



## بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

The Pursuit of sustainable security is an inherent and instinctive part of human being and a historical quest. No country can afford to ignore its security. The Divine prophets and the righteous also sought to offer guidelines, in the light of their faith in God and Divine teachings, to assure a safe and serene life in both worlds. To them, the ideal society is a society of global scale based on the monotheism and justice and replete with security, affection and brotherliness, and which is led by the noblest servant of God along with the Jesus Christ (P.B.U.H) and other righteous people.

At the outset Islamic Republic of Iran would like to express its gratitude for the ongoing negotiations on the major challenges of global security. Iran also thanks to the distinguished chairman of Global security issues for taking responsibility over the process of negotiations. Islamic republic of Iran has honor to present its statement to the drafted articles.

### 1. Article

Iran welcomed proposes which has been intended to render the Security Council more democratic, representative and accountable. But Iran is persuaded that any proposal conserving and even extending the veto right would be not a right decision. This unjust and unconstructive instrument in the hands of a few member States undermines effectiveness of the Council and in taking meaningful decisions in many ways. Therefore, gradual elimination of the veto power is a reality that forms an ideal for almost all delegations. Therefore Iran does not agree on proposes of the Forum for 21th century, but can provide few another approaches, which considers being meaningful.

First it is necessary to respond to all aspects of the SC reform to keep all on board, even if, there is a lengthy time line between those of which can be achieved in a relatively short run and those that could be accomplished in a longer run. Second, gradual elimination of the veto power should be the goal to reach effectuality and enforceability of the decisions. Third, there is needed definition of the pattern of cooperation between the GA and SC. This could be elaborated through well definition of each body detailed prerogatives and those of which encompass in common boundaries that could be addressed in collaboration between the two bodies, and should be tackled thoroughly. Fourth, there is need to promote the working method of the Security Council; to honor the responsibility of the Council as regards to the rights of non-Council members, number of measures has already been asserted that could be charted and elaborated as short run objectives such as:

- permitting non-Council members to participate in discussions on matters affecting them and their interests;





- Allowing the concerned countries of the right to brief the Council on their positions on issues having a direct effect on their national interests;
- Providing non-selective notification of meetings of the Council; and to convene regular daily briefings;
- Considering right of reply to countries against whom allegations are raised during certain formats of the Council's meetings.<sup>1</sup>

## 2. Article

The core definition of aggression can be found in documents of United Nations. An act of aggression is defined as the use of armed force by one State against another State without the justification of self-defense or authorization by the Security Council. The definition can be then further developed in the guidelines of new jurisdiction adopted by International criminal court. International criminal court also defines the crime of aggression and these amendments will enter into force after 1. January 2017.

Iran believes that a consensual definition of terrorism should strengthen international cooperation against terrorism and end any ambiguity concerning this term. Such definition has to be objective and include all forms of terrorist acts, including those terrorist acts and extrajudicial killings perpetrated by States' military, sometimes disguised as targeted killings. It has also to make a clear distinction between heinous acts of terrorism and legitimate struggle of peoples under foreign occupation for restoring their fundamental right of self determination. Furthermore terrorism could not be eradicated as long as some States continue to give preferential treatment to certain terrorist groups and apply double standard and selective approaches in dealing with this scourge.

Iran agrees on the future concept of early warning system, what has been always proposed in the context of development of anti-chemical weapons system. Therefore Iran accepts articles on early warning system and human security without changes.

## 3. Article

Iran agrees on developing global crisis management and establishing battle groups under the banner of the United Nations. Iran has itself a priority to keep the Gulf of Aden safe by sending a number of warships to confront the danger of piracy.

It is imperative that United Nations peacekeeping mission be conducted in full conformity with United Nations Charter, and the basic principles of peacekeeping namely: the consent of the parties, the non-use of force except in self-defense, and

<sup>1</sup> [http://www.iran-un.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=894:statement-by-mr-seyed-mohammad-ali-mottaghi-nejad-representative-of-the-islamic-republic-of-iran-at-the-general-debate-of-the-general-assembly-on-agenda-items-29-qreport-of-the-security-councilq-and-119-qquestion-of-equitable-representation-on-and-increase-in-the-membership-of-the-security-council-and-related-mattersq-new-york-12-november-2010&catid=41:general-assembly&Itemid=54](http://www.iran-un.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=894:statement-by-mr-seyed-mohammad-ali-mottaghi-nejad-representative-of-the-islamic-republic-of-iran-at-the-general-debate-of-the-general-assembly-on-agenda-items-29-qreport-of-the-security-councilq-and-119-qquestion-of-equitable-representation-on-and-increase-in-the-membership-of-the-security-council-and-related-mattersq-new-york-12-november-2010&catid=41:general-assembly&Itemid=54)





impartiality. In the same vein, Iran stress that principles of sovereign equality, political independence, and territorial integrity of all States and non-intervention in matters that are essentially within their domestic jurisdiction should also be maintained.

