

**2019**

**ChaIr REPORT**

## GA1: Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC)

## Ensuring the development of cooperation and security in the Mediterranean region

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**Introduction**

The Mediterranean Sea is a crucial intersection connecting Western Asia, North Africa, and Southern Europe for transport and social commerce between people of different walks of life. It, therefore, is a desirable region for being a resolute strategic point. (more historical context will be provided). Nowadays, with its accessible cooperation with, both geographically and within the markets, it's in the best interest of countries to work cooperatively towards their prosperity through developing and maintaining good, neighborly relations to preserve human rights and vital freedoms, democracy and legal accountability in cooperation with the civil society including NGOs. However certain factors such as nuclear proliferation around the Mediterranean deems it harder for countries to organize. The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction — nuclear, chemical and biological — and the methods for their delivery at great ranges have appeared as a principal concern in the post-Cold War dispute about international security. The consequences of proliferation aims felt more intensely around the Mediterranean, where the European and Middle Eastern defense conditions meet, and where NATO allies are increasingly exposed to the spillover effects of vulnerability to the south. The United Nations certain intentions in its strategy towards the Mediterranean region to set up a common understanding of permanent order and cooperation  through partnerships to

form a sphere of shared affluence through fiscal assistance; institute the understanding of cooperation in social and altruistic interests; expand  supplies, advance harmony among communities; support the essential ideas welcomed by the United Nations, especially democratic transparency; achieve free trade between partners with commercial transformation and drawing  venture to the Mediterranean; to encourage participation in the course of justice and security matters; and to prevent xenophobia and promote dialogue between cultures and civilizations. ENIMUN ‘19, with the theme “ Global Collaboration : Assets and Liabilities” is therefore a fitting platform to discuss upon evolving solidarity within the Mediterranean region.

### **Key Vocabulary**

Mediterranean countries and regions: at the Southern European coast, from west to east Spain, Gibraltar, France, Monaco, Italy, Malta (island nation), Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Albania, Greece, Turkey, Levantine coast; from north to south Syria, Cyprus, ( including the British Overseas Territory of Akrotiri and Dhekelia, and Northern Cyprus), Lebanon, Israel, Palestine (Gaza Strip); Northern African coast, from east to west Egypt,Libya, Tunisia, Algeria,Morocco (1)

Conflict zones: NATO defines these zones as regions with great humanitarian distress, ongoing military dispute, collapsing civil infrastructure, dysfunctional execution of jurisdiction, lack of individual security, the threat of ethnic cleansing, displaced peoples and publicly unquestioned criminal activity (2)

Charter of the United Nations: The Treaty that established the United Nations in June 26, 1945, signed by 50 of the 51 constituent states (except Poland) in San Francisco, USA. It entered into force on 24 October 1945 after being approved by the five permanent members of the Security Council and the majority of the signatory states. (3)

Weapons of mass-destruction: the office of UN Disarmament affairs defines it as a class of weaponry that has the potential of decimating millions while harming the natural environment at a single strike. (4)

Institution building: any structure that accomplishes a service related to healthcare, education, recreation, or public work

Freedom of Expression: As a fundamental human right, it’s defined in Article 19 of the [Universal Declaration of Human Rights](http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/) as:

"Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers." (5)

Liberalization:  the dismantling or the reduction of state or social [interventions](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eingriffsverwaltung) and [regulations](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vorschrift). Political liberalization is the dismantling of [repressive](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unterdr%C3%BCckung) functions of the state; often used in the context of [minority protection](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minderheitenschutz) , [human rights](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Menschenrechte) , prohibitions and the transformation or mitigation of punitive measures. Economic Liberalization is the concept of liberalization in an economic context that was taken up again by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development ([OECD](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/OECD))  after the Second World War . Initially, liberalization merely expressed the reduction of quantitative restrictions on trade, primarily in the area of ​​the [European Economic Community](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Europ%C3%A4ische_Wirtschaftsgemeinschaft) (EEC). Today, the term generally refers to [deregulation](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deregulierung) and [privatization](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Privatisierung) , for example for the [liberalization of the energy markets](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Energiemarkt#Liberalisierung_der_Energiem%C3%A4rkte) or the [telecommunications market](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telekommunikationsmarkt) .

