FORUM: The Disarmament Commission

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

SUBMITTED BY: Ecuador

CO-SUBMITTERS: United States of America, Bangladesh, United Kingdom, Israel, Canada

THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION,

*Acknowledging* the critical role of international organizations, such as the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), in promoting transparency, trust, and verification in disarmament efforts,

*Aware of* the significant damage caused by weapons of mass destructions (WMD), significantly influencing the geopolitical tensions in the Middle East,

*Guided by* the efforts of various international agreements such as the 1995 Middle East Resolution, the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), and Establishing Middle East Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (MENWFZ),

*Reaffirming* the importance of disarmament and non-proliferation as key components of maintaining regional and global security, as highlighted in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT),

*Recognizing* that international organizations and forces can play a key role in the promotion of disarmament and non-proliferation,

*Taking into consideration* the establishment of a Middle East Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (MENWFZ) and the success of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation (NPT) Review Conference in encouraging countries to approach disarmament collectively,

1. Encourages the nations of the Middle East to adopt a Weapons of Mass Destruction-Free Zone (WMDFZ) as a long-term solution to regional security challenges, including but not limited to:
   1. encouraging all Middle Eastern nations to commit to regional disarmament agreements by:
      1. signing legally binding treaties that prohibit the production, stockpiling, and use of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs), including nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons
      2. collaborating with international organizations such as United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and the IAEA to ensure adherence to global disarmament standards
   2. hosting annual multilateral disarmament conferences to assess progress, address challenges, and foster regional cooperation, including:
      1. facilitating open discussion among regional governments to share concerns, best practices, and confidence-building measures related to disarmament
      2. releasing annual progress reports that outline commitments, achievements, and areas requiring further cooperation to ensure transparency and accountability
   3. establishing an independent monitoring and verification mechanism to oversee compliance within the WMDFZ by:
      1. creating a regional inspection body, in collaboration with the IAEA, to conduct semi-annual inspections and investigations of military and civilian facilities
      2. utilizing advanced technologies, including satellite imagery, radiation detection systems, and data analysis tools, to monitor and verify disarmament commitments
   4. encouraging regional trust-building measures to promote cooperation and reduce tensions, such as:
      1. implementing training programs for all member states on the peaceful use of nuclear technology and the dismantling of WMD capabilities
      2. establishing crisis communication mechanisms between nations to prevent misunderstandings or escalations related to WMDs
   5. supporting incentives for nations that comply with disarmament agreements to highlight their contributions to regional and global peace and security, such as:
      1. economic aid
      2. technical assistance
      3. trade benefits
      4. recognition for compliant nations at international forums;
2. Recommends enhancing transparency measures to help provide Middle Eastern nations and other member states with relevant information on the status of respective nuclear programs through ways including but not limited to:
   1. conducting inspections on nuclear programs within member states through:
      1. collaboration with the IAEA to ensure regular monthly inspections of nuclear storage facilities and activities, which can be subject to change, depending on conflict in the area
      2. disseminating this information to other member states, particularly neighboring countries to foster a sense of togetherness
      3. advocating for establishing Middle East Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (MENWFZ) to further promote peace within the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region
   2. focusing on the adherence of signatory countries to the laws stated within the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) through:
      1. the facilitation of an international and individualized entity dedicated towards maintaining a systematic and up-to-date record of nuclear programs of member states
      2. having existing stores of chemical weapons reviewed every few months or so by independent, UN-vetted experts to help improve the safety and security of weapons and to check for compliance with international standards
   3. utilizing a variety of verification technologies for effective monitoring by:
      1. regular independent audits and assessments conducted by the United Nations or accredited third-party organizations, to verify the legitimacy of arms transactions and the compliance of all states with international arms control agreements
      2. establishing a centralized database under the United Nations for tracking arms sales and transfers in real time, accessible to member states and relevant international organizations, with the aim of improving transparency and monitoring compliance
      3. mandating reports to be submitted from the member states in the Middle East to document and declare the purpose of nuclear activities, the use of chemical, or biological weapons
      4. employing satellite-based systems to identify undeclared activities or facilities
      5. using radiation detection tools to monitor the movement and storage of nuclear materials;

