



MYANMAR

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**Statement by Ambassador Kyaw Moe Tun, Permanent Representative
of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar to the United Nations,
at the General Debate of the First Committee
at the Eightieth Session of the UN General Assembly
(New York, 14 October 2025)**

Mr. Chair,

I wish to begin by congratulating you and other members of the Bureau on your well-deserved election. You can count on our delegation's full support throughout this session.

Myanmar aligns itself with the statements delivered by ASEAN and NAM.

Mr. Chair,

We are gathering once again in the midst of heightened geopolitical tensions, intensified conflicts, deteriorating security architecture and growing mistrust in our multilateral institutions.

Rapid advancement in technologies, including AI, and integration of emerging technologies into weapons-based systems are also adding another dimension to the current security challenges we are facing.

Against this backdrop, our collective work and deliberations at the First Committee are critical to maintaining international norms and preventing the further erosion of security safeguards in the area of disarmament.

Mr. Chair,

More than 12,000 nuclear weapons remain an existential threat to humanity. A single use of nuclear weapon, whether by design or accident, will bring catastrophic humanitarian and environmental consequences for generations to come. In this regard, we welcome the Secretary-General's appointment of an independent scientific panel of experts on the effects of nuclear war and look forward to their report.

Myanmar firmly believes that the only guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons is their total elimination. Guided by this end goal, Myanmar will be tabling the resolution entitled "Nuclear Disarmament" at this session again. We request all Member States for their continued support of the resolution.

Mr. Chair,

NPT remains the cornerstone of nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and peaceful use of nuclear energy. We must continue to strengthen our mutual understanding and exercise maximum flexibility towards a successful outcome at the Eleventh NPT Review Conference next year after the consecutive failures at the last two Review Conference.

Despite the growing number of ratifications to the CTBT, its entry into force is still pending. We urge all Annex II states, that have not yet ratified the treaty, to do so without delay.

We are of the view that TPNW complements NPT and contributes to advancing our shared goal of the total elimination of nuclear weapons. It is unfortunate that our subsequent plan to ratify the TPNW was delayed by the 2021 illegal military coup.

As an ASEAN member, Myanmar attaches great importance to preserving our region as a nuclear-weapon-free zone through the full implementation of the Bangkok Treaty.

As a state party to the CWC and the BWC, Myanmar reaffirms our commitment to upholding international norms against the existence and use of chemical and biological weapons. Myanmar strongly condemns the use of any chemical weapons and calls for holding all perpetrators accountable.

Mr. Chair,

Conventional weapons may not exactly possess the same mass-destructive capacity as nuclear weapons or other WMD. Yet majority of civilian casualties and destructions are attributed to conventional weapons, particularly when they are transferred or sold to bad actors, dictators in fragile and conflict settings. The situation in Myanmar is a glaring case in point.

It is crystal clear that the military's atrocities and heinous crimes against the people of Myanmar have been enabled by the sales and transfers of arms, weapons, fighter jets and dual-use items from certain Member States to the military junta.

Since the illegal coup, the military has resorted to exponentially increasing aerial attacks to compensate their major losses on the ground.

According to ACLED, between January and May 2025, the junta conducted 1,134 airstrikes, a dramatic increase from 640 in all of 2024. The OHCHR reported that nearly half of all verified civilian deaths between April 2024 and May 2025 were caused by aerial attacks.

Around 7,400 people have been killed by the military in over 4 years. There have been 452 documented massacres, claiming the lives of 4,763 civilians, including hundreds of children.

For protection of civilians and for sake of humanity, any Member States should not cooperate with the military junta in any shape or form.

Mr. Chair,

The military's method of warfare against civilians is not just limited to employing conventional weapons. Even recreational paragliders are readily exploited and leveraged as a tool to perpetuate civilian harm.

For example, the military equipped a recreational paramotor with two explosives, killing at least 20 civilians, including children, on a Buddhist religious day last week during a

peaceful candlelight vigil protest against the military junta in Chaung-U, Sagaing Region. It was not an isolated incident.

Given their proven records of the misuse of dual-use items, the military junta's so-called claims over peaceful and civilian use of nuclear energy or outer space will always have an ulterior sinister motive behind.

As such, I have consistently urged all Member States to cease the sales and transfers of not only arms and weapons, but also jet fuel, other dual-use items and related technologies to the military junta in order to save lives and prevent suffering of the people of Myanmar.

In conclusion, **Mr. Chair**, protection of civilians should precede profits.

Long-term goals of peace and stability should precede short-term goals of self-interest.

Genuine and inclusive political process should precede a self-serving political exit.

Needless to say that planned sham, scam elections by the military junta will only prolong violence and instability in the country and beyond. Once again, I appeal to the international community to steadfastly reject this deceitful process.

I thank you.
