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Conference B (13 - 17 April 2014)



Documentation of the Work of the General Assembly First (GA 1)

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY FIRST COMMITTEE

## Committee Staff

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## Agenda

- I. Relationship between Disarmament and Development
- II. Measures to Prevent Terrorists from Acquiring Weapons of Mass Destruction
- III. Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (Y/ N/ Abstention)
GA1/RES/1/1	Relationship between Disarmament and Development	117 / 5 / 22
GA1/RES/1/2	Relationship between Disarmament and Development	103 / 18 / 23
GA1/RES/1/3	Relationship between Disarmament and Development	112 / 6 / 26
GA1/RES/1/4	Relationship between Disarmament and Development	115 / 6 / 23
GA1/RES/1/5	Relationship between Disarmament and Development	83 / 16 / 45
GA1/RES/1/6	Relationship between Disarmament and Development	91 / 14 / 39
GA1/RES/1/7	Relationship between Disarmament and Development	100 / 13 / 31
GA1/RES/1/8	Relationship between Disarmament and Development	109 / 10 / 25

# Summary Report

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

- I. Measures to Prevent Terrorists from Acquiring Weapons of Mass Destruction
- II. Relationship between Disarmament and Development
- III. Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space

The session was attended by representatives of 157 Member States and two Observers.

At the beginning of the session, several delegations emphasized the immediacy of preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction. Acknowledging the imminent threat of non-state actors gaining access to nuclear, chemical or biological weapons, a number of delegations contended that focusing on disarmament would not only foster global security but allow Member States to invest in development, tackling the root causes of terrorism. Therefore, the committee decided to address the topic “Relationship between Disarmament and Development” first on its agenda.

Monday’s session began with the Member States meeting within their respective regional blocs. The members of the African Union met to discuss the destruction of weapons stockpiles, as well as how to foster education and social development. Countries of the European Union were concerned about enhancing border security and law enforcement at the regional and local level. Other blocks, like the Asian-Pacific Group, sought to reduce military spending, releasing valuable funds for development projects. Latin America and Caribbean Groups advocated gender equality and the incorporation of women into the disarmament process in order to create a sustainable environment for development. Ideas circulated amongst the many delegations, and by the end of the day the Dais had received five working papers.

Tuesday morning revealed the extent of the work put in by the delegations, with 19 working papers submitted to the dais. Bearing in mind the needs of all Member States, the committee worked diligently in merging the working papers, forging consensus on contentious issues. Negotiations revolved around how to prioritize disarmament and security, and establishing mechanisms which help to translate released economic and human resources into development projects. Even though the numerous working groups focused on a wide variety of topics, the atmosphere in the committee was one of cooperation and enthusiasm. By the end of Tuesday the delegations had merged several of the papers along complimentary positions.

Nearing the deadline for draft resolutions to be accepted, the body worked meticulously in merging 19 working papers into eight comprehensive draft resolutions. By the end of the final session, on Wednesday, all eight draft resolutions, 1/1, 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, 1/6, 1/7, and 1/8, were adopted, each of which by an overwhelming majority. The committee also adopted four friendly amendments for draft resolutions 1/2, 1/5, 1/6, and 1/8. The adopted resolutions addressed a wide range of topics to include gender roles in disarmament, nuclear-weapons-free zones, coordinating funds for development, education, and trade in small arms and light weapons.

The zealous effort placed forth by the committee demonstrated the General Assembly’s capacity to address the relationship between disarmament and development on a global, regional and local level.

**Code:** GA1/RES/1/1

**Committee:** General Assembly First Committee

**Topic:** The Relationship between Disarmament and Development

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

2  
3 *Recalling* A/RES/60/61 of 3 January 2007, A/RES/67/40 of 4 January 2013 and A/RES/68/37 of 10 December 2013  
4 which all highlight the need to join disarmament and development initiatives in the context of attaining general and  
5 complete disarmament,

6  
7 *Noting* the report of the Secretary-General, A/RES/68/119 of 28 June 2013, which highlights the great impact  
8 successful coupling of disarmament and development measures would have on general and complete disarmament  
9 efforts,

10  
11 *Stressing* the importance of upholding the *Charter of the United Nations* in the establishment and maintenance of  
12 international peace and security with the least diversion of the world's human and economic resources towards  
13 increasing and stockpiling offensive arms by developing tangible links between disarmament initiatives and  
14 development programs,

15  
16 *Noting with deep concern* the devastating effects Small Arms and Light Weapons impose on global peace and  
17 security and the necessity to continue to find ways to advance implementation of the *Programme of Action to*  
18 *Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects* as discussed  
19 during the Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,

20  
21 *Noting* further the urgent need to fully implement the international tracking instrument within the Programme of  
22 Action in order to give Member States the ability to trace and track the movements of small arms and light weapons  
23 as they traverse international borders,

24  
25 *Recognizing* the vast contributions made to developing and improving educational standards by United Nations  
26 Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization and their unique ability to partner with a diverse group of Non-  
27 governmental Organizations, Intergovernmental Organizations and the private sector,

28  
29 *Recognizing* the need for improved cooperation between the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs  
30 (UNODA) and development oriented United Nations bodies such as the United Nations Development Programme,  
31 UNESCO, and ECOSOC in order to streamline and encourage voluntary disarmament efforts on the part of Member  
32 States,

33  
34 *Bearing in mind* the ability of UNDP to act as a conduit of cooperation between Member States and civil society  
35 partners in further advancing the push towards sustainable development,

36  
37 *Recognizing* the necessity in ensuring that development as well as disarmament initiatives are tailored to the specific  
38 needs, capabilities and requests of each individual Member State in order to ensure continued respect of each  
39 Member State's sovereignty and socioeconomic individuality,

- 40  
41 1. *Suggests* the creation of an International Mechanism which under the joint collaboration between UNODA  
42 and development oriented UN bodies would offer incentives for Member States who wish to initiate  
43 voluntary disarmament transactions in exchange for economic assistance in infrastructure and socio-  
44 economic development in the forms of donations, private business investments, and other applicable  
45 funding methods;
- 46  
47 2. *Encourages* Member States seeking to improve domestic infrastructure and establish socio-economic  
48 projects to draft Infrastructure Development Lists detailing specific issues within the Member State that  
49 could be addressed by drawing upon assistance from UN development oriented bodies accompanied with a  
50 Disarmament Abilities List which outlines the degree to which the Member State would be willing and able  
51 to disarm;
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53 3. *Suggests* this information is then put to use by:

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- a. Tasking the UNODA to ensure that the disarmament objectives laid out in the country's Disarmament Abilities List are achieved;
  - b. Encouraging UNDP to act as a facilitator to create a relationship between Member States and private infrastructure development entities capable of meeting the specific issues of Member States as outlined in their Infrastructure Development Lists;
  - c. Recommending the redistribution of one percent of funds from future armament expenditures to the Guns for Books program which produces textbooks for regional underfunded primary schools within that designated Member State;
  - d. Identifying countries who are donating recycled textbooks and honoring them within the global community by recognizing their humanitarian efforts and contributions to developing states under the guidance of pre-existing UNESCO programs;
  - e. Ensuring that every relationship is initiated on mutually agreed upon terms between the Member State and the private entity to ensure there is consensus on which party holds financial responsibility of the program during each segment of the transaction which provides benefits to the Member State in the form of development progress and to the private company in the form of expanded customer base;
4. *Instructs* that the disposal of weapons acquired by the UNODA through the aforementioned program shall be conducted in a manner by which the recycled materials can be repurposed to contribute to infrastructure development;
  5. *Directs* that both the Member States' and the private entities' involvement would be coordinated on a strictly voluntary basis so as to ensure the least possibility of sovereignty infringement and financial responsibility disputes;
  6. *Encourages* the exploration of the feasibility of increasing the total number of regional UNODA offices in order to accommodate any potential influx in disarmament initiatives at the direction of the UNODA;
  7. *Recommends* the creation of an awareness program by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) to disseminate both information on this program as well as success reports from successful operations to track the effectiveness of the program:
    - a. Utilizing reports in the form of public service announcements, social media notifications and international news reports;
    - b. Possessing the ability to explore any additional delivery methods in the future as they become available as supplemental options;
    - c. Directing that the target audience be those Member States seeking to voluntarily improve development in exchange for disarmament;
  8. *Welcomes* this body to continue to explore the ability, methods and UN bodies capable of cross-training former weapons manufactures in infrastructure development so as to alleviate any increase in unemployment as a result of disarmament efforts;
  9. *Welcomes* further contributions from additional parties on development issues such as environmental, educational and women advocacy groups for further the application to the present International Mechanism;
  10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the International Mechanism.