Free Trade Area: is made up of member countries eliminating them the [customs duties](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Droit_de_douane) and quantitative restrictions on imports. These zones are set up through [free trade agreements](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Accord_de_libre-%C3%A9change). It is generally referred to as a free trade zone when the member countries of a  [free trade agreement](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Accord_de_libre-%C3%A9change) belong to a relatively delimited geographical area. In other cases, we are simply talking about a free trade agreement. In the case of a single free trade area, member countries each maintain their own trade policies vis-à-vis with third countries. If the member countries of the zone adopt a [common external tariff](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tarif_ext%C3%A9rieur_commun) applicable to all third countries, the free trade area becomes a [customs union](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Union_douani%C3%A8re) . A customs union that continues its integration, for example by harmonizing these standards on products and certain elements of fiscal policy, or by guaranteeing the free mobility of persons, becomes an [economic union](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Union_%C3%A9conomique) .

capital movements: Capital controls are [state](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Staat) measures in [foreign trade](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Au%C3%9Fenhandel) restricting the freedom of international [free movement of capital](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Binnenmarkt#Freier_Kapitalverkehr) . These include taxes on [capital imports](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kapitalimport) or [capital exports](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kapitalexport) , quantitative restrictions, licensing and reporting obligations. (6) In principle, a distinction can be made in application:direct capital controls regulate cross-border financial transactions through licensing procedures or prohibitions. Indirect capital controls seek to make certain financial transactions more expensive. For example, through taxation of cross-border capital flows ( [financial transaction tax](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Finanztransaktionssteuer) ) or through a system of dual or multiple exchange rates. (7)

SMEs: A small or medium-sized enterprise is a [company](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Entreprise) whose size, defined by the number of employees, the balance sheet or the [turnover](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chiffre_d%27affaires) , does not exceed certain limits; the definitions of these limits differ from country to country.

Market economy: The term market economy refers to an [economic system in](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syst%C3%A8me_%C3%A9conomique) which decisions to produce, exchange and allocate scarce [goods](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bien_%28%C3%A9conomie%29) and [services](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Service_%28%C3%A9conomie%29) are determined mainly by information derived from the confrontation of [supply](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Offre) and [demand.](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Offre) [demand](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Offre_et_demande) as established by the [free play of the market](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Libre_march%C3%A9) . Confrontation that determines the price information, but also quality, availability. There is no "one" general market where the confrontation of all the offers and all the demands occurs, but " markets " more or less interconnected if not partitioned which give rise to partial confrontations. (eg goods, raw materials, services, labor, foreign exchange, capital, money market, real estate market, etc.)

Co-financing: The practice in which two separate bestowers agree to fund a particular project for a borrower. For example, two lenders may consent to prolong loans for entrepreneurship. The co-financiers use the same information and documentation when administering this compromise, but the loans may have different terms.

Capacity-building:  refers to the principle that puts the action underlying that the [emergency](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Not) suffering people to enable them to help themselves and themselves [help](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hilfe) to organize.

Double taxation: The double taxation is the fact that an [income](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Revenu) , to be [taxed](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imp%C3%B4t_sur_le_revenu) twice for tax. For example, if a company is present in two countries whose States do not have a [double taxation agreement](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Convention_fiscale) between them, it should theoretically pay its taxes in both countries. There is the possibility of economic double taxation when the tax hits first the profits of the company and the payment of dividends. The same fortune is thus imposed twice.

Money laundering: describes the procedure for the introduction of [illegally](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Illegalit%C3%A4t) earned [money](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geld) or illegally acquired assets into the legal financial and [economic cycle](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wirtschaftskreislauf) . Since the "washing" money comes from illegal activities such as [corruption](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Korruption) , [bribery](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bestechung) , [robbery](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raub) , [extortion](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Erpressung) , [drug trafficking](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drogenhandel) , [arms trafficking](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waffenhandel) or [tax evasion](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Steuerdelikt) , its origin should be concealed.

Transnational crime: The [organized crime](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crime_organis%C3%A9) has a long history, the first [Chinese triads](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Triades_chinoises) organized at the end of the 17th  century to the [Italian mafia](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mafia_italienne) emerged in the xix th  century. Yet, the formation of international networks of criminal organizations is more recent and their influence is largely correlated with the development of [globalization](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mondialisation) . Transnational crime also knows how to take advantage of certain [failed states](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%89tat_failli) and maintains, according to the [Council of Europe](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conseil_de_l%27Europe) , close links with international terrorism (9)

Riparian countries: a water allocation system between those who own land along its route. For example, the [water rights](https://fr.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Water_right&action=edit&redlink=1) [riparian](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zone_riparienne) exist in many heiresses common law jurisdictions, such as [Canada](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canada) , the [Australia](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australie) and the eastern states of the [US](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%89tats-Unis) . The joint land ownership, [communal property](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biens_communaux) can be organized in a partition unit,  a company incorporated landowners settled on the banks officially have the water area and determines its use.

