



Documentation of the work of the
General Assembly First Committee (GA1) NMUN simulation*



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Session 1
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General Assembly First Committee (GA1)

Committee Staff

Director	Gamaliel Perez
Assistant Director	Lilia Aguilar
Chair	Aisha Elleithy

Agenda

1. Relationship between Disarmament and Development
2. The Role of Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (For-Against-Abstain)
GA1/1/1	Relationship between Disarmament and Development	114 in favor, 16 against, 8 abstentions
GA1/1/2	Relationship between Disarmament and Development	87 in favor, 33 against, 18 abstentions
GA1/1/3	Relationship between Disarmament and Development	96 in favor, 17 against, 25 abstentions
GA1/1/4	Relationship between Disarmament and Development	86 in favor, 19 against, 33 abstentions
GA1/1/5	Relationship between Disarmament and Development	99 in favor, 14 against, 25 abstentions
GA1/1/6	Relationship between Disarmament and Development	82 in favor, 25 against, 31 abstentions
GA1/1/7	Relationship between	105 in favor, 13 against, 20 abstentions

	Disarmament and Development	
GA1/1/8	Relationship between Disarmament and Development	85 in favor, 23 against, 30 abstentions
GA1/1/9	Relationship between Disarmament and Development	109 in favor, 16 against, 13 abstentions
GA1/1/10	Relationship between Disarmament and Development	89 in favor, 28 against, 21 abstentions
GA1/1/11	Relationship between Disarmament and Development	102 in favor, 21 against, 15 abstentions

Summary Report

The General Assembly First Committee held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

1. Relationship between Disarmament and Development
2. The Role of Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of topic 1 followed by topic 2, beginning discussion on the topic of "Relationship between Development and Disarmament." By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 16 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, including transparency, development assistance, education, and the reduction of illicit arms trade. The atmosphere of the committee was lively with discussion as Member States were all busy collaborating. By the end of the sessions on Tuesday, a number of working groups merged along similar themes and sub-topics, which resulted in 12 working papers.

On Wednesday, the Dais accepted 12 draft resolutions, none of which had any amendments. The committee adopted 11 resolutions, all by recorded votes. These resolutions discussed a variety of issues relating to disarmament policies and treaties as well as regional tools and partnership for multilateral efforts for disarmament and how it relates to development. With a nearly fully attended committee, the body worked in the spirit of the United Nations in ensuring all Member States were able to discuss their ideas and objectives in a diplomatic and respectful manner.



Code: GA1/1/1

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: The Relationship between Disarmament and Development

The General Assembly First Committee,

Affirming Article 26 of the *United Nations Charter* (1945), which emphasizes the role of the Security Council in addressing international peace and security issues to enhance development in all its varieties,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 41/128 (1986), “*The Declaration on the Right to Development*”, that recognizes the right to development as an inalienable human right,

Acknowledging the General Assembly’s devotion to the success of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015) and the subsequent Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the success of SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions) in particular through effective disarmament efforts,

Acknowledging the efforts of the *Arms Trade Treaty* (2013) (ATT), which encourages Member States to trade in arms responsibly and transparently,

Guided by the *United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in All Its Aspects* (PoA) in July 2001, and is concerned about the effectiveness of the destructive consequences of the illicit trade of small arms and military-grade hardware to non-state actors as discussed by the United Nations Security Council,

Recognizing the importance of already existing nuclear-weapon-free-zones created by the *Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean* (1967), the *South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty* (1986), the *African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty* (1996), the *Treaty on the Southeast Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone* (1997), *Treaty of Rarotonga* (1985), the *Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty* (2006); as well as the work of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, and the *Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty* (1996) their help in eradicating nuclear weapons in regional areas, and substantially limiting the proliferation of nuclear weapons and increasing communication and transparency,

Noting with concern that, according to the Department of Global Communications, military spending in 2021 reached the highest level in history, and according to the World Bank, 700 million people live in poverty,

Recognizing that education on disarmament is essential for fostering a culture of peace, promoting global security, preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs), and empowering individuals with the necessary tools to participate in disarmament efforts actively,

Alarmed by the approximately one billion small arms in circulation in 2020, causing around 200,000 deaths each year, as described by a report of the 8713th meeting of the United Nations Security Council, and their role in recent acts of violence by non-state actors in particular,

Expressing appreciation to the UN Regional Centers for Peace and Disarmament and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for their work in supporting the efforts of States to build their capacity to combat illicit firearms trafficking and prevent the diversion of weapons and ammunition into illicit markets, and the Global Firearms Programme's Operation KAFO, which in 2022 seized 594 illicit firearms, along with over 100 criminal suspects,

Emphasizing the work of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) in furthering socioeconomic development at a national level, notably through monitoring and implementing programs such as National Development Strategies and the SDGs, while enforcing international law, encouraging the reduction and redistribution of military spending to development programs to further civilian assistance and education services, while expanding the Negative Security Assistance to strengthen the relationship between nuclear weapon states and those without,

Focuses on the importance of disposing of chemical and nuclear weapons securely and efficiently through the *Chemical Weapons Convention* (CWC) (1997), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and the Department of Nuclear Safety and Security in creating a framework for this procedure,

1. *Strongly encourages* Member States to participate in and contribute to multilateral information sharing mechanisms which encourage global disarmament and are low-cost initiatives allowing for further support of development efforts by:
 - a. Contributing to current information-sharing mechanisms, such as open-source databases enabling law enforcement to track weapons, dual-use items, and relevant precursors, and regional conflict monitoring systems;
 - b. Encouraging the use of such mechanisms by law enforcement for training and criminal intelligence gathering purposes similar to the work of Operation KAFO to counter illicit arms trafficking by:
 - i. Developing procedures for law enforcement to use the Illicit Arms Records and tracing Management System and other relevant databases, monitoring borders for arms trafficking, and applying intelligence gathered from the information-sharing mechanisms;
 - ii. Adapting such procedures to other law enforcement fields, contributing to the overall development of the security operations of Member States;
 - c. Encouraging Member States to regulate illicit small arms trade across borders by taking a multifaceted approach involving:
 - i. Open cooperation between neighboring countries with initiatives such as the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation;
 - ii. A common and accessible criminal database shared between Member States similar to the work of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), but on a regional scale;

2. *Emphasizes* the importance of Confidence-Building Measures between Member States, including, but not limited to:
 - a. Planned procedures to prevent hostilities by having entities such as Computer Emergency Response Teams to avert escalation, reduce military tensions via cybersecurity, and build mutual trust between countries;
 - b. Open-Ended Working Groups and Governmental Expert Groups that promote responsible state behavior;
 - c. Utilizing developments in the field of information and telecommunications, such as risk analysis apparatus in the context of international security, to ensure constant communication flow between Member States to increase coordination among conflict early warning systems;
3. *Urges* Member States to work closely with regional organizations to discourage, monitor, and limit the proliferation of SALW within their regions by:
 - a. Maintaining open lines of communication to better monitor and track the movement of SALW across borders;
 - b. Coordinating efforts by law enforcement to seize illicit SALW across borders;
 - c. Addressing the need to take action, reducing the number of SALW in a given region by encouraging Member States to promote the reduction and non-proliferation of SALW through regional and national regulations;
4. *Recommends* the expansion of regional centers under the United Nations Office for Development Affairs (UNODA), such as the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC), United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD), and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC) globally:
 - a. Promoting the distribution of machinery, such as hydraulic shears and Small Arms Ammunition Burning Tanks, that destroy surplus, obsolete, and seized SALW;
 - b. Encouraging the distribution of physical security measures, such as padlocks and hasps, to reduce SALW theft from strategic stockpile facilities;
 - c. Combating illicit trafficking through the destruction of SALW and improved security measures to prevent theft;
 - d. Implementing a common and accessible criminal database shared between regional centers similar to the work of INTERPOL on a regional scale;
5. *Recommends* Member States substantially limit the devastating effects of the illicit trade of small arms:
 - a. Encouraging inspections of weapon stockpiles by the Joint Inspection Unit to ensure that rapid weapons proliferation is prevented;

- b. Accurately reporting all weapons transfers according to the UN Register on Conventional Arms (UNROCA);
6. *Further recommends* Member States eliminate any aspect of non-compliance within foundational disarmament agreements such as the Negative Security Assurance, *ATT*, and the *CWC*, and focus on:
 - a. Increasing trust and transparency among Member States in compliance with aforementioned agreements;
 - b. Improving the efficiency of legal frameworks and the establishment of solid mechanisms for accountability in cases of non-compliance;
 - c. Reaffirming Member States work towards full national integration of the provisions outlined in the *Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in SALW* and encourages the sharing of legislative expertise to facilitate this goal;
7. *Welcomes* UNODA to further expand upon and strengthen existing regional frameworks concerning Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones (NWFZ) by:
 - a. Encouraging expertise and capability sharing on the UN Platform for NWFZ;
 - b. Deciding to convene the Fourth Conference of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia at a date during the seventy-ninth session, to be determined by the General Assembly, to facilitate cooperation among participant Member States, treaty agencies, and interested Member States to expand and strengthen existing initiatives pertaining to nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, as such progress would allow for better relations by easing tensions enabling trade and cooperation between Member States, leading to more significant economic development;
 - c. Calling upon the General Assembly to set up a working group of five members and additional representatives reporting to the General Assembly on how to extend the Southeast Asian Nuclear-Free Zone penned down in the *Treaty of Bangkok (1995)* to neighboring South Asian countries consisting of:
 - i. Two experts sent by the IAEA;
 - ii. One expert sent by the UNRCPPD;
 - iii. Two representatives of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations;
 - iv. One representative from each member state in the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation;
 - v. Representatives from all Asian nations currently possessing nuclear weapons;
8. *Calls upon* all Member States to prioritize the integration and allocation of appropriate funding for comprehensive education programs established through the United Nations Office for

Disarmament Affairs committed to educating citizens, such as the Disarmament for Educators program on disarmament, non-proliferation, and the small arms trade by:

- a. Establishing a public access repository of data containing educational materials, relevant statistics, and recommended lesson plans outlining:
 - i. The proper procedure and authorities needed to identify and report suspected illegal arms trading;
 - ii. The benefits of disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons;
 - iii. How to positively contribute to actions and organizations actively seeking global disarmament and non-proliferation;
 - b. Incorporating aforementioned materials and lesson plans into national curricula and informal channels, such as youth organizations and civil society initiatives, in addition to making available the provision of training for educators;
 - c. Organizing outreach events and social media campaigns to disperse data and raise awareness regarding disarmament and the small arms trade;
9. *Recommends* that Member States assist in programs such as the five targets outlined in SDG 7 (“Affordable and Clean Energy”), with objectives of working toward accessible, efficient, and renewable sustainable energy and increasing the socioeconomic potential of developing states by expanding and improving nuclear energy and technological capacities, including:
- a. Suggesting cooperation between nuclear and non-nuclear Member States in all its aspects through the IAEA, such as scientific and technological endeavors of the atomic field for peaceful purposes only;
 - a. Collaboration with UNODA through various UN Regional Centers for Peace and Disarmament to implement disarmament education programs directed explicitly at addressing both youth groups and political parties by:
 - i. Mainstreaming disarmament education, which focuses on peacebuilding and conflict prevention;
 - ii. Training and educating political groups that would support diplomacy in creating a healthy environment for these difficult discussions;
 - iii. Applying youth and political groups with the tools needed to have a present voice in governmental actions toward disarmament and armed violence discussion;
10. *Requests* a report from the Secretary-General be conducted regarding future post-war reconstruction and environmental restitution for Member States recovering from conflict, including:
- a. Utilization of economists and environmental experts from the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to determine an equitable and effective way to distribute resources;
 - b. Restoration of cities and infrastructure to reconnect formerly destroyed communities;

- c. Support for landmine removal efforts to reduce the over 4,700 civilian casualties in 51 countries, according to the 2023 Landmine Monitor, supervised by the United Nations Mine Action Service;
 - d. Development of a response plan to restore forests, waterways, and soil to ensure that Member States have access to unpolluted resources;
11. *Encourages* regional partnerships to strengthen regional development frameworks that support the SDGs and National Development Strategies of Member States by methods such as, but not limited to:
- a. Recommending the creation of voluntary regional disarmament reallocation funds, subsequent to the creation of dedicated working groups monitored by the UNDP addressing the reallocation of funds from military expenditure into diverse development strategies to incentivize Member States to adhere to international agreements domestically, titled the Disarmament Fund for Development;
 - b. Focusing on development efforts on mutually beneficial ventures within the Member States, such as technological advancements for agriculture or sustainable tourism in border zones in particular, if possible, to ensure aligned progress across the region;
 - c. Designing specific initiatives that will address climate change and disaster management throughout the development process, such as the Bangladesh Youth Environmental Initiative (BYEI), which trains youth in disaster response and equips them to establish projects that foster greater environmental consciousness;
 - d. Emphasizing the four pillars of the *planet, people, prosperity, and peace* aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2027;
12. *Appeals to* Member States to take action in the plans to dispose of nuclear and chemical weapons through guidance and planning by the IAEA by:
- a. Regulating scheduled periods in which specific chemical and nuclear weapons can be disposed of through the methods of the CWC;
 - b. Establishing a site where these weapons can be maintained, watched, and disposed of by properly trained individuals to avoid harming citizens of radiation exposure by:
 - i. Seeking assistance through the World Nuclear Association to organize disposal sites and incorporate additional methods of storing nuclear and chemical weapons up to the point in which these materials can be destroyed through long-term waste management;
 - ii. Considering the concept of deep geological disposal and near-surface disposal of chemical and nuclear weapon waste;
13. *Urges* all Member States to publish reports in alignment with the PoA regularly and to establish an annual meeting with all PoA Member States concerning the reports, including, but not limited to:

- a. Providing up-to-date information on the current status of marked weapons as mandated by the International Tracing Instrument;
- b. Strengthening cooperation within existing regional frameworks such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) to further the goals of the PoA;
- c. Deliberating options on how to invest in development initiatives targeting education on disarmament and peacebuilding to further decrease the proliferation of small arms in particular and to disrupt the vicious cycle of security issues jeopardizing sustainable development.



Code: GA1/1/2

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Relationship between Disarmament and Development

The General Assembly First Committee,

Alarmed by the failure to address the impediment that ongoing conflicts pose to development,

Regretting the loss of innocent civilian lives during ongoing conflicts,

Deploring the overwhelming loss of innocent civilian lives on and since October 7th, 2023,

Bearing in mind that a failure to disarm and dismantle violent organizations that target innocent civilians is a hindrance to development globally,

Recalling A/ES-10/L.27, which demands the immediate and unconditional release of all hostages, as well as ensuring humanitarian access in the ongoing conflict in Gaza and Israel,

Further Recalling the International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages (1979), which recognizes hostage-taking as an illegal action under international law,

Emphasizing that a failure to free innocent persons currently in captivity serves as a significant obstacle to future good faith development dialogue among Member States,

Concerned about failing development efforts in the Middle East and globally due to disarmament reluctance,

Bearing in mind the need for humanitarian aid, educational, governance, and infrastructure redevelopment in many post-conflict regions,

1. *Calls for* sustainable humanitarian ceasefires to ongoing conflicts;
2. *Further condemns* all unjustified killings of innocent civilians, particularly women and children throughout ongoing conflicts;
3. *Urges*, in accordance with Sustainable Development Goals 2, 3, 5, 6, and 16, the release of all hostages and captives currently being held;
4. *Encourages* states to take necessary steps towards the disarmament and dismantling of violent non-state organizations that target civilians and pose an impediment to constructive diplomatic efforts toward development;
5. *Denounces* any Member States currently dealing illicit weapons to violent non-state organizations that target civilians, and calls upon these Member States to cease these actions immediately;
6. *Expresses hope* for renewed disarmament dialogue in the Middle East and globally;
7. *Commends* efforts of Member States to provide humanitarian and development aid to regions impacted by war and conflict, particularly in Gaza, and strongly suggests all Member States join in these global efforts;

8. *Asks Member States to take steps and actions toward the redevelopment of post-conflict regions, particularly with respect to the financial necessities that these efforts require.*



Code: GA1/1/3

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Relationship between Disarmament and Development

The General Assembly First Committee,

Recognizing with satisfaction the General Assembly resolution 77/45 (2022) which recognizes the mutually beneficial link between disarmament and development, and the role of the Secretary-General in reporting upon the status,

Acknowledging the importance of fulfilling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015) and the creation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by highlighting the importance of SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions),

Acknowledging the critical role that the United Nations (UN) Development Programme (UNDP) has in assisting countries in achieving the SDGs,

Emphasizing Article 7 of the *Declaration on the Right to Develop* (1986) along with the 2018 Secretary General Report *Securing Our Common Future* and the importance of the inherent link between disarmament and development in policy frameworks,

Recognizing that development is a comprehensive economic, social, cultural and political process, which aims at the constant improvement of the well-being of the entire population and of all individuals on the basis of their active, free and meaningful participation in development and in the fair distribution of benefits resulting therefrom,

Having examined the relationship between a lack of development opportunities for those living in extreme poverty and the rise in violent crime as noted in SC/14761 (2022),

Noting the 2022 UN *Department of Global Communications report* and the record \$2.1 trillion spent on global military budgets in 2021,

Deeply concerned by the *Council on Foreign Affairs Report* (2023) and the 2023 SDG Report highlighting lack of funding as a key reason the international community is falling behind on over half of the SDG targets,

Emphasizing the role of the UN Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), specifically the Regional Disarmament Branch of UNODA, highlighting the importance of regional approaches to promote global peace and security through transparency in disarmament, per GA resolution 76/45 (2018),

Reminding Member States of the effectiveness of the UN Register for Conventional Arms (UNROCA) as a reporting mechanism through which information can be shared between governments on the transfer of weapons,

Appreciating the role that the *UN Report on Military Expenditures* (MilEx), under UNODA, plays in facilitating the reduction of military expenditures by receiving reports from countries on their military expenditures and providing insight on military spending patterns,

Stressing GA resolution 75/45 (2020) and the potential for excessive military expenditures to detract from development funding,

Noting also GA resolution 74/64 (2019) and *The Youth4Disarmament Initiative* that is tasked with connecting youth from all corners of the world with experts in order to be educated on pertinent matters of international security,

Recognizing the role of broadband internet infrastructure in all development efforts as well as the work of the UN Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development and the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) in achieving equitable access and development,

Referring to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights Article 13:1, in recognizing the rights of migrants, and acknowledging the interconnection between the global refugee crisis and the principle of disarmament,

Emphasizing the importance and urgency of substantive progress on non-proliferation efforts, such as those outlined under the *Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (1996)*, which prohibits most nuclear testing explosions, as well as the gap in the development and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction left by this treaty and subsequent efforts,

Recognizing the importance of GA resolution 78/52 (2023), highlighting the importance of transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities and preventing an arms race in outer space, and collaboration in disarmament, including Article 26 of the Charter which highlights disarmament as a necessary prerequisite for development,

Understanding the need to voluntarily share military information, technology and expenditures for the purpose of transparency and trust, which would encourage disarmament by allowing transparent access to other Member States' technology and information and preventing Member States from competing with one another,

1. *Requests* that the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts, prepare a report on the impact of regional transparency measures aimed towards enhancing trust and cooperation in disarmament efforts, with recommendations reevaluating the dependence of disarmament initiatives on sustainable development;
2. *Recommends* that the Regional Disarmament Branch of UNODA use the findings of the aforementioned Secretary-General's report and work with regional stakeholders, convening biennially at regional forums, to enable Member States to develop National Transparency in Disarmament Plans (NTDPs), which would outline specific programs and guidelines to implement effective transparency measures in disarmament agreements, balancing an international framework with the domestic interests of Member States;
3. *Urges* Member States to engage in practices that increase transparency and confidence-building internationally, with the purpose of redirecting investments in firepower towards sustainable development efforts, by issuing regular, annual reports to:
 - a. UNROCA on the status of Member States' arms imports, exports, and holdings;
 - b. MilEx, under UNODA, on the status of Member State funding spent on armaments;
 - c. UNDP on the progress made by Member States on the allocation of funding towards development initiatives, including education, healthcare, infrastructure, and agriculture;

4. *Suggests* the establishment of a global annual forum *UNity Nexus (UNN): Bridging Disarmament and Development* to be held on Disarmament Week, funded by voluntary contributions, to further dialogue on the nexus between disarmament and development by:
 - a. Inviting international, public and private actors to share about recent projects and innovations regarding disarmament, as well as policies in favor of development;
 - b. Publishing outcome documents to coordinate efficiently when mobilizing efforts on policy making for disarmament between forums, which should be held in different countries based on the theme of the year;
 - c. *Recommends* Member States to take initiatives such as establishing a regional sub-forum under the UNity Nexus (UNN) in order to initiate dialogue and cooperation, especially in developing regions;
5. *Recommends* the development of a deferred implementation plan titled *Disarmament and Development (D&D)* under the *Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) 2020-2024 Strategy* that would:
 - a. Help to mainstream a developmental focus in all UN disarmament initiatives and peacebuilding efforts;
 - b. Be comprised of voluntary donations from Member States and private organizations with the goal of funding disarmament and developmental efforts simultaneously;
6. *Recommends* the promotion of SDG Target 16.4 for reducing illicit arms trade when implementing community development strategies in social programs such as weapons exchanges and reconciliation efforts in areas affected by armed conflict;
7. *Urges* Member States to join development projects such as the UNDP poverty reduction projects and joint research with international partners pursuant to achieving SDG 17, revitalizing global partnerships, which will enhance trust through innovation and knowledge sharing, thereby closing the global trust deficit;
8. *Urges* the establishment of a new educational campaign titled *#Mind4Arms (M4A)* under the auspices of the Disarmament Education Strategy to highlight the financial and social burden of engaging in arms proliferation to local communities through educational workshops and echoing regional concerns in their curricula;
9. *Calls upon* fostering greater involvement of civil society organizations and non-governmental actors in both the development and disarmament sectors, through creating opportunities for dialogue and participation, allowing civil society to contribute expertise, advocate for transparency and accountability, and hold governments accountable for their commitments by:
 - a. Establishing regular dialogue platforms that bring together civil society organizations (CSOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders from both the development and disarmament sectors;
 - b. Implementing formal consultation mechanisms that allow civil society to provide input into the design, implementation, and monitoring of development and disarmament initiatives;

- c. Encouraging civil society to advocate for greater transparency and accountability in both sectors, as supporting CSOs in raising awareness about the importance of transparency, highlighting the links between development and disarmament, and mobilizing public support for initiatives will promote openness and collaboration;
10. *Calls for the implementation of the Hiroshima Talks Program, which:*
 - a. Entails a biennial three-day conference in the historic city of Hiroshima, where the first nuclear attack took place;
 - b. Invites all Member States in possession of nuclear weapons, as well as other participating Member States and their selected youth leaders;
 - c. Focuses on creating a space for dedicated, multilateral discussions on the prerequisites of nuclear disarmament and trust building between Member States;
11. *Suggests the expansion of the coverage of the PBF to assist Less Economically Developed States in buying back existing supplies of small arms in order to incentivize disarmament and increase investments and economic development in the long run;*
12. *Urges the international community to strengthen partnerships and cooperation mechanisms for sustainable development, including through technology transfer, knowledge sharing, and capacity-building initiatives;*
13. *Build upon the International Action Plan put forward by the UN Broadband Commission and the work of the ITU via the Partner2Connect Digital Coalition to create regional task forces dedicated to the allocation of resources that can be utilized to expand broadband infrastructure in lesser developed states, such as:*
 - a. Making recommendations for the regional donation, transportation, and recycling of unused technology (i.e. previous smartphone models, unsold computers, salvageable pieces of hardware) that can be used for the purposes of learning technology or technologically based industries;
 - b. The capability for these regional task forces to engage in win-win partnerships and fulfill deficits regarding what technology is available and able to be recycled in or donated to areas lacking broadband infrastructure;
 - c. The organization of funding opportunities with higher developed states to allow for these states to assist in the funding of or donation of technological equipment to areas lacking broadband infrastructure to empower current initiatives;
 - d. Inviting constituents of participating Member States to engage in the regional task forces to create employment opportunities and bolster;
14. *Recommends Member States to allocate funds to programs focused on educating marginalized peoples, such as migrants and women, on the administration of new infrastructure technologies and programs such as but not limited to:*
 - a. Desalination plants that serve Member States that experience droughts and provide employment opportunities;

- a. Broadband expansion programs that provide internet access to people in rural areas to empower them to participate in the global digital economy or foster knowledge sharing;
 - b. Disaster preparedness and response programs to create more effective and timely disaster recovery;
15. *Recommends* Member States utilize the Youth Ambassadors Program as part of the Youth 4 Disarmament Initiative to further promote youth inclusion in decision making and disarmament related processes;
16. *Expresses its support* for the expansion of microloan programs such as the UN Global Micro Lending (GML) Initiative that would improve the Economic Development of women, refugees, and other marginalized people in extreme poverty within conflict zones with the hope that expanded opportunities for stable income and living conditions will reduce the spread of small arms conflicts;
17. *Supports* the voluntary implementation of a military technology disclosure agreement by sharing military technology meaning that Member States agree to not develop additional capabilities and instead share their military technology blueprints and stockpiles through intelligence agencies as to avoid the continuous arming of hostile states which threaten territorial integrity thus allowing participating Member States to improve transparency in armaments;
18. *Encourages* further standardized reports along with a group of experts from the United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), and the UN statistics division within the DESA in order to publish an annual statistical report about the different allocations between military and development aid;
19. *Calls upon* Member States to recognize the importance of mitigating the growing scope of outer space armament to be able to prevent an outer space arms race through information exchange on space policies and carrying out the recommendations of the 2013 report *Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-building measures in outer space activities* by the Secretary-General.



Code: GA1/1/4

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: The Relationship between Disarmament and Development

The General Assembly First Committee,

Acknowledging that according to the *Global Burden of Armed Violence* Report from 2008, published by the Geneva Declaration, more than 740,000 people die each year as a result of conflict and homicidal violence,

Recalling the United Nations *Disarmament and Arms Regulation in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* which states that Member States who put effort into disarming their society will see a drastic positive change in their environment,

Acknowledging that military waste is disposed of by being buried or burned rather than being repurposed for positive benefit,

Having devoted attention to the increasing number of young people being exposed to illicit firearms trafficking and acquisition,

Recalling the GA1 *Youth, Disarmament, and Non-Proliferation* resolution (76/45) adopted in 2021 in order to empower the role of youth in disarmament and non-proliferation issues and creating the *Youth4Disarmament* simulation,

Reaffirming the *Charter of the United Nations* and especially its goal to maintain peace and security with the least amount of armaments to global human and economic resources,

Bearing in mind the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDG 16, which promotes peaceful and inclusive societies and aims to promote inclusive, effective, and accountable institutions at all levels,

Underlining the necessity of mutual trust and understanding between states and regional organizations to achieve lasting disarmament and the significance of General Assembly resolutions 73/69 (2018) and 73/76 (2018) and previous resolutions of the body aimed at closing this trust gap,

Reaffirming currently existing UN disarmament initiatives and the importance of all Member States compliance with them,

Considers Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) as keystones in efforts to improve coordination between regional and international bodies and the on-the-ground problems they address,

Fully aware of the importance of recognizing the authority of the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) committee and especially applauding the work of the Regional Disarmament Branch (RDB) of UNODA in their efforts to adapt solutions to transnational problems for the discrete regions they serve,

Cognizant that uncontrolled flows between borders and the ease of procurement of weapons from illegal sources create an environment of insecurity that hinders the goals of *Agenda 2030* and sustainable development,

Additionally recognizing the continuous positive impact of the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) among Caribbean Member States,

Applauding the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for building Accelerator Labs to seek local solutions and forge partnerships to make breakthroughs on complex global challenges and the implementation of the SDGs,

Bearing in mind the Inter-Regional Dialogue on Democracy (IRDD) of 1967 underlining the importance of global and regional organizations in reallowing the funds allowed to the military towards development initiatives,

Expressing concern for findings made by UNODA revealing 80 percent of all ammunition sales are conducted outside of export controls,

Recognizing the absence of an international tracing or tracking system for ammunition produced and traded by Member States,

Recalling Article 26 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* stating, “technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit,”

Affirms the trust-building qualities of arms cataloging databases such as the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA),

Alarmed by the cross-border trafficking of illicit small arms and light weapons (SALWs) on both the black and gray markets,

Noting with deep concern the discrepancies between Member States on the subject of the regulation of armament within the UN,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the *Treaty of Tlatelolco*, which established regional denuclearization of Latin America and the Caribbean,

Alarmed by a large number of Member States not consistently reporting confidence-building measures (CBMs) in the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC),

Deeply concerned by the threat of nuclear weapons, chemical weapons, and biological weapons upon agricultural exports of many developing Member States,

Helping create a more conducive environment for the UN to carry out its mandates in peacekeeping, peacemaking, and post-conflict peacebuilding and in the implementation of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* and *A New Agenda for Peace*,

Recognizing the critical importance of coordination and regulation in addressing complex global challenges including but not limited to climate change, pandemics, and financial instability, and mindful of the interconnectedness of the modern world and the need for coherent and collaborative approaches to effectively manage transnational risks and safeguard collective well-being,

Acknowledging the inherent limitations of unilateral actions in addressing multifaceted issues that transcend national borders and affirming the imperative of robust coordination mechanisms to facilitate information sharing, policy alignment, and joint decision-making among diverse stakeholders, with a view to enhancing

the resilience and responsiveness of global governance systems in the face of evolving threats and uncertainties,

1. *Calls for* the collaboration of UNODA, intergovernmental organizations, and the World Bank to implement more regional programs such as Africa Amnesty Month to encourage the surrender of unauthorized weapons to reduce armed violence deaths by:
 - a. Requiring the urgent understanding of the unique characteristics and challenges facing each individual region and encourages the development, in collaboration with intergovernmental organizations, of dialogues and programs of action that are tailored to and mutually agreed upon by all parties within the specified regions;
 - b. Establishing an anonymous count of weapons collected in regional areas to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the program through the UNODA and intergovernmental organizations can aid in facilitating regional implementation and providing support to help connect UN bodies with local governments;
 - c. Requesting the World Bank to help fund the program by providing loans, grants, and intergovernmental bonds to regional governments so that they can implement the program in the world's regions;
2. *Recommends* all Member States to implement *Silencing the Guns: A Developmental Approach* to, through partnerships with multilateral bodies and UNDP advocacy, progress the advancement of SDG 4, 8, 11, and 16 by:
 - a. Furthering education, healthcare, and economic growth in conflict-affected areas by supporting local initiatives, especially for women and youth using the UNDP to monitor and access the impact of the initiatives in Member States;
 - b. Emphasizing global cooperation keeping in mind local development efforts in place from intergovernmental organizations;
3. *Further recommends* a partnership with the integration segment of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to promote innovative policy solutions for economic and social development to prioritize funding towards education and disarmament efforts;
4. *Urges* Member States to adopt and ratify the *Arms Trade Treaty* (ATT) and calls upon all current signatories to expand and reinforce the treaty by:
 - a. Following Article 13.3 of the ATT stating that annual reports shall be filed to the secretariat concerning authorized or actual exports and imports of convention arms;
 - b. Expanding Article 12 of the ATT by encouraging each State Party to share compiled national records among each other in order to further transparency and trust among the State Parties concerning authorized or actual exports and imports of conventional arms;
5. *Designate* UNDP to suggest all Member States create programs to educate people on the importance of disarmament and how it serves as the genesis for development;

6. *Encourages* Member States to continue the development on a voluntary basis of comprehensive informational reports on national initiatives, targets, challenges, and statistics related to local and international disarmament initiatives to improve trust, cooperation, and understanding among states;
7. *Calls upon* all Member States to sign and ratify currently existing United Nations disarmament initiatives, including but not limited to the *Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)*, the *UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons (PoA)*, the *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CNTB)*, the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)*, and the *ATT*, as demonstrating public commitment to disarmament improves trust and understanding among states, as does ensuring equal rights of access to certain weapons;
8. *Requests* Member States and other parts of global civil society bolster voluntary financial assistance to the General Assembly so that the body, the Secretary-General, and all other relevant bodies and organizations can develop and grow the capacity of UNODA and the RDBs in ways including but not limited to:
 - a. Establishing new regional centers for peace in North America, Europe, and Oceania to further expand the UN's vision of interregional cooperation;
 - b. Bolstering the capacity of UNODA and RDBs to form councils and dialogues among Member States in their regions to discuss, coordinate, and debate plans of action on various contemporary disarmament issues, particularly in a manner that empowers local groups and parties to aid in design and implementation;
 - c. Providing regional centers the capacity, through a fund established with the aforementioned requested contributions of member states, to facilitate among states who lack the technical capacity to do so, greater regional participation and coordination with and through the regional centers;
 - d. Further bolster existing UNODA oversight mechanisms to properly monitor the expected influx of programs, initiatives, and funds directed to UNODA;
9. *Encourages* Member States to enhance cooperation with civil society organizations, such as relevant NGOs and IGOs such as the International Action Network on Small Arms and Mayors for Peace, to facilitate improved coordination and to fill the informational, technical, and capacity gap between national/regional bodies and on-the-ground situations, in ways that include but are not limited to:
 - a. Increased emphasis on NGOs providing informational expertise in specific local contexts that larger international bodies or national governments might lack;
 - b. Increased emphasis on NGOs providing technological capacity and expertise, such as more sophisticated databases or tracking and detection systems, to states and local governments that might lack;

- c. Regular and deliberate communication between Member States and relevant NGOs in which needs, information, technical capacity limits, and plans are discussed in order to further understanding, cooperation, and coordination among the numerous entities across the world seeking disarmament;
10. *Further encourages* the relevant civil society organizations to also expand partnerships with United Nations bodies and organizations aimed at facilitating regional cooperation and coordination, such as the RDBs, LIREC, CARICOM, and others, to bolster local, regional, and global coordination;
11. *Suggests* implementing the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), a program overseen by UNODA that consists of increasing funding dedicated to:
 - a. Identifying and recovering small arms and weapons from previous conflicts;
 - b. Dismantling and regaining reusable components in order to promote recycling and integrate them into industries that seek the development and progress of society;
12. *Recommends* UNODA and currently existing and newly created RDBs to facilitate coordination as well as cooperation opportunities between Accelerator Labs globally to bolster inter-regional collaboration and to tackle the underlying issue of efficient and lasting cooperation;
13. *Recommends* the UNDP and UNODA to expand their mandate in order to facilitate the use of a platform that would provide the necessary tools for Member States to repurpose military waste by using scrap or leftover planes and weapons in constructing vital infrastructure like hospitals, schools, factories, and machinery for the development of a country's economy by:
 - a. Providing access to necessary tools and knowledge for Member States to ensure the entire process is safe and all resources are accessible to participating Member States by providing a platform with knowledge and a data bank for Member States to access the necessary information with the help of the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) and the International Labour Organization (ILO);
 - b. Offering more employment opportunities within the Member States by encouraging companies and corporations to:
 - i. Engage in the sorting and breakdown of military waste (metal parts, old weapons, steel, etc.) into their constituent parts;
 - ii. Proceed to develop and build said infrastructural projects;
 - iii. Enforce proper security and work safety regulations in compliance with national and international frameworks and standards;
 - c. Using the UN PeaceBuilding Fund to finance this initiative, with the necessary additional funds being obtained from voluntary contributions from Member States, NGOs, IGOs, or other relevant bodies;
 - d. Collaborating with the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) to trace waste and ensure scrapping and the subsequent infrastructure projects are conducted in an eco-conscious way;

- e. Coordinating different subdivisions for different regions primarily through, though not limited to UNODA;
 - f. Creating programs that will be implemented and funded by the United Nations's *International Finance Facility for Education* focused on training specialists from all economic sectors to offer a better quality of education regarding proper management, scrapping, and repurposing of military waste;
14. *Calls for* greater global education regarding safe nuclear energy production, storage, and consumption through programs like the African Commission on Nuclear Energy (AFCONE) by:
- a. Providing informational seminars and gatherings to Member States, similar to the *African Nuclear Weapon Free Zone Treaty*;
 - b. Encouraging the Secretary-General or another relevant and willing authority to use press and publicity to enhance global knowledge on the topic;
15. *Recommends* the institution of a program to raise awareness on the importance of eradicating the inclination of young people to be involved in the illicit trade of weapons by enforcing the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) through:
- a. Creating a campaign that will take place in schools which will:
 - i. Find volunteers personally affected by this matter, willing to talk about their experience on the issue;
 - ii. Solicit local authorities to step in and explain the legal consequences of entering the illicit trade of weapons;
 - b. Implementing local justice by ensuring protection but also persecuting those who are responsible for crimes;
 - c. Establishing gathering groups to provide a safe place for young people to spend their time in order to avoid the possibility of them taking part in illegal gangs;
16. *Suggests* expanding the mission of the *UN Youth4Disarmament* campaign supervised and funded by UNODA by:
- a. Creating an annual youth assembly in the likeness of the National Model United Nations (NMUN) conference that gathers young actors from each Member State in which participants would be taught about disarmament issues and encouraged to submit their propositions regarding ways to promote development through disarmament to the General Assembly First Committee;
 - b. Forming a UN Web platform that contains centralized and simplified documentation regarding the international, regional, and national realities of disarmament to provide youth with free and accessible tools to understand these issues and take action in their own Member States;

- c. Developing the *United Nations Disarmament Access for Youth* (UNDAY), an international platform supervised and funded by the UNODA that draws up an inventory of researchers' and NGOs' projects regarding disarmament and development to promote the active participation of the international youth in these initiatives;
17. *Urges* the PoA to be amended to include ammunition export caps in order to limit SALW proliferation among state and non-state actors;
18. *Requests* that UNODA research and develop new tracing systems to be used for ammunition legally made and traded by Member States in likeness to the *International Tracing Instrument* (ITI);
19. *Invites* Member States to consider as the first step for the process of disarmament, to bolster arms registration efforts within the military and governmental security institutions, only by streamlining registration processes and implementing mandatory training sessions, in which the individual must pass to discourage the purchase of illegal arms across borders;
20. *Encourages* UNODA to assist Member States who wish to create regional denuclearization areas similar to those found in the *Treaty of Tlatelolco* by:
 - a. Researching the effect of these denuclearization regions would have on regional tensions and military spending;
 - b. Sharing that aforementioned research with Member States in the spirit of encouragement towards the creation of these treaties;
21. *Recommends* the creation of the UNREAL (United Nations Regulating Equal Arms Live) task force that would create job opportunities by conducting random inspections by UN-certified experts from different Member States; ensuring all delegations respect equal rights in the possession of arms with financial subsidies from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to achieve such an end;
22. *Encourages* the creation of a strategy that utilizes data reported by regional organizations to advance coordinated border control mechanisms against the illicit trafficking of SALWs by:
 - a. Utilizing the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA) database as a guideline;
 - b. Utilizing the UN Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT) to assist Member States in conducting accurate data reporting mechanisms by providing technical assistance to:
 - i. Collect data more efficiently and objectively to get a more precise idea of the situation;
 - ii. Manage the collected data to make it accessible to the international community;
23. *Recommends* the creation of an annual conference held at a neutral location to continuously modernize the submission standards of the CBW and CWC, achieving a continual understanding of how best to achieve CBW and CWC transparency among all Member States;
24. *Encourages* the BWC, CWC, and any other relevant body, international, civil society, or otherwise, to develop frameworks and contingencies through future conferences advocating for better

insulation methods to protect agricultural exports from potential weapons of mass destruction (WMD) usage;

25. *Encourages* UNODA and other interested and relevant regional organizations and civil society groups to consider aiding states in finding alternative methods of conflict resolution through the (Independent Audit Advisory Committee) IAAC in order to better address the challenges of improving aggregate state internal security across regions, as well as providing voluntary funding to initiatives meant to reinforce such security through enhanced police, law enforcement, or other measures in order to tackle the proliferation of the SALW trade and its negative consequences for the international community;
26. *Urges* UNODA to consider developing a comprehensive approach, utilizing experts from diverse fields and regions, to identify gaps, overlaps, and inconsistencies in existing regulatory frameworks and develop innovative solutions and advice on best practices to enhance coordination and coherence in global governance, with a particular focus on areas such as data governance, emerging technologies, and cross-border threats;
27. *Suggests* Member States to strengthen their relations by mainly focusing on capacity building while encouraging discussions between different Member States, including the adoption of regulatory sandboxes, agile regulatory approaches, and regulatory impact assessments aimed at fostering regulatory agility, responsiveness, and adaptability in the face of rapid technological advancements and evolving socio-economic dynamics, while ensuring accountability, transparency, and inclusivity in the regulatory decision-making process without imposing on the sovereignty of the individual Member States.



Code: GA1/1/5

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Relationship Between Disarmament and Development

The General Assembly First Committee,

Acknowledging paragraph 1 of Article II of the Charter, wherein the sovereign equality of all Member States is the foundation of the United Nations (UN) system,

Concerned by the ethical, legal, and security implications of the rapid development of emerging technologies,

Emphasizing the increasing world military expenditures reaching a high of \$2.24 trillion globally,

Recalling General Assembly Resolution 70/219 (2015), addressing the need for gender equality and the empowerment of women in education and professional development,

Viewing with appreciation the ongoing efforts with regard to gender equality by the UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) Gender and Disarmament Programme (2018),

Highlighting the importance of General Assembly Resolution 70/1 (2015) "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" including SDG 5 (gender equality),

Reaffirming the immense significance of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 3 (good health and wellbeing) SDG 4 (quality education) SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth) SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) SDG 10 (reducing inequalities) SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 15 (life on land) and SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions),

Reaffirming the importance of arms control treaties in ensuring states have the security necessary to disarm,

Recognizing that the international arms control environment has degraded in recent years,

Acknowledging the significance of global disarmament at all levels to eliminate poverty, improving people's living standards and sustainable development,

Considering General Assembly Resolution 77/37 (2022) on Programme of Action to advance responsible State behavior in the use of information and communications technologies in the context of international security,

Recognizing the potential of disarmament education strategies for spreading knowledge of the benefits of disarmament,

Considering that media literacy is a key tool for facilitating sustainable development in relation to disarmament, while 763 million adults still cannot read and write, and over two-thirds of those adults are women, and that 250 million children do not have basic literacy skills,

Emphasizing the effectiveness of sports for educational purposes, as seen in the United Nations Youth Education through Sports (YES),

Recognizing the impact of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) like the National Council of Youth Sports to foster participation by youth in sports programs for the purpose of forming young people into productive citizens,

Recalling the impact made by the United Nations Academic Impact (UNAI) Disarmament Education Interview Series for youth and their communities to understand sustainable disarmament measures,

Highlighting the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Broadband Commission Working Group's effectiveness in delivering technology access to those without consistent access to educational resources, as one in three people in the world still cannot access the internet, and therefore require extra effort in order to receive important educational resources,

Concerned about the detrimental effects the lack of inspection and enforcement mechanism in the Biological Weapons Convention has on Member State security, and thus their ability to focus on disarmament and development,

Noting with concern the small number of Member States submitting the confidence-building measures required by the Biological Weapons Convention,

Alarmed that 80% of international ammunition trade takes place outside of current export controls,

Extremely concerned that the erosion of the international nuclear arms control framework, particularly the Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (NEW START) and Intermediate Range Nuclear Force (INF) Treaties, is distracting from disarmament and development efforts,

Seeking for international cooperation in the support of regional programs that aid in creating strategies that resolve the issues of illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) trade under the Framework of the Program of Action to prevent, eliminate, and eradicate Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons (POA SALW),

Recognizing the complex natural terrains in border areas for countries of different regions to implement strict border control for the purpose of restricting the illicit trade of SALW and other sorts of arms trafficking,

Contemplating the effectiveness of UNODA's PoA SALW, which served to reduce the quantity of SALW by over 500,000 weapons,

Noting that artificial intelligence (AI) has both many positive uses in disarmament and defense, while also posing potential existential risks,

Appreciating General Assembly Resolution 73/27 (2018) on "Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security" creating the Open-ended Working Group on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security regarding cybersecurity can be used for development and disarmament,

Recognizing the program "Less Arms, Less Tragedy" supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) that aims to prevent the tragedies caused by illegal weapons,

1. *Concurs* that the promotion of disarmament education and the security of states are essential for the advancement of development and disarmament efforts;

2. *Recognizes* the need for Member States to advance the media literacy of citizens through national programs by:
 - a. Introducing vocational training on cybersecurity to reduce the instances of disinformation and the occurrences of hybrid war;
 - b. Implementing educational campaigns for local communities to highlight the social burden of arms proliferation through educational workshops echoing regional concerns in their curricula in accordance with the Disarmament Education Strategy;
 - c. Advancing the technological literacy of citizens through the allocation of additional voluntary Member States funding for information technology training programs;
 - d. Promoting public awareness of disinformation through national media campaigns and the integration of media literacy in national primary education curricula;
3. *Calls upon* Member States to support the development and integration of gender perspectives in multilateral arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament by:
 - a. Striving for equal representation of women in disarmament and arms treaty negotiations at the local, regional, and international level;
 - b. Recognizing the unique adverse effects of conflict on women and girls in disarmament and development efforts and therefore making special efforts for their protection;
4. *Encourages* Member States to cooperate with International Criminal Police Organization or other regional security agencies to enhance border control for Member States that divide their borders based on complex terrains such as mountains, rivers, and oceans, or are deeply troubled by the illicit trades of weapons by non-state actors by:
 - a. Pursuing cross-border law enforcement cooperation, such as joint training programs and implementing resource-sharing measures;
 - b. Cooperating on implementing existing frameworks on transnational Judicial cooperation;
5. *Reiterates* the importance of SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), an increase in accessible digital infrastructure in all Member States which should include fostering through resilience of said infrastructure against cyber-attacks to promote disarmament and development by:
 - a. Instructing the Open-ended Working Group on Development in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security to provide extensive definitions of different cyber-attacks against Member States;
 - b. Referring recommendations to the Security Council on the impacts of the proliferation of cyber weapons on the critical infrastructure of Member States:
 - i. Clarifying that cyber weapons are any tool used to disrupt the digital infrastructure Member States, and their private and public sector organizations to allow for the continued development of their cyber infrastructure;

- ii. Particularly supporting the declaration of cyber-attacks against civilian infrastructure such as phones, computers, and other civilian digital devices to be a human rights violation;
6. *Welcomes* the expansion of Youth Education for Sport to extend its focus to include disarmament issues by partnering with NGOs like NCYS and others in order to facilitate bottom-up efforts to educate youth and their families about disarmament;
7. *Recommends* relevant United Nations regional commissions and agencies to model the UNAI Disarmament Education Interview Series in order to bring art and technology to rural populations by modeling the ITU/UNESCO Broadband Commission in the least developed countries (LDCs);
8. *Encourages* the expansion of the Youth4Disarmament Initiative to emphasize the potential of emerging technologies to facilitate disarmament efforts in developing Member States by introducing disarmament data found in pertinent working groups into those programs;
9. *Encourages* the promotion of female education advancement in developing states to advance media literacy to foster professional abilities by:
 - a. Highlighting the importance of promoting the work of the United Nations Girls' Education Initiative to further reduce the gap in schooling for girls;
 - b. Increasing the share of women and girls in technology, to address the consequences of new technologies in the context of disarmament and development;
10. *Invites* Member States to increase education funding to promote higher education in order to achieve SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth);
11. *Recommends* that the open-ended working group (OEWG) for strengthening the Convention Against Biological Weapons consider methods of promoting multilateral transparency to ensure states can focus on civilian biotech technology instead of biotech weapons (considering the impact of nuclear waste on biodiversity, recalling SDG 15 (life on land), by:
 - a. Proposing new ways to encourage Member States to submit the conventions required confidence-building measures;
 - b. Convening a special session to discuss the use of open-source intelligence technology by Member States and private organizations to facilitate transparency of bio-tech development and point out potential violations of the convention;
 - c. Calling on the OEWG to establish a trusted list of third-party inspections who can be called upon in times of need to inspect bio tech facilities suspected of violating the convention;
 - d. Encouraging the working group to discuss the feasibility of a multilateral enforcement mechanism for the Biological Weapons Convention, where states could agree to a program of common inspections;
 - e. Recognizing the importance of protecting intellectual property in the field of biotechnology;

12. *Recommends* that the Security Council consider implementing sanctions on those who refuse to cooperate with biological weapons inspections;
13. *Emphasizes* the international cooperation among public and private sectors will maximize the efficiency of disarmament problem solving, including but not limited to SALW proliferation by:
 - a. Recognizing the role of civil society actors in promoting and facilitating disarmament actors;
 - b. Fully supports consultation with private sector actors to facilitate disarmament and transparency measures;
14. *Urging* the United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs and the Peacebuilding Support Office to refine The Saving-Lives Entity:
 - a. Offering stable and long-term financial assistance to Member States heavily impacted by SALW through sustainable financing mechanisms;
 - b. Enlarging its scale to regional or international level for more Member States' participation;
15. *Promotes* regional programs that aid in creating strategies that resolve the issues of illicit SALW trade by:
 - a. *Supporting* the creating regional agencies, such as the African Union and the Organisation of American States (OAS), that aim at monitoring the production and trade of these arms;
 - b. *Recognizing* the efforts of the PoA SALW but calls for a need to further advance the use of the adopted International Tracing Instrument in more Least Developed Nations;
16. *Recommends* the PoA SALW:
 - a. Consider the need for a more updated database system that would report on the status of the SALW trade, specifically in Least Developed Nations;
 - b. Support Least Developed Nations in obtaining adequate financial resources and expertise in tackling the sale of small arms within their respective regions;
 - c. Update the PoA SALW with ammunition export control rules:
 - i. Supports updating the PoA SALW's common legal terminology for small arms with language for ammunition export control;
 - ii. Encourages new technology to assist in creating known your buyer/seller rules, so ammunition and a small arms do not get into the hands of malicious actors;
17. *Extends* the mandate of the OEWG on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to discuss the feasibility of an international agreement on the use of AI in war, focusing on:
 - a. Highlighting the danger of generative or advanced AI to human civilization;
 - b. Encouraging the development of AI systems that will allow countries at risk of attacks by autonomous weapons to:

- i. Better detect weapons that use anti-tracking devices;
 - ii. Allow more time to react to incoming attacks;
 - c. Supporting Member States decisions to leave “humans in the loop” of autonomous weapons;
- 18. *Encourages* all Member States, to realign themselves to the cause of nuclear non-proliferation by:
 - a. Supporting the reestablishment of lapsed nuclear arms control treaties, including the NEW START treaty and INF treaties;
 - b. Recognizing that nuclear warheads in combat nations with hypersonic weapons are a determinant of international security;
- 19. *Requests* that the UN Office of Disarmament Research to study the potential effects of nuclear fusion technology on both civilian nuclear development and nuclear weapon proliferation;
- 20. *Suggests* the implementation of a program influenced after the “Less Arms Less Tragedy” that focuses on the non-proliferation of weapons that circulated illegally within Member States' borders by:
 - a. Encouraging citizens to surrender illegal weapons without worrying about legal consequences;
 - b. Creating campaigns that focus on raising awareness of the danger of weapons.



Code: GA1/1/6

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Relationship Between Disarmament and Development

The General Assembly First Committee,

Acknowledging that reducing the 2 trillion United States Dollars expenditure of the world's economic resources on armaments is key to the peaceful development of all nations,

Considering the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs' (UNODA) support of Confidence-Building Measures to build trust between countries,

Mindful of the disproportionate impact of nuclear proliferation on vulnerable populations and fragile regions, with recent statistics indicating that all 100% of the world's nuclear weapons are held by just nine Member States,

Reiterating the crucial necessity of maintaining sovereignty of individual Member States and their autonomous judgment in the process of disarmament,

Drawing attention to the lack of available human and financial resources within developing nations to incentivize disarmament, police small arms trades and combat illegal arms stockpiling,

Emphasizing the crucial role of the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* (1970) in the effort of global disarmament,

Aware of the vital role of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones (NWFZ) are to international safety and security such as the *Treaty of Pelindaba* (1996), *Treaty of Tlatelolco* (1967), and the *Treaty of Bangkok* (1995),

Cognizant of the fundamental role of nuclear energy as a zero-emission energy source and a driver of economic development, present in over 50 countries,

Desiring the reduction of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs) stored by Member States,

Firmly Convinced of the urgent need to halt the indiscriminate use and proliferation of WMDs in current and future interstate and intrastate conflicts,

Regretting the lack of adherence to a multitude of international arms control agreements by many Member States,

Highlighting the importance of multilateral cooperation and international collaboration,

Supporting fully the efforts of the UN Programme of Action to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons considering less than 25% of small arms are in possession of armies, police or other government agencies,

Alarmed by the emergence of artificial intelligence and its yet undiscovered risks,

Aligning with the transparent nature and reporting mechanisms established by the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative,

Recognizing the urgent need to address the vulnerability of youth to recruitment by armed groups as according to the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund between 2005 and 2022, over 105,000 children were confirmed to have been recruited and utilized by parties involved in conflicts,

Raising awareness to the problem harmful relationship between illegal small arms trade and banditry,

Having devoted attention to the fundamental importance of providing access to quality education for all individuals, regardless of their geographical location or socioeconomic status,

Appreciating the efforts of the UN Development Program (UNDP) in promoting inclusivity for marginalized communities and strengthening government capacities to overcome the challenges faced by developing countries,

1. *Strongly supports* the empowerment of regional actors to play an active role in preventing and addressing small arms-related violence:
 - a. Recommends UN Member States to increase efficiency and coordination among each other by asking the UNODA Open Ended Working Group to advocate global organization on Disarmament and Development by facilitating communication between the Member States to act as a long-term learning group in integrating disarmament with sustainable development;
 - b. Proposes to task the UN Institute for Disarmament Research to organize a side-panel at the 2025 High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development to enable best practices sharing and allow UN Member States to present successful community-based Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration projects;
 - c. Requests UNODA to expand its small arms tracing program by creating a decentralized and immutable blockchain platform where non-state actors share intelligence regarding the production, revenue collection, and cross-border sales of small arms and light weapons to aid in prevention of illegal arm trading;
2. *Recommends* further development of the UN Report on Military Expenditures database to accurately collect Member States' individual government spending information with a goal of creating a public and comprehensive database of their complete government spending:
 - a. Assuring complete transparency between Member States to promote trust and cooperation;
 - b. Protecting Member States' sovereignty and individual judgment on how best to allocate their personal resources;
 - c. Working with the International Telecommunication Union to get support for making an appropriate environment of databases for sharing military information to improve transparency among countries;
3. *Proposes* the creation of a new NWFZ treaty for the Middle East, North Africa, and Sub-Saharan African regions, in order to promote greater stability;

4. *Calls on* the World Programme for Youth to double down on preventing youth from joining armed groups by providing them with educational opportunities, life skills, and positive alternatives to violence, by:
 - a. Calling upon education and vocational training, provides access to formal education and skill-building workshops to equip youth with marketable skills and empower them to pursue sustainable livelihoods;
 - b. Proposing to include life skills development, to help youth develop critical thinking, decision-making, conflict resolution, and communication capacities;
 - c. Establishing workshops focusing on topics such as self-awareness, emotional intelligence, teamwork, leadership, and resilience-building;
5. *Invites* Member States to review the *Arms Trade Treaty's* (2014) terminology, specifically in regards to "conventional arms" and "conventional weapons", so as to promote greater adoption;
6. *Expresses support* for the further development of nuclear power plants in developing states, by:
 - a. Providing developing states with a sustainable method of energy production in line with the goals of SDG 7;
 - b. Ensuring the unimpeded access to uranium by Member States with active nuclear energy programs;
 - c. Calling Upon Member States to adhere to established guidelines regarding the construction of new nuclear reactors in developing countries interested in expanding their energy infrastructure in a sustainable manner;
7. *Encourages* all Member States to sign and ratify current arms treaties, including the *Biological Weapons Convention* (1975), *Chemical Weapons Convention* (1997), and the *Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty* (1996);
8. *Further recommends* Member States to allocate resources towards the development of educational infrastructure in underdeveloped zones and rural areas, including but not limited to:
 - a. Ensuring the construction of schools, provision of educational materials, training of teachers, addressing inadequate transportation facilities, internet connectivity, and school facilities, by collaborating with locals and leveraging innovative solutions;
 - b. Providing a base for damaged areas to build upon to ensure their survival and prosperity after conflicts;
9. *Recommends* that the UNDP establish an open-ended working group to ensure the protection of affected communities and the environment, by providing technical assistance, training, and financial resources for the development and implementation of comprehensive disarmament and arms control programs, in accordance with relevant international treaties and obligations;
10. *Requests* the UN-Secretary-General to prepare a report on the expertise, lack of available resources, and the risks, at the UN to support UN Member States utilizing Artificial Intelligence in the nexus of disarmament and development to be presented at the 80th UNGA session in 2025.



Code: GA1/1/7

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Relationship between Disarmament and Development

The General Assembly First Committee,

Emphasizing the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions, disarmament as a means to development is indisputable,

Recognizing the importance of Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production, and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and their Destruction (Ottawa Convention) (1997),

Concerned about the current situation that 29 Member States have still not ratified the Ottawa Convention, while 60 million people in 70 Member States and regions around the world are still in danger of landmine,

Recognizing the importance of the United Nations Mine Action Service, which aimed at a mine-free world; a world where landmines and explosive remnants of war do not threaten civilians,

Noting that Article 96, paragraph 1, of the Charter empowers the General Assembly to request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question,

Bearing in mind the positive impact that regional cooperation can have on reducing arms while promoting peace and building trust,

Deeply concerned with the flow of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs) falling into the hands of Non-State Actors (NSAs),

Concerned by the threat posed by illicit arms trade on developing civilian populations and the impediment of development subsequently due to NSAs violence,

Recognizing the role of education in achieving disarmament,

Affirming SDG 4: Quality education, all Member States should be dedicated to offering their populations quality and accessible education,

Advocating for the regulation of arms stemming from conflicts that have recently ended in the prevention of illicit trade weapons transactions by NSAs,

Considering the importance of transparency to create mutual trust in pursuing a journey oriented towards peace between Member States,

Recalling resolution S/2023/823 that highlights that only 28% of illicit weapons can be traced on average from 2016 to 2020, and this reality is assumed to be caused by the anonymity of the illicit market,

Considering that the proliferation of weapons, especially the SALWs, is threatening all people's lives,

Deeply concerned that rising tensions and existing conflicts pose the risk of nuclear proliferation, damaging economies, infrastructure, and all aspects of civilian life,

Expressing deep concern that terrorism and other forms of violence by NSAs, regardless of national borders, are posing a serious threat to global security,

Recognizing the important role of the nuclear educational network by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has in place composed of multiple organisms such as the European Nuclear Education Network, the Asian Network for Education in Nuclear Technology, the University Network of Excellence in Nuclear Engineering and many more,

Emphasizing that cooperation with local communities is essential to promote development in developing countries,

Affirming the importance of monetary incentivization in regard to disarmament,

Deeply alarmed by the important growth of private militias worldwide in the last decade,

Expressing satisfaction with the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs sponsored Disarmament 4 Educators program employed in the Asia-Pacific region,

Realizing the need for Member States to create educational programs on the importance of disarmament and development programs,

Acknowledging the logistical hurdles placed especially on landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) regarding international trade, which can be alleviated in part through supporting funding allocated from military spending,

Emphasizing the link between disarmament and development in regard to international trade, as funds spent for armaments could be allocated to invest in infrastructure and economic growth,

Further emphasizing the intersectionality of disarmament and development, as military expenditures increase the chance of conflict, which can wreak havoc on civilian infrastructure and economies, greatly damaging development,

Recalling the Sustainable Development Goals, especially SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, and 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, which relate to sustainable and strong infrastructure and economies,

Recalling further the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda*, which relates to a global financing framework to achieve the SDGs,

Noting the *Ulaanbaatar Declaration* (2011) and the *Vienna Programme of Action* (2014), which addresses development gaps faced by LLDCs,

Express the deepest concern that the proliferation of weapons is a forcing problem, especially in Western Africa, because of the conflicts or regional disputes,

1. *Recommends* that the Member States that have ratified the Ottawa Convention establish a Mine Action Programme, in cooperation with various UN agencies and Non Governmental Organizations, as a voluntary contribution based on Article 6 of the Ottawa Convention and strengthen the support of the Member States that are conducting mine clearance activities;

2. *Urges* Member States that have not ratified the Ottawa Convention to provide financial resources to the UN Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action;
3. *Decides*, pursuant to Article 96, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations, to request the International Court of Justice urgently to render its advisory opinion on the question of the use of landmines and illegality under international law;
4. *Recommends* further development of current United Nations youth educational programs surrounding disarmament and developing as well as revitalizing programs that have become less active by:
 - a. Reimplementing programs directed towards educators, such as Disarmament 4 Educators that give educators in schools and universities free online courses to give them the tools to sensitize their students on the issue of disarmament and development as well as the general public and especially the vulnerable individuals prone to violence;
 - b. Supporting programs aimed at giving youth a bigger voice in the discussion surrounding disarmament and development, such as Youth4Disarmament;
5. *Recommends* Member States implement programs in line with the aspirations of Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration:
 - a. Such as adopting similar initiatives like buy-back programs within Mali, and in line within the *Silencing Guns by 2030* initiative, in which Member States encourage civilians to surrender weapons voluntarily;
 - b. By rehabilitating former soldiers by involving citizens in developmental programs and sectors, like agriculture and education;
 - c. Including support for vocational training so former combatants can enter the workforce;
 - d. Highlighting community-based approaches so approaches are bottom-up;
6. *Encourages* Member States to cooperate regionally with neighbors and develop frameworks similar to the Southern African Development Community in order to promote trust and encourage mutual economic prosperity;
7. *Recommends* that the United Nations Developing Programme (UNDP) enact the modern version of the Weapons for Development (WfD) program, especially in West African regions where the proliferation of illicit weapons is an urgent problem, including:
 - a. Providing the implementation of a buy-back program, providing incentives for food and economic opportunities;
 - b. Supplying job positions for former soldiers to contribute to society through becoming teachers, farmers, and participate in other sectors promoting development;
8. *Highly Recommends* the Member States share Good Practices of weapon collections to facilitate WfD, and suggests that UNDP expands that WfD by using the know-how obtained by WfD in other regions in the future, such as the Sahel region by:

- a. Utilizing the Illicit Arms Records and tracing Management System iARMS: database of Interpol;
 - b. Cooperating with the regional communities;
9. *Encourages* Member States to establish a voluntary weapon and ammunition buy-back program that expands the WfD to cover more regions across the world and which seeks to exchange weapons from the community for resources or monetary value to enhance development at the local level to ensure that civilians are provided with adequate resources for rehabilitation by:
 - a. Creating weapon drop off spaces in local governmental buildings;
 - b. Ensuring the program offers immunity and anonymity to those who choose to partake in it;
 - c. Exchanging the weapons for community resources that will allow for the development of households and communities;
 - d. Dismantling the weapons and ammunition and then melting them into the raw components which can be sold or repurposed;
10. *Encourages* Member States to implement new education projects, intending to create a global education standard that prioritizes success, efficacy, and accessibility by working with current programs. According to the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) (1948), everyone has a right to an education. There can truly be freedom without accessible education. Education is directly linked to progress and prosperity, so it is only logical with the proliferation of nuclear-biased research, that we expand the Nuclear Educational Network run by the IAEA, to include nations of the global south. This expansion would seek to close the growing disparity in the education, nuclear, and technology sectors between the Global Northern and the Global Southern nations:
 - a. This expansion could help promote nuclear medical and green energy research instead of nuclear weapons research, this could be done by sensitizing Member States to the impacts of nuclear weapons by for example;
 - b. Inviting victims of nuclear disasters to speak about their experience and the threats of nuclear weapons;
 - c. Incorporating programs that would help to reintegrate children to educational institutions, especially under particular circumstances;
11. *Recommending* the promotion of gender equity within the education system with an emphasis on Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math disciplines, as per the UDHR which would fuel development and tie to SDG 4: Quality Education as well as SDG 5: Gender Equality. This would ensure education rights regardless of gender or economic status, and advising the equitable sharing of Artificial Intelligence (AI), information technology, and machine learning knowledge, particularly among South-South nations, to safeguard liberty and promote prosperity for all:

- a. Utilizing the proposed expansion of the Nuclear Education Networks program facilitated by the IAEA, the Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) disciplines as a whole will be of focus within the Global South. Prioritizing STEM disciplines;
 - b. Promoting gender equity within the education system by supporting the creation and enhancement of educational programs for women and girls, focusing on literacy, STEM, and vocational training, to provide them with the skills necessary for their economic independence and societal participation;
 - c. Share AI, information technology, and machine learning knowledge with each other, especially in Southern nations;
 - d. Collaborating alongside the United Nations Institute for Disarmament to create educational programs for Member States on how to accurately allocate funding and research toward disarmament programs and humanitarian initiatives;
12. *Calls upon* Member States for the establishment of a global reporting system for intelligence regarding the illegal arms trades and other developments regarding preventing the proliferation of small arms overseen by the International Court of Justice and that could be built around the iARMS:
- a. This reporting system, an expansion of the current iARMS system of interpol in cooperation with the International court of Justice, would allow Member States to let the international community know if they believe another Member State is participating in illegal arm trades and hence opening the possibility of further investigations;
 - b. Allowing Member States to know where illegal arms trades are taking place and discouraging such actions;
13. *Encourages* the supporting efforts of developing countries, which face challenges in fully disarming, by enhancing or reorganizing their existing security measures, in order to fuel their development and diminish the threat of illicit arms through actions such as:
- a. Facilitating access to international funding and technical assistance for the modernization and optimization of security infrastructure, understanding that proper security allows for a reduction of conflict;
 - b. Promoting the exchange of knowledge and best practices in security management and disarmament processes and community-focused approaches;
 - c. Supporting capacity-building initiatives for security personnel in developing countries, aimed at improving operational effectiveness in dealing with internal and external threats, while prioritizing the safety and well-being of the civilian population;
14. *Resolving to* collaborate with fellow LLDCs and the Member States they border, as well as the developed countries to:
- a. Work with countries around the world to decrease defense spending while allocating increased funding for development;

- b. Use diplomacy in areas prone to conflict to de-escalate tensions, which can decrease the chance trade infrastructure is damaged in warfare;
 - c. Call for countries to deactivate landmines and other hazardous armaments in post-conflict areas to reduce the chance trade infrastructure is damaged by it;
 - d. Using increase development funds to increase efficiency and economic growth related to trade and international supply chains;
15. *Seeking to enact*, with other LLDCs and countries at other stages of development, the SDGs, especially SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities and 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions by:
- a. Ensuring domestic workforces have adequate resources and protections to play a productive role in developing the economies of LLDCs;
 - b. Allocate sufficient funds through legislation and transferring funds from military spending to develop resilient and sustainable infrastructure, including transportation and civilian infrastructure;
 - c. Call for LLDCs to promote peaceful, inclusive, and representative societies to ensure the institutions that undergo this process of sustainable industrialization are accountable and just;
16. *Strongly recommend* Member States abide by promises made in the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* and the *Ulaanbaatar Declaration* to build more comprehensive and stable trade networks involving LLDCs.



Code: GA1/1/8

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Relationship between Disarmament and Development

The United Nations General Assembly First Committee,

Highlighting General Assembly resolution 74/57 (2019), “Relationship between disarmament and development,” which reaffirms the prior resolution and cause for information sharing,

Acknowledging the linkage between disarmament and development as reaffirmed in General Assembly resolution 62/48 (2008), which emphasizes the importance of disarmament and its relationship with development,

Recognizing the General Assembly resolution 75/43 (2020), “Relationship between disarmament and development,” which calls for Member States to share information in regard to resource reallocation from military development,

Emphasizing the crucial work of United Nations peacekeeping forces in managing conflicts in high conflict zones,

Considering disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) as key components of a comprehensive security strategy aligned with development through reduction of military expenditure, reorientation of military research and advancement, conversion of the arms industry, redevelopment of troops and safe disposal and management of surplus weapons,

Guided by Article 26 of the *Charter of the United Nations* which emphasizes the pursuit of peace and security through the disarmament of arms and reduced military spending as a precondition for international peace and the achievement of Sustainability Development Goal (SDG) 17 (partnerships for the goals),

Reiterating SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) which aims to reduce violence of all kinds, specifically Target 16.4 which seeks to significantly reduce the illicit arms trade by 2035,

Emphasizing the relationship between SDG Target 16.4 and General Assembly resolution 75/43 (2020), “Relationship between disarmament and development,” as any attempt to achieve peace or curb illegal weapons trafficking is dependent on transparent, honest agreements,

Recognizing that paramilitary organizations are dependent on a high number of recruits due to high turnover rates of member individuals,

Further recognizing that uneducated and economically disadvantaged individuals are the most vulnerable to radicalization and recruitment into paramilitary/extremist groups,

Recalling the adoption on 11 September 1987 of the Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development including the measures and efforts to devote part of the resources made available by the implementation of disarmament and arms limitation agreements to economic and social development,

Referring to international agreements calling for an end to the use of certain armaments in warfare, including the *Biological and Chemical Weapons Convention* (1975), the *Anti-Personnel Landmine Convention* (1997), and the *Convention on Cluster Munitions* (2008),

Acknowledging the potential of weapon recycling to contribute to disarmament and sustainable development by transforming instruments of conflict into resources for rebuilding and growth,

Recognizing the importance of the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) to curb the construction and use of weapons of destruction, small and light arms, and building trust between Member States involved in disarmament programs,

Acknowledging the relevance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes' (UNODC) involvement in stopping terrorist and paramilitary organizations that are involved in the drug trade,

Further recognizing the role of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDR) in promoting disarmament through research, innovative ideas, education, facilitation of communication, and trust-building tools,

1. *Recommends* extra disarmament budget allocation by reducing military spending *and* global collaboration on the infrastructural reconstruction of damaged areas in the aftermath of a warzone by:
 - a. Encouraging Member States to voluntarily donate their military budget surplus to development projects of different fashions:
 - i. Focusing on establishing infrastructure for education and healthcare: Member States can redirect their military budget surplus towards building schools, universities, hospitals, and clinics in war-torn regions, prioritizing the well-being and education of affected populations;
 - ii. Investing in sustainable development and economic empowerment and addressing SDG 16: By allocating surplus military funds to projects that promote sustainable agriculture, renewable energy, and small business development, Member States can help rebuild war-torn economies and create long-term stability in affected regions;
 - b. Focusing on the reconstruction of affected hospitals, schools, and other public sectors;
 - c. Encourage voluntary funding for these developmental programs from NGOs, governmental agencies such as the UNDP, and UNHCR, and Member States;
 - d. Include the local communities and civil societies such as women, children in the discussion of the reconstruction process;
2. *Suggests* Member States consider committing to a phased and responsible reduction in active military personnel informed by a thorough and transparent assessment of their security requirements:

- a. Conclusions about adequate military drawdowns can be drawn from how much spending is required for self-defense, and how much is excessive spending that could be better allocated to development projects;
 - b. Diplomacy and collective security agreements between Member States can be utilized to draw down military sizes and deescalate potential conflict zones;
 - c. The United Nations can conduct objective and impartial analyses of Member States' defense necessities and determine how much can be allocated to development;
3. *Encourages* all Member States to prioritize disarmament as a pathway to sustainable development, freeing up resources for investment in their people and infrastructure by:
- a. Ensuring inclusive, equitable education and lifelong learning to empower communities, foster peace, and prevent conflict as education plays a vital role in the future of humanity and address major gaps of knowledge in disarmament and development recurrence through:
 - i. Cooperating, sharing expertise, and mitigating the consequences of military action by implementing modern technologies to help civilian protection apparatus such as mine-clearance efforts or DDR programs;
 - b. Engaging in transparent dialogue on disarmament led by the UNODA based on its Military Confidence-Building Measures to increase the mutual trust between adversaries, as it is the prerequisite for disarmament and development by:
 - i. Reporting information about military intentions and actions to the different UN bodies and Member States, as transparency resolves wrong perceptions of threats and thereby prevents conflict escalation;
 - ii. Emphasizing the necessity of transparency and accountability in military activities, as this builds trust between all member states and reduces the risk of conflict. One of the primary ways this could be accomplished is through voluntary reporting and other information sharing by countries to bodies of the UN;
 - iii. Inviting Member States to observe military movements and exercises;
 - iv. Establishing and evaluating initiatives to cooperate on economic and social issues;
 - c. Encourage the conference on disarmament, UNODA, and other UN bodies related to peacekeeping and disarmament to strengthen global cooperation in high-conflict areas to prevent situations that acquire armament and discuss the negative impact of militarization and further dialogue on rebuilding and development:
 - i. Recommend dialogue between Member States to discuss how to avoid and de-escalate conflict, and specific post-conflict reconstruction plans concerning; ceasefires monitoring, demobilizing, and reintegrating combatants, assisting the return of refugees and displaced persons, helping organize and monitor elections of a new government; supporting justice and security sector reform, enhancing human rights protections and fostering reconciliation after past atrocities;

- ii. Inviting Member States to support United Nations peacekeeping missions in areas of conflict to represent how dialogue of disarmament can aid and methods on rebuilding the economy of those nations;
- 4. *Further supports* conditional development assistance whereby Member States demonstrate progress in disarmament to receive aid based on the USAID Model implemented and funded by all willing and able Member States, such as the United States of America and Denmark:
 - a. Suggests to Member States to reduce or regulate their armament in order to be eligible for this aid;
 - b. Requests Member States to push collaboration and cooperation to better implement development assistance that achieves both disarmament and development, especially in specific regions;
- 5. *Considers* eradicating and controlling weapons left over after conflicts preventing non-state actors or organized crime groups that could use illicit weapons to violate international human rights laws and create political and economic instability, from acquiring those weapons and using parts of these weapons to be recycled and reused for energy, construction, or mining projects:
 - a. Identifying and removing land mines, gun shells, bullets, and other hazardous armaments from warzones:
 - i. Suggests Member States to actively collaborate by sharing scientific and technology to identify such armaments in the conflict areas;
 - ii. Recommends the affected Member State to dismantle these dangerous armaments;
 - iii. Suggesting disarmament and arms control agreements such as the Anti-Personnel Landmine Convention and the Convention on Cluster Munitions to expand their scope towards prevention methods of nonstate actors and organized groups from obtaining leftover weapons as well as developing a research group that focuses on how to properly prevent and eradicate leftover weapons;
 - b. Creating a monitoring mechanism to ensure the tracking of armaments in post-conflict zones to ensure that non-state actors or organized crime groups do not acquire or trade in armaments:
 - i. Encouraging UNODA, UNDC, UNDP, and other United Nations bodies that focus on disarmament and development to recruit a team that will focus on creating this monitoring system and how to effectively implement it in conflict zones;
 - ii. Consider including transparency and accountability measures in tracking weapon flow and usage;
 - iii. Inviting Member States to continue supporting United Nations bodies' efforts to apply developments in science and technology for disarmament-related purposes, including the verification of disarmament, arms control, and non-

proliferation instruments, and to make disarmament-related technologies available;

- c. Training citizens of developing Member States, who are vulnerable to radicalization and recruitment into non-government paramilitary organizations on the proper procedure of transforming firearms, bullets, firearm equipment, and other weaponry to metal scrap or sustainable material that can be given to NGOs, construction, mining, and/or energy companies to promote progress in these sectors;
- d. Requesting the UNODA, UNDC, and UNIDR to promote this initiative and further research on possibilities of making this material sustainable and available to all Member States;
 - i. Identifying the materials of weapons and researching the specific fields that could be recycled such as radioactive materials being reused for medicine, agriculture, research, manufacturing, non-destructive testing, and minerals exploration;
 - ii. Encouraging the Member States to cooperate in renewable energy projects to research and develop scientific technologies to recycle the materials from weapons for peaceful and sustainable purposes benefiting the sustainable development of the Member States.



Code: GA1/1/9

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Relationship between Disarmament and Development

The General Assembly First Committee,

Acknowledging also that disarmament is a key factor in fostering global peace and international security, through a mutual and direct connection to the SDGs for *UN Agenda 2030*, as stated in its Resolution 78/23 (2023),

Highlighting the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) (1998) initiative to promote transparency and enhance international cooperation toward disarmament as well as the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) (1980) to explore the impacts of gun bans in communities,

Recognizing that 90% of civilian casualties are caused by Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and that more than 50% of casualties from explosive weapons in populated areas are civilians,

Deeply concerned that civilian casualties' families often find themselves in precarious situations financially and psychologically, especially after the loss of the family's provider without having access to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) funding such as programs from the *New York Life Foundation* and the *Rhett Sullivan Foundation*,

Remembering the *United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF)* agenda for protecting children in armed conflicts,

Acknowledging that unsustainable development and insufficient protection from international frameworks lead to hundreds of casualties per day in armed conflicts, hindering youth development by creating unstable zones of conflict,

Underlining the civilian fear of firearm acquisition, for example, illustrated by the desire for private firearm acquisition in post-war conflict regions like Ukraine, where, in 2023, 50-66% of Ukrainians shared the sentiment that living in armed households made them feel safer,

Fully Aware of the financial and technical-capacity discrepancies between Member States differing from region to region to work towards disarmament goals and the necessary funding for effective disarmament efforts like the monitoring or analyzing of security issues,

Highlighting the *Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT)* (1968), the *Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)* (1975), and the *Chemical Weapons Convention (OPCW)* (1997) and reaffirming the role of these treaties in the international framework,

Noting the need for a governing party to which countries shall submit a comprehensive annual report; recognizing it as a pivotal mechanism for enhancing transparency, accountability, and cooperation on an international level,

Recalling Article 5 of the *Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency* of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) (1997) and Resolution 1540 of the United Nations Security Council (2004),

Reaffirming the effectiveness of the *Modular Small-arms-control Implementation Compendium (MOSAIC)*, published by the UN Officers for Disarmament Affairs,

Taking note of the importance of the *Saving Lives Entity*, which is a UN funding facility and supports Member States to address illicit SALW,

Concerned that many Member States fail to report or log the weapons that are produced or assembled in their countries as international exports when parts of some complete weapons are a product of international transfer,

Recognizing the efficient surveillance of exports/imports with key attention to armaments because it contributes to the proliferation of armament and diminishes the intent of disarmament,

Stressing The Secretary General's report on the General Assembly resolution 77/45 in 2023, which emphasizes the importance of disarmament in order to advance in development and create a prosperous world,

Noting the lack of youth educational programs on disarmament and on the risks of SAWLs proliferation on a global scale,

Reiterates the goal of Sustainable Development Goals 3, 9, 13 towards development,

Recognizing Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) (1958) efforts in investing in breakthrough technologies relative to national security,

1. *Urges* Member States to build a framework that should be completed by 2050 focused on the protection of civilian casualties caused by the proliferation of armament from principal causes of death in at-risk zones by:
 - a. Welcoming Member States to enforce regional restrictions regarding small arms and light weapons use, especially in urban zones where civilians are most at risk, and also welcoming Member States to deepen discussion coordinating with UNODA on the peaceful utilization of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) and on measures that can secure governments' appropriate use of UAVs to curb arms races of UAVs;
 - b. Promoting the benefits of investment in creating gun-free zones through UNIDIR by holding conferences that discuss its impacts;
 - c. Empowering and supporting leaders in at-risk communities to publicize the importance of safe neighborhoods by assisting Member States to develop local community centers focused on disarmament;
2. *Encourages* Member States to cooperate with The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) as well as the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs to offer financial and psychological assistance to the deceased's family and young combatants in post-conflict areas before 2035 to explore the long-term benefits of this assistance on families which could become pillars of their community, promoting disarmament in dangerous areas by sharing their story:

- a. Making mental health resources available throughout the world and using resources provided by international bodies such as the World Health Organization (WHO) to universalize these resources to Offer psychological following programs for families and youth soldiers;
 - b. Offering financial support, paid for by government initiatives or NGOs that could replace a part of the deceased's salary to their family to assist them in their grief;
 - c. Providing resources and technical expertise facilitated by SDG 17.2 official development fund commitments to facilitate judicial procedures to ensure accountability and further societal acceptance of former combatants;
 - d. Establishing the youth-aid program to offer vocational training to young combatants to increase their employability for personal development;
3. *Invites* Members to foster dialogue on the promotion of a clearer consensus on warfare means - either national or possessed by private actors through:
 - a. Establishing a precise classification system capable of distinguishing the different kinds of weapons, such as conventional, small, fire, biological, chemical, nuclear, cyber, autonomous;
 - b. Promoting transparency policies in disarmament;
4. *Recommends* Member States to advocate for the adoption of new international agreements as well as the promotion of education targeted for youth specifically on the illicit trafficking of SALW by:
 - a. Utilizing existing disarmament agreements like the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), to create a precedent in restricting small arms and light weapons;
 - b. Recognizing the importance of the adoption of frameworks like the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects (PoA);
 - c. Focusing on establishing SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions) as a central beacon to measure progress made by Member States of the UN by 2030 to accomplish the goals of the Agenda for Disarmament;
 - d. Promoting educational programs targeting youth on the dangerous effects of illicit SALW trade and stockpiles to raise awareness and encourage participation in creating local solutions and ensure sustainable development by advocating for the education of instructors through an easily accessible multilingual guide;
 - e. Encouraging Member states to adopt measures discouraging the acquisition and trafficking of illicit weapons by discussing the implementation of increased security measures around known natural resources with the support of UNODA for the specifics of needed logistics;
5. *Suggests* the UNIDIR to research the unique causes of the accumulation of SALW by private households until 2030 by:
 - a. Requesting the Development Finance Group for financial aid tailored for Member States struggling to meet disarmament goals;

- b. Advocating the implementation of NGOs (as decentralized political actors) in capacity-building measures to provide further technical support;
6. *Encourages* UNODA to collaborate with all Member States for legal civilian possession of SALW through methods such as but not limited to:
 - a. Creating new guidelines that outline best practices for the process of gun licensing;
 - b. Recommending national regulations for the trade and manufacturing of legal firearms;
 - c. Establishing follow-up processes aimed at negotiating legally binding treaties to create international consistency regarding the issuance of legal gun ownership;
7. *Urges* all Member States to further their efforts in combating terrorism and organized crime groups as well as non-state actors engaged in the illicit trade of SALW weapons through methods such as but not limited to:
 - a. Collaborating with neighboring countries to form more efficient border control through the creation of shared databases for monitoring illicit SALWs' trade corridors:
 - i. Using gathered information to inform Member States of developing trends in SALW trafficking;
 - b. Advocate Member States to create joint emergency response teams to support cross-border cooperation for illegal breaches of shared borders near known and frequently used trade corridors for illicit SALWs trafficking;
8. *Directs* the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs to work towards capacity building for monitoring and analyzing security issues specialized for each Member State in compliance with SGD 16, by:
 - a. Instructing the operational arm of the Regional Disarmament Branch to send independent mediator forces, establishing amnesty-based SALW collection campaigns, and reporting the progress of disarmament to the local authorities, especially in occupied territories where local authorities lack control over the proliferation of small arms due to the lack of territorial integrity;
 - b. Partnering with NGOs, logistics and investigation of research (The Center of Arms Control and Nonproliferation);
9. *Reminds* every Member State of their responsibility towards Article 26 of the Charter of the United Nations, the BWC, and OPCW by:
 - a. Encouraging every Member State to have the least diversion for armaments possible;
 - b. Continuing to update the 1989 Guidelines and Procedures of the UNODA to assure that every country is transparent in their use of chemical and biological weapons that could be a violation of the Geneva Protocol;
10. *Welcomes* foreign aid for Member States requiring help to address border security and management issues in conformity with the latter's internal law and consent, under the supervision of the UNCITRAL and in conformity with the Security Council's Resolution 1540, by notably:

- a. Encouraging member states to provide training to border and law enforcement agents in procedural methods addressing and sanctioning the illicit importation of weapons and technologies, both partial and complete, especially SALW and ammunition, in compliance with the protocol against the illicit manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their parts, and Components and Ammunition;
 - b. Suggesting reinforcing internal policies for the national management of the illicit importation of SALW by implementing regional guidelines based on the MOSAIC international guidelines on management in financial collaboration with the Savings Lives Entity and modernizing domestic telecommunication systems;
 - c. Encouraging Member States to disclose the imminent danger caused by SALW to the population of the targeted zone with the hope that it will keep civilian casualties to a minimum;
11. *Recommends* the creation of the Universal Disarmament Review (UDR), similar to the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) an evaluation that will be conducted every 3 years to all Member States of the General Assembly that are willing to do so, with the goal of understanding the situation states are in through the review and giving recommendations based on the review by:
 - a. Creating the Disarmament Review Council (DRC), a 40-member council formed by volunteers and experts from NGOs and Member States that will focus on conducting the evaluation and review process of the evaluation, the members of this council will be chosen by an election that will be done in the General Assembly:
 - i. Calling on Member States to submit documents, reports, procurement of national production in voluntary annual reports, under the supervision of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA), and any relevant information to the DRC and by utilizing the Interpol database to conduct the review;
 - ii. Supporting Member States by providing recommendations based on the situation presented by the countries and how they can improve their situation towards achieving disarmament;
 - b. Partnering with the UNODA in order to gain logistical and investigative support from this partnership;
 - c. Collaborating with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace NGO with the goal of gaining monetary support from this partnership;
12. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate with tracing programs such as INTERPOL's Illicit Arms Records and Tracing Management System (iARMS) by means such as but not limited to:
 - a. Carrying out trace requests through active communication with relevant local and regional authorities;
 - b. Expanding the monitoring to include leftover military weaponry in high-conflict zones to prevent it from reaching non-state actors or individuals with malintent;
 - c. Reporting the collected leftover weaponry to INTERPOL's database;
 - d. Encouraging better armed and protected recovered convoys of radioactive and

conventional arms;

13. *Requests* to the ATT to add legislation promoting transparency, regulates arms flow, and builds sustainable national frameworks, emphasizing that international trade of SALW shall only be conducted between actors of UN Member States;
14. *Strongly urges* the UN to establish a program for the reallocation of disarmed weapons and weapon transport systems to be used by governments of developing Member States and NGOs for humanitarian and other non-military purposes to foster development by:
 - a. Using decommissioned or repurposed assets to provide resources and funding for developing Member States to assist in establishing food security, crime response, critical infrastructures, medical, or housing programs;
 - b. Encouraging member states to safely recycle military equipment that cannot be repurposed for development, into usable metals and other recycled materials for projects related to development, specifically social housing, education establishments, and hospitals;
 - c. Establishing guidelines for weapons systems that cannot be converted to peaceful uses should be properly recycled for civilian purposes in developing Members States where a recycling tier system that is primarily converting disposed weapon systems to government use and the last resort plan is to convert to scrap metal for miscellaneous projects;
 - d. Assessing how surplus and decommissioned military resources could be used to assist developing Member States to avoid misappropriation of military assets and reduce the possibility of non-state actors from attaining military assets;
 - e. Urging the creation, by the UNODA, of a commission or inspection unit that oversees and assists with proper demilitarization, conversion, and inspection of military transport and military systems for government and humanitarian assets of receiving Member States;
15. *Recommends* Member States to contribute to recycling military waste with the goal of acquiring basic materials to benefit development in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. Reporting the military waste to environmental organizations such as DARPA;
 - b. Repurposing the military waste in developmental projects such as infrastructure;
 - c. Repurposing excess radioactive material for medical research and progression on a voluntary basis;
 - d. Encouraging youth participation in seminars relative to the dangers of military weapons; in projects organized by environmental organizations;
 - e. Calling Member States to dedicate a part of their budget to recycling military waste;
16. *Recognizes* that the conduction of further negotiations fostering the establishment of voluntary free-to-join reward-based mechanisms in favor of Members is fundamental in order to pursue disarmament and development if they satisfy the two conditions of:

- a. Reaching of levels of disarmament, precisely specified in a progressive layer-system, characterized by crescent rewarding values;
 - b. Redirection of the gained resources towards the development of sectors strictly related to the weapon nature using:
 - i. Nuclear weapons disarmament resources should be redirected to nuclear energy production in compliance with the 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, and 12th SDGs;
 - ii. Cyber weapons disarmament resources and cyber military personnel should be redirected to the development of Critical Infrastructures, services in cyberspace dedicated to citizens' welfare and cybersecurity, in compliance with the 9th and 11th SDGs;
 - iii. Autonomous weapons disarmament resources should be redirected in the peaceful employment of Artificial Intelligence, in compliance with the 9th SDG;
 - iv. Biological and chemical weapons disarmament resources should be redirected to the respective fields of research in compliance with the 3rd, 7th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 15th SDGs;
17. *Encourages* all efforts by Member States in funding international, regional and national development programs, especially through increased transparency in military budgets through ways such as but not limited to:
- a. Reallocating the voluntary surplus capital gained by the reduction of illicit trade of weapons to existing development programs such as but not limited to:
 - i. various projects by the UN Development Programme (UNDP);
 - ii. Regional development banks;
 - iii. National initiatives on development;
 - b. The voluntary submission on military spending to relevant international bodies such as the UN Report on Military Expenditures (MilEx);
18. *Asks* UNODA to enhance coordination and cooperation with regional organizations by creating a sub-committee for the annual Conference on Disarmament to facilitate consistent regional frameworks and strategies on a global basis addressing the SALW trade through:
- a. Providing a platform for points of contact (PoC) between regional organizations to enhance regional monitoring capabilities and engender greater consistency in policy areas regarding policing, military, and political agendas;
 - b. Acting as a center for information which can be used by regional organizations to help share best practices;
 - c. Providing governmental experts to review the long-term goals of Member States at five-year intervals to review disarmament progress;
 - d. Providing a platform for Member States to review weapons and ammunition manufacturing to record rates of proliferation;

19. *Encourages* the funding from member organs of the United Nations and fellow states funding to the International Trust Fund Enhancing Human Security for the post reconstruction and development in war zones in addition of the explosive the, explosive remnants of war by:
 - a. Inviting member nations to donate through NGOs and relief societies such as Oxfam International, International Rescue Committee and ICRC;
 - b. Highly supporting voluntary states to voluntarily provide rehabilitation relief for victims and all affected through mental health support as well as crucial benefits;
 - c. Reiterating the stress for post conflict zones to help the forcibly displaced through private sector investment and modernize social protection systems;

20. *Recommends* that the Member States who have ratified the Ottawa Convention to prioritize the strategic adoption of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies for comprehensive landmine mitigation efforts by:
 - a. Deploying AI-powered landmine detection systems to effectively identify and map landmines within affected regions, such as:
 - i. Drones with AI image recognition equipped with high-resolution cameras that capture images of the land, would allow for rapid and safe exploration of large areas suspected of containing landmines;
 - ii. Ground penetrating radar (GPR) with AI analysis that help to detect people, which can significantly improve the efficiency and accuracy of landmine detection using GPR;
 - iii. Coordination between member nations to acknowledge the Mine Ban Treaty through banning sites and facilitating training in restricted sites solely for research purposes to allow for cultivation of land, citizen access to water, and a clear passage for humanitarian aid;
 - b. Leveraging AI-driven geospatial analysis to establish and maintain secure perimeters around landmine zones, mitigating the risk of civilian casualties, essentially:
 - i. Creating dynamic hazard maps that can be used to analyze data like satellite imagery, drone footage, and manual demining efforts to create constantly updated maps of confirmed and suspected landmine zones. This information can be crucial for helping demining teams prioritize areas with the highest concentration of landmines avoid unnecessary risks, and establish secure;
 - ii. Using perimeters to create more accurate and dynamic boundaries around mined areas, minimizing the risk of civilians accidentally entering danger zones;
 - iii. Providing early warning systems where AI can be integrated with real-time monitoring systems (ground sensors, cameras) around known minefields;

21. *Urges* Member States to coincide in a sole definition of “developed” and “in development” as for progressing regions considered by the UN systems while recommending the General Assembly an update of international policies;

22. *Recommends* UNODA and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) enhance their relationship by:
 - a. Shepherding the line of action concerning disarmament and development towards a transversal and integrated approach;
 - b. Ensuring that disarmament serves as a catalyst for sustainable development and development fosters a more peaceful world;
 - c. Calling for the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs to establish a “Youth- Aid” program focused on conflict-afflicted Member States by assisting in the process of transitional justice within societies to facilitate the reintegration of young combatants into society through:
 - i. Creating vocational training programs to improve the employability of former combatants in post-conflict societies;
23. *Encourages* the creation of regional initiatives similar to the African Union's Silencing the Guns Initiative on a contextual basis to create a global framework for addressing gun violence and establishing a timeline for complete disarmament, engendering development within conflict-affected regions;
24. *Strongly encourages* further collaborative efforts focused on the establishment of more robust and secure peace-keeping and confidence-building mechanisms capable of reducing the use and threat of force, undermarking the essential role of other Members delegations in the context of war prevention and conduction of the hostilities and recognizing also the topical relevance of the 16th SDG concerning Peace, Justice as one of the most appropriate means to pursue disarmament and consequently the other SDGs through the redirection of resources;
25. *Requests* relevant Member States to coordinate with the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries, and Small Island Developing States to create contextual educational programs targeting youth on the dangerous effects of illicit SALW trade and stockpiles to raise awareness and encourage participation in creating local solutions to:
 - a. Promote the education of teachers on the subject through an easily accessible multilingual guide;
 - b. Encourage developed countries to comply with SDG 16 in order to create a peaceful coexistence and aware citizens.



Code: GA1/1/10

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Relationship Between Disarmament and Development

The United Nations General Assembly First Committee,

Recalling the Conference on The Relationship Between Disarmament and Development (1987) and the United Nations (UN) General Assembly A/RES/41/128 (2022) which highlighted the substantial contribution of disarmament to development, recognizing both processes as independent yet multidimensionally interrelated,

Recalling the Secretary-General Report A/78/128 (2022) which underlines the importance of integrating Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) control into the development plan,

Reaffirming its commitment to the multilateral implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1 - Ending poverty, SDG 2 - Ending world hunger, SDG 3 - Ensuring good health/well-being, SDG 11 - Sustainable cities and communities and SDG 16.4 - Prevention of illicit arms trade within both national policies and international resolutions to ensure all Member States are working toward sustainable development,

Acknowledging the importance of the *United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects* (UN PoA) and the *International Tracing Instrument* (ITI), as they serve as a crucial framework for countering the illicit trade in these weapons and recognize that comprehensive disarmament promotes development and societal stability,

Reaffirming that international cooperation and assistance are an essential aspect of the full and effective implementation of the UN PoA and the ITI,

Calling attention to the report *Countering Illicit Arms Trafficking and its Links to Transnational Organized Crime and Terrorism and Fostering International Cooperation* conducted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime which exhibited that only 81 Member States participated in the Global Firearms Programme (GFP) Illicit Arms Flow Questionnaire (IAFQ) in 2020,

Bearing in mind the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, particularly Article 6 IV c), which places a moratorium on SALW transfers should they obstruct or hinder sustainable development,

Building on efforts made by the African Union's flagship project "Silencing the Guns," which established the African Amnesty Month, and receiving continuous support from the Office for Disarmament Affairs, through the impetus of surrender and collection of illegally owned weapons/arms from civilians with amnesty effects, culminating in the destruction of collected weapons via media and awareness campaigns,

Acknowledging the relation between security and development, exemplified by the closure of the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan, primarily attributed to challenges operating in conflict zones, underscores the imperative of comprehending the interconnectedness of development endeavors and security,

Emphasizing the need to further combat the illicit small arms trade in Africa which continues to facilitate human trafficking in the Sahel and other parts of Africa as noted by the United Nations Office of Western Africa and the Sahel,

Observing an increase in global and Sub-Saharan Non-State Actors activity, contributing to an increase in violence in conflictual regions,

Reiterating the inseparable nature of disarmament and development in the small arms trade, as outlined by the UN Security Council in their report on the Activities of the United Nations Office of West Africa and Sahel,

Bearing in mind the sovereignty of states to determine their own domestic policy with regard to dealing with the illicit arms trade,

Fully aware of the difficulties and challenges that Member States face with regard to addressing the illicit arms trade,

1. *Encourages* Member States to acknowledge the relationship between disarmament and SDGs, especially SDGs 1, 2, 3, 11, and 16.4, and to recognize the progress that can be made toward sustainable development through disarmament, such as the allocation of funds toward stricter border control to further prevent the proliferation of illicit arms;
2. *Calls upon* all Member States to participate in the IAFQ to promote a comprehensive understanding of the global arms trade and to enhance international cooperation in combating illicit arms trafficking as a means to:
 - a. Provide international and national policymakers as well as civil society organizations, police, and private security organizations with relevant, objective, and informed data that will bolster informed and effective decision-making;
 - b. Reveal intervention points for preventing illegal trade and addressing the adverse effects of the global illicit arms trade, such as the destabilization of regions, the prolongation of violence, and terrorist activity;
 - c. Encourage joint efforts of Member States to prevent conventional weapons used or confiscated in past conflicts from falling into the hands of violent Non-State Actors through means such as properly destroying or safely storing such weapons;
3. *Decides* to establish an open-ended working group on illicit cross-border trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) effective starting January 1st, 2025, comprised of national agencies and experts alongside representatives from the United Nations Coordinating Action on Small Arms (CASA) for borders affected by violent Non-State Actors to:
 - a. Explore infrastructure requirements to reinforce border control, especially ways to centralize and exchange intel;
 - b. Evaluate issuing formal recommendations under the Agreement between the UN and the International Monetary Fund regarding funding requirements for the proposed infrastructure;
 - c. Investigate the relationship between secure borders and sustainable development opportunities;

- d. Address issues of communities situated alongside these border regions, such as the scarcity of education and career opportunities that create incentives for backing violent Non-State Actors, and acknowledge the negative effects of illicit trade and to better protect these communities;
4. *Decides* to establish the *Disarmament for Development Initiative* (UN D4D Initiative), which will:
 - a. Lead a SALW disarmament campaign that will engage with communities and supervise the collection and destruction of surrendered weapons by civilians and Non-State Actors;
 - b. Promote reintegration of actors who surrender weapons by giving facilities, such as farming equipment, house-building incentives, and educational tools;
 - c. Use the material of scrapped weapons for development projects, including reforging them into agricultural and educational material or other useful items, as well as the construction of infrastructure;
 - d. Offer incentives and support for economic reintegration to individuals and groups who surrender weapons, including job training and small business grants;
 - e. Encourage countries to lease arable lands previously de-mined by the *UN Mine Action Service* (UNMAS) to actors who surrender weapons and border communities assisting government agencies in fighting illicit weapons trade across borders, for sustainable legitimate farming projects;
5. *Encourages* Member States to adopt their own state-sponsored illicit weapons buy-back initiative in which individuals who possess illegal weapons can surrender them while receiving amnesty in order to reduce local and community violence, and to:
 - a. Consider the creation of an annual UN amnesty day for the surrender of illicit weapons;
 - b. Request an annual report from the General Secretary on the status of buy-back initiatives within countries that adopt them;
 - c. Suggest that individual Member States develop reports concerning buy-back initiatives within their territory;
6. *Recommends* Member States to establish legal frameworks stopping any illegal exports of weapons if there is an evident risk they will lead to negative impacts on international security and facilitate violent Non-State Actors;
7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts to be established in 2025 based on equitable geographical distribution, to study the most efficient uses of available resources to achieve Sustainable Development Goals through disarmament practices such as those outlined in the above clauses 2, 3, 4, and 5, especially in relation to SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, and 16.4, and to promote common understandings and effective implementation of these practices.



Code: GA1/1/11

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Relationship between Disarmament and Development

The United Nations General Assembly First Committee,

Recalling the Charter of the United Nations (1945), namely Article 11, which highlights the responsibility of the General Assembly to principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments,

Guided by article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), stating that every human being in every Member State must have the right to personal security recognized, as well as the right to life and the right of liberty to ensure development,

Further recalling the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) (1970) and General Assembly resolution 70/57 (2015), "Achievement of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World," to keep a safe world the necessity of retaining nuclear technology and facilities to signatory states through universalized consensus,

Applauding the signing of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba) at Cairo on 11 April 1996, the signing of The Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) at Mexico City on 14 February 1967, the signing of the Southeast Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Bangkok Treaty) at Bangkok on 15 December 1995, the signing of the South Pacific Nuclear-Free-Zone Treaty (Treaty of Rarotonga) at Rarotonga on 6 August 1985, and the signing of the Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty at Semipalatinsk Test Site on 8 September 2006,

Restating the goals of the General Assembly resolution 76/L.1 (2021), "Establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in the Region of the Middle East,"

Emphasizing the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in implementing the NPT and affirming the rejection of any form of restrictions of commitments outside the IAEA or relevant international agreements,

Reemphasizing the Additional Protocol of IAEA (2010), stating that Member States must respect IAEA inspections on their nuclear infrastructures,

Recognizing the General Assembly resolution 77/53 (2022), "The Humanitarian Consequences of Nuclear Weapons" (2022), which outlines the severe impact of nuclear incidents to transcend national borders and cripple socio-economic development,

Bearing in mind the urgent need for concerted international efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, mindful of their devastating humanitarian consequences and the existential threat they pose to global peace and security,

Reaffirming the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) (1996), stressing the importance of eliminating all nuclear testing explosions, for both civil and military, in all environments,

Convinced that peaceful use of nuclear resources as well as safe and enduring disarmament can only exist in an environment of trust and transparency among Member States,

Condemns the development and proliferation of nuclear weaponry, which goes against the principles of the United Nations and international security,

Encourages Member States to refer back to General Assembly resolution 76/37 (2021), which encourages transfer from military expenditures towards development,

Keeping in mind the importance of the sixty-four (64) point action plan of the 2010 Review Conference for the NPT,

Mindful of the positive and non-aggressive uses of civilian nuclear power,

Acknowledging the *Final Document of the Tenth Special Session* of the General Assembly S-10/2 (1978) in establishing the need for a set of specific disarmament measures,

Restating General Assembly resolution 70/291 (2016), “The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Review,” and the United Nations’ commitment to furthering counter-terrorism efforts established by the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,

Highlighting the importance of SDG 16.1, 16.3, and 16.a and its aim to reduce the illicit arms trade in United Nations Member States for the safety, peace, and security of nation’s citizens, as well as to promote and reinforce peacebuilding,

Viewing with appreciation the ongoing efforts with regard to gender equality by the Gender and Disarmament Programme,

Highlighting the importance of the United Nations General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015) “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,” including SDG 5 (gender equality) aiming to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls,

Expressing its appreciation for the *International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development* (1987) in its efforts to provide an international forum where all Member States can contribute to both development and disarmament,

Noting with concern the suspension of the *Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms* (New START),

Highlighting the significance of the *Anti-Personnel Landmine Convention* (APLC) (1997), which prohibits the development, production, stockpiling, transfer, and use of Anti-Personnel Mines (APLs),

Reaffirming the universalization of the 2022 *Hague Code of Conduct Against Ballistic Missile Proliferation*, which contributes to transparency and confidence building on ballistic technology development,

Emphasizing the importance of the *Fourth Geneva Convention* (1949) regarding the protection of civilians in areas of armed conflicts and occupied territories,

Alarmed by the failure to address impediments that ongoing violent conflicts impose to development,

Recognizing that the pursuit of a collective and collaborative global security model is dependent on disarmament of all forms,

Acknowledging the imperative for immediate and concerted action by all Member States at the international, national, and regional levels to mobilize efforts, foster partnerships, and harness solutions to address development through disarmament, securing sustainability for generations to come,

Recognizing the danger of disarming underdeveloped communities that rely on arms to defend themselves without a mitigation of the factors that drive violence, such as poverty, marginalization, lack of economic opportunity, and a lack of rule of law,

Further noting General Assembly resolution 38/71 (1983), “Relationship between disarmament and development,” and the goal of making available resources from the elimination of armament programs to the improvement and expansion of development programs,

Acknowledging that currently 45 economies are designated by the United Nations as least developed countries (LDCs) which have exclusive access to aid, market access, special technical assistance, and capacity-building on technology, among other concessions,

Recalling the close relationship between disarmament and development, and that resources released through disarmament efforts should be devoted to well beings of all people, in particular, in those of developing countries, as stated in the *Declaration on the Right to Development* (1986),

Recalling also that reducing the ever-widening gap between developed and developing countries is significant so the entire world can tackle global issues and can share and enjoy a prosperous future,

Recognizing the importance of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a universal agenda to eradicate poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all,

Emphasizing the interconnectedness and indivisibility of the SDGs which collectively aim to better the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development,

Aware of the danger of non-state actors acquiring small arms and light weapons (SALW) and Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) to the stability of the Middle Eastern region as acknowledged by *General Assembly resolution 59/290* (2005), which ratified the *International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism* (2007),

Recognizing that the pursuit of a collective and collaborative global security model is dependent on disarmament of all forms, necessary actions include,

1. *Advises* Member States to collaborate with the *United Nations Development Assistance Framework* (2023) to include appropriate reporting, and policy support in order to ensure all Member States obtain peace and development through the establishment of objectives meant to help them reach the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals;
2. *Urges* all Member States to sign and ratify the NPT and limit all nuclear development activities to peaceful purposes within the regulatory framework of established international treaties and conventions;
3. *Recognizes* the central role of the IAEA in ensuring the safe, non-military use of nuclear technology in order to foster trust and cooperation between Member States and therefore suggests the IAEA to consider the expansion of disarmament protocols and compliance mechanisms, such as:

- a. Member States submitting nuclear facilities to “challenge inspections,” as used under the *Chemical Weapons Convention*, to promote the use of nuclear energy for solely civil needs;
 - b. Subjecting all nuclear facilities under international nuclear regulatory compliance protocols, such as the IAEA Additional Safeguards, in order to limit all nuclear development activities to remain strictly for civil purposes;
 - c. Making reports and insights gained by the IAEA available to all members of the General Assembly;
 - d. Increasing compliance and transparency mechanisms that are essential to disarmament, acknowledging that the careful regulation of nuclear isotopes, fissile materials, and other excess materials resulting from future disarmament measures which are essential to reducing risks in this area stemming from:
 - i. Non-state and non-compliant actors;
 - ii. Nuclear incidents;
 - e. Member States pursuing development of nuclear technology programs pursuant to SDGs:
 - i. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all;
 - ii. Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all;
 - iii. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation;
 - iv. Make cities and human settlements inclusive safe, resilient, and sustainable;
 - v. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts;
 - f. Member States reviewing and implementing the safeguards administered by the IAEA, which may align with international norms for nuclear endeavors;
4. *Reiterates its calls for* a unanimous regional commitment to the NPT to allow for the establishment of a Nuclear Weapon and Weapons of Mass Destruction Free Zone within the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, in accordance with international precedence set by the establishment of comparable Nuclear Weapon free zones through the *Treaty of Pelindaba* (1996), the *Treaty of Tlatelolco* (1967), and the *Bangkok Treaty* (1995);
 5. *Requests* the IAEA to research methods decreasing nuclear waste such as said in zero yet 4 of *The Texts of the Agency’s Agreements with the United Nations* (1959), follow the sustainable development goals established by the United Nations, and, in conformity with international and local agreements, promote collaboration for nuclear disarmament to secure international peace;
 6. *Further requests* that non-signatory states of the CTBT continue to act in good faith and to build cooperation with signatory members on issues related to the CTBT, such as regarding the threat

that nuclear explosions, in both civil and military purposes, hold to the health of civilians and the natural environment, as well as to the structural safety of social systems and infrastructure;

7. *Invites* all Member States to share information and improve the research on nuclear energy, with the help of IAEA, specifically from the Department of Nuclear Safety and Security furthering the progress of peaceful nuclear energy use by:
 - a. Recognizing the rights of all Member States to determine their own energy policy;
 - b. Furthering encouraging the research to ensure zero-emission and a safe nuclear use;
 - c. Inviting to share solutions for nuclear waste management to reduce national and regional impacts, which could lead to conflicts;
 - d. Staying alert of the environmental and community impacts from any nuclear use, including nuclear weapons;
8. *Recognizes* the necessity of establishing a WMD Free Zone within the MENA region in line with international precedence in order to simultaneously achieve the goals of disarmament and development through:
 - a. Limiting MENA regional instability that is exacerbated by non-state actors and non-compliant state actors who continue to pursue military arsenals and WMD that are in excess of Member States security needs;
 - b. Decreasing regional instability fueled by conflict to allow for Member States extensive engagement with international disarmament efforts;
 - c. Reducing the likelihood of nuclear incidents, which are wide-ranging and deadly, transcend national borders and suppress socio-economic development;
9. *Draws attention* to the establishment of this regional zone that would seek to emulate the *Treaty of Pelindaba (2009)*, which has facilitated the nuclear disarmament process on the African continent, with the hope that subsequent WMD free zones share the treaty's structure:
 - a. Under which any group of States, in the free exercises of their sovereignty, has established by virtue of a treaty or convention whereby:
 - i. The statute of total absence of nuclear weapons to which the zone shall be subject, including the procedure for the delimitation of the zone, is defined;
 - ii. An international system of verification and control is established to guarantee compliance with the obligations deriving from that statute;
 - b. To promote intrastate cooperation regarding the maintenance and implementation of policies that ensure that the development of biological and chemical equipment are solely used for sustainable or medical purposes;
10. *Expresses* its conviction that growing trust and cooperation between Member States increases security, promotes nuclear responsibility and WMD disarmament/non-proliferation efforts, such as:

- a. Mitigating the threat of nuclear weapon and WMD proliferation by non-compliant and non-state actors within the Middle East and North Africa region has the capacity to significantly enhance sustainable regional development efforts;
 - b. Further reminding all Member States of the intense demand for government funds associated with the creation, procurement, and maintenance of nuclear arms arsenals, which could otherwise be spent on development needs;
11. *Emphasizes* the need for multilateral efforts to promote the sanctity of WMD Free Zones, including but not limited to sanctions coordinated by the United Nations Security Council, against any nation that initiates or escalates nuclear armament following the establishment of a WMD free zone;
12. *Suggests* further deliberations to work towards the initiation of the *Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty* which requires Member States to agree not to produce, acquire, or encourage the production of building efforts, fissile material for nuclear weapons, or other nuclear explosive devices;
13. *Invites* all Member States to engage wholeheartedly in international disarmament dialogues, such as the Conference on Disarmament, in order to better facilitate the reduction of arms programs and development;
14. *Urges* Member States to establish the Hiroshima Talks, a biennial conference on nuclear disarmament held in the Japanese city of Hiroshima, which:
 - a. Is attended by Member States in possession of nuclear weapons, any other Member State invited to the conference, and Youth Leaders from the Youth Leader Fund for a World Without Nuclear Weapons;
 - b. Focuses on dedicated, multilateral discussions on the prerequisites for nuclear disarmament and trust building between Member States in possession of Nuclear Weapons through regular conversation on the topic of nuclear non-proliferation and global security;
 - c. Aims to achieve a substantial global reduction of nuclear weapons, encourage security guarantees towards Non-Nuclear Weapon States to never employ nuclear weapons on their territory, and encourage participants to ratify relevant treaties such as the NPT and the CTBT and to resume New START;
15. *Supports* the United Nations Mine Action Service, under the pillar of Mine Risk Education, to expand the scope of training programs in order to further the recreation of environments where economic and social development can occur by:
 - a. Establishing training for communities in affected areas in order to develop the necessary skills to adequately remove anti-personnel mines through:
 - i. Coordinating and cooperating with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) already involved in the establishment of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty like APOPO and further NGOs like Humanity and Inclusion;
 - ii. Coordinating and cooperating with local authorities such as regional police, local ordinance specialists, and humanitarian personnel;

- iii. Holding informative meetings on a regular basis within local communities affected by the United Nations Mine Action Service to create awareness and enlarge popular support;
 - b. Further educating them with the training needed to reverse the damaging effects of landmines on the environment by defusing landmines and preparing these areas for commercial and agricultural use;
- 16. *Advises* Member States to follow in the footsteps of the 2022 *Hague Code of Conduct Against Ballistic Missile Proliferation* that encourages countries to take limited actions regarding using ballistic missiles and reporting annually on their ballistic missile programs and warning all other signatories before testing ballistic missiles;
- 17. *Further invites* that all Member States expand commitments to fund the United Nations Counter Terrorism Centre in order to ensure proactive work is taken to prevent the threat of terrorist use of weapons of mass destruction, and to:
 - a. Strengthen international cooperation and partnerships between Member States, the IAEA and NGOs;
 - b. Improve research and analysis of threats, and preventive solutions specific to the threat of biological, radiological, and nuclear terrorism;
 - c. Develop new frameworks that work toward measures to prevent nuclear terrorism, specifically in the pursuit of the complete disarmament of terrorist organizations;
- 18. *Directs attention* to the role of establishing a nuclear weapon and WMD Free Zone in reallocating a greater amount of funds from the dissolution of armament programs to development programs;
- 19. *Recommends* Member States to consider collaborating with the World Health Organization and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to reallocate funding from military surpluses towards developmental objectives that focus on:
 - a. Providing medical training, personnel, and supplies in rural areas in order to achieve and expand upon the Global strategy on human resources for health: Workforce 2030;
 - b. Developing educational infrastructure in lesser developed areas with partnerships from local NGOs which would provide avenues for children, women, and other marginalized groups with access to affordable education;
 - c. Affirming the role of national governments in facilitating healthcare, education, and economic growth as core aspects of human development;
 - d. Incorporating the use of said surplus funds as a source for modern technology within lower-income educational institutions which would be implemented for better learning equipment, digital learning resources, and access to reliable broadband, among other solutions to bridge the gap between rural and urban institutions;
 - e. Inclusive education programs focus on bringing awareness to the impact of nuclear armament on children and adults;

20. *Recommends* Member States to convert existing nuclear weapons infrastructure into clean energy, public utility, and climate security solutions by:
 - a. Supporting the conversion and repurposing of defunct and current nuclear facilities for the purposes of public utilities primarily oriented toward underground water reservoirs that would also protect the water supplies of communities;
 - b. Encourages partnerships between the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) and Member States to assist in analyzing the environmental effects of nuclear materials extraction and processing to form better storage and extraction methods that safeguard the surrounding areas and lessen the environmental footprint of a nation's development;
 - c. Utilizing advancements in clean nuclear energy options such as small modular reactors, thorium reactors, and other new technologies to provide novel fuel cycle solutions to decrease greenhouse gas emissions, and improve air quality;
21. *Encourages* the international community to provide financial and technical assistance to developing countries to tackle the ever-widening gap between developed and developing countries by:
 - a. Requesting the United Nations Development Programme to have discussions on preferentially allocating financial and technical support to Member States that have contributed to disarmament;
 - b. Requesting the international community, especially more developed Member States to provide developing Members with technology transfers and trained specialists primarily oriented in the fields of drip irrigation, water management and other civilian focused infrastructure;
 - c. Suggesting that the United Nations Office on Disarmament Affairs help accelerate the transfer of technologies through information sharing to support clean energy initiatives by incentivizing developed countries to help fund solar panels for developing countries;
22. *Encourages* members to join “pro-peace education” programs, in order to mitigate the spread of radical ideologies linked to violence and terrorism, and are detrimental to the procurement of ensured peace and prosperity for future generations;
23. *Hopes* that the topics of this paper are discussed in future deliberations of the United Nations Security Council;
24. *Recommends* all Member States to strive for a safer environment by promoting resilient infrastructure in order to cope with the effects of global warming by assisting existing international coalitions, similar to the International Coalition for Sustainable Infrastructure;
25. *Further supports* the limiting of all nuclear development activities to peaceful purposes within the regulatory framework of established international treaties and conventions.