



## General Assembly

Eighth session  
3 February 2014

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**Sponsors:** Greece, Uganda

### Ending the trade embargo imposed by the USA on Cuba<sup>1</sup>

*The General Assembly,*

*Determined* to encourage strict compliance with the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

*Convinced* that it is wrong and immoral for any country to penalise another through prejudice because they disapprove of their government,

*Recalling* the statements of the Heads of State or Government at the Ibero-American Summits concerning the need to eliminate unilateral application of economic and trade measures by one state against another that affects the free flow of international trade,

*Concerned* at the continued proclamation and application by Member States of laws and regulations, such as that on 12 March 1996 known as the “Helms-Burton Act”, the effects of which affect the sovereignty of other states, the legal interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction and the freedom of trade and navigation,

*Taking note* of declarations and resolutions of different intergovernmental forums, bodies and governments that express the rejection by the international community and public opinion of the promulgation and application of measures of the kind referred to above,

*Further concerned* that measures of the nature aimed at strengthening and extending the economic, commercial and financial embargo against Cuba continue to be promulgated and applied, and concerned also at the adverse effects of such measures on the Cuban people and on Cuban nationals living in other countries,

*Recognizing* that the Cuban people are not living a fulfilled lifestyle and are not being introduced to a modern civilization because of the impacts of the trade embargo,

*Drawing the attention* of member states to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of action which affirms that food should not be used as a tool for political pressure,

*Recalling* the multiple natural disasters that have hit Cuba in the past causing the country to suffer further commercially and financially,

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<sup>1</sup> Resolution adopted by AASMUN from RRSIMUN 2012 General Assembly, Croydon, London

*Realising* that the embargo has lasted almost 49 years, nearly half a century, which is much too long for an argument like this to last in a changing and maturing world,

1. *Calls for* all states to refrain from applying laws and measures of the kind referred to in the preamble to the present resolution, in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law to reaffirm the freedom of trade and navigation;

2. *Urges* states that have and continue to apply such laws and measures to take the necessary steps to repeal them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime;

3. *Encourages* peace talks between the United States and Cuba to resolve their issues and come up with an agreement that resolves their conflict;

4. *Further calls for* permission for Cuba to import raw materials such as but not limited to oil, gas and electric energy, produced in countries of the Western Hemisphere in exchange for the export of nickel, sugar cane and tobacco from Cuba so that both Cuba and United States of America will be economically assisted by the ending of the embargo;

5. *Recommends* a joint summit to take place at the UN headquarters which must be attended by the leaders of both Cuba and the USA in order to be mediated by the Secretary General of the UN at a date to be agreed on by the two countries after the passing of this resolution where talks can be held on primarily the following:

- (a) Cancellation of all embargoes and sanctions placed on Cuba including, but not limited to, the Helms-Burton Act;
- (b) Having biannual meetings on the issue until the two countries have agreed to conclude negotiations;
- (c) The suggestion that both nations should allow an equal and unprejudiced trial for:
  - (i) 'The Cuban 5' arrested in the USA on charges of conspiring with and espionage for the Castro regime,
  - (ii) US citizens imprisoned in Cuba and labelled as political prisoners;

6. *Further encourages* all countries in future times of diplomatic tension to attempt to solve problems through diplomatic means and refrain from imposing strict embargoes as an alternative to diplomacy;

7. *Invites* both the USA and Cuban authorities to reconsider the terms of the embargo and arrange an annual meeting for it, since a lot has changed over the past fifty years and every year the terms of the embargo changes as a natural outcome of politics;

8. *Further urges* the American government to lift the travel ban and allow citizens beside Cuban-Americans, students and missionaries to travel safely with a Cuban visa in their passport;

9. *Asks* both governments to organize social activities such as concerts, student exchanges, special days and events, sports and art events so that people of both countries can get to know each other;

10. *Requests* all member states to fund Cuba in order to:

(a) Improve agricultural conditions by:

(i) Replacing cattle with technological devices and vehicles such as tractors;

(ii) Aiding with agricultural material that Cuban farmers cannot get,

(iii) Employing specialists to ensure that small farms are operating efficiently,

(b) Ensure Cuban people use medicine especially those that are manufactured in USA, as some people in Cuba are suffering illnesses that can be cured only by those medicines and where drugs that can substitute those medicines are too risky for human life;

11. *Expresses its concern* that the USA has double standards as anti-Castro Cubans are living in Florida freely while other Cubans are treated as terrorists;

12. *Further requests* the USA to reconsider the terms of the embargo as in most cases it prevents the United Nations to aid Cuban citizens in times of natural disasters like hurricanes or in situations that threatens the lives of millions of people;

13. *Expresses its hope that* Cuba will comply with the demands of the USA in terms of:

(a) Freedom of thought, speech, press and media, trade and navigation,

(b) Fair elections that are transparent and conspicuous to the public and to the international media;

14. *Calls upon* the USA to change the terms of the embargo in order to improve the effectiveness of multi-national corporations as the embargo is making them choose to work with either USA or Cuba, thus they can't operate in both nations which causes a decrease in their economic growth;

15. *Further requests* that the USA consider all previous UN resolutions that condemn the position of its government upon this subject and asks for the end of the embargo.

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