, Meghan L.

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
3. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA

Notes:

Includes index.

'Ninety-nine percent of studies on sanctions are obsessed with the question of whether sanctions 'work'. Most of the literature concludes that they do not. The author argues that this focus is misplaced and that blanket claims about the weaknesses of sanctions are irrelevant. Policymakers do not care whether sanctions, per se, can be characterized as useful, any more than they are inclined to generalize about military force. What matters is whether sanctions (or any other foreign policy tool) can be counted on to deliver results in specific instances. The book breaks new ground in moving beyond this sanctions debate to address more pertinent concerns about how sanctions fit into a post-cold war, post-9/11 American foreign policy. The author finds that sanctions do have a role in US foreign policy. But it is not the role that so many policymakers often call on sanctions to play. Rather than using sanctions indiscriminately to isolate or punish countries the book argues for a more nuanced strategy in the interest of getting better results. It advocates that policymakers select different sanctions strategies depending on the goals and circumstances at hand. A sanctions strategy for regime change should differ from one used for containment, which in turn should be distinct from a sanctions strategy intended to change the behavior of a government. In laying out this new approach, the author offers broad guidelines to policymakers wishing to choose more wisely between sanctions and other tools - and between different sorts

of sanctions regimes - to ensure a more effective US foreign policy.'

ID number: 80020049
Year: 2003
Type: M

2002

327 /01079

Iraq : Compliance, Sanctions, and U.S. Policy - [s.l.] : Congressional Research Service.

15 p. ; 30 cm.

(CRS Issue Brief for Congress)

Author(s):

1. Katzman, Kenneth

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
2. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAQ
4. ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT--VERIFICATION--IRAQ
5. IRAQ WAR, 2003-

Added entry(s):

1. Congressional Research Service (US)

Notes:

'In recent years, the United States has been unable to maintain an international consensus for strict enforcement of all applicable UN Security Council resolutions on Iraq, but it has largely succeeded in preventing Iraq from reemerging as an immediate strategic threat to the region. There is US concern about the long-term threat posed by Iraq, and, in the wake of the September 11 attacks, the Bush Administration has said it will prevent Iraq from re-emerging as a significant threat to US security. The exact form of that Administration stance has not yet been announced, whether it be through international sanctions and diplomacy, military action, or covert action.'

URI: <http://www.uspolicybe/issues/foreignpolicy/ib92117.pdf>

Link Title: <http://www.uspolicybe/Issues/Foreignpolicy/IB92117.pdf>

ID number: 80017857

Year: 2002

Type: M

2001

341.6 /00039

"Pariah States"& Sanctions in the Middle East : Iraq, Libya, Sudan - Boulder, CO : Lynne Rienner.

ix, 241 p. ; 24 cm.

(The Middle East in the International System)

ISBN: 1555879624

Author(s):

1. Niblock, Tim

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--MIDDLE EAST
2. SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
3. UNITED NATIONS--SANCTIONS

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 225-231. Includes index.

'UN sanctions have become an increasingly popular weapon in the political armory of the international community - a supposedly effective means, short of war, of bringing a transgressor state back in line. Tim Niblock challenges this view in a dispassionate analysis of the political, economic, and psychological impact of sanctions on the Middle East's 'pariah states'. Niblock establishes two criteria for assessing the utility of sanctions : have they forced the countries concerned

to stay within the framework of international law ? How have they affected the development of those countries ? He finds that sanctions, although they have contained Iraq, Libya, and Sudan in the short term, have if anything strengthened the regimes in Iraq and Libya while increasing social and religious divisions. Contrary to intentions, he cogently argues, the net effect has been damage to the long-term prospects for stability and good governance in the Middle East and for a secure international order.'

ID number: 80017723

Year: 2001

Type: M

341.6 /00040

Design and Implementation of Arms Embargoes and Travel and Aviation

Related Sanctions : Results of the 'Bonn-Berlin Process' - Bonn : Bonn International Center for Conversion.

129 p. : ill. ; 21 cm.

Subject(s):

1. UNITED NATIONS--SANCTIONS
2. SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

Added entry(s):

1. Bonn International Center for Conversion (DE)
2. United Nations Secretariat
3. Brzoska, Michael, ed.
4. Auswartiges Amt (DE)

Notes:

'This booklet sets out model Security Council resolutions. It also includes a commentary compiled by government experts, members of the academic community, non-governmental organizations and other independent specialists.'

ID number: 80017848

Year: 2001

Type: M

1999

341.6 /00035

Sanctions in Haiti : Human Rights and Democracy under Assault - Westport, CT : Praeger.

xviii, 138 p. ; 24 cm.

(The Washington papers, 0278-937X ; 177)

ISBN: 0275966070

Author(s):

1. Gibbons, Elizabeth D.

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--HAITI
2. INTERNATIONAL RELIEF--HAITI

Added entry(s):

1. Center for Strategic and International Studies (US)

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 127-132. Includes index.

'The author has written a thoughtful and penetrating analysis of one of the most difficult moral dilemmas facing the international community : should sanctions be used to try to advance democracy if it definitely harms poor people ? Her book makes a major contribution, both in identifying the many effects of sanctions on a regime and its people, and in recommending the replacement of comprehensive sanctions with targeted instruments.'

ID number: 80015732

Year: 1999

Type: M

341.6 /00038

United Nations Sanctions : Effectiveness and Effects, Especially in the Field of Human Rights : A Multi-disciplinary Approach - Antwerpen : Intersentia.

xiv, 161 p. : ill.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 9050950663

Subject(s):

1. UNITED NATIONS--SANCTIONS
2. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS
3. HUMAN RIGHTS

Added entry(s):

1. Genugten, Willem J. M. van, ed.
2. Groot, Gerard A. de, ed.

Notes:

Bibliography : p. 153-161.

'Sanctions are generally considered to be a 'blunt instrument', involving a series of negative side effects in the fields of human rights. In this volume, resulting from a conference at Tilburg University in the Netherlands, the problem is being discussed from the perspective of various disciplines : economics, political science, sociology, international law, development studies and ethics. The book's final chapter presents some guidelines on the future use of sanctions. It relates to such issues as the specificity of the objectives of sanctions; the proportionality between objectives and instruments chosen; the possibility to influence the positions of the rulers; the linkage between external and internal pressure; the means to minimize humanitarian damage; the duration of the sanctions; and, finally, the question as to what extent multilateral sanctions are more legitimate than unilateral ones.'

ID number: 80016743

Year: 1999

Type: M

623 /00866

Iraq and the War of Sanctions : Conventional Threats and Weapons of Mass Destruction - Westport, CT : Praeger.

xxiii, 684 p. : ill.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0275965287

Author(s):

1. Cordesman, Anthony H.

Subject(s):

1. IRAQ--MILITARY POLICY
2. IRAQ--ARMED FORCES
3. IRAQ--DEFENSES
4. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAQ
5. WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION--IRAQ

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 669-677. Includes index.

'Through a in-depth examination of Iraq's domestic politics, foreign policy goals, and future military capabilities, the author assesses the options available to the international community to counter the Iraqi threat. Since the Gulf War, Iraq has attempted to win through confrontation and diplomacy, and bluster what it could not achieve on the battlefield. Saddam Hussein's regime remains aggressive and ambitious, and its military capabilities cannot be judged solely by the current state of Iraq's armed forces. Most dangerous of all is Iraq's continuing effort to build an arsenal of weapons of mass destruction. Cordesman analyzes Iraqi strategic intentions and diplomatic opportunities, and assesses the options available to the international community to counter the Iraqi threat. Iraq has effectively used diplomatic means to divide the United

Nations and exploit Arab sympathies, while using its oil wealth as an incentive to win support for an easing of sanctions. The military potential of Iraq, and especially its development of weapons of mass destruction, must be considered as much for its intimidation value as for any actual utility in a possible war.'

ID number: 80016409

Year: 1999

Type: M

341.6 /00036

Economic Sanctions as Instruments of American Foreign Policy - Westport, CT : Praeger.

x, 147 p. : ill. ; 22 cm.

ISBN: 027596387X

Author(s):

1. Selden, Zachary A.

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN

2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 137-144. Includes index.

'The author provides a detailed examination of how sanctions can or cannot be used as effective tools of foreign policy. In the post-Cold War era, sanctions are becoming a frequently used tool of foreign policy, but Selden offers an important cautionary note. Sanctions are often counterproductive, and they create interest groups within the target country who have a vested interest in seeing that sanctions and the policies that brought them to bear are maintained. While sanctions aimed at capital flows can be highly effective, those aimed at trade often become the functional equivalent of a protective tariff, stimulating Import Substitution Industrialization (ISI) and creating groups of producers or suppliers who take steps in the political arena to ensure that their economic windfall is maintained. Dr. Selden demonstrates how sanctions fuelled the rise of a powerful criminal elite in Yugoslavia who sponsored extreme nationalist political figures, and how sanctions were twisted to Saddam Hussein's personal benefit in Iraq. More than simply of academic interest, this study serves as a guide for the more effective use of sanctions.'

ID number: 80015967

Year: 1999

Type: M

1998

441 /00068

La dimension politique des relations économiques extérieures de la Communauté européenne : sanctions et incitants économiques comme moyens de politique étrangère - Bruxelles : Bruylant.

xvii, 445 p. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 2802711954

Author(s):

1. Estmael, Tanguy de Wilde d'

Subject(s):

1. EU--FOREIGN RELATIONS

2. EU--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS

3. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, EUROPEAN

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 409-438.

'Au palmarès des idées recues, figure encore en bonne place l'affirmation selon laquelle la Communauté européenne serait

un geant economique mais demeurerait un nain politique dans les relations internationales. Il s'indique toutefois de deceler dans quelle mesure la puissance economique du geant communautaire permet d'accroitre l'influence du nain politique sur la scene internationale. Autrement dit, elucider la maniere dont la relation economique qu'entretient la Communaute avec un partenaire etranger est instrumentalisee pour des motifs politiques. C'est a l'etude de cette sorte d'osmose que cet ouvrage est consacre. L'analyse porte sur l'usage des sanctions et incitants economiques comme moyens de politique etrangere par la Communaute europeenne, ainsi que sur l'emergence d'une conditionnalite politique des accords externes passes par l'Union europeenne. La problematique est centree sur les interactions et la coherence entre les Communautés et la Cooperation politique europeenne (CPE) transformee en une politique etrangere et de securite commune (PESC) par le traite sur l'Union europeenne. L'analyse a laquelle il est procede vise a montrer comment, en utilisant politiquement sa puissance economique, l'Europe communautaire peut defendre de par le monde les principes qui la fondent : Etat de droit, reglement pacifique des differends, democratie pluraliste, respect des droits de l'homme. On observe en particulier la necessite de passer d'une politique reactive et coercitive (sanctions) a une politique incitative (mesures economiques positives) pour, in fine, developper une diplomatie preventive (conditionnalite democratique des accords). Il ressort en particulier de cette etude que la pratique de la contrainte economique communautaire a eu pour resultat d'accroitre sensiblement la capacite d'action de la CPE/PESC, mais qu'elle n'a pu faire oublier l'absence de dimension militaire de l'action externe europeenne. Nonobstant, un des effets des elargissements qui se profilent au-dela de l'horizon 2000 aura ete d'elaborer des instruments postulant la necessite d'un statut democratique permanent pour participer a l'integration europeenne. Il y a sans doute la un puissant levier pour rendre irreversible la transformation democratique d'une large partie de l'Europe centrale et orientale entamee en 1989.'

