International Sanctions
Thematic Bibliography no. 2/18

Les sanctions internationales
Bibliographie thématique no. 2/18
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2018

Title: The Art of Sanctions: A View from the Field
Author: Nephew, Richard
Published: New York: Columbia University Press, 2018
Physical Description: xiii, 216 pages: illustrations; 24 cm.
Series: Center on Global Energy Policy Series
Notes: Bibliography: p. 199-204. Includes index.
Notes: Nations and international organizations are increasingly using sanctions as a means to achieve their foreign policy aims. However, sanctions are ineffective if they are executed without a clear strategy responsive to the nature and changing behavior of the target. The author offers here a much-needed practical framework for planning and applying sanctions that focuses not just on the initial sanctions strategy but also, crucially, on how to calibrate along the way and how to decide when sanctions have achieved maximum effectiveness. He develops guidelines for interpreting targets’ responses to sanctions based on two critical factors: pain and resolve. The efficacy of sanctions lies in the application of pain against a target, but targets may have significant resolve to resist, tolerate, or overcome this pain. Understanding the interplay of pain and resolve is central to using sanctions both successfully and humanely. With attention to these two key variables, and to how they change over the course of a sanctions regime, policymakers can pinpoint when diplomatic intervention is likely to succeed or when escalation is necessary. Focusing on lessons learned from sanctions on both Iran and Iraq, the author provides policymakers with practical guidance on how to measure and respond to pain and resolve in the service of strong and successful sanctions regimes.

Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAQ
ISBN: 9780231180269
Call Number: 341.6/.00059
Item ID: 80026754
Media: Book
Just war theory focuses primarily on bodily harm, such as killing, maiming, and torture, while other harms are often largely overlooked. At the same time, contemporary international conflicts increasingly involve the use of unarmed tactics, employing 'softer' alternatives or supplements to kinetic power that have not been sufficiently addressed by the ethics of war or international law. Soft war tactics include cyber-warfare and economic sanctions, media warfare, and propaganda, as well as non-violent resistance as it plays out in civil disobedience, boycotts, and 'lawfare'. While the just war tradition has much to say about 'hard' war - bullets, bombs, and bayonets - it is virtually silent on the subject of 'soft' war. This book illuminates this neglected aspect of international conflict.

Title: Targeted Sanctions: The Impacts and Effectiveness of United Nations Action
Additional Author: Biersteker, Thomas J., ed.
Additional Author: Eckert, Sue E., ed.
Additional Author: Tourinho, Marcos, ed.
Published: Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2016
Physical Description: xv, 405 pages: illustrations; 24 cm.
Notes: Bibliography: p. 389-397. Includes index.
Notes: International sanctions have become the instrument of choice for policy-makers dealing with a variety of different challenges to international peace and security. This is the first comprehensive and systematic analysis of all the targeted sanctions regimes imposed by the United Nations since the end of the Cold War. Drawing on the collaboration of more than fifty scholars and policy practitioners from across the globe (the Targeted Sanctions Consortium), the book analyses two new databases, one qualitative and one quantitative, to assess the different purposes of UN targeted sanctions, the Security Council dynamics behind their design, the relationship of sanctions with other policy instruments, implementation challenges, diverse impacts, unintended consequences, policy effectiveness and institutional learning within the UN. The book is organized around comparisons across cases, rather than country case studies, and introduces two analytical innovations: case episodes within country sanctions regimes and systematic differentiation among different purposes of sanctions.
Subject: UNITED NATIONS--SANCTIONS
ISBN: 9781107134218
Call Number: 341.6 /00056
Item ID: 80026142
Media: Book
This volume explores sanctions as instruments of coercive diplomacy, delving into theoretical arguments and combining perspectives from international law and international relations scholars and practitioners. Primary questions include the compatibility and legitimacy of sanctions regimes, enforcement measures, including the role of sanctions committees, the practice of circumventing sanctions, and the relations with the ICC proceedings. Legal and institutional aspects of the practice of the European Union are addressed. The extraterritorial effects of national legislation implementing sanctions imposed by individual states are investigated. A focus is on the impact of sanctions on non-state actors. The connections with the protection of human rights and the adverse impact on individual rights are considered. The implementation of sanctions is addressed in view of their legal limitations and the concept of proportionality, their consequences upon existing treaties and contracts, their effectiveness, and their strategic implications.

Subject: SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: COERCIVE DIPLOMACY
ISBN: 9789004299887
Call Number: 341.6 /00057
Item ID: 80026308
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection

In recent years sanctions have become an increasingly popular tool of foreign policy, not only at the multilateral level (at the UN), but also regionally (the EU in particular) and unilaterally. The nature of measures imposed has also changed: from comprehensive sanctions regimes (discredited since Iraq in the 1990s) to 'targeted' or 'smart' sanctions, directed at specific individuals or entities (through asset freezes and travel bans) or the prohibition of particular activities (arms embargoes and export bans). Bringing together scholars, government and private practitioners, this book provides an overview of recent developments and an analysis of the problems that they have engendered. Chapters examine the contemporary practice of the various actors, and the legality (or otherwise) of their activities. Issues considered include the human rights of persons targeted, and the mechanisms established to challenge their listing; as well as, in cases of sanctions imposed by regional organisations and individual states, the rights of third States and their nationals.

Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS
Subject: SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
ISBN: 9781849465908
Call Number: 341.6 /00058
Item ID: 80026335
Media: Book
Collection Type: General Collection
2015

**Title:** Busted Sanctions: Explaining Why Economic Sanctions Fail  
**Author:** Early, Bryan R., 1982-  
**Published:** Stanford, CA : Stanford University Press, 2015  
**Physical Description:** x, 275 pages : illustrations ; 24 cm.  
**Notes:** Bibliography: p. 243-261. Includes index.  
**Notes:** Economic sanctions have an uninspiring record of success, achieving their goals less than a third of the time. By quantitatively and qualitatively analyzing over sixty years of US economic sanctions, the author reveals that the primary cause of this failure rate are third-party spoilers, or sanctions busters - often the United States' closest allies - who have undercut US sanctioning efforts by providing their targets with extensive foreign aid or sanctions-busting trade.  
**Subject:** ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN  
**ISBN:** 9780804792738  
**Call Number:** 341.6 /00053  
**Item ID:** 80025893  
**Media:** Book

**Title:** Societies under Siege: Exploring How International Economic Sanctions (Do Not) Work  
**Author:** Jones, Lee  
**Published:** Oxford, UK : Oxford University Press, 2015  
**Physical Description:** xiv, 238 pages ; 24 cm.  
**Notes:** Bibliography: p. 193-223. Includes index.  
**Notes:** Today, international economic sanctions are imposed in response to virtually every serious international crisis, whether to promote regime change and democratisation, punish armed aggression, or check nuclear proliferation. But how exactly is the economic pain inflicted by sanctions supposed to translate into political gain? What are the mechanisms by which sanctions operate - or fail to operate? This is the first comparative study of this vital question. Drawing on Gramscian state theory, it provides a novel analytical framework to study how sanctions are mediated through the domestic political economy and state-society relations of target states and filter through into political outcomes - whether those sought by the states imposing sanctions or, as frequently occurs, unintended and even highly perverse consequences. Detailed case studies of sanctions aimed at regime change in three pivotal cases - South Africa, Iraq and Myanmar - are used to explore how different types of sanctions function across time and space.  
**Subject:** ECONOMIC SANCTIONS  
**ISBN:** 9780198749325  
**Call Number:** 341.6 /00054  
**Item ID:** 80026006  
**Media:** Book

