

ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

The imposition of economic sanctions against foreign states continues to be an active area of international law.

Most commonly, the determination of whether such sanctions will be imposed against individual states is made at first instance by the United Nations Security Council. Under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council is authorized, following debate among member countries, to adopt United Nations Security Council Resolutions requiring member states to impose sanctions.

Once adopted by the Security Council, such resolutions become international law treaty obligations of Canada as a signatory of the UN Charter, and are implemented under Canadian domestic law by regulations passed pursuant to the United Nations Act, R.S.C., c.U-3.

Regulations made under the United Nations Act currently implement the following United Nations Security Council resolutions, adopted under Chapter VII of the UN Charter imposing trade, commercial and financial sanctions:

Iraq

Resolution 661 (1990) of August 6, 1990
 Resolution 670 (1990) of September 25, 1990
 Resolution 687 (1991) of April 3, 1991

Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

Resolution 1022 (1995) of November 22, 1995

United Nations Protected Area of Croatia

Resolution 820 (1993) of April 17, 1993

Libya

Resolution 748 (1992) of March 31, 1992
 Resolution 883 (1993) of November 11, 1993

Angola/UNITA

Resolution 864 (1993) of September 15, 1993

Rwanda

Resolution 918 (1994) of May 17, 1994