ID number: 80015713

Year: 1998

Type: M

341.6 /00037

Economic Sanctions and American Diplomacy - New York : Council on Foreign Relations.

xii, 222 p.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 0876092121

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Added entry(s):

1. Haass, Richard N., ed.
2. Council on Foreign Relations (US)

Notes:

Includes index.

'Sanctions don't work' is an often-heard refrain. The reality, though, is more complex. Sanctions - mostly economic but also political and military penalties aimed at states or other entities to alter political and/or military behavior - almost always have consequences, sometimes desirable, at other times unwanted and unexpected. What cannot be disputed is that economic sanctions are increasingly at the center of American foreign policy : to stem the proliferation of weapons of mass

destruction, promote human rights, discourage aggression, protect the environment, and thwart drug trafficking. Drawing on eight case studies - China, Cuba, Haiti, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Pakistan, and the former Yugoslavia - this edited volume presents lessons to be learned from recent American use of economic sanctions. It also provides specific guidelines designed to shape future decisions by Congress and the executive branch.'

ID number: 80016065

Year: 1998

Type: M

1996

341.6 /00034

Sharpening International Sanctions : Toward a Stronger Role for the United Nations - New York : Carnegie Corporation of New York.

x, 78 p. ; 26 cm.

Author(s):

1. Stremlau, John

Subject(s):

1. UNITED NATIONS--SANCTIONS
2. SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
3. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

Added entry(s):

1. Carnegie Corporation of New York (US)

Notes:

'Since the end of the Cold War, the UN has mandated international sanctions more often and for a wider variety of reasons than ever before, targeting Angola, Haiti, Iraq, Liberia, Libya, Rwanda, Somalia and the former Yugoslavia. States have justified these sanctions regimes as a means to help resolve conflicts, discourage terrorism, and end human rights abuse. The results have been mixed, but the experience has offered many lessons for the international community regarding the problems and pitfalls of implementing sanctions. The Commission on Preventing Deadly Conflict was established by Carnegie Corporation of New York in May 1994 to address the threats to world peace of intergroup violence and to advance new ideas for the prevention and resolution of deadly conflict. The Commission has approached its task by asking several fundamental questions : what are the problems posed by deadly conflict and why is outside help often necessary to deal with these problems ?; What can be done ? What political, economic, military and social tools are at the disposal of the international community ? What strategies work best ? ; Who should do the work ? Sanctions are one of the most powerful and hotly debated tools at the disposal of the international community. The Commission has issued this report to contribute to the debate and to suggest ways of enhancing the effectiveness of international sanctions through the UN.'

ID number: 80013717

Year: 1996

Type: M

1995

341.6 /00033

Les sanctions des Nations Unies dans le conflit de l'ex-Yougoslavie : la cooperation OSCE/Union europeenne - Bruxelles : Bruylant. xi, 191 p.; 17 cm.

ISBN: 2802706446

Author(s):

1. Kalpyris, Eugenios
2. Vork, Richardt
3. Napolitano, Antonio

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--YUGOSLAVIA
2. UNITED NATIONS--SANCTIONS
3. YUGOSLAV WAR, 1991-1995

Notes:

'Dans le cadre de la presente etude, les auteurs donnent leur temoignage personnel de l'application des sanctions decretees par le Conseil de Securite pour gerer la crise yougoslave. Ils abordent la question du point de vue juridique, operationnel et diplomatique.'

ID number: 80013158

Year: 1995

Type: M

1994

341.6 /00031

Economic Diplomacy, Trade and Commercial Policy : Positive and Negative Sanctions in a New World Order - Aldershot, UK : Elgar. xiv, 224 p. : ill.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 1852788933

Author(s):

1. Bergeijk, Peter A. G. van, 1959-

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS
2. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 195-216. Includes index.

'This book examines the impact of international diplomacy and economic sanctions on trade and investment. Case studies, an extensive review of the literature and empirical investigations of 103 sanctions and the commercial relations of 40 countries vividly illustrate the problems at hand. The author's findings support the need for institutional change in the management of the global economy with the creation of a world trade and investment organization to protect trade against the vagaries of modern politics.'

ID number: 80010973

Year: 1994

Type: M

341.3 /00088

International Economic Law and Armed Conflict - Dordrecht : Nijhoff.
viii, 215 p.; 25 cm.
ISBN: 0792331893

Subject(s):

1. WAR (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
2. PRIZE LAW
3. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS
4. NEUTRALITY
5. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Added entry(s):

1. Post, Harry H. G., ed.

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 183-196. Includes index.

'The subject matter of this book is the reciprocal effect of armed conflict and international economic relations. The rules on visit, search, diversion and capture, instruments such as blockade or the rules on termination or suspension of trade agreements and the law of neutrality provide classic examples. One of the purposes of this book is to examine the state of important rules of international prize law and of fundamental principles of the law of neutrality.'

ID number: 80012495

Year: 1994

Type: M

1993

341.2 /00228

Enforcing Restraint : Collective Intervention in Internal Conflicts - New York : Council on Foreign Relations.
xii, 403 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 0876091559

Subject(s):

1. INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
2. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

Added entry(s):

1. Damrosch, Lori Fisler, ed.
2. Council on Foreign Relations (US)

Notes:

Includes index.

'In this book, eight authorities on international relations and international law examine acute cases of internal crises that provoked collective responses - Yugoslavia, Iraq, Haiti, Liberia, Somalia and Cambodia. The authors survey options open to the International community for dealing with each crisis, including Economic sanctions and the use of force. The book also addresses the role of the United Nations and regional or other subregional organizations, the impact of sanctions on domestic populations and the relevance of international law to the control of violence within borders. Framing the case studies are an overview of past collective action and the circumstances that provoked it and prospects for new standards of international law to be universally applied.'

ID number: 80011014

Year: 1993

Type: M

1991

355.4 /00980

The Aspin Papers : Sanctions, Diplomacy, and War in the Persian Gulf - Washington : Center for Strategic & International Studies.

ix, 92 p. ; 23 cm.

(Significant Issues Series ; xiii, 2)

ISBN: 0892061669

Author(s):

1. Aspin, Les

Subject(s):

1. PERSIAN GULF WAR, 1991
2. SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Added entry(s):

1. Georgetown University. Center for Strategic and International Studies (US)

ID number: 80007172

Year: 1991

Type: M

341 /00052

The Use of Force by the Security Council for Enforcement and Deterrent Purposes : A Conference Report - Ottawa : Canadian Centre for Arms Control.

60 p. ; 28 cm.

Subject(s):

1. PERSIAN GULF WAR, 1991
2. UNITED NATIONS. SECURITY COUNCIL
3. SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

Added entry(s):

1. Cox, David, 1937- , ed.
2. Canadian Centre for Arms Control and Disarmament (CA)

ID number: 80006883

Year: 1991

Type: M

1990

341.6 /00029

The Gulf Crisis : Economic Implications - London : Brassey's Defence Publications.

67 p. ; 21 cm.

(London Defence Studies, 0961-8422 ; 1)

Author(s):

1. Willett, Susan

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAQ
2. PERSIAN GULF WAR, 1991

Added entry(s):

1. University of London. Centre for Defence Studies (GB)

ID number: 80006300

Year: 1990

Type: M

341.6 /00016

Economic Sanctions Reconsidered : History and Current Policy - Washington
: Institute for International Economics.

xxiii, 298 p. : ill.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 0881321400

Author(s):

1. Hufbauer, Gary Clyde
2. Schott, Jeffrey J., 1949-
3. Elliott, Kimberly Ann, 1960-

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

Added entry(s):

1. Institute for International Economics (US)

Notes:

'This definitive reference work on economic sanctions has been updated and expanded to provide an up-to-the-minute assessment of the rich experience in the application of sanctions, mostly by the United States. It chronicles in detail 116 cases of the use of sanctions in the 20th century and evaluate their overall effectiveness as a policy tool. From this exhaustive analysis the authors distill a set of 'commandments' to guide policymakers in the effective use of this policy tool.'

ID number: 80007998

Edition: 2nd ed.

Year: 1990

Type: M

341.6 /00016

Economic Sanctions Reconsidered : Supplemental Case Histories -
Washington : Institute for International Economics.

xvi, 636 p.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 08811321362

Author(s):

1. Hufbauer, Gary Clyde
2. Schott, Jeffrey J., 1949-
3. Elliott, Kimberly Ann, 1960-

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

Added entry(s):

1. Institute for International Economics (US)

ID number: 80007999

Edition: 2nd ed.

Year: 1990

Type: M

Journal Articles

Articles de revues*

2011

Obama's Engagement Strategy with Iran : Limited Results.

(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 22, no. 1, Winter 2011, p. 93-113.)

Author(s):

1. El-Khawas, Mohamed A.

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--IRAN
4. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN

Notes:

The author examines Obama's dual-track strategy of engagement - talks and sanctions - to assess its prospects for persuading Iran to abandon its nuclear program. The essay begins with a discussion of Obama's initial steps to bring Tehran to the negotiating table to address the uranium-enrichment problem. Second is an analysis of Obama's shift to advocate more significant sanctions to persuade Iran to implement the tentative agreement it had accepted in October 2009. Third is a focus on US efforts to gain China's support for a new round of sanctions by the United Nations Security Council. Last is an assessment of whether Obama's sanctions will force Iran into negotiations.

ID Number: JA027664

Year: 2011

Language: English

Type: ART

* This list contains material received as of October 31st, 2011.-- Cette liste est arrêtée au 31 octobre 2011.

China vs. the Western Campaign for Iran Sanctions.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 33, no. 3, July 2010, p. 99-114.)

Author(s):

1. Kemenade, Willem van

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN
2. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, CHINESE--IRAN

Notes:

China's reluctance to impose sanctions on Iran is more complex than simply its energy interests, as opposition to sanctions is genuinely a core principle of Chinese foreign policy and other interests are at stake.

ID Number: JA026958

Year: 2010

Language: English

Type: ART

The Security Council's Al Qaeda and Taliban Sanctions Regime : 'Essential Tool' or Increasing Liability for the UN's Counterterrorism Efforts ?.
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 33, no. 5, May 2010, p. 448-463.)

Author(s):

1. Michaelsen, Christopher

Subject(s):

1. UNITED NATIONS--SANCTIONS
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
3. TALIBAN

Notes:

This article examines the UN Security Council's 1267 counterterrorism sanctions regime. Initially adopted in 1999, this sanctions regime targets individuals and entities suspected of associating with Al Qaeda and/or the Taliban and it requires UN Member States to freeze their assets and implement travel bans. Central to the operation of the sanctions regime is a 'Consolidated List', which is maintained by the so-called 1267 Committee, a sub-committee of the Security Council. This Committee possesses discretionary powers to list and de-list targeted individuals and entities that have been criticized as incompatible with internationally recognized due process guarantees. Reviewing recent developments, including a landmark decision by the European Court of Justice, the article addresses the need for additional safeguards and discusses reform options available to the Security Council. It examines the most recent reform efforts introduced by Security Council resolution 1904 (2009) and argues that a comprehensive review and reform of the 1267 sanctions is crucial if the regime is to provide an 'essential tool' in the UN counterterrorism efforts.

ID Number: JA026818

Year: 2010

Language: English

Type: ART

Diplomacy Derailed : The Consequences of Diplomatic Sanctions.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 33, no. 3, July 2010, p. 61-79.)

