



Security Council

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AGENDA: Promoting the disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

CO-SPONSORS: Republic of Brazil, People's Republic of China, Republic of France, Republic of Ghana, State of Japan, Republic of Malta, Republic of Mozambique, Russian Federation, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America

Resolution 0001 (2024)

Adopted by YMUN 2024 at its 16th meeting on 19 January 2024

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL (UNSC),

Reaffirming that all nations' sovereignty is protected under the United Nations Declaration of Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs of the General Assembly,

Concerned with the aggression of violating non-proliferation treaties throughout the Middle Eastern region,

Alarmed with the potential damage aftereffects of the use of weapons of mass destruction,

Referring to the significance of the Common Articles of Geneva Conventions alongside all signatures of the Biological Weapons Commission,

Affirming the countless attempts of nations and paramilitary organisations to violate international treaties,

Acknowledging concerns of WMDs targeting civilians' infrastructures with significant concerns of severe casualties of unarmed civilians,

1. Calls upon member nations to actively participate in the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) conference to establish a permanent non-WMD zone in the Middle East region with such methods but not limited to:
 - a. obligating all Middle Eastern nations to attend the UNODA conference on the Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction for such reasons but not limited to:
 - i. setting up clear and concise borders of demilitarised zones of weapons of mass destruction,
 - ii. guaranteeing the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) in the Middle East region,
 - iii. positioning P5 nations as observers rather than participators to balance the regional power influence between the P5 nations and the Middle Eastern nations in the process of negotiation,
 - b. limiting the purposes of the UNODA conference only to serving as the platform for:
 - i. bilateral and multilateral diplomatic dialogue regarding the political tensions between the Middle East nations,
 - ii. fruitful and expansive negotiation regarding the installation of the WMD free zone, which regards specific demilitarisation plans of each nation;
2. Addresses the production of future Security Council's resolutions to verify and strengthen previously adopted outcomes of the annual conference of the UNODA in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. pressuring all nations to abide by the statement that has been agreed between nations throughout the conference through implementation-level comparison,
 - b. enhancing the validity of the conference's final reports and providing legally binding force to any agreements that involve actual execution,
 - c. operationally defining ambiguous relevant terminology to clarify the scope of the meaning of negotiations of the conference,
 - d. deciding to host future SC meetings that will discuss which incentives or penalties will be given based on implementation level assessment and which possible outcome might include such actions but not limited to:
 - i. penalising nations that have not abided by the agreements with denouncing statements of the SC and the imposition of economic sanctions such as tariff raises and embargoes,
 - ii. providing incentives to nations that have shown active implementations of agreements with commending particular statements of the Security Council to exempt penalties of the nation's choice,
 - e. reviewing and evaluating the progress on the enforcement of SC resolutions that have been approved regarding the annual conference every two years to assess whether the countries have abided by the agreements of the conference;
3. Strongly Encourages the member countries to refrain from influencing their military power in the Middle East region to alleviate tension in the region and prevent further

political conflicts in the region by implementing specific methods such as but not limited to:

- a. reaffirming member nations' willingness to limit their supplies of military equipment to the Middle East in a way such as but not limited to:
 - i. prohibiting weapon trade of WMDs to all stakeholders in the region,
 - ii. prohibiting weapon trade to and between paramilitary organisations,
 - iii. prohibiting free military aid to and between any kind of nation,
 - b. strongly recommending the member countries to gradually withdraw their military forces in the Middle East region to relieve tension in the region,
 - c. initiating a group inspection with individual experts from neutral states regarding the observation of the progression of demilitarisation for the purpose of unbiased evaluation followed up by review processes of the produced report with details such as:
 - i. defining the content of the inspection report to be designated to evaluate demilitarisation in both the military and civil sectors also involves the criteria decided by the official UNSC resolution,
 - ii. deciding the inspection to be done annually throughout the whole region after the conclusion of the UNODA conference,
 - iii. clarifying the specific criteria for the inspection to involve the objective quantity of military assets, checking the existence of prohibited WMDs, the investigation upon WMD development, firearms stockpiles;
4. Requests the Middle East nations to promote the disarmament by establishing a new conference which provides practical support for Middle Eastern nations and build a supportive relationship between Arabian nations and the MEDCs that functions in a way such as but not limited to:
- a. clearly designating the purpose of such support to leading the Middle Eastern nations to voluntarily participate in the disarmament process,
 - b. suggesting the MEDCs to provide economic aid through various methods to the nations in need of assistance for the recovery, such as but not limited to:
 - i. urging the MEDCs to request the Federal Governments of each nation to send the expected amount of aid,
 - ii. cooperating within the nation's private organisations or foundations in order to achieve financial aid on a grander scale,
 - c. requesting MEDCs to provide valid, affordable technological assistance to Arabian nations in such ways but not limited to:
 - i. requires MEDCs to actively communicate and cooperate with Arabian nations' technology companies to share specific technology,
 - ii. introducing technologies such as Automatic Variable Filtration (AVF), which works for water purification and does not require additional filtration or cleaning,
 - d. further inviting other UN bodies, such as the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC), World Health Organization (WHO), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), to support the actual recovery of destroyed regions by the armed conflicts in cooperation with various Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO), if needed, in such ways but not limited to:

- i. inviting relevant NGOs, such as the Red Cross or the MSF, for the purpose of supporting the medical aid of injured civilians,
 - ii. calling UN specialised bodies to cooperate with NGOs, such as Habitat, for the purpose of the reconstruction of the harmed locations destroyed by the armed conflicts,
 - iii. setting the goal of these invitations as to reveal the reality and cruelty of armed conflict that ultimately contributes to better public perception and recognition,
 - e. encouraging active cooperation from nations through providing incentives through methods such as but not limited to:
 - i. stabilising the oil price and promising to lessen the risk of variations in oil production by early announcements,
 - ii. proposing MEDC opportunities for the investment of infrastructure in Middle Eastern nations;
5. Calling nations to respond to the possibility of gene modification technology such as Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats (CRISPR) Cas-9 being exploited to develop detrimental biochemical weapons with such measures but not limited to:
- a. affirming the possibility of gene editing technology being used to produce WMDs in biochemical settings,
 - b. expanding the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) to cover newly emerging technologies, where experts about biological weapons can be invited to inform accurate rates of casualties or effects,
 - c. calling to actively utilise the Security Council's right to carry out inspections of potential breaches of the BWC (Biological Weapons Convention) regarding such usage of technology in a means through:
 - i. designating the purpose of such inspections to differentiate the usage of such technology as acceptable usage, such as scientific research and clinical application and unacceptable usage, such as the development of WMDs,
 - ii. actively inviting independent scientific committees or the pre-existing meeting of experts under the BWC to review and evaluate the safety and efficacy of gene modification technologies,
 - d. setting the opportunity to invite member nations to discuss ethical, scientific, societal, and futuristic boundaries of gene modification technology that will ultimately lead to the formation of first-ever universal conventions,
 - e. forming a strict moderation towards specific controversial or unethical technologies not limited to:
 - i. recalling the secretary-general's mechanism for investigation of the alleged use of chemical and biological weapons,
 - ii. restricting foreign NGOs from sharing technologies with sovereign nations showing high relevance towards WMDs,
 - iii. cooperation with MPKIO for intelligence services within the nation to abate attempts to develop WMDs if found.