

**Statement by**

**Delegation of the Republic of Uganda, His Excellency Kwoba Godfrey,  
Deputy Permanent Representative  
on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement**

**at the First Committee General Debate  
80<sup>th</sup> Session of the United Nations General Assembly**

**New York, 8 October 2025**

**Mr. Chair,**

1. I am honored to speak on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM). I congratulate you and other Bureau members on your election, and assure you of NAM's full cooperation.
2. NAM reaffirms its strong commitment to the purposes, principles and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and international law.
3. NAM reiterates its condemnation of the ongoing Israeli aggression on Gaza which continues to cause untold human casualties and destruction. NAM further condemns the ongoing Israeli aggression on Lebanon, which has caused thousands of casualties and injuries among civilians, a massive wave of displacement and widespread destruction of civilian infrastructure and the systematic and complete destruction of many border villages. NAM also condemns the continued Israeli occupation of five positions north of the blue line and creation of buffer zones, in breach of resolution 1701 (2006) and the cessation of hostilities announcement on 27 November 2024, and calls on Israel to withdraw immediately and unconditionally from all occupied Lebanese territories. NAM calls on Israel to cease its aggressions in Gaza and Lebanon and to abide by its obligations under international law including UN Charter, international humanitarian law and UNSC resolutions 1701 (2006) and 2735 (2024).
4. NAM reiterates its categorical and strong condemnation and denunciation of the wanton, unprovoked, and premeditated heinous attack of Israel against the Islamic Republic of Iran, perpetrated between 13 and 24 June 2025, as well as the deliberate targeting of Iran's IAEA-safeguarded peaceful nuclear facilities by Israel and the United States. NAM stresses that these reprehensible unlawful attacks not only constitute a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the fundamental principles of international law, including sovereignty, territorial integrity and the prohibition of threat or use of force against the territorial integrity of States, as well as the IAEA Statute, the NPT, and the Security Council and IAEA resolutions, but also pose a grave threat to the credibility of the NPT and to the integrity of the entire safeguards regime of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

5. NAM reiterates its serious concern over the continued acts of aggression committed by Israel, which jeopardize ongoing efforts to cultivate peace and security in the region and demonstrate a clear intent to escalate tensions. NAM cautions that inaction by the United Nations and the international community in the face of such persistent aggression by Israel would only serve to embolden the further commission of such acts and undermine the credibility of the multilateral system. NAM emphasizes that such blatant violations of the Charter of the United Nations, which constitute a serious threat to regional and international peace and security, must be unequivocally condemned by the international community.
6. NAM reiterates its continued concern over current challenges in the field of disarmament and international security amidst heightened global geopolitical tensions, further necessitating the promotion and earliest achievement of nuclear disarmament goals. In this regard, the Movement calls for renewed and strengthened efforts to resolve the current impasse in achieving nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation in all its aspects.
7. NAM also expresses concern at the increasing global military expenditure, particularly on weapons of mass destruction and the non-peaceful application of emerging technologies, which could otherwise be spent on development needs including the implementation of the SDGs and the fulfillment of the relevant commitments by developed countries. NAM implores developed countries to redirect military expenditure toward these development commitments. NAM further stresses the importance of reducing military expenditures, in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments, and urges all States to devote resources thereby made available to address new and long-standing challenges for the international community including through international cooperation and assistance to developing countries in the fields of development, poverty eradication and the elimination of diseases.
8. NAM reaffirms its principled positions on nuclear disarmament, which remains the agreed highest priority for the UN in the area of disarmament in accordance with the Final Document of SSOD-I (1978). NAM remains extremely concerned about the threat to humanity posed by the continued existence of nuclear weapons and of their possible use or threat of use. The situation in the realm of nuclear disarmament continues to be characterized by an alarming impasse. The Nuclear Weapon States (NWS) have not made progress in eliminating their nuclear weapons and instead have regressed in the fulfillment of their obligations and commitments. The role of nuclear weapons in their military and security concepts, policies and doctrines has not diminished and is seemingly expanding. NWS are modernizing their nuclear arsenals and planning research on new nuclear warheads and testing or have announced their intention to develop new delivery vehicles for nuclear weapons, as provided for in the military doctrines of some NWS, including the United States Nuclear Posture Review. NAM is deeply concerned by this dismal state of affairs, as a result of non-compliance by NWS with their legal obligations and unequivocal undertakings, as well as the

abrogation of some previously-agreed arms control and disarmament agreements and the threats it poses to the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons as well as to the non-proliferation regime and international security architecture.

