

Permanent Mission of
the Republic of Sudan

81st UNGA

Sudan First Committee Statement

Mr. Faisal Abdelazim Salim Mohamed

Minister Plenipotentiary

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Mr. Chair,

At the outset, allow me to extend my delegation's congratulations to you and to the other members of the Bureau. I also wish to express my sincere appreciation to the African Group for the confidence it has placed in me by entrusting me with the responsibility of representing the Group on the Bureau of the First Committee.

Sudan aligns itself with the statements delivered on behalf of the African Group and the Arab Group and wishes to offer the following observations in its national capacity.

We convene at a time when international architecture underpinning global strategic stability is facing unprecedented strain. As the High Representative and numerous delegations have observed in recent deliberations, trust remains the indispensable foundation of the multilateral system. Regrettably, unprecedented levels of military expenditure, increasingly pronounced nuclear rhetoric in conflict settings, and persistent challenges to compliance with key arms-control instruments continue to erode that trust.

We have reached a critical juncture in the NPT review cycle, following the third consecutive failure of the review process to achieve consensus. However, NPT remains the corner stone of the Nuclear disarmament. NPT's credibility requires balanced implementation of its three pillars. States possessing the largest nuclear arsenals bear a particular responsibility to pursue irreversible and verifiable reductions in fulfilment of their obligations under Article VI. My delegation remains gravely concerned by the expanding role assigned to nuclear weapons in national security doctrines and by developments that risk lowering the threshold for their use.

Sudan reiterates the urgent need to establish a zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East. We further express our serious concern regarding the continued refusal of Israel to accede to the NPT and to place all their nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards.

In this regard, we call for the full and timely implementation of the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference, which constituted—and continues to constitute—an integral element of the decision to extend the NPT indefinitely.

Emerging technologies must not develop beyond the effective reach of international law and responsible governance. Advances in artificial intelligence, the potential weaponization of outer space, and military applications in cyberspace are rapidly blurring established distinctions between peace and conflict.

We welcome the first session of the Global Mechanism on ICT security chaired by El Salvador, and will engage constructively to strengthen this inclusive platform towards building a safe, secure, and inter-operable digital environment

Sudan supports inclusive processes under the auspices of the United Nations aimed at ensuring that Lethal autonomous weapons systems remain subject to meaningful human control, we welcome the consensus report of the GGE in this regard.

Outer space must be preserved exclusively for peaceful purposes. The placement of weapons in orbit, or the pursuit of so-called “pre-emptive” capabilities, would risk setting in motion destabilizing chain reactions. Sudan unequivocally opposes such developments.

Recent deliberations on working methods have underscored legitimate concerns regarding institutional effectiveness and the prudent use of

resources. While we support reasonable measures to enhance efficiency, we firmly oppose any attempt to invoke streamlining as a means of constraining the sovereign right of States to advance substantive initiatives.

Sudan supports the immediate commencement, within the Conference on Disarmament, of negotiations on a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons (FMCT), including appropriate provisions addressing existing stockpiles.

The early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) is likewise of paramount importance. We urge all remaining Annex 2 States to sign and ratify the Treaty without further delay. The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) constitutes a historic milestone and complements the broader international framework for nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

Sudan reaffirms its unequivocal commitment to upholding the international norms prohibiting the existence and use of chemical, biological, and radiological weapons. In its capacity as a member of the Executive Council, Sudan fully supports the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) in the effective discharge of its mandate as the implementing body of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), in a comprehensive, objective, and impartial manner and in complementarity with the work of the United Nations.

Mr. Chair,

Disarmament is not merely a technical undertaking; it is a political imperative indispensable to the maintenance of international peace and security and, ultimately, to the survival of humanity.

We call upon all States possessing significant military capabilities to refrain from employing the disarmament machinery as an instrument of

political pressure and instead to uphold it as an essential means of advancing our common security.

My delegation stands ready to engage constructively and in good faith in all substantive efforts genuinely directed toward reducing strategic risks and advancing collective security.