

## **POSITION PAPER**

**Country:** Republic of India

**Committee:** United Nations General Assembly

**Agenda:** Establishment of Nuclear Weapons Free Zone in the Middle East.

**Delegate:** Rumish Ali Saif

### **Topic Background**

The establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones (NWFZ) is a regional approach to strengthen global nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament norms and consolidate international efforts towards peace and security. The Middle East region has been scarred by ongoing complex civil wars involving non-state armed groups, terrorist organizations and regional and international military powers. Where the Non-Proliferation Treaty goes five countries namely Pakistan, North Korea, Israel, South Sudan including India are not a part of it. The tension of nuclear weapon zone is basically created by fast developing nuclear power. The introduction of unchecked and uncontrolled nuclear arms in that area could mean simply a burdensome arms race, which in itself would be catastrophic.

### **Cause**

Republic of India believes that the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) should not continue as far as the matter is concerned about nuclear free Middle East Zones as in all these years the treaty was unable in addressing substantive disarmament and international security issues is due to procedural flaws and inherent inefficiency. India is also not a part of the treaty even after being a country with peaceful prospects due to the treaty's fundamentals are both arbitrary and discriminatory.

### **Current Policy**

The Republic of India currently states itself out from NPT. The steps issued by India regarding the establishment and usage of nuclear weapons is followed by No-First-Use Policy which asserts that nuclear weapons are solely for deterrence and that India will pursue a policy of "retaliation only". Rest its nuclear power is only used for national development and progress. It is even

necessary for India to sustain the nuclear power because of constant instability occurred on military front by China and Pakistan.

### **Solution**

India has always faced an issue of national security because of neighbouring countries like China and Pakistan because of which maintaining its nuclear power has been necessary which NPT did not provide. NPT stated the countries possessing nuclear power before 1970 would be declared as nuclear power states and countries that develop the power after that will have to give away the sources or pass through sanctions. This divided the world into 'have' and 'have nots' leaving the BIG 5 in possession of the nuclear power.

Taking the Middle East regions into consideration then steps should be taken towards maintaining the tranquillity in the region as destruction and devastation are a world-wide concern which can slowly engulf every country into warfare.

The most relevant and appropriate negotiating forum must be in which Conference enjoys legitimacy through its mandate, membership and rules for negotiating legally-binding universal instruments.

Rather than continuing with NPT some other measures including non-discriminatory methods of letting countries possess their nuclear power but in controlled, regulated and peaceful manners should be enforced.