Author(s):

1. Maller, Tara

Subject(s):

1. SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
2. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN

Notes:

Despite being politically popular and normatively satisfying, diplomatic sanctions against problem states today lead to US losses in intelligence and communications. Most politically important and ironically, they undermine coercive strategies, such as economic sanctions.

ID Number: JA026956

Year: 2010

Language: English

Type: ART

Doch neue UN-Sanktionen gegen den Iran.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 59. Jg., Nr. 7, Juli 2010, S. 86-87.)

Author(s):

1. Mader, Georg

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN

ID Number: JA026933

Year: 2010

Language: German

Type: ART

Iran and the Great Sanctions Debate.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 33, no. 4, October 2010, p. 7-21.)

Author(s):

1. O'Sullivan, Meghan L.

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--IRAN
2. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN

Notes:

Amid a flurry of sanctions activity on Iran, the question persists : do sanctions work ? Policymakers will be well-served by a subtle understanding of what increases the chances of sanctions contributing to a positive outcome, and when to adjust the sanctions strategy.

ID Number: JA027215

Year: 2010

Language: English

Type: ART

Sanctionner l'Iran : un echec de l'Union europeenne ?.

(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 78, ete 2010, p. 41-50.)

Author(s):

1. Vannier, Elodie

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN

2. EU--IRAN

Notes:

S'il est communement admis que les sanctions ont peu d'impact sur l'Iran, la question des consequences qu'elles peuvent avoir sur les entreprises dependant des Etats les edictant a peu ete soulevee. Cet article propose donc de dresser le bilan des sanctions mises en oeuvre par l'UE, en particulier a travers l'impact qu'elles ont eu sur des entreprises francaises fortement implantees en Iran dans deux secteurs differents : l'automobile pour PSA Peugeot-Citroen et les energies pour Total. Mais ces sanctions soulevent egalement un autre aspect, celui des relations politiques entre l'Union europeenne et l'Iran, avec un declassement de la premiere aux profits de nouveaux partenaires, notamment asiatiques, la Republique islamique etant attractive en raison de ses reserves en hydrocarbures mais aussi du marche qu'elle represente.

ID Number: JA026886

Year: 2010

Language: French

Type: ART

Iraq and the Domestic Political Effects of Economic Sanctions.

(MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 64, no. 2, Spring 2010, p. 253-268.)

Author(s):

1. Mazaheri, Nimah

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAQ

Notes:

The recent veneration of the Iraq sanctions program as having prevented Saddam Husayn from obtaining weapons of mass destruction obscures important lessons regarding the program's political failures. Through an examination of factors such as Iraq's rationing system and flaws in the sanctions' design, this article shows how the imposition of sanctions strengthened rather than weakened Husayn's government. An analysis of the case of Iraq also may provide insights on how other governments have been able to survive lengthy international sanctions or trade embargos.

ID Number: JA026812

Year: 2010

Language: English

Type: ART

Sanctioning Iran : If Only It Were So Simple.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 33, no. 1, January 2010, p. 131-147.)

Author(s):

1. Maloney, Suzanne

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--IRAN

Notes:

Sanctions represent a dangerous illusion. Economic pressure may have a role to play in persuading Tehran of the utility of dialogue but, as the primary US policy tool, punitive measures will not succeed in solving concerns about the Iranian regime and its behavior.

ID Number: JA026547

Year: 2010

Language: English

Type: ART

The United States and Iran : Diplomacy, Sanctions and War.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 17, no. 2, Summer 2010, p. 52-61.)

Author(s):

1. Mattair, Thomas R.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--IRAN

ID Number: JA027001

Year: 2010

Language: English

Type: ART

Economic Sanctions and the Duration of Civil Conflicts.

(JOURNAL OF PEACE RESEARCH, vol. 47, no. 2, March 2010, p. 129-141.)

Author(s):

1. Escriba-Folch, Abel

Subject(s):

1. CIVIL WAR
2. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

Notes:

This article studies the impact of economic sanctions on the duration and outcome of intrastate conflicts. Sanctions are argued to foster the convergence of beliefs over parties' capacity, to reduce the utility of victory and to increase the costs of continuing fighting. Using a sample of 87 wars and new data on sanctions and sanction types, the author shows that sanctions and their durations are statistically associated with shorter intrastate conflicts. It is also shown that total economic embargoes are the most effective type of coercive measure in these cases and that sanctions imposed either by international organizations or by other actors have similar negative effects on war duration. In the second part of the article, the dependent variable is disaggregated, and the author demonstrates that sanctions imposed by international institutions increase the likelihood of conflict resolution, whereas those sanctions not imposed by such institutions tend to increase the probability of a military victory. Moreover, if the targeted state is a member of the international institution imposing the sanctions, the effect of such coercion is even greater. Economic embargoes are also proven to increase the likelihoods of a military and a negotiated end, whereas

international arms embargoes reduce the likelihood of a military victory.

ID Number: JA026629
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART

2009

UN Sanctions.

(INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL, vol. 65, no. 1, Winter 2009 - 2010, Whole Issue.)

Subject(s):

1. UNITED NATIONS--SANCTIONS

ID Number: JA026831
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

Bank Shots.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 88, no. 2, March - April 2009, p. 101-110.)

Author(s):

1. Loeffler, Rachel L.

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN
2. BANKS AND BANKING

Notes:

Financial sanctions have become a key tool of US foreign policy. Measures taken against Iran and North Korea make clear that this new financial statecraft can be effective, especially for confronting rogues. But true success will require persuading global banks to accept a shared sense of risk.

ID Number: JA025613
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

Multilateral Sanctions against Terror Suspects and the Violation of Due Process Standards.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 85, no. 2, March 2009, p. 307-321.)

Author(s):

1. Heupel, Monika

Subject(s):

1. SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
2. TERRORISM

Notes:

The UN and EU sanctions regimes against suspected terrorists at first clearly violated commonly accepted due process standards. Both organizations gradually reformed the procedures that regulates which individuals and entities were subject to sanctions, yet the UN procedures in particular still evince important shortcomings. While international law scholars have debated how the sanctions regimes must be designed to be consistent with international law, political science scholars have, as yet, largely held back from looking into why the regimes evolved in the way they did. This article suggests that court decisions and proceedings and, in the case of the UN, falling commitment from member states, have prompted the UN Security Council and the Council of the EU to implement limited reforms. However, courts did not challenge the sanctions regimes per se and there was no substantial pressure from civil society actors. Moreover, owing to the competences and working methods of the UN Security Council and the Council of the EU,

powerful members states could fairly easily deflect reform proposals from disaffected states and other UN and EU bodies.
ID Number: JA025718
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

Carrots, Sticks, and Bombs : The End of Libya's WMD Program.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 20, no. 3, Summer 2009, p. 77-94.)
Author(s):
1. Newnham, Randall
Subject(s):
1. WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION--LIBYA
2. SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
ID Number: JA026338
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

Better or Worse ? The Effect of Economic Sanctions on Human Rights.
(JOURNAL OF PEACE RESEARCH, vol. 46, no. 1, January 2009, p. 59-77.)
Author(s):
1. Peksen, Dursun
Subject(s):
1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS
2. HUMAN RIGHTS
Notes:
Does economic coercion increase or decrease government respect for human rights in countries targeted with economic sanctions ? If economic sanctions weaken the target regime's coercive capacity, human rights violations by the government should be less likely. If, on the contrary, sanctions fail to attenuate the coercive capacity of the target elites and create more economic difficulties and political violence among ordinary citizens, the government will likely commit more human rights violations. Focusing on competing views of why sanctions might improve or deteriorate human rights conditions, this article offers an empirical examination of the effect sanctions have on the physical integrity rights of citizens in target countries. Utilizing time-series, cross-national data for the period 1981-2000, the findings suggest that economic sanctions worsen government respect for physical integrity rights, including freedom from disappearance, extra-judicial killings, torture, and political imprisonment. The results also show that extensive sanctions are more detrimental to human rights than partial/selective sanctions. Economic coercion remains a counterproductive policy tool, even when sanctions are specifically imposed with the goal of improving human rights. Finally, multilateral sanctions have a greater overall negative impact on human rights than unilateral sanctions.
ID Number: JA025561
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

Sanctions against Iran : A Promising Struggle.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 31, no. 3, Summer 2008, p. 69-87.)

Author(s):

1. Jacobson, Michael

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN
2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

A debate within Iran about the wisdom of its nuclear program appears to be starting. Success is far from guaranteed, but if the international community is truly determined to try to change Tehran's decisionmaking, it should use greater economic pressure.

ID Number: JA024965

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

Economische sancties tegen Iran : successen en tegenvallers.

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 62, nr. 9, september 2008, p. 451-453.)

Author(s):

1. Meer, Sico van der

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN
2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

The author analyzes the economic sanctions against Iran. Although it is not clear whether Iran is secretly developing nuclear weapons, there is a lack of transparency about its nuclear programme. The UN Security Council has imposed economic sanctions on Iran to force the required openness, as well as postponement of the uranium enrichment process. Due to a lack of international consistency in enforcing these UN sanctions, they are not very effective, although they have significant psychological value. Next to the UN sanctions, the United States unilaterally imposed sanctions on international financial institutions that are not negligent in controlling transactions with Iran. Such sanctions are more effective, because money transactions became more difficult. Iran, however, has been capable to reduce economic pressure so far, by replacing economic transactions with the West by transactions with countries like China, Russia and the United Arab Emirates. Nevertheless, the sanctions have an impact on the economic elite of Iran, which in turn may influence the nuclear policy of the government.

ID Number: JA025132

Year: 2008

Language: Dutch

Type: ART

Hoe en wanneer zijn economische sancties effectief ?.

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 62, nr. 6, juni 2008, p. 359-363.)

Author(s):

1. Bergeijk, P. A. G. van
2. Fenthur, Rens

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

Notes:

The authors survey the effectiveness of economic sanctions. They discuss the third edition of a study by Hufbauer et al. (2008) which is the main source on economic sanctions and updates earlier econometric findings on the success and failure of these sanctions. The authors analyse a data set of 150 sanctions in the period 1946-2002 and show that sanctions have a better chance to succeed if aimed at countries that can be hit hard, i.e., the bilateral trade in relation to the target's gross domestic product should be substantial. Sanctions are more prone to fail if aimed at autocratic regimes. The duration also exerts a negative influence on the probability of success. Calculations by the authors indicate that 80 per cent of the failure cases is due to the fact that these basic conditions for success were not met.

ID Number: JA024938

Year: 2008

Language: Dutch

Type: ART

Can Sanctions Stop Proliferation ?.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 31, no. 3, Summer 2008, p. 89-100.)

Author(s):

1. Shen, Dingli

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS
2. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

Notes:

How effective have sanctions been, and what do the North Korea and Iran cases say about China's evolving attitudes towards sanctions as a nonproliferation tool.

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

2007

Can UN Arms Embargoes in Africa Be Effective ?.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 83, no. 6, November 2007, p. 1107-1121.)

Author(s):

1. Vines, Alex

Subject(s):

1. ARMS TRANSFERS--AFRICA
2. EMBARGO
3. UNITED NATIONS--SANCTIONS

Notes:

Calls in 2007 for new UN sanctions on Iran and Burma reflect a current swing back in favour of using sanctions as a way of putting pressure on a regime without resorting to direct military engagement. This article assesses the effectiveness of UN sanctions in Africa and in particular of the most commonly imposed form of sanctions - the arms embargo. The article argues for an analysis of what sanctions achieve and suggests that for the most part UN embargoes have not stopped weapons reaching Africa not only because of the lack of capacity to implement them in some states, but also because of the lack of political will in others. In some post-conflict situations such

as Liberia, UN sanctions have been adapted to support economic reconstruction and security sector reform effectively. However, in the future there is likely to be a decrease in the use of UN sanctions in Africa but an increase in their use by the African Union and some of Africa's Regional Economic Communities.

