



Security Council

Distr.: General
15 June 2007

Original: English

Letter dated 11 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

With reference to the unilateral economic sanctions imposed by the United States of America against the Sudan, I have the honour to transmit to you resolution No. 1 of the National Assembly for the year 2007 in this regard (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdalmahmood Abdalhaleem **Mohamad**
Permanent Representative



Annex to the letter dated 11 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

**National Assembly
Fourth session
Resolutions of the Assembly
Resolution No. 1 of 2007**

The National Assembly,

1. *Having heard and deliberated* on the statement presented by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Lam Akol Ajawin, concerning the decision of the American Administration, in which he pointed out that much had been achieved towards resolving the Darfur issue and that the international community was in agreement regarding a road map for a peaceful resolution through negotiation and a peacekeeping process,

2. *Having been informed* that the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations had received the proposal of the Secretary-General on the final phase of the peacekeeping process and that the Government of the Sudan was currently studying it with a view to reaching a final agreement on its details at Addis Ababa within the coming week,

3. *Admitting* that, after such progress towards a settlement of the conflict, it was surprised by the American Administration's imposing, precisely at this time, economic sanctions on Sudanese individuals and companies,

4. *Valuing* the enormous political achievements realized by the Sudanese people in the signing of peace agreements: the Naivasha agreement, the Cairo agreement, the Abuja agreement (Darfur Peace Agreement) and the Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement, to which the international community, including the United States of America and the United Nations, have been witness,

5. *Valuing also* the cessation of the war and the sparing of Sudanese blood that were achieved through those agreements and the ensuing political and economic stability and security,

6. *Drawing attention* to the fact that the preservation of those peace gains and the implementation of the said agreements require genuine, responsible support on the part of the international community, in addition to the providing of sizeable human and financial resources,

7. *Recalling* the economic successes achieved by the country and witnessed and lauded by regional and international monetary and financial institutions,

8. *Calling attention* to the State structures completed at the central, southern Sudan and state levels, all of which provide indispensable support for the application of the peace agreements, the peaceful transfer of power and the establishment of sound governance, with a view to the achievement of the desired democratic transformation, which is the most important pillar of stability and one of the foundation stones of balanced, sustainable development,

9. *Calling attention also* to the fact that the Sudan has achieved appreciable progress in the field of human rights, as evidenced by the Sudan's being commended on its cooperation with the Human Rights Council and its committee of experts,

10. *Affirming* that the said decision sweeps away all the gains mentioned above for reasons unrelated to what is taking place in Darfur, reasons that relate to American internal politics,

11. *Expressing* its belief that the said decision is out of keeping with international charters and covenants, and in particular the need, as set out in the preamble to the Charter of the United Nations, to employ international policy for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

12. *Drawing attention* to the fact that the said decision runs counter to what is stated in article 145 (h) of the Beijing+5 outcome document, which explicitly calls on Governments and international and regional organizations to avoid adopting any unilateral decisions that are not in accordance with international law and the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations in that such decisions would impede the economic and social advancement of peoples,

13. *Considering* that the decision banning national companies and institutions that employ large numbers of citizens and operate directly in the area of social and economic support for the weaker segments of society and in the area of human rights and rights of women and children is aimed at having an adverse effect on the humanitarian situation and economic institutions, which will cause harm to families and citizens whose livelihood depends on those institutions and impede the realization of the Millennium Development Goals aimed at alleviating poverty,

14. *Recalling* that the American decision was backed by only one State, namely Britain,

15. *Expressing* its gratitude for the reservations to that decision that were expressed by numerous States, especially among the members of the United Nations Security Council,

16. *Viewing with appreciation* the opinions expressed by national political forces, leading personalities in those forces and State leaders who have warned against the untoward effects of the decision, foremost among them being the President and First Vice-President of the Republic,

17. *Supporting* the enormous efforts being made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Sudan's diplomatic missions in Washington and New York,

18. *Affirming* its confidence in the ability of the Sudanese people to stand up to that decision and its negative consequences,

Resolves:

19. To reject the decision and consider it as hampering peace efforts in Darfur; not aimed at stability in the Sudan and the well-being and security of its citizens; detrimental to the humanitarian and social situation in the country in general and in southern Sudan, Darfur, Southern Kordofan and Southern Blue Nile in particular; at odds with the call of the international Organization regarding the need to arrive at a peaceful solution to the crisis in Darfur and not to subject its citizens to further suffering and more pressure; and not contributing in the slightest

towards a resolution of the conflict, but rather towards escalating it and rendering it yet more complex;

20. To appeal to all to support the efforts of the First Vice-President of the Republic on behalf of peace in Darfur in order to urge those bearing arms who have not signed the Darfur Peace Agreement to institute an immediate ceasefire and to sit and negotiate with the Government of National Unity and join in the peace process;

21. To call upon the Government to step up its diplomatic efforts to reveal the facts about the decision and to strive to prevent its passage within the United Nations or any other international organization or institution;

22. To call upon the Government to take all steps to protect the interests of the Sudan and the Sudanese against any adverse consequences of the decision;

23. To urge the Government to redouble efforts towards the full implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement, particularly with regard to security measures, and efforts towards a political solution to the problem of Darfur with the participation of all political forces, in accordance with a definite timetable;

24. To address the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly, the African Union, the European Union, the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, all national Governments and parliaments and regional and international organizations to explain the gravity of the decision for the efforts of the Government of National Unity, the African Union and the United Nations towards establishing peace;

25. To call on the national political forces to unite in expressing their rejection of the decision;

26. To urge national civil society organizations to exert themselves at the local, regional and international levels to oppose the decision and any person or entity that might support it, whether official or unofficial, explaining the facts to them;

27. To call upon the media to play their national role by enlightening the people concerning the facts surrounding the decision and by strengthening the values of solidarity and national unity;

28. The Assembly further resolves that it shall remain seized of the matter and that its committees shall undertake to monitor the performance of the obligations arising from the present resolution, adopted this sixth day of June 2007, provided that all parliamentary blocs in the National Assembly shall participate therein.