



Security Council

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Letter dated 25 April 2024 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I am writing to you in response to the letter dated 28 March 2024 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council ([S/2024/276](#)), which was annexed to the note verbale dated 24 April 2024 from the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the United Nations.

At the outset, the United Arab Emirates rejects unequivocally and in the strongest terms the unfounded allegations that are set out in the aforementioned letter. In that connection, I should like to refer to the letters dated 20 March 2024 ([S/2024/252](#)) and 21 April 2024 ([S/2024/326](#)) that I addressed to the President of the Security Council reiterating the consistent and unwavering support of the United Arab Emirates for de-escalation and a peaceful resolution to the conflict in the Sudan.

In addition, we reaffirm our steadfast commitment to complying with the Sudan sanctions regime.

The United Arab Emirates firmly rejects the letter from the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the United Nations, which contains unfounded and fabricated accusations, gross misrepresentations of the facts on the ground and malicious propaganda. The United Arab Emirates strenuously denies any involvement in the conflict in the Sudan, and it affirms that it is not supplying any arms or ammunition to any faction engaged in the ongoing conflict in the Sudan. Moreover, the United Arab Emirates categorically rejects any insinuation that it has provided financial, logistical and military assistance, or diplomatic support, to any armed group in the Sudan. The United Arab Emirates remains strictly neutral in the current conflict and does not provide support or guidance to any of the parties. Any suggestion to the contrary is a blatant fabrication.

There is no evidence to substantiate or validate any of the claims made in the aforementioned letter with regard to the provision of financial, political or military support. Furthermore, the claim that the United Arab Emirates has recruited mercenaries or supported armed aggression against the Sudan is entirely false. The United Arab Emirates respects and upholds the principles of international law, including the principles set out in the Charter of the United Nations, respects the sovereignty of other States and refrains from interfering in any way in the internal affairs of other States.



At this critical juncture, the United Arab Emirates is profoundly concerned at the dissemination of disinformation and false narratives that undermine any effort aimed at fostering constructive dialogue and paving the way for enduring peace.

These unfounded allegations are regrettable given the historic and friendly relations that the United Arab Emirates has enjoyed with the Republic of the Sudan and various Sudanese parties.

In the light of the catastrophic conflict that erupted in April 2023, the United Arab Emirates has repeatedly affirmed its steadfast position by calling for an immediate and permanent ceasefire and for the parties concerned to arrive at a peaceful solution. The United Arab Emirates has also maintained its commitment to facilitating dialogue and promoting a peaceful resolution to the crisis. In that regard, the efforts of the United Arab Emirates are guided by the principles of diplomatic engagement and the peaceful resolution of conflict. The United Arab Emirates maintains a position of non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations and staunchly opposes any violations against civilian populations.

Since the onset of the conflict, the United Arab Emirates has actively engaged with the parties in the Sudan and relevant stakeholders, including the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the African Union, and supported the talks held in Jeddah and Manama, which were aimed at exploring avenues for de-escalation and reconciliation. Our efforts have consistently been aimed at bringing the parties to the negotiation table, bridging differences, fostering trust and creating conditions that are conducive to constructive negotiations.

In that connection, claims are made in the aforementioned letter regarding the fact that the Minister of State of the United Arab Emirates, His Excellency Sheikh Shakhboub bin Nahyan, had attended the IGAD summit in December 2023, along with the Chair of the Transitional Sovereignty Council of the Sudan, Abdel-Fattah Al-Burhan. The letter's authors fail to mention that His Excellency had received an official invitation from IGAD, and that he had participated in publicized official meetings. This reflects the commitment of the United Arab Emirates to regional peace efforts.

In addition, the United Arab Emirates enjoys strong bilateral relations with the neighbours of the Sudan, including the Republic of Chad. The United Arab Emirates has conducted joint military exercises with Chad and has supported that country's efforts to build its capacities in relation to counter-terrorism and border security. We should like to reaffirm that our diplomatic ties with Chad over the past decades have been transparent, and we will not allow them to be misconstrued in the context of the Sudanese conflict.

Reference is made in the aforementioned letter to joint military exercises that the armies of Chad and the United Arab Emirates conducted on 6 October 2023. The authors erroneously suggest that the exercises had been kept secret, in an attempt to implicate the United Arab Emirates. However, those exercises were publicly announced in United Arab Emirates media outlets and commenced on 4 October 2023. Those facts invalidate any insinuation of clandestine activities. In addition, the authors make baseless allegations concerning involvement in arranging flights on a chartered aircraft for travel to African countries by Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo, while ignoring the commercial nature of the Royal Jet company, which provides aircraft rental services on demand and the services of which have been used by other dignitaries.