ID Number: JA024231

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

The Evolution of Sanctions in Practice and Theory.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 49, no. 4, Winter 2007 - 2008, p. 99-110.)

Author(s):

1. Gottemoeller, Rose

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

2. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--IRAN

3. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

The United States has come full circle from its harsh criticism of the 1990s sanctions regime against Iraq, relying on UN Security Council sanctions as the major means of pressuring Tehran over its nuclear programme. Other members of the Security Council, especially Russia, have been less enthusiastic. Experience with North Korea indicates that the major powers might be placing too much emphasis on the Security Council process and not enough on improved instruments of sanctions policy represented by new US financial laws and procedures after 11 September, which have done much to improve banking due diligence and other measures in pursuit of the fight against terrorism. The United States and Russia might be more willing to work together in the realm of anti-terrorism financial measures to pressure Iran than they have been at the UN Security Council.

ID Number: JA024176

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

The European Union and Iran : What Next ?.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 42, no. 4, December 2007, p. 537-543.)

Author(s):

1. Posch, Walter

Subject(s):

1. EU--IRAN

2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

3. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN

Notes:

EU-Iranian relations have reached a stalemate. EU engagement with Iran makes sense as long as it is accompanied by stringent sanctions that are imposed by the international community (i.e. E3 + 3 format and UNSC) and that focus on the nuclear file only. In the end, such an approach could allow the EU to find that delicate balance between the US position of imposing sanctions for the sake of sanctioning, thereby rendering them ineffective, and a Russian-Chinese position of applying minimal sanctions that would make them equally inefficient.

ID Number: JA024554

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

An Institutional Theory of Sanctions Onset and Success.
(JOURNAL OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION, vol. 51, no. 6, December 2007, p. 848-871.)

Author(s):

1. Lektzian, David
2. Souva, Mark

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

Notes:

Why do economic sanctions sometimes succeed, but often fail, to produce a policy change ? The authors argue that the effect of economic punishment is conditional on a state's political institutions. In all cases, the key to sanctions success is to generate political costs for the target regime's winning coalition. However, because of different institutional incentives, economically punishing sanctions are less likely to succeed against a nondemocratic target than against a democratic target. Sanctions increase rents. This benefits nondemocratic leaders more than democratic ones. Also, nondemocratic leaders have smaller winning coalitions, so their core constituents suffer less from sanctions than democratic leaders. Additionally, the authors' strategic argument leads to novel hypotheses regarding the initiation of sanctions. They test hypotheses from their political cost argument against all dyadic sanctions cases between 1948 and 1990, using two different dependent variables and a censored selection estimator to take into account the strategic nature of sanctioning.

ID Number: JA024297

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

2006

Iran and Sanctions : Ready to Resist.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 62, no. 2, February 2006, p. 8-9.)

Author(s):

1. Howard, Roger

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN
2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

Although Iran claims to be pursuing only a peaceful programme of civilian energy, its decision to resume the enrichment of uranium has provoked a storm of fierce international protest and elicited strong calls for its immediate referral to the United Nations Security Council. After more than two years of negotiations, the diplomatic push to solve the nuclear issue has been widely pronounced dead. Hopes have instead been pinned on UN-imposed sanctions to force Tehran's compliance with its obligation, as a signatory of the 1968 Non-Proliferation Treaty, to prevent 'the diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons'.

ID Number: JA022233

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Sanctions at the Ready.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 62, no. 7, July 2006, p. 7-9.)

Author(s):

1. Howard, Roger

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN
2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

The offer by the United States and the European Union to negotiate with Iran - the first such talks between Washington and Tehran for 25 years - carries with it incentives for acceptance and potential penalties for rejection. When considering its response, the Islamic Republic will bear in mind not only targeted sanctions that are apparently part of the package widely agreed internationally - including by China and Russia - but also secondary sanctions that have already encouraged companies trading with both Iran and America to withdraw. But such sanctions have a political and economic price for the US too, and this was no doubt part of the calculation that it was time to talk about nuclear issues.

ID Number: JA022618

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Iran : Balancing East against West.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 29, no. 4, Autumn 2006, p. 51-65.)

Author(s):

1. Vakil, Sanam

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. IRAN--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
4. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN

Notes:

Iran is using its carefully cultivated commercial and strategic relations with China, Russia, and India to counterbalance the threat of Western sanctions against its nuclear program. Is today's globalizing economy already diverse enough for this strategy to work ?

ID Number: JA022907

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

The True UN Scandal : Who Pocketed the \$10 Billion for Iraq ?.

(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 23, no. 4, Winter 2006 - 2007, p. 27-34.)

Author(s):

1. Williams, Ian

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAQ
2. UNITED NATIONS

ID Number: JA023500

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Democratic Sanctions : Connecting the Democratic Peace and Economic Sanctions.

(JOURNAL OF PEACE RESEARCH, vol. 43, no. 6, November 2006, p. 709-722.)

Author(s):

1. Cox, Dan G.
2. Drury, A. Cooper

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

Notes:

The democratic peace literature has focused primarily on militarized conflict; however, aspects of the democratic peace may influence how states use economic sanctions. This article investigates how democracies sanction both each other and other non-democracies. Because economic sanctions are very different from military force, some aspects of the democratic peace, such as the more peaceful nature of democracies, do not apply to the decision to sanction. However, several democratic peace factors should influence the use of economic sanctions, such as institutional constraints, shared values, and quick resolutions often found between two democracies. Using updated economic sanction data from 1978 through 2000, the article employs rare-event logit analysis to show that the democratic peace does influence the use of economic coercion - democracies are less likely to sanction each other. It also shows that democracies employ sanctions more than other regime types, in part because democracies pursue human rights and democratization goals with economic sanctions. The results further reveal that unlike other countries, the United States is not hesitant to sanction its allies.

ID Number: JA023080

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Making Sanctions Humane and Effective.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 7, no. 3, Summer 2006, p. 37-43.)

Author(s):

1. Cremer, Uli

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

Notes:

With the failure of economic sanctions against Iraq and Yugoslavia in the 1990s and the prospect of new sanctions against Iran looming, the United Nations Security Council should alter the way it thinks about sanctions. The UN Sanctions Compensation Fund could make the difference now - and in the future.

ID Number: JA022798

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Taking on Tehran.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 84, no. 2, March - April 2005, p. 20-34.)

Author(s):

1. Pollack, Kenneth
2. Takeyh, Ray

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
2. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN

Notes:

If Washington wants to derail Iran's nuclear program, it must take advantage of a split in Tehran between hard-liners, who care mostly about security, and pragmatists, who want to fix Iran's ailing economy. By promising strong rewards for compliance and severe penalties for defiance, Washington can strengthen the pragmatists' case that Tehran should choose butter over bombs.

ID Number: JA021335

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

When Do (Imposed) Economic Sanctions Work ?.

(WORLD POLITICS, vol. 57, no. 4, July 2005, p. 479-499.)

Author(s):

1. Hovi, Jon
2. Huseby, Robert
3. Sprinz, Detlef F.

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

Notes:

Previous research has documented only a modest success rate for imposed sanctions. By contrast, the success rate is higher in cases that are settled at the threat stage. In this article, the authors provide new insights about the circumstances under which sanctions cause behavioral change only after being imposed. First, the target must initially underestimate the impact of sanctions, miscalculate the sender's determination to impose them, or wrongly believe that sanctions will be imposed and maintained whether it yields or not. Second, the target's misperceptions must be corrected after sanctions are imposed. A game-theoretical model with incomplete information is used to develop and clarify the argument.

ID Number: JA022535

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

Containing Iraq : Sanctions Worked.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 83, no. 4, July - August 2004, p. 90-103.)

Author(s):

1. Lopez, George A.
2. Cortright, David

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAQ

Notes:

The failure to find weapons of mass destruction in Iraq has prompted much handwringing over the problems with prewar intelligence. Too little attention has been paid, however, to the flip side of the picture : that the much-maligned UN-enforced sanctions regime actually worked. Contrary to what critics have said, we now know that containment helped destroy Saddam Hussein's war machine and his capacity to produce weapons.

ID Number: JA020599

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Plan B : Using Sanctions to End Iran's Nuclear Program.

(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 34, no. 4, May 2004, p. 20-25.)

Author(s):

1. Perkovich, George
2. Manzanero, Silvia

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
2. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--IRAN

Notes:

Effective sanctions need to be designed that could be quickly implemented and rapidly affect Iran's nuclear behavior in the event it wavers in fulfilling its commitments.

ID Number: JA020538

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Political Institutions, Coercive Diplomacy, and the Duration of Economic Sanctions.

(JOURNAL OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION, vol. 48, no. 2, April 2004, p. 154-172.)

Author(s):

1. MacGillivray, Fiona
2. Stam, Allan C.

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

Notes:

A theory of sanction duration that focuses on differences between democratic and nondemocratic states in the structure of leaders' support coalitions is tested, using a hazard model to analyze a data set of 47 sanction events with 272 observations. Results show that leadership change strongly affects the duration of sanctions only in the case of nondemocratic states. Leadership change in democratic states is unrelated to the duration of sanctions; however, leadership change in nondemocratic sender and nondemocratic target states is strongly related to the ending of economic sanctions.

ID Number: JA020353

Year: 2004

Language: English
Type: ART

2003

The Sanctions Malaise : The Case of Cuba.
(INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL, vol. 58, no. 2, Spring 2003, p. 347-372.)

Author(s):

1. Sanchez, Omar

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--CUBA

Notes:

This article explores the use of US sanctions against Cuba to illustrate what is dangerous about their haphazard use : their goal of encouraging democracy is far too ambitious; they cause tension between the United States and its closest allies because they violate international law ; they are dictated by an interest group that by definition cannot be said to have global US interests in mind; and not only are they unsuccessful in changing Fidel Castro's policy behaviour but they also provide nationalist fuel to legitimate Castro's rule. Furthermore, the most recent sanctions variant, the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act (LIBERTAD, better known as Helms-Burton), strips from the president the power to lift sanctions and gives it to Congress, where the influence of interest groups is strong. Nor has there been any study that compares actual to intended effects and no independent government review of US-Cuban relations since 1960. Indeed, nothing approximating a reasonable cost-benefit analysis - to the extent that one is feasible - informs Washington's policy towards Cuba. A complex amalgam of factors, including policy inertia, has kept this anachronistic cold war policy frozen in time.

ID Number: JA019543

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

The US-Iranian Relationship after 11 September 2001 and the Transportation of Caspian Energy.
(CENTRAL ASIAN SURVEY, vol. 22, no. 2 - 3, June - September 2003, p. 151-162.)

Author(s):

1. Karagiannis, Emmanuel

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

GoPAC Report

3. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--IRAN

4. PETROLEUM PIPELINES--IRAN

5. PETROLEUM PIPELINES--CASPIAN SEA REGION

Notes:

This article first examines the US-Iranian relationship after the September 11 attacks. Also, it assesses the US oil policy in relation to the Caspian oil market and the Gulf. Despite the US sanctions imposed on large deals with Tehran, Iran's transportation network should be paid due attention, too. Tehran's isolation from the Caspian oil market is clearly policy-based and is thus susceptible to re-examining on an economic basis. Iran sees itself as a natural transit route for oil and gas exports from the landlocked Caspian countries to world markets. Therefore, part of this article reviews US sanctions policy against Tehran and its effectiveness.