IFIs: including the World Bank Group, other multilateral and regional advancement groups, and national development banks with global goals, are critical development associates to address the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In addition to management expertise, economic interpretation, and information commodities, they deliver noteworthy means for growth and deep affinities to sovereign states.

Nuclear proliferation: The proliferation means the increase in the number of [states](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%89tat) possessing the [nuclear weapon](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arme_nucl%C3%A9aire) in the world. There is a distinction between horizontal proliferation for the excessive increase of nuclear weapons and the number of possessor countries, and vertical proliferation for the perfecting of nuclear weapons. Since its peak in the [1980s](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ann%C3%A9es_1980) , the global nuclear arsenal has fallen by about 80% (10) . The development or acquisition of nuclear weapons is prohibited by the [Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trait%C3%A9_de_non-prolif%C3%A9ration_nucl%C3%A9aire) for States that were not among the five States already possessing at the time of the signature of the treaty, that is to say the five members of [the United Nations Security Council](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conseil_de_s%C3%A9curit%C3%A9_des_Nations_unies) are [China](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chine) , the United States, [France](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/France) , the [United Kingdom](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royaume-Uni) and Russia.

Deliberate ambiguity: In international relations , deliberate ambiguity policy is a term that refers to the deliberate adoption of ambiguous and ambiguous positions on a particular issue. Some countries use this method in their foreign policy to create deterrence by avoiding provoking their hostile countries. This approach is sometimes used in international contracting to make the most of the contract. For example, the United States complies with Israel's deliberate ambiguity as to whether Israel has nuclear weapons. Israel did not sign the [Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_on_the_Non-Proliferation_of_Nuclear_Weapons). Therefore, by not declaring that Israel has nuclear weapons, the US bypasses having to sanction it for violating American anti-proliferation law. (11).

Weapons of Mass Destruction-Free Zone (WMDFZ): is defined by the [United Nations](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organisation_des_Nations_unies) through an agreement, usually in the form of a [treaty](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trait%C3%A9_%28droit_international_public%29) recognized internationally, who casts the use or deployment of [nuclear weapons](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arme_nucl%C3%A9aire) in a given region or country.

**Focused Overview**

The Mediterranean region has unique characteristics, as it encapsulates a moderately small region where diverse peoples have associated, traded, and fought each other for centuries. Furthermore, the borders of the area have often represented one of the principal factors of  conflict. The area has constantly been subject to innumerable instances of change and friction within provincial participants. The globalization process has expedited various economic and political progress which fed into social fragmentation which caused new sources of disorder and dispute.

1. Economic

Dependency on energy in industrialized countries, the main reason for political and economic drawbacks and owing to the different proportions of the energy dependence of every region, it caused distinct variations among the partners and lead to significant international ambivalence.

* energy resources, especially residing in the Persian Gulf, in the Caspian Sea and Central Asia. It has been estimated that a considerable amount of petroleum and gas reserves are supplied from here and have, therefore, lead to perpetual competition.
* the resources from the Persian Gulf are expected to grow due to correlating demand.
* in terms of navigability and infrastructure, petroleum and gas resources are remarkably advanced.
* energy subventions are the main cause of the absent property of relevant Member States and diplomacy for domestic stability for defending their own interests at the international market is therefore crucial.

1. Geography
* The Yugoslavic background, geographical progression of the mediterranean
* There’s strain around many regions of the Mediterranean Basin, however, two active conflicts subjugate the region to significant privation, which are the battles against the organization of the Islamic State (ISIL) in Syria-Iraq and Libya
* Kosovo War - Albania–Yugoslav border incident (1999)
* The market for gas: In January, Egypt, Israel, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Jordan, and the Palestinian Authority established the East Mediterranean Gas Forum (EMGF) in an effort to coordinate energy policies and establish a regional gas market.

