

Institute of Diplomatic Studies, Cairo- Egypt

SIMULATION EXERCISE

Special United Nations Sessions on the M.E Nuclear Free Zone

For batch 47

From : April 1, 2014 To: April 24, 2014

Session Leader: Ambassador Professor Sameh Aboul Enein

SCENARIO BRIEF FOR STUDENTS

- All students are to first read the assigned readings as essential preparation for the simulation.
- Students have been assigned roles for the session, as per the attached lists and will be available on blackboard.
- Students are to read themselves into their roles and be prepared to speak on their country's position.
- It is important that strict adherence is kept to time available.
- Take into consideration the UN Dress-Code: Formal suit/dress

Simulation Setting

- This will be in the form of a conference called by the UN Secretary General.
- The aim is to prepare the ground for the formal talks planned for 2014 on elimination of nuclear weapons in the Middle East.

The decision to hold this meeting has been prompted by the current unrest in the region. The situation in the Middle East generally is in turmoil in many countries. In addition, the Israel/Palestine question seems no nearer to a two-state solution despite intense efforts at mediation by all involved. Iran still appears to have nuclear ambitions, despite UN Resolution 1737 adopted in December 2006.

Conference

Stage 1:

- Each student representing a country from the area is to be prepared to present his/her country's position on the setting up of a Middle East nuclear-free zone.
- Other countries with interests in the area may wish to intervene in the discussions and students representing them should be prepared to do so.
- Iran, Israel, Pakistan, Egypt and the USA in particular are to be critical in their interventions and students should role play accordingly.
- The media representatives and the NGOs should play a similar role.

Stage 2:

- Short recess during which the Conference President and the UN Secretary General's representative are to prepare two or three paragraphs on a Middle East resolution arising from the discussion in Stage 1.

Stage 3:

- The President will present the Resolution to the conference.

LEARNING OUTCOMES OF THE SIMULATION

- Practice in speaking in public
- Practice in the use of diplomatic language and the required protocol
- Importance of careful preparation before speaking and the accuracy of facts
- Need to keep diplomacy active, with no 'closed doors' and to strive wherever possible for at least some rapprochement
- Realisation of the dangers of becoming locked into positions and of stating pre-conditions before the commencement of negotiation
- The use of 'ice-breakers' and 'shared experiences' when appropriate to build trust
- Appreciation of the difficulties encountered when drafting a resolution

Batch No. 47 Of Diplomatic Attachés

P5	China People's Republic	Ahmed Zaki
	French Republic	Mohamed Elsagheer
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Wael Sheiha
	United States Of America	Omar Elbaz
	Russian Federation	Wael Mosallam
United Nations Secertary General		Ahmed Shedid
Facilitator for Middle East Free Zone Conference		Khaled Zaher
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)		Hadder Maged
Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO)		Sara Kamal
Regional Countries	Arab Republic of Egypt	Dina Zaghloul
	State of Israel	Mohamed Sabry
	Islamic Republic of Iran	Mohamed Elhusseiny
	Republic of Turkey	Mohamed Salah
	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Nader Shebl
League of Arab States		Mahmoud Reda
Press		Sara Mahmoud
NGOs representative		Mahitab Hamzaoui
Troublemaker Countries	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Noha Pasha
	Republic of India	Habib Medhat
	Islamic Republic of Pakistan	Ahmed Sameh

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Simulation Exercise: by Ambassador Professor Sameh Aboul Enein For Batch 47

**Draft Resolution on UN special session on nuclear disarmament & a ME
WMD free zone**

Sponsored by:
The UN Secretary General
IAEA
Facilitator

April 17, 2014
Cairo:
United Nations,

RESOLVES:

1. *Calls* upon all States in the Middle East to take practical steps aimed at making progress towards, inter alia, the establishment of an effectively verifiable Middle East zone free of weapons of mass destruction, nuclear, chemical and biological, and their delivery systems, and to refrain from taking any measures that preclude the achievement of this objective;
2. *Reaffirms* the importance of Israel's accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as a NNWS and placement of all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive international Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, in realizing the goal of universal adherence to the treaty in the Middle East, and five members of the security council should guarantee that Israel will not produce nuclear weapons in the future;
3. *Calls* upon all States of the Middle East that have not yet done so, without exception to accede to the Treaty without further delay and not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons, and to renounce possession of nuclear weapons, and to place all their unsafeguarded nuclear facilities under full-scope Agency safeguards as an important confidence-building measure among all States of the region and as a step towards enhancing peace and security;
4. *Acting* under Article 41 of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, affirms that Iran shall without further delay take the steps required by the IAEA Board of Governors in its resolutions, which are essential to build confidence in the exclusively peaceful purpose of its nuclear program and to resolve outstanding questions;
5. *Reaffirms* the leadership of the three depositories of the NPT in support of regional negotiations to achieve a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone in the Middle East. Such negotiations were the reasonable expectation of the states in the region in 1995 when they voted for the indefinite extension of the Non-Proliferation Treaty;
6. *Affirms* the EU initiative supported by the IAEA that all States of the Middle East without exception, should sign and ratify the Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty and the Fissile material treaties in order to realize the goal of a nuclear weapon free zone in the Middle East.
7. Reaffirms the pivotal role of civil society in supporting the efforts to establish a nuclear weapon free zone in the Middle East.