ID Number: JA020100

Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

2002

Rewarding North Korea : Theoretical Perspectives on the 1994 Agreed Framework.

(JOURNAL OF PEACE RESEARCH, vol. 39, no. 1, January 2002, p. 51-68.)

Author(s):

1. Martin, Curtis H.

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--KOREA (NORTH)
2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

This article tests theoretical propositions of sanctions theory against a 'crucial case study' of the US-DPRK Agreed Framework, which since 1994 has employed incentives to influence North Korea to abandon its nuclear weapons program. By electing an incentives-based strategy, the Agreed Framework appears to invalidate the proposition that positive sanctions are unlikely to be employed between adversaries. However, the choice can be explained in part by the unique political and security environment on the Korean peninsula, by the absence of viable policy alternatives for the USA and its allies, and by the relatively low cost to the USA. The subsequent history of implementation, however, amply confirms a number of theoretical caveats and leaves in doubt the ultimate success of the Agreed Framework. The case illustrates how diplomatic and political pressures on both sender and recipient have altered the baseline of expectations away from pragmatic and partial improvement in relations and toward the sweeping and more problematic goal of an 'all or nothing' transformation of the adversarial relationship. Positive sanctions were caught between the perceived advantages of de-linking proliferation concerns from other contentious security issues and the domestic political advantages to the sender of greater linkage. The latter tendency is illustrated by the 1999 Perry plan, which abandoned 'limited engagement' in favor of a 'comprehensive and integrated approach'. While this policy shift may have bought time for administration policy, it did not resolve the contradictions inherent in a low-trust relationship. As it reassesses US policy towards the DPRK, the new US administration is likely to draw on the more skeptical view of positive incentives found in sanctions theory. The case of the Agreed Framework challenges several assumptions of sanctions theory, but it is too soon to claim that it invalidates them.

ID Number: JA017519

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Sanctions and Regime Type : What Works, and When ?.

(SECURITY STUDIES, vol. 11, no. 4, Summer 2002, p. 1-50.)

Author(s):

1. Brooks, Risa A.

Subject(s):

1. SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

Notes:

The author calls for 'unpacking' the concept of sanctions. She argues that the right question to ask is not whether or not sanctions work, but rather, what types of sanctions are effective against what kinds of regime. She notes that sanctions which are most likely to elicit a positive response when imposed on democracies are often counterproductive when applied to authoritarian states. The key to understanding what instruments work when, lies in the nature of authoritarian and democratic coalitions. Sanctions instruments - the variety of trade, cultural, and travel measures available to the imposing states - have diverse effects on the welfare of groups in the target state. Only where sanctions harm the target state's ruling coalition are leaders of that state likely to comply with external demands.

ID Number: JA019262

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Are Smart Sanctions Feasible ?.

(WORLD POLITICS, vol. 54, no. 3, April 2002, p. 373-403.)

Author(s):

1. Tostensen, Arne

2. Bull, Beate

Subject(s):

1. SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

Notes:

This article reviews the literature on the 'smart sanctions' approach developed in the late 1990s in response to the failure of conventional sanctions and questions the efficacy of this instrument. Smart sanctions modify the conventional sanctions tool by targeting the culpable political elites by means of arms embargoes, financial sanctions, and travel restrictions and by cushioning vulnerable groups (children, women, the infirm, and the elderly) by exempting specified commodities such as food and medical supplies from embargoes. This two-pronged sanctions approach is designed to hit the real perpetrators directly and spare potential innocent victims, thus leading to the speedier change of sanctionee behavior. Although the special design of smart sanctions may seem logically compelling and politically attractive, this article argues that the numerous operational problems involved, combined with the intricacies of the political processes of the UN Security Council, will make a smart sanctions regime difficult to establish and enforce effectively.

ID Number: JA018307

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Economic Sanctions, Morality and Escalation of Demands on Yugoslavia.
(INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 9, no. 4, Winter 2002, p. 119-126.)

Author(s):

1. Babic, Jovan
2. Jokie, Aleksandar

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

Notes:

Economic sanctions are envisaged as a sort of punishment, based on what should be an institutional decision not unlike a court ruling. Hence, the conditions for their lifting should be clearly stated and once those are met sanctions should be lifted. But this is generally not what happens, and perhaps is precluded by the very nature of international sanctioning. Sanctions clearly have political, economic, military and strategic consequences, but the questions raised here is whether sanctions can also have moral justification. Illustrated by the example of international sanctions against Yugoslavia, the authors show how the process of escalating demands on a target country, inherent to the very process of sanctioning, can lead ultimately even to overt aggression. As a result of this logic of escalation, economic sanctions cannot be articulated properly in any law-like system. Economic sanctions have much more in common with war than legal punishment, and in fact represent a form of siege. As such, they cannot be ended simply on the basis of their initial rationale, for the very process of sanctions implementation opens up possibilities for setting new goals and a continuous 'redefinition' of the goal that sanctions are seen to have.

ID Number: JA018808

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

2001

Law as a Smart Bomb or Just a Limited Tool of Coercion : Considerations of Extraterritorial Economic Sanctions.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 146, no. 5, October 2001, p. 17-23.)

Author(s):

1. Lavers, Troy

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN

ID Number: JA017083

Year: 2001

Language: English

Type: ART

Dangerous Dead Ends.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 57, no. 7, July 2001, p. 7-9.)

Author(s):

1. Dodge, Toby

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAQ

Notes:

At the beginning of June the oil markets began to fluctuate nervously, the business of the United Nations Security Council ground to a halt and newspapers around the world turned their attention back to the on-going struggle between the world's remaining superpower and its foremost rogue state. After over a decade of war, regional instability and human suffering, the problem of Iraq is once more dominating international diplomacy.

ID Number: JA016658

Year: 2001
Language: English
Type: ART

Who's Winning Now ?.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 57, no. 3, March 2001, p. 4-6.)

Author(s):

1. Dodge, Toby

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAQ

Notes:

How is it that two American Presidents have left the White House while President Saddam Hussain is still in power ? The recent bombing of Baghdad has done little but focus attention on the lack of international consensus and the failure of sanctions. Baghdad has outmanoeuvred Washington and left it with few options.

ID Number: JA016308

Year: 2001

Language: English

Type: ART

Is the Current UN and US Policy toward Iraq Effective ?.

(PARAMETERS, vol. 31, no. 4, Winter 2001 - 2002, p. 112-125.)

Author(s):

1. Donaher, William F.
2. DeBlois, Ross B.

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAQ

Notes:

This article reviews the current sanctions and Oil-for-Food policy in Iraq from both national security and humanitarian intervention perspectives. The article is organized into three main sections - a review of the background, an analysis of the current policy in terms of national security and humanitarian criteria, and a recommendation for future policy.

ID Number: JA017283

Year: 2001

Language: English

Cost: 0.00 EU

Circ. Status: On the shelf

Doing It All Wrong in the Middle East : Iraq.

(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 12, no. 4, Fall 2001, p. 13-26.)

Author(s):

1. Peck, Edward

Subject(s):

1. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
3. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAQ

ID Number: JA017230

Year: 2001

Language: English

Cost: 0.00 EU

Receive Date: 12/12/2001

Type: ART

Circ. Status: On the shelf

Saddam ou comment s'en débarrasser.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 91, printemps 2001, p. 113-127.)

Author(s):

1. Taheri, Amir

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAQ

Notes:

The UN embargo against Iraq has gradually lost steam over the years, so that today it only concerns the importation of weapons of mass destruction. For everything else, and especially for oil, Baghdad is free to export as much as it likes. The only limitations come from OPEC quotas. But to the great annoyance of Iraqi leaders, the UN still reserves the right to investigate the use of oil revenues. This explains the existence of the clandestine export circuits which allow Saddam Hussein to feed his secret coffers. As for the military sanctions, without observers on site no one can say if Saddam is reconstructing his war machine. So what good is it to maintain these relatively ineffective sanctions? Should Saddam Hussein's liberty be restored, at the risk of destabilizing the region? Or should a way be sought to eliminate Hussein? Neither. The most reasonable solution is to maintain the status quo, even if it means a more effective application of the sanctions.

ID Number: JA016586

Year: 2001

Language: French

Type: ART

Iraq : The Exception to the Rule.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 24, no. 1, Winter 2001, p. 125-137.)

Author(s):

1. Yaphe, Judith S.

Subject(s):

1. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ

3. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAQ

Notes:

Iraq may be a unique case. No president can afford to advocate a major change in Iraq policy. Washington needs policies now for the time when change comes to Iraq, for it will come unannounced and undeterred by outside events.

ID Number: JA016082

Year: 2001

Language: English

Type: ART

US-Iranian Relations : Sanctions and the Caspian Sea.

(SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 32, no. 2, June 2001, p. 231-243.)

Author(s):

1. Bahgat, Gawdat

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--IRAN

2. PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--IRAN

3. PETROLEUM--TRANSPORTATION--IRAN

Notes:

The US has maintained various sanctions against Iran since the seizure of its embassy in Tehran in 1979, and important steps to consolidate these sanctions were taken in the second half of the 1990s. The underlying reason for the sanctions is to deprive Iran of the necessary financial resources it allegedly needs to sponsor international terrorism and to acquire and develop weapons of mass destruction. From the US perspective,

any financial gains for Iran - either from foreign investment in its energy sector or from allowing oil and gas pipelines from the Caspian region - would go towards these two goals. At the beginning of the Bush administration, it seems that the parameters of US-Iranian relations will take a positive turn, which may lead to a win-win situation. At least six factors will shape the dynamics between Washington and Tehran in the near future : the growing military cooperation between Moscow and Tehran; the escalation of violence between Palestinians and Israelis; the forthcoming presidential elections in Iran; the situation around Iraq; the lobbying by US oil companies to lift the sanctions against Iran; and the increasing cooperation between Europe and Iran. US national interests and business interests are not mutually exclusive, so a rapprochement between Washington and Tehran could serve both.

ID Number: JA016771

Year: 2001

Language: English

Type: ART

Sanctioning Iran : US-European Disputes over Policy towards Iran.
(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 36, no. 2, April - June 2001, p. 101-110.)

Author(s):

1. Pinto, Maria do Ceu

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
3. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--IRAN

Notes:

The aim of this article is to review the record of European-Iranian relations since the 1979 revolution in light of US pressures to isolate the Iranian regime. After a first part retracing European-Iranian relations during the troubled Khomeini era, analysis turns to Europe's response to American policies towards Iran, with Europe resisting American pressure to sever economic ties with the country. The next two sections highlight the evolution of European policy towards Iran in the face of Teheran's involvement in terrorist actions in Europe (the 'Mykonos affair') and the death sentence (fatwa) against British writer Salman Rushdie, followed by an analysis of the boost in European-Iranian relations produced by the 1997 election of the moderate candidate, President Khatami. The article concludes with an assessment of the effectiveness of US sanctions against Iran and, namely, of the efforts employed by American policymakers to enlist European cooperation in the isolation of the Iranian regime.

ID Number: JA016932

Year: 2001

Language: English

Type: ART

Ending Economic Sanctions : Audience Costs and Rent-Seeking as Commitment Strategies.

(JOURNAL OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION, vol. 45, no. 4, August 2001, p. 395-426.)

