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Sanctions are imposed when a country or people threaten peace or do not abide by international law. The Security Council (UNSC) may respond to global threats by imposing sanctions against states and non-state groups who are found in non-compliance with international law. Sanctions imposed by the Security Council take a variety of different forms and have varied from comprehensive economic and trade sanctions to more restrictive targeted sanctions such as arms embargoes, travel bans and financial or commodity restrictions on individuals or entities. International sanctions usually involve imposing special restrictions on cultural, economic, trading, and diplomatic relationships with a particular country, designated individual, or organization. They may also involve freezing assets, travel bans, and trade prohibitions on certain economic sectors.

The word ‘sanctions’ finds no mention in the laws of India and is instead referred to as prohibitions. The most effective way of implementing Prohibitions has been to curb trade with the target country. In India, exports and imports of goods, services or technology are generally ‘free’ except when prohibited or regulated by the central government. The Prohibitions are implemented through the Directorate General Foreign Trade in the Ministry of Commerce & Industry (‘DGFT’), being the nodal authority regulating India’s foreign trade policy (‘FTP’), formulated pursuant to the Foreign Trade (Regulation and Development) Act, 1992 (‘FTDR’). The FTDR – which regulates these Prohibitions and the exports, transfers, re-transfers, transit, trans-shipment of and brokering in SCOMET items – in turn, incorporates by reference the Weapons of Mass Destruction and their Delivery Systems (Prohibition of Unlawful Activities) Act 2005 (‘WMD Act’). The WMD Act was enacted pursuant to UNSCR 1540 (2004), which had necessitated the provision of integrated legal measures to exercise controls over the export of materials, equipment and technologies capable of use in WMD and their means of delivery and to prohibit unlawful activities etc.India has highly supported UN sanctions as ,the Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security*.* While India has not and does not support individual country sanctions . though India believes there are exceptions for imposing individual country sanctions for example: if human , civil or fundamental rights are being violated. India had sanctioned South Africa for the Apartheid in [1946-1993] and imposed a trade embargo with Fiji [1998-1999] over a deterioration of bilateral ties and as the biggest democracy in the world India also sanctioned Fiji as it was plunged into its fourth coup, after the military ousted the prime minister, Laisenia Qarese, and took charge of the government. The head of the army, Frank Bainimarama, appointed himself temporary president, throwing the South Pacific island state into economic and political disarray. The long-anticipated coup reached its climax when soldiers turned up at the prime minister's [Timoci bavadra , the first Indo- Fjian to lead the country] residence and took away his car keys. Armed troops ringed the building, effectively placing him under house arrest.

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