3. Military (the conflicts will be further expanded upon, with the focus on allegiances and the effect on Mediterranean cooperation)

* Syrian Civil War and the Military intervention against ISIL (Opération Chammal etc)
* Iraq conflict Iraq War Iraqi insurgency (2011–2013) Iraqi Civil War (2014–2017) Iraqi insurgency (2017–present): United Nations Guards Contingent in Iraq (UNGCI)
* Israeli–Palestinian conflict Gaza–Israel conflict
* Kurdish–Turkish conflict Kurdish–Turkish conflict (2015–present)
* Iran: Arab separatism in Khuzestan ASMLA insurgency
* Kurdish separatism in Iran, Iraqi Kurdish Civil War
* Gulf War
* Pyramid Crisis (1997)
* Libyan intervention
* Greek Missions in Lebanon
* NATO Allegiances and its effect: Operation Active Endeavour,NATO intervention in Bosnia and Herzegovina , Bosnian War (1995)
* United Nations Iraq–Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM)
* Rebellion in Albania
* Turkey: Operation Euphrates Shield, Operation Olive Branch, Operation Peace Spring
* The Cyprus Dispute
* Syrian Civil War spillover in Lebanon
* Hezbollah: 2008 conflict in Lebanon, July War, South Lebanon Conflict, Lebanese Civil War
* Fatah al-Islam Rebellion
* Israel: [Operation Chess](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Israeli_involvement_in_the_Syrian_Civil_War), For Hamas: Operation Protective Edge, Operation Pillar of Defense, Operation Cast Lead, Second Lebanon War, Second Intifada, Security Zone conflict
* Sinai Insurgency
* Libyan Crisis and Factional Violence
* Tunisian revolution
* Algerian Civil War
* Nuclear weapons crisis in Israel

**Major Parties Involved and Their View**

Italy: Italy's new defense model is more integrated with NATO’s strategy in the region. France, Italy, and Spain as close allies are of similar technological, naval, and intelligent characters. (to be extended)

Spain: It has often been declared that one of Spain's main grants to Europe's surface policy has been its progression of Euro-Mediterranean relations. Ever since it first became a branch of what was at that time called the European Community, Spain has been informed that to deal with the difficulties existing in the region (such as scarcity, regional disputes, immigration etc), several plans were needed. And moreover, that all the countries of Europe had to consider their engagement in the area.

Turkey: Turkey’s federal commitment of the Mediterranean Basin was addressed by the then Foreign Affairs Minister Abdullah Gül, who put forward an important position for Turkey’s role identity. In one of his speeches in 2004, he declared that Turkey cannot be defined as a single geographic territory, and instead it has a geo-strategic position, which establishes a junction  for continents and basins. The perennial problems of Turkey’s foreign policy, like the Cyprus problem and the relationship with Greece over the Aegean Sea, are also important Mediterranean issues. However, Turkey has managed them as separate foreign policy difficulties rather than a part of its local Mediterranean policy. In other words, Turkey’s foreign policy has favored dealing with the concerns on the Mediterranean individually instead of forming a  consolidated Mediterranean policy. Turkey’s foreign policy decisions towards the Mediterranean have been frequently determined by the EU membership process, the Cyprus issue, the relations with Greece and the disputes of the Middle East. The lack of a comprehensive definition of the Mediterranean region in Turkey’s strategic thinking shaped its understanding that the region has different dynamics including Greece Cyprus, the Balkans, Europe, and the Middle East.

Greece: 1986,  the Community established various cooperation negotiations, including the chance of a customs union with Turkey, Cyprus and Malta,  and partnership deals with other Mediterranean member countries. Also, as a strategic ally of the United States with regards to their political ambitions in Eastern Mediterranean, Greece remains an important Member State on the issue, apart from its crucial role in the EU.

Syria: Despite all the risks associated, refugees and migrants proceed to escape their homelands because of friction, human rights infringements, oppression, and scarcity and strive to pass the Mediterranean Sea crossing.

Israel: On Aug. 4, forces from 10 countries enrolled in the Israeli navy in Mighty Waves, a four-day training simulating compassionate care movement reacting to a major earthquake along the eastern shores of the Mediterranean Sea. The exercise is additional indication — beyond the enlargement of sea-based projects at the start of the last decade — that Israel is in the middle of “turn[ing] to the sea”: a methodical allocation of national, corporate, and civil community resources to the nation’s maritime realm. As many regional stakeholders, including Egypt, Turkey, and Iran, are naval leaderships, and as global participants such as Russia and the United States have a naval bearing in the region, Israel’s evolution has more extensive indications for regional security.The country’s latest maritime focus covers six major elements, some of which are interrelated: the invention, creation, and the succeeding dependence on natural gas from the sea; an enlargement of the navy; the leveraging of this recently fortified navy as a notable device in alliance-building; the progress and succeeding interdependence on sea water desalination amenities for water supply; new regulatory frames for the sea; and an alliance with Cyprus and Greece.