**Code:** GA1/RES/1/2

**Committee:** General Assembly First Committee

**Topic:** Relationship between Development and Disarmament

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

2  
3 *Affirming* Article 2 Paragraph 1 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, guaranteeing the sovereignty of all Member  
4 States of the United Nations,

5  
6 *Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights* to remind all Member States to approach disarmament and  
7 development through a humanitarian perspective,

8  
9 *Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 68/37 on the relationship between disarmament and development, which  
10 emphasizes the necessity of a secure environment for a sustainable economic, social and political development,

11  
12 *Deeply concerned* with the loss of human life due to the lack of disarmament initiatives, especially in post-conflict  
13 environments underlined in General Assembly resolution 67/40,

14  
15 *Applauding* the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) 2010 Action Plan that advocates a non-proliferation regime and  
16 disarmament to advance growth in society,

17  
18 *Urging* Member States to attend the 2015 NPT Action Committee to promote a non-proliferation regime and  
19 disarmament,

20  
21 *Endorsing* the recently adopted Arms Trade Treaty and encouraging Member States to fully ratify it as soon as  
22 possible,

23  
24 *Emphasizing* the central role of Regional Disarmament Centers and further regional initiatives, such as the Agency  
25 for the Prohibition of Nuclear weapons in Latin America and the African Union Disarmament, Demobilization and  
26 Reintegration, for precedent disarmament programs,

27  
28 *Recognizing* the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) current work towards nuclear disarmament through  
29 the implementation of nuclear material safeguards, nuclear free zones, and the reduction of existing nuclear weapons  
30 stockpiles,

31  
32 *Encouraging* the international community to promote capacity-building measures such as the Peace and Conflict  
33 Impact Assessment (PCIA), in order to facilitate development initiatives globally and regionally,

34  
35 *Noting* the existence of illicit trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and its adverse effect on  
36 development,

37  
38 *Bearing in mind* the importance of nuclear biological and chemical waste management to reduce the danger ensuing  
39 from existing materials in order to strengthen development efforts,

40  
41 *Noting with satisfaction* the successful implementation of disarmament programs in the Western Balkan countries  
42 such as the Montenegro Demilitarization Programme (MONDEM), which has already reached the final phase of the  
43 destruction of the remaining weaponry in that particular area,

44  
45 1. *Suggests* the creation of the "Program for the Coordination of Regional Disarmament Initiatives" which  
46 aims to coordinate funding and distribute expertise for regional disarmament initiatives, which:

47  
48 a. Provides aid only to states that explicitly express the necessity of this program's implementation;

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50 b. Guarantees a state's ability to observe the program's implementation at all times and amend it  
51 appropriately;

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- c. Is monitored and evaluated by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in strong collaboration with the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA);
  - d. Uses the established inter-agency coordination mechanisms in-between different UN agencies in line with the ONE UN approach, including but not limited to UNDP, UNODA, United Nations Children's Rights and Emergency Relief Organization, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and the World Health Organization;
  - e. Compliments the existing structures through a more specific and regional approach to disarmament;
  - f. Is financed through a two-way system, which:
    - i. Utilizes the budget of the UNODA, which is commended to be increased by the ECOSOC taking into account that disarmament programs allow for more funds to be allocated towards global, regional and national development initiatives;
    - ii. Creates a donors fund for the program, similar to the Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund, with potential donors including interested Member States, international organizations, and Non-Governmental Organizations, which is administered by using the resources and capabilities of UNDP;
    - iii. Welcomes the permanent members of the Security Council to voluntarily contribute aid to the program;
  - g. Recommends a multilateral approach to disarmament to promote mutual socio-economic benefits and increased security in particular for Member States in post-conflict regions;
  - h. Seeks the collaboration with Member States on destroying the remaining weaponry materials in post-conflict regions, including biological, chemical, nuclear or SALW remaining surplus, which:
    - i. Offers funding for established regional initiatives;
    - ii. Shares best-practice manuals for the establishment of regional initiatives;
    - iii. Supplies expert teams to assist regional task-forces in order to successfully implement the disarmament programs;
  - i. Coordinates and composes an expert team comprising members of the UNDP, UNODA, IAEA, and Organization for the Prevention of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), which:
    - i. Invites UNODA to contribute expertise and evaluation capacities concerning the advancement of disarmament processes, in particular dealing with SALW, mainly through the involvement of the Coordinating Action on Small Arms;
    - ii. Implements safeguards, promoting the creation of nuclear free-zones and support nuclear stockpile reduction with the help of the IAEA to ensure a secure and stabilized process on site;
    - iii. Ensures the secure disposal or decomposition of chemical weaponry and the proper security measures taken throughout the process with the experience of the OPCW;
  - j. Operates in regard to the programs duration by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC),
    - i. Uses reports prepared by the UNDP on the programs' current status;

- 108                   ii. Votes on the continuation of the program for a further three year- period to ensure the  
109                   functionality of the program;  
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- 111       2. *Promotes* the regular exchange of best-practice manuals concerning the experiences in disarmament  
112       between different regional initiatives to optimize the efforts on international transparency, confidence and  
113       capacity building measures, which:  
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- 115       a. Are written by the delegated expert groups in cooperation with the responsible personnel from the  
116       regional initiatives;  
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- 118       b. Are exchanged between:  
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- 120               i. Specialized UN agencies such as the UNODA or UNICEF;  
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- 122               ii. Established UN Conventions such as the OPCW;  
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- 124               iii. Regional disarmament initiatives;  
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- 126               iv. Regional disarmament centers;  
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- 128               v. Member States;  
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- 130               vi. Non-Governmental Organizations;  
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- 132       c. Specialize in regard to the region bearing in mind political, economical, geographical and social  
133       differences;  
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- 135       d. Receive support by the regional disarmament centers established by the UNODA such as the UN  
136       Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean with  
137       sharing expert knowledge region by region;  
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- 139       3. *Focus* on specified groups of weaponry in order to supply detailed knowledge;  
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- 141       4. *Encourages* Member States to implement anti-money laundering and counter terrorists financing (AML  
142       and CTF) initiatives by regions in the form of becoming members or associate members of the Financial  
143       Action Task Force (FATF) in order to set standards and promote effective implementation of legal,  
144       regulatory and operational measures to prevent, trace and recover illicitly-acquired assets that predicate  
145       crimes, finance terrorism and are part of criminal laundering operations, Member States should undergo a  
146       training assistance to:  
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- 148       a. Provides best practices on law enforcement and investigation;  
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- 150       b. Provides capacity-building and training for personnel in the financial and regulatory agencies and  
151       financial sector in order to effectively implement the AML/CTF regulations;  
152
- 153       c. Invites all Member States to contribute by sharing their expertise and/or donations in order to facilitate  
154       a successful implementation of the program.



**Code:** GA1/RES/1/3

**Committee:** General Assembly First Committee

**Subject:** Relationship Between Disarmament and Development.

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

2  
3 *Affirming* the principle stated in Article 11 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, invites the General Assembly to  
4 consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the  
5 those regarding disarmament,

6  
7 *Bearing in mind* the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and  
8 Development,

9  
10 *Conscious of the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, In a Timely and Reliable Manner,*  
11 *Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons* (International Tracing Instrument), adopted on 8 December 2005,

12  
13 *Noting* the enhanced organization and coordination of the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)  
14 structure combined with the Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA) and the International Action Network on  
15 Small Arms (IANSA),

16  
17 *Acknowledging* the Arms Trade Treaty and its multilateral efforts to facilitate disarmament of conventional  
18 weapons,

19  
20 *Reaffirming* the need for global border monitoring and developing an effective way to prevent the illicit trafficking  
21 of small weapons,

22  
23 *Observing* A/RES/66/34 which looks to provide assistance to those states suffering from assistance to States for  
24 curbing the illicit traffic of small arms and light weapons (SALW),

25  
26 *Noting further* A/RES/67/58 of 25 October 2012, as well as all previous resolutions looking to prevent, combat, and  
27 eradicate the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects,

28  
29 *Recalling* A/RES/67/50 on the consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures,

30  
31 *Acknowledging* A/RES/65/69 regarding the equal rights of women and men in regards to the participation of both  
32 genders,

33  
34 *Recognizing* the need to eliminate casualties caused by small weapons that hinder developmental processes  
35 according to the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Programme of Action to Address the Human Cost of  
36 Small Arms and Light Weapons,

37  
38 *Believing* in the need for Member States to consider the plight of Lesser Developed Countries and their lack of  
39 positive developmental gain,

