



Documentation of the Work of the **General Assembly First Committee (GA1)** NMUN Simulation*



NMUN•NY 2024
Session 2
1 – 5 April 2024

** National Model United Nations (nmun.org) organizes simulations of the UN. The resolutions in this document were the work of dedicated college and university students attending our conference. They are not official UN documents, and their contents are not the actual work of the UN entity simulated.*

General Assembly First Committee (GA1)

Committee Staff

Director	Aemin Becker
Assistant Director	Cameron Carré
Chair	Ariana Isidoro

Agenda

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

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (For-Against-Abstain)
GA1/1/1	Relationship between Disarmament and Development	Adopted without a recorded vote
GA1/1/2	Relationship between Disarmament and Development	62 in favor, 22 against, 30 abstentions
GA1/1/3	Relationship between Disarmament and Development	72 in favor, 11 against, 31 abstentions
GA1/1/4	Relationship between Disarmament and Development	81 in favor, 7 against, 26 abstentions
GA1/1/5	Relationship between Disarmament and Development	78 in favor, 6 against, 30 abstentions
GA1/1/6	Relationship between Disarmament and Development	74 in favor, 11 against, 29 abstentions
GA1/1/7	Relationship between Disarmament and Development	86 in favor, 4 against, 24 abstentions

Code	Topic	Vote (For-Against-Abstain)
GA1/1/8	Relationship between Disarmament and Development	71 in favor, 14 against, 29 abstentions
GA1/1/9	Relationship between Disarmament and Development	81 in favor, 7 against, 26 abstentions
GA1/2/1	The Role of Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament	Adopted without a recorded vote
GA1/2/2	The Role of Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament	87 in favor, 8 against, 19 abstentions
GA1/2/3	The Role of Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament	80 in favor, 9 against, 25 abstentions

Summary Report

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

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

The session was attended by representatives of 112 Member States and 2 Observers.

On Monday, the committee adopted its agenda and began discussion on the topic of the "Relationship between Disarmament and Development."

By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 13 proposals covering a wide range of subtopics such as the tracking of illicit arms, transparency, utilizing emerging technology for disarmament and development, trade networks, and education campaigns for key actors. The delegates emulated the spirit of collaboration and actively worked together to combine and condense their proposals.

By Wednesday evening, the Dais had approved nine draft resolutions, of which four had amendments. On Thursday morning, the committee adopted nine resolutions following voting procedure, one of which received unanimous support by the body.

On Thursday afternoon, the committee began discussion on the topic of "The Role of Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament." The Dais accepted three proposals covering emerging technology, artificial intelligence, lethal autonomous weapons systems, and more. The committee went on to adopt all three resolutions, one of which received unanimous support by the body. There were no amendments.



Code: GA1/1/1

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Relationship between Disarmament and Development

The General Assembly First Committee,

Acknowledging that state sovereignty is one of the foundations of the United Nations, as outlined in Article 2 of its Charter, and it is imperative to address the relationship between disarmament and development through cooperative and voluntary actions that respect national interests,

Affirming the principle of state sovereignty and the sovereign right of all nations to ensure their own security and development priorities within the recommendations agreed upon in General Assembly resolution 77/45 on the relationship between development and disarmament, the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* (NPT), and at this meeting of the General Assembly,

Recognizing the fundamental role of voluntary contributions to collective United Nations programs, initiatives, and collaborative efforts in promoting international peace, disarmament, and sustainable development, recognized in Article II of the United Nations Charter,

Noting that a blanket approach towards increasing development through disarmament may not fit the needs of each country, as outlined in Sustainable Development Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals),

Understanding the successes and shortcomings of the Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration program from the United Nations Mission in Liberia with an aim to understand how similar missions could be implemented and improved,

Reiterating the goal of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) of creating “practical disarmament measures” that can work for each Member State to increase development through disarmament, and the targets of Sustainable Development Goal 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions) to create and support peaceful institutions for sustainable development,

1. *Reaffirms* the sovereign right of each Member State to adopt the recommendations of the General Assembly on development through disarmament within their unique social, economic, and political situations;
2. *Encourages* states to address disarmament in a manner consistent with their national security concerns and development priorities, working with UNODA to coordinate disarmament practices, including non-proliferation, consistent with General Assembly resolution 77/45 and the *Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects* (PoA);
3. *Calls upon* the international community to respect the principle of state sovereignty and each Member States’ autonomy when creating and implementing disarmament and development policies, ensuring that each nation is provided the resources to implement these policies, when in concurrence with the Un Charter, with regard to their national interests and priorities;

4. *Supports* the development of national policies and strategies for disarmament that align with each state's specific security environment and development needs, emphasizing the importance of sovereignty in these decisions, with support from UNODA;
5. *Endorses the call* for Member States to utilize disarmament efforts to expand development programs in a manner that best fits their national security and economic needs and for United Nations programs and initiatives focused on development through disarmament to work with each Member State to implement development programs most efficiently and effectively;
6. *Recognizes* that voluntary contributions that reflect each Member States' needs, priorities, and capacities lead to more effective and multilateral disarmament and development initiatives, advancing the purpose of the UN established in its Charter, the achievement of international cooperation, as well as peace and security, and urges all Members to consider making voluntary contributions including:
 - a. Funds and monetary support through voluntary contributions from Member States;
 - b. Material and tangible resources, such as medical equipment and technology;
 - c. Informational data, logistical information, and analytical analyses in order to coordinate and streamline international efforts towards multilateral disarmament and development initiatives;
 - d. Any contributions to international disarmament and development initiatives within the ability of that Member State;
7. *Recommends* UNODA to create a council of experts focusing on disarmament and development of Member States affected by armed conflict, with this council:
 - a. Consisting of one expert appointed by each Member State whose expertise is in one or all aspects of ethnicity, socio-economics, politics, history, and geography of each Member State to facilitate suggestions for holistic solutions to intra-state conflicts that address all aspects of society are accounted for;
 - b. Seeking to comprehensively understand the unique circumstances within inter-state and intra-state conflicts varying by region through:
 - i. Writing reports detailing specific factors and conditions perpetuating ongoing conflicts, but that the council will not create any report that undermines the sovereignty of any Member State;
 - ii. Producing suggestive roadmaps for initiatives aimed at facilitating peaceful resolution to the conflict, trust building, societal peacebuilding, disarmament, and development post-conflict.



