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**“Don’t find fault, find a remedy” – Henry Ford**

Spain recognizes the crucial role of sanctions as a tool for maintaining international peace and security. As a responsible member of the international community, Spain has always advocated for neutrality. However, this in no way limits Spain contribution in the United Nations. In today’s red-hot political climate, both Western and Arab societies are faced with an increasingly polarized landscape. Spain however has decided not to sit back and watch, but help find answers. The ALLIANCE OF CIVILIZATIONS is a United Nations initiative first proposed by the president of Spanish government Jose Luis Rodriguez Zapatero in 2004, co-sponsored by the Turkish prime minister and supported by the UN and other nations.  
Sanctions measures, under Article 41, encompass a broad range of enforcement options that do not involve the use of armed force. The Security Council Sanctions have varietal forms of sanctions that aim at an array of goals. The measures range from comprehensive economic and trade sanctions to more targeted measures such as arms embargoes, travel bans, and financial or commodity restrictions.

Spain doesn’t establish an autonomous sanctions regime. The sanctions implemented in Spain mainly includes the implementation of EU legislative measures. According to Article 96(1) of the Spanish Constitution, UNSC Decisions imposing sanctions will be part of Spanish Law once they have been published in the official journal (so-called Boletín Oficial del Estado or “BOE”).  
Spain has not issued its own list of sanctioned individuals and entities as Act 10/2010 expressly refers to the EU and UN lists. Consequences of breach of sanctions in Spain include hefty fines on companies, individuals in addition to a public warning.  
  
It is not sanctions that must be bettered, it is the way that they are implemented that must be looked into  
Therefore Spain proposes that:

1. Sanctions must be implemented in such a way that it ensures the prevention of the repetition of a crime and be based on a pragmatic and realistic approach. The definition, procedure and implementation of sanctions must be designed by keeping this objective in mind.
2. Perpetrators of specific crimes must have certain sanctions or penalties. This means the seriousness of the sanction must not depend on the perpetrator, rather, it must depend on the crime committed.
3. Sanctions must be imposed on the perpetrator only after there has been a previous quest for truth (concrete evidence). There shouldn’t be sanctioning based on incomplete or assumed evidence (reasoned by analogy). Also, responses mustn’t be given to the victims in the form of reparations.

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