



PERMANENT MISSION OF
JAMAICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS

STATEMENT BY

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TO THE UNITED NATIONS**

before the United Nations Security Council

on

GENERAL ISSUES RELATED TO
SANCTIONS

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(Please check against delivery)

General Issues Related to Sanctions

Mr. President,

My delegation thanks the Permanent Representative of Germany, Ambassador Kastrup, for presenting the report, "*Design and Implementation of Arms Embargoes and Travel and Aviation Related Sanctions*", and the Permanent Observer of the Swiss Confederation, Ambassador Staehelin, for presenting the report on "*Targeted Financial Sanctions: A Manual for Design and Implementation*". We are also pleased to welcome the State Secretary of Sweden, Ambassador Hans Dahlgren, back to the Council and thank him for his Government's expressed willingness to continue both processes. We would also like to thank Assistant Secretary-General Ibrahima Fall for his timely suggestions for follow-up activity by the Council and the Secretariat.

Mr. President,

Over the course of the past few years, the international community has paid increased attention to the issue of Security Council imposed sanctions. The commentary has often been negative, primarily due to the negative humanitarian effects of comprehensive sanctions on civilian populations. In part as a response to these criticisms, and also to the recognition that comprehensive sanctions are no longer an acceptable tool of the Council, there has been a shift by the Security Council in its approach to the design of sanctions. During the past two years, the Council has shifted to targeting measures at the individual or individuals responsible for the behaviour or policies condemned by the international community, and at those elites or groups who directly benefit from such behaviour or policies. Indeed, a broad consensus has emerged for sanctions that are designed to affect only those individuals whose behaviour we wish to change.

Furthermore, the Council now recognizes the need to consider fully the possible negative impact of sanctions on the humanitarian condition of civilian populations and on the economies of third countries, and must now ensure that sanctions regimes have no such unintended effect. Recent Security Council sanctions on Ethiopia and Eritrea; Sierra Leone; Liberia; and the Taliban regime of Afghanistan have all been targeted. In designing these sanctions, as well as the Monitoring Mechanisms, the Council has borrowed extensively from the preliminary work of the Bonn-Berlin and Interlaken processes as well as from the work of its own Working Group on the General Issues related to Sanctions, established in April 2000. Implementation and monitoring of these sanctions have also followed to a large extent the recommendations contained in these two reports. It is a testament to the value of the recommendations contained therein that even before their finalization, the Council has already begun to pay heed to them.

The two reports presented today – the results of the Bonn-Berlin and Interlaken processes – provide us with a set of modalities to not only design but, more importantly, to implement and monitor targeted sanctions covering most of the regimes on arms embargoes, travel and aviation related sanctions and financial sanctions. My delegation is pleased to have participated in both meetings of the processes, and we fully appreciate

the efforts of the German Government and the Swiss Confederation in providing the resources for these two important undertakings on targeted sanctions, and for spearheading dialogue with civil society and academic experts. The manuals they have provided for design and implementation of targeted sanctions, if fully utilized by the Security Council, the Secretariat and Member States, will help to make the use of sanctions a more effective tool of the Security Council in enforcing its decisions. It will also allow for a more speedy and efficient response by the Security Council as the need arises.

My delegation has also subscribed to the premise that for sanctions to be effective they must be implemented within a prescribed time frame, and subject to close monitoring and periodic review to ensure their continued usefulness and validity, as well as to evaluate their impact on vulnerable populations and neighbouring States. However, while the Security Council has begun to design sanctions accordingly, the design, implementation and monitoring of sanctions is not yet streamlined. It is in this context that the results of the Interlaken and the Bonn-Berlin processes can provide useful tools for the Security Council, hence my delegation's support for the use by the Council of the guidelines provided in these two manuals. We therefore hope that the procedures and recommendations on arms embargoes, travel and aviation related sanctions would be carefully studied by all the Sanctions Committees. This also applies to the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001).

Mr. President,

In order to derive maximum benefit from the recommendations contained in those two manuals, it will be important for the Council to adopt a new and comprehensive approach to the design and use of sanctions and for the Council to be consistent in its implementation and monitoring. It will be recalled that the Working Group established by the Secretary-General, under the Chairmanship of Ambassador Anwarul Chowdhury of Bangladesh, to develop general recommendations on how to improve the effectiveness of United Nations sanctions was asked to examine a number of issues, including: the working methods of sanctions committees and inter-committee coordination; the capacity of the United Nations Secretariat to effectively monitor the implementation of sanctions; coordination within the United Nations system and cooperation with regional and other international organizations; design of sanctions resolutions including the conditions for the maintaining or lifting of sanctions; assessment reports and the ongoing evaluation of sanctions; monitoring and enforcement of sanctions; the unintended impact of sanctions; humanitarian exemptions; targeted sanctions; and assisting Member States in implementing sanctions. All of these issues are important for the effective use of sanctions.

The Working Group, over a period of several months, undertook an extensive review of the general issues related to sanctions. Its work benefited from inputs by experts on all of the issues covered. A report of the Working Group has been before the Council for the past several months, but, so far, the Council has not taken action on the report. The observations and recommendations contained in the reports presented today have

returned the Council's attention to the imperative that the Council must streamline its work on international design, implementation and monitoring of sanctions. Today's debate highlights the importance for the Council to act on the Working Group's report and to adopt, without further delay, the recommendations contained therein. The Bonn-Berlin and Interlaken processes taken together with the recommendations the Council now has, will provide the necessary tools for ensuring better implementation of the Council's current and future sanctions measures. We must also build on the useful work done by the Monitoring Mechanisms and Panels of Experts.

We also look forward to the follow-up to be carried out by the Government of Sweden to, *inter alia*, examine how to achieve a more coherent and effective enactment of Security Council resolutions into national legislation.

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