**FORUM:** Disarmament Commission (DIS)

**QUESTION OF:** Establishing the role of international organizations in promoting disarmament and non-proliferation in the Middle East

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** Islamic Republic of Pakistan

**CO-SUBMITTER(S):** Republic of Hungary, Islamic Republic of Iran, State of Japan, The

People's Republic of China, Republic of Botswana

THE DISARMAMENT COMMISION,

*Recalling* Article 26 of the United Nations Charter, which promotes the maintenance of international peace and security through disarmament,

*Acknowledging* the continued proliferation of arms and the destabilizing effects of the illicit arms trade in the Middle East,

*Reaffirming* the importance of respecting national sovereignty while addressing regional security challenges,

*Recognizing* the ongoing and concurrent instability in the Middle East,

*Remembering* the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), which was adopted in 1968 and came into effect in 1970, as a pillar of international non-proliferation initiatives,

*Affirming* the commitment of the parties to conduct good faith negotiations on practical measures relating to the halt of the nuclear arms race and to nuclear disarmament, as specified in Article VI of the pact,

*Acknowledging* the significant efforts of international institutions, such as the International

Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), in checking compliance with non-proliferation obligations,

*Strongly condemning* the meddling in the internal affairs of middle eastern states by states abroad, specifically the financing of both state militaries and non-state armed groups by foreign nations,

1. Recommends the establishment of the Middle East Regional Disarmament Council

(MERDC), under the supervision of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs

(UNODA), to coordinate regional efforts, with specific roles including but not limited to:

 a. Monitoring arms flows and trade routes by:

* + - 1. Establishing checkpoints at high-risk borders with international oversight
			2. Implementing a regional tracking database for reported weapons

transactions

* + - 1. Deploying inspectors trained by the UN to monitor compliance with trade

regulations

* 1. Facilitating data-sharing agreements between member states by creating secure and encrypted communication channels to support the exchange of intelligence on arms proliferation activities,
	2. Hosting biannual technical workshops to:
		1. Train local enforcement agencies on international standards for disarmament
		2. Share best practices in weapons collection and destruction,
		3. Develop regional expertise in arms reduction technologies

d. The creation of the Nuclear Arms Cessation Agreement (NACA), an agreement amongst Middle Eastern states, under the MERDC, that aims to disarm nuclear stockpiles and cease nuclear programs, that outlines the following but not limited to:

 i. the safe disposal of nuclear weapons, which will be overseen by the

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) ii. the meticulous dismantling of weapons in specialized facilities that separate fissile material from conventional components

* + 1. securely storing and or further processing radioactive materials through the “vitrification” process, in which they are immobilized in glass
		2. the cessation of ongoing nuclear capacity building programs

e. Establishing clear enforcement mechanisms for the MERDC and NACA to ensure compliance;