Moreover, while the aforementioned letter contains several references to the detection of weapons and ammunition allegedly supplied by the United Arab Emirates to the Rapid Support Forces, no physical evidence of the seizure of such weapons has

been provided to substantiate those claims. Likewise, the letter's authors allege that individuals had been purportedly recruited from neighbouring countries by the Rapid Support Forces with United Arab Emirates support. However, they fail to provide evidence linking the United Arab Emirates to these alleged recruitment efforts. They simply refer to financial transactions with unnamed tribal leaders. Accordingly, the lack of supporting documentation or tangible evidence confirms that these false and baseless accusations that have been made against the United Arab Emirates lack credibility.

With regard to the baseless allegations concerning the United Arab Emirates field hospital in Am Djarass, we note that the United Arab Emirates has extended an invitation to the Panel of Experts on the Sudan to visit the field hospital in order to witness the scale and humanitarian character of the efforts made by the United Arab Emirates to alleviate the suffering caused by the current conflict. The field hospital has been a critical lifeline for those in need of medical care. Such an approach is consistent with international best practices in fostering positive relations between refugees and host communities. It should be noted that neighbouring countries, such as Chad, have warmly welcomed Sudanese refugees, despite receiving limited international support.

On 25 May 2023, the United Arab Emirates contacted the Sudanese authorities and expressed its intention to establish a field hospital in the Sudan to provide aid and medical support to the injured. However, this proposal was declined by the Sudanese authorities. As a result, the United Arab Emirates established two hospitals near the Chad-Sudan border, namely, Am Djarass field hospital and Abeche field hospital. Those facilities continue to provide treatment for both Sudanese refugees fleeing the conflict and Chadian nationals seeking medical treatment, in particular the most vulnerable, such as the sick, injured, children, the elderly and women. The services offered by the field hospitals are extended to all those in need, regardless of nationality, age, gender or political affiliation. To date, 19,963 patients have been treated at the Am Djarass field hospital and 9,415 patients have been treated at the Abeche field hospital. The total number of patients stands at 29,378.

In addition to those field hospitals, humanitarian assistance provided by the United Arab Emirates has included 148 flights and one ship that carried 9,500 tons of humanitarian assistance, including food, medical supplies and relief aid for Sudanese people affected by the conflict. Moreover, the United Arab Emirates has rehabilitated three schools in Am Djarass, constructed five water wells and provided mobile clinics, ambulances and 1,000 outdoor solar lights for the city's main roads. The United Arab Emirates also participated in the International Humanitarian Conference for Sudan and the Neighbouring Countries held in Paris, supported the declaration of principles in order to promote peace initiatives for the Sudan and pledged \$100 million to support humanitarian efforts in the Sudan and its neighbouring countries. This comprehensive humanitarian response is consistent with the long-standing and principled commitment of the United Arab Emirates to help and assist countries and peoples in need.

The United Arab Emirates remains concerned at the deteriorating humanitarian situation in the Sudan. The warring parties are driving a famine that will affect millions of people. Assistance is being prevented from reaching communities in need, humanitarian workers have been harassed and humanitarian warehouses have been looted, and it has been reported that sexual violence is being used as a weapon of war and that there have been indiscriminate attacks in densely populated areas. The United Arab Emirates reminds all parties to the conflict in the Sudan of their obligations under international humanitarian law, as well as the commitments that they made in Jeddah to protect civilians and facilitate humanitarian access in order to meet the needs of civilians.

The United Arab Emirates unequivocally condemns the violence and instability that have affected the Sudan. It regrets that the parties have not complied with Security Council resolution [2724 \(2024\)](#) and calls on all the parties to heed calls for a permanent ceasefire. The United Arab Emirates reminds the parties to the conflict in the Sudan that they have a responsibility towards the Sudanese people to establish a permanent ceasefire, ensure humanitarian access and return to the political process.

The humanitarian emergency in the Sudan requires facilitating humanitarian assistance through multiple routes within the country and across conflict lines. Without full and sustained humanitarian access to civilians in need, a famine is all but guaranteed.

The United Arab Emirates will continue to steadfastly support a Sudanese-led and -owned political process and all efforts to achieve a national consensus with regard to the formation a civilian-led government, with a view to realizing the desired political stability, security and prosperity that serves the interests of the Sudan and its people. In that connection, the United Arab Emirates welcomes the planned resumption by early May of talks in Jeddah facilitated by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United States of America, as well as Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, IGAD and the African Union. We urge both parties to engage in the negotiation process with sincerity and in good faith.

In conclusion, the United Arab Emirates reaffirms its commitment to upholding the principles of international law and fostering peaceful relations with all States. We stand ready to cooperate with the Security Council and work with partners and the international community, including the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Sudan, Ramtane Lamamra, to address the challenges facing the Sudan.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be issued as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohamed Issa Hamad Mohamed **Abushahab**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
