**The Republic of Sudan**

**Positions for the General Assembly Plenary**

1. **The Weaponization of Artificial Intelligence**

From science fiction films to comic books, Artificial Intelligence (AI) has been a significant fear in the back of citizens’ minds. We are amid a technological transformation that can positively impact our lives or potentially end humanity. Away from animations and cameras, artificial intelligence means the simulation of human intelligence processed by machines or computer systems. With the use of new technology, new ethical issues arise. Today we have weapons that are programmed to find targets in a specific location.

Sudan has agreed to use security reinforcements to increase its peace and security challenges. Sudan has planned to reform its National Security Service while focusing on gathering information and appropriate authority. There is an evident mandate to abide by the rule of law and minimize the potential for human rights violations. Minimizing human rights violations while also limiting and defining governmental powers. The General Intelligence Service (GIS) to collaborate with Ethiopia to face illegal human trafficking, money, and vehicles by building security cooperation. GIS supervises internal security and intelligence matters. GIS plays a pivotal role in maintaining national, regional, and international security while also fighting human trafficking and drug smuggling. The Sudanese government has reaffirmed its decision to amplify cooperation with Ethiopian security issues. Sudan has been successful in dismantling active terrorist cells due to the security reinforcements. The Director of GIS, Ahmed Ibrahim Mufaddal, advised advancement in technology and communication will decrease terrorist strikes in Sudan.

According to the United Nations (UN), 29 Member States and 165 nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have announced a ban on Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (LAWS) before they can be distributed internationally. The UN has stated, the International Monitoring System (IMS) which is a collective of 337 international facilities will monitor the planet for signs of nuclear destruction. According to the UN, almost 90% of the facilities will be using seismic, infrasound, hydro-acoustic, and radionuclide technologies for this mission.

1. **Combating the Global Illicit Arms Trade**

The illegal trade of firearms has been the real pandemic of our world today. Sudan’s army launched a disarmament campaign. They seized all illegal weapons during their civil war. Under Sudanese law, it is prohibited to own a firearm privately and one may only obtain ownership under a license to carry. In Sudan, citizens are required to provide a genuine reason for a firearm license and the minimum age is 25. The government of Sudan signed a peace agreement with three major Darfuri armed groups represented by the Revolutionary Front. The Forces of Freedom and Change (FFC) are going to allow for the necessary support of all stakeholders involved to ensure the transition period’s success. Sudan has come to a middle ground with Israel and fostered relationships with its neighbors. Sudan has also put efforts to be delisted from the United States' list of States that sponsor terrorism. Today Sudan is witnessing significant improvements in freedoms, and human rights, and a decline in State violence.

According to the Sudan Country Report 2022, the Sudanese Ministry of Education organized an international conference on education reform in Khartoum in a collaboration with international donor organizations. The conference helped Sudan implement policies to address school dropout by ending armed conflicts, solving economic issues, increasing the number of teachers, making books available, and improving school systems. After the transitional government took power in 2019 it promised citizens working on issues in the Constitution Declaration such as establishing a legislative council and preparing for elections, improving the economy, recognizing agreement with all armed combatants, bringing forth justice, and continuing international relations. Following the Juba Peace Agreement, the Constitutional Declaration was amended to allow the armed groups that signed the agreement 25% of the cabinet posts, three seats on the Sovereignty Council (SC) and 25% of the seats on the Transitional Legislative Council (TLC).

Prime Minister, Abdel Fattah Al-Burhan’s mission is to allow for a civilian government. He will withdraw negotiations with the country’s civilian political powers and allow them to form their government. He will also eliminate the Sovereign Council, the executive body that he holds and he will appoint a military council with security defense.