

Permanent Mission of
The Republic of the
SUDAN
To U.N. Office, Geneva



البعثة الدائمة
لجمهورية السودان
جنيف

Statement by the Delegation of the Sudan

**“Workshop on the impact of the application
of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights
particularly of Women and Children”**

Madame Chairperson,

Allow me at the outset to ~~align myself to~~ the statement delivered on behalf of Non Aligned Movement Group. I join the previous colleagues in appreciating the opportunity to convene this important workshop aiming at addressing one of the serious challenges that face developing countries in their struggle to achieve their development goals, and to maintain the enjoyment of human rights for their peoples, including the right to development. Experience shows that unilateral coercive measures lead to negative impacts on lives of people in targeted countries as well as on international trade and development.

The imposition of unilateral measures, by some states, as instruments of political and economic coercion against developing countries clearly contradicts the principles of the charter of the United Nations, the norms of international law or the rules-based multilateral trading system, and undermine the principle of sovereign equality of States. The measures clearly oppose the spirit of UN charter that calls for promotion of tolerance, international peace and security, the reinforcement of the principle of amicable relations and cooperation in the international arena.

Against this background, Sudan believes that imposition of unilateral coercive measures should not be tolerated by the international community. The major impact is felt in loss of trade and foreign exchange earnings, reduction in production capacity and employment, limited access of the population to goods and services including health, education, science and technology, higher costs of transactions, lower living standard and lack of opportunity to integrate into a non-discriminatory and open international trading system.

A total embargo imposed by the United States, the world's largest economy, on Sudan affected many fields of the country's economic activity, including agricultural production and related industries, health services, higher education and scientific research. It also reflected on economic hardship that affects the people particularly women and children who are usually more vulnerable. The US embargo and its impact hinder the enjoyment of human rights by the people of the Sudan particularly the right to development, the right to food and the right to health. This consequently has adverse impact of the socio-economic welfare of women and children.

In his address to FAO summit on 13 November 1996, Pope John Paul II stressed that a policy making population victims of embargos without sufficient discernment is one of the leading causing of hunger in the world, Sudan agrees to this wise ^{point of view} vision. We should all take this part of the issue seriously into consideration and make every possible effort to redress the tendency of some states to use unilateral coercive measures against developing countries.

Thank you