

Sample #2
Model UN General Assembly Forum

Committee: Legal

Sponsored by: Argentina

Subjects: Declaration concerning the implementation of sanctions and other non-violent, coercive measures to ensure peace.

1. *With* respect to the purpose of maintaining global peace and international safety as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,
2. *Bearing in mind* that in order to achieve the goals of the United Nations, peaceful means of mediation and problem solving are expected and preferred,
3. *Reaffirming* the right of sovereign states to peacefully settle disputes either amongst themselves or in the forums set up in the Charter of the United Nations,
4. *Fully aware* that it is sometimes necessary to apply forceful measures in order to achieve the goals of the United Nations,
5. *Convinced* that these forceful measures should only be enacted in extreme circumstances and only as a last resort,
6. *Primarily concerned* with the implementation of sanctions, such as those set down in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,
7. *Aware* that with the use of such sanctions, unintentional effects are likely to occur,
8. *Fully aware* that in many instances these unintentional effects have a negative impact on:
 - (a) The citizens of the sanctioned regime,
 - (b) The nation states that had previously depended on relations with the sanctioned state to further economic, social, and/or political goals and
 - (c) The citizens of the states mentioned in part (b),
9. *Concerned* that the provisions laid down in Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations do not adequately provide assurance that harm incurred while a sanction is in place will be properly addressed,
10. *Bringing attention* to the fact that the provisions in Article 50 only take effect after problems have arisen, and is in no way a preemptive measure,
11. *Recalling* that the United Nations Millennium Declaration of September 8th, 2000 expressed the commitment to minimize the adverse effects of the United Nations economic sanctions on innocent populations, and to subject sanctioned regimes to

regular reviews in an attempt to eliminate the adverse effects of sanctions on third parties,

12. *Noting* with appreciation the efforts of the “Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the strengthening of the role of the organization,” set up by resolution 3499 (XXX) of December 15th, 1975, specifically stated efforts pertaining to the implementation of sanctions,
13. *Calls upon* member states to recall that their obligation to this body is to help preserve peace and security,
14. *Bearing in mind* that the welfare of the people living in our nations is the primary cause for concern,
15. *Considering* that if more criteria and conditions for the implementation of sanctions were in place, it would be easier to control and curb the negative effects of these sanctions,
16. *Stressing once again* that sanctions are only to be used after all other means of peaceful mediation are exhausted,
17. *Establishes and approves the subsequent provisions:*
 - a. Sanctions shall only be permitted after all other peaceful methods of persuasion have been attempted with little or no success in the effort of attaining peace and security,
 - b. All sanctions must comply with the guidelines laid out in the Charter of the United Nations, and they must also abide by the regulations set down in international law,
 - c. Every sanction must have a definite time limit for its existence and must be subject to regular review,
 - d. There must be stipulations for when a sanction has accomplished its predetermined goals, and the sanction shall be lifted when the criteria set out has been achieved,
 - e. Sanctions are to be used to create or restore peace, stability, and security only; a sanction shall be lifted when the criteria set out has been achieved,
 - f. There must be a clear and unambiguous warning issued to the target state before a sanction can be put into place,
 - g. The intent of a sanction may never be to overthrow a legally established regime or leadership,
 - h. Any sanction that will have an adverse effect on the economic, financial, or material status of a third state or a civilian population is not permitted,
 - i. The Security Council and the Secretariat must take into account the possible short-term and long-term consequences of a sanction on the target state and all third states involved prior to the enactment of a sanction,

- j. Humanitarian efforts shall not be interrupted by sanctions; basic food supplies, medicinal packages, agricultural tools and educational resources shall be exempt from sanctions,
- k. All exempt supplies must be approved before a sanction is in place unless under special circumstances, in which case, it will be open for reconsideration,
- l. No sanction shall violate, either directly or indirectly, the fundamental human rights, mainly the rights to life, freedom from hunger, effective health care and medical services for all,
- m. A sanctioned regime must still follow the provisions of international humanitarian law and will be held accountable for any breaches of such laws,
- n. If an emergency situation occurs, (natural disaster, disease, famine) sanctions must be suspended at the discretion of the Security Council and the Secretariat,
- o. The target state must make all efforts to facilitate the distribution of humanitarian aid, and
- p. No sanction shall infringe upon the sovereign rights of a nation as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations.