

Code: GA/1/2

Committee: General Assembly

Subject: *The Relationship between Disarmament and Development*

1 *The General Assembly,*

2

3 *Recalling* Article 26 of the Charter of the United Nations (UN), which urges the global
4 community to establish and maintain international peace and security by redirecting as
5 little of the world's human and economic resources for armaments and the establishment
6 of plans for a system, which would regulate armaments,

7

8 *Recognizing* the efforts and the progress of the United Nations Development
9 Programme's (UNDP) work towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals
10 (MDGs) by addressing poverty reduction, democratic governance, crisis prevention and
11 recovery, environmental and energy, HIV and AIDS, women's empowerment, capacity
12 development, and creating global partnerships amongst Member States,

13

14 *Further recognizing* the achievements of the UNDP in galvanizing unprecedented efforts
15 to meet the needs of the world's poorest and support the most marginalized peoples
16 through the promotion of MDGs, such as MDG 1: Eradication of Extreme Poverty, MDG
17 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education, and MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and
18 Empower Woman,

19

20 *Emphasizing* the work of UNDP programs such as the Programme of Assistance to the
21 Palestinian People (PAPP), UNDP Regional Service Centre for Africa, UNDP Regional
22 Center for Latin America and the Caribbean, UNDP Regional Bureau for Asia and the
23 Pacific, which acknowledge the distinct developmental needs of the varying regions of
24 the world and the importance of cooperation among states within given regions,

25

26 *Reaffirming* the 2004 Report of the Secretary General on the Relationship between
27 Disarmament and Development in the Current International Context, which provided
28 recommendations, such as mainstreaming the disarmament-development relationship,
29 multilateral initiatives, and education, research and awareness campaigns for the evolving
30 international context,

31

32 *Further reaffirming* the 1925 Geneva Protocol, Biological Weapons Convention,
33 Chemical Weapons Convention, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Convention
34 on Certain Conventional Weapons, Mine Ban Convention, Outer Space Treaty, and the
35 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), which creates an
36 international community that is working toward being free of weapons of mass
37 destruction (WMDs) and their threat to international peace and security,

38

39 *Cognizant of* the role of illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), as defined by
40 the 1997 Report of the Panel of Governmental Experts on Small Arms, as destabilizing
41 regions and hampering development,

42

43 *Further cognizant of* the increase in intensity and duration of armed conflicts, when
44 SALW are accumulated, manufactured, traded and circulated, particularly on the illicit
45 market, impedes the success of peace-building, hinders the provision of humanitarian
46 assistance, and compromises the effectiveness in peace-building measures, including the
47 work of the Security Council (SC),

48
49 *Welcoming* the development and the creation of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) in
50 recognition of the overarching effect of SALW,

51
52 *Further emphasizing* General Assembly (GA) Resolutions A/RES/35/142B,
53 A/RES/56/14, A/RES/58/28, A/RES/60/44, A/RES/62/13 A/RES/64/22, and
54 A/RES/66/20, which call for the transparency of military expenditures by Member States,
55 which allows for the UNODA and the Secretary General to provide analysis of
56 observations, recommendations and guidelines on the implementation of UN instruments
57 for disarmament, such as the UN Programme of Action to Prevent and Combat and
58 Eradicate the Illicit Trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects,

59
60 *Recognizing* the difficulties of reducing military budgets and the UNODA's restructuring
61 of the organization's goals from facilitating discussion on reduction to providing
62 transparency measures for confidence building,

63
64 *Noting with satisfaction* the Member States, such as Sweden, the United Kingdom, and
65 France, with formerly high military expenditures and their work towards reducing their
66 annual military budget,

67
68 *Observing* not only the developmental economic structure, goals, and methodologies of
69 the World Bank, but also its sub-groups, the International Bank for Reconstruction and
70 Development and the International Development Association in providing aid and funds
71 to developing Member States, particularly the least developed states (LDS),

72
73 *Recognizing* the UN Office for South-South Cooperation's (UNOSSC) efforts and
74 achievements in strengthening regional developmental efforts, such as holding
75 development expos, which address topics such as: energy efficiency, renewable energy,
76 youth and women employment, and food and water security,

77
78 *Further recognizing* the UNDP definition of South-South Cooperation as "a means of
79 promoting effective development by learning and sharing best practices and technology
80 among development countries,"

81
82 *Taking into consideration* the need for supporting the Asian Development Bank, Inter-
83 American Development Bank, African Development Bank, and South American
84 Development Bank, which provide and coordinate aid aimed at achieving development
85 goals within their respective regions,

86
87 *Aware of* the research by United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
88 regarding the development of systems to promote peace, security and diplomacy,

89

90 *Taking note* of the research undertaken by the United Nations Research Institute for
91 Social Development (UNRISD) regarding development issues, and the UNRISD 2010-
92 2014 Agenda, encompassing income growth and poverty reduction, but also enhanced
93 productive capacity and employment, equity and inclusion, social justice and
94 empowerment,

95

96 *Welcoming* the efforts of the UN Office for South-South Cooperation to support further
97 interdependency and the solidarity of the international community, particularly the
98 community of developing Member States as shown in their work of mechanisms for
99 promoting innovative approaches to social investments that facilitated the actual transfer
100 of knowledge from one southern Member State to another,

101

102 *Applauding* international databases, such as the Stockholm International Peace Research
103 Institute (SIPRI) and the INTERPOL Illicit Arms Records and tracing Management
104 System (iARMS) and their success in helping with curbing and working towards
105 eliminating the illicit arms trade,

106

107 *Noting* the existing coordination of SIPRI and the UNODA in strengthening the global
108 community's efforts towards utilizing transparency mechanisms and public registries,

109

- 110 1. *Requests* South-South Cooperation States, as well as Brazil, China, India,
111 Russia, and South Africa (BRICS) reopen discussion on the creation of a
112 South-South Development Bank as was proposed during the 2013 BRICS
113 summit in Durban, South Africa at the soonest time possible;
- 114
- 115 2. Encourages the BRICS States to reach consensus on the creation of the
116 aforementioned bank, by which the bank may be functional by the year 2030;
- 117
- 118 3. Further Requests BRICS States take into consideration the greater international
119 community in the processes of decision making for the allocation of funds to
120 developing States requesting the assistance of the South-South Development
121 Bank by:
- 122
- 123 a. Supervising the BRICS States with an oversight body, consisting of two
124 year rotating memberships of States from varying regions with equal
125 voting rights from, in direct proportion to the Economic and Social
126 Council (ECOSOC) membership:
- 127
- 128 i. Five Members from Africa;
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- 130 ii. Five Members from Western Europe and Other Member States;
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- 132 iii. Two Members from Eastern Europe;
- 133
- 134 iv. Four Members from Latin America and Caribbean;

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- v. Four Members from Asia;
- b. Meeting biannually to decide on the projects to fund in the next fiscal year and review ongoing projects, with special consideration given to projects from Member States from the global south, based off the framework established in by the World Bank specifically encouraging:
 - i. Implementing long-term and comprehensive developmental strategies;
 - ii. Advising each Member State to devise and direct its own development agenda, with citizen participation in the idea generating process to focus on the needs of the people;
 - iii. Fostering relations between governments, donors, civil society, the private sector, and other stakeholders to aid recipient countries in carry out developmental strategies;
 - iv. Monitoring development performance through measurable results;
- 4. Further invites UNITAR and UNRISD to:
 - a. Conduct research on a joint report on the successes, limitations, and critiques of World Bank, specifically the IBRD and IDA, and the IMF, specifically on how they are helping Member States work towards reaching the MDGs, to the Secretary General by 2016;
 - b. Present findings of the 2016 report to BRICS, the UN Office on South-South Cooperation, and the GA Plenary;
- 5. *Have resolved* the necessity for submissions of reports of the progress of the efforts of this body to all Member States of the UN through the GA and the ECOSOC;
- 6. *Strongly encourages* the South-South Development Bank to produce reports on an annual basis on the progress of the investments within the bank, to the GA as well as the ECOSOC;
- 7. *Further recommends* that the South-South Bank coordinate with regional organizations such as the Asian Development Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, African Development Bank, and South American Development Bank and provide:

- 180 a. Input on the allocation of funds to development projects, which
181 contribute to human security and economic development such as, but not
182 limited to:
183
184 i. Access to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation;
185
186 ii. Eradication of Extreme Poverty;
187
188 iii. Access to Primary Education;
189
190 iv. Establishment of regional training centers for developmental
191 management with the cooperation of relevant business forums;
192
193 v. Civil infrastructural projects such as those which improve
194 economic productivity and investment and protect against
195 environmental disasters;
196
197 b. Disarmament measures which help end the trade of illicit trade of small
198 arms and light weapons such as:
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200 i. The proper disposal of weapons in post-conflict areas;
201
202 ii. Stopping the illicit manufacturing of weapons;
203
204 iii. Counteracting the unauthorized export and re-exports of
205 weapons;
206
207 iv. Providing financial incentives to citizens for the relinquishment
208 of weapons;
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210 8. *Affirms* the requirement of a regional report to the South-South Bank in order to
211 provide rapid response to the petition of funds from Member States emphasize
212 on the lack to produce a report would result to sanctions such as but not limited
213 to:
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215 a. Delay in allocation of funds to the region in fault;
216
217 b. Denial of funds until submission of a concise report;
218
219 9. *Reaffirms* the allocation of the resources received by the South-South
220 Development Bank to consider prioritizing regional development programs
221 already working with the UNDP, such as, but not limited to PAPP, UNDP
222 Regional Center for Latin America and the Caribbean, and UNDP Regional
223 Bureau for Asia and the Pacific and aforementioned regional development
224 banks backed with the support of the Member State's government;
225

- 226 10. *Expresses* its hope that all Member States will take into consideration the past
227 calls by the UNODA for reduction in military expenditure and further
228 consider an annual reduction of .15-.25 percent of their current budgets;
229
- 230 11. *Further encourages* Member States, which chose to reduce their annual
231 military expenditure of .15-.25 percent, to provide a portion or the whole of
232 the annually reduced military expenditure to the funds provided by BRICS
233 and other donor entities to the South-South Development Bank upon its
234 creation;
235
- 236 12. *Emphasizes* the increase in military expenditures in times of peace as having
237 imperialistic implications, implications that can be counterbalanced to assuage
238 the international community if such Member States also commit to an increase
239 in foreign aid;
240
- 241 13. *Encourages* Member States increasing their military expenditures to
242 proportionately increase their percentage amount of foreign aid given towards
243 international development and developmental programs;
244
- 245 14. *Takes note of* Member States currently less able to contribute foreign aid due
246 to being in a state of civil unrest, or armed conflict, or a greater reception of
247 foreign aid than contribution;
248
- 249 15. *Requests* greater participation by Member States with international arms
250 databases such as SIPRI, and iARM in order to:
251
- 252 a. Provide public access to information on:
 - 253 i. The major suppliers and recipients of conventional weapons;
 - 254 ii. Where countries in conflict receive their arms from;
 - 255 iii. How states implement export control regulations;
 - 256 iv. The relationship between access to natural resources and arms
 - 257 transfers;
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 - 263 b. Encourage the exchange and investigation of cooperation amongst law
 - 264 enforcement agencies and tracking of the transboundary movement of
 - 265 illicit firearms, as well as licit firearms; and
 - 266
- 267 16. *Affirms* continued attention to the relationship between disarmament and
268 development by calling upon continued research by the UNODA, such as the
269 2004 Report of the Secretary General on the Relationship between
270 Disarmament and Development in the Current International Context, which

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monitors the evolving international context and its relation to disarmament and development.

Code: GA/1/3

Committee: General Assembly Plenary

Subject: *The Relationship between Disarmament and Development*

1 *The General Assembly Plenary,*
2
3 *Guided by the Chapter VII and Chapter VIII in the Charter of the United Nations as well as*
4 *A/RES/65/310 of 19 July 2011,*
5
6 *Observing the importance of open dialogue regarding regional cooperatives and development*
7 *measures between Member States,*
8
9 *Recognizing the relationship between disarmament and development as outlined in*
10 *A/CONF.130/22, A/67/409, and A/67/410,*
11
12 *Notes that global and regional approaches to disarmament and development are complimentary*
13 *such as A/RES/65/45,*
14
15 *Having considered the function of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)*
16 *and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),*
17
18 *Taking note of A/RES/66/36 on regional disarmament, the guidelines and recommendations for*
19 *regional approaches to disarmament within the context of global security adopted by the*
20 *Disarmament Commission in 1993, and other existing regional frameworks for economic*
21 *development and disarmament such as the UNODA,*
22
23 *Recalling A/RES/60/1 of 24 October 2005 and A/RES/65/L.1 of 17 September 2010,*
24
25 *Noting with deep concern the need for development in education, health, economic and gender*
26 *empowerment, and eventual economic independence and expansion of markets to decrease*
27 *poverty in correlation with arms reduction across the globe,*
28
29 *Recognizing that many necessary development projects are financially unattainable for*
30 *developing countries to pursue infrastructure and socioeconomic concerns or are dependent on*
31 *international cooperation and assistance,*
32
33 *Keeping in mind that specific Member States will have varied issues surrounding development*
34 *and that these can be addressed through regional and local level solutions,*
35
36 *Bearing in mind the goals set forth by the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and*
37 *Development for 2015,*
38
39 *Recognizes the success of the Anti-Corruption Commission set up in Sierra Leone, Zambia, and*
40 *Bangladesh in preventing, educating, and prosecuting cases of corruption present, that hinder and*
41 *undermine the region's economic development and disarmament processes and programmes,*
42
43 *Fully aware of transparency in armaments as noted in A/RES/46/36,*

- 44
- 45 1. *Endorses* the creation of regional cooperatives for defense and development between
46 voluntary Member States, and proposes the following as a general framework for the
47 establishment of these organizations;
48
- 49 2. *Urges* the establishment of a joint-office between UNODA and UNDP, the United Nations
50 Joint-Office of Disarmament and Development (UNJODD), to serve as a host and source of
51 expertise on disarmament and development, respectively;
52
- 53 3. *Recommends* the election of representatives from each regional organization; 1 representative
54 per regional organization on a rotating basis; including, but not limited to:
55
- 56 a. African Union (AU);
 - 57
 - 58 b. Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN);
 - 59
 - 60 c. Caribbean Community (CARICOM);
 - 61
 - 62 d. Commonwealth of Independent States;
 - 63
 - 64 e. Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS);
 - 65
 - 66 f. Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS);
 - 67
 - 68 g. European Union (EU);
 - 69
 - 70 h. Organization of American States (OAS);
 - 71
 - 72 i. Pacific Islands Forum;
 - 73
 - 74 j. Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weight Weapons;
 - 75
 - 76 k. South African Development Community;
 - 77
 - 78 l. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation;
 - 79
- 80 4. *Requests* that recommendations, research, and expertise be provided by representatives from
81 influential/successful development groups and NGOs already operating within member
82 regional areas, either multilateral or national; 1 per organization; for example:
83
- 84 a. African Development Bank Group;
 - 85
 - 86 b. Korea International Cooperation Agency;
 - 87
 - 88 c. International Rescue Committee;
 - 89

- 90 d. Oxfam;
91
92 e. World Food Programme;
93
94 f. World Health Organization;
95
96 g. United Nations International Emergency Children’s Fund (UNICEF);
97
98
- 99 5. *Requests* that UNJODD will be structured in the following manner:
100
- 101 a. Several committees focused on Disarmament and Development will be created in
102 affiliate regional organizations to work with;
103
- 104 b. Each donor Member State will have a representative sign off on fund allocations to the
105 regional councils (Africa, the Americas, Europe, Middle East, South EastAsia and
106 Oceania, Asia), and ensure that:
107
- 108 i. Countries have a majority say in the dispersion of funds throughout their specific
109 region, related to and not limited to the development of the region and its
110 priorities as a whole;
111 ii. Each region will be looking specifically at issues pertaining education, health,
112 economic and gender empowerment, and eventually economic independence and
113 expansion of markets to benefit the quality of life and stability make
114 disarmament an attainable goal;
115
- 116 c. The committees will choose nations to work in and the campaigns to support, based on
117 relevant development indicators as outlined in the MDGs, drawing statistics from
118 UNICEF, UNESCO, and ECOSOC as well as established organizations including but
119 not limited to those in operative clause four.
120
- 121 d. In accordance with the 2005 World Summit outcome document and the 2010 MDG-
122 High-Level Meeting Outcome Document, we will create a fund mandated to address
123 social issues building upon Millennium Development Goals, concerning various social
124 and economic sectors, such as:
125
- 126 i. Education in order to alleviate poverty, promote opportunity, move markets away
127 from illicit trade and toward sustainable practices;
128 ii. Health in order to lessen poverty and raise the overall standard of living for the
129 population;
130 iii. Economic and gender empowerment in order to increase participation in public
131 dialogue and decision-making;
132 iv. Working toward eventual independence and expansion of markets to change the
133 economic reliance on illicit weapons and black markets and promote jobs that are
134 sustainable in the local economy;
135

- 136 6. *Further requests* the establishment of a framework for the creation and maintenance of
137 regional cooperatives between voluntary Member States for defense and development that
138 includes:
139
- 140 a. The furthering of mechanisms for intra-military communications, standardization of
141 armaments, and the synchronization of military protocols and regulations to promote
142 trust and facilitate joint action;
143
 - 144 b. The furthering of regional standards for industry and construction and the adoption of
145 common strategies for the development of regions;
146
- 147 7. *Desiring* that funds be acquired through setting the annual financial commitment of each
148 participating Member State to be based on:
149
- 150 a. Gross Domestic Product (GDP);
151
 - 152 b. A value decided by a ratio between the military expenditure and GDP of a specific
153 Member State, or;
154
 - 155 c. The financial capability of the Member State;
156
- 157 8. *Encourages*, but does not dictate, Members States to reduce military expenditure in lieu of
158 development initiatives;
159
- 160 9. *Declares* that once a regional organization such as the AU or the ASEAN receive funding, it
161 will maintain complete control over those funds and how they are allocated in order to
162 respect the ruling of the regional organization and the sovereignty of their Member States in
163 regards to funding and projects chosen while addressing apparent need;
164
- 165 10. *Recommends* that regional organizations, with priority given to existing organizations, will
166 be allocated funds to address development issues, on a case by case basis, specifying that:
167
- 168 a. Funds will be allocated based on the need of the host country, related to the topics
169 specified above and specific to the region through campaigns with action potential;
170
 - 171 b. A portion of the fund is allocated towards Member States' needs for poverty
172 alleviating, development initiatives, and economic development and must be reviewed
173 and approved by UNJODD;
174
- 175 11. *Requests* these allocations will be up for renewal and re-disbursement every two years in
176 order to track progress;
177
- 178 12. *Requests* that regional organizations provide a report on the allocation of funds to a
179 UNJODD oversight committee composed of expert staff in UNJODD to ensure proper use;
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- 181 13. *Proclaims* that countries failing to provide a report will be examined by the special oversight
182 committee to determine reasons for noncompliance, including a case by case basis, where
183 results from the committee can start having incentives restricted to encourage regional
184 cooperation;
185
- 186 14. *Urges* the incorporation of the opinions and needs of the population by inviting community
187 representatives to put forth their positions and make recommendations. In this way, the effort
188 will flow from the communities as well as any large political force, gradually creating a
189 mindset of sustainability and self-sufficiency; the number of representatives from any given
190 area will be proposed by the established group of regional organizations, possibly according
191 to a combination of population size, need, and level of concern;
192
- 193 15. *Encourages* the cooperation by and with non-profit organizations to ensure a multifaceted
194 approach, in which we will include wider peacebuilding and reconstruction strategies such
195 as:
196
- 197 a. Public awareness building;
 - 198
 - 199 b. Confidence building within conflict-afflicted areas through well established
200 organizations through the mandating of the United Nations;
 - 201
 - 202 c. Highlighting employment and increasing future opportunities regionally;
203
- 204 16. *Recommends* for the creation of regional liaisons agreeing to community-based organization
205 projects, such as designating potential fund recipients that will provide in quantitative and
206 qualitative data on services provided as well as tangible results in struggling communities;
207
- 208 17. *Encourages* Member States to pursue efforts aimed at promoting bilateral, regional and sub-
209 regional confidence and security-building measures in accordance with the Geneva
210 Declaration on Armed Violence and Development;
211
- 212 18. *Encourages* other Member States, specifically developing states, to adopt measures or to
213 create bodies such as the Anti-Corruption Commission set up in Bangladesh, Sierra Leone,
214 and Zambia, by advocating for transparency to build up development through confidence and
215 relationship building between nations and regions.

Code: GA/1/4

Committee: General Assembly Plenary

Subject: *The Relationship between Disarmament and Development*

1 *The General Assembly Plenary,*

2
3 *Reaffirming* the Charter of the United Nations, in particular Article 26 which envisions an
4 international system based on the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic
5 resources, and Article 55 which regards to the necessity for development

6
7 *Recalling* the report, *The relationship between disarmament and development in the current*
8 *international context* submitted to the Department for Disarmament Affairs by the Secretary
9 General (2004) confirming the role disarmament plays in development, including reducing
10 military expenditure, which promotes conditions for economic, scientific, and technological
11 corporation, thus stimulating growth,

12
13 *Recalling* the recommendations of the 1987 International Conference on the Relationship
14 between Disarmament and Development which emphasizes collective approaches and
15 multilateralism in addressing disarmament and development,

16
17 *Noting* that women have been strong defenders of disarmament and have been fighting for inclusion
18 into areas regarding disarmament and development as recognized in S/RES/1325, the first resolution
19 concerning women, peace, and security, and affirming the need to increase women's role in decision-
20 making regarding illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects,

21
22 *Recognizing* that women have been strong defenders of disarmament and have been fighting for
23 inclusion into areas regarding disarmament and development, as stated in the *Women, Peace and*
24 *Security* study submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with S/RES/1325,

25
26 *Recalling* A/RES/66/51, recognizing that nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation are
27 closely related, and reaffirming the commitment of the international community to pursue the
28 elimination of all nuclear disarmament to reach agreement,

29
30 *Recalling* the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action and the
31 role it plays in harmonizing the relationship between donor and partner countries by increasing
32 transparency in communication matters regarding poverty reduction and the improvement of
33 national infrastructure that is conducive to development,

34
35 *Acknowledging* the detrimental effects of corruption, such as bad governance and poor economic
36 and social management, and the importance that the United Nations Convention against
37 Corruption (UNCAC) plays towards increasing the effectiveness of development aid,

38
39 *Reiterating* the importance, as stated in the report by the Department of Disarmament Affairs, of
40 exercising discretion in military expenditure, so that human and financial resources can be used
41 for ongoing efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve the Millennium Development Goals
42 (MDGs),

43

44 *Recalling the* Millennium Development Goals adopted by the Millennium Summit of the United
45 Nations in 2000, following the adoption of the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

46
47 *Noting the importance of regional cooperation in promoting peace and security, particularly in*
48 *situations where an aggressing force is operating across national boundaries, as reflected in*
49 *A/RES/66/412,*

50
51 *Understanding the necessity for confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional*
52 *context as defined by A/RES/67/61, to ensure peace and stability on the global scale,*

53
54 *Recognizing the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) along with projects coordinated by the United Nations*
55 *Office on Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), including but not limited to UN Coordinating Action*
56 *on Small Arms (CASA) and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR),*
57 *as effective measures addressing the controls on the trade of SALW,*

58
59 *Bearing in mind the terms under Articles 6 and 7 of the ATT, which articulate specific*
60 *prohibitions and export controls with regards to SALW, but has yet to be ratified by many*
61 *Member States,*

62
63 *Supporting the integrated Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) standards*
64 *adopted by the UN Inter-Agency Working Group on Disarmament, Demobilization, and*
65 *Reintegration (IAWG-DDR),*

66
67 *Understanding the necessity of DDR in establishing the connection between disarmament and*
68 *development,*

69
70 *Acknowledging A/RES/67/58 on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects,*
71 *providing background on International Tracing Instruments,*

72
73 *Cognizant of the limitations of existing weapons tracking technologies including but not limited*
74 *to, the filing off of serial numbers on weapons, and the difficulty involved in GPS tracking*
75 *mechanisms as stated in the report of the National Implementation of the United Nations Small Arms*
76 *Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument published by the Small Arms Survey,*

77
78 *Keeping in mind the effectiveness of the eTrace system regarding weapons tracking in the United*
79 *States, and its success in prosecuting criminals involved in illicit trafficking of weapons by,*

80
81 *Noting further the setting up of regional disarmament bodies under the United Nations Office for*
82 *Disarmament Affairs as stipulated in A/RES/66/54, A/RES/66/56 and A/RES/58 in Latin*
83 *America and the Caribbean, Africa and the Asia Pacific,*

84
85 *Gravely Noting the findings within the European Union Strategy to Combat Illicit Accumulation*
86 *and Trafficking of SALW and Ammunition, which stated that of the forty-nine major conflicts in*
87 *the 1990s, forty-seven were fought with small arms as the primary form of armament,*

88
89 1. *Recommends that, to complement the Articles 6 and 7 of the ATT, and to provide both*
90 *exporting nations of the international community clearer guidance on arms exports, Member*

91 States implement consistent criteria for the sale of small arms to both state or non-state actors,
92 to assess the potential that the conventional arms:

- 93
- 94 a. Would be sold or diverted to states or non-state actors with a history of committing
95 serious violations of international humanitarian law,
- 96
- 97 b. Would be sold or diverted to states or non-state actors with a history of perpetrating
98 extreme acts of violence;
- 99

100 2. *Recommends* exporting Member States to publish assessments used to determine if an arms sale
101 meets the criteria set in Article 7 of the ATT and Section 1 of this resolution, such assessments
102 would be published by the UNODA utilizing the mechanism employed by the ATT;

103

104 3. *Further* encourages importing Member States to standardize reporting incorporating the
105 information specified in Article 12 Section 3 of the ATT to enable exporting Member States
106 and the international community to more consistently assess whether a given arms sale is in
107 compliance with the ATT, while also providing information specified in Article 12 Section 3
108 to include the:

- 109 a. quantity,
- 110
- 111 b. value,
- 112
- 113 c. model/type of the shipment being imported,
- 114
- 115 d. and end user of the shipment, as appropriate;
- 116

117 4. *Strongly* recommends that, in an attempt to standardize weapons licensing in order to provide
118 both exporting nations and the international community clearer guidance on arms exports,
119 Member States implement general licensing for arms manufacturers within their borders and
120 require more stringent licenses for types of arms sales that are higher risk including:

- 121
- 122 a. Sales where a large number (5,000+) of weapons are being exported,
- 123
- 124 b. One-time sales to non-state actors,
- 125
- 126 c. Sales of small arms and light weapons incorporating contracts of six months or more in
127 duration to state or non-state actors;
- 128

129 5. *Suggests* that those countries involved in the Paris Declaration consider adding voluntary joint
130 monitoring of arms imports/exports under the partnership commitments in the Paris
131 Declaration, specifically with regard to the "ownership" commitments which also address
132 poverty reduction and corruption;

133

134 6. *Further recommends* that the monitoring mechanisms under the "ownership" commitments of
135 the Paris Declaration follow the guidelines herein in order to foster North-South cooperation
136 concerning the arms trade which may prove to be advantageous conditions for development

137 and international aid;

138

139 7. *Further recommends* Member States transition to adopting tracking technology such as eTrace,
140 internationally, to enable Member States and the United Nations to trace arms used in illicit
141 acts to their source by:

142 a. Focusing on a triple tracking technique by tracking the make, model and serial number
143 of weapons,

144

145 b. Expanding to adopt inclusion of RFID trackers on heavy armaments,

146

147 c. Co-ordination of a centralized data collection agency with various sub regional agencies
148 under the auspices of the Interpol for the ease of access to relevant data,

149

150 d. Encouraging governments and legal weapons manufacturing organizations to record
151 pertinent information on aforementioned elements as well as information related to the
152 sale and purchases of weapons;

153

154 8. *Requests* all Member States to take a more consistent role in submission of annual reports on
155 data regarding national military expenses, and evidence of illicit arms trade in coordination
156 relevant UN bodies;

157

158 9. *Recommends* Member States to enter into strategic dialogue to improve collaboration between
159 subregional groups and external parties to ensure effective implementation of the provisions
160 inscribed in the Arms Trade Treaty and herein;

161

162 10. *Endorses* the strengthening of confidence building measures among Member States to reduce
163 tensions by:

164

165 a. Notification of military maneuvers, exercises, mobilization drills, aircraft operations
166 near sensitive borders, naval exercises outside of state boundaries and any other
167 military exercises,

168

169 b. Increased information exchange between Member States regarding military budgets,
170 equipment and arms procurement, unit locations and significant changes to military
171 doctrine,

172

173 c. Setting up of demilitarized zones in border areas, border commissions, joint patrols and
174 fixed observation posts,

175

176 d. Direct communication between military heads of state, chiefs of military forces, and
177 regional military commanders,

178

179 e. Increased cultural, educational and trade relations between member states to further
180 build diplomatic, social, cultural and economic ties and further involvement in regional
181 organizations for development and disarmament by working with regional
182 disarmament centres and economic organizations by hosting workshops, high level
183 meetings, conferences and more multilateral talks;

- 184
185 11. *Recommends* expanding the (DDR) program, which contributes to security and stability by
186 disarming combatants, removing them from military structures, and socially and economically
187 integrating them into society;
188
- 189 12. *Further* encourages the international community actively participate in the DDR program
190 with regard to conflict prevention and resolution, recognizing the utility of their full
191 participation in the peace process which can significantly contribute to the maintenance and
192 promotion of international peace and security;
193
- 194 13. *Requests* all Member States support economically the United Nations Educational, Scientific,
195 and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to increase educational opportunities for developing
196 countries which suffer from economic and social instability caused by armed conflict; and
197
- 198 14. *Expresses* its hope that Member States will support international peace and security by
199 adopting the guidelines above in order to foster development and achieve the Millennium
200 Development Goals and the post-2015 sustainable development goals outlined in the Rio+20
201 Conference.

Code: GA/1/5

Committee: General Assembly Plenary

Subject: *The Relationship Between Disarmament and Development*

1 *The General Assembly Plenary,*

2

3 *Affirming* the causal connection and relationship between disarmament and development as
4 described in General Assembly 67/409 in 2013,

5

6 *Echoing* the sentiments of S/RES/2117, particularly sections 5 and 11 that specifically address
7 the issue of disarmament and stabilization for areas of conflict,

8

9 *Deeply concerned* by the numerous lives lost each year due to small arms conflict as detailed in
10 A/CONF.192/15, and echoing the sentiments of section 19,

11

12 *Further emphasizing* the need for a comprehensive approach to disarmament to promote safety
13 and security as referenced in section 21 of A/CONF.192/15,

14

15 *Convinced of* the imminent need for education as key to breaking the cycle of violence, as
16 referenced by the World Health Organization Violence and Injury Prevention Programme
17 EUR/07/50631214 conclusions,

18

19 *Fully committed* to the ideal of the sixth point in the Dakar Framework for Action and the Cuban
20 Literacy Campaign calling for improving all aspects of the quality of education, especially in
21 literacy, numeracy, and essential life skills,

22

23 *Fully respecting* the rights and sovereignty of Member States, as referenced in Article 2 of the
24 UN Charter,

25

26 *Emphasizing* the principle of national ownership and leadership, supports the initiative of some
27 countries to use, on a voluntary basis, common country program documents,

28

29 *Further emphasizing* its support for all countries that wish to continue using the existing
30 frameworks and processes for country-level programming as referencing in A/RES/64/289
31 sections 14 and 16,

32

33 *Underscoring* the fundamental human right of access to education and the need to protect the
34 infrastructure necessary to provide that education to Member States,

35

36 *Urging* Member States involved in conflict to work towards a peaceful resolution to conflicts,
37 with a particular emphasis on working through regional programs,

38

39 *Recognizing* that local consultative processes could strengthen the principle of national
40 ownership and facilitate the effective participation of national policymakers in setting the priority
41 areas of common Member State programs,

42

43 *Acknowledging* efforts by developed Member States to increase resources for development,
44 including commitments by some developed Member States to increase official development
45 assistance,

46
47 *Welcoming* the growing number of Member States making financial contributions to the
48 operational activities of the UN development system, as well as the diversification of funding
49 sources and mechanisms within the system, and also welcomes, in this regard, the significant
50 growth in funds contributed to UN development operations,

51
52 *Emphasizing* that increasing the financial contributions to the United Nations development
53 system is key to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs,
54 and in this regard recognizes the mutually reinforcing links between increased effectiveness,
55 efficiency and coherence of the UN development system, achieving concrete results in assisting
56 developing countries in eradicating poverty and achieving sustained economic growth and
57 sustainable development through operational activities for development and the overall
58 resourcing of the UN development system,

59
60 *Encouraging* Member States to promote progressive education as a solution to the cycle of
61 conflict,

62
63 *Supporting* the use of public education for adults in order to learn innovative mathematical and
64 scientific skills,

65
66 *Calling to mind* the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the need to promote
67 improvements to infrastructure as a means to accelerate economic progress and educational
68 reforms,

69
70 *Encouraging* the use of night schools and educational institutions to educate women and
71 empower them in science, technology, engineering (STEM) educational fields, empowering
72 them to promote technological and infrastructural development,

73
74 *Noting* that the approval of the contribution of each fund, program and specialized agency, where
75 relevant, will be based on an assessment of whether the elements in the agency-specific annex
76 reflect the priorities of its strategic plan and overall mandate, as well as their alignment with
77 national priorities and strategies;

78
79 *Encouraging* the fulfillment of all official development assistance commitments, including the
80 commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national
81 income for official development assistance by 2015 as well as the target of 0.15 per cent to 0.20
82 per cent for least developed countries, and urges those developed countries that have not yet
83 done so to make concrete efforts in this regard in accordance with their commitments;

84
85 *Stressing* that funding for operational activities should be aligned with the national priorities and
86 plans of the program countries as well as the strategic plans, mandates, resource frameworks and
87 priorities of the UN funds, programs and specialized agencies, and underscores, in that regard,
88 the need to further strengthen the results-based frameworks of funds, programs and agencies of

89 the UN development system and for the agencies, funds and programs to improve their reporting
90 on outputs and nationally owned outcomes;

91

92 *Affirming*, in this context, the importance of a working partnership and integration with the
93 United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) to use already existing partnerships with
94 regional monetary funds particularly focusing on development and microfinance;

95

96 *Recognizing* the progress achieved in sustainable infrastructure while improving education as
97 highlighted by the work of the UNOPS in the Democratic Republic of Congo on behalf of the
98 Government and financed by the UNCDF,

99

100 *Reiterating* that the objective of the simplification and harmonization of business practices
101 within the UN development system is to harmonize and simplify rules and procedures wherever
102 this can lead to significant cost savings and/or a reduction in the administrative and procedural
103 burden on the organizations of the UN development system and national partners, bearing in
104 mind the special circumstances of program countries, and to enhance the efficiency,
105 accountability and transparency of the UN development system;

106

107 1. *Decides* to establish, by the present resolution, as a composite entity, to be operational 1
108 December 2014, The United Nations Entity for Disarmament and Educational and
109 Economic Development, to be known as UN- Disarmament and Development, by
110 creating and transferring to the UNDD the existing relevant mandates and functions of
111 the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), United Nations
112 Development Programme (UNDP), and United Nations Office for Project Services
113 (UNOPS) in conjunction with the UNCDF;

114

115 2. *Also decides* that the establishment of UNDD and the conduct of its work should lead to a
116 more effective coordination, coherence, and cooperation across the relevant UN systems,
117 particularly in regards to mandates and functions relevant to disarmament and
118 development as outlined in section 3 (a), (b), (c), (d),

119

120 3. *Decides* that:

121 a. The Charter of the United Nations, the applicable UN instruments, standards and
122 resolutions that support, address, and contribute to disarmament and stabilization
123 of regions or areas of conflict, specifically those under the prevue of the UNODS;

124

125 b. Based on the principle of universality, the UNDD shall provide guidance and
126 technical support to all Member States, across all levels of development and in all
127 regions, at their request, to improve development with an emphasis on education
128 and literacy and infrastructure development particularly in regards to education
129 using high educator to student ratios by using the enhanced cooperation of the
130 UNDP and the work on infrastructure accomplished by the UNOPS;

131

132 c. By coordinating existing and future relevant mandates and resolutions between
133 the offices of UNODS, UNDP, and UNOPS, all agencies will be able to create
134 comprehensive and effective strategies for mitigating current conflict, stabilizing

135 the areas afflicted, improving infrastructure, and furthering education as a means
136 to prevent further conflict,

137
138 d. The UNDD shall operate on the basis of principles agreed to through the process
139 of the comprehensive policy review to be overseen by the UNDD as part of its
140 operational activities, in particular by responding to the need of and priorities
141 determined by Member States, upon their request;

142
143 4. *Further decides* that the mandate and the functions of the UNDD shall consist of the
144 consolidated relevant mandates and functions of the UNODA, UNDP, and UNOPS;

145
146 5. *Decides* that the UNDD shall provide support to intergovernmental policy and normative
147 processes and programs of operational activities to support Member States, upon their
148 request;

149
150 6. *Also decides*:

151
152 a. *Suggesting* that the UNDD shall be headed by an Under-Secretary-General, to be
153 appointed by the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, for a term of
154 four years, with the possibility of renewal for one term, in accordance with the
155 relevant provisions of Article 101 of the Charter, the position to be financed from the
156 regular budget;

157
158 b. *Desiring* that the Under-Secretary-General/head of the UNDD shall report to the
159 Secretary-General and shall be a full member of the United Nations System Chief
160 Executives Board for Coordination;

161
162 7. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to appoint the Under-Secretary General/head of the
163 UNDD to the Policy Committee, the Senior Management Group and other relevant
164 internal UN decision-making mechanisms;

165
166 8. *Decides* that the UNDD should be accountable to Member States in accordance with
167 applicable rules and standards;

168
169 9. *Invites* those countries to present a common country program document on a voluntary
170 basis to prepare it consistent with the United Nations Development Assistance
171 Framework, where upon receipt of the common country program document, the UN-
172 Disarmament and Development (UNDD) will evaluate on a case-by-case basis in order to
173 effectively coordinate applicable operations,

174
175 10. *Requests* the governing body of each fund, program and specialized agency, where
176 relevant, and in accordance with its mandate, to consider and approve its role and the
177 resources it will require for the implementation of the common Member State program on
178 the basis of the agency-specific annex;

179

- 180 11. *Also decides* that the Under-Secretary-General/head of the UNDD shall appoint and
181 administer the staff of the UNDD, including for its operational activities, in accordance
182 with the Staff Regulations and Rules of the UN and that the Secretary-General shall
183 delegate to the Under-Secretary-General/head of the UNDD formal authority in personnel
184 matters, while ensuring that the UNDD shall be subject to the oversight bodies;
185
- 186 12. *Further decides* that the composition and selection of staff of the UNDD shall be in
187 accordance with the provisions of Article 101 of the Charter, with due regard to
188 geographical representation and gender balance;
189
- 190 13. *Decides* that the resources required to service the creation of UNDD shall be funded from
191 the regular budget and the operational budgets of the participating programs, and
192 approved by the GA; the resources required to service the operational intergovernmental
193 processes and operational activities at all levels shall be funded from voluntary
194 contributions and the general budgets of participating entities;
195
- 196 14. *Decides* that the UNDD will use the UNCDF to process funding for all previously
197 mentioned incentive and development programs to ensure regional autonomy and
198 regional integration;
199
- 200 15. *Also decides* that the operational activities of the UNDD shall have financial regulations
201 and rules similar to those of other operational UN funds and programs, and consistent
202 with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the UN, and in that regard requests the
203 Under-Secretary-General/head of the UNDD to present a proposal for financial
204 regulations, for consideration and adoption by the Executive Boards, and to promulgate
205 the financial rules;
206
- 207 16. *Decides*, with reference to paragraph 14, that the transitional period will start on the date
208 of adoption of the present resolution and continue until 30 November 2015;
209
- 210 17. *Also decides* that all the activities, including training programs and research of the
211 UNODA, UNDP, and UNOPS shall continue in accordance with the operational
212 arrangement established before the date of adoption of the present resolution until
213 replaced by new arrangements;
214
- 215 18. *Further decides* to coordinate the existing relevant mandates as specified in section ,
216 functions, and assets of the UNODA, UNDP, and UNOPS upon adoption of the present
217 resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to address all staffing issues in accordance
218 with the Staff Regulations Rules of the UN;
219
- 220 19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appoint the Under-Secretary General/head of the
221 UNDD by the beginning of the sixty-ninth session of the GA in order to oversee the
222 transitional arrangement of the UNDD before its operationalization and decides that the
223 position of the Under-Secretary General/head of the UNDD shall be funded from existing
224 temporary assistance funds;
225

- 226 20. *Requests* the Secretary-General submit a progress report to the GA at sixty-ninth and
227 seventieth sessions on the implementation of the part of the present resolution entitled
228 “Strengthening the institutional arrangement for support of disarmament and the
229 allocation of developmental aid with an emphasis on education and infrastructure”; and
230
- 231 21. *Requests* the Secretary-General submit a progress report to the GA at the sixty-ninth and
232 seventieth sessions on the implementation of the part of the present resolution entitled
233 “Establishment of UNDD”, specifically how well the integration process and the efficacy
234 of all programs involved.