DELEGATE: RISHI RAJ

COUNTRY: GABON

SCHOOL: INDIAN SCHOOL AL GHUBRA

COMMITTEE: UNITED NATIONS GENRAL ASSEMBLY(UNGA)

Sanctions are measures that countries or organizations use to address security concerns, promote compliance with international laws, and safeguard international peace and security.Since the early 2000s, there has been a surge in international measures aimed at controlling interactions

for various reasons such as maintaining security, deterring human rights abuses, preventing weapons proliferation.

Gabon generally backs UN sanctions for global peace, addressing human rights, weapons issues, and terrorism. It weighs their impact on its interests and supports careful implementation to minimize harm. Ultimately, its stance depends on specific circumstances and its national concerns.

Gabon's involvement with UN sanctions typically revolves around its commitment to global peace and security. In the past, Gabon has contributed to UN initiatives aimed at addressing regional conflicts, promoting human rights, and combating terrorism. For example, Gabon has supported

UN peacekeeping missions and participated in diplomatic efforts to resolve conflicts in the region.

In terms of addressing sanctions-related issues, Gabon has likely engaged in diplomatic discussions within the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and other relevant bodies. It may have advocated for the careful implementation of sanctions to minimize adverse effects on innocent

civilians while emphasizing the importance of maintaining international peace and security.

Solutions:

Clear Humanitarian Exemptions: Ensure that UN sanctions regimes include clear and robust humanitarian exemptions to allow for the delivery of essential aid without delay or obstruction.

Dialogue and Cooperation: Foster dialogue and cooperation between humanitarian organizations, policymakers, and sanction-imposing entities to uphold humanitarian principles while addressing security concerns.

Impact Assessments: Conduct impartial impact assessments of UN sanctions to understand their effects on humanitarian action and adjust policies accordingly to mitigate unintended consequences.

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