

Sierra Leone

Background

29 September 2010 – With Resolution 1940 the Security Council decides to terminate the measures set forth in resolution 1171 (1998) and to dissolve the Committee established by resolution 1132 (1997).

The Security Council in resolution 1132 (1997), adopted in October 1997, imposed an oil and arms embargo and travel restrictions on members of the former military junta in Sierra Leone. Resolution 1156 (1998) lifted the petroleum embargo. Resolution 1171 (1998) lifted all remaining sanctions against the Government of Sierra Leone and instead applied them on leading members of the former military junta and of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF).

Resolution 1306 (2000) imposed a ban on the direct or indirect import of rough diamonds from Sierra Leone not controlled by the Government of Sierra Leone through a Certificate of Origin Regime. The resolution also established a Panel of Experts to monitor sanctions violations, consider the adequacy of air traffic control systems in the region, and provide observations and recommendations to the Council. The final report of the Panel, which was chaired by Martin Chungong Ayafor (Cameroon), was issued as S/2000/1195; the four-month mandate of the Panel expired at the end of December 2000 and was not renewed.

Resolution 1385 (2001), adopted on 19 December 2001, extended for a period of 11 months, from January 2002, the prohibition on the import of rough diamonds from Sierra Leone not controlled by its Government under the Certificate of Origin regime. The measures were further extended in December 2002 for an additional period of six months (see resolution 1446).