Palestine (Gaza Strip): Palestine is an associate of the EUROMED, which is an important enterprise of the Neighbourhood Policy, for administrating engagement within regions. Palestine's economic policy with Israel is operating according to the Paris Protocol (1994), which grants the Palestinian Authority to build trade connections with other countries only if they adhere to Israel's import policy.

Egypt: Egypt was a part of the Partnership for Research and Innovation in the Mediterranean Area (PRIMA)5 in October 2017. They have made the greatest gas discovery in Egypt and the Mediterranean Sea (30 trillion cubic feet), which is enough for the country for decades.

Libya: Libya, as a gateway to Europe, is a region of heavy migration flow and especially as it's a relatively wealthy country with Africa’s largest oil reserves, it's preferred by migrants.  There are currently over 660,000 migrants in Libya according to estimates by the International Organization for Migration. However, as Libya never ratified or signed the 1951 Refugee Convention, residing refugees have no constitutional rights and can be arrested without a warrant. Apart from this the ongoing power-play between the Government of National Accord (GNA), led by Prime Minister Fayez al-Sarraj and opponent Khalifa Haftar, commander of the Libyan National Army (LNA), in eastern Libya.  Although GNA is officially supported by various member states, its influence over the Libyan territory is limited to Tripoli and some areas of Western Libya are dominated by allied militias

Algeria: After their revolutionary emancipation from France in 1962, Algeria tries to maintain a neutral policy and ardently support non-interference, especially from the European Union. Despite this, it’s possible that ISIL is still present in in southern Libya. The military fervor of the state is quite ambiguous since it’s difficult to assess due to political obfuscation but the country primarily thrives off of national oil and gas. The ongoing ambition of the state is to relieve Western Sahara from Moroccan occupation, which remains a close border tension of a stalemate region, which is exacerbated by the need to counter the presence of al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and ensure stability its Libyan and Malian borders. Algeria is ready to respond to al-Qaeda-linked attacks, as they did it in Amenas gas fields in 2013.

Timeline of Events

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| **Date of Event (Day/Month/Year)** | **Description of Event** |
| 1949 | agreement for the Establishment of the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (1993)  |
| **Date of Event (Day/Month/Year)** | **Description of Event** |
| 1970 | United Nations Charter and the Declaration on the principles of international law relating to friendly relations and cooperation between States |
| **Date of Event (Day/Month/Year)** | **Description of Event** |
| 1972 | the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction |
| **Date of Event (Day/Month/Year)** | **Description of Event** |
| 1981 |  Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons |
| **Date of Event (Day/Month/Year)** | **Description of Event** |
| 1990 | Inter-Parliamentary Union decided to establish an inter-parliamentary process to promote security and cooperation in the Mediterranean (CSCM) |
| **Date of Event (Day/Month/Year)** | **Description of Event** |
| 1993 | the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling of Weapons, at the Ottawa Convention |

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| **Date of Event (Day/Month/Year)** | **Description of Event** |
| 1993 |  the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction   |

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| **Date of Event (Day/Month/Year)** | **Description of Event** |
| 1993 to 1999 | six intermediary thematic meetings in CSCM, which consisted of 15 meetings held in conjunction with its biannual statutory Conferences  |

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| **Date of Event (Day/Month/Year)** | **Description of Event** |
| November 1995 | the Barcelona Conference, in which Euro-Mediterranean Process initiated as a result |

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| **Date of Event (Day/Month/Year)** | **Description of Event** |
| 1999 | Improvements in relations between Greece and Turkey have opened up new possibilities in regard to the Cyprus problem |
| **Date of Event (Day/Month/Year)** | **Description of Event** |
| 1999 | the Ottawa Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on their Destruction (1999) |

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| **Date of Event (Day/Month/Year)** | **Description of Event** |
| 1999 | Convention on the Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on their Destruction |

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| **Date of Event (Day/Month/Year)** | **Description of Event** |
| 2010 |  Astana Commemorative Declaration |
| **Date of Event (Day/Month/Year)** | **Description of Event** |
| 2008 | In 2008- the Joint Declaration of the Paris Summit for the Mediterranean, which launched the “Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean”,   |

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| **Date of Event (Day/Month/Year)** | **Description of Event** |
| 2010 |  Astana Commemorative Declaration |

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| **Date of Event (Day/Month/Year)** | **Description of Event** |
| 2014 | 2014 Ministerial Council Declaration on Co-operation with the Mediterranean Partners. |

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| **Date of Event (Day/Month/Year)** | **Description of Event** |
| 2017 |  Palermo Conference  |

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| **Date of Event (Day/Month/Year)** | **Description of Event** |
| 2017 | UN Security Council resolution 2396  |
| **Date of Event (Day/Month/Year)** | **Description of Event** |
| 2018 | Malaga Conference |
| **Date of Event (Day/Month/Year)** | **Description of Event** |
| May 2018 | OSCE-wide Counter-Terrorism Conference held in Rome |

### **Evaluation of Previous Attempts to Resolve the Issue**

### resolution 58/70 of 8 December 2003

###  Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations

### CFSP: Common Foreign and Security Policy

### The Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean(PAM)

### the OSCE: Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

### Euro-Mediterranean partnership (EUROMED): The principal purpose of this trade partnership is the formulation of a broad Euro-Mediterranean Free Trade Area, which aims at eliminating obstacles to trade and investment between both the EU and Southern Mediterranean countries and within the Southern Mediterranean countries themselves.

### Creation of the UfM: The Union for the Mediterranean is an intergovernmental organization bringing together 43 countries to promote conversation and collaboration.

### Creation of the ISMED (Investment Security In the Mediterranean) Working Group

### Creation of the convention for Security and Cooperation in the Mediterranean (CSCM).

### Creation of the The Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe

### Creation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

### MEDA Program

### United Nations Conference on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offender

###  Euro-Mediterranean Charter for Peace and Stability

### Resolution 16908: Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution

### Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution, 1976, amended by Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean, 1995

### Protocol for the Prevention of Pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft, 1976, amended by Protocol for the Prevention and Elimination of Pollution in the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft or Incineration at Sea, 1995

### Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean, 1995

### Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, 1996

### Protocol concerning Cooperation in Preventing Pollution from Ships and, in Cases of Emergency, Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea, 2002

### Barcelona Convention

### Resolution A / 70/124 granting observer status to the Union for the Mediterranean

### United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) during the COP22

### the Mediterranean Action Plan (1975)

### resolution 53/82 of 4 December 1998

###  Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (MEDAL)

### Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973) and 425 (1978).

### Madrid Summit (8 and 9 July 1997) with the establishment of the Mediterranean Cooperation Group

### The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation; implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions; reducing nuclear danger; implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction.

### “Maintenance of international security — good-neighbourliness, stability and development in South-Eastern Europe” (document [A/73/504](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/73/504))

### “Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East” (document [A/73/506](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/73/506)),

###  “Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons” (document [A/73/507](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/73/507)),

### “General and complete disarmament” (document [A/73/510](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/73/510)), containing 40 draft resolutions and 2 draft decisions.  Acting without a vote, it adopted draft resolution I on “Regional disarmament”

### Implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions” (document A/C.1/73/L.39).

### Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction” (document [A/73/517](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/73/517)),

### General Assembly, in its resolution 62/58

### Algeria on strengthening security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region (document A/C.1/56/L.37),

* Regional Disarmament: General Assembly Resolution  – [A/RES/72/34](http://undocs.org/A/RES/72/34)
* United Nations Regional Centres for Peace and Disarmament: General Assembly Resolution  – [A/RES/72/64](http://undocs.org/A/RES/72/64)
* Strengthening security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region: Report of the Secretary-General – [A/72/320](http://undocs.org/A/72/320)
* General Assembly Resolution –  [A/RES/72/69](http://undocs.org/A/RES/72/69)
* Confidence-building measures in the regional and sub-regional context: Report of the Secretary-General –  [A/72/305](http://undocs.org/A/72/305)
* General Assembly Resolution  – [A/RES/72/33](http://undocs.org/A/RES/72/33)
* Implementation of resolution 2437 (2018) - Report of the Secretary-General (S/2019/711) [EN/AR]
* In 2008- the Joint Declaration of the Paris Summit for the Mediterranean, which launched the “Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean”,  December 2014 -Resolution 69/80 which affirms the role of “the Mediterranean countries in strengthening and promoting peace, security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region”
* December 2014- Assembly resolution 69/80  The report of the Secretary-General on strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region (A/70/160 and Add.1).
* In 2015- A/70/465 “Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region”