40  
41 *Reaffirming* the objectives of the *Beijing Plan of Action*,

42  
43 *Recognizing* the comprehensive efforts of the Millennium Development Goals 3: Promote Gender Equality and  
44 Empower Women and 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development and their quantified targets for positive  
45 developmental gain,

46  
47 *Endorsing* the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in combatting threats to society,

48  
49 *Bearing in mind* the actions of the International Organization for Women and Development (IOWD),

50  
51 *Expressing* deep concern regarding gender inequality and the underrepresented political, educational, and  
52 economical roles of women globally, whilst in acknowledgement of the necessity for cultural sensitivity in  
53 addressing such issues,

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1. *Encourages* for the establishment and development of border monitoring operations to be supervised by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and implemented by individual Member State authorities in those areas affected by the consequences of illicit trading, trafficking, and manufacturing of small arms and light weapons (SALW) specifically to:
    - a. a. Suggest the involvement of national police and military forces in the process of monitoring the transfer of SALW, whilst ensuring acceptable standards of free movement of people are upheld;
    - b. Promote monetary aid for Lesser Developed Countries (LDCs) to bolster their monitoring capability, by moving to;
    - c. Provide funds through the cooperation of Member States, Intergovernmental Organizations, International Financial Institutions, and Voluntary Donor Contributions;
    - d. Require The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) to be responsible for the collection and redistribution of these funds to countries in need;
    - e. Provide improved supervision in order to identify and trace illegal SALW through the International Tracing Instrument in joint cooperation with the International Maritime Organization (IMO);
  2. *Highlights* the need to reduce military spending and redirect the savings towards urgent development priorities such as employment, access to housing, healthcare, and education, in order to:
    - a. Emphasize an increase in healthcare plans implementing the number of medical personnel directed to the aid of population in need, under the direction of organizations such as the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (ICRM), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRCS), Doctors Without Borders (MSF) and others;
    - b. Promote the transfer of technology and business processes from developed to developing countries under the supervision of the Programme Development and Technical Cooperation Division (PTC) of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO);
    - c. Invite Member States of UNIDO to provide monetary incentives to private businesses of such Member States for the purposes of construction, transportation, and urban planning, of LDCs;
  3. *Stresses* that a key element of successful disarmament and development is to encourage the redirection of scientific and technological expertise towards developmental purposes through:
    - a. a. Introducing fiscal and/or financial incentives for the employment of scientific experts in the developing sphere;
    - b. Encouraging the movement of scientific and technological expertise towards industry, manufacturing, telecommunications, and information technology;
    - c. Fostering regional co-operation on University-level education, in order to establish links between the fields of science and engineering with the developmental sphere;
  4. *Approves* the expansion of the roles played by women in governmental positions through the education and further involvement in UN Women, specifically regarding:
    - a. Emphasizing the increase of positions for women within governmental agencies;
    - b. Welcoming the development of equality for women in the IOWD through the growth of educational programs for women in order to improve development;

- 109 5. *Addresses* the relation between corruption and Organized Crime pointed out by the UNODC Forum on Crime  
110 and Society Vol. 3, numbers 2 and 3, 2003, in order to:  
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- 112 a. Acknowledge that corruption promotes the development and infiltration of organized crime groups in  
113 public sectors, and hinders economic growth;  
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  - 115 b. Reaffirm the UNODC Annual report 2010 and its will to confront transnational organized crime,  
116 which directly threaten security and hinder development;  
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  - 118 c. Suggest a higher coordination between the International Maritime Agency, the UNODC's Border  
119 Liaison Officer (BLO) program and the World Customs Organization (WCO).

**Code:** GA1/RES/1/4

**Committee:** The General Assembly First Committee

**Topic:** The Relationship between Disarmament and Development

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*  
 2  
 3 *Recognizing* Article 26 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, which calls for the maintenance of international  
 4 security through the reduction of armaments that hamper socio economic development,  
 5  
 6 *Reaffirming* the determination of the United Nations to reduce military stock of small arms and light weapons  
 7 (SALW), in a voluntary scope of cooperation and collaboration between Member States and in full respect of  
 8 sovereignty and self-determination,  
 9  
 10 *Recognizing* the commitment Member States made in the Monterrey Consensus of donating 0.7% of their Gross  
 11 National Income as part of each Member State’s official development assistance (ODA) and the existing  
 12 shortcoming to meet the goals set forth,  
 13  
 14 *Cognizant* of the essential link between security and development, with particular regard to how SALW can have  
 15 negative consequences that impinge upon development,  
 16  
 17 *Recognizing* the wealth of expertise shared by the members of United Nations Coordinating Action on Small Arms  
 18 (UNCASA) and their ability to assist countries in implementing the Program of Action (POA),  
 19  
 20 *Acknowledging* General Assembly resolution 41/128, which outlines Member States right to develop and  
 21 emphasizes the close relationship between disarmament and development, to promote progress in the fields of  
 22 development and the resources released through disarmament measures should be devoted to the economic and  
 23 social development and well-being of all people, and in particular, those of the developing countries,  
 24  
 25 *Guided by the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development* , which strengthens efforts to integrate  
 26 armed violence reduction and conflict prevention programmes into national, regional and multilateral development  
 27 frameworks, institutions and strategies, as well as into humanitarian assistance, emergency, and crisis management  
 28 initiatives,  
 29  
 30 *Deeply concerned* by the illicit trade of SALW and the subsequent consequences on regional and international  
 31 security,  
 32  
 33 *Noting with approval* General Assembly resolution 67/58, which notes Member States efforts already made to  
 34 regulate the illicit trade of SALW,  
 35  
 36 *Fulfilling* the obligations of Chapter VI of the *Charter of the United Nations* in attempting to resolve conflict  
 37 situations through the pacific settlement of disputes by seeking solutions involving negotiation, mediation, enquiry,  
 38 conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, and other peaceful means,  
 39  
 40 *Observing* the current situation in conflict and post conflict areas influenced by the illicit trade of SALW,  
 41  
 42 *Noting with deep concern* the myriad of issues that arise in state and border conflicts, particularly highlighting the  
 43 consequences of these issues upon the lives of populations especially, women and refugees within these groups,  
 44  
 45 *Aware* of the detrimental impact of border controls with the lack of adequate security,  
 46  
 47 *Noting the significance* of General Assembly resolution 64/51 and the importance of problems arising from the  
 48 accumulation of conventional ammunition of stockpiles in surplus,  
 49  
 50 *Recognizing* the critical necessity of enhancing human security for economic, social, and political development as  
 51 established at the 2013 UN High Level Event On Human Security as it pertains in all its forms,  
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53 Deeply disturbed by the World Health Organization's (WHO) report that states Anti-Personnel Mines (APMs) and  
54 other Explosive Remnants of War (ERWs) negatively impact development and human security in nearly eighty  
55 Member States to this day,

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57 Further Deploring that eighty percent of casualties from APMs and ERWs are civilians according to the United  
58 Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Annual Project Report 2013,

59  
60 Stressing the responsibility of all Member States to assist in post conflict situations in finding appropriate  
61 management to conflict as outlined in General Assembly resolution 67/93,

62  
63 Working toward a universal agreement on the relationship between disarmament and development in the future  
64 framework of the post-2015 sustainable development goals,

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- 66 1. *Reaffirms* the need for Member States to acknowledge the relationship between development and disarmament,  
67 as established by the 1987 Conference of the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, to ensure  
68 all Member States have the ability at the international, regional and national level to establish an environment  
69 conducive to development;  
70
  - 71 2. *Emphasizes* the need for continued commitment to the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of  
72 armaments that is deemed appropriate to the needs of each Member State as a requirement for maintaining  
73 international peace and security;  
74
  - 75 3. *Suggests* all Member States reduce military spending, taking into account Member States Gross Domestic  
76 Product, in an effort to see the finances that would be spent on military expenditures to be put toward reaching  
77 the percent of Gross National Income to ODA as created in the Monterey Consensus in an effort to eradicate  
78 poverty and allow for further development and direct foreign investment;  
79
  - 80 4. *Reaffirms its determination* to reduce licit and illicit stock of SALW, in a voluntary scope of cooperation and  
81 collaboration between member States and in full respect of sovereignty and self-determination;  
82
  - 83 5. *Takes note* that a reduction in SALW is necessary for facilitating the provision of humanitarian aid assistance,  
84 and that such security is required to prevent the paralysis of international aid efforts;  
85
  - 86 6. *Encourages* the international community to consider measures, such as cooperation with Member States and  
87 UNCASA in their fact finding missions to share results and coordinate with all regional forums in order to  
88 further transparency in all aspects of SALW transfers, stockpiling and use;  
89
  - 90 7. *Stresses* the need to develop and support regional and sub-regional frameworks and to collaborate with other  
91 relevant institutions, non-governmental organizations and research institutes to resolve issues related to the  
92 relationship between disarmament and development at more regional and grass root levels;  
93
  - 94 8. *Urges* regional organizations to increase collaboration on efforts to monitor financial transactions and increase  
95 transparency relating to money laundering;  
96
  - 97 9. *Endorses* the regional offices of the UNODA and the UNDP to work jointly, in the development of conferences  
98 providing recommendations in the development of effective action plans for disarmament and divestment  
99 dependent upon the needs of the region to more effectively implement programmes such as the UNDP Service  
100 Line for SALW Prevention and Reduction of the Proliferation of SALW;  
101
  - 102 10. *Encourages* the universal utilization of the United Nations Programme of Action Implementation Support  
103 System (PoA-ISS), and all of its subsidiary mechanisms by all Member States to prevent, combat, and eradicate  
104 the illicit trade of SALW in all its aspects, especially in post-conflict situations affected by non-state actors  
105 through the securing of borders through:

- 106
- 107 a. Acknowledging PoA-ISS as the framework for activities to counter the illicit trade of SALW;  
108

- 109           b. Utilizing the International Tracing Instrument and to undertake effective measures in marking, record-  
110           keeping and tracing, that are critical in monitoring the legal trade of SALW and therefore, deterring the  
111           illicit trade;  
112
- 113           c. Signing and employing the Firearms Protocol to create programs for the registration of legally owned  
114           firearms;  
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- 116           d. Facilitating the cooperation between States, the PoA-ISS regional office, and regional organizations to  
117           include;  
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- 119                i. Voluntary surrender;  
120                ii. Amnesty campaigns;  
121                iii. Government sponsored buy-back schemes;  
122
- 123 11. *Recommends* reevaluating the mandate of the UNDOA observers to include aspects of the relationship between  
124 SALW and human rights violations, in particular attention to the principles of the 1968 Geneva Conventions on  
125 conflict and post-conflicts areas;  
126
- 127 12. *Calls for* the creation of the Task Force for Arms Management, Eradication, and Destruction (TAMED) to be  
128 charged with a special mandate to serve within the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), TAMED  
129 will aim to enhance human security and development;  
130
- 131 13. *Requests* the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly consider mechanisms for financing TAMED through  
132 the UNDPKO, UNDP and the pre-existing United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security;  
133
- 134 14. *Recommends* existing signatories of the Arms Trade Treaty continue to strive for completion, early ratification,  
135 and implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty in all its provisions;  
136
- 137 15. *Calls upon* the UNODA to provide additional, technical, logistical and financial assistance to those member  
138 states without the capacity to, and actively seeking to, fully implement the provisions of the Arms Trade Treaty  
139 and ensure early entry into force;  
140
- 141 16. *Urges* Member States to consider the implementation of regional and sub-regional information sharing with  
142 States who have experience in implementing successful arms reduction programmes through pre-existing  
143 methods;  
144
- 145 17. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to carry out good offices for peaceful conflict reduction  
146 by mediation practices, consistent with Chapter VI, on the peaceful settlement of disputes, and XV, on the role  
147 of the Secretary-General, of the Charter of the United Nations, in order to provide Member States with the  
148 ability to utilize regional agencies, including the African Union, Association for Southeast Asian Nations,  
149 European Union, and Organization of American States for these mediation purposes;  
150
- 151 18. *Recommends* that Member States implement an integrated regional management practices, similar to those pre-  
152 existing regional and sub-regional organizations, encompassing;  
153
- 154           a. Border guards, police, and armed forces as pillars in guaranteeing the country's internal and external  
155           security;  
156
- 157           b. Improving working conditions and salaries with a purview to mitigate the risk of corruption;  
158
- 159           c. Implement mechanisms for monitoring their activities to reduce corruption;  
160
- 161 19. *Request* the International Criminal Police Organization's (INTERPOL) Border Management Task Force  
162 increase technical, logistical, and financial support with the UN Regional Center for Peace and Disarmament in  
163 Africa (UNREC), UN Regional Center for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific, and the UN

- 164 Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean to further  
165 communication measures between Members States to ensure adequate border security;  
166
- 167 20. *Suggests* Member States develop programmes consistent with current international standards in combating the  
168 illicit trade in SALW, and notes the importance of including domestic, regional and sub-regional organizations  
169 in operations to combat, seize and destroy stockpiles of illicit arms;  
170
- 171 21. *Requests* Member States to assess their stockpiles of conventional munitions, and where appropriate, in  
172 conformity with legitimate security needs, begin action to reduce such stockpiles in a safe manner, within  
173 regional and sub-regional frameworks;  
174
- 175 22. *Invites* Member States, where appropriate, to recycle and transform munitions during the disarmament process  
176 into usable raw materials;  
177
- 178 23. *Recognizes* that these recycling efforts provide development opportunities for job creation, industry growth and  
179 innovation;  
180
- 181 24. *Urges* Member States to consider implementing the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines,  
182 which provide technical and logistical support in dealing with ammunition and explosives;  
183
- 184 25. *Encourages*, where appropriate, the destruction of munitions in consultation with non-governmental  
185 organizations;  
186
- 187 26. *Recommends* UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) consider the creation of the  
188 Application Transformation of Mined Societies (ATOMS) initiative to further enhance the UN preexisting  
189 demining efforts, in order to improve human security and foster economic development in countries where Anti  
190 Personnel Mines (APMs) and Explosive Remnants of Wars (ERWs) are present by utilizing the talents of  
191 economists, development planners, orthopedic doctors and financiers and the collective resources of Member  
192 States, NGOs and Multinational Corporations in order to;
- 193
- 194 a. Provide orthopedic and prosthetic training to clinicians in hospitals and treatment centers located  
195 within States that have APMs and ERWs present;  
196
- 197 b. Establish regional rehabilitation centers for APM victims to offer physical therapy, subsidised  
198 prosthetics and wheelchairs to those citizens injured or maimed by APMs and ERWs;  
199
- 200 c. Supply grants to APM victims and civilians interested in creating income-generating businesses in  
201 formerly uninhabitable areas that are reclaimed as a result of UNOCHA demining initiatives;  
202
- 203 d. Establish regional entrepreneurship centers to provide training, brainstorming, and financial  
204 advisement to APM victims and civilians who desire to establish farms, stores, or other industries in  
205 reclaimed areas;  
206
- 207 27. *Requests* the utilization of all available personnel as required by local authorities for the detection and removal  
208 of APMs;  
209
- 210 28. *Requests* the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly consider funding ATOMS projects and loans from the  
211 United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action as well as interested donor States and  
212 private sector organizations;  
213
- 214 29. *Encourages* Member States to create frameworks designating free SALW zones within their territories, which  
215 will be created and established by local State government working alongside representatives from interested  
216 Member States to create effective and culturally sensitive mechanisms for the removal of SALW;  
217
- 218 30. *Recommends* the utilization of pre-existing police agencies or specialized authorities to enforce these zones who  
219 will be trained by the DPKO peacekeepers in the collection and destruction of SALW;