9. NAM reiterates its deep concern over the greatest threat to peace and security posed by the continued existence of nuclear weapons and those military doctrines of NWS and NATO, that set out rationales for the use or threat of use of such weapons. Such doctrines cannot be justified on any grounds.
10. NAM remains concerned on the development that are contributing to the growing risks of a nuclear war and the recent development that undermine Nuclear Disarmament and Non-proliferation. The Group reaffirms that the most effective guarantee against the danger of nuclear war and the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons is nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons.
11. The international community has waited too long for the realization of the goal of total elimination of nuclear weapons and the launching of negotiations on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament. It has become obvious that the existing approach adopted by NWS, the so-called step-by-step approach, has failed to make concrete and systematic progress towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons. Despite tangible and indisputable yet clearly insufficient positive developments on nuclear non-proliferation in past decades, forward movement on nuclear disarmament continues to be held hostage by misguided notions, including strategic stability. It is time to take a more effective and comprehensive approach on nuclear disarmament as early as possible and in a time-bound manner.
12. In this connection, the NAM States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear-Weapons (NPT) emphasize the continued validity of its principled position and calls for the full implementation of all commitments and the unequivocal undertakings assumed by the NWS at the 1995, 2000, and 2010 NPT Review Conferences to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament. NAM States Parties to the NPT, furthermore, urge Nuclear Weapons States to put an end to existing and potential nuclear weapon-sharing with other States under any circumstances and any kind of security arrangements in times of peace or in times of war, being a practice that runs against the spirit and letter of the NPT.
13. NAM States Parties to the NPT reiterates the urgent need for accountability of Nuclear Weapon States for their disarmament obligations under the NPT, particularly Article VI, through benchmarks, concrete, measurable, and timebound actions on nuclear disarmament with established deadlines, and transparent, predictable and substantive reporting on their implementation of their obligations and commitments to the NPT Review Conference under a

dedicated space at Main Committee 1 or a new dedicated subsidiary body of it until the goal of the total elimination of nuclear weapons is achieved, in a structured manner that allows Non-Nuclear Weapon States to engage constructively on their reports. We call upon Nuclear Weapon States to agree on a standard reporting form and reporting intervals, in line with Action 21 of the 2010 NPT Action Plan. These reports must be accurate, up-to-date, complete, and contain comparable information including inter alia the number, type, and status of nuclear warheads, the number and types of delivery vehicles, the amount of fissile material produced for military purposes, and measures taken to reduce and eliminate the role and significance of nuclear weapons. We regret that this desired progress was not achieved at the 3<sup>rd</sup> session of the Preparatory Committee of the Review Conference last April/May.

14. The Non-Aligned Movement further reiterates with deep concern, that qualitative and quantitative improvements in and enhancements of existing nuclear weapons and the development of new types of nuclear weapons as provided for in the military doctrines of some NWS contravene the commitments made to diminish the role of nuclear weapons in their military and security concepts, doctrines, and policies, as well as the negative security assurances provided by the NWS. The Movement stresses once again that these improvements as well as the development of new types of such weapons violate also the commitments undertaken by the Nuclear Weapon States at the time of the conclusion of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and at the NPT Review Conference.
15. NAM expresses deep concern at the sustained modernization of nuclear weapons, the continuous improvements in existing nuclear weapons, and the development of new types of nuclear weapons as provided for in the military doctrines of some NWS, and also calls on NWS to immediately cease their plans to further modernize, upgrade, refurbish, or extend the lives of their nuclear weapons and related facilities. NAM further expresses its grave concerns regarding any attempt to integrate AI into nuclear command, control or communications.
16. NAM reiterates that the convening of a UN High-level International Conference on Nuclear Disarmament, as decided through relevant General Assembly (GA) resolutions would provide an important opportunity to review progress made in nuclear disarmament and to further promote this noble and urgent objective.
17. NAM stresses the importance of enhancing public awareness about the existential threat posed to humanity by nuclear weapons, the necessity for their total elimination as early as possible and in a time-bound manner, and the advantages of nuclear disarmament for international peace and security as well as for sustainable development. In this regard, NAM welcomes UN annual meetings and activities for the observance of 26 September as the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, and emphasizes the importance of the constructive participation of all Member States in these meetings, which will allow for further interaction between NWS and non-nuclear

weapon states.