Author(s):

1. Dorussen, Han
2. Mo, Jongryn

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

Notes:

Little attention has been paid to how and when economic sanctions end, especially compared with the amount of research on their effectiveness. A game in which the ending of sanctions is part of interstate bargaining about a contested policy is analyzed. In case of audience costs, sanctions may occur because governments use strategies that commit them to their ideal policy position. Governments use as constraints domestic political groups that have an interest in the disputed policy. Alternatively, rent-seeking enables governments to obtain political gain from the opportunities for side payments provided by sanctions. Results show that commitment strategies help states improve their bargaining position and make the resolution of the conflict more difficult. Data on the duration and ending of sanctions initiated in the period between 1914 and 1990 are used to test these hypotheses. The analyses provide clear evidence that commitment strategies affect the duration of sanctions.

ID Number: JA016851

Year: 2001

Language: English

Type: ART

Institutions and International Cooperation : An Event History Analysis of the Effects of Economic Sanctions.

(JOURNAL OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION, vol. 45, no. 1, February 2001, p. 61-79.)

Author(s):

1. Lektzian, David
2. Souva, Mark

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

Notes:

This paper addresses a new issue in sanctions research: the determinants of the time it takes for nations to return to presanctions levels of trade after a sanctions episode ends. The authors argue that democratic institutions reduce transaction costs and promote trust between economic agents. Their primary hypothesis is that jointly democratic dyads return to their presanctions level of trade faster than nonjointly democratic dyads. To evaluate this argument, the authors have constructed an event history data set of 59 sanctions cases beginning between 1954 and 1992. The empirical analysis finds strong support for the theoretical hypothesis that democratic political institutions facilitate a return to trade. These results hold even in the presence of competing explanations, and are robust to alternative model specifications.

ID Number: JA017462

Year: 2001

Language: English

Type: ART

Negotiating an End to North Korea's Missile-Making.

(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 30, no. 5, June 2000, p. 3-7.)

Author(s):

1. Sigal, Leon V.

Subject(s):

1. GUIDED MISSILES--KOREA (NORTH)
2. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

ID Number: JA015444

Year: 2000

Language: English

Type: ART

Making Economic Sanctions Work.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 42, no. 3, Autumn 2000, p. 105-127.)

Author(s):

1. Jonge Oudraat, Chantal de

Subject(s):

1. UNITED NATIONS--SANCTIONS
2. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

Notes:

The UN Security Council increasingly imposes economic sanctions to prevent, manage or resolve violent conflict. The political effectiveness of these measures has been limited and the humanitarian consequences have been severe, although unintended. Yet sanctions remain attractive for many policy-makers and their extensive use is unlikely to be abandoned. In fact, sanctions can be an effective policy instrument, but they must be properly implemented and part of a comprehensive coercive strategy that includes the threat of force. Many 1990s sanction regimes failed because they did not meet these two key conditions.

ID Number: JA015615

Year: 2000

Language: English

Type: ART

The Efficacy of UN Sanctions.

(SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 31, no. 3, September 2000, p. 279-292.)

Author(s):

1. Mack, Andrew
2. Khan, Asif

Subject(s):

1. UNITED NATIONS--SANCTIONS

Notes:

No fewer than 16 sanctions regimes were enforced by the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) in the 1990s. Whether such sanctions are initiated by the UNSC or by individual states, their efficacy is often questioned. They are less effective when directed at authoritarian regimes, may strengthen rather than weaken the transgressor regimes, may be insufficiently enforced and may cause just as much death and suffering as a war fought with arms. Yet sanctions that fail to change the behaviour of the sanctioned state are not necessarily failures. Even the much-criticized sanctions against Iraq appear to have succeeded in stigmatizing and containing the transgressor state and in deterring other would-be violators. Unless such additional goals are taken into consideration, evaluations of sanctions will be unduly negative and pessimistic. Still, some necessary reforms have been suggested. Among these are 'smart' sanctions, targeted at regimes without hurting their citizens, though more work is needed to evaluate the potential of these.

ID Number: JA015759
Year: 2000
Language: English
Type: ART

Amerikaanse sancties tegen Cuba verlicht : een breuk met het verleden ?.
(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 54, nr. 10, oktober 2000, p. 481-484.)

Author(s):

1. Bogaard, Hein

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--CUBA

Notes:

The author deals with the American sanctions against Cuba. The use of economic sanctions reflects three traditions in American foreign policy making. First, sanctions with the aim to induce 'good behaviour' illustrate exceptionalism; secondly, Congress takes a highly legalistic approach; and, thirdly, sanctions policy reveals the unilateralist nature of American foreign policy. The House of Representatives recently voted in favour of easing sanctions against Cuba. This vote was induced by criticism on the effectiveness of sanctions and the cost to American business, which applies to sanctions in general. Nevertheless, it is unlikely that this change in policy towards Cuba will be the first step in an overall revision of sanctions policy. Even though both presidential candidates, in particular Al Gore, would favour a less active sanctions policy, Congress is not ready to give up the prerogative of imposing sanctions.

ID Number: JA015790

Year: 2000

Language: Dutch

Type: ART

Sanctions on Cuba Are Good, But Not Enough.

(ORBIS, vol. 44, no. 3, Summer 2000, p. 345-361.)

Author(s):

1. Lopez, Juan J.

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--CUBA

ID Number: JA015500

Year: 2000

Language: English

Type: ART

Sanctions Through the Looking Glass : the Spectrum of Goals and Achievements.

(INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL, vol. 55, no. 2, Spring 2000, p. 207-223.)

Author(s):

1. Doxey, Margaret P.

Subject(s):

1. SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

ID Number: JA015335

Year: 2000

Language: English

Type: ART

Irak, Lybie, Soudan : efficacite des sanctions ?.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 65e annee, no. 1, printemps 2000, p. 95-108.)

Author(s):

1. Niblock, Tim

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS
2. SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

Notes:

L'auteur analyse dans cet article, a travers le cas de trois pays - Irak, Lybie, Soudan - l'impact des sanctions multilaterales prises par le Conseil de securite des Nations unies, mais aussi des sanctions unilaterales decidees par les Etats-Unis. Leurs consequences apparaissent diverses, l'Irak etant le pays le plus affecte de ce point de vue. Il pense que les sanctions favorisent, dans certaines conditions, une modification du comportement du pays concerne, mais qu'elles presentent cependant des effets negatifs qui vont a l'encontre meme de leur objectif initial. Elles semblent, en effet, plus souvent aboutir a un renforcement des regimes incrimines qu'a leur affaiblissement.

ID Number: JA015274

Year: 2000

Language: French

Type: ART

The Effects of Iraqi Sanctions : Statistical Pitfalls and Responsibility.

(MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 54, no. 2, Winter 2000, p. 194-223.)

Author(s):

1. Baram, Amatzia

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAQ
2. IRAQ--SOCIAL CONDITIONS

ID Number: JA015201

Year: 2000

Language: English

Type: ART

L'humanitaire dans la logique des sanctions contre l'Irak : la formule 'petrole contre nourriture'.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 65e annee, no. 1, printemps 2000, p. 109-121.)

Author(s):

1. Rachid, Loulouwa T. Al

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAQ

Notes:

L'auteur analyse dans cet article le regime des sanctions internationales a l'egard de l'Irak, et plus precisement la resolution 986 dite 'petrole contre nourriture' et son application concrete. Ce regime a evolue en decembre 1999 avec l'adoption par le Conseil de securite des Nations Unies de la resolution 1284. Celle-ci prevoit une suspension de l'embargo decrete en 1990 a condition que l'Irak coopere avec la nouvelle commission de desarmement qui remplace l'UNSCOM, la Commission de controle, de verification et d'inspection des Nations Unies (Cocovinu), et l'AIEA. L'auteur considere que la resolution 986 reste utile en l'absence de solution politique au dossier irakien du fait de la situation 'd'extreme vulnerabilite' de la population irakienne. Elle pense cependant que sa reconduction systematique constitue une derive de l'action humanitaire au nom des interets des grandes puissances faisant de la faim une veritable arme politique.

ID Number: JA015275

Year: 2000

Language: French
Type: ART

De permanente leden van de VN-Veiligheidsraad en Irak : symbool van
verzet tegen hypermogenheid.
(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 54, nr. 11, november 2000, p. 531-535.)

Author(s):

1. Zaagman, Rob

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAQ

Notes:

The author surveys the US Security Council's approach in the case of sanctions against Iraq. Ten years after the Security Council authorized the use of military force to expel Iraq from Kuwait, the five permanent members of the Council (P5) are completely at loggerheads over UN policy towards Baghdad. The author sketches the main lines of their respective positions while providing brief historical flashbacks. He argues that for political reasons the current state of affairs is rather more 'normal' than the alliance of 1990-1991 and that this stalemate may be expected to last for the foreseeable future.

ID Number: JA016094

Year: 2000

Language: Dutch

Type: ART

Bargaining, Enforcement, and Multilateral Sanctions : When Is Cooperation
Counterproductive ?.

(INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION, vol. 54, no. 1, Winter 2000, p. 73-102.)

Author(s):

1. Drezner, Daniel W.

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

Notes:

Scholars and policymakers generally assume that multilateral cooperation is a necessary condition for economic sanctions to be of any use. However, previous statistical tests of this assumption have shown that sanctions are more successful with lower levels of cooperation. This puzzle calls into question established theories of economic statecraft as well as theories of international cooperation. In this article the author tests possible explanations for the ineffectiveness of multilateral cooperation on sanctions events using James Fearon's (1998) breakdown of cooperation into bargaining and enforcement phases as a framework for discussion. The empirical results show that when multilateral economic sanctions fail, their failure is due to enforcement, not bargaining problems. Without the support of an international organization, cooperating states backslide from promises of cooperation. Backsliding occurs because of domestic political pressures and uncertainty about the intentions of the other sanctioning countries; backsliding causes an initial burst of cooperative behaviour to decay over time. Without institutional support, cooperation is worse than useless - it is counterproductive. This result suggests that international cooperation is a more fragile equilibrium than previously thought but undercuts realist arguments that international organizations are unimportant.

ID Number: JA015026

Year: 2000

Language: English

Type: ART

Sanctions Straitjacket.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 56, no. 5, May 2000, p. 12-13.)

Author(s):

1. Shearer, David

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

Notes:

For years, sanctions have been seen as a convenient and cheap means of coercing misbehaving states. Those perceived benefits are now being re-evaluated - by the UN among others. With states such as Iraq defying sanctions, Western nations are finding themselves in a straitjacket where either lifting or tightening them is equally unpalatable.

ID Number: JA015244

Year: 2000

Language: English

Type: ART

1999

Willing the End but Not the Means.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 55, no. 5, May 1999, p. 8-12.)

Author(s):

1. Roberts, Adam

Subject(s):

1. UNITED NATIONS--USE OF FORCE

2. UNITED NATIONS--SANCTIONS

3. UNITED NATIONS. SECURITY COUNCIL

Notes:

Are threats or the use of military force against a sovereign state in support of the declared aims of the UN Security Council legitimate when there is no explicit authorisation in a Security Council resolution ? Are such treats wise ? And why do UN sanctions, widely seen as an alternative to force, often lead to it ? In 1998-99 these questions have arisen in crises over Iraq and Kosovo. Western political leaders have made little attempt to address them openly.

ID Number: JA014075

Year: 1999

Language: English

Type: ART

What Sanctions Epidemic ?.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 78, no. 1, January - February 1999, p. 2-8.)

