



REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA

**HIS HONOURABLE, SABER SHOWDBHURY
PRESIDENT OF THE IPU,**

HONOUARBLE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENTS,

**HIS HONOURABLE, MR MARTIN CHUNGON,
SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE IPU**

On behalf of the national assembly, please accept our warm greetings and the acknowledgement of the excellent working condition set for the success of this assembly.

I seize this occasion to welcome his excellency, mr. antonio guturres for his elected as the un secretary general, a distinct position for whom, that in the last decade carried out a hard work towards the human rights.

Mr. president,

In the current scenario in which we have been witnessing everywhere, the upsurging of conflicts, wars and multiplication of various violations resulting or linked to human rights, it require from us a coherent attitude with effective and sustanable solutions.

Today, most of social uprising does not result or are not just around the political or human rights violations. These uprisings and potential conflicts have their roots, mainly on the violations of economic, social, cultural and environmental rights.

It's here where we understand that we should focus our synergies and have a more closer parliamentary collaboration meant to find a better political solution.

It is why, we want, in this opportunity, to highlight and recognise the important role that the UN has been playing in this chapter since its establishment, with the approval of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, from the visible efforts which aim the setting up of a feasible mechanism of conflict resolution and the protection of these rights, following the Seventeen Objectives of the Sustainable Development and its respective targets of the Agenda 2030.

Angola, believes that the Agenda 2030 and the African Union Agenda 2063, are crucial political tools which aim to seek the fulfilment of the fundamental rights in the sphere of common responsibility principles.

Mr. President,

It is for us of great concern the reports of intimidation and reprisals against human rights defenders. However, it's up to us as parliamentarians, to establish a clear distinction between human rights defenders and political activists, most of who are holders of an agenda and well-defined interests.

For this reason, there is a need to change this gloomy picture which may lead to a change of legal provisions in order to make them more compatible to the norms of applicable human rights. through;

- Extensive familiarization of norms and rules of the human rights
- Compilation and dissemination of information on the functioning of the Parliamentary Committees on human rights;
- Supervision of the implementation of the International Treaties on Human Rights;
- Mobilization to combat child trafficking and child labor;
- Creating an international platform to share challenges and experiences;
- Promoting and strengthening the human rights principles, through the Interparliamentary Union technical assistance.

Mr. President,

The growing inequality within countries and between countries, particularly to gender inequalities, unemployment among young people, global health threats, uprising conflicts, violent extremism, terrorism and the migratory phenomenon, threaten to reverse most of the achievements made by the States in terms of development in the last decade.

Angola defends that the combination of the international community's efforts is needed in the search for sustainable solutions to the least developed countries, in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the wake of the Paris Agreement.

We also think that, if we all assume, in the diversity and complementarity of ideas and approaches that the fight and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms are our own responsibility, we can reverse this page by 2030, which is worrying us.

Mr. President,

Angola defends an international political commitment to prevent or end conflicts. In this vein, it is also necessary to consider the existence of a multilateral international forum for a broad and more inclusive approach, which can be achieved with a reformulation of the United Nations system, in particular, at Security Council.

The Republic of Angola defends the primacy of respect for constitutional order and the peaceful resolution of conflicts and disputes. We believe that this model should be a priority in states that worrying situations, still prevails.

We believe that the mantainance of peace, international stability and security are essential prerequisites for the enjoyment of human rights and guarantee the fundamental freedoms of citizens, as well as the guarantor of the applicability of international commitments on Development matters.

We, believe that the measures taken to address these phenomena have not been the most appropriate one, as we continue to tackle the effects and not the profound causes.

Mr. President,

Given the economic and financial situation, Angola continues to implement a set of macroeconomic measures towards the diversification of its economy, under the National Development Programme 2013-2017 and the Long-term Development National Strategy-2025, which the results, brought positive input, embodied in poverty reduction, in the coverage of the municipal health services, in

the construction of housing and social infrastructure, the provision of energy and water, access to justice and the promotion of women and gender equality.

The ongoing reform in the field of justice and law will also contribute to improve the social and political coexistence, respect for diversity and preservation of freedoms, rights and guarantees of citizen's rights.

Mr. President,

To conclude, I would like to reiterate the commitment of the angolan parliament in continuing to advocate the will and desire of the population in the spirit of respect, promotion and protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms, in accordance with legislation and angolan Constitution.