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General Assembly is Clearly Against US Blockade on Cuba

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The president of the General Assembly, María Fernanda Espinosa, said this body has had a very clear position for decades against the US blockade against Cuba.

Unilateral sanctions really affect the security and the right to development of all peoples, and hinder the ability to use those benefits, she answered Prensa Latina to a question about the increase in Washington's hostile measures towards Havana.

Many times, these sanctions polarize and make it difficult to reach consensus and sustainable peace processes, Espinosa said.

The UN is very clear on this issue of sanctions, she added, sanctions are a prerogative of the Security Council.

The US blockade against Cuba appears as the most unjust, severe and prolonged unilateral sanctions system applied against any country, denounced the mission of that island to the United Nations.

Through a statement issued recently, that diplomatic representation indicated this encirclement is the main obstacle to the development of the Caribbean country, as well as to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.

The resurgence of the blockade continues as the central axis of Washington's policy towards the island, with increasingly notable effects on its extraterritorial application, the text emphasizes.

'For their stated purpose and the political, legal and administrative scaffolding on which it is based, these sanctions qualify as an act of genocide under the Convention for the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 1948 and as an act of economic warfare according to what was established at the London Naval Conference of 1909.'

During the almost 60 years of application, the blockade has accumulated damages for a total 138 billion 843,4 million dollars.

Only from April 2018 to March 2019, these measures of economic aggression have increased, causing losses to Cuba in the order of 4 billion 334.6 million dollars, the statement said.

In this last period, he adds, the strengthening of the extraterritorial application of this system of sanctions was reflected in constant effects on Cuban companies, banks and embassies, which face great obstacles in their commercial and financial activities in many countries.

Since 1992, the UN General Assembly has passed 27 resolutions that call on the US government to end, without any conditioning, its policy of blockade against Cuba.

Upon reaching power, President Donald Trump took a turn to the approaches made in the administration of Barack Obama and resumed hostile actions towards Cuba, with the resurgence of sanctions, travel restrictions and cuts in the amount of remittances, among others.

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