1. Stresses the importance of safeguarding national sovereignty in disarmament efforts by:
	1. Encouraging all disarmament initiatives to prioritize dialogue and cooperation with Member States involved, including:
		1. Respecting the unique security considerations of each state while promoting adherence to international disarmament frameworks
		2. Allowing flexibility for states to determine the pace of disarmament measures, provided such measures align with regional and global stability goals
	2. Avoiding unilateral imposition of disarmament frameworks, while recognizing the need for:
		1. Transparent mechanisms to address concerns over potential imbalances of power
		2. Multilateral consultations to ensure fair implementation of disarmament measures
	3. Supporting consequences for non-compliance with agreed disarmament provisions, such as:
		1. Economic measures, including targeted sanctions and restrictions on nuclear-related technologies
		2. Diplomatic measures, such as suspension of privileges in relevant international organizations
		3. Mechanisms to facilitate accountability while maintaining respect for international norms and the collective interest in global peace and security;
2. Mandates the strengthening border security and customs enforcement to prevent illicit arms trafficking and enhance regional and global security, and encourages the following actions:
	1. Deploying advanced surveillance technologies to enhance the monitoring and detection of illicit arms shipments, including:
		1. Utilizing drones equipped with high-resolution imaging and AI-powered systems to detect and track suspicious activities at key border points,
		2. Implementing AI-powered monitoring systems capable of identifying irregular trade patterns and flagging potential arms trafficking operations in real-time
	2. Training customs officials to effectively identify, intercept, and prevent the illicit movement of arms across borders, by:
		1. Providing specialized training programs, provided by the UN, on the latest arms detection technologies and methods
		2. Conducting joint exercises with international experts to simulate real-world arms trafficking scenarios and enhance the readiness of border security personnel
	3. Facilitating partnerships with international border security organizations, such as Interpol and the World Customs Organization, to share expertise and best practices;
3. Establishes an International Task Force on Arms Trafficking (ITFAT) under the UNODA, with the dual mandate of enforcing the NACA and cracking down on unpermitted programs, through ways such as but not limited to:
	1. Monitoring the import and usage of essential resources needed to build nuclear weapons, such as but not limited to:
		1. Uranium 238
		2. Plutonium 239
		3. specialized equipment, including high-speed centrifuges, reactors, and ballistic missile components
		4. advanced technologies such as computer software used for weapon design and guidance systems
	2. Imposing consequences on governments that fail to comply with NACA provisions, including but not limited to:
		1. Economic measures, such as trade embargoes targeting nuclear-related technologies, freezing assets of key players and the imposement of sanctions
		2. The suspension of voting abilities in relevant UN bodies
	3. Conducting random inspections and investigations of suspected violators by:
		1. Deploying expert teams to inspect facilities that may house unpermitted nuclear programs
		2. Strengthening reporting mechanisms for whistleblowers and encouraging the submission of anonymous tips
		3. Developing a centralized database to track global nuclear material trade and suspicious activity;
4. Encourages the establishment of a Regional Disarmament Incentive Fund (RDIF), administered by the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) in collaboration with international financial institutions, to provide financial support and incentives for member states in the Middle East to advance disarmament initiatives, including but not limited to:
	1. Offering financial grants and subsidies for:
		1. The safe dismantling and destruction of weapons stockpiles, including nuclear, chemical, and conventional weapons
		2. Transitioning military facilities to civilian use, such as converting arms factories into infrastructure development hubs
		3. Developing technologies for weapons tracking, storage, and disposal, and implementing verification measures
	2. Providing debt relief or favorable loans in relation to compliance to organizations and states demonstrating commitment to disarmament through:
		1. Signing and adhering to regional or international disarmament agreements,
		2. Actively participating in arms control monitoring and enforcement mechanisms
	3. Encouraging private-sector contributions through:
		1. Tax incentives for corporations investing in arms reduction technologies or programs
		2. Public-private partnerships aimed at fostering regional development projects in former conflict zones
		3. Collaborating with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to implement disarmament-related awareness campaigns
	4. Ensuring the equitable distribution of funds by:
		1. Establishing a regional oversight committee composed of representatives from member states, UN bodies, and independent experts
		2. Conducting periodic audits to ensure financial transparency and accountability
		3. Prioritizing funding for states with significant security risks or historical arms-related conflicts;
5. Encourages international and inter-organizational collaboration between nations in the Middle East region and beyond through measures including:
	1. Fostering partnerships between international, regional, and local organizations to enhance resource sharing and information exchange, including:
		1. Conducting joint training programs for personnel to build capacity in arms trafficking prevention
		2. Creating a shared database managed by the MERDC for tracking arms trade and trafficking incidents
	2. Promoting coordination between the United Nations and non-governmental organizations to streamline efforts in affected regions, such as:
		1. Developing community engagement programs to identify and report illegal arms activities
		2. Supporting local initiatives aimed at reducing the demand for illicit weapons
	3. Encouraging financial and technical support from member states to strengthen collaborative mechanisms, including:
		1. Funding cross-border investigative operations
		2. Providing technological tools for real-time communication and data

analysis;

1. Stresses the importance of organizations supporting public education through measures including but not limited to:
	1. Fostering a culture of disarmament through public education campaigns by:
		1. Launching regional initiatives to educate citizens on the dangers of arms proliferation and the benefits of disarmament
		2. Collaborating with educational institutions to develop and introduce curricula focused on peacebuilding, disarmament, and non-proliferation
		3. Supporting civil society organizations in raising awareness about disarmament efforts and encouraging grassroots participation through community engagement programs
	2. Encourages the involvement of international and regional organizations to provide technical and financial support for public education initiatives, ensuring their alignment with local cultural and societal contexts
	3. Calls for the use of modern communication tools such as social media, documentaries, and public forums to reach broader audiences;
2. Urges all Middle Eastern countries to strengthen their commitment to the three pillars of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) - nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation, and the peaceful use of nuclear energy;
3. Decides to remain actively seized on the matter.