### **Possible Solutions**

1. **Build conventional sub-regional tools for collaboration:** Established common management discussions, mutual negotiations on particular issues, and sub-regional organizations will improve the coherence of the sub-region and can promote dispute analysis assistance. Such mechanisms may be related to such disputes but, even when they aren't, they work as a forum for surface conversation and sub-regional commitment. These tools can further be utilized to improve partnerships among different states.
2. **Institute of annual local organizations:** There are a variety of policies to reconsider and accommodate, including certain standards and regional models (such as ASEAN). If the Member States don't consider devising new foundations particularly for the Eastern Mediterranean, they can still improve local durability and assistance by stimulating support in current regional enterprises, such as the UfM.
3. **Focus on shared provocations, such as the current refugee crisis** prompted by the Syrian war. International attempts to alleviate this disaster and render support to refugees, and to countries such as Turkey, Jordan and Greece, which handle pressure concerning a considerable number of refugees, have been inadequate. The Eastern Mediterranean is especially concerned with this crisis and can profit from farther sub-regional commitment and collective attempts.
4. **Promote civil society participation.** Through these channels, specialists trade impressions and generate suggestions and states should encourage these ties. These systems and managers currently exist and can be further expanded, and a more stable sub-regional civil organization network will advance administered consciousness.

### **Further Reading**

1. <https://www.academia.edu/10667658/Arms_Race_in_the_Mediterranean>
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3. <https://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs/policy/sea_basins/mediterranean_sea_en>
4. <http://www.eucentre.sg/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/BB13-Irregular-Migration.pdf>
5. <https://bit.ly/34ho4ob>
6. https://bit.ly/2KTR9hM

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4. <http://unrcpd.org/wmd/>
5. <https://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/index.html>
6. Springer Gabler publishing house (publisher), *Gabler economic lexicon* , [international capital controls](http://wirtschaftslexikon.gabler.de/Archiv/9203/internationale-kapitalverkehrskontrollen-v8.html)
7. Helmut Wagner: *Introduction to World Economic Policy* . Oldenbourg Wissenschaftsverlag GmbH, 6th Edition 2009, [ISBN 978-3-486-59109-5](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spezial%3AISBN-Suche/9783486591095) , p. 229.
8. Claude Charmillot, "  The opinion of the expert. What to do with the double economic taxation of companies in Switzerland?  », [The Time](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Le_Temps_%28quotidien_suisse%29) ,October 17, 2005 ( [ISSN](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Standard_Serial_Number)  [1423-3967](http://worldcat.org/issn/1423-3967%26lang%3Dfr) , [read online](https://www.letemps.ch/economie/lavis-lexpert-faire-double-imposition-economique-entreprises-suisse) , accessed January 28, 2019 ) [ [archive](http://archive.wikiwix.com/cache/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.letemps.ch%2Feconomie%2Flavis-lexpert-faire-double-imposition-economique-entreprises-suisse) ]
9. [http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/cooperation/economiccrime/organisedcrime/default\_en.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/cooperation/economiccrime/organisedcrime/default_fr.asp) See the 2005 Council of Europe progress report on organized crime
10. Pierre Viaud, *Africa and nuclear war* , Edigeon, 1984
11. Cohen, Abner; Burr, William (2016-12-08). ["What the U.S. Government Really Thought of Israel's Apparent 1979 Nuclear Test"](http://www.politico.com/magazine/story/2016/12/1979-vela-incident-nuclear-test-israel-south-africa-214507). *Politico*.
12. <https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/neighbourhood/countries/palestine_en>
13. <https://warontherocks.com/2019/09/the-strategic-implications-of-israels-turn-to-the-sea/>
14. <https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/report_on_eu-egypt_relations_in_the_framework_of_the_revised_enp.pdf>
15. <https://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/perspectives/PE200/PE223/RAND_PE223.pdf>
16. [atlanticcouncil.org/blogs/energysource/gas-and-conflict-in-the-eastern-mediterranean/](http://atlanticcouncil.org/blogs/energysource/gas-and-conflict-in-the-eastern-mediterranean/)