- 220  
221 31. *Suggests* the definition of a ‘weapons free-zone’ be defined as designated regions, as determined appropriate by  
222 Member States, where all SALW will be prohibited, specifically in high density population areas and along  
223 popular trade routes;  
224  
225 32. *Recommends* the creation of an international knowledge sharing and learning programme to train existing  
226 personnel on the detection and marking of SALW to further increase state control and disarmament efforts;  
227  
228 33. *Applauds* the work of the UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery in efforts to resolve conflicts  
229 rapidly within states through their Thematic Trust Fund, which can offer additional assistance to refugees  
230 through the UN High Commission for Refugees to ensure Member States have the capacity to reintegrate  
231 refugees into society in post-conflict situations;  
232  
233 34. *Further recommends* INTERPOL’s Response Team’s, funded by the Member States of INTERPOL’s  
234 Command and Coordination Centre, increase training exercises with regional response teams in crisis  
235 management in all regions impacted by conflict and crisis situations, upon the request of Member States, to  
236 ensure rapid response in accordance with the Geneva Declaration and assure adequate disarmament and  
237 development practices;  
238  
239 35. *Encourages* the full implementation of General Assembly resolution 56/263 by all Member States to ensure that  
240 universal processes securing natural resources are established through the UN Environmental Program’s  
241 Conflict and Disaster Management: Post Crisis Environmental Assessment Project, to reduce the potential for  
242 conflict and ensure effective economic diversification of resources within member states in a post-conflict  
243 situation;  
244  
245 36. *Urges* the UNDPKO to initiate DDR programmes consistent with the Integrated DDR Standards, similar to that  
246 developed in Sierra Leone, to ensure a successful destruction of weapons through the UNDP’s Weapons  
247 Collection Management and Destruction Program, which allows for the disarmament of weapons and the  
248 reintegration of combatants into society;  
249  
250 37. *Calls for* all Member States that voluntarily provide military expenditure reports to the UNODA database to  
251 also include successful practices in reducing expenditures, as well as the percentage of funds that were allocated  
252 to development in fulfilling their commitments to the Monterrey Consensus which will:  
253  
254 a. Assist an increase in contributions to the UN Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament  
255 Activities;  
256  
257 b. Ensure disarmament and development practices are in line with the regional and national development  
258 plans of Member States;  
259  
260 38. *Urges* Member States to commit fully to negotiations on a post-2015 sustainable development framework in  
261 good faith;  
262  
263 39. *Recommends* negotiations on a post-2015 sustainable development framework include targets for crisis  
264 reduction, stockpile reduction, and opportunities for women in development;  
265  
266 40. *Implores* Member States to allocate funds, in support of continuing the Millennium Development Goals in the  
267 establishment of a post-2015 development agenda, towards:  
268  
269 a. Goals with specific emphasis on addressing environmental issues for the purposes of mitigating the  
270 threats posed by climate change, particularly with regard to developing and at-risk States;  
271  
272 b. Infrastructure programs to further equitable access to basic human resources such as schools,  
273 agriculture, transportation systems, health and sanitation systems;



- 274 41. *Encourages* triangular cooperation between developed countries, developing countries, and least developed  
275 countries to increase awareness of the Millennium Development Goals, the link between disarmament and  
276 development, and the devastating effects of illegal arms trafficking;  
277
- 278 42. *Suggests* that regional organizations establish streamlined grants programs that developed countries can  
279 contribute to in order to address development and disarmament efforts;  
280
- 281 43. *Note with concern* the correlation between the proliferation and use of small arms and light weapons and  
282 instances of violence against women, children and the elderly, particularly in conflict and post-conflict zones,  
283 and encourages Member States to take action to protect society's most vulnerable and combat issues impeding  
284 the empowerment of women, children and the elderly;  
285
- 286 44. *Reaffirms* the cooperation between Member States, Economic and Social Council, and UN-WOMEN, through  
287 informative and advertising campaigns with the use of Information and Communication Technologies in  
288 cooperation with United Nations Children's Emergency Fund to tackle specific ramifications associated with  
289 disarmament and development, including the role of children and women in armed conflicts by:  
290
- 291 a. Promoting of the Strengthen Women's Empowerment Program (SWEEP) and the Women's  
292 Leadership Workshops (WLW) that train women to be politically active and capable of promoting  
293 disarmament agendas;  
294
- 295 b. Expanding of WLWs to an international level by offering voluntary seminars within each of the  
296 regional groups of the General Assembly;  
297
- 298 45. *Emphasizes* the commitment to S/RES/1325 and the principles of gender equality in all its aspects, and  
299 recognizing the integral nature of gender equitable perspectives on disarmament and development;  
300
- 301 46. *Requests* the appointing of a Special Rapporteur to the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States  
302 on methods of promoting the role of women in disarmament and development and to report to the General  
303 Assembly at its next session on the implementation of these methods;  
304
- 305 47. *Draw attention* to the need collaboration with regional and national development partners, such as the New  
306 Economic Partnership for Africa's Development, to highlight the importance of providing equal rights to all  
307 people through the provision of education and health care with specific assistance from the WHO to consider  
308 the importance of health within the creation of national development strategies.



**Code:** GA1/1/5

**Committee:** General Assembly First Committee

**Topic:** Relationship between Development and Disarmament

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1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*  
2  
3 *Recognizing* the relationship between disarmament and development,  
4  
5 *Noting* that through disarmament, development can flourish and through development, stability can persist allowing  
6 for further disarmament,  
7  
8 *Keeping in mind* that according to Article 1 of the *Charter of the United Nations* it is the purpose of the United  
9 Nations to maintain international peace and security,  
10  
11 *Acknowledging* Article 26 of the *Charter of the United Nations* in promoting the establishment and maintenance of  
12 international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic  
13 resources,  
14  
15 *Acknowledging* and reiterating the right to national sovereignty as put forth in Article 2 of the *Charter of the United*  
16 *Nations*, which respects the right to self-determination,  
17  
18 *Affirming* Article 51 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, which emphasizes the collective right of every Member  
19 State to self-defense,  
20  
21 *Noting* that if global, state, or human security is threatened, it can allow instability in the form of internal or external  
22 conflicts or the compromising of economic, political, or social stability,  
23  
24 *Recognizing* the relationship between prioritizing disarmament and increasing the levels of development,  
25  
26 *Observing* provisions set forth by the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), the Biological Weapons Convention  
27 (BWC), and the Non Proliferation Treaty (NPT) as well as destruction protocols made by the International Atomic  
28 Energy Agency (IAEA), and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPWC),  
29  
30 *Recalling* General Assembly resolutions 37/95, 38/71, 68/37, and 68/43,  
31  
32 *Recognizing* that armed conflict hinders a state's ability to further efforts to effectively disarm and foster  
33 development,  
34  
35 *Affirming* the *Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development* and its mission to continue efforts in  
36 reducing poverty to ensure security and sustainable growth,  
37  
38 *Taking into consideration* that the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between  
39 Disarmament and Development acknowledges security as one pillar of the disarmament-development relationship,  
40  
41 *Emphasizing* the necessity of stability and security for sustainable development in an international framework,  
42  
43 *Guided by* the successful frameworks of the *Pelindaba Treaty*, the *Bangkok Treaty*, and *Tlatelolco Treaty* set in  
44 Africa, Central America, and Latin America, respectively,  
45  
46 *Asserting* Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) are biological, chemical, nuclear, and all weapons of similar  
47 destructive capabilities,  
48  
49 *Deeply concerned* by the proliferation of chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons of mass destruction within the  
50 Middle East,  
51  
52 *Noting* the historical and cultural ties, past and present, between North Africa, Middle East, which link national  
53 security issues,

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*Further recognizing* the work of the Arab League in the maintenance of Middle Eastern affairs,

*Reaffirming* Millennium Development Goal 1 to eradicate poverty by encouraging Member States to utilize military technologies and infrastructure more adequately with special interest to impoverished areas, with the aim of improving healthcare, encouraging information-sharing, and increasing access to education,

1. *Encourages* Member States to work together to create WMD-free zones to foster a sense of regional and international security to encourage development and encourage an eventual world WMD disarmament;
2. *Calls* for the discussion of the creation of a WMD-free zone within the Middle East North African (MENA) region;
3. *Emphasizes* the ultimate goal of complete and general disarmament of WMDs on a global scale;
4. *Further encourages* all member states to utilize the knowledge, expertise, and resources of the IAEA and the OPCW during the disarmament process to ensure safety and security in the MENA region;
5. *Requests* the safe destruction of all existing WMDs within the MENA region by the countries to which they belong under the existing protocols of the IAEA, OPCW, and BWC;
6. *Urges* Member States to implement increased security measures promoting state control over stockpiles and dual-use materials, enhancing transparency in regards to WMDs facilities and stockpiles;
7. *Recommends* Member States to strengthen domestic border controls and regional information sharing in order to prevent the illicit trafficking of precursors of WMDs;
8. *Emphasizes* the need to prohibit the testing, use, manufacturing, production, acquisition, and control of WMDs by MENA Member States themselves and organizations within these states;
9. *Further encourages* the creation of WMD-free zones throughout all regions of the United Nations in order to maintain international peace and security;
10. *Further recommends* the funds previously utilized for WMD programs in the MENA region be reallocated, in part or in full, to domestic developmental programs regarding gender equality, education, social programs, healthcare, infrastructure, the environment and job creation;
11. *Recognizes* the sovereign right of every Member State to the peaceful pursuit of nuclear civilian programs in accordance with the IAEA safeguards and protocols in order to facilitate development;
12. *Further encourages* the continual peaceful use of nuclear energy by those MENA Member States which currently have nuclear programs;
13. *Emphasizes* the importance continued support of civil society organizations and inter-governmental organizations in the pursuit of disarmament, promoting transparency and cooperation in the international community;
14. *Recommends* Member States that have met Millennium Development Goal 8 to establish free-trade zones that correlate with WMD-free zones in the aim of creating economic equality between Member States;
15. *Endorses* a conference to be held within the year in Rabat, Morocco, by the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs to discuss the creation of a MENA WMD-free zone by all affiliated Member States, which:
  - a. *Focuses* on different approaches to development, security aspects and the key elements of disarmament;

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- b. Establishes an implementation mechanisms which promotes the application of the agreements made at the conference;
- c. Combats the root causes of under-development such as, but not limited to:
  - i. Social imbalances;
  - ii. A lack of solidarity;
  - iii. Instable political and economic conditions;
  - iv. The obstruction of inalienable human rights.

