

grave concern in resolution 1209 (1998). He said that the Council should state categorically and unequivocally that the excessive accumulation and circulation of small arms constituted a threat to international peace and security to underline the seriousness of the issue and the determination of the Council to deal with it more effectively.<sup>47</sup>

**Decision of 29 June 2007 (5709th meeting):  
statement by the President**

At the 5709th meeting, on 29 June 2007, the President (Belgium) made a statement on behalf of the Council,<sup>48</sup> by which the Council, *inter alia*:

Recalled its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security;

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<sup>47</sup> S/PV.5390, p. 22 (Argentina); and p. 27 (Sierra Leone).

<sup>48</sup> S/PRST/2007/24.

Noted with grave concern that the destabilizing accumulation and illicit manufacture, trade and circulation of small arms and light weapons in many regions of the world increased the intensity and duration of armed conflicts;

Reaffirmed the inherent right to individual or collective self-defence consistent with Article 51 of the Charter;

Underlined the need to address this issue and, in this regard, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Council on a biennale basis a report on small arms;

Stressed the need to implement the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects and the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons;

Encouraged increased efforts to end the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons at the national, regional and international levels;

Called upon all Member States to abide by their obligations to observe the arms embargoes established under relevant Council resolutions.

## 41. General issues relating to sanctions

**Decision of 8 August 2006 (5507th meeting):  
resolution 1699 (2006)**

At its 5507th meeting, held on 8 August 2006, the Security Council considered the item entitled "General issues relating to sanctions".<sup>1</sup> The President (Ghana) drew attention to a draft resolution, submitted by Argentina, Denmark, France, Japan, Slovakia, the United Kingdom and the United States;<sup>2</sup> it was put to the vote and adopted unanimously as resolution 1699 (2006), by which the Council, *inter alia*:

Requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to increase cooperation between the United Nations and INTERPOL in order to provide the sanctions Committees with better tools, to fulfil their mandates more effectively and to give Member States better optional tools to implement those measures adopted by the Security Council and monitored by the Committees, as well as similar measures that might be adopted by the Council in the future, particularly the freezing of assets, travel bans and arms embargoes;

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<sup>1</sup> This question was also considered by the Security Council in 2000, 2001 and 2003.

<sup>2</sup> S/2000/616.

Encouraged Member States to use the tools offered by INTERPOL, particularly the I-24/7 global police communications system, to reinforce the implementation of such measures and similar measures that might be adopted by the Council in the future.

**Decision of 19 December 2006 (5599th meeting):  
resolution 1730 (2006)**

At the 5599th meeting, held on 19 December 2006,<sup>3</sup> the President (Qatar) drew attention to a draft resolution, submitted by Argentina, Denmark, France, Greece, Japan, Peru, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, the United Kingdom and the United States;<sup>4</sup> it was put to the vote and adopted unanimously as resolution 1730 (2006), by which the Council, *inter alia*:

Adopted the delisting procedure set forth in the annex to the resolution, and requested the Secretary-General to establish within the Secretariat (Security Council Subsidiary Organs Branch), a focal point to receive delisting requests and to perform the tasks described in the annex;

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<sup>3</sup> For more information on the discussion at this meeting, see chap. XI, part III, sect. B, with regard to Article 41 (1) of the Charter.

<sup>4</sup> S/2006/996.

Directed the sanctions committees established by the Security Council, including those established pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992), 918 (1994), 1132 (1997), 1267 (1999), 1518 (2003), 1521 (2005), 1533 (2004), 1572 (2004), 1591 (2005), 1636 (2005) and 1718 (2006) to revise their guidelines accordingly; and decided to remain seized of the matter.

The representatives of France, Denmark and Greece emphasized that the procedure just adopted enabled individuals and entities that had been listed for sanctions to present their petitions for delisting directly to a focal point created to that end within the Secretariat, and expressed hope that the new procedure would strengthen the support of States for the sanctions regimes.<sup>5</sup> The representatives of Denmark, Greece and Qatar strongly urged the Security Council to continue its work on ensuring fair and clear procedures for listing and delisting.<sup>6</sup> The representative of Argentina noted that the changes represented progress in the defence of human rights and in awareness-raising among all members of the Council on the need to operate in respect for the law and human rights.<sup>7</sup>

The representative of Qatar expressed concern that the resolution failed to respect many legal norms and standards that should be respected and applied by both the Security Council and its sanctions committees in the delisting of individuals. He continued that the Council had established a focal point that lacked independence, neutrality, standards or controls for delisting. He expressed his country's regret that the sponsors of the resolutions did not take up its proposal to allow legal representatives of listed persons to petition for delisting, particularly since some listed persons were now deceased and could not submit their own petitions. He expressed hope that the Council would review the annex and the entire issue, and that there would be

<sup>5</sup> S/PV.5599, p. 2 (France, Denmark); and p. 3 (Greece).

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., p. 3 (Denmark, Greece and Qatar).

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., p. 3.

transparency, objectivity and independence in the consideration of delisting requests.<sup>8</sup>

**Decision of 21 December 2006 (5605th meeting):  
resolution 1732 (2006)**

At the 5605th meeting, on 21 December 2006, the President (Qatar) drew attention to a draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Denmark, France, Japan, Slovakia, the United Kingdom and the United States.<sup>9</sup> He also drew attention to the report of the Informal Working Group on General Issues of Sanctions,<sup>10</sup> which provided the best practices with respect to sanctions that had been approved by the Committee in the areas of sanctions design, implementation, evaluation and follow-up, committee working methods, monitoring and enforcement, and methodological standards and reporting format for expert groups.

The draft resolution was put to the vote and adopted unanimously as resolution 1732 (2006), by which the Council, inter alia:

Welcomed the report of the Informal Working Group on General Issues of Sanctions, established pursuant to paragraph 3 of the note by the President of the Security Council dated 17 April 2000;<sup>11</sup>

Decided that the Working Group had fulfilled its mandate as contained in the note by the President of the Security Council dated 29 December 2005,<sup>12</sup> to develop general recommendations on how to improve the effectiveness of United Nations sanctions;

Took note with interest of the best practices and methods contained in the report of the Working Group and requested its subsidiary bodies to take note as well.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., pp. 3-4.

<sup>9</sup> S/2006/1004.

<sup>10</sup> S/2006/997.

<sup>11</sup> S/2000/319.

<sup>12</sup> S/2005/841.