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Human rights and unilateral coercive measures

Report of the Secretary-General

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* A/53/150.

II. Replies received from Governments

Morocco

[10 August 1998]

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1. In resolution 1994/47, the Commission on Human Rights recalled the principles of the Charter of the United Nations as well as several resolutions of the General Assembly essentially relating to the principles of international law concerning friendly relations among States and the economic rights and duties of States. In the same resolution, the Commission expressed its grave concern that the use of unilateral coercive measures such as blockades, embargoes and the freezing of assets, hindered the acquisition of essential goods and adversely affected the socio-economic activities of countries subject to such measures.
 2. In its resolution 52/120 of 12 December 1997, the General Assembly expressed its deep concern “that, despite the recommendations adopted on this issue by the General Assembly and at recent major United Nations conferences ..., unilateral coercive measures continue to be promulgated” (sixth preambular paragraph). In the same resolution, the Assembly urges all States “to refrain from adopting or implementing any unilateral measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, in particular those of a coercive nature” (para. 1). The Assembly also requested all States to reject the use of unilateral economic measures against developing countries in order to influence, directly or indirectly, the exercise of their decisions as sovereign States.
 3. In view of the role that our country plays on the international scene in efforts to bring about peace and cooperation among States, Morocco fully endorses the rejection of such unilateral coercive measures as outlined in the above-mentioned resolutions, particularly because of their adverse impact on human rights.
 4. Morocco therefore renews its commitment to the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the principle of the peaceful settlement of disputes.
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