

GA 2nd/II/1

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Unilateral Economic Measures as a Means of

Political and Economic Coercion against

Developing Countries

SUBMITTED TO: The Second Committee

SUBMITTED BY: Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Syrian Arab Republic,

Oman

The Second Committee

Recalling all previous resolutions on this subject, the most recent of which was resolution 61/170 of 27 February 2007,

Reaffirming the principles and provisions of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States proclaimed by the General Assembly in the resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, in particular article 32, which declared that no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political, or any other type of measure to coerce another State in or order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of sovereign rights,

Deeply concerned by the persistence of unilateral coercive measure in spite of recommendations by the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences,

Deeply disturbed by the negative impacts of unilateral economic measures on the citizens of targeted countries, such as starvation and sickness,

Recognizing the rights of all people to development as stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Noting with Satisfaction the opposition of the international community to unilateral coercive economic measures,

Seeking the development of friendly relations between member states and the strengthening of cooperation in solving problems of an economic or social nature,

Fully Aware that some situations of international security require measures to prevent an international situation but recognizing that this action should be taken multilaterally,

Convinced that the elimination of unilateral economic measures would be consistent with purposes and principles contained in the United Nations Charter and the World Trade Organization,

Recognizing that unilateral economic measures often have devastating effects on the

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populations of targeted nations while failing to cause the desired change in governmental policy:

1. Calls for the elimination of all unilateral extraterritorial economic measures;

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2. Deplores unilateral extraterritorial economic measures as a tool for political or economic pressure against any Member State, in particular against developing states, because of the negative effects on upholding the human rights of various sectors of their populations, particularly children, women and the elderly;

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3. Expresses its hope that all Member States that have initiated such measures will fulfill their obligations and responsibilities to human rights organizations to which they are a party by revoking such measures as soon as possible;

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- 4. Reaffirms that all people have the right of self-determination, through which they have the right to determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development;
- 5. Requests that all states refrain from applying or recognizing unilateral coercive economic measures imposed by any state, which violate principles of international law;
- 6. Encourages Member States to increase donations to provide humanitarian relief to citizens facing life threatening situations due to the implementation of unilateral economic measures as defined by the donating members, including but not limited to:
 - a. Starvation, due to the inability of states to obtain food supplies,
 - b. Sickness, due to the inability of member states to obtain basic medical supplies;
- 7. Requests that Member States seek more diplomatic solutions in addressing social and security issues;
- 8. Recommends that in situations of international security, Member States look for multilateral solutions through the Security Council, but requests that the UNSC always use multilateral sanctions responsibly, taking into account the possible humanitarian crisis caused by economic sanctions;
- 9. Reminds the United Nations Human Rights Council to take fully into account the negative impacts of unilateral coercive measures, including the creation of national laws and their extraterritorial application, in its task concerning the implementation of the right to development;
- 10. Welcomes further discussion of how to limit the effect of such measures on the right of development of all people.

Passed, Yes: 38 / No: 31 / Abstain: 26