2013

**Title:** Disobeying the Security Council: Countermeasures against Wrongful Sanctions  
**Author:** Tzanakopoulos, Antonios  
**Published:** Oxford, UK : Oxford University Press, 2013  
**Physical Description:** xli, 243 p.; 24 cm.  
**In:** Oxford Monographs in International Law  
**Notes:** Bibliography: p. 205-233. Includes index. 'This book examines how the United Nations Security Council, in exercising its power to impose binding non-forcible measures ('sanctions') under Article 41 of the UN Charter, may violate international law. The Council may overstep limits on its power imposed by the UN Charter and by general international law, including human rights guarantees. Such acts may engage the international responsibility of the United Nations, the organization of which the Security Council is an organ. This book discusses how and by whom the responsibility of the UN for unlawful Security Council sanctions can be determined: in other words, how the UN can be held to account for Security Council excesses. The central thesis of this work is that States can respond to unlawful sanctions imposed by the Security Council by disobeying the Security Council's command. In international law, this disobedience can be justified as a countermeasure in response to the Security Council's unlawful act. Recent practice of States, both in the form of executive acts and court decisions, demonstrates an increasing tendency to disobey sanctions that are perceived as unlawful. After discussing other possible characterisations of disobedience under international law, the book concludes that this practice can (and should) be qualified as a countermeasure.'  
**Subject:** UNITED NATIONS. SECURITY COUNCIL  
**Subject:** SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Title: Targeting Peace : Understanding UN and EU Targeted Sanctions
Author: Eriksson, Mikael
Published: Farnham, UK : Ashgate, 2011
Physical Description: 296 p. : ill.; 25 cm.
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.'
Subject: SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
ISBN: 9781409419327
Call Number: 341.6 /00047
Item ID: 80023830
Media: Book

Title: Coercing, Constraining and Signalling : Explaining UN and EU Sanctions After the Cold War
Author: Giumelli, Francesco
Published: Colchester, UK : European Consortium for Political Research, 2011
Physical Description: xiii, 210 p.; 24 cm.
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.'
Subject: SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: UNITED NATIONS--SANCTIONS
Subject: EU--SANCTIONS
ISBN: 9781907301209
Call Number: 341.6 /00049
Item ID: 80024109
Media: Book
UN sanctions and Conflict: Responding to Peace and Security Threats

Title: UN Sanctions and Conflict: Responding to Peace and Security Threats
Author: Charron, Andrea
Published: Abingdon, UK: Routledge, 2011
Physical Description: xvii, 226 p.; 24 cm.
In: Security and Conflict Management ; 7
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 or peace negotiations). The book sheds new light on how the Security Council approaches international peace and security beyond the application of force.'
Subject: UNITED NATIONS--SANCTIONS
Subject: SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
ISBN: 9780415598354
Call Number: 341.6/00048
Item ID: 80023986
Media: Book

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

Title: European Union Sanctions and Foreign Policy: When and Why Do They Work?
Author: Portela, Clara
Published: Abingdon, UK: Routledge, 2010
Physical Description: xvi, 206 p.; 24 cm.
In: Routledge Advances in European Politics ; 64
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.'
Subject: SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, EUROPEAN
ISBN: 9780415552165
Call Number: 341.6/00046
Item ID: 80023389
Media: Book
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.'

Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN
ISBN: 9780415595292
Call Number: 341.6 /00045
Item ID: 80023300
Link: http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/tadl19/49/411?nav=tocList
Media: Book

2008

Title: The United States and Iran: Sanctions, Wars and the Policy of Dual Containment
Author: Fayazmanesh, Sasan, 1950-
Published: Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2008
Physical Description: vili, 264 p.; 24 cm.
In: Routledge Studies in Middle Eastern Politics ; 7
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.'
Subject: USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
Subject: IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Subject: USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
Subject: IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Subject: UNITED NATIONS--SANCTIONS
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN
ISBN: 9780415773966
Call Number: 327 /01434
Item ID: 80021877
Media: Book
2007

Title: United Nations Sanctions and the Rule of Law
Author: Farrall, Jeremy Matam
Published: Cambridge, UK : Cambridge University Press, 2007
Physical Description: xxv, 542 p.; 24 cm.
In: Cambridge Studies in International and Comparative 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.'
Subject: UNITED NATIONS--SANCTIONS
Subject: SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
ISBN: 9780521878029
Call Number: 341.6 /00
Item ID: 80021998
Media: Book

2006

Title: A Different Kind of War : The UN Sanctions Regime in Iraq
Author: Sponeck, Hans C. von
Published: New York : Berghahn Books, 2006
Physical Description: xiv, 322 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
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.'
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAQ
Subject: SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: UNITED NATIONS--SANCTIONS
ISBN: 1845452224
Call Number: 341.6 /00043
Item ID: 80021012
Media: Book
2003

Title: Shrewd Sanctions : Statecraft and State Sponsors of Terrorism
Author: O'Sullivan, Meghan L.
Physical Description: xvi, 424 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
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.'
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN
Subject: USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Subject: TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA
ISBN: 0815706022
Call Number: 341.6 /00042
Item ID: 80020049
Media: Book

2001

Title: 'Pariah States' & Sanctions in the Middle East : Iraq, Libya, Sudan
Author: Niblock, Tim
Published: Boulder, CO : Lynne Rienner, 2001
Physical Description: ix, 241 p. ; 24 cm.
In: The Middle East in the International System
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.'
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--MIDDLE EAST
Subject: SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: UNITED NATIONS--SANCTIONS
ISBN: 1555879624
Call Number: 341.6 /00039
Item ID: 80017723
Media: Book
Title: Design and Implementation of Arms Embargoes and Travel and Aviation Related Sanctions: Results of the 'Bonn-Berlin Process'

Additional Author: United Nations Secretariat

Additional Author: Brzoska, Michael, ed.

Additional Author: Auswartiges Amt (DE)

Institution: Bonn International Center for Conversion (DE)

Published: Bonn: Bonn International Center for Conversion, 2001

Physical Description: 129 p. : ill.; 21 cm.

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.'

Subject: UNITED NATIONS--SANCTIONS

Subject: SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

Call Number: 341.6 /00040

Item ID: 80017848

Media: Book
2017

**Title:** Getting Tough on North Korea: How to Hit Pyongyang Where It Hurts  
**Author:** Stanton, Joshua  
**Additional Author:** Lee, Sung-Yoon  
**Additional Author:** Klingner, Bruce  
**In:** FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 96, no. 3, May - June 2017, p. 65-75.  
**Subject:** USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)  
**Subject:** KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA  
**Subject:** ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--KOREA (NORTH)  
**Item ID:** JA032315  
**Media:** Article

**Title:** Even Smarter Sanctions: How to Fight in the Era of Economic Warfare  
**Author:** Fishman, Edward  
**In:** FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 96, no. 6, November - December 2017, p. 102-110.  
**Subject:** ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN  
**Item ID:** JA032534  
**Media:** Article

**Title:** Economie et militarisation de la Coree du Nord: la politique de sanctions est-elle contre-productive  
**Author:** Clement, Theo  
**In:** REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 804, novembre 2017, p. 65-69.  
**Notes:** La Coree du Nord est soumise a une politique de sanctions economiques strictes mais qui, au final, n'empeche pas le regime de progresser dans ses programmes militaires, en particulier nucleaires et balistiques. En renforçant la mentalite de citadelle assiegee, ces sanctions se revelent peu efficaces.  
**Subject:** ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--KOREA (NORTH)  
**Subject:** NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--KOREA (NORTH)  
**Item ID:** JA032563  
**Media:** Article

