Committee: General Assembly
Country: Republic of Sudan
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Topic I: The Role of Emerging Technologies in International Security and Disarmament

Starting with a first Science-focused strategy in 1973 Sudan has recognised the importance of Science, technology and information for domestic development and international security.[1] Reaffirming its clear opposition to terrorism, Sudan especially notes the relevance of developments connected to small weapons and information technologies supporting the fast and uncontrolled movement of terrorist groups.[2] Additionally, it confirms its clear opposition to nuclear rearmament and calls for a continuation of the reduction of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs).

As emphasised both by the 2015 note of the Secretary General A/70/74 and the General Assembly resolution A/RES/72/77, all categories of emerging technologies (nuclear technologies, space technologies, materials technologies, information technologies and biotechnologies) continue to be both a risk and a field of opportunities for international security and disarmament, as well as social and economic developments.[3] While Sudan recognizes the potential of emerging technologies, it reaffirms the need of state leadership in the field of information technologies and international law and guidance in the fields of all emerging technologies.

As declared y Sudan's Minister for Foreign Affairs at the 73 Session of the General Assembly, the country continues to commit to all conventions and treaties supporting international peace and disarmament, especially connected to Nuclear Weapons and all emerging technologies used by terrorist and other non-state groups.[4] Additionally, it continues to support disarmament in chemical and biological weapons and recognises the great risk of hacking or other forms of misuse of information technologies.[5] Furthermore, although information and communication technologies provide a great potential in support of agriculture, food security and water security, Sudan recommends to ensure sufficient safety mechanisms and international cooperation to decrease the vulnerability of critical infrastructure.[6]

Topic II. Improving Mechanisms for Accountability and Transparency within the UN System

Sudan recognises the importance of the UN system for international stability, security, peace and the well-being of humankind. Accountability and transparency within the UN system should, therefore, be improved continuously to enable a high standard of work.[7] Here, especially regional coordinators' and smaller units' abilities to enforce accountability and enable transparency should be strengthened.

Sudan continues to commit to the given international framework, first and foremost with dedication to the Charter of the United Nations and its mission to promote peaceful societies, sustainable development and justice.[8] However, to achieve its goals, Sudan recognizes a need to reform the organisation's structures to increase its effectiveness. While efforts such as the Joint Inspection Unit of

[1] UNESCO.int. (2018). *Revised policy may herald new dawn for Sudanese science*.
[2] Eldirdiri Mohamed Ahmed. (2018) *Statement at the General Assembly 73rd Session, 16th Plenary meeting*. New York. 1 October 2018.
[3] General Assembly Resolution 70/77, *International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space*, A/RES/70/77 (29 December 2017), available from https://undocs.org/A/RES/70/77. Report of the Secretary General 70/74, *Oceans and the law of the sea,* A/70/74 (30 March 2015), available from https://undocs.org/A/70/74. Accessed 4 February 2019.
[4] Eldirdiri Mohamed Ahmed. (2018) *Statement at the General Assembly 73rd Session, 16th Plenary meeting*. New York. 1 October 2018
[5] Ibrahim Ahmed Abd al-Aziz Ghandour. (2017). Statement at the General Assembly 72nd Session, 21st Plenary meeting. New York. (23 September 2017).
[6] Ibrahim Ahmed Abd al-Aziz Ghandour. (2016). Statement at the General Assembly 71st Session, 21st Plenary meeting. New York. (24 September 2016)
[7] Eldirdiri Mohamed Ahmed. (2018) *Statement at the General Assembly 73rd Session, 16th Plenary meeting*. New York. 1 October 2018
[8] Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Sudan (2014). *Foundations and the principles of Sudan foreign policy.* Available from http://mofa.gov.sd/en/more.php?main_id=1&sub_id=3&id=86. Accessed 4 February 2019.

the UN System or the Office of Internal Oversight Services are worth mentioning, Sudan recommends a strengthening and supporting of regional mechanisms, a close cooperation with regional organization such as the African Union, and a system of regional bodies.[9]

Furthermore, a recognition of the need to accountability and transparency might be necessary. Dedications and public declarations to improve both, such as the statements by the presidents of the General Assembly in the past years, should be increased in number and strength and are fully endorsed by Sudan. Together with the International Community, Sudan advocates to mainstream accountability jointly with the dedication to international cooperation and peace-building in all aspects of domestic and international politics.

Topic III. Intensification of Efforts to Eliminate All Forms of Violence against Women

The role of women in economy, society and politics has been and continues to be an influential one.[10] However, women continue to experience violence in all forms, especially in areas and times of war and conflict as well as in the accessibility and opportunities given in social representation and countryside economics. Sudan, therefore, emphasises the importance of connecting peace-building and empowering women as well as the need for a closer connection between regional and global political stakeholders and influential multisectoral services.[11] This closer connection should especially focus on increase in education programmes and continue to enable sustainable development.

Building on progress connected to the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995) and efforts to achieve the Millennial Development Goals (MDGs), Sudan recognizes the importance of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. To achieve these, but especially goal five “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls” connected to goal one “End poverty in all its forms everywhere”, as well as to continued efforts of peace-making and conflict resolutions, Sudan is interested in cooperating with major actors of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action on this and other topics.[12]

Sudan’s foreign policy unites a focus on economic and social development with an active improvement of international disarmament and women, child and human rights. Its “Woman Empowerment Policy” aims at “empowering women within a framework of realizing comprehension and sustainable development”.[13] This policy’s partnerships between state institutions and multisectoral services and institutions should expanded to enable stable collaboration. Furthermore, Sudan’s policy emphasises the importance of grass-root movements, as well as a renewed focus on women’s roles in peace and conflict resolutions. As a country, which has experienced conflict in its recent past, Sudan here especially works to ensure female representation and participation in leading positions.[14]

Sudan suggests international efforts that recognize the increased effects of war and conflict on women and decrease violence in this field through more peace-building efforts, more support for developing nations to decrease the likelihood of conflict and empowering of women within conflict areas.[15] Additionally, it reaffirms the decision to mainstream the SDGs into all parts of domestic and international politics.

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[9] Eldirdiri Mohamed Ahmed. (2018) *Statement at the General Assembly 73rd Session, 16th Plenary meeting*. New York. 1 October 2018

[10] Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Sudan. (2014). *Outstanding examples of Sudanese Women.* Available from http://mofa.gov.sd/en/more.php?main_id=8&sub_id=73&id=430. Accessed 4 February 2019.

[11] Ibrahim Ahmed Abd al-Aziz Ghandour. (2015). *Statement at the General Assembly 70th Session, 25th Plenary meeting.* New York. 2 October 2015

[12] Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Sudan. (2014). *Foundations and the principles of Sudan foreign policy.* Available from http://mofa.gov.sd/en/more.php?main_id=1&sub_id=3&id=86. Accessed 4 February 2019.

[13] Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Sudan. (2014). *Women Empowerment Policy.* Available from http://mofa.gov.sd/en/more.php?main_id=8&sub_id=73&id=72. Accessed 4 February 2019.

[14] Ibrahim Ahmed Abd al-Aziz Ghandour. (2015). *Statement at the General Assembly 70th Session, 25th Plenary meeting.* New York. 2 October 2015

[15] Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Sudan. (2014). *Foundations and the principles of Sudan foreign policy.* Available from http://mofa.gov.sd/en/more.php?main_id=1&sub_id=3&id=86. Accessed 4 February 2019.