Committee: United Nations General Assembly

Country: Morrocco

School Name: Indian school al Ghubrah

Delegate name: Kashish.S.Rathod

Topic: Assessing The Effectiveness of Sanctions

Sanctions consist of a wide range of political and/or economic measures which are put in place by international, regional and state bodies with the aim of influencing the behavior of a particular country’s regimes, individuals or groups. The types of sanctions measures put in place can vary widely including (inter alia): financial restrictions, import/export restrictions and travel bans.

The Security Council can take action to maintain or restore international peace and security under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter. Sanctions measures, under Article 41, encompass a broad range of enforcement options that do not involve the use of armed force. Security Council sanctions have taken several different forms, in pursuit of a variety of goals. The measures have ranged from comprehensive economic and trade sanctions to more targeted measures such as arms embargoes, travel bans, and financial or commodity restrictions. The Security Council has applied sanctions to support peaceful transitions, deter non-constitutional changes, constrain terrorism, protect human rights and promote non-proliferation.

Morrocco on the other hand which is located at the northwest corner of Africa does not have any autonomous sanctions but follows or adheres to the un sanctions, as of now there are no sanctions imposed on Morocco. Morocco's Equity and Reconciliation Commission, which aimed to restore peace by punishing the perpetrators of massive human rights violations, but it did not go up the chain of command or stigmatize a part of the population the country has been implementing UN sanctions, but there are no mentions of any other international sanctions regimes.

The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) identifies jurisdictions with strategic Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) deficiencies. As of the most recent update, the FATF has identified the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and Iran as high-risk jurisdictions with significant strategic deficiencies in their AML/CFT regimes. Additionally, the FATF monitors jurisdictions with strategic deficiencies, including Algeria, Ecuador, Myanmar, and Uganda, among others. These jurisdictions have committed to addressing the deficiencies within agreed timeframes and are subject to increased monitoring. Morocco was previously identified as having strategic AML deficiencies but has since made significant progress and is no longer subject to the FATF's increased monitoring process

Morocco has called on the United Nations Security Council to adopt sanctions against those responsible for diverting humanitarian aid. The country supports sanctions against individuals or entities involved in the diversion of humanitarian aid, as highlighted in a public debate on famine and conflict-induced food insecurity chaired by the US Secretary of State Antony Blinken, whose country holds the rotating presidency of the Security Council for the month of August. The diplomat, Omar Kadiri, emphasized the importance of addressing the link between armed conflicts and violence, on one hand, and conflict-induced food insecurity and the threat of famine, on the other hand. He called for the adoption of sanctions against those responsible for the diversion of humanitarian aid and who distribution or access to this aid, as stipulated in operational paragraph 9 of resolution 2417. Morocco's call for sanctions is based on the need to address the strategic deficiencies in AML/CFT regimes, particularly in countries where there is a risk of diversion of humanitarian aid.

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