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* This list contains material received as of March 16th, 2018. — Cette liste est arrêtée au 16 mars 2018.
Title: At the Dawn of a New Era of Sanctions: Russian-Ukrainian Crisis and Sanctions
Author: Veebel, Viljar
Additional Author: Markus, Raul
Notes: This article outlines the objectives of the EU sanctions against Russia, comparing the expectations of the politicians, media and the public with the views expressed in theoretical debates, as well as experiences gained from historical lessons. The essay seeks to answer the question: what could be realistically achieved as a result of the sanctions and what remains beyond their reach?
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, EUROPEAN--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Subject: UKRAINE CONFLICT, 2014-
Item ID: JA031603
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.orbis.2015.12.001
Media: Article

Title: Sanctioning the Dragon
Author: Cooper, Zack
Additional Author: Lorber, Eric
In: NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 142, March - April 2016, p. 36-42.
Notes: U.S. policymakers should be realistic: extensive sanctions against China would be unwise and infeasible. Nevertheless, certain limited measures may be able to shape Chinese behavior at an acceptable cost.
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--CHINA
Subject: CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Item ID: JA031666
Link: http://nationalinterest.org/feature/the-right-way-sanction-china-15285
Media: Article

Title: Not-So-Smart Sanctions
Author: Ashford, Emma
Notes: The article discusses Western countries' targeted economic sanctions against Russia for the latter's involvement in the Ukraine Conflict, including of the sanctions targeting Russian banks. An overview of the economic impact of the U.S.'s sanctions against Russia, including its causing reductions in European exports to Russia, is provided.
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Item ID: JA031732
Link: http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=111501193&site=ehost-live&scope=site
Media: Article

Title: From Paper to Practice: The Significance of New UN Sanctions on North Korea
Author: Berger, Andrea
Notes: The recently adopted UN Security Council resolution on North Korea is qualitatively different from its predecessors, but its practical effect may be more limited than the changes on paper. National approaches ultimately will determine the number and size of the barriers that North Korea will have to surmount.
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
Subject: UNITED NATIONS--SANCTIONS
Item ID: JA031796
Link: http://www.armscontrol.org/ACT/2016_05/Features/From-Paper-to-Practice-The-Significance-of-New-UN-Sanctions-on-North-Korea
Media: Article
Title: The True Costs of Financial Sanctions
Author: Arnold, Aaron
In: SURVIVAL, vol. 58, no. 3, June - July 2016, p. 77-100.
Notes: The success of financial sanctions rests largely on the dominance of the US dollar and the correspondent banking system. Yet emerging trends could undermine Washington’s capacity to employ this tool.
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN
Item ID: JA031814
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00396338.2016.1186981
Media: Article

Title: The Design and Impact of Western Economic Sanctions against Russia
Author: Christie, Edward Hunter
Notes: The economic sanctions imposed by the West against Russia in 2014, following the latter’s aggression in Ukraine, were deliberately limited but nevertheless significant, their impact distinguishable from that of the fall in oil prices that occurred in late 2014. The author argues that these sanctions, in combination with credible threats of further sanctions, appear to have had an effect in limiting Russian aggression in Ukraine, even though they have not led to a reversal of facts on the ground. This article also explores the possibility that, in the absence of other coercive components to underpin diplomatic efforts, the earlier application of more robust economic sanctions might have had stronger effects on Russia’s behaviour.
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Subject: UKRAINE CONFLICT, 2014-
Item ID: JA031872
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03071847.2016.1193359
Media: Article

Title: Smart Sanctions against Russia : Human Rights, Magnitsky and the Ukrainian Crisis
Author: Gilligan, Emma
Notes: This article examines the emergence of U.S. 'smart' sanctions against Russia that have targeted specific citizens and/or companies both for human rights violations and for threatening the peace, security, stability or territorial integrity of Ukraine since 2012. It argues that, while it is too early to determine their full impact, the new sanctions provide potent tools of international statecraft that should be increasingly adopted in U.S. interactions with the Russian Federation.
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Subject: SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Item ID: JA031901
Link: https://muse.jhu.edu/article/619863/pdf
Media: Article

Title: Economic Sanctions, Military Interventions, and Civil Conflict Outcomes
Author: Lektzian, David
Additional Author: Regan, Patrick M.
Notes: Sanctions are designed to reduce the amount of resources available to the targeted actor and have the potential to be an effective tool for bringing disputing sides in a civil conflict to the bargaining table by altering incentives for continued fighting. Thus, there is reason to believe that sanctions can shorten the duration of civil conflicts. However, once sides in a conflict have moved to the use of violence to settle their dispute, it is hard for sanctions, in isolation, to impose enough cost to convince warring factions that settling a conflict has greater value than what could be expected from continued fighting. In this article, the authors argue that sanctions, in isolation, are unlikely to affect the duration of civil conflicts. However, when sanctions are combined with military interventions they can contribute to conflict management strategies resulting in shorter civil conflicts. They test their expectations empirically using data on civil conflicts from the Uppsala Conflict Data Program Armed Conflict Database and data on economic sanctions from the Threat and Imposition of Economic Sanctions Database. Their results suggest that the best hope for sanctions to shorten the duration of civil conflicts is if they are used as part of a comprehensive international response that includes institutional sanctions and military interventions.
Subject: CIVIL WAR
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS
Notes: Asset freeze requirements are central to most UN Security Council sanctions regimes. In order to ensure proportionality and minimize unintended consequences, certain exemptions are built into the requirements of each regime. In the case of UN sanctions on Iran, the exemptions extended to assets connected with contracts in place before sanctions were imposed. While UN sanctions on Iran were in place, an Iranian financial entity (IFE), otherwise subject to the asset freeze, made payments over several years under such a contract. Payments were received largely on schedule except for a period of about thirteen to fourteen months after the IFE was excluded from the SWIFT system. The author shows how UN asset freeze exemptions worked as intended in this case.

Subject: UNITED NATIONS--SANCTIONS
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN
Item ID: JA032036
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03071847.2016.1224494
Media: Article

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Subject: UNITED NATIONS--SANCTIONS
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
Item ID: JA032056
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/0163660X.2016.1232635
Media: Article

2015

Notes: Since the end of the Cold War, Western powers have frequently used sanctions to fight declining levels of democracy and human rights violations abroad. However, some of the world’s most repressive autocracies have never been subjected to sanctions, while other more competitive authoritarian regimes have been exposed to repeated sanction episodes. In this article, the authors concentrate on the cost–benefit analysis of Western senders that issue democratic sanctions, those which aim to instigate democratization, against authoritarian states. They argue that Western leaders weight domestic and international pressure to impose sanctions against the probability of sanction success and the sender’s own political and economic costs. Their cost–benefit calculus is fundamentally influenced by the strength of trigger events indicating infringements of democratic and human rights. Western sanction senders are most likely to respond to coups d’état, the most drastic trigger events, and tend to sanction vulnerable targets to a higher extent than stable authoritarian regimes. Senders are also more likely to sanction poor targets less integrated in the global economy and countries that do not align with the Western international political agenda, especially in responding to ‘weaker’ trigger events such as controversial elections. The analysis is carried out using a new dataset of US and EU sanctions against authoritarian states in the period 1990–2010.

Subject: SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: AUTHORITARIANISM
Item ID: JA030743
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0022343314551081
Media: Article
Title: Humanitarian Impacts of Economic Sanctions on Iran and Syria
Author: Moret, Erica S.
In: EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 24, no. 1, March 2015, p. 120-140.
Notes: International sanctions against Iran and Syria have been tightened to unprecedented levels since 2012, particularly in the case of the European Union's restrictions on the countries' energy and finance sectors. Marking a departure from the EU's carefully targeted sanctions policies of recent decades, they represent de facto comprehensive measures widely associated with negative humanitarian impacts. This paper analyses semi-structured interviews, official discourse and case studies to explore early reports of negative impacts on the health of ordinary citizens in Iran and Syria and examines associated policy responses, particularly in the EU context. The author outlines why a shift towards broader-based sanctions could be problematic for the EU and outlines constraints currently preventing more efficient risk mitigation. This paper suggests ways that sanctions, representing an increasingly vital, albeit contested, tool of EU foreign and security policy, could be used in a more prudent manner if a worsening humanitarian situation is to be avoided.
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--SYRIA
Subject: EU--SANCTIONS
Item ID: JA030788
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09662839.2014.893427
Media: Article

Title: Sanctionner et punir
In: REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 97, printemps 2015, p. 63-158 (plusieurs articles)
Subject: SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Item ID: JA030935
Media: Article

Title: The EU and the Syrian Crisis: The Use of Sanctions and the Regime's Strategy for Survival
Author: Seeberg, Peter
Notes: The Syrian crisis has from May 2011 and onwards been met by the EU with rounds of tightening sanctions attempting to put pressure on the Syrian regime and the elites surrounding it. Based on a typology for the sanctions and a periodization showing how the measures have proceeded, the article discusses the EU sanctions and to what degree they have influenced the situation in Syria. Furthermore, the article sheds light on regional and international dimensions of EU policies towards Syria and demonstrates how the policies are met with the Syrian regime's ability to adapt to conditions related to changing internal and external challenges. The article concludes that what in the first phases of the EU sanctions against Syria represented a deviation from the traditional pragmatic EU policies vis-à-vis the Middle East, seems during the latest phase to be followed by a more cautious approach, which also takes security concerns into consideration.
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, EUROPEAN--SYRIA
Subject: SYRIA--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 2011-
Item ID: JA031071
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13629395.2014.896314
Media: Article

Title: The Sanctions Myth
Author: Feaver, Peter D.
Additional Author: Lorber, Eric B.
In: NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 138, July - August 2015, p. 22-27.
Notes: The widespread belief that sophisticated sanctions provide policy makers with a silver bullet for addressing intractable national-security issues is wrong. These new sanctions can be powerful, but they often cannot be calibrated to the extent policy makers desire.
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN
Item ID: JA031137
Link: http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=103137143&site=ehost-live&scope=site
Media: Article
Notes: Previous research has shown that sanctions have a negative impact on the level of democracy in targeted authoritarian countries. This runs counter to substantive comparative literature on democratization which finds that economic stress is connected with regime collapse and democratic liberalization. To solve this puzzle, the authors focus on the effects of ‘democratic sanctions’ (those that explicitly aim to promote democracy) which have become the most common type of sanction issued against authoritarian states. They introduce a new data set of imposed sanctions in the period 1990–2010 that clearly separates sanctions according to the explicit goal of the sender. Their cross-sectional time-series analysis demonstrates that although sanctions as a whole do not generally increase the level of democracy, there is in fact a significant correlation between democratic sanctions and increased levels of democracy in targeted authoritarian countries. A fundamental mechanism leading to this outcome is the increased instability of authoritarian rule as democratic sanctions are significantly associated with a higher probability of regime and leadership change.

Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS
Subject: DEMOCRATIZATION
Item ID: JA031259
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13510347.2014.888418
Media: Article

Title: The Russian Federation's Foreign Trade amid Anti-Russian Sanctions : Preliminary Conclusions
Author: Gladkov, Igor
In: INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 61, no. 4, 2015, p. 161-177.
Subject: RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--COMMERCE
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Item ID: JA031379
Link: http://dlib.eastview.com/browse/doc/45085916
Media: Article

Title: A Windfall for Iran ? : The End of Sanctions and the Iranian Economy
Author: Amir-Mokri, Cyrus
Additional Author: Biglari, Hamid
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN
Subject: INVESTMENTS, FOREIGN--IRAN
Subject: IRAN--ECONOMIC POLICY
Item ID: JA031409
Link: http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=110452741&site=ehost-live&scope=site
Media: Article

Title: The United Nations and Targeted Sanctions
In: INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 91, no. 6, November 2015, p. 1335-1412 (several articles)
Subject: UNITED NATIONS--SANCTIONS
Item ID: JA031450
Media: Article
2014

Title: Why Sanctions Against Iran Are Counterproductive : Conflict Resolution and State-Society Relations
Author: Fathollah-Nejad, Ali
Notes: This article critically examines the ramifications of the international sanctions regime against Iran on two fronts: the conflict pitting Iran against the West, and the impact of the sanctions on state–society relations. On both accounts, it finds the dominant narrative, according to which sanctions would facilitate conflict resolution while weakening the authoritarian state, to be misleading. Instead, it demonstrates, on the one hand, how sanctions have hardened the opposing fronts and therefore prolonged the conflict between Iran and the West, and on the other, how they have cemented the domestic power structure in the Islamic Republic and weakened Iran’s civil society.
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN
Item ID: JA030123
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0020702014521561
Media: Article

Title: Let's Make a Deal
Author: Gay, John Allen
Notes: The article discusses the November 2013 interim agreement known as the Joint Plan of Action between the U.S., great powers and Iran on Iran’s nuclear industry (and its alleged nuclear weapons program). The impact that international sanctions on Iran had on the country’s economy is discussed. The agreement concerning the Iranian nuclear industry's production of enriched uranium is also discussed. An overview of the role that the Joint Action Plan plays in diplomatic relations between the U.S. and Iran is provided.
Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN
Subject: NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT--IRAN
Subject: USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
Subject: IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN
Item ID: JA030218
Media: Article

Title: The Unintended Consequences of European Sanctions on Russia
Author: Jones, Erik
Additional Author: Withworth, Andrew
Notes: If economic interdependence with Europe and the US is seen as a diplomatic vulnerability, countries that might one day face sanctions will look for alternate arrangements that are less easily exploited.
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, EUROPEAN--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Item ID: JA030528
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00396338.2014.962797
Media: Article
Title: Strengthening Security Council Accountability for Sanctions: The Role of International Responsibility
Author: Tzanakopoulos, Antonios
Notes: The UN Security Council wields immense power under Article 41 of the Charter, a power that it has not shied away from employing regularly over the past two and a half decades. As the use of the sanctioning power of the Security Council increased, so did the calls for holding the exercise of that power to account. This article argues that legal accountability, that is, international responsibility, is the form of accountability best suited for controlling the sanctioning power of the Security Council. It demonstrates how the UN can be held responsible by the UN Membership for Security Council excesses in the exercise of its powers, and argues that the ancillary obligation of transparency operationalizes decentralized control of the Council by the UN Member States. It concludes that decentralized legal accountability, though risky, is effective and has even induced the Security Council to establish or improve internal mechanisms for enhancing accountability for sanctions.
Subject: LIABILITY (LAW)
Subject: UNITED NATIONS--SANCTIONS
Subject: UNITED NATIONS. SECURITY COUNCIL
Item ID: JA030650
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/jcsl/kru017
Media: Article

Title: Peripheral Hegemony in the Quest to Ensure Security Council Accountability for its Individualized UN Sanctions Regimes
Author: Herik, Larissa J. van den
Notes: This article examines issues of Security Council accountability in relation to individualized UN sanctions regimes. It particularly assesses and appraises the role of external forces in bringing about change within the UN system, with a focus on the ECJ and its Kadi case. While acknowledging the multiple positive effects that the Kadi case has had in terms of triggering innovations at UN level, the article presents the argument that peripheral litigation may not always be sufficiently sensitive to intricacies and limits of a more global and centralized organization and it may not take full account of the systemic implications of its judgment beyond the concrete confines of the case that is being adjudicated. More concretely regarding the external effects of the Kadi II judgment, it is posited that the ECJ’s principled, or perhaps hegemonic, approach and its non-negotiable commitment to high standards of judicial review might actually have negative repercussions for broader attempts to foster accountability processes across all UN sanctions regimes.
Subject: LIABILITY (LAW)
Subject: UNITED NATIONS--SANCTIONS
Subject: UNITED NATIONS. SECURITY COUNCIL
Item ID: JA030651
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/jcsl/kru014
Media: Article

Title: The Key to the North Korean Targeted Sanctions Puzzle
Author: Park, John S.
Notes: Examining financial sanctions, now the dominant counterproliferation policy instrument, from the target’s perspective reveals that sanctions have had the unintended net effect of actually strengthening North Korean procurement networks through state trading companies.
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--KOREA (NORTH)
Item ID: JA030667
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/0163660X.2014.978444
Media: Article
Title: One Man's Terrorist  
Author: Jett, Dennis  
Notes: The article explores the provisions under the Export Administration Act to provide sanctions from state sponsors of terrorism support for acts of international terrorism. An overview on the three laws which aimed to diminish support for terrorism through imposing sanctions is noted. It cites the goals of the foreign terrorist organization (FTO) on local and international terrorism.  
Subject: STATE-SPONSORED TERRORISM  
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN  
Item ID: JA030694  
Media: Article

Title: The Latest United States Sanctions Against Iran: What Role to the WTO Security Exceptions?  
Author: Balan, George-Dian  
Notes: The US initiated the sanctions campaign against Iran at the end of the 1970s for national security reasons. The most significant step was arguably taken years later by the Clinton administration, by enacting the famous Iran and Libya Sanctions Act in 1996. Because of the extraterritorial effects of these sanctions, the European Commission reacted promptly, putting the matter on the table at the same time with the Helms-Burton claims, the latter becoming the first formal WTO request for the establishment of a panel related to security exceptions. Since 2006 the landscape has been changing and the UN Security Council passed a series of resolutions culminating with Resolution 1929 of June 2010. The United States' implementing measures go beyond the Security Council's mandate and some of them can be characterized as secondary sanctions. After a short overview of the possible violations of WTO law there follows a thorough analysis of the potentially available justifications. One of the key questions is whether a WTO Member can justify economic sanctions in excess of the UN mandate by using a unilateral defense in addition to the obvious multilateral justification.  
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--IRAN  
Subject: WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION  
Item ID: JA029962  
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/jcsl/krt004  
Media: Article

Title: 'Pariah States' and Sanctions: The Case of Syria  
Author: Thomas, Andrew  
In: MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 20, no. 3, Fall 2013, p. 27-40.  
Notes: The purpose of this article is to provide an analysis of the efficacy of unilateral and multilateral sanctions on Syria since 9/11 and the policies that underpin them. It also attempts to provide potential remedies to what is perceived to be a limited and unpredictable foreign-policy tool in international relations.  
Subject: SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)  
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--SYRIA  
Subject: SYRIA--HISTORY--CIVIL WAR, 2011-  
Item ID: JA029782  
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/mepo.12030  
Media: Article

Title: EU Sanctions on Iran: The European Political Context  
Author: Patterson, Ruairi  
In: MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 20, no. 1, Spring 2013, p. 121-134.  
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, EUROPEAN--IRAN  
Subject: EU--SANCTIONS  
Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN  
Item ID: JA029336  
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/mepo.12010  
Media: Article
Title: The 'Oil Weapon' Reversed? Sanctions against Iran and U.S.-EU Structural Power
Author: Graaf, Thij van de
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN
Subject: EMBARGO--IRAN
Item ID: JA029788
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/mepo.12040
Media: Article

Title: Iran's Nuclear Program and the Sanctions Siege
Author: Vaez, Ali
Notes: Despite the considerable toll that sanctions have exacted on Iran's economy, they have failed to achieve their proclaimed core objective of influencing Iranian behavior with regard to its nuclear program.
Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN
Item ID: JA029468
Link: http://legacy.armscontrol.org/act/2013_05/Irans_Nuclear_Program_and_the_Sanctions_Siege
Media: Article

Title: L'Iran est faible mais la Republique islamique se sent forte
Author: Hourcade, Bernard
Notes: L'Iran souffre des sanctions occidentales mais la Republique islamique estime avoir gagne la bataille du nucleaire. Si l'economie iranienne est en crise, elle n'est pas au bord de l'effondrement. Les responsables iraniens pensent donc, avec un nouveau consensus national, pouvoir gagner du temps, sans grande concession aux allies occidentaux. Ces derniers cherchent sans doute aussi a gagner du temps : les negociations ont donc peu de chances de progresser rapidement.
Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN
Subject: IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Subject: IRAN--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
Subject: IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Item ID: JA028856
Media: Article

Author: Early, Bryan R.
Notes: What determines how US economic sanctions affect the international trade conducted with their targets? This article develops a liberal-based explanation for why economic sanctions increase their targets' trade with some third parties and decrease it with others. It theorizes that the effects of defense pact alliances between sender and third-party states are conditional upon the strength of the third parties' commercial dependence upon the target states. Third parties will cooperate with senders when the costs are low, but use their alliance relationships as cover to sanctions bust when the commercial benefits are high. This suggests that the United States can best gain the support of allies whose cooperation matters the least, while the allies whose support is most important tend to sanctions bust. It is also theorized that a target state's allies trade more with it than its nonallies. An empirical analysis of ninety-six episodes of US-imposed sanctions supports these hypotheses.
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN
Item ID: JA028673
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0022002711420961
Media: Article
Title: Countermeasures and Collective Security: The Case of the EU Sanctions Against Iran
Author: Dupont, Pierre-Emmanuel
Notes: The present article aims at revisiting the relationship between countermeasures and the collective security system embodied in the UN Charter, through the case study of the economic measures targeting Iran agreed by the EU Member States in early 2012. This case concerns a very specific situation: that of measures enacted motu proprio in the framework of a regional organization against a country which has already been targeted by sanctions adopted by the UN Security Council. The unprecedented extent of these new EU measures raises various issues regarding their lawfulness under international law. Beginning with a brief overview of the factual background of the Iranian nuclear controversy, the assessment of the measures' lawfulness consists of a 2-fold primary process; first, it is necessary to characterize these measures, in order to determine the applicable legal framework. Then, depending upon the conclusion reached as to the legal nature of the measures, their lawfulness is to be assessed with respect to the relevant rules governing their use. As regards the first step, the measures under consideration may prima facie qualify either as measures of retorsion, as sanctions (whether emanating from the UN Security Council or 'autonomous'), or as countermeasures. The article examines what legal category adequately describes the EU measures, and concludes with reasonable certainty that they display the general characteristics of countermeasures. This finding entails the applicability of the law of State responsibility (as well as the law of responsibility of international organization), which is relevant to assess in the case considered the lawfulness of the measures, both from a procedural and a substantive perspective.
Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN
Subject: EU--SANCTIONS
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, EUROPEAN--IRAN
Subject: SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Item ID: JA029108
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/jcsl/krs020
Media: Article

Title: Economic Sanctions on Authoritarian States: Lessons Learned
Author: Oskarsson, Katerina
Notes: This paper attempts to untangle the puzzle of why economic sanctions imposed on authoritarian regimes usually fail to bring about political change. How do leaders of targeted authoritarian states manage to stay in power and resist a policy change despite sanctions? And why does the economic deprivation caused by sanctions not lead to the popular mobilization that would be necessary to force authoritarian leaders to yield to sender states' demands?
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS
Subject: AUTHORITARIANISM
Item ID: JA029074
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1475-4967.2012.00562.x
Media: Article

Title: La proliferation a l'heure des sanctions ciblees
Author: Gruselle, Bruno
Additional Author: Nexon, Elisande
Notes: La decouverte des activites de diffusion de technologies nucleaires du reseau dirige par Abdul Qader Khan en 2003 a conduit la communautie internationale a renforcer et a diversifier les outils destines a lutter contre les flux de biens et de technologies destines a des programmes d'armes de destruction massive. Le Conseil de Securite a vote contre la Coree du Nord et l'Iran des sanctions visant exclusivement a leur interdire l'acquisition a l'etranger de ces elements indispensables a la poursuite de leurs efforts. Rentree depuis 10 ans dans un nouveau paradigme de lutte contre la proliferation, la communautie internationale doit s'interroger sur les resultats obtenus et l'avenir du systeme concu au milieu de la decennie precedente.
Subject: NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION
Subject: SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL)
Item ID: JA029654
Media: Article
Title: China’s Unilateral Sanctions
Author: Reilly, James
In: WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 35, no. 4, Fall 2012, p. 121-133.
Notes: Over the past few years, Chinese experts began to clear some of their legendary legal, moral, ideological, and practical hurdles to using unilateral sanctions. While significant constraints remain, policymakers cannot ignore that Beijing is now exploring their use.
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, CHINESE
Subject: CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Item ID: JA028959
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/0163660X.2012.726428
Media: Article

2011

Title: U.S. Economic Sanctions against Iran : Undermined by External Factors
Author: Kozhanov, Nikolay A.
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--IRAN
Item ID: JA028102
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1475-4967.2011.00504.x
Media: Article

Title: Obama's Engagement Strategy with Iran : Limited Results
Author: El-Khawas, Mohamed A.
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.
Subject: USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
Subject: IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--IRAN
Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN
Item ID: JA027664
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1215/10474552-1189674
Media: Article

Title: Sanctions on Iran : Defininf and Enabling 'Success'
Author: Fitzpatrick, Mark
Notes: Sanctions do not have to halt Iran’s enrichment programme to be judged successful. They only have to slow progress sufficiently to avoid a pre-emptive strike or a proliferation cascade.
Subject: SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN
Item ID: JA028063
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00396338.2011.621639
Media: Article
Economic sanctions have often been considered an important tool for disciplining adversaries and compelling them to offer important concessions. History, however, suggests otherwise. Economic penalties rarely cause states to abandon important national assets. After decades of struggling under punitive financial measures, Iran has persisted with its objectionable policies ranging from terrorism to proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. All this suggests that ideological regimes that put a premium on their political priorities and which are seemingly insensitive to the mounting costs of their belligerency may not be suitable candidates for the type of cost-benefit analysis that sanctions diplomacy invites.

Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

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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.

Subject: UNITED NATIONS--SANCTIONS
Subject: QAIMA (ORGANIZATION)

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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.

Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, CHINESE--IRAN

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China vs. the Western Campaign for Iran Sanctions
Author: Kemenade, Willem van

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.
Title: Sanctioning Iran: If Only It Were So Simple  
Author: Maloney, Suzanne  
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.  
Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN  
Subject: USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN  
Subject: IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA  
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--IRAN  
Item ID: JA026547  
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/01636600903430673  
Media: Article

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Title: The United States and Iran: Diplomacy, Sanctions and War  
Author: Mattair, Thomas R.  
Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN  
Subject: USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN  
Subject: IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA  
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--IRAN  
Item ID: JA027001  
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1475-4967.2010.00438.x  
Media: Article

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Title: Iraq and the Domestic Political Effects of Economic Sanctions  
Author: Mazaheri, Nimah  
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.  
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAQ  
Item ID: JA026812  
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.3751/64.2.15  
Media: Article

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Title: Iran and the Great Sanctions Debate  
Author: O'Sullivan, Meghan L.  
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.  
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--IRAN  
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN  
Item ID: JA027215  
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/0163660X.2010.516638  
Media: Article
Title: Diplomacy Derailed : The Consequences of Diplomatic Sanctions
Author: Maller, Tara
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.
Subject: SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN
Item ID: JA026956
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/0163660X.2010.492341
Media: Article

Title: Economic Sanctions and the Duration of Civil Conflicts
Author: Escriba-Folch, Abel
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.
Subject: CIVIL WAR
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS
Item ID: JA026629
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0022343309356489
Media: Article

Title: Doch neue UN-Sanktionen gegen den Iran
Author: Mader, Georg
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN
Item ID: JA026933
Media: Article

Title: Sanctionner l'Iran : un echec de l'Union europeenne ?
Author: Vannier, Elodie
In: REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 78, ete 2010, p. 41-50.
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 souleeve. 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.
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN
Subject: EU--IRAN
Item ID: JA026886
Media: Article
2009

Title: Carrots, Sticks, and Bombs: The End of Libya's WMD Program
Author: Newnham, Randall
Subject: WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION--LIBYA
Subject: SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Item ID: JA026338
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1215/10474552-2009-016
Media: Article

Title: Bank Shots
Author: Loeffer, Rachel L.
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.
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN
Subject: BANKS AND BANKING
Item ID: JA025613
Media: Article

Title: UN Sanctions
Subject: UNITED NATIONS--SANCTIONS
Item ID: JA026831
Media: Article

Title: Better or Worse? The Effect of Economic Sanctions on Human Rights
Author: Peksen, Dursun
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.
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS
Subject: HUMAN RIGHTS
Item ID: JA025561
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0022343308098404
Media: Article
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.

Subject: SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Subject: TERRORISM
Item ID: JA025718
Link: http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=36791449&site=ehost-live&scope=site
Media: Article
Title: Can Sanctions Stop Proliferation?
Author: Shen, Dingli
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.
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS
Subject: NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION
Item ID: JA024966
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1162/wash.2008.31.3.89
Media: Article

Title: Economische sancties tegen Iran: successen en tegenvallers
Author: Meer, Sico van der
In: INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 62, nr. 9, september 2008, p. 451-453.
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.
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN
Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
Item ID: JA025132
Media: Article

2007

Title: Can UN Arms Embargoes in Africa Be Effective?
Author: Vines, Alex
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.
Subject: ARMS TRANSFERS--AFRICA
Subject: EMBARGO
Subject: UNITED NATIONS--SANCTIONS
Item ID: JA024231
Media: Article
Title: The Evolution of Sanctions in Practice and Theory  
Author: Gottemoeller, Rose  
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.  
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS  
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--IRAN  
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--KOREA (NORTH)  
Item ID: JA024176  
Media: Article

Title: The European Union and Iran: What Next?  
Author: Posch, Walter  
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.  
Subject: EU--IRAN  
Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN  
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN  
Item ID: JA024554  
Media: Article

Title: An Institutional Theory of Sanctions Onset and Success  
Author: Lektzian, David  
Additional Author: Souva, Mark  
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.  
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS  
Item ID: JA024297  
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0022002707306811  
Media: Article
Title: Sanctions at the Ready
Author: Howard, Roger
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.
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN
Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
Item ID: JA022618
Media: Article

Title: Democratic Sanctions : Connecting the Democratic Peace and Economic Sanctions
Author: Cox, Dan G.
Additional Author: Drury, A. Cooper
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.
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS
Item ID: JA023080
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0022343306068104
Media: Article

Title: The True UN Scandal : Who Pocketed the $10 Billion for Iraq ?
Author: Williams, Ian
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAQ
Subject: UNITED NATIONS
Item ID: JA023500
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1162/wopj.2007.23.4.27
Media: Article
Title: Iran and Sanctions : Ready to Resist
Author: Howard, Roger
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'.
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN
Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
Item ID: JA022233
Media: Article

Title: Making Sanctions Humane and Effective
Author: Cremer, Uli
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.
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS
Item ID: JA022798
Media: Article

Title: Iran : Balancing East against West
Author: Vakil, Sanam
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 ?
Subject: IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Subject: IRAN--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS
Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN
Item ID: JA022907
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1162/wash.2006.29.4.51
Media: Article

2005

Title: Taking on Tehran
Author: Pollack, Kenneth
Additional Author: Takeyh, Ray
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.
Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN
Item ID: JA021335
Media: Article
Title: When Do (Imposed) Economic Sanctions Work?
Author: Hovi, Jon
Additional Author: Huseby, Robert
Additional Author: Sprinz, Detlef F.
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.
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS
Item ID: JA022535
Media: Article

2004

Title: Containing Iraq: Sanctions Worked.
Author: Lopez, George A.
Additional Author: Cortright, David
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 slide 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.
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAQ
Item ID: JA020599
Media: Article

Title: Plan B: Using Sanctions to End Iran’s Nuclear Program.
Author: Perkovich, George
Additional Author: Manzanero, Silvia
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.
Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--IRAN
Item ID: JA020538
Media: Article

Title: Political Institutions, Coercive Diplomacy, and the Duration of Economic Sanctions.
Author: MacGillivray, Fiona
Additional Author: Stam, Allan C.
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.
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS
Item ID: JA020353
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0022002703262858
Media: Article
2003

Title: The Sanctions Malaise: The Case of Cuba.
Author: Sanchez, Omar
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.
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--CUBA
Item ID: JA019543
Media: Article

Title: The US-Iranian Relationship after 11 September 2001 and the Transportation of Caspian Energy.
Author: Karagiannis, Emmanuel
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.
Subject: IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Subject: USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--IRAN
Subject: PETROLEUM PIPELINES--IRAN
Subject: PETROLEUM PIPELINES--CASPIAN SEA REGION
Item ID: JA020100
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/0263493032000157708
Media: Article

2002

Title: Rewarding North Korea: Theoretical Perspectives on the 1994 Agreed Framework.
Author: Martin, Curtis H.
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.

Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--KOREA (NORTH)
Subject: NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)
Item ID: JA017519
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0022343302039001003
Media: Article

Title: Are Smart Sanctions Feasible?
Author: Tostensen, Arne
Additional Author: Bull, Beate
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.
Subject: SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Item ID: JA018307
Media: Article

Title: Economic Sanctions, Morality and Escalation of Demands on Yugoslavia.
Author: Babic, Jovan
Additional Author: Jokie, Aleksandar
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.
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS
Item ID: JA018808
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/714002778
Media: Article
Sanctions and Regime Type: What Works, and When?

Title: Sanctions and Regime Type: What Works, and When?
Author: Brooks, Risa A.
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.
Subject: SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Item ID: JA019262
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/714005349
Media: Article

2001

Doing It All Wrong in the Middle East: Iraq.

Title: Doing It All Wrong in the Middle East: Iraq.
Author: Peck, Edward
Subject: IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Subject: USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAQ
Item ID: JA017230
Media: Article

Sanctioning Iran: US-European Disputes over Policy towards Iran.

Title: Sanctioning Iran: US-European Disputes over Policy towards Iran.
Author: Pinto, Maria do Ceu
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.
Subject: IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Subject: EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--IRAN
Item ID: JA016932
Media: Article

Who's Winning Now?

Title: Who's Winning Now?
Author: Dodge, Toby
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.
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAQ
Item ID: JA016308
Media: Article
Title: US-Iranian Relations: Sanctions and the Caspian Sea.
Author: Bahgat, Gawdat
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.
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--IRAN
Subject: PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--IRAN
Subject: PETROLEUM--TRANSPORTATION--IRAN
Item ID: JA016771
Link: http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/0967010601032002008
Media: Article

Title: Law as a Smart Bomb or Just a Limited Tool of Coercion: Considerations of Extraterritorial Economic Sanctions.
Author: Lavers, Troy
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN
Item ID: JA017083
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03071840108446694
Media: Article

Title: Is the Current UN and US Policy toward Iraq Effective?
Author: Donaher, William F.
Additional Author: DeBlois, Ross B.
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.
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAQ
Item ID: JA017283
Media: Article

Title: Institutions and International Cooperation: An Event History Analysis of the Effects of Economic Sanctions.
Author: Lektzian, David
Additional Author: Souva, Mark
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.
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS
Item ID: JA017462
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0022002701045001003
Media: Article
Title: Ending Economic Sanctions: Audience Costs and Rent-Seeking as Commitment Strategies.
Author: Dorussen, Han
Additional Author: Mo, Jongryn
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.
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS
Item ID: JA016851
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0022002701045004001
Media: Article

Title: Dangerous Dead Ends.
Author: Dodge, Toby
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.
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAQ
Item ID: JA016658
Media: Article

Title: Iraq: The Exception to the Rule.
Author: Yaphe, Judith S.
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.
Subject: IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Subject: USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAQ
Item ID: JA016082
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1162/016366001561401
Media: Article

Title: Saddam ou comment s'en débarrasser.
Author: Taheri, Amir
In: POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 91, printemps 2001, p. 113-127.
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.
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAQ
Item ID: JA016586
Link: http://www.politiqueinternationale.com/revue/article.php?id_revue=6&id=374&content=synopsis
Media: Article
L'humanitaire dans la logique des sanctions contre l'Irak : la formule 'petrole contre nourriture'.

Title: L'humanitaire dans la logique des sanctions contre l'Irak : la formule 'petrole contre nourriture'.
Author: Rachid, Loulouwa T. Al
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 unederive de l'action humanitaire au nom des interets des grandes puissances faisant de la faim une veritable arme politique.
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAQ
Item ID: JA015275
Media: Article

Title: Bargaining, Enforcement, and Multilateral Sanctions : When Is Cooperation Counterproductive ?
Author: Drezner, Daniel W.
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.
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS
Item ID: JA015026
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1162/002081800551127
Media: Article

Title: Sanctions Through the Looking Glass : the Spectrum of Goals and Achievements.
Author: Doxey, Margaret P.
Subject: SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Item ID: JA015335
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/002070200005500203
Media: Article
Title: The Efficacy of UN Sanctions.
Author: Mack, Andrew
Additional Author: Khan, Asif
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.
Subject: UNITED NATIONS--SANCTIONS
Item ID: JA015759
Link: http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/0967010600031003003
Media: Article

Title: Sanctions Straitjacket.
Author: Shearer, David
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.
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS
Item ID: JA015244
Media: Article

Title: Negotiating an End to North Korea's Missile-Making.
Author: Sigal, Leon V.
Subject: GUIDED MISSILES--KOREA (NORTH)
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
Item ID: JA015444
Media: Article

Title: Making Economic Sanctions Work.
Author: Jonge Oudraat, Chantal de
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.
Subject: UNITED NATIONS--SANCTIONS
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS
Item ID: JA015615
Media: Article
Title: The Effects of Iraqi Sanctions: Statistical Pitfalls and Responsibility.
Author: Baram, Amatzia
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAQ
Subject: IRAQ--SOCIAL CONDITIONS
Item ID: JA015201
Media: Article

Title: Irak, Lybie, Soudan : efficacite des sanctions ?
Author: Niblock, Tim
In: POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 65e annee, no. 1, printemps 2000, p. 95-108.
Notes: L’auteur analyse dans cet article, a travers le cas de trois pays - Irak, Lybie, Soudan - l’impact des sanctions multilatérales prises par le Conseil de securite des Nations unies, mais aussi des sanctions unilatérales 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.
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS
Subject: SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
Item ID: JA015274
Media: Article

Title: Sanctions on Cuba Are Good, But Not Enough.
Author: Lopez, Juan J.
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--CUBA
Item ID: JA015500
Link: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0030-4387(00)00031-4
Media: Article

Title: Amerikaanse sancties tegen Cuba verlicht : een breuk met het verleden ?
Author: Bogaard, Hein
In: INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 54, nr. 10, oktober 2000, p. 481-484.
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.
Subject: ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--CUBA
Item ID: JA015790
Media: Article
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.
2017

Title: Soft War : The Ethics of Unarmed Conflict [electronic resource]
Additional Author: Gross, Michael L., 1954- , ed.
Additional Author: Meisels, Tamar, ed.
Published: Cambridge, UK : Cambridge University Press, 2017
Physical Description: 1 online resource (xvi, 268 pages)
Notes: Bibliography: p. 233-257. Includes index.
Notes: Just war theory focuses primarily on bodily harm, such as killing, maiming, and torture, while other harms are often largely overlooked. At the same time, contemporary international conflicts increasingly involve the use of unarmed tactics, employing 'softer' alternatives or supplements to kinetic power that have not been sufficiently addressed by the ethics of war or international law. Soft war tactics include cyber-warfare and economic sanctions, media warfare, and propaganda, as well as non-violent resistance as it plays out in civil disobedience, boycotts, and 'lawfare'. While the just war tradition has much to say about 'hard' war - bullets, bombs, and bayonets - it is virtually silent on the subject of 'soft' war. This book illuminates this neglected aspect of international conflict.
Subject: WAR -- MORAL AND ETHICAL ASPECTS
Subject: SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW) -- MORAL AND ETHICAL ASPECTS
Subject: CYBERSPACE OPERATIONS (MILITARY SCIENCE) -- MORAL AND ETHICAL ASPECTS
Subject: NONVIOLENCE -- MORAL AND ETHICAL ASPECTS
ISBN: 9781107132245
Item ID: ER002068
Link: https://doi.org/10.1017/9781316450802
Media: eBook

Title: The Evolution of UN Sanctions : From a Tool of Warfare to a Tool of Peace, Security and Human Rights [electronic resource]
Author: Carisch, Enrico
Additional Author: Rickard-Martin, Loraine
Additional Author: Meister, Shawna R.
Published: Cham, Switzerland : Springer, 2017
Physical Description: 1 online resource (501 pages)
Notes: Includes index.
Notes: Marking the 50th anniversary of UN sanctions, this work examines the evolution of sanctions from a primary instrument of economic warfare to a tool of prevention and protection against global conflicts and human rights abuses. The rise of sanctions as a versatile and frequently used tool to confront the challenges of armed conflicts, terrorism, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, is rooted in centuries of trial and error of coercive diplomacy. The authors examine the history of UN sanctions and their potential for confronting emerging and future threats, including : cyberterrorism and information warfare, environmental crimes, and corruption. This work begins with a historical overview of sanctions and the development of the United Nations system. It then explores the consequences of the superpowers' Cold War stalemate, the role of the Non-Aligned Movement, and the subsequent transformation from a blunt, comprehensive approach to smart and fairer sanctions. By calibrating its embargoes, asset freezes and travel bans, the UN developed a set of tools to confront the new category of risk actors : armed non-state actors and militias, global terrorists, arms merchants and conflict minerals, and cyberwarriors. Section II analyzes all thirty UN sanctions regimes adopted over the past fifty years. These narratives explore the contemporaneous political and security context that led to the introduction of specific sanctions measures and enforcement efforts, often spearheaded for good or ill by the
permanent five members of the Security Council. Finally, Section III offers a qualitative analysis of the UN sanctions system to identify possible areas for improvements to the current Security Council structure dominated by the five veto-wielding victors of World War II.

Subject: UNITED NATIONS--SANCTIONS--HISTORY
ISBN: 9783319600055
Item ID: ER002086
Link: https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-319-60005-5
Media: eBook

2015

Title: On Target ? EU Sanctions as Security Policy Tools [electronic resource]
Additional Author: Dreyer, Iana, ed.
Additional Author: Luengo-Cabrera, Jose, ed.
Institution: European Union Institute for Security Studies (FR)
Physical Description: 1 online resource (91 pages)
Series: Report ; 25
Notes: Bibliography: p. 88.
Subject: EU--SANCTIONS
Subject: EU--NATIONAL SECURITY
Item ID: ER000065
Media: eBook

2013

Title: How EU Sanctions Work : A New Narrative [electronic resource]
Author: Giumelli, Francesco
Additional Author: European Union Institute for Security Studies (FR)
Physical Description: 1 online resource (46 pages)
Series: Chaillot Papers ; 129
Notes: 'This paper is divided into four parts. The first part presents the EU as a regional sanctioner, focusing on the decision-making process and providing an overview of the record of EU restrictive measures. The second part introduces the new narrative of sanctions and its foundations. The third part briefly presents four case studies - Iran, Zimbabwe, Burma/Myanmar and four countries from the MENA region affected by the so-called Arab Spring events - with the objective of understanding how the conceptualisation of sanctions in terms of their three key purposes (i.e. coercing, constraining and signalling) can be useful to comprehend the complex reality of sanctions. Finally, the conclusions present recommendations on how to improve the EU sanctioning process and elaborate on the future role of sanctions in EU foreign policy.'
Subject: EU--SANCTIONS
ISBN: 9789291982257
Item ID: ER000166
Media: eBook
**2012**

**Title:** Comment choisir ses mesures restrictives ? : guide pratique des sanctions de l'UE [electronic resource]

**Author:** Beaucillon, Charlotte

**Institution:** Institut d'Etudes de Securite de l'Union Europeenne (FR)

**Published:** Paris : Institut d'Etudes de Securite de l'Union Europeenne, 2012

**Physical Description:** 1 online resource (35 pages)

**Notes:** 'Restrictive measures are the favorite instruments of the European Union (EU) to impose coercive measures in third countries. In fact, the adoption of restrictive measures by the European Union has intensified since the 1990s and been strengthened with the launch of the fight against terrorism in the early 2000s. In January 2013, no fewer than 27 countries will have sanctions imposed upon them by the European Union. Given the exponential growth of sanctions, it is just to question the effectiveness of these instruments, and to clarify their legal costs. Imposing coercive measures may result in exposing the EU to legal remedy. This paper attempts to distinguish between the types and costs of sanctions, and serve as a practical guide to choosing appropriate restrictive measures.'

**Subject:** EU—SANCTIONS

**Subject:** SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

**ISBN:** 9789291982196

**Item ID:** ER001361

**Link:** [http://www.iss.europa.eu/uploads/media/op100.pdf](http://www.iss.europa.eu/uploads/media/op100.pdf)

**Media:** eBook

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**2010**

**Title:** Sanctions as Grand Strategy [electronic resource]

**Author:** Taylor, Brendan

**Institution:** International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)

**Published:** Abingdon, UK : Routledge, 2010

**Physical Description:** 1 online resource (123 pages)

**Series:** Adelphi ; 411

**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.'

**Subject:** ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

**Subject:** ECONOMIC SANCTIONS—KOREA (NORTH)

**Subject:** ECONOMIC SANCTIONS—IRAN

**ISBN:** 9780415595292

**Item ID:** ER001805

**Link:** [http://www.tandfonline.com/tocl/tadl19/49/411?nav=tocList](http://www.tandfonline.com/tocl/tadl19/49/411?nav=tocList)

**Media:** eBook
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.
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| No. 2/15 | The Syrian Civil War / La guerre civile syrienne |
| No. 3/15 | A Century of Chemical Weapons / Un siècle d’armes chimiques |
| No. 4/15 | Terrorism : An Overview of the Last Two Years / Le terrorisme : aperçu des deux dernières années |
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