Author(s):

1. Helms, Jesse

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN

Notes:

Business lobbyists are peddling wildly inflated statistics to claim that sanctions are used too often, but America cannot have a principled foreign policy without them.

ID Number: JA013794

Year: 1999

Language: English

Type: ART

Sanktionen gegen Jugoslawien : 'Sanftes Ruhekissen' oder wirksames Instrument ?.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, 54. Jahr, Nr. 6, Juni 1999, S. 43-48.)

Author(s):

1. Kulesa, Manfred

Subject(s):

1. SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

Notes:

Sanktionen gegen 'Schurkenstaaten' können wirkungslos bis kontraproduktiv sein, wenn sie falsch eingesetzt werden. Der ehemalige Mitarbeiter der Gemeinsamen Konferenz Kirche und Entwicklung, Manfred Kulesa, analysiert am Beispiel Jugoslawiens, in welcher Situation die Massnahmen als politisches Instrument sinnvoll sind.

ID Number: JA014271

Year: 1999

Language: German

Type: ART

Getting It Backward on Iraq.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 78, no. 3, May - June 1999, p. 54-65.)

Author(s):

1. Gause, F. Gregory

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAQ

2. ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT--VERIFICATION--IRAQ

Notes:

The Clinton administration supports crippling economic sanctions that punish the Iraqi people but seems ready to live with the demise of international inspections to monitor Saddam Hussein's nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons programs. Washington has it exactly backward. It should offer Baghdad a blunt trade : lightened sanctions in return for renewed, intrusive arms inspections. The sweeping sanctions regime does nothing to advance US interests, undermine Saddam, or contain Iraq. Leaving Saddam's arsenal unwatched is folly. Better to have arms inspections without sanctions than sanctions without arms inspections.

ID Number: JA014142

Year: 1999

Language: English

Type: ART

Iraq and the UN's Weapon of Mass Destruction.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 98, no. 625, February 1999, p. 65-68.)

Author(s):

1. Halliday, Denis J.

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAQ

Notes:

Eight years after the Gulf War, UN sanctions on Iraq remain in place and the suffering of the Iraqi people continues. Has the UN abandoned the moral high ground ? The former UN director of the oil-for-food program argues that it has.

ID Number: JA013778

Year: 1999

Language: English

Type: ART

Sanctions of Mass Destruction.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 78, no. 3, May - June 1999, p. 43-53.)

Author(s):

1. Mueller, John
2. Mueller, Karl

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAQ
2. WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION
3. TERRORISM

Notes:

As Cold War threats have diminished, so-called weapons of mass destruction - nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and ballistic missiles - have become the new international bugbears. The irony is that the harm caused by these weapons pales in comparison to the havoc wreaked by a much more popular tool : economic sanctions. Tally up the casualties caused by rogue states, terrorists, and unconventional weapons, and the number is surprisingly small. The same cannot be said for deaths inflicted by international sanctions. The math is sobering and should lead the United States to reconsider its current policy of strangling Iraq.

ID Number: JA014143

Year: 1999

Language: English

Type: ART

The Sanctions Debate and the Logic of Choice.

(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 24, no. 3, Winter 1999 - 2000, p. 80-107.)

Author(s):

1. Baldwin, David A.

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

Notes:

The purpose of this article is to separate the question of whether sanctions 'work' from that of whether they should be used and to identify appropriate concepts and methods for answering each question. Until researchers agree on which questions to ask and on how to seek answers, the sanctions debate is unlikely to produce useful policy-relevant knowledge. The discussion addresses the following topics : 1. the choice of economic sanctions; 2. the evaluation of economic sanctions; 3. sanctions and military force; 4. the methodological problems of selection bias, strategic interaction, counterfactuals, and symbolic behavior; and 5. the use of sanctions in the Gulf War.

ID Number: JA014957

Year: 1999

Language: English

Type: ART

Power and the Purse : Economic Statecraft, Interdependence, and National Security.

(SECURITY STUDIES, vol. 9, nos. 1-2, Autumn 1999 - Winter 2000, Special Issue.)

Subject(s):

1. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS
2. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
3. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

Notes:

Many contemporary observers have expressed the hope that the recent dramatic growth of international trade and capital flows will foster political cooperation among states. Furthermore, the particularly widespread use of economic tools of statecraft since the end of the cold war has prompted rising interest in the effectiveness of these instruments. Burgeoning literatures are emerging on the relationship between economic interdependence and international conflict and on the political economy of economic sanctions. These literatures, however, have yet to resolve various crucial questions. Does economic interdependence promote or inhibit conflict ? Under what circumstances are economic sanctions and incentives most effective ? How do economic inducements affect states' foreign policies ?

ID Number: JA015050

Year: 1999

Language: English

Type: ART

Sanctions as a Foreign Policy Tool : Weighing Humanitarian Impulses.

(JOURNAL OF PEACE RESEARCH, vol. 36, no. 5, September 1999, p. 499-509.)

Author(s):

1. Weiss, Thomas G.

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

Notes:

Economic sanctions have become a popular multilateral and bilateral enforcement measure in the 1990s. Their efficacy is doubtful along with their moral superiority over military force. Substantial suffering by vulnerable groups in Iraq, former Yugoslavia, and Haiti has led to a 'bust' for this foreign policy tool. Sanctions can be designed to be more effective and less inhumane than they are at present, but much more research is required about their precise impact on civilians and on targeted regimes. Early post-Cold War euphoria is giving way to more realistic and subtle assessments of the pluses and minuses of economic and military coercion.

ID Number: JA014534

Year: 1999

Language: English

Type: ART

The 'Outer Wall' of Sanctions and the Kosovo Issue.
(PERCEPTIONS, vol. 3, no. 3, September - November 1998, p. 89-104.)

Author(s):

1. Hasani, Enver

Subject(s):

1. KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
2. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--YUGOSLAVIA
3. SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

ID Number: JA013391

Year: 1998

Language: English

Type: ART

1998

Sanctions : The Invisible Hand of Statecraft.

(STRATEGIC REVIEW, vol. 26, no. 1, Winter 1998, p. 39-45.)

Author(s):

1. Weekman, David E.

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--HAITI
2. HAITI--HISTORY--AMERICAN INTERVENTION, 1994-1995

Notes:

The conventional wisdom is that economic sanctions 'do not work' or 'fail' to accomplish their foreign policy objective, punishing the innocent populace as opposed to that nation's leadership. Sanctions are seldom viewed in the totality of conflict management, where sanctions and other instruments of statecraft can function together in synergistic fashion. The author argues that sanctions played a prominent role in forcing the Junta to depart Haiti in 1994. The true value of sanctions are not necessarily whether they in and of themselves 'solved' the foreign policy crisis, but how, and in which ways, they contributed to the outcome achieved.

ID Number: JA012615

Year: 1998

Language: English

Type: ART

Saddam's Bazaar.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 54, no. 3, March 1998, p. 60-63.)

Author(s):

1. Adebajo, Adekeye

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAQ
2. IRAQ--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Notes:

Amidst the bluster and brouhaha surrounding United Nations arms inspectors in Iraq, the equally pressing but less visible United Nations humanitarian oil-for-food programme has been virtually ignored by a war-mongering western media. Disproportionate press attention has focused on the mental health of the Iraqi leader, Saddam Hussein, and not enough on the physical health of the Iraqi population who have borne the brunt of a debilitating embargo that has just entered its eighth year. UN Secretary-General, Kofi Annan, recently recommended a two-and-a-half fold increase in the amount of oil Iraq can sell to purchase vital food and medicines.

ID Number: JA012641

Year: 1998

Language: English

Type: ART

Rehabilitation Prospects for the Iraqi Economy.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 33, no. 3, July - September 1998, p. 41-67.)

Author(s):

1. Mahdi, Kamil

Subject(s):

1. IRAQ--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

2. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAQ

Notes:

The article limits itself to considering the conditions that would restore underlying stability and balance in the macroeconomy and ensure a high level of resource utilisation and productive operations in existing economic activities.

ID Number: JA013478

Year: 1998

Language: English

Type: ART

Oil Security in the New Millennium : Geo-Economy vs Geo-Strategy.

(STRATEGIC REVIEW, vol. 26, no. 4, Fall 1998, p. 22-30.)

Author(s):

1. Bahgat, Gawdat

Subject(s):

1. PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--USA

2. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--IRAN

3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

4. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

For the last several years, the Clinton administration has sought a common ground between America's strategic interests of containing the so-called 'rogue states' and, simultaneously, promoting business opportunities abroad. It is time to resolve the dilemma posed by the US government's and oil companies' stand on sanctions against Iran and the transportation of energy resources from Central Asia and the Caucasus to the international market.

ID Number: JA013507

Year: 1998

Language: English

Type: ART

La republique islamique d'Iran, enjeu des rapports transatlantiques.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 54eme annee, no. 8-9, aout - septembre 1998, p. 129-140.)

Author(s):

1. Salmson, Laetitia

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--IRAN

2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE

3. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

4. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

ID Number: JA013198

Year: 1998

Language: French

Type: ART

The Sanctions Glass : Half Full or Completely Empty ?.

(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 23, no. 1, Summer 1998, p. 50-65.)

Author(s):

1. Elliott, Kimberly Ann

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

ID Number: JA013154

Year: 1998

Language: English

Type: ART

Why Economic Sanctions Still Do Not Work.

(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 23, no. 1, Summer 1998, p. 66-77.)

Author(s):

1. Pape, Robert A.

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

ID Number: JA013155

Year: 1998

Language: English

Type: ART

1997

Allies, Adversaries, and Economic Coercion : Russian Foreign Economic Policy since 1991.

(SECURITY STUDIES, vol. 6, no. 3, Spring 1997, p. 65-111.)

Author(s):

1. Drezner, Daniel

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, RUSSIAN--FORMER SOVIET REPUBLICS
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--FORMER SOVIET REPUBLICS
3. FORMER SOVIET REPUBLICS--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
4. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--FORMER SOVIET REPUBLICS
5. FORMER SOVIET REPUBLICS--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:

This article argues that nation-states will demand and concede more to allies than adversaries when faced with economic sanctions, because they will be more concerned about the implications of backing down with competitors than collaborators. In an adversarial relationship, states will anticipate future threats and future zero-sum conflicts. To test this hypothesis about conflict expectations, the author examines the outcomes of Russian coercion attempts on Kazakstan, Latvia, Turkmenistan, and Ukraine. The article develops in Section Two an argument of how the expectation of future political conflict generates concern for relative gains. Section three demonstrates the effect this concern has on economic coercion. Section Four examines Russia's policy demands across the NIS. Section Five compares the predictions of a conflict expectations argument with alternative explanations about the Russian economic coercion of Kazakstan, Latvia, Turkmenistan and Ukraine. Section Six chronicles how these countries responded to Russian economic coercion in the past five years, comparing the model's predictions with the outcomes. The final section summarizes and concludes.

ID Number: JA011817

Year: 1997

Language: English

Type: ART

Promoting a Soft Landing in Korea.

(FOREIGN POLICY, no. 106, Spring 1997, p. 55-75.)

Author(s):

1. Harrison, Selig S.

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

3. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

ID Number: JA011921

Year: 1997

Language: English

Type: ART

On Creating a United Nations Sanctions Agency.

(INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 4, no. 2, Summer 1997, p. 115-137.)

Author(s):

1. Boudreau, Donald G.

Subject(s):

1. UNITED NATIONS--SANCTIONS

Notes:

This article proposes the establishment of a United Nations Sanctions Agency (UNSA) under the auspices of, and reporting to, the UN Security Council. The proposal expands on recent calls made by then UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali for a 'mechanism' to better assist the organization in managing UN sanctions policy, operations, monitoring and enforcement. While many obstacles admittedly exist to creating a UN Sanctions Agency, and it is a contentious proposal, the writer argues that it is nevertheless important to international relations theory and practice, since UN sanctions appear to be increasing in frequency as they undergird many of the Security Council's contemporary enforcement actions. Moreover, in cases of economic sanctions, institutions appear to be one of the most powerful mechanisms for overcoming collective-action problems.

ID Number: JA012232

Year: 1997

Language: English

Type: ART

Economic Sanctions and Military force in the Twenty-First Century.

(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 6, no. 2, Summer 1997, p. 28-46.)

Author(s):

1. Boudreau, Donald G.

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--USA

ID Number: JA012284

Year: 1997

Language: English

Type: ART

Umgang mit 'Schurkenstaaten' : US-Sanktionen und die transatlantischen Beziehungen.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, 52. Jahr, Nr. 4, April 1997, S. 1-6.)

Author(s):

1. Frost, Ellen F.

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--USA

Notes:

Die jüngsten Wirtschaftssanktionen der Vereinigten Staaten (Helms-Burton, D'Amato) haben die transatlantische Partnerschaft tiefgreifend gespalten. Die amerikanische Autorin macht in erster Linie Unterschiede in Entscheidungsfindung, Einstellung und Stil dafür verantwortlich und fordert Europaer und Amerikaner dazu auf, gemeinsam die grundlegenden Probleme anzugehen.

ID Number: JA011806

Year: 1997

Language: German

Type: ART

Einseitige Wirtschaftssanktionen : Helms-Burton, D'Amato und die Europaer.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, 52. Jahr, Nr. 4, April 1997, S. 7-12.)

Author(s):

1. Stern, Brigitte

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--USA

Notes:

Die gegen Kuba, Iran und Libyen gerichteten Wirtschaftssanktionen der Vereinigten Staaten werden von der französischen Autorin als ungerechtfertigte extraterritoriale Anwendung amerikanischen Rechts beurteilt, die zu heftigem Streit zwischen den Verbündeten und zu juristischen Reaktionen der EU geführt haben.

ID Number: JA011807

Year: 1997

Language: German

Type: ART

Sanctioning Madness.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 76, no. 6, November - December 1997, p. 74-85.)

Author(s):

1. Haass, Richard N.

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN

Notes:

Sanctions are a huge slice of the US foreign policy pie - even cities employ them. Officials like them because they see them as cheaper and cleaner than war. But in the real world, they are expensive, both diplomatically and fiscally, and seldom work. At most they starve large populations while leaving hostile leaders unscathed. If foreign corporations feel they need the ayatollah's business, slapping them with third-party sanctions only alienates their governments further. Policymakers need to think harder before they rush to push the sanctions button.

ID Number: JA012342

Year: 1997

Language: English

Type: ART

Adjusting to Sanctions.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 76, no. 3, May - June 1997, p. 31-41.)

Author(s):

1. Amuzegar, Jahangir

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

Notes:

Economic bans and political invective against Iran have not worked. America, not the Islamic Republic, has become isolated. Meanwhile, both because sanctions are leaky and because they have pushed it to become more self-sufficient, Iran is actually doing better than many countries the United States has assisted. The sanctions also give the Islamic regime a scapegoat for its serious problems at home, merely prolonging its hold on power. The United States should abandon containment for a strategy of critical dialogue.

ID Number: JA012074

Year: 1997

Language: English

Type: ART

Faut-il diaboliser l'Iran ?.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 78, hiver 1997 - 1998, p. 349-365.)

Author(s):

1. Roy, Olivier

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN

Notes:

The contract signed by Total and Teheran in the fall of 1997 infringes the D'Amato bill passed by the US Congress, which forbids investment in Iran. The United States still considers Iran a terrorist state, although its primary concern these days is to prevent the Islamic Republic from acquiring nuclear weapons. Europe, on the other hand, sees things in a rather different light. From Europe's point of view, Iran is ready to return to the international fold and play its full role as a regional power. History shows that the imposition of sanctions has always strengthened dictatorships and slowed down the target country's road towards greater democracy. Following the revolutionary period in the 1980s, the Iranian government has pursued a consistent foreign policy, while steadily developing its domestic policies, a process bolstered by the recent election of the liberal-leaning President Muhammad Khatami. Against this backdrop, surely the best way to ensure that Iran contributes to the region's stability is to lift the various sanctions it is still burdened with.

ID Number: JA012638

Year: 1997

Language: French

Type: ART

Iraq's Frustration Boils Over.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 53, no. 12, December 1997, p. 300-302.)

Author(s):

1. Khadduri, Walid

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAQ

Notes:

Disagreements between Iraq and the United Nations over weapons inspections under the Gulf war cease fire have a habit of recurring. This time, despite reports that Baghdad is still hiding materials for weapons programmes, some are asking what incentive there is for President Saddam Hussein to comply anyway.

ID Number: JA012370

Year: 1997

Language: English

Type: ART

Iran's Economy and the US Sanctions.

(MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 51, no. 2, Spring 1997, p. 185-199.)

Author(s):

1. Amuzegar, Jahangir

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--IRAN
2. IRAN--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Notes:

Since the early 1980s, Iran's Islamic Republic has been under various US economic sanctions as a punishment for alleged international transgressions. During this period, the theocratic regime has moved forward on many economic fronts, but has been effectively held back in its efforts to reach the pre-revolution level of national prosperity. US sanctions have had a part in the setback, but not a decisive role. While the regime may survive the enhanced sanctions, the economy is not likely to prosper without American and Western support.

ID Number: JA011831

Year: 1997

Language: English

Type: ART

The Microfoundations of Economic Sanctions.

(SECURITY STUDIES, vol. 6, no. 3, Spring 1997, p. 32-64.)

Author(s):

1. Kirshner, Jonathan

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

Notes:

Too much attention has been given to the question of whether or not economic sanctions work. This is misguided. The practice of economic sanctions should be reconceptualized and understood for what it is, a form of statecraft. The question is not 'will they work' but rather 'is the introduction of sanctions the right move in this instance.' Decisionmakers need to understand how to introduce such tactics effectively, in order to minimize the possibility that political goals will be reached at acceptable political and economic costs. Looking at the microfoundations of economic sanctions offers an opportunity to explore those factors upon which the optimal practice of statecraft, and the greatest prospects of success, depends.

ID Number: JA011812

Year: 1997

Language: English

Type: ART

Why Economic Sanctions Do Not Work.

(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 22, no. 2, Fall 1997, p. 90-136.)

Author(s):

1. Pape, Robert A.

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

ID Number: JA012236

Year: 1997

Language: English

Type: ART

1996

Using Economic Sanctions to Control Regional Conflicts.

(SECURITY STUDIES, vol. 5, no. 4, Summer 1996, p. 43-72.)

Author(s):

1. Rogers, Elizabeth S.

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--USA

2. REGIONAL CONFLICTS

3. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

Notes:

Can a US-led coalition of states use economic sanctions, or the threat of economic sanctions, to prevent, contain, or resolve regional conflicts ? If so, under what conditions will sanctions be most successful ? What kind of sanctions will work best and how should they be applied ? These are the questions this article addresses.

ID Number: JA011273

Year: 1996

Language: English

Type: ART

Sanctions : Sticks to Beat Rogue States.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 52, no. 8-9, August - September 1996, p. 206-208.)

Author(s):

1. Bray, John

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

Notes:

The current sanctions debate raises a series of policy questions. Should the international community seek to punish 'pariah' states by isolating them, or should it adopt a policy of 'constructive engagement' ? Who should decide, and can the United States still claim a special role as an arbiter ? This article discusses the factors influencing US policy on sanctions, and the wider international reaction, with particular regard to Cuba, Iran and Libya. The one that follows argues for constructive engagement with Iran.

ID Number: JA011086

Year: 1996

Language: English

Type: ART

Asphyxiation or Oxygen ? : The Sanctions Dilemma.
(FOREIGN POLICY, no. 104, Fall 1996, p. 139-153.)
Author(s):
1. Lavin, Franklin L.
Subject(s):
1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS
ID Number: JA011152
Year: 1996
Language: English
Type: ART

1995

Hoe bruikbaar is het sanctiewapen ?.
(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 49, nr. 7-8, juli - augustus 1995, p. 386-393.)
Author(s):
1. Ruiter, Bob de
Subject(s):
1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS
2. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAQ
3. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--SERBIA
Notes:
The author deals with the effectiveness of United Nations sanctions imposed on Irak and on Serbia/Montenegro. In his conclusion he advocates (1) more clarity (why have sanctions been imposed?; when and under what conditions will the sanctions be lifted?); (2) together with the imposition of sanctions the establishment of an accompanying policy; and (3) improvement of the effectiveness through the UN Sanctions Committees. Finally sanctions should not include a cultural embargo.
ID Number: JA010366
Year: 1995
Language: Dutch
Type: ART

Un peuple en otage.
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 69, automne 1995, p. 89-98.)
Author(s):
1. Chevenement, Jean-Pierre
Subject(s):
1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAQ
2. IRAQ--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
The sanctions imposed on Iraq in the wake of the Gulf war plunged the country into an unprecedented crisis. How has Saddam Hussein managed to remain in power under such circumstances? Tight police control and the omnipresence of the Baath party alone cannot account for his continued survival at the top. His surprisingly long period of rule stems above all from the profound sense of rejection felt by a large proportion of the Iraqi people towards the West and primarily towards the United States. What is more, Saddam Hussein's regime has skilfully turned this rejection to its own advantage. To Jean-Pierre Chevenement, it is obvious that the United Nations is nothing more than a front for Washington's intentions; the US wanted to set up a regime in Baghdad which it could count on and which would guarantee it access to the vast oil reserves in southern Iraq. The former Socialist minister questions whether this justifies holding an entire population hostage in the name of the errors committed by its leaders - at the risk of provoking the break-up of the country or even a rise in fiercely

anti-Western Islamic Fundamentalism.
ID Number: JA010525
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Type: ART

America's Unyielding Policy toward Iraq.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 74, no. 1, January - February 1995, p. 59-72.)
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1. Rouleau, Eric
Subject(s):
1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAQ
ID Number: JA009837
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The UN's Questionable Sanctions Practices.
(AUSSENPOLITIK, vol. 46, no. 4, 1995, p. 327-338.)
Author(s):
1. Conlon, Paul
Subject(s):
1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS
Notes:
The efforts to create international security have often included economic and similar sanctions as an instrument of coping with aggression and violence. The war in Bosnia, however, has made observers doubt the usefulness of this method. In this article the author seeks to answer the questions which arise in the light of the experience he has had from 1989 to 1995 when he was a political affairs officer in the Security Council Department of the United Nations Secretariat and, during the most recent years, served as Deputy Secretary of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) which supervised the sanctions against Iraq.

ID Number: JA010517
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1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--SERBIA

Notes:

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ID Number: JA009523

Year: 1994

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2. DEMOCRACY

ID Number: JA009776

Year: 1994

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Type: ART

1993

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Author(s):

1. Martin, Lisa L.

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

ID Number: JA008307

Year: 1993

Language: English

Type: ART

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Author(s):

1. Elliott, Kimberly Ann

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

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Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

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Type: ART

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