1. Encourages collaboration with international NGOs and civil society organizations to raise awareness of disarmament efforts and non-proliferation education, targeting both Middle Eastern and global citizens, including but not limited to:
   1. spreading public awareness on the benefits of disarmament and the importance of non-proliferation through educational initiatives, such as:
      1. organizing seminars, workshops, and public forums to educate communities on the humanitarian, environmental, and economic impacts of nuclear weapons
      2. developing accessible educational materials, including brochures, videos, and digital campaigns, specialized to various age groups and educational levels
   2. facilitating youth engagement in disarmament education to build long-term awareness and commitment by means such as:
      1. implementing school and university programs that include curricula on non-proliferation, international treaties, and peace studies
      2. encouraging youth participation in Model United Nations (MUN) with similar simulations focused on disarmament negotiations
   3. supporting related initiatives and partnerships that promote community-level advocacy, such as:
      1. funding local projects that highlight the cultural and regional importance of achieving a nuclear-free Middle East
      2. testimonies from conflict survivors to showcase the horrors of proliferation and promoting peace
      3. encouraging collaboration between governments, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and academic institutions to expand non-proliferation dialogue across societal sectors;
2. Recommends the creation of a legal framework to fix issues related to security, ensuring that:
   1. the countries that are held responsible for regional security breaches and violations of disarmament agreements are clearly identified, with enforceable legal and diplomatic measures to ensure accountability, which includes
      1. the establishment of an independent arbitration body to adjudicate disputes, impose sanctions, and recommend corrective actions in cases of non-compliance
      2. the creation of a robust international monitoring and verification mechanism, which could include regular inspections, intelligence-sharing, and transparency protocols to track the implementation of disarmament agreement
   2. the legal framework addresses the unique security concerns of the Middle East, considering the geopolitical complexities, ongoing conflicts, and existing weapons proliferation in the region
   3. all transactions of weapon purchases and sales are logged by member states in the Middle East and provided to the United Nations, which will contain:
      1. the type and quantity of weapons purchased or sold
      2. the destination and origin countries involved in these transactions
      3. the end-use verification procedures to ensure weapons do not fall into the wrong hands or fuel conflict
      4. transparency in the financial transactions associated with the weapons trade to combat illicit arms flows and prevent the use of military hardware for destabilizing purposes
   4. there are severe consequences present in the framework for countries that may violate any of the rules in this framework, including but not limited to:
      1. fines which will be determined by the arbitration body
      2. trade restrictions for the country
      3. diplomatic isolation at the international level, including the isolation of the violating country from the United Nations, regional cooperative bodies, and security organizations
      4. travel bans on key political, military, and economic figures from the violating country
      5. asset freezes and the confiscation of illicitly obtained wealth or resources, including state-owned or privately held financial assets properties, and investments that are directly linked to the violation
      6. military embargoes preventing the sale or transfer of arms, military technology, and security assistance to the violating country
   5. the creation of a peer-reviewed and transparent process for states to voluntarily assess their own compliance with disarmament agreements, with international oversight from an independent body operated by the United Nations
   6. the establishment of an emergency response framework, in which international stakeholders have a standardized procedure to handle dangerous situations such as security breaches or violations of disarmament agreements, to prevent destabilizing events, which can contain:
      1. a force comprising representatives of international organizations who can conduct negotiations with representatives of the nations
      2. peacekeeping forces capable of intervening in high-risk situations;
3. Suggests incentives for compliance with disarmament agreements to encourage active participation by member states and adherence, through the creation of a dedicated fund managed by the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), including but not limited to:
   1. offering technical and logistical support to nations transitioning toward disarmament, such as:
      1. providing expertise, equipment, and funding to dismantle and repurpose nuclear facilities for civilian use safely
      2. encouraging partnerships with international organizations like the IAEA to ensure effectiveness and secure implementation of the nuclear energy
      3. offering capacity-building programs
   2. providing economic aid to nations demonstrating measurable progress toward disarmament, such as:

i. development grants or financing for infrastructure projects, particularly in education, healthcare, and clean energy

ii. collaborating with international financial institutions such as the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) to provide low-interest loans for disarmament-related initiatives

iii. implementing structured payment plans from international organizations for countries which may have faced economic burdens because of their nuclear programs or related sanctions, allowing countries to focus their funding on development programs rather than on paying off military spending;

1. Strongly Urges nations in the Middle East to collaborate with the United Nations (UN) to create and agree on a treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) that are specialized to Middle East regional needs, which includes but is not limited to the following provisions:
   1. promoting the peaceful use of nuclear energy under international supervision:
      1. establishing collaborative guidelines for the development and maintenance of civilian nuclear energy programs
      2. ensuring transparency in nuclear research and energy production through mandatory regular reporting to the IAEA
      3. utilizing satellite imagery, radiation detection technologies, and other advanced tools to identify undeclared facilities or activities
   2. preventing the stockpiling and proliferation of nuclear weapons through:
      1. legally binding commitments
      2. mandating the dismantling of any existing military nuclear programs under international verification
   3. encouraging regional cooperation and confidence-building measures to prevent nuclear conflict:
      1. conducting ongoing diplomatic gatherings organized by the UN to promote confidence and openness among regional participants
      2. setting up communication hotlines among countries to avoid misinterpretations or escalations concerning nuclear operations
   4. outlining clear consequences for violations of treaty provisions:
      1. implementing economic penalties for nations found to be in violation of the treaty
      2. referring severe violations to the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) for further action and resolution;
2. Encourages the establishment of a Middle East Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Forum (MEDNPF), run by the United Nations, with the participation of all regional states, international organizations, and relevant non-governmental organizations (NGOs), to:
   1. hold quarterly meetings at the United Nations office in New York unless there are unprecedented developments, where defense ministers, military leaders, third-party negotiators, and senior representatives from Middle Eastern countries will meet to discuss:
      1. regional security issues and opportunities for de-escalation and disarmament
      2. arms control and transparency in military capabilities to reduce misunderstandings and foster mutual trust
      3. progress reports on disarmament initiatives, arms reduction, and adherence to relevant treaties and international agreements
   2. work together to implement regional security frameworks that prioritize
      1. intelligence sharing, counter-terrorism efforts, and collective defense mechanisms to address the underlying causes of instability
      2. technological security concerns, such as cybersecurity and digital threats, which threaten the stability of regional states
   3. form specialized subcommittees within the MEDNPF to address key challenges, including:
      1. **nuclear disarmament and weapons control** to reduce and eliminate nuclear arsenals in the region
      2. **cybersecurity and technological threats** to the region’s stability, focusing on digital arms races and malicious cyber activities
      3. **combating the proliferation of small arms** and light weapons, including stronger enforcement of arms control agreements and cooperation on arms embargoes
      4. **counter-terrorism strategies** to address the regional threat of violent extremism and promote regional cooperation in security measures
   4. establish clear and enforceable commitments for mutual arms reduction and non-proliferation agreements, with the goal of reducing the overall military in the region and ensuring compliance with international and regional treaties
   5. evaluate and monitor the progress of disarmament and non-proliferation initiatives, ensuring accountability and timely action to address violations or setbacks in the process.