

People's Republic of Bangladesh
Disarmament and International Security Committee
Agenda 1: The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA)
And its Implications for the Global Nuclear Non-Proliferation



The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) has successfully served as the backbone for setting clear global nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation regulations, and peacekeeping laws regarding the usage of nuclear energy. As such, People's Republic of Bangladesh actively seeks to ensure that such regulatory procedures are carried out fairly and accurately. The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) was initially presented as an effective process that can address proliferation concerns by taking measures through multilateral dialogue and strong verification. However, following a major power's decision to withdraw itself from the agreement, the precedent that JCPOA carried quickly lost a great sum of integrity; thus, escalations reignited in the Middle East, notably Iran, and diplomatic trust weakened. Bangladesh would emphasize that this is not merely a regional issue— but has extended to challenge the entire non-proliferation system.

As a non-nuclear weapon state party to the NPT, Bangladesh suggests and prioritizes a peaceful resolution with strict consistency according to international law. We uphold the inalienable right of states to peaceful nuclear technology, as we ourselves have developed our own Rouppur Nuclear Power Plant in compliance with International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards. Hence, we urge all parties to exercise maximum restraint and compliance.

To address the predicaments and accordingly reinforce the global non-proliferation framework, Bangladesh offers the following measure: Readjustment to the Snap-Back Process. Currently, if one major country accused Iran of violating a rule, that would immediately result in all sanctions on Iran to promptly “snap back”; however, it may be used as a leverage to enforce political power, regardless of whether Iran truly did breach the laws or not. Thus, we propose a delay mechanism. This would instantly take place after Iran has been accused; instead of immediately snapping back all sanctions, Iran would be given a 30-day cool-off and arbitration period. In said 30 days, the case would be thoroughly studied by IAEA to confirm or deny any breaches and to promote dialogue by virtue of upholding the agreement. By applying the 30-day delay, this course of action turns into a more careful, judicial, and organized process: it highly regards fact-checking, diplomacy, and prevention of abuse. This elongated process may serve as an incentive to reduce the likelihood of misuse.

The fragility of JCPOA marks a critical need to rebuild the trust in multilateral disarmament. Bangladesh urges a shift towards creating a more resilient and stable structure that implements verification measures without impairing sovereignty and regional stability.

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Agenda 2: Ensuring Regional Stability and Disarmament
after The Second Karabakh War



Marked by its beginning since the fall of the USSR, the Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict over the Nagorno-Karabakh region represented a profound failure of preventive diplomacy and international mediation. As the war waged on, countless citizens fell victim to the severe fighting, and military solutions began shaping the outcome of the war. Despite many attempted ceasefires and peace treaties, such as how the SCE Minsk Group, co-chaired by Russia, France, and the United States, failed to negotiate a stable political settlement, the unsolved root of the conflict paved the way for further dispute.

Bangladesh condemns military solutions, as they are but temporary ones that not only violate international law and the UN charter principles, but also further destabilize the region in the long term. For instance, the application of drone attacks carried out by Azerbaijan stirred new international complications regarding an increased interest in destructive drone warfare. As such, we believe that lasting and meaningful disarmament cannot be maintained through the use of force.

As the circumstances suggest, the lack of intervention from third-party nations and the inability to strictly enforce laws have caused decades of suffering for both sides. We must take a step forward to ensure that a stable and reliable action can be taken to reduce this conflict. Thus, the delegation of Bangladesh proposes a multinational observer system. In order to prevent clashes between both sides, the UN or OSCE may observe the internationally recognized border areas. Another possible way to reduce tension is to improve trust through direct and frequent communication, or by sharing basic military information. We believe these steps may help with reducing misunderstandings. Bangladesh also believes that an indirect yet promising way of increasing the incentive for maintaining peace is through economic interdependence. If carried out correctly, this method could significantly decrease the likelihood of frequent and violent disputes. Creating more trade routes and initiating joint investments would link Armenia and Azerbaijan's economic status; consequently, starting another war would result in a devastating economic and financial crisis.

The delegation of Bangladesh calls for urgent action to ensure a future for the South Caucasus where safety and stability are securely built. To achieve such a future, today's peace must be built on mutual agreement and prohibitively costly war; only then can we break the cycle of ongoing violence and cruel displacement.

