OBJECTIVES	Pres	sent	Primary objective		
OBJECTIVES	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	
Armed conflict	42	67	37	59	
Cease hostilities	31	49			
Peace enforcement	31	49			
Support peace building	10	16			
Negotiation of peace agreement	8	13			
Human rights	22	35	0	0	
Democracy support	17	27	6	10	
Counter-terrorism	15	24	9	14	
Good governance	8	13	1	2	
Support judicial process	6	10	1	2	
Non-proliferation	7	11	7	11	
Support humanitarian efforts	4	6	0	0	
Protect population under R2P	2	3	2	3	

Note: Percentage calculated from valid cases only, non-applicable and missing data excluded

PURPOSES	Pres	sent	Principal purpose	
FUNFOSES	Frequency %		Frequency	%
Coerce a change of behavior	50	79	35	56
Constrain target behavior	59	94	26	41
Signal and/or stigmatize target	63	100	2	3

NORMS SIGNALED	Prese	nt	Principal Norm		
NORWIS SIGNALED	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	
Prohibition of war/armed conflict	36	57	32	52	
Human rights	28	44	1	2	
Authority of regional arrangements	23	37	0	0	
Counter-terrorism	15	24	9	15	
Non-constitutional change in government	15	24	7	11	
Improved governance (natural resources/security sector)	9	14	4	6	
Non-proliferation	8	13	7	11	
Authority of the UN Security Council	7	11	0	0	
Protect population under R2P	4	6	2	3	

POLITICAL WILL	Present			
FOLITICAL WILL	Frequency	%		
Significant NGO pressure to UN deliberation	16	25		
Unanimous UNSC vote	48	76		
Abstentions in UNSCR vote	52	32		
UNSCR Permanent 5 reservations to sanctions	20	89		
Sanctions Committee formed at the beginning of episode	56	89		
Panel of Experts/Monitoring team formed during episode	29	46		
Individual sanctions are authorized/designated	35	88		

Note: Percentage calculated from valid cases only, non-applicable and missing data excluded

TARGETT BURNINGS	Coercion		Constraint		Signaling	
TARGETS BY PURPOSE	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Government	33	66	30	51	38	60
Government leadership	32	64	24	41	34	54
Rebel faction	21	42	26	44	27	43
All parties to the conflict	10	20	19	32	22	35
Terrorist group	2	4	8	14	8	13
Leadership family members	7	14	18	31	13	21
Facilitators or proscribed activity	11	22	21	36	22	35
Individual targets	18	36	31	53	30	48
Key regime supporters	5	10	9	15	11	17
Domestic constituencies	0	0	0	0	14	22
Regional constituencies	6	12	8	14	31	49
Global constituencies	1	2	1	2	27	43

Note: Percentage calculated from valid cases only, non-applicable data was excluded.

TYPEC OF CANCELONG	Preser	Present			
TYPES OF SANCTIONS	Frequency	%			
Individual sanctions	47	75			
Travel ban	34	54			
Asset freeze	40	63			
Asset freeze and transfer	3	5			
Diplomatic sanctions	13	21			
Revision of visa policy	6	10			
Limiting of travel of diplomatic personnel	11	17			
Closing of embassies / offices of official representation	5	8			
Limiting number of diplomatic personnel	5	8			
Sectoral sanctions	60	95			
Arms imports embargo	55	87			
Aviation ban	11	17			
Arms export ban	11	17			
Proliferation-sensitive material	7	11			
Shipping	3	5			
Oil service equipment	2	3			
Commodity sanctions	26	41			
Diamonds	11	17			
Oil import ban	8	13			
Timber	3	5			
Luxury goods	3	5			
Charcoal	1	2			
Other	5	8			
Financial sector sanctions	6	10			
Investment ban	1	2			
Diaspora tax	2	3			
Central Bank asset freeze	2	3			
Financial services (insurance)	1	2			
Sovereign wealth funds	2	3			

OTHER CANCTIONS	Present			
OTHER SANCTIONS	Frequency	%		
Regional sanctions in place during the episode	43	68		
EU	33	52		
AU	2	3		
OAS	1	2		
ASEAN	0	0		
ECOWAS	11	17		
Unilateral sanctions in place during the episode	41	65		
US	40	63		
UK	19	30		
Other	9	14		
Sanctions regimes in neighboring countries	34	54		

	Preser	nt
OTHER POLICY INSTRUMENTS	Frequency	%
Diplomacy (pressure and/or negotiations)	61	97
Legal tribunals	29	46
ICC/ICJ	14	22
Special courts and tribunals	19	30
Peacekeeping operations	39	62
Threat of use of force	16	25
Use of force	33	52
Limited strikes and operations	18	29
Robust military force	22	35
No-fly zone	1	2
Naval blockade	2	3
Covert	7	11
Cyber-sabotage	4	6
Targeted assassinations	7	11
DDR/SSR	27	43

