



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
13 October 2021

Original: English

Seventy-sixth session

Second Committee

Agenda item 18 (a)

Macroeconomic policy questions: international trade and development

Guinea:* draft resolution

Unilateral 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,

Reaffirming the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,¹ which states, inter alia, that no State may use or encourage the use of unilateral economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights,

Bearing in mind the general principles governing the international trading system and trade policies for development contained in relevant resolutions, rules and provisions of the United Nations and the World Trade Organization,

Recalling its resolutions [44/215](#) of 22 December 1989, [46/210](#) of 20 December 1991, [48/168](#) of 21 December 1993, [50/96](#) of 20 December 1995, [52/181](#) of 18 December 1997, [54/200](#) of 22 December 1999, [56/179](#) of 21 December 2001, [58/198](#) of 23 December 2003, [60/185](#) of 22 December 2005, [62/183](#) of 19 December 2007, [64/189](#) of 21 December 2009, [66/186](#) of 22 December 2011, [68/200](#) of 20 December 2013, [70/185](#) of 22 December 2015, [72/201](#) of 20 December 2017 and [74/200](#) of 19 December 2019,

Gravely concerned that the use of unilateral coercive economic measures adversely affects the economies and the development efforts of developing countries in particular and has a general negative impact on international economic cooperation and on worldwide efforts to move towards a non-discriminatory and open multilateral trading system,

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

¹ Resolution [2625 \(XXV\)](#), annex.



Recognizing that such measures constitute a flagrant violation of the principles of international law as set forth in the Charter, as well as the basic principles of the multilateral trading system,

Noting with great concern the threat to human health, safety and well-being caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, as well as the severe disruption to societies and economies and the devastating impact on lives and livelihoods, and that the poorest and most vulnerable are the hardest hit by the pandemic, reaffirming the ambition to get back on track to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by designing sustainable and inclusive recovery strategies to accelerate progress towards the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda and to help to reduce the risk of future shocks, and recognizing that the COVID-19 pandemic requires a global response based on unity, solidarity and renewed multilateral cooperation,

Considering that the enactment and application of unilateral coercive economic measures that are inconsistent with the principles of international law and the Charter have a negative impact on the capacity of targeted countries to respond efficiently, specifically in the acquisition of medical equipment and supplies to adequately treat their populations in the face of this pandemic and to promote post-pandemic recovery, and welcoming the appeal by the Secretary-General for the waiving of sanctions imposed on countries to ensure access to food, essential health supplies and COVID-19 medical support,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;²
2. *Urges* the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures to eliminate the use of unilateral economic, financial or trade measures that are not authorized by relevant organs of the United Nations, that are inconsistent with the principles of international law or the Charter of the United Nations or that contravene the basic principles of the multilateral trading system and that affect, in particular, but not exclusively, developing countries;
3. *Calls upon* the international community to condemn and reject the imposition of the use of such measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries that impedes the full achievement of economic and social development;
4. *Also calls upon* the international community to condemn and reject the imposition of unilateral coercive economic measures that are inconsistent with the principles of international law and the Charter, which impede the capacity of targeted countries to respond efficiently in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic, and to promote post-pandemic recovery;
5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to monitor the imposition of unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion and to study the impact of such measures on the affected countries, including the impact on trade and development;
6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, with a particular focus on the impacts of unilateral economic measures on the achievement of sustainable development.

² A/76/310.