In this connection, a number of UN peacekeeping operations have been created following the act of illegal military aggression against certain nations and consequent occupation of their lands. (UNDOF, UNIFIL, UNTSO) Iran accents once again that the only way to ensure the success of those missions is to put pressure on the occupying power to accept the determination of the international community reflected in dozens of UN resolutions, and to withdraw, unconditionally, from all occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories. This is certainly among the main prerequisites for the establishment of a lasting and durable peace in the region.

#### 4. Article

Iran fully supports the proposal on providing control over private military services.

Iran has been actively seized of the issue of Small Arms and Light Weapons having in mind its general security environment and also its threat perception regarding the trafficking of narcotic drugs. Geographically, Iran is located at the forefront of the combat against drug trafficking. According to the United Nations' statistics there exist some 10 million small arms and light weapons only in Afghanistan, which tops the list. In addition, illicit transfer of small arms in the Caucasus is also a concern for the whole region. In this area, regional initiatives are also needed to address different aspects of the issue, which has the potential to destabilize the whole region. We expect relevant decisions to be adopted by the Conference to contribute to the affected countries in their struggle against terrorism, insurgencies and drug trafficking and to prevent the use of these weapons for such operations.

#### 5. Article

In the case of Israeli clandestine nuclear activities being completely outside of any IAEA monitoring, nuclear exchanges and transfers of advanced nuclear materials, equipment and technology, facilitated by the US and its partners, has contributed and continues to contribute to the proliferation activities of the Zionist regime that is endangering global and regional peace and security.

The 189 States parties to the NPT in the 2010 Review Conference, being aware of the threat posed by the Israeli secret nuclear activities, recalled "the reaffirmation by the 2000 Review Conference of the importance of Israel's accession to the Treaty and the placement of all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards." The Conference called on the Zionist regime, the only non-party to the NPT in the Middle East, to accede to the Treaty as non-nuclear-weapon party at an early date.



# The Model Conference Global Security Issues

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While all of the IAEA reports repeatedly reconfirmed that *“the Agency continues to verify the non-diversion of declared nuclear material in Iran”*, it seems that the recent reports of the Agency have been prepared under pressure from outside which used the *“unusual”* language with regard to the safeguards obligations. The Agency has to basically confirm that it has already verified non-diversion of the declared nuclear material and all declared nuclear material are accounted for and remained in peaceful purposes, as already reported by the Agency’s inspectors and it has always been the case in last several years.

Reporting so much technical details about Iran’s peaceful nuclear activities proves that the Agency has the full access to all nuclear material and facilities in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the frequent inspections with using the Agency’s containment and surveillances. Therefore, claiming that *“Iran has not provided the necessary cooperation”* is incorrect and misleading. It has to be noted that additional requests are beyond the provisions of the NPT Comprehensive Safeguards, and they have been made under the pretext of the illegal resolutions of the UN Security Council.<sup>2</sup> Have made the position of Iran clear, Iran supports the 5<sup>th</sup> article and once again repeats its motto: *“Nuclear Energy for all, Nuclear Weapons for None”*.

Islamic republic of Iran wishes to all Forum members success and prosperity

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.iran-un.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=897:statement-by-he-mr-eshagh-al-habib-ambassador-and-deputy-permanent-representative-of-the-islamic-republic-of-iran-to-the-united-nations-before-the-65th-session-of-the-general-assembly-on-the-report-of-the-international-atomic-energy-agency-new-york-8-november-2010&catid=41:general-assembly&Itemid=54](http://www.iran-un.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=897:statement-by-he-mr-eshagh-al-habib-ambassador-and-deputy-permanent-representative-of-the-islamic-republic-of-iran-to-the-united-nations-before-the-65th-session-of-the-general-assembly-on-the-report-of-the-international-atomic-energy-agency-new-york-8-november-2010&catid=41:general-assembly&Itemid=54)

