

**Statement of Algeria**  
**Committee 1540 (2004)**  
**Open briefing**  
**29 October 2025**

**Mr. Chair,**

There are three fundamental points that guide Algeria's approach to Resolution 1540:

First, we believe that universal adherence to disarmament and non-proliferation treaties remains our strongest defense. The complete elimination of all weapons of mass destruction represents not just an aspiration, but the only absolute guarantee against their catastrophic use.

Second, we recognize that effective implementation demands both national commitment and international solidarity. No State can succeed in isolation when threats transcend borders and technologies evolve rapidly.

Third, we are convinced that the right to peaceful use of nuclear, chemical and biological technologies must be preserved, alongside our security imperatives. Development and security are not opposing forces—they must advance together.

**Mr. Chair,**

Since Algeria's participation in the negotiations and adoption of Resolution 1540 as a Security Council member in 2004, it has demonstrated unwavering commitment through measurable steps, mentioned in the full version of this statement submitted to the Secretariat for publication.

**Mr. Chair,**

As we look toward the comprehensive review mandated for December 2027, Algeria wishes to highlight three priority areas that merit our collective attention:

Priority one: Achieving universal implementation while respecting sovereign rights to peaceful use.

The comprehensive review offers an opportunity to reaffirm that access to technologies and materials for socioeconomic development remains a fundamental right—one that strengthens rather than undermines our security objectives.

Priority two: Scaling up assistance and capacity building.

Resource gaps continue to challenge many developing countries. We must transform pledges of support into tangible programs.

Priority three: Strengthening regional cooperation frameworks.

For Africa specifically, closer coordination between the 1540 Committee and mechanisms like the Pelindaba Treaty and the African Convention on Preventing and Combating Terrorism would harmonize implementation across our continent.

To conclude, the path from adoption to full implementation of Resolution 1540 spans two decades.

We have built strong foundations, yet significant work remains. The upcoming comprehensive review should serve not as an endpoint, but as a catalyst for renewed commitment.

Thank you, **Mr. Chair.**