**Code:** GA1/1/6

**Committee:** General Assembly First Committee

**Topic:** Relationship Between Disarmament and Development

1 The *General Assembly First Committee*,

2  
3 *Noting* the symbiotic relationship between Disarmament and Development,

4  
5 *Emphasizes* the 2013 and 2014 Conferences on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons and the Non-  
6 Proliferation Treaty 2010 Action Plan, displaying multilateral recognition of the impacts nuclear weapons have on  
7 humanitarian efforts and development,

8  
9 *Acknowledging* the sovereignty of all Member States per Article 2 of the *Charter of the United Nations*,

10  
11 *Recognizes* the lack of inter-state bodies dealing with disarmament and development on a regional and sub-regional  
12 scale,

13  
14 *Deeply disturbed* regarding the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Global Study on Homicide,  
15 which found Latin American countries to have the highest homicide rates,

16  
17 *Acknowledging* that the goals of disarmament and the prevention of armed conflict can be difficult tasks that require  
18 appropriate and necessary support,

19  
20 *Desiring* to reduce the stockpiles of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), and obsolesces weapons in the region  
21 of Latin America and the Caribbean,

22  
23 *Recognizing* that an acceptable level of self defense is necessary for security and sovereignty as per Article 51 in the  
24 UN Charter,

25  
26 *Alarmed* by the increased facilitation of conflict-ridden areas and regions along with the mobilization of terrorist and  
27 criminal organizations,

28  
29 *Welcoming* Security Council resolution 1325, which recognizes the different needs of females and males in  
30 disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and advocates greater female participation in rehabilitation and peace  
31 building,

32  
33 *Commending* countries in Latin America and the Caribbean that continue to implement domestic policies to reduce  
34 their weapon stockpiles,

- 35  
36 1. *Encourages* all Member States to make full use of existing United Nations regional organizations and  
37 centers for peace alongside regional governments with the goal of promoting disarmament and  
38 development;
- 39  
40 2. *Recommends* Member States to cooperate with:
- 41  
42 a. The United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and  
43 Development in Latin America in the construction of arms destruction facilities;
- 44  
45 b. The United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in  
46 Africa to request for technical assistance;
- 47  
48 c. The United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs Regional Centre on Small Arms in the Great  
49 Lakes Region in the reduction of arms, capacity building, and the development of national focal points;
- 50  
51 d. The United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in  
52 Asia and the Pacific to request for technical assistance;
- 53

- 54 e. The United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Question in Central Africa to request  
55 for technical and strategic assistance;  
56
- 57 3. Calls for the establishment of UN subsidiary bodies where they are lacking to deal explicitly with the  
58 promotion of disarmament and development on – and at the hands of countries on – specific regions,  
59 which:  
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- 61 a. Encourage military disarmament in favor of humanitarian aid in a non-binding capacity;  
62
- 63 b. Have a revolving presidency consisting of four year terms to ensure the representation of each Member  
64 State and each respective organization;  
65
- 66 c. Meets bi-annually at a location decided by the President;  
67
- 68 d. Aids in the formation of bonds between NGOs and IGOs for foreign small arms and light weapons  
69 disarmament in favor of domestic development wherein development will address:  
70
- 71 i. The promotion of gender equality;  
72 ii. Rapid and unregulated urbanization;  
73 iii. Weak and unstable government structures;  
74 iv. Ineffective security sectors;  
75 v. Demographic youth bulges;  
76 vi. Un/underemployment;  
77 vii. Hyperinflation;  
78 viii. Outdated information and communication technologies;  
79
- 80 e. Refers the budget for this operation to the General Assembly Fifth Committee and other relevant  
81 committees, private organizations such as the United Nations Foundation, the peace building  
82 commission, and voluntary contributions from Member States;  
83
- 84 f. Proposes that in line with Article 26 of the UN charter we call upon the Security Council to oversee  
85 and enforce the implementation of these bodies;  
86
- 87 4. Calls on Member States to report annually to the General Assembly on their reductions in military spending  
88 as recommended in the following ways:  
89
- 90 a. European Member States to continue to revise their military spending and decrease military  
91 expenditures by 1.5% by October 1 of 2020, achievable by encouraging negotiations towards nuclear  
92 disarmament as set out in the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and following the limitations set forth  
93 in article IV of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe;  
94
- 95 b. Any change in military spending from the previous fiscal year;  
96
- 97 c. The portion of reduced military spending that has been reallocated to either humanitarian aid or  
98 regional development respectively;  
99
- 100 d. Encourages Latin American and the Caribbean Member States to provide updates to the General  
101 Assembly annually on the progress of the destruction of their weapon stockpiles seized from non-state  
102 actors;  
103
- 104 5. Encourages all Member States to ratify the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) and to address the illicit arms exports  
105 especially within the ATT due to its effects on achieving disarmament and reducing conflict within States;  
106
- 107 6. Calls upon the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean to reduce their stockpiles of seized small arms  
108 and light weaponry from non-state actors and obsolete weapons held by the government through the  
109 creation of facilities for their destruction or taking other relevant measures as each nation sees fit;

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7. *Further encourages* Member States to implement the Program of Action on Small arms and Light Weapons in All Aspects (PoA) through coordination from the Department on Disarmament Affairs to create cooperation internationally and build cooperative policies on illegal sale of SALW with the use of international program such as the PoA in order to be able to build better confidence between Member States on sales of SALW;
  8. *Further requests* Member States to engender the development of a civil society in collaboration with the International Red Cross, the Red Cross, and The Red Crescent Movement by;
    - a. Following the standards set out by the Geneva Convention of 1949;
    - b. Supporting the International Committee of the Red Cross in detention visits that work towards ensuring the humane treatment of detainees and prevent abuse;
    - c. Encourages support for the Geneva Convention protocols of 1977 that helps protect civilians and all unarmed persons against becoming the object of attack in times of war;
  9. *Urges* Member States to utilize the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and relevant response mechanisms to mitigate the effects of the illicit small arms and light weapons and:
    - a. Encourages the use of *The International Tracing Instrument (ITI)* in cooperation with INTERPOL which can help in creating new and better technologies to trace SALWs after its manufacturing;
    - b. Suggests the use of the I-24/7 program which is facilitated by Interpol and is suggested to be used to increase communication between States;
    - c. Employs the Interpol Notice system to deliver global warnings about emerging high-risk threats to state security;
    - d. Makes use of the INTERPOL firearms program which is used within three major components:
      - i. The Interpol Firearms Reference Table (IFRT);
      - ii. Interpol Firearms Trace Request;
      - iii. The ongoing progressive INTERPOL Ballistics Information Network (IBIN) to facilitate the transnational sharing and comparison of ballistic related data;
  10. *Draws attention* to the need to prevent gender violence with the use of arms through government and NGO based initiatives in order to fill an information gap between domestic governments and, in general citizens, and in particular, women;
  11. *Suggests* the use of UN plans such as the *Global Armed Violence Prevention Program* which works towards reducing armed violence towards women within states;
  12. *Recommends* the use of NGOs in capacity building efforts focused on decreasing armed violence at the hands of and including women on the regional and sub-regional level through educational programs and groups such as the *Controls Arms Foundation of India*;
  13. *Encourages* regional leaders and organizations to lead and assist in the aforementioned disarmament and support efforts in order to foster cooperation among neighboring member states and to:
    - a. Open discussion boards to facilitate dialogue on geographically relevant disarmament or reduction in military spending, under the framework of UNODA confidence building measures which focus on transparency, information exchange, observation and verification, and military constraint measures;

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- b. Facilitate collaboration of states in Latin America and the Caribbean in finding means to use the funds saved by destroying the stockpiles of weaponry they currently possess instead of maintaining the stockpiles.





**Code:** GA1/RES/1/7

**Committee:** General Assembly First Committee

**Topic:** Relationship Between Disarmament and Development

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1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

2  
3 *Observing* a correlation between strong, well trained domestic police forces with a Member State's security,  
4 therefore giving states the ability to conduct disarmament in a safe manner,

5  
6 *Commends* the work of the United Nations Police (UNPOL) in peacekeeping operations across the globe,

7  
8 *Recognizing* that UNPOL acts in Member States experiencing internal and external conflict, working to maintain  
9 peace and reduce the need and desire for militarization,

10  
11 *Deeply concerned* that UNPOL remains vulnerable in conflicts and peacekeeping operations due to the insufficient  
12 participation of Member States in recruiting and mobilizing officers,

13  
14 *Further commends* the Peace, Security, and Diplomacy Unit of the United Nations Institute for Training And  
15 Research (UNITAR) in the training of police forces for Member States,

16  
17 *Recognizes* the problems presented within the topic and asks Member States to recommend improved  
18 communications in regards to the international community's cohesive information and databases such as the  
19 International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL),

20  
21 *Noting* the need to enhance training for local authorities on mitigating the effects of illicit trade of small arms and  
22 light weapons (SALW),

23  
24 *Recalling* General Assembly resolutions 65/59 and 67/35, which show the use and need for mainstreaming of gender  
25 within the context of disarmament,

26  
27 *Welcoming* Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), which recognizes the different needs of females and males in  
28 disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration and advocates greater female participation in rehabilitation and  
29 peace building,

30  
31 *Prompted* by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), specifically Goal 8 Target B in which the international  
32 community is urged to address the special needs of least developed countries,

33  
34 *Acknowledging* General Assembly 62/48 which encourages the relevant regional and sub-regional organizations and  
35 institution, non-governmental organizations and research institutes to incorporate issues related to the relationship  
36 between disarmament and development in their agendas,

37  
38 *Recognizes* the developmental endeavors in the agriculture sector, like that of the Special Accession Programme for  
39 Agriculture Development (SAPARD), by providing grants for agricultural resources,

40  
41 1. *Invites* Member States to work towards capacity building as a necessary aspect of their national police forces  
42 and institutions under consultation with UNPOL, UNITAR, and the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission  
43 (UNPBC);

44  
45 2. *Recommends* the incorporation of a State Police Training Program (STP) under the UNITAR that includes the  
46 training and education of state police on the aspects of disarmament in addition to requiring annual reports and  
47 monetary expenditures of member states involved within the Peace, Security, and Diplomacy Unit;

48  
49 3. *Encourages* Member States to adopt the Police Reform Indicators and Measurement Evaluation (PRIME), a  
50 measurement tool to address the four pillars of:

- 51  
52 a. *Performing Effectiveness* and considering the performance of police institutions' efforts to enforce and  
53 protect the law and effectively respond to all levels of crime;

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- b. Management and Oversight and evaluating the police institutions' management structure for carrying out operations and being accountable to the stationed communities;
  - c. Community Relations and developing the police institutions' relations with the local community in securing the public's support and trust and;
  - d. Sustainability and addressing the ability of police institutions to be self-sufficient and their capabilities without international financial support and instruction;
4. *Welcomes* Member States using the PRIME to submit bi-annual reports of their level of effectiveness in their police force in adhering to the PRIME, to UNITAR Monitoring and Evaluation Sector, specifically in regards to readiness for the securement of illegal arm weapons;
5. *Endorses* the use of regional and international databases such as INTERPOL within the international community as an importance for security information and programs pertaining to security such as:
- a. Asking Member States to create regional databases focused on creating communication regionally allowing for information on training within Member States and other programs which pertain to security regionally;
  - b. Proposing the creation of a database under the UNITAR Monitoring and Evaluation Sector for the purpose of assessing the level of Member States which helps in training, education, cooperation, border control and security, monetary, and other actions taken which would then be available to Member States, and to store the PRIME reports submitted by Member States;
6. *Encourages* to further support UN Res 1540 with an Expert Control and related Boarder Security Programme (EXBS) while combats the proliferation of SALW through enhanced measures for export controls and boarder control systems, improve national reputation on export controls in export and import areas, providing non-intrusive inspection techniques through equipment and training, organizing cooperation between different areas, providing training seminars that provide law enforcement, and considering the expansion of the funding methods provided under UNITAR's Public Finance and Trade Program for the purpose of improving border control and customs inspections of imports and exports under the sector of Research Department for Knowledge System Innovation and Monitor and Evaluation sector;
7. *Suggests* the use of training programs for local authorities within Member States in illegal sale of SALW through regional programs such as ASEAN Training Program towards creation of regional education and cooperation on training of authorities especially custom's officials in order to coordinate local, national, and regional authorities especially within Member States custom's policies and suggests the facilitation through the UN Office on Project Services;
8. *Urges* Member States to acknowledge the role of women in disarmament not only as victims but as active agents of the peace building process and supports the that Member States ratify the United Nation Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) Women and Culture of Peace Program with the facilitation from the UN's Women's Advocacy for Peace and Disarmament which can help in mainstreaming women within the disarmament process as well as increase women participation within the development process;
9. *Draws attention* to the need to prevent gender violence with the use of arms through governmental and NGOs in order to create information between citizens and especially include women based violence through arms within national policies through:
- a. Suggesting the use of UN plans such as the *Global Armed Violence Prevention Program* which promotes the stop of armed violence especially towards women and mainstreams armed based violence against women within States;

- 109 b. Calls for the creation of a UN trust fund for the rehabilitation of female victims of armed conflict to be  
110 coordinated and administered by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of  
111 Women;  
112
- 113 c. Nothing the use of NGOs to build capacity on decreasing female armed violence and increasing  
114 women participation at the local level with the use of internationally based NGOs in educating  
115 communities on violence against women with the use of groups such as Control Arms Foundation of  
116 India;  
117
- 118 10. *Suggests* that UNITAR Monitoring and Evaluation Sector take the submitted PRIME reports in consideration  
119 for police training, and refer to the Member State access to programs such as:  
120
- 121 a. Decentralized Cooperation Programme (DCP) which goes in at a local level and provides instruction  
122 and training to local actors, which, in accordance with the MDGs, and reducing poverty at a local  
123 level;  
124
- 125 b. Peacekeeping Training Programme (PTP), where civilian, military, and police personnel are allowed  
126 into Member States to train and work with locals to develop the UN Peacekeeping in the local  
127 program;  
128
- 129 c. State Police Training Program (SPT), focusing on bringing in global military and police personnel into  
130 regions that have requested aide to further expand the Member State's regional police forces;  
131
- 132 d. Public Finance and Trade Programme (PFT), which attempts to improving Member States' capacity in  
133 addressing global problems specifically in financial management and international trade;  
134
- 135 11. *Proposes* the budget be referred to the General Assembly Fifth Committee, and other relevant committee  
136 budgets, the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations Development Program, regional organizations  
137 and other relevant organizations such as the African Union and European Union, as well as donations by both  
138 private investors and Non-Governmental Organizations such as the United Nations Foundation in order to fund  
139 the DCP, PTP, SPT, and PFT;  
140
- 141 12. *Proposes* the creation of the Special Agriculture Development Fund (SADF) which is modeled after SAPARD,  
142 that would:  
143
- 144 a. Annually distribute Human development Report that is created by the United Nations Development  
145 Program (UNDP) regional offices in order help better facilitate agricultural grants;  
146
- 147 b. Utilize financial support from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as but not limited to, The  
148 World Alliance for Nutrition and Human Rights, and other UN organizations, which utilize the Food  
149 and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and other UN organizations based on voluntary contributions  
150 from Member States for funding;  
151
- 152 c. Be available to willing Member State applicants which fall under the criteria of the SAPARD, which  
153 display a capacity for long term improvement and development of agriculture programs;  
154
- 155 d. Improve rural communities through the power of the marketplace through Youth Opportunities Cash  
156 Transfers by NGOs in order to involve youth within the agricultural development process;  
157
- 158 13. *Further suggests* that Member States that achieve savings under reformed police budgets are highly encouraged  
159 to be used towards economic development and projects including but not limited to infrastructure spending such  
160 as the building of schools, roads, hospitals, etc.; and further investments in police training and anti-corruption  
161 programs.



