



# General Assembly

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## Human Rights Council

### Fifty-first session

12 September–7 October 2022

Agenda item 3

**Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil,  
political, economic, social and cultural rights,  
including the right to development**

### **Written statement\* submitted by Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status**

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[15 August 2022]

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\* Issued as received, in the language of submission only.



## **The Negative Impact of Unilateral Coercive Measures on the Enjoyment of Human Rights**

Unilateral coercive measures are political and economic decisions that are part of diplomatic efforts by countries, multilateral or regional organizations against states or organizations either to protect their interests. My organization wants to bring council attention towards India which continues to impose unilateral coercive measures on its neighbouring countries in difficult situations.

Sri Lanka, a country of 22 million people and its 50 percent trade is dependent on India. The country is facing an unprecedented economic turmoil from start of 2022, the worst in seven decades, leaving millions struggling to buy food, medicines, fuel and other essentials. The grim situation has resulted in a civil unrest. In such condition India using Unilateral coercive measures on Sri Lanka blocked its trade. Similarly, during Covid-19, India using Unilateral coercive measures on Nepal blocked its border for such traffic. As a result, there was a severe shortage of medicines and daily necessities.

Our organization urged this council to ask the Indian government to stop such inhuman unilateral coercive measures which are detrimental for protection of Human Rights in its.

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