Code: GA1/1/2

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Relationship between Disarmament and Development

The General Assembly First Committee,

Reaffirming the principles of the United Nations Charter routed in Article 26 to maintain international peace and security and Resolutions such as A/RES 38/71, expressing concerns about military expenditures and the waste of human economic resources and promoting solidarity with developing countries, and A/RES 62/48, addressing the symbiosis between disarmament and development,

Bearing in mind United Nation Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 3 on good health and well-being, 4 on quality education, 5 on gender equality through UNIFEM, 8 on decent work and economic growth, 10 on reduced inequalities, 13 on climate action, 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions, particularly goal 16.4 which aims to reduce financial and arms flows and combat organized crime, and 17 on global partnerships of the 2030 Agenda,

Appreciating the establishment of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and the efforts that have been made by Member States in effectively decreasing the production and containment of nuclear arms, small arms, and other military expenditures,

Reaffirming General Assembly (GA) Resolution 41/128 Declaration of the Right to Development of 1986 (DRTD) that declares economic, social, cultural, and political development an inalienable human right,

Deeply concerned with the current global military expenditure exceeding 2.1 trillion in 2021 according to the United Nations Department of Global Communications,

Affirming the distinct difference between nuclear weaponry and nuclear energy which may provide humanitarian aid for developing Member-States,

Fully Alarmed with escalating humanitarian crisis in conflict zones around the world, more specifically the proliferation of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, posing grave risks to international peace and security,

Considering with apprehension the possibility of a rise of a new arms race as well as the benefits of reallocating military expenditures for national and international development, fully understanding a nuclear arms race and possible nuclear fallout is detrimental to humanity,

Acknowledging the adverse socio-economic factors that the use of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs) would inflict in vulnerable communities and future generations,

Acknowledging the establishment of the five global nuclear-weapon-free-zones, through agreements such as the Treaty of Bangkok, the Treaty of Tlatelolco, and the Treaty of Rarotonga, among others, as an effective confidence-building measure as a significant contribution to further strengthening nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament,

Convinced by historical factors and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), transparency concerning arms possession and the termination of nuclear weaponry will drastically decrease human rights violations and military expenditure, and will allow space for sustainable development,

Drawing attention to the creation of humanitarian crises caused by nuclear warfare and testing including mass death, disease, displacement, famine due to food insecurity, and other natural disasters which all may cause internal or external displacement and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) efforts to aid this,

Also acknowledging the progress made by the parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW),

1. *Urges* all Member States to affirm the existing treaties surrounding the non-proliferation and prohibition of nuclear weaponry and the peaceful use of nuclear energy within treaties such as the NPT and TPNW with the purpose of sustainable and equitable development;
2. *Calls for* Member States to focus on environmentally sustainable disarming of nuclear weapons, assuring all are disposed of properly so as not to leave any negative effect to any region in coordination by administering:
 - a. Supervision with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);
 - b. Proposing unsafe nuclear materials be stored in uninhabited regions or other zones designated as safe for disposal;
 - c. Preferring sites similar to Finland's Onkalo nuclear waste disposal site, disposing of nuclear material within bedrock to prevent leaking into the local environment and communities even in the event of major failure or environmental disaster;
3. *Recommends* the continued implementation of nuclear-weapon-free-zones (NWFZ) under United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) understanding the resulting local development following the installment of NWFZs;
4. *Requests* for the TPNW to be further expand on to include a supervising mechanism for the withdrawal of nuclear weapons under the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) through:
 - a. Establishing an international verification system under the UNIDIR for all Member States which signed in agreement for the TPNW to provide statistics and a full report on their nuclear energy systems and disarmament initiatives;
 - b. Strengthening the wording of Article 4: Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons to include how pre-existing weapons may be monitored and controlled, and how future nuclear arms will be prohibited or limited;
 - c. Reaffirming the international community's commitment to sustainable nuclear energy and collaborative goal for advancement within the field;

5. *Strongly affirms* the divestment in nuclear weapons in an effort to reallocate these funds towards the UN SDG, 4 toward quality education, by the means of:
 - a. Urging investment in nuclear disarmament education with a collaboration under United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) and United Nations Educational Science and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), to ensure that future generations do not resort to nuclear arms in an attempt to declare state sovereignty;
 - b. Recommending Member States model after educational disarmament programs such as Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration (DDR) which helps combatants such as women and children be economically and socially reintegrated into society;
 - c. Continually adding aspects surrounding global devastation, environmental degradation, chemical warfare, radiation outcomes, global inequalities, and the destruction-displacement of separate indigenous populations caused by nuclear warfare;
6. *Recommends* reallocation of portions of nuclear arm funds from Member States towards completing SDG 3 within their own Member State for the health and well-being of its citizens impacted by the testing of nuclear weaponry and possibly assisting development of other Member States and Least Developed Countries (LDCs);
7. *Encourages* the utilization of funds such as United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) by the GA's body UN Women and UNODA's Youth Leader Fund for a World without Nuclear Weapons to help develop Member States and encourage the need for gender equality and equity as stated in UN SDG 5 by way of:
 - a. Calling for education in relation to radiation from nuclear weaponry negative impacts regarding pregnancy and fertility through aiding in workshops and schooling that focus on educating civilians on reproduction in regard to their possible exposure;
 - b. Designating a specific portion of the General Assembly's budget to be dispersed to UNIFEM for the implementation of targeted programs focusing on women empowerment, healthcare, and the presence and response to violence toward women and girls, ensuring accountability and transparency in fund utilization through a regular reporting mechanism;
 - c. Recognizing that investing in programs that fund girls and women development overall creates gender empowerment and inclusivity which helps reach SDG 5;
8. *Strongly recommends* prohibition of the testing and detonation of nuclear weapons as previously stated in the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), referring to the devastation that years of nuclear testing has had on the development of the people and environment within the Oceanic Islands, with proactive measures such as:
 - a. Denouncing such actions and imposing diplomatic consequences on states that conduct such tests:
 - i. Recommends the withdrawal of ambassadors, the suspension of diplomatic relations, or exclusion from international forums and organizations;

- ii. Trusts that the implementation and enforcement of sanctions and diplomatic isolation measures would be overseen by the UN Security Council and individual Member States;
 - b. Affirming responsible Member States to pay restitution for the harms caused by said testing and, or detonation of nuclear weapons to the families and communities affected by it;
- 9. *Promotes* scientific and technological cooperation among Member States to consider reallocation of advance alternative methods for verifying nuclear capabilities without resorting to nuclear testing within the framework of a global IAEA-led university research program in collaboration with World Nuclear University (WNU);
- 10. *Encourages* Member States to further implement and deepen IAEA safeguards concerning nuclear materials by virtue of:
 - a. Recommending the redirection of nuclear military materials and research towards nuclear energy research for broader civilian use, to promote scientific and technological development;
 - b. Offering incentives such as development aid through the UNDP to Member States willing to redirect funding from nuclear military development towards nuclear energy development programs for civilian use;
 - c. Urging nuclear military transparency on the ownership and production of nuclear weaponry under the existing safeguarding visits conducted by the IAEA;
 - d. Endorsing the use of fissile materials for the production of nuclear energy to provide for more robust and resilient electric networks and economies, providing that the nuclear waste is safely disposed of;
 - e. Emphasizing all Nuclear power plants are up to safe regulations under the IAEA and NTI facilitating initial disarmament agreements;
- 11. *Recommends* UNICEF to aid children in LDCs impacted by warfare, especially nuclear warfare, to help limit all illegalities which may further act as a detriment such as but not limited to:
 - a. Placing restrictions on child labor, placing greater emphasis on childhood education in all Member States as a commitment to the development of LDCs, through the aid of UNICEF;
 - b. Suggesting Member States to limit the exposure of children to nuclear materials, waste and degradation for the explicit use of economic gain;
 - c. Recommending that UNICEF collaborates with international and local NGOs to establish safe zones in conflict-ridden areas, ensuring children's access to healthcare and psychological support, thereby mitigating the long-term impacts of trauma;
 - d. Urging the international community to enforce strict regulations against the involvement of children in armed conflict, including the use, recruitment and exploitation of child

soldiers and avoid the involvement of children within the realm of nuclear weaponry production or utilization;

12. *Urges* the global community to recognize and uphold the distinction between the peaceful use of nuclear power for energy supply and the grave threat proposed by nuclear warfare, particularly in emphasis to previous anecdotes in nuclear waste disposal and creation of nuclear weaponry, through:
 - a. Defining peaceful use as; research and science, advancing human health through medical imaging, cancer treatment and sterilization of medical equipment, space exploration, hydrogen production, water desalination and further work in regard to heat generation using nuclear fission reactors, development in;
 - b. Calling upon the establishment of a multi-stakeholder task force comprising experts from industry, academia, and government agencies to develop guidelines for proper utilization of nuclear power in applications while simultaneously strengthening arms control measures promoting nuclear disarmament efforts globally;
 - c. Collaborating with IAEA and the Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI) to ensure safe and secure management of nuclear waste and materials taking into account the specific needs and challenges faced in this regard.



Code: GA1/1/3

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Relationship between Disarmament and Development

The General Assembly First Committee,

Given the threat of a Quantitative Arms Race discussed in the 390th and 391st meeting of the General Assembly's Disarmament Commission,

Noting with urgency that according to the World Economic Forum's Center for the Fourth Industrial Revolution's 2022-2023 Network Impact Report, previously unthinkable advancements in technology now take mere years, causing rapid emerging changes to weapons and existing regulations,

Seeking to prevent the irresponsible development of emerging military technologies in developing fields such as artificial intelligence, cyber warfare, cyber terrorism, 3-D printing, autonomous weapons, and space-based technologies and the potential negative effects on development and disarmament,

Emphasizing that many emerging technologies developed for military usage have significant civilian applications that contribute to development, as reported by the National Academy Press,

Recognizing the lack of information on how emerging technologies can be applied to development and humanitarian issues, as outlined in the 2022 International Review of the Red Cross,

Considering United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) resolution 69147, "The Recommendation on The Ethics of Artificial Intelligence," as a legal basis to monitor the use of AI in civilian and military applications,

Reiterating the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs' (UNODA) emphasis on the necessity of trust-building measures as a condition for the successful implementation of disarmament efforts and how emerging technologies can be helpful on that matter implemented in the Agreement on Repository of Military Confidence-Building Measures,

Endorsing the further development of defense technology to reduce the harm to non-combatants, in the spirit of United Nations Security Council resolutions 2417 and 2573 regarding the protection of civilians and critical development infrastructure in conflict zones,

Acknowledging the need for reconstruction and development in communities recently affected by armed conflict, as outlined in the 2020 United Nations Community Engagement Guidelines on Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace,

Addressing the International Monetary Fund's 2021 Global Cyber Threat Reports that explores how the various stages of development can affect Member States' exposure to the risk of cyberwarfare and cyberterrorism and the negative effects of such attacks on development,

Reaffirming our commitment to responsible development and deployment of emerging military technology and its applications to the development of Member-States within the legal precedent of state sovereignty outlined in Article 2 of the United Nations Charter,

1. *Encourages* Member States to responsibly develop new technologies, such as AI, quantum computing, and space-based technologies, with an emphasis on civilian applications of said new technologies to foster safer and non-abusive practices, support existing and emerging digital and industrial infrastructure, and disarm outdated weapons systems;
2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to develop, in the next annual report to the General Assembly, the topic of emerging technologies and their potential applications for resolving disarmament concerns and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals;
3. *Endorses* the creation of an international treaty that extends the protections given to civil facilities in conventional warfare under the Geneva Convention to cyber warfare, calls upon the advancement of cyber defense capabilities, and the sharing of cyber-defense software between developed and developing Member-Nations in order to protect the technological infrastructure necessary for the continued digital and industrial development of all Member States;
4. *Collaborating* with developing Member States facing conflict to make technologies available that would reduce collateral damage and harm to non-combatants and infrastructure so that nations can facilitate rapid growth and recovery from conflict, such as:
 - a. Sharing demining technologies in non-conflict areas, as being unable to use land due to minefields stunts the development of Member-States;
 - b. Sharing civilian data and information gathered from space technologies, like satellite monitoring, to decrease threats to civilian life and development, such as extreme weather events, natural catastrophes, terrorist attacks, and piracy;
 - c. Encouraging the development and installment of modern guidance systems and similar technology on currently used weaponry to limit the damage potential and the likelihood of violating international law under the terms of the Geneva Convention;
 - d. Encouraging the disarmament of weapons with outdated or non-existent guidance systems to limit the damage potential;
5. *Calls for* funding through the UN Peacebuilding Fund for enhanced technological capacity and communication infrastructure, such as internet cables, communication satellites, and data-storage centers, with the purpose of advancing the issues of digital development and cybersecurity for developing Member States and further assisting efforts towards obtaining the SDGs, by:
 - a. Allocating funds through the General Assembly Fifth Committee for peacebuilding operations in cybersecurity matters, such as education programs related to computer-science, the development of fire-walls for the critical digital infrastructure of requesting Member-States who may not have the domestic capabilities, and the development of cybersecurity strategies for Member-States who may not have their own cybersecurity strategies;
 - b. Annually reporting Member States' utilization of their contributions to guarantee financial transparency;
6. *Encourages* education in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) amongst Member States to bolster recruitment in cyberspace positions to contribute to the disarmament

and protection against malicious technologies via developing national educational campaigns in order to promote SDGs 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, and 16, by:

- a. Instituting a national cybersecurity strategy for each Member State with a built-in educational agenda, sponsored by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); with the aim of reaching youths in high school and college by funding STEM programs relevant to cybersecurity;
 - b. Encouraging the adoption of a cybersecurity strategy in Member-States who may not have one;
 - c. Using these educational agendas to promote gender educational equality, encourage economic growth, as well as promote less poverty by allowing for the creation of more skilled jobs;
 - d. Allowing for disarmament and security against abusive technologies and innovations by recruiting skilled civilians to governmental positions;
 - e. Implementing these national programs, which discourage the processes of brain drain and allows individual member states to recruit graduates of these funded STEM programs into governmental cybersecurity positions that maintain the stability and peace of their state; discourages the emigration of citizens to other Member States in pursuit of careers;
7. *Recommends* that the United Nations General Assembly create an Open-Ended Working Group on emerging weapons to stay abreast of changes to existing regulations within the UN regarding artificial intelligence, autonomous weaponry, digital disarmament, and digital development, including:
- a. Establishing a sub-committee on artificial intelligence, with plans to assess Member States' access to internet and digital development by recommending steps to develop lacking initiatives or potential partnerships for developing nations to partner with regional allies, like the European Union or neighboring Member States;
 - b. Publishing an annual assessment of new weapons and scoring them on an objective and applicable scale of the threat to international security to update Member States on emerging technologies, as well as identifying potential civilian applications of the emerging technologies;
8. *Initiating* the Process for Outer Space Security (POSS) to invite Member States to consider and sign the United Nations Outer Space Treaty as well as the Artemis Accords for security in outer space to protect critical civilian infrastructure important to development which is increasingly under threat, protect space-based development, prevent an arms race in outer space, support digital and industrial development of Member Nations by identifying and reducing the risk posed to Member States by emerging technologies, and advance the civilian application of military-developed technologies.



Code: GA1/1/4

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Relationship between Disarmament and Development

The General Assembly First Committee,

Upholding with the utmost strength Member State's right to state sovereignty and self-determination according to the United Nations Charter Article 2,

Aware of the role that poverty, in accordance with A/RES/77/45, plays when addressing disarmament amongst Member States and non-state actors,

Approving the successful implementation of the Caribbean Firearms Roadmap that was used by the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC), which has successfully removed two tons of aging small-arms equipment within the Member State as well as a framework for other Caribbean Member States,

Affirming the connection between the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially Goals 4 Quality Education, 5 Gender Inequality, 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth, 10 Reducing Inequalities, and 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities and Disarmament as highlighted in General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015,

Taking into consideration the relationship between the necessity for development prior to the feasibility of disarmament as outlined in a report by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) that found investing in development is crucial for creating the conditions necessary for disarmament and in the framework of Sustainable Development Goal 16: "Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions" the fundamental importance of fostering development, strengthening institutions, and promoting peace and justice as foundational steps toward achieving disarmament objectives is highlighted,

Acknowledging that the illicit small arms trade has become a rampant blight which accounts for 25% of the illegal firearms trade within the international community and especially within Member States of the Global South according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC),

Reemphasizing the paramount and relevant ideas detailed in General Assembly resolution 7/2, Importance of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, especially the mention of tracking arms through resources such as the Illicit Arms Records and tracing Management System (iARMS) which provides crucial and comprehensive information regarding illicit firearm tracing,

Calling attention to the International Tracing Instrument (ITI) and the previous advances made in the field of international tracing of weapons, such as the establishment of regional and international partnerships,

Stresses the vital importance of full and effective implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty in order to better facilitate legal and transparent trade of small arms between Member States with the aim of ensuring accountability and reducing the presence of illicit arms on the black market,

Reaffirming the importance of public-private partnerships as a means to leverage resources, expertise, and innovation in tackling global challenges in reference to the Tunis Agenda For The Information Society,

Recalling that Secretary-General António Guterres has characterized this era as one afflicted by a 'confidence deficit disorder' due to a widespread lack of trust within and among Member States, leading to the stagnation and even paralysis of key disarmament initiatives and recognizing, therefore, the need for trust as a fundamental pillar in global disarmament efforts which can be addressed through effective communication between Member States,

Taking into account the possibility that the attempt to enforce disarmament has the ability to lead to destabilization due to the current balance of power within and between Member States,

Deeply concerned over the possibility of re-emerging illicit arms markets after the seizure of illicit weapons,

Emphasizes the importance of the United Nations's Agenda for Disarmament that educates Member States on the connection between disarmament and development as detailed within A/RES/55/53,

Understanding that the illicit small arms trade has had a profound effect on the spread and increase of terrorism, with the UN High Representative for Disarmament Affairs stating that 200,000 people were killed using small arms in 2021,

Further emphasizing the importance of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) Strategic Plan of 2021-2025 and its mission to strictly control conventional weapons,

Alarmed and concerned about the negative impact to development caused by the illegal ownership of small arms by civilians in local communities, according to data from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC),

Confident in the commitments made in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development(A/RES/70/1,2015), which recognizes that peace, justice, and strong institutions are congruent with achieving decent work and economic growth rather than reducing inequalities of development,

Referring to the 2001 Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects,

Noting with satisfaction the successes of Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) programs in Member States,

Cognizant of illicit arms' ability to exacerbate existing and new conflicts preventing Member States from implementing policies that achieve the SDGs,

Reiterating the importance of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA), to encourage Member States to register the transfers of their arms to other Member States,

Guided by Member State programs where citizens trade weapons for money or possessions, such as the "National Firearms Buy-Back Program,"

Considering the significant findings by the International Centre for Counter-Terrorism, which identified 85,148 terrorist attacks where small arms and light weapons were contributing factors toward a staggering number of fatalities, mounting to 193,172 according to a 2020 report,

Recognizing the work done by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to close the gap between developing and developed Member States like their initiatives to increase access to digital technologies in developing Member States,

1. *Encourages* Member States to implement an easily implementable version of the Caribbean Firearms Road Work called the International Small Arms Roadmap Framework (ISARF) to

combat the existing illicit arms trade within the Member States, which would institute updated social standards of each Member State that need the small-arms trade to equip defensive forces and military forces and providing frameworks on educational programs in governmental institutions and existing educational systems in each Member State that would respect regional and local customs of each Member State to further educate youth preemptively on the dangers of involving themselves in the illicit small-arms trade;

2. *Encourages* information and technology development sharing between developed and developing Member States facilitated by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), including but not limited to extending the United Nations's Technology Transfer Program in order to maintain border oversight and weapon tracing technology in relation to preventing illicit arms transfers and protecting domestic economies;
3. *Recommends* Member States to address civilian ownership of illicit arms through voluntary buy-back programs, utilizing frameworks like the "National Firearms Buy Back Program," receiving in return a form of incentives such as modern and effective farming equipment, seeds, livestock, natural resource extraction equipment, and other monetary facets to lower overall stockpiles of outdated military equipment and to contribute to further agricultural and industrial development with the assistance of the United Nations Office on Disarmament Affairs (UNODA);
4. *Strongly recommends* the expansion of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament, and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC) from a regional program to a global program in order to foster disarmament measures through:
 - a. Small arms and light weapons (SALW) clean-up programs which focus on the disposal of SALWs in post-conflict zones, funded by the respective Member State in which the clean-up takes place;
 - b. The expansion of domestic education programs at the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) discretion in order to foster awareness on the importance of disarmament;
 - c. Inviting developed Member States to send academic experts to developing Member States in need, in hopes to increase development of organization and structure within pre-existing domestic educational institutions;
5. *Further endorses* the promotion of economic growth through investments that can come from the current fund of the United Nations, the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), in developing Member States' economies, especially in the education, health, and industry sectors, to mitigate violence and promote wealth and research toward development and therefore, disarmament, also known as the "bottom to the top strategy," by:
 - a. Urging the enhancement of the United Nations Development Program, with the support of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), in order for Member States to gain political, economic, and social stability before engaging in disarmament programs;
 - b. Suggesting that Member States receiving foreign investments distribute finances between their own national budget and United Nations recognized Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to prevent fraudulent fiscal behavior, as such behavior affects economic development negatively, according to the International Finance Corporation and World Bank Group;

6. *Calls upon* developed Member States to incorporate developing Member States within robust global trade networks, such as the South American Trade Mission and the Caribbean Trade Mission, with the hopes of fostering economic growth and diplomatic ties between Member States, ultimately preventing future conflicts and armament with trade as an incentive;
7. *Suggests* an expansion of the current international weapons tracking programs, such as Interpol's iARMS database and the UNROCA, to include information on where and when weapons have been crafted in order to increase accountability, by:
 - a. Urging Member States to utilize these databases by volunteering all instances of international weapon transference and illicit weapon apprehension, including details on:
 - i. The amount of weapons seized;
 - ii. How they were seized;
 - iii. The mode of transportation they were seized from;
 - iv. The criminal group seized from, if applicable;
 - b. Drawing attention to the necessary coordination between Member States and law enforcement agencies such as border security and local law enforcement by facilitating open channels of communication in order to provide a cohesive response to illicit arms trafficking between Member States on both the national and local levels, by:
 - i. Providing stability on the local level, thus proactively combatting grassroots causes for the development of non-state actors;
 - ii. Facilitating open channels of communication in order to provide a cohesive response to illicit arms trafficking between Member States on both the national and local levels;
8. *Requests* enhancing the UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) to increase the publication of research on tangible disarmament strategies and evidence-based policy recommendations and to organize forums and workshops that bring together stakeholders for the exchange of ideas, thereby fostering awareness and dialogue on empirically grounded disarmament strategies and enabling Member States to redirect resources previously allocated for armaments towards developmental purposes;
9. *Welcomes* Member States to participate in the enhancement of existing traceability systems such as the International Tracing Instrument (ITI) by the implementation of various operations such as:
 - a. A monitoring committee that can assist in the application of the ITI:
 - i. The committee can control the level of the application of the ITI and can report on a monthly basis on the advancement of the application to the Member States;
 - ii. The committee can help to ameliorate the collaboration of Member States and the UNIDIR;
 - iii. The Funding of the Committee could be sourced from the United Nations budget allocated by the United Nations Secretariat;
 - iv. This committee can be managed jointly by the UNIDIR and the Digital and Technology Network;

- b. A system to merge the data from the IARMS database in order to improve the effectiveness of the ITI;
- 10. *Invites* Member States producing small arms and light weapons to limit sales only to Member States and Observer States or entities otherwise authorized by the States in order to significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows as addressed in target 16.4 of the SDGs, by:
 - a. Further recommending Member States address threats of malicious non-state actors by allocating relevant resources, developing community-based efforts, and incentivizing the relinquishing of small illicit arms;
 - b. Encouraging Member States to utilize the existing reporting systems built into The UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons (PoA) to track the sales of small arms and light weapons;
- 11. *Invites* Member States to enforce regulations on the production, sale, storage, traceability, and transfer of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and ammunition, utilizing the tools and provisions of the *International Tracing Instrument*, which can contribute to preventing armed conflict and reducing violence within and between countries which can, in turn, creates a more stable environment conducive to economic and social development in accordance with *SDG 16.4*, including comprehensive background checks, licensing, and registration requirements in order to prevent weapons and ammunition from entering the illegal market and further by:
 - a. Requiring documentation and verification for all transactions involving the sale of SALW, including creating uniform standards for SALW sales regulations and legislation across Member States, including those considering the type of SALW and individuals' eligibility for SALW ownership, which can apply to both vendors and individual buyers;
 - b. Imposing limitations on the number of SALW and amount of ammunition, an individual can purchase within a certain time frame;
 - c. Ensuring Member-States cooperate to create harmonized standards on the safe storage of SALW and ammunition with consideration given to both supporting infrastructure and information regarding storage to ensure traceability;
 - d. Further recommending Member States address threats of terrorism by allocating relevant resources, developing community-based efforts, and incentivizing the relinquishing of small illicit arms;
- 12. *Recommends* the creation of a voluntary global fund, the United Nations Fund for Disarmament (UNFD), dedicated to supporting disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) programs in conflict-affected Member States through:
 - a. Sourcing funding from the regular United Nations budget;
 - b. Voluntary contributions from Member States and contributions from related NGOs, such as the International Actions Network on Small Arms:
 - i. Allocating the fund to academic infrastructure;
 - ii. Supporting transnational cooperation over border control and arms traceability programs;
 - iii. Buy-back programs;

- c. Contributors other than Member States are free to donate the amount they see fit;
 - d. Recommending the United Nations Development Program to take over the administration of the fund;
 - e. Requiring that funds are used for and by national agencies that meet UN transparency goals as stated in SDG 16 Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions;
 - f. Enabling the fund to facilitate training programs in disarmament techniques for local personnel, ensuring that arms are disposed of safely and responsibly;
13. *Further recommending* the inclusion of disarmament into development policies, as disarmament has shown to be a clear and contributing factor for improved social and economic development, by suggesting the Conference on Disarmament hold additional sessions on:
- a. The economic and social development improvements that have occurred in Member States;
 - b. Disarmament actions that have indicated the largest improvement regarding development;
 - c. Forming disarmament actions to include in current development policies;
14. *Recommends* educating Member States and their citizens on the advantages of transitioning into the focus of development with further efforts into potential disarmament by suggesting a self-implemented framework similar to:
- a. The educational framework which could follow the outlined categories in UN Secretary General's *Securing our Common Future: An Agenda for Disarmament* through the UNODC:
 - i. Disarmament that saves Humanity;
 - ii. Disarmament for future generations;
 - iii. Strengthening partnerships for disarmament;
 - b. Calling upon Member States to implement awareness campaigns on armed violence and its damage to citizens of developed and developing states through the work of UNODC;
 - c. Advocating for the proper education of Member States on the advantages of the disarmament of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW), such as landmines, unexploded artillery shells, grenades, mortars, rockets, air-dropped bombs, and cluster munitions;
15. *Calls for* increased monitorization, through the existing reporting systems in PoA, on the misuse of developing technologies by enhancing the role of UNODA and the sectors in which it can intervene;
16. *Advises* to combat illicit trade of small arms and light weapons (SALW) through cooperation of countries facing similar challenges through confidence-building measures, by:
- a. Recommending to start a program to enhance cooperation containing two to six Member States in the same region;
 - b. Limiting the time of the program to 18 months and afterwards reevaluating the need for cooperation again;

- c. During the length of the mission the involved countries can share privileged information with each other on the circulation of SALWs in the country;
 - d. Capacity building of authorities in countries with more resources and experience in the region to increase the monitoring and intervening of illegal arms trade on site by the authorities;
 - e. Proposing to fund the program through the Saving Lives Entity of the UNODA;
 - f. After 9 months, a collective mid-term report on strategy adaptation can be submitted to UNODA by the participating Member States for review and at the end of the mission a post-mission briefing can be provided to UNODA to evaluate the continuation of the missions;
17. *Recommending* the Secretary General create a United Nations Commission on Trust and Communication (UNCOTAC) working in tandem with Member States in facilitating trust building within the UNODA, UNDP, and UNROCA with the aim of:
- a. Enabling Member States to practice transparency and diplomatic communication in facilitating disarmament initiatives and combating trade of illicit arms;
 - b. Ensuring Member States are able to increase trust and cooperation on existing United Nations initiatives and advancing the SDGs through strategic partnerships;
18. *Invites* Members States to give aid on a voluntary basis to participate and assist in the conversion of illegal weapons factories in order to create new jobs following the sentiment of SDG 8 about decent work and economic growth and a virtuous cycle economic dynamic base on legal good consumption factory instead of criminal weapons, by:
- a. Proposing to Members states to suggest tax advantages for the sending of private, local, or foreign investors to help with the funding and the conversion process;
 - b. Noting the need to not interfere with factories allocated to the armies of the Member State concerned to not interfere with sovereignty that must remain the most important thing when dealing with security, in addition to emphasis on improvements to cooperation and transparency with existing UN institutions.



Code: GA1/1/5

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Relationship between Disarmament and Development

The General Assembly First Committee,

Recalling that the Charter of the United Nations calls for the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's resources, and recalling further its resolutions ranging from 49/75 J of 15 December 1994 to most recently 78/23 of December 2023, while also bringing to mind the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly on the relationship between disarmament and development, as well as the adoption of the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development,

Noting with approval Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16: peaceful and inclusive societies, justice, and strong institutions, especially Indicators 16.4, which calls for a reduction of illicit arms flows and education in non-violent conflict solving and 16.1 with the call for Member States to develop more effectively controls for arms and ammunition, SDG 5 emphasis the need for gender equality and empowerment of women, in combination with SDG 16 there is a need for integration of women in the disarmament process,

Recognizing the benefits that education programs on small arms safety have provided to Member States and non-government organizations that have implemented them, as well as the need for additional small arms safety education programs to be created in regions where small arms and Light Weapons (SALW) continue to facilitate violence and conflict, and *noting* the initiatives outlined in the 2001 Program of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects (PoA) as a potential guideline for global standards,

Understanding that military spending and resources can be redirected towards education and healthcare for women and children, building upon efforts made by the World Programme of Action for Youth (WPAY) and United Nations Women (UNWOMEN), which have taken action to elevate the status of women and children worldwide, and current research efforts such as 21st Century Community Empowerment for Youth and Women Initiative (CEYWI),

Asserting the importance of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and the need for women in roles related to small arms control as considered in the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) Training Manual On Gender-Mainstreaming Small Arms Control in order to address the concerns of women, who are the primary victim of intimate partner violence,

Supporting the efforts in rehabilitation towards people who have fallen victim to the recruitment of wars and armed conflicts can be done through allocating funds provided by developmental funding such as the Official Development Assistance (ODA) to protect undeniable human rights, such as those outlined in the Paris Principles of 2007,

Appreciating the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) of 2013 and UNODA for reporting the present regulatory system as well as their actual imports/exports of weapons, *conscious* of the UN Development Programme (UNDP) in providing relevant guidelines for safe removal of SALW, and *alarmed* by trade and proliferation

of illicit arms by nonstate actors in developing states and the potential risk of illicit small arms that are collected, but not destroyed, falling back into the hands of non-state actors with violent intent,

Reiterating its appreciation for the United Nations Security Council's (UNSC) leadership in directing global disarmament efforts and developing strategies for the international community to implement, and *continually dedicated* to supporting UNODA in its efforts to remove illicit SALW from communities and educate Member State officials in disarmament policy and implementation,

Reaffirming its commitment to the principles of combating the illicit trade of SALW outlined in Security Council resolution 2117 of 26 September 2013 and Security Council resolution 2220 of 22 May 2015, as well as its decision to develop the Fellowship Training Program as established in the General Assembly resolution 77/71 of 7 December 2022 on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects,

Confident that fostering multilateral relationships between individual Member States and regional organizations such as the European Union (EU), African Union (AU), and Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) can encourage capacity building through partnerships with developed nations to promote development through disarmament,

1. *Invites* the UNSC to cooperate with UNODA to formulate a global standard of training regarding the safe operation of small arms that Member States can implement in education programs and awareness campaigns on disarmament and safe utilization, which would allow for:
 - a. The reduction of small arms-related deaths will create safer communities and foster more rapid development within those communities;
 - b. The implementation of reintegration programs for former combatants on a regional basis that are specifically tailored to individual Member States' needs;
 - c. The cooperation of Member States with regional and international organizations in setting up agencies that create policy innovations on disarmament and reintegration;
 - d. The promotion of education to populations on the proper methods of utilizing, maintaining, and storing small arms and ammunition while ensuring that all small arm owners are educated on the appropriate safety measures in alignment with standards set by the UNSC and UNODA;
 - e. Member States to ensure that their populations are informed of the penalties for violations of local and international arms laws to dissuade individuals from participating in illicit arms trade and acts of violence;
2. *Stresses* the need for supporting the education of youth, partnering with WPAY, and gender equality, partnering with UN Women, by:
 - a. Suggesting the reallocation of funds from weapons and military to be integrated into funding for infrastructures such as public schools and non-profit women's health care centers;
 - b. Using the International Monetary Fund to provide monetary incentives, which can provide assistance to Member States who decide to reallocate funds;

- c. Investing in agencies and organizations such as UN WOMEN and WPAY for women and children to promote equality and the needed fundamentals of our youth in public education;
 - d. Calling attention to the need for healthcare advancements pertaining to women by investing in educational nonprofit organizations such as Women In Global Health;
- 3. *Advocates* for the creation of an international platform based on CEYWI that seeks to achieve increased social and peaceful development by using research to implement initiatives that increase the involvement of women and youth in matters related to peace, disarmament, and sustainable development in local and global communities;
- 4. *Encourages* Member States to prioritize the involvement of women in roles related to small arms control, using UNODA's Training Manual On Gender-Mainstreaming Small Arms Control as a guide for including and considering women in important discussions in order to:
 - a. Ensure women's voices and concerns are heard, represented, and acknowledged with regard to SALW in their local communities;
 - b. Destigmatize women in leadership positions, given small arms are a stereotypically "masculine" topic of interest, with the long-term goal of dismantling gender norms;
 - c. Reduce the prevalence of gender-based violence through the promotion of women's involvement in policy-making, educational efforts, and improved safety programs;
- 5. *Implores* the international community to take a firm stance when dealing with active armed regional conflicts, by:
 - a. Promoting a global effort of rehabilitation for member states that have those that had fallen victim to predatory methods of control where children and adults are taken against their will or manipulated to take part in armed conflicts, which destroys their states from the inside;
 - b. Implementing the use of developmental assistance programs such as the Official Development Assistance (ODA) through funding to create stability in developing regions by countering violent extremism, reducing community poverty, and promoting education and health;
 - c. Campaigning against children being used as soldiers on the premise of this being a violation of basic children and human rights according to the Paris Principles of 2007 and children must be protected by the international community;
 - d. Continually reminding other members of the international community of certain obligations under international law to act in the protection of children in armed conflict as found in the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols of 1977;
- 6. *Proposes* that capable Member States develop programs to safely destroy collected illicit SALW as per the UN Development Programme guidelines, titled Safe and Efficient Small Arms Collection and Destruction Programmes: A Proposal for Practical Technical Measures, which emphasizes reduction, prevention and coordination measures, through:

- a. Proactive initiatives that control the spread, acquisition, and use of SALW through voluntary physical collection activities;
 - b. A weapons registry managed by UNODA to maintain a record of the origin in which the weapons were seized and the purposes they were used for;
 - c. Mass media and safety awareness campaigns that educate and emphasize the advantages of surrendering SALW to encourage local populations;
7. *Recommends* Member States who do not currently possess the capability to safely destroy collected illicit SALW create agreements with Member States who have that capability in which the SALW are transferred and destroyed in exchange for:
 - a. A reduction of debt for the receiving Member State owed to the sending Member State;
 - b. The sending Member State providing rural and urban development assistance to the receiving Member State;
 - c. The sending Member State providing assistance and training related to security issues to the receiving Member State;
 - d. The sending Member State accepting refugees and internally displaced persons hosted by the receiving Member State;
8. *Intends* cooperation with Member States of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) which will:
 - a. Develop a program called “Disarmament of Groups” (DMG) by the IGAD which would reward the disarmament of militarized groups in a given Member States through economic and development aid, serving the purpose of offering groups and people a way out of violence means of creating a livelihood for their communities;
 - b. Implement modified Disarmament, Demilitarization, and Reintegration Programs with a strong emphasis on development programs in place in various African countries which could serve as an example for further programs;
 - c. Facilitate the demilitarization of non-state actors, as proposed, in order to address and resolve internal conflicts between different groups within a nation peacefully;
9. *Decides* to conduct a study through UNODA assessing the potential effects on the global arms trade of funding the programs previously outlined in this resolution by asking Member States to implement trade measures regarding shipments of SALW in order to further fund development initiatives using the additional revenue generated by these trade measures, confidently resulting in:
 - a. Minimizing the volume of armament exports to conflict regions through the financial disincentive as outlined in this clause, as the financial resources are solely to be used to prevent further conflicts and ease the suffering of civilians;
 - b. Pending the result of this study, Member States and regional organizations are asked to look into the possibility of establishing local Development Funds (DF) to safeguard a fair and efficient allocation and appropriate use of financial resources by:

- i. Entrusting regional organizations, such as ECOWAS, with the management of funds dedicated to disarmament and development on the condition that allocations are tailored to specific regional needs related to the promotion of peace and security;
 - ii. Promoting sustainable development, including initiatives aimed at poverty alleviation, education, healthcare, infrastructure development, enhancing the well-being of local communities, and financing the various programs outlined in this resolution;
 - iii. Resolving disputes about the usage of the funds, a dedicated organ selected by the alliance could serve as an intermediate to solve conflicts;
10. *Urges* UNODA to complete its Disarmament Fellowship Training Program promptly to meet the current deadline of 2024 by agreeing through a vote of Member States to expand or enhance the organization conditional upon completion and ensure that the four target regions can begin training officials as quickly as possible in order to ensure diplomats are prepared and knowledgeable on the subject of disarmament and security, therefore, ensuring their ability to advocate for peaceful development.



Code: GA1/1/6

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Relationship between Disarmament and Development

The General Assembly First Committee,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 77/88 of 7 December 2022 on the relationship between disarmament and development and General Assembly resolution 78/60 of 4 December 2023 regarding the maintenance and revitalization of the three United Nations regional centers for peace and disarmament,

Further recalling the United Nations Charter envisages the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources,

Bearing in mind the catastrophic impact nuclear weapons have on the global community, affecting not only living things but the habitability of the globe,

Recognizing the scourge that chemical, biological, and other weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) pose on both international security and development,

Concerned about the current situation in which the right to possess nuclear weapons is being asserted in many countries,

Understanding the importance of long-term nuclear weapon disarmament programs, such as the African Union's African Peace and Security Architecture Project, which aims to promote practices relevant to the promotion of nuclear non-proliferation in the region among its membership and provide them with frameworks relevant to disarmament,

Acknowledging the devastation that nuclear testing has on people and the environment,

Gravely concerned that 47% of homicides were committed by an illicit firearm in 2021, thus emphasizing the danger of illicit arms trafficking, as stated in the United Nations Office's Global Study on Homicide,

Further acknowledging that according to the UN Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), over 100 civilians are killed daily in armed conflict,

Further recognizing the importance of chemical and mass destruction weapon disarmament programs, such as the Biological and Chemical Weapons Convention,

Calling attention to the lack of rules and regulations relating to the management of stockpile surpluses allows bad actors to steal and sell small and light weapons (SALW) and ammunition,

Emphasizing SDG target 16.4, which significantly reduces illicit arms flow, the 2030 agenda explicitly reflects upon the importance of arms control in promoting peace, security, and sustainable development while placing disarmament and arms control within the scope of development policies,

Deeply disturbed by the Peace Research Institute Oslo report detailing a rapid increase in state-based conflict and a decrease in the level of peace globally,

Understanding that the use of illicit arms by terrorist organizations poses a threat to achieving the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Reiterating the importance of SDG 17 in strengthening global partnerships for sustainable development and its contribution towards creating solutions relating to disarmament and development with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) maintaining the capacity to assist SDG implementation,

Celebrating the efforts of Member States, regional organizations, and the United Nations in addressing the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, including through the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,

Cognizant of the need for expansion of the existing framework on the security environment in outer space set out in the United Nations Outer Space Treaty to guarantee the security of critical civilian infrastructure,

Acknowledging also the importance of international cooperation in providing access to critical space-based infrastructure to member states to foster development,

Emphasizing the importance of continued transparent reporting of Member States to the UN Secretary-General on disarmament efforts,

Mindful of the fact that without disarmament, we cannot develop SDGs, like Goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), which leads to approximately 155 million people globally living within 40 miles of current or ongoing conflict and not having access to safe and clean drinking water, according to the World Health Organization (WHO),

Taking into consideration the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) authority under a comprehensive safeguards agreement "to verify the peaceful use of all nuclear material in a State" to allow the use of nuclear material in safer matters,

Calling to mind the World Nuclear Association resolution named "An Effective Export Control Regime for a Global Industry," which ensures a regulatory framework that provides a trade control mechanism capable of exporting nuclear material for sustainable purposes,

Deeply concerned by the ease with which small arms and light weapons are trafficked across borders, posing a significant challenge to peacekeeping efforts,

Determined by the progress of the UN Doha Programme of Action for the Lesser Developed Countries (LDCs) for the Decade 2022-2031, for its investment of SDG 17.7 to establish critical alliances for helping support the monetary contributions and development of LDCs,

1. *Urges* all Member States to ratify the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and recognize the status of new nuclear-weapon states, aligning with Sustainable Development Goal 16's vision for global peace, justice, and stability, as it is crucial in:
 - a. Preventing nuclear proliferation, enhancing international cooperation, and ensuring the future well-being and safety of our civilization;
 - b. Emphasizing the role of our international leaders today must be emphasizing their commitment to sustainable peace towards disarmament and gaining trust from non-nuclear states;

- c. Denuclearization offering tangible, immediate benefits, such as freeing up resources for economic growth and education;
 - d. Ratifying the NPT redirects focus from military spending to addressing broader societal challenges and fostering innovation beyond (SDG-4) the fear-driven context of war;
 2. *Recommends* all Member States to ratify the treaties on Biological Weapon Convention and Chemical Weapon Convention to increase efforts towards limiting unrestrained amounts of stockpiling and production of weapons of mass destruction;
 3. *Requests* the IAEA to conduct a detailed study into the status of nuclear-weapon states, as defined by the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and IAEA Member States known or suspected to possess nuclear weapons, by:
 - a. Initiating a report that shall:
 - i. Assess the current stockpiles, active arsenals, and manufacturing capabilities of nuclear-weapon states;
 - ii. Focus on the current and future efforts by such members to manufacture nuclear weapons to establish a current estimate of global nuclear weapons manufacturing;
 - iii. Be reported to the General Assembly and the Secretary-General;
 - iv. Be to establish proposed national limits on the manufacture of nuclear weapons;
 - b. Further requesting that the Secretary-General report to the General Assembly at its next session on the implementation of the aforementioned with the goal of:
 - i. Encouraging the negotiation of national and global progressive limits on the manufacture of nuclear weapons;
 - ii. Limiting the scale of the manufacture of nuclear weapons to a number reached in such negotiation;
 - iii. Performing regular reviews of the previous to set further limits on the scale of nuclear weapons manufacturing;
 - iv. Encouraging the negotiation of further progressive caps on the size of nuclear weapon arsenals;
 - c. Encouraging the Member States that participate in the above to consider and participate in programs to reallocate funding used in the manufacture and maintenance of nuclear weapons towards development programs proposed by the General Assembly;
 4. *Urges* Member States, out of concern for the previous dissolution of the global nuclear disarmament regime as well as the proliferation of nuclear weaponry, to consider rejoining previously withdrawn treaties related to nuclear disarmament if applicable to the Member State, by:

- a. Calling for the establishment of an International Disarmament and Development Fund overseen By the UN Security Council, specifically aimed at supporting Member States that commit to significant military and nuclear disarmament;
 - b. Facilitating the safe and secure dismantlement of military, atomic, and chemical weapons arsenals following international standards, potentially under the supervision of the IAEA and policed by the United Nations, by:
 - i. Providing technical assistance and capacity-building programs for the effective implementation of disarmament policies and the redirection of technological and monetary resources towards developmental goals in partnership with international organizations, civil society, and NGOs;
 - ii. Adhering to IAEA safeguards to promote the safe use of nuclear production;
 - c. Taking into account each Member States military capacity when approaching nuclear disarmament to prevent tension between members and to keep equilibrium;
5. *Recommends* the