

For Cuba, and any other country, the impact of a blockade is destructive

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For the thirty-first time, Cuba has been forced to present to the UN General Assembly an initiative to reject the U.S. blockade, a genocidal policy that has caused great material deprivation.

Since 1992, Cuba has been submitting proposals for resolutions on the need to put an end to the siege of the Northern power, since the economic damages have amounted to more than 159 billion dollars in more than six decades.

The 30 pronouncements of the UN General Assembly in favor of the proposals presented by Havana have not mattered to the U.S. administrations, such as the current Democratic administration and the previous one of Donald Trump, which tightened the blockade.

The handful of coercive provisions caused losses of 4.8 billion dollars from March last year to last February alone, that is, more than 405 million dollars a month or one million dollars every two hours.

It also affected the availability of medicines and banking operations abroad.

The banking and financial system of the largest of the Antilles is being pursued by Washington's instruments for that purpose.

Cuba cannot access credits as other countries do and its financial and banking operations are truncated or suffer delays, due to the fear of the counterparts of being subject to U.S. sanctions.

All of the above has worsened since the reincorporation of the Caribbean nation by Trump to the list of countries that, according to the United States, sponsor terrorism, when there is no evidence to that effect.

Because of the blockade, Cubans also saw limited access to medicines, as the highly professional biopharmaceutical sector has not been able to develop according to its plans.

The boycott by the world's leading military power has prevented Biocubafarma from obtaining export revenues, which are indispensable for locating raw materials.

These are just a few examples, among others, as evidence to support Cuba's presentation at the UN of initiatives for the international community to demand the United States to end its siege.

The government of that country cannot ignore for an indefinite period of time almost unanimous decisions adopted in the General Assembly.

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