**Code:** GA1/1/8

**Committee:** General Assembly First Committee

**Topic:** Relationship between Disarmament and Development

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1     *The General Assembly First Committee,*  
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3     *Guided by the Charter of the United Nations* Articles 1.1 and 26, emphasizing the goals of the international  
4     community to maintain international peace and security, and the link between development and disarmament,  
5  
6     *Noting* the association between disarmament and development for the international community and greatly  
7     appreciative of the international security and peace secured by disarmament efforts, which is the precondition for the  
8     development of human society as outlined by the Convention on the Relationship between Disarmament and  
9     Development,  
10  
11    *Further noting* the clear relationship between equal access and successful disarmament, nonproliferation, and arms  
12    control, as expressed in Security Council resolution 1325 and Security Council resolution 1888,  
13  
14    *Keeping in Mind* the Millennium Development Goals, specifically Goal 4: Gender Equality,  
15  
16    *Convinced* that transparency and confidence-building endeavors facilitate and enhance security,  
17  
18    *Understanding* the need for international and regional cooperation due to increased globalization,  
19  
20    *Acknowledging* that there is a correlation between increasing access to civil society and safer domestic  
21    environments,  
22  
23    *Emphasizing* the important roles of regional, sub-regional, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) when  
24    addressing issues relating to the relationship between disarmament and development,  
25  
26    *Reaffirming* the importance of international partnership through humanitarian support to insure development  
27    partnership and trust between states,  
28  
29    *Noting with success* the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) in coordinating efforts to  
30    promote education and training regarding disarmament matters,  
31  
32    *Keeping in mind* General Assembly resolution 67/40, which encourages and expresses countries to allocate the funds  
33    they acquire from disarmament and place them into their development programs, perpetuating a global economic  
34    growth,  
35  
36    *Bearing in mind* the importance of education as a prerequisite for development which also correlates to disarmament  
37    through teaching of dangers of proliferation of weapons, specifically small arms and light weapons (SALW),  
38  
39    *Recognizing* education as a primary tool for fostering an international culture of peace, accountability, and  
40    transparency in an age of disarmament,  
41  
42    *Recalling* Paragraph 28 of the Beijing Declaration for the purpose of furthering women’s roles concerning  
43    disarmament,  
44  
45    *Guided by* General Assembly resolution 68/33 which highlights the valuable contribution of women to practical  
46    disarmament measures and the prevention of conflict,  
47  
48    *Deeply convinced* by the successes of increasing the participation of women as a developmental response to  
49    disarmament via the Strengthening Women’s Empowerment through Electoral Processes (SWEEP),  
50  
51    *Noting with satisfaction* the founding resolutions of the General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council  
52    resolution 1645 concerning the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC),  
53

54 *Emphasizing* the work achieved through Security Council resolution 1612 concerning the role of children involved  
55 in armed conflicts,  
56  
57 *Bearing in mind* the Secretary-General Report on Children in Armed Conflict issued in 2013, pertaining to the role  
58 of child soldiers and the importance of reintegrating former child soldiers into civilian life,  
59  
60 1. *Provides* a guideline defining the optimal balance between disarmament and development expenses, by  
61 promoting disarmament without causing economic stagnation by:  
62  
63 a. Encouraging Member States to assess their political and security requirements and level of military  
64 spending, taking into account the need to keep their expenditure at the minimal level possible, as well  
65 as to carry out regular analyses of the economic and social consequences of their military spending;  
66  
67 b. Encouraging Member States to adopt a proportionate budget between necessary military expenditures  
68 and civilian development based upon the states' security needs in order to ensure multi-lateral  
69 development, so that available funds are not confined to a unilateral purpose;  
70  
71 2. *Calls for* enhanced international, regional, and sub-regional cooperation regarding the elimination of the illicit  
72 trade of SALW across borders and international waters, via universal implementation of the United Nations  
73 Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in  
74 All its Aspects;  
75  
76 3. *Urges* Member States to continue their support and assistance to internationally recognized NGOs, which are  
77 under the supervision of the UN, in their endeavors to enhance disarmament programs;  
78  
79 4. *Invites* all donor states to contribute to the UNDP Service Line for Small Arms Reduction and Demobilization  
80 within the Thematic Trust Fund for Crisis Prevention and Recovery to increase and ensure regional cooperation  
81 and technical assistance between developing countries;  
82  
83 5. *Encourages* the collaboration between the Office of Disarmament Affairs and the UN Peace Building  
84 Commission and Member States in order to:  
85  
86 a. Locate villages where local points of contact for trafficking of SALW can be identified and  
87 implemented, notably in Member States emerging from conflict;  
88  
89 b. Cultivate a peaceful environment to combat the illicit trade and trafficking of SALW in a participatory  
90 and consensual approach;  
91  
92 c. Undertake specific measures such as organizing social hearings and communication on the security  
93 problems facing communities:  
94  
95 i. Constructing community response teams for security purposes;  
96  
97 ii. Recommending to establish community rules and promote those created by the aforementioned  
98 bodies on the management of security concerns;  
99  
100 6. Supports the revitalization of the Conference on Disarmament (CD):  
101  
102 d. Reaffirms strengthening its legitimacy and reputation in the international framework;  
103  
104 e. Considers necessary to expand the membership of the CD;  
105  
106 f. Calls upon Member States to make financial contribution to this field, in a timely manner;  
107

- 108 7. *Encourages* the UNODA along with relative bodies to provide economic and social incentives to those Member  
109 States that have accomplished or are in the process of complete disarmament in accordance with applicable  
110 disarmament documents by:  
111
- 112 a. Implementing project-oriented micro-grants, funded by donor states, formed according to regional  
113 needs which include both economic and social programs, such as health clinics, sustainable agriculture,  
114 women empowerment programs, public resources and educational facilities;  
115
  - 116 b. Suggesting these programs being implemented through cooperative efforts by already established  
117 NGOs under the supervision and provided guidelines of UN bodies, such as United Nations  
118 Development Program (UNDP);  
119
- 120 8. *Further invites* Member States to promote and raise awareness for gender equality, by providing educational  
121 workshops to communities and figures of responsibility regarding the ongoing threat of violence against girls  
122 and women, with financial, assistance from the Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women;  
123
- 124 9. *Encourages* an appropriate amount of funds, made available by disarmament and to be decided upon by each  
125 Member State, to be redirected towards the advancement of gender equality as a vital element of developmental  
126 policies by:  
127
- 128 a. Promoting and financing education through United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) 1-to-1  
129 Programme by:  
130
    - 131 i. Promoting leadership roles for women;  
132
    - 133 ii. Further encouraging women’s involvement in the fields of science and technology and economics  
134 in order to enhance their contribution to their respective nation’s GDPs;  
135
  - 136 b. Increasing the presence of women within governmental positions and demilitarization processes;  
137
- 138 10. *Emphasizes* the previous progress of SWEEP programs and encourages further expansion of these women’s  
139 leadership platforms to the global scale in order to strengthen women’s role in all levels of governance:  
140
- 141 a. These programs should take the form of international leadership workshops within regions to promote  
142 access for all women;  
143
  - 144 b. Expand UN WOMEN to include funding for SWEEP programs to further improve the implementation  
145 of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration;  
146
- 147 11. *Urges* the World Health Organization to assist Member States in the provision of psychological and medical aid  
148 to women who have been victims of violence, to encourage their further participation in the civilian economy;  
149
- 150 12. *Emphasizes* the importance of United Nations Study on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education General  
151 Assembly resolution 57/124 about empowering individuals to become national and world citizens through  
152 education on disarmament and non-proliferation;  
153
- 154 13. *Recommends* the establishment of an international fund similar to New Zealand’s Disarmament and Education  
155 UN Implementation Fund, in order to achieve greater education for those in developing countries and improve  
156 cooperation with developed countries;  
157
- 158 14. *Expresses its hope* to create an international post-graduate programs, funded by Member States, in coordination  
159 with United Nations University in order to support students from developing countries to be able to implement  
160 arms awareness educational programs in their states, through the application of:  
161
- 162 a. Scholarships for post-graduate students to train and educate them on positive correlation between  
163 disarmament and development to ensure they will use that knowledge in their country of origin;

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- b. Grants for the students who completed the above mentioned program in order to implement their training for the good of their home country;
  - 15. *Encourages* Member States to work towards knowledge redirection and the transfer of human capital and scientific expertise from the military towards the developmental sphere;
  - 16. *Recommends* donor countries to uphold their commitment of 0.7% of Gross National Income to Official Development Assistance (ODA), as outlined in the Monterrey Consensus;
  - 17. *Further encourages* the fostering of trust and mutual understanding between Member States by emphasizing military expenditure transparency and development, by creating a voluntary and multilateral database including:
    - a. The United Nations Standardized Instrument for Reporting Military Expenditures;
    - b. The federal reports on each Member States' budgets on development;
    - c. United Nations Register of Conventional Arms;
  - 18. *Encourages* regional economic partnerships in a regional setting to avoid possible conflicts, as a way to ensure common interests between states and to obtain a trustful environment between countries based on mutual benefits;
  - 19. *Suggests* that Member States work in coordination with the Child Soldiers: Conflict Prevention & Reconstruction Unit, in order to educate and reintegrate child and former child soldiers into society, with respect to their religious and cultural beliefs.