IMPLEMENTATION	Present			
IMPLEMENTATION	Frequency	%		
Designation criteria specified (individual sanctions)	41	98		
Sanctions committee formed at the passage of UNSCR	56	89		
Individual sanctions authorized/designated	35	88		
Committee guidelines developed	49	78		
Reporting requested or required, conditional or not	44	72		
Instances of enforcement	34	63		
Enforcement authorities specified	35	57		
Panel of Experts or Monitoring Teams appointed	29	46		
Peacekeeping operations' enforcement role	17	45		

EVASION/COPING STRATEGIES	Prese	Present		
EVASION/COPING STRATEGIES	Frequency	%		
Indications of evasion/coping strategies	52	91		
Evasion	45	80		
Black market contractors	37	69		
Safe havens	23	43		
Disguise of identity, forged documents	16	31		
Informal value transfer systems	13	25		
Front companies	15	28		
Denial of inspection	14	24		
Disguise vessels	14	26		
Reliance on family members	6	12		
Coping strategies	49	82		
Diversion of trade through third countries	46	79		
Stockpiling supplies	32	60		
Diversify sources of funds or investment	19	32		
Alternative value sources	8	14		
Import substitution, new technology	9	15		
Coerce/pressure major trade partner not to enforce sanctions	6	11		
Shifting terms/subject of debate (diplomatic)	6	11		
Other evasion/coping strategies	4	8		

Note: Percentage calculated from valid cases only, non-applicable and missing data excluded

LININGENDED CONCEQUENCES	Present		
UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES	Frequency	%	
Indications of unintended consequences	48	94	
Increases in corruption and/or criminality	31	58	
Humanitarian consequences	24	44	
Decline in the credibility and/or legitimacy of the UN Security Council	19	37	
Strengthening of authoritarian rule	19	35	
Resource diversion	18	34	
Increases in human rights violations	14	26	
Strengthening of political factions	13	25	
Increases in international enforcement capacity in different issue domains	11	20	
Harmful effects on neighboring states	10	19	
Increase in international regulatory capacity in different issue domains	10	19	
Widespread harmful economic consequences	8	19	
Rally round the flag effect	7	13	
Significant burden on implementing states	5	9	
Reduction of local institutional capacity	4	8	
Strengthening instruments of security apparatus of senders	4	8	
Increase in the growth of the state role in the economy	4	8	
Human rights implications for sending states	1	2	
Enhanced stature of targeted individuals	0	0	
Other	5	10	

Note: Percentage calculated from valid cases only, non-applicable and missing data excluded

EFFECTIVENESS BY PURPOSE	Effective		Mixed		Ineffective	
EFFECTIVENESS BT FURFOSE	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Coercion	5	10	5	10	40	80
Constraint	16	27	10	17	33	56
Signaling	17	27	18	29	28	44

LIST OF EFFECTIVE EPISODES OF UN TARGETED SANCTIONS (1991-2013) BY PURPOSE

Coercion	Constraint	Signaling
Côte d'Ivoire EP3 (2005–2010)	Angola EP3 (1998–1999)	Angola EP3 (1998–1999)
DRC EP2 (2005–20008)	Angola EP4 (1999–2002)	Angola EP4 (1999–2002)
Libya I EP3 (1999–2003)	AQ/T EP3 (2001–2011)	AQ/T EP3 (2001–2011)
Sierra Leone EP4 (2000–2002)	AQ/T EP4 (2011–)	Côte d'Ivoire EP4 (2010–2011)
Somalia EP4 (2009–2012)	DRC EP3 (2008–2010)	DRC EP2 (2005–2008)
	Haiti EP1 (1993)	Haiti EP1 (1993)
	Haiti EP3 (1993–1994)	Haiti EP3 (1993–2004)
	Liberia EP2 (2001–2003)	Liberia EP2 (2001–2003)
	Liberia EP3 (2003)	Liberia EP3 (2003)
	Liberia EP4 (2003–2006)	Liberia EP4 (2003–2006)
	Liberia EP5 (2006–)	Liberia EP5 (2006–)
	Libya I EP1 (1992–1993)	Libya II EP1 (2011)
	Libya I EP2 (1993–1999)	Libya II EP3 (2011–2014)
	Libya II EP2 (2011)	Sierra Leone EP1 (1997–1998)
	Sierra Leone EP4 (2000–2002)	Sierra Leone EP4 (2000–2002)
	Sierra Leone EP5 (2002–2010)	Sierra Leone EP5 (2002–2010)
		Somalia EP4 (2009–2012)

Sanctions effectiveness by purpose

