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DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION: TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Guatemala:* draft resolution

Economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also its resolutions 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Reaffirming article 32 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, which declares that no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other types of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77.

Bearing in mind the general principles governing international trade and trade policies for development contained in its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolution 152 (VI) of 2 July 1983 on rejection of coercive economic measures, 1/ and the principles and rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and paragraph 7 (iii) of the Ministerial Declaration adopted on 29 November 1982 by the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement at their thirty-eighth session, 2/

Reaffirming its resolutions 38/197 of 20 December 1983, 39/210 of 18 December 1984, 40/185 of 17 December 1985 and 41/165 of 5 December 1986,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the adoption and effects of economic measures taken by developed countries for coercive purposes, including their impact on international economic relations, 3/ and considering that further work should be undertaken in order to implement resolutions 38/197, 39/210, 40/185 and 41/165,

Gravely concerned that the use of coercive measures adversely affects the economies and development efforts of developing countries and that, in some cases, those measures have worsened creating a negative impact on international economic co-operation,

1. Calls upon the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures in order to eliminate the use of coercive measures against developing countries, which have been increasing and have taken new forms;

2. Deplores the fact that some developed countries continue to apply and, in some cases, have increased the scope and magnitude of economic measures that have the purpose of exerting, directly or indirectly, coercion on the sovereign decisions of developing countries subject to those measures;

3. Reaffirms that developed countries should refrain from threatening or applying trade restrictions, blockades, embargoes and other economic sanctions, incompatible with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and in violation of undertakings contracted multilaterally and bilaterally against developing countries as a form of political and economic coercion that affects their economic political and social development;

1/ Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Sixth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6), part one, sect. A.

2/ See General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Basic Instruments and Selected Documents, Twenty-ninth Supplement (Sales No. GATT/1983-1), document I/5424).

3/ A/42/660.

4. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive, in-depth report, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, on effective measures to eliminate the use of coercive measures against developing countries, mentioned in paragraph 1 above, and on the economic measures that adversely affect the development efforts of developing countries, mentioned in paragraph 3 above, taking into account existing information and including:

(a) Relevant information from Governments;

(b) Information from all the pertinent organs and organizations of the United Nations system;

(c) Suggestions for monitoring the application of the measures referred to in paragraph 3;

(d) If he deems it appropriate, opinions and suggestions of competent internationally recognized experts in this field;

5. Appeals to Governments and to the pertinent organs and organizations of the United Nations system to provide the necessary information to the Secretary-General, so that he may prepare the report called for in paragraph 4 above.