- 18.** NAM welcomes multilateral efforts towards nuclear disarmament and the total elimination of nuclear weapons. NAM underlines the importance and relevance of the UN Disarmament Commission, with universal membership, as the sole specialized and deliberative body within the UN multilateral disarmament machinery, in considering various challenges in the field of disarmament and submit concrete recommendations to the GA. In this connection, NAM welcomes the convening of substantive session of the UNDC on 7 – 25 April 2025. NAM underscores its full support for the UNDC’s work, which must be intensified through a reinvigorated political will in order to agree, in the current cycle, on meaningful outcomes to advance global disarmament and non-proliferation. NAM welcomes ongoing discussion on the topic of Working Group II titled, “Recommendations on Common Understanding related to Emerging Technology in the Context of International Security and expresses hope that we can develop a common understanding on this topic, without creating a duplicative track. NAM recognizes the deliberations on the military applications of artificial intelligence, stressing the importance of addressing this issue within the UN disarmament machinery, with the participation of all Member States, on equal footing. NAM has engaged constructively at the First and Second Sessions of the new cycle, including by submitting a Working Paper, and will continue to constructively engage and underline the crucial importance of achieving meaningful progress including concrete recommendations by the two working groups.
- 19.** Moreover, NAM took note of the entry into force of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) on 22 January 2021, the convening of its First Meeting of States Parties on 21-23 June 2022, which adopted a declaration and an action plan, the Second Meeting of States Parties on 27 November-1 December 2023, and the Third Meeting of States Parties on 3-7 March 2025. It is hoped that the Treaty would contribute to furthering the agreed global objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons. NAM States Parties and signatories to the TPNW are fully committed to its implementation and are engaged constructively in preparation for the First TPNW Review Conference towards achieving a world free of nuclear weapons.
- 20.** NAM once again renews its strong call upon NWS to fully and urgently comply with their legal obligations and unequivocal undertakings to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear weapons without further delay, in a transparent, irreversible and internationally verifiable manner.
- 21.** NAM underscores the fact that the New START Treaty will expire in February 2026. NAM calls for full and effective implementation of the Treaty, as well as the renewal of the commitments agreed therein before the Treaty expires. NAM continues to express grave concern over the US Nuclear Posture Review and its National Security Strategy, which goes against legal obligations and undertakings to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals and threatens international peace and security. NAM also expresses its concern over the termination of the INF Treaty and its serious implications for international

peace and security as well as efforts towards nuclear disarmament.

22. NAM reaffirms the urgent need for conclusion of a universal, unconditional, non-discriminatory, irrevocable and legally binding instrument to effectively assure all non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances as a matter of high priority, pending the achievement of total elimination of nuclear weapons. NAM expresses concern that despite this long-standing request by non-nuclear-weapon States to receive such legally binding assurances, no tangible progress has been achieved. They noted the adoption of General Assembly resolution 79/17 on the Conclusion of Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear Weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.
23. NAM stresses the necessity of prioritizing nuclear disarmament and the total elimination of nuclear weapons, and will advance the goal of a world free of nuclear weapons. NAM in this regard takes note of Action 25 of the Pact for the Future. A future that continues to postpone indefinitely the total elimination of nuclear weapons is inconceivable.
24. NAM reaffirms that the total elimination of nuclear weapons and the assurance that they will never be produced again, is the only absolute guarantee against the catastrophic humanitarian consequences arising from any use of these weapons. Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, NAM calls upon Nuclear-Weapon States to provide guarantees through No-First-Use policies as well as irrevocable, legally binding, universal, unconditional and non-discriminatory negative security assurances to Non-Nuclear-Weapon States.
25. Furthermore, NAM calls upon NWS to reduce immediately the operational status of nuclear weapons, including through complete de-targeting and de-alerting in order to avoid the risks of unintentional or accidental use of such weapons.

**Mr. Chair,**

26. NAM believes that nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation in all its aspects are mutually reinforcing and are essential for strengthening international peace and security. Non-proliferation derives its legitimacy from the larger objective of nuclear disarmament and NAM notes with concern that the arguments in favor of retaining nuclear weapons can be an obstacle to non-proliferation. Pursuing non-proliferation alone while ignoring nuclear disarmament obligations is both counterproductive and unsustainable. NAM emphasizes that proliferation concerns are best addressed through multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive and non-discriminatory agreements.
27. NAM States Parties to the NPT express their disappointment over consecutive failures of the 9<sup>th</sup> and the 10<sup>th</sup> NPT Review Conferences to adopt a consensual outcome document despite the constructive engagements of NAM States Parties to the NPT, and underscores that continued failure at the 11<sup>th</sup> NPT Review Conference is not an option as it would undermine the credibility of the Treaty.

NAM States Parties to the NPT call upon the NWS to demonstrate political will to enable the 11<sup>th</sup> NPT Review Conference to have concrete recommendations on achieving nuclear disarmament, the ultimate objective of the NPT. NAM States Parties to the NPT have participated and engaged actively and in a constructive manner in the First, Second and Third Sessions of the Preparatory Committee for the 11<sup>th</sup> Review Conference of the NPT. We commend the leadership of Ghana at the 3<sup>rd</sup> session of the PrepCom, while expressing our regret that the last Preparatory Committee failed to agree on recommendations to the Review Conference or achieve the required progress including on ensuring transparency and accountability by Nuclear Weapon States in relation to their respective obligations under Article VI of the Treaty. They reiterate their readiness to engage in future discussions and negotiations in a constructive, transparent, and inclusive manner, involving all States Parties, to achieve consensus.

28. NAM State Parties to the NPT are also concerned that all NWS, as well as some NNWS, to the extent that the latter subscribe to extended nuclear security guarantees and nuclear sharing arrangements provided by the NWS, have increased the salience of nuclear weapons in their security and nuclear doctrines, policies and postures in a manner that is inconsistent with the letter, spirit and objectives of the NPT.
29. NAM State Parties to the NPT reemphasize the special responsibility of co-sponsor States of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East in implementation of that resolution and are concerned that the persistent lack of implementation of the 1995 Resolution, contrary to the decisions made at the relevant NPT Review Conferences, undermines the effectiveness and credibility of the NPT and disrupts the delicate balance between its three pillars, taking into account that the indefinite extension of the Treaty agreed at the 1995 Review Conference is inextricably linked to the implementation of the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East.
30. In this regard, NAM welcomes the Convening of the five sessions of the Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons according to the General Assembly Decision 73/546, and their valuable deliberations and reports, including most recently under the Presidency of Mauritania in November 2024. NAM looks forward to the convening of the Sixth Session of the Conference under the Presidency of the Kingdom of Morocco from 17-21 November 2025. NAM continues to call upon all invited Parties of the region, without exception, to actively participate in this Conference including in its upcoming 6<sup>th</sup> Session in November 2025 and the subsequent sessions and negotiate in good faith and conclude a legally-binding Treaty on the establishment of the Zone. NAM States Parties to the NPT also stress that the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the NPT, as well as other relevant decisions on the subject, adopted within the context of the Review Conferences, remain valid until the objective of the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons and other WMD in the Middle East is achieved and that the implementation of decision

73/546 is without prejudice to the validity of aforesaid resolution and decisions and shall not also be construed as their replacement.

**Mr. Chair,**

31. NAM States Parties to the NPT reiterates the vital importance of implementing and strengthening the three pillars of the NPT in a balanced and non-discriminatory manner, so that we can move forward in nuclear disarmament to achieve a world free of nuclear weapons.
32. NAM reaffirms the inalienable right of each State to develop research, and to the production and use of nuclear energy, including the sovereign right to develop full national nuclear fuel cycle for peaceful purposes without discrimination. NAM once again reaffirms the sovereign right of each State to define its national energy policies. NAM stresses that any decisions on multilateral approaches to nuclear fuel cycle shall be made by consensus and without prejudice to the inalienable right of each State to develop a full national nuclear fuel cycle.
33. NAM acknowledges the potential of peaceful application of nuclear energy in promoting progress towards the achievement of sustainable development. NAM is of the firm belief that non-proliferation policies should not undermine the inalienable right of States to acquire, have access to, import or export nuclear material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes.
34. NAM reaffirms the continued significance of the spirit of collaboration and multilateralism that led to the unanimous adoption of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015), and underscores that its provisions and timelines must be strictly respected. NAM further stresses that all provisions of the resolution should be terminated in accordance with paragraph 8 of resolution 2231 thereof.
35. NAM once again reaffirms the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and that any attacks or threat of attacks, including using information and communication technologies, against peaceful nuclear facilities – operational or under construction – pose a great danger to human beings and environment, and constitute a grave violation of principles of the UN Charter, international law, and resolutions of the IAEA General Conference. NAM calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to negotiate an international agreement on prohibition of attacks against nuclear facilities based on the previous work done in this area.
36. NAM recognizes that the responsibility for nuclear safety and nuclear security rests entirely with individual states. Any multilateral norms, guidelines or rules in nuclear security should be pursued and agreed within the framework of the IAEA. NAM reiterates its concern that undue restrictions on exports to developing countries of material, equipment and technology, for peaceful purposes persist and emphasizes that measures and initiatives aimed at strengthening nuclear safety and security must not be used, as a pretext or leverage to violate, deny or restrict the inalienable right of developing countries to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without

discrimination.

**Mr. Chair,**

- 37.** NAM believes that Nuclear-Weapon-Free zones (NWFZs) established by the treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok, Pelindaba, the Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone treaty as well as Mongolia's Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Status are positive steps and important measures towards strengthening global nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. NAM urges States to conclude agreements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned with a view to establishing new NWFZs in regions where they do not exist, including in the Middle East, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the First Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament (SSODI) and the Principles and Guidelines adopted by the UN Disarmament Commission in 1999. In the context of NWFZs, it is essential that NWS provide unconditional assurances against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons to all States of the zone under any circumstances. NAM calls upon all NWS to ratify related protocols to all treaties establishing NWFZs, withdraw any reservations or interpretative declarations incompatible with their object and purpose, and respect the denuclearization status of these zones.
- 38.** NAM reiterates its full support for the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of nuclear weapons and all other WMD. As a priority step to this end, NAM reaffirms the need for the speedy establishment of a NWFZ in the Middle East in accordance with the Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and paragraph 14 of the Security Council Resolution 687 (1991) and the relevant GA resolutions. NAM calls upon all parties concerned to take urgent and practical steps towards the fulfillment of the proposal initiated by Iran and Egypt in 1974 for the establishment of such a zone. Pending its establishment, NAM State Parties to the NPT demand Israel, the only party in the region that has not joined the NPT nor declared its intention to do so, to renounce possession of nuclear weapons, to accede to the NPT without precondition and further delay, to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards according to Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and to conduct its nuclear related activities in conformity with the non-proliferation regime. In this regard, NAM request that the Secretary-General, in accordant to operative paragraph 7 of the Resolution 487 (1981), report to the Security Council and the wider membership on the implementation of the Resolution.
- 39.** NAM expresses deep concern and strongly condemn the threat by an Israeli Minister in October 2023 where he suggested dropping nuclear weapons on Gaza strip and its entire civilian population as well as with the nuclear threat by the Israeli Prime Minister in September 2023 against Iran. These are outrageous and shocking statements that requires solemn condemnation of and full attention by this august assembly, and further reinforces the urgent necessity of a zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction in the region as an indispensable asset for regional and international peace and security and international law.

40. NAM State Parties to the NPT reiterate their profound disappointment that the 2010 action plan on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other WMD has not been implemented. They strongly reject the alleged impediments for not implementing the 2010 Action plan on the Middle East and the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East. This runs contrary to the letter and spirit of the 1995 Resolution, which constitutes the original terms of reference of establishing this zone. It also violates the collective agreement reached at the 2010 NPT Review Conference.
41. NAM supports the draft resolution entitled “Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East” which urges all Parties directly concerned to seriously consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. NAM hopes that the traditional consensus on this resolution, which prevailed from 1982 to 2017, would be restored.
42. NAM also stresses the significance of achieving universal adherence to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, especially by all NWS, which, inter alia, should contribute to the process of nuclear disarmament. NAM expresses concern at the decision of the United States to not seek ratification of the CTBT, as announced in its 2018 Nuclear Posture Review, taking into account the special responsibility of NWS for the realization of the entry into force of the CTBT.

**Mr. Chair,**

43. NAM States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons (CWC) note with satisfaction the effective operation of the CWC, as a comprehensive multilateral treaty banning an entire category of WMD, providing for a verification system and promoting the use of chemicals for peaceful purposes.
44. NAM takes note the complete destruction of all declared chemical weapons stockpiles and commends the work of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) in this regard.
45. NAM States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons (CWC) express deep regret for non-adoption of the report of the Fourth Special Session of the Conference of States Parties to Review the Operation of the Convention owing to lack of consensus, despite broad consultations and best efforts, and politicization on some issues. They noted the importance of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) for the Fifth Review Conference, held in May 2023, and commended the close cooperation of all States parties and regional groups in the Working Group for making all efforts to achieve consensus, which unfortunately was not achieved in the Fifth Review Conference. Regret that the

Fourth and Fifth Review Conferences of the Chemical Weapons Convention could not achieve any outcome document by consensus. They call for promotion of international cooperation in the field of chemical activities for purposes not prohibited under the Convention without any discrimination and restriction.

46. NAM States Parties to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) consider that the Convention represents an important component of the international legal architecture related to WMD. They recognize that the lack of a verification system continues to pose a challenge to the effectiveness of the Convention. They call for the resumption of multilateral negotiations to conclude a non-discriminatory legally binding Protocol, dealing with all Articles of the Convention, in a balanced and comprehensive manner to sustainably strengthen the Convention, including through verification measures. They urge the State party rejecting negotiations to reconsider its policy. They further emphasize the need for enhancing, without restrictions, international cooperation, assistance and exchanges in toxins, biological agents, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes without any discrimination, in conformity with the Convention.
47. NAM States Parties to the BWC express satisfaction on the increased number of parties to the Convention. They welcomed the results of the 9th BWC Review Conference and expressed their satisfaction at the agreement reached by States Parties to the Convention, enabling the establishment of the Working Group on the Strengthening of the Convention, which constitutes a major achievement in the objective of identifying, examining and developing specific and effective measures, possibly also of a legally binding nature, and formulating recommendations to strengthen and institutionalize the Convention in all its aspects, which are to be submitted to the States Parties for their consideration and action, as appropriate.
48. They reiterated their commitment to work through the Working Group and in the inter-sessional period with a view to establishing a mechanism open to all States Parties to facilitate and support the full implementation of international cooperation and assistance under Article X and a mechanism to review and assess scientific and technological developments relevant to the Convention and to provide States Parties with advice and identify and develop effective measures to strengthen and institutionalize the Convention.
49. In the context of UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) and its subsequent resolutions, NAM underlines the need to ensure that any action by the Security Council do not undermine the UN Charter, existing multilateral treaties on WMD, and international Organizations established in this regard, as well as the functions, power and role of the GA. NAM cautions against the continuing practice of the Security Council to utilize its authority to define legislative requirements for Member States in implementing its decisions. In this regard, NAM stresses that the issue of acquisition of WMD by non-State actors should be addressed in an inclusive and non-discriminatory manner by the GA, taking into account the views of all Member States.

50. NAM reaffirms the need to prevent the emergence of new types of WMD, and therefore, supports the necessity of monitoring the situation and triggering international action as required. In this regard, NAM welcomes the adoption of the GA Resolution 78/15 entitled “Prohibition of the Development and Manufacture of New Types of WMD and New Systems of Such Weapons: Report of the Conference on Disarmament”.
51. NAM continues to affirm the sovereign right of States to acquire, manufacture, export, import and retain conventional arms and relevant parts, components, and ammunition for their self-defense and security needs. NAM expresses its concern about unilateral coercive measures in this area, and emphasizes that no undue restriction should be placed on transfer of such arms.
52. NAM remains deeply concerned over a wide range of security, humanitarian and socio-economic consequences arising from the illicit manufacture, transfer, and circulation of small arms and light weapons (SALW), which may include, pursuant to relevant national laws, small arms and light weapons that are illicitly manufactured through the illicit use of additive manufacture technologies, while underlining that efforts should not hinder the legitimate use or transfer of these technologies. NAM calls on all states, in particular major producing States, to ensure that supply of SALW is restricted only to governments or to entities duly authorized by them. NAM also underlines the need for a balanced, full and effective implementation of the Program of Action and the International Tracing Instrument, and in this regard, stresses the urgent need to intensify efforts to promote international cooperation and assistance.
53. NAM takes note of the successful convening of the Fourth UN Conference to Review the Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects held from 17 to 28 June 2024 and the adoption of its consensual outcome document. NAM calls for prioritizing and expediting implementation of standing dedicated fellowship training programme on small arms and light weapons in order to strengthen technical knowledge and expertise in areas related to the implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument, particularly in developing countries. NAM also welcomes its decision to establish a dedicated funding mechanism under the United Nations to receive voluntary contributions by Member States aimed at advancing international cooperation and assistance activities related to the implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument, complementing existing funding mechanisms, and to urge Member States in a position to do so to contribute to this funding mechanism once it has been established.
54. NAM takes note of the adoption of final report of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG), established pursuant to UN General Assembly resolution 78/47 which adopted, the Global Framework for Through-life Conventional Ammunition Management. This global framework is voluntary and contains a set of political commitments for strengthening and promoting existing initiatives on, and

addressing existing gaps in, through-life conventional ammunition management. NAM also takes note of the convening of the Preparatory Meeting of States on the Global Framework for Through-life Conventional Ammunition Management on 23-27 June 2025, in preparation for the meeting of States in 2027.

55. NAM continues to be concerned over the negative implications of development and deployment of anti-ballistic missile (ABM) defense systems and threat of weaponization of outer space that have, inter alia, contributed to further erosion of an international climate conducive to strengthening of international security. The abrogation of ABM Treaty brought new challenges to international peace and stability and the prevention of an arms race in outer space. NAM remains seriously concerned by the negative security consequences of deployment of strategic missile defense systems, which could trigger an arms race(s) and lead to further development of advanced missile systems and an increase in the number of nuclear weapons.
56. NAM rejects the declaration by the United States in 2018 that “Space is a war fighting domain” or “the next battle field” and accordingly reemphasizes the urgent need for the commencement of substantive work in the Conference on Disarmament (CD), inter alia, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, including through the establishment of an ad hoc committee under this agenda item as early as possible, taking note of a draft treaty on the “Prevention of the Placement of Weapons in Outer Space, the Threat or Use of Force Against Outer Space Objects” (PPWT), presented jointly by Russia and China in the Conference on Disarmament on 12 February 2008 and updated in 2014. NAM welcomes the consensual adoption on 16 August 2024 of the report of Governmental Experts (GGE) on the substantive elements of a legally binding instrument on the prevention of arms race in outer space established pursuant to GA resolution 77/250, and considers this important and positive development as a key opportunity to advance further practical measures for prevention of an arms race in outer space and a good basis for further negotiations towards adopting an international legally binding instrument. NAM further notes the discussions, which took place within the Open-Ended Working Group on Reducing Space Threats through norms, rules, and principles of responsible behavior.
57. NAM underlines the fundamental importance of the prevention of an arms race and utilizing outer space for exclusively peaceful purposes to present and future generations and the necessity of safeguarding it from any geopolitical competition. Accordingly, NAM stresses the necessity of avoiding duplication of discussions at the UN regarding the prevention of an arms race in outer space and welcomes the efforts by NAM Member States to consolidate the discussions at the UN on prevention of arms race in outer space, and takes note, in this regard, of the GA Decision 79/512, which established an Open-Ended Working Group on PAROS in all its aspects. NAM calls upon all States to engage constructively in the OEWG to adopt further measures on the prevention of arms race in outer space.

58. NAM welcomes the consensual adoption by the United Nations Disarmament Commission of the recommendations to promote the practical implementation of transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities with the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space, as contained in document 79/19, and calls on all states, in particular those with major space capabilities to implement them.
59. NAM continues to reaffirm the need for a universal, comprehensive, and non-discriminatory multilateral approach toward the issue of missiles in all its aspects, negotiated multilaterally within the UN. Any initiatives on this subject should take into account security concerns of all states and their inherent right to peaceful uses of space technologies.
60. NAM strongly rejects the cases of malicious use of new Information and Communications Technologies, including internet, social networks and social media, and other uses not in accordance with international law, and in particular the Charter of the United Nations, for purposes that are inconsistent with the objectives of maintaining international stability and security, and may adversely affect the integrity of the infrastructure of States to the detriment of their security. NAM calls for the intensification of efforts towards safeguarding cyberspace from becoming an arena of conflict, and ensuring instead its exclusive peaceful uses, which would enable the full realization of potential of ICTs. The development of any international legal framework to address such issues should be pursued within the UN with the active and equal participation of all states.
61. NAM stresses the importance of ensuring that the use of such technologies be fully in accordance with purposes and principles of the UN Charter, International Law and especially, the principles of sovereignty, sovereign equality, non-interference in internal affairs, refraining from the threat or use of force in international relations, peaceful settlement of dispute, respect for human rights, and adhering to the well-established principle of peaceful coexistence among States.
62. NAM underscores the importance of capacity building of member states and confidence building measures aimed at enhancing the stability and security of cyberspace.
63. NAM welcomes the conclusion of the open-ended working group (OEWG) on developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security, established by the GA Resolution 73/27. Taking into account the divergent substantial views of all member States, NAM also welcomes the consensual adoption of its outcome document. NAM emphasises the need to address the mandate of the OEWG in a balanced manner and continue making progress in accordance with the OEWG's mandate as established in General Assembly Resolution 75/240. NAM also takes note of the conclusions of the GGE on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security (GGE), in its 2013, 2015 and 2021 reports, that international law, and in particular the UN Charter is

applicable and essential to maintaining peace and stability and promoting an open, secure, stable, accessible and peaceful Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) environment.

- 64.** NAM welcomes the successful conclusion of the work of the OEWG on security of and in the use of information and communications technologies 2021-2025 established by GA resolution 75/240 (OEWG 2021-2025). NAM further welcomes the adoption of the OEWG's Final Report by consensus, including the elements for the establishment of the United Nations Global Mechanism on developments in the field of ICTs in the context of international security and advancing responsible State behaviour in the use of ICTs, as the mechanism within the UN for dialogue on security of and in the use of ICTs, based on consensus, with the active and equal participation of all States, following the conclusion of the work of OEWG 2021-2025. NAM calls for ensuring a seamless transition from the OEWG to the UN Global Mechanism based on the consensus elements contained in the Annex C of the OEWG's Third Annual Progress Report as well as Annex I of the OEWG's Final Report. In this regard, NAM reiterates the importance of the endorsement of the OEWG's Final Report by the General Assembly through a single consensus resolution tabled in the First Committee. NAM strongly emphasizes the need to reach consensus within the Global Mechanism in considering the remaining outstanding issues as reflected in the Chair's Summary attached to the Final Substantive Report of the 2019-2021 OEWG. NAM further underscores the importance of achieving meaningful progress on matters related to capacity building as well as international law.
- 65.** NAM is of the view that Lethal Autonomous Weapon Systems (LAWS) raise a number of ethical, legal, humanitarian, moral, technological, as well as international peace and security related questions, which should be thoroughly deliberated and examined, inter alia at the United Nations, in the context of conformity to international law, including international humanitarian law. In this regard, NAM States Parties to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) take note of the adoption by consensus of the 2019 Report of the GGE on LAWS and have agreed that there is an urgent need to pursue a legally-binding instrument on LAWS, and take note of the 2023 Report of the GGE on LAWS. NAM States Parties to the CCW welcomes the conclusion reached in 2023 that control with regard to lethal autonomous weapon systems is needed to uphold compliance with international law, in particular IHL, including the principles and rules of distinction, precautions and proportionality. NAM States Parties to the CCW reaffirm that international humanitarian law continues to apply fully to all weapons systems, including the potential development and use of lethal autonomous weapons systems. The movement takes note of the convening of the second session of the current GGE on LAWS from 1 – 5 September 2025 and urges States to make progress on the rolling text at the earliest.
- 66.** NAM highlights the importance of addressing the issue of military applications of Artificial Intelligence in all its aspects through a holistic, transparent, inclusive and non-discriminatory framework, within the UN, including in its disarmament

machinery, with the participation of all States on equal footing. The Group emphasizes the necessity of compliance with the respective obligations of Member States under international law. NAM stresses that any measures in this area should not undermine equitable access and the inalienable right of Member States to harness the benefits of AI systems and technologies for peaceful purposes and sustainable development. NAM highlights the importance of strengthening international cooperation and assistance, including through capacity building, technical assistance, technology, equipment, and knowledge transfer, to promote access and maximize opportunities to benefit from peaceful uses of AI technologies and systems and bridge the gap between developed and developing countries.

**Mr. Chair,**

67. NAM is concerned at the efforts to erode multilateralism in the field of disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control. NAM is determined to continue promoting multilateralism, as the core principle of negotiations in these areas and as the only sustainable approach to address these issues, in accordance with the UN Charter.
68. Enhancing the effectiveness of UN disarmament machinery is thus a shared objective. Based on its existing rules of procedure and methods of work, this machinery has produced landmark treaties and guidelines. NAM believes that the main difficulty lies in lack of political will by some states to achieve progress, particularly on nuclear disarmament.
69. Expressing its deep concern on the continued lack of adequate representation from NAM countries in UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), NAM requests the Secretary-General and High Representative to undertake steps to ensure proper, balanced, and equitable representation in that office. NAM calls for transparency and strict application on the principle of equitable geographical representation, including in particular in the composition of groups of governmental experts established in the field of disarmament and international security. NAM also underlines the importance of transparency and openness in the work of such groups.
70. NAM reaffirms the importance of the CD as the sole multilateral negotiating body on disarmament and reiterates its call on the CD to agree by consensus on a balanced and comprehensive program of work without any further delay, taking into account the security interests of all states. NAM welcomes the contribution of the NAM member States' Presidency of the Conference and the adoption of the decision of the Conference on its work.
71. For its part, NAM stands ready to engage constructively on advancement of issues on the UN disarmament agenda and the ways and means of strengthening the disarmament machinery. NAM underscores the importance of convening the SSOD-IV, as it would offer an opportunity to review, from a perspective more in tune with current international situation, the most critical

aspects of the disarmament process, and to mobilize international community and public opinion in favor of elimination of nuclear weapons and other WMDs and of control and reduction of conventional weapons. In this regard, NAM welcomes the GA endorsement of the report of the Open-Ended Working Group on SSOD-IV and the substantive recommendations contained therein, and stresses continuing of consultations on next steps for convening of SSOD-IV.

**72.** NAM invites all Member States to offer their constructive input and support on the following seven resolutions it is presenting in the First Committee, namely:

- Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation;
- Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament;
- Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control;
- Relationship between disarmament and development;
- Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament;
- United Nations Regional Centres for Peace and Disarmament
- Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

NAM calls on all Member States to implement these resolutions.

**73.** In closing, NAM underlines the imperative of political will by all parties. NAM is confident that with political courage and by working together cooperatively, the First Committee will contribute tangibly in building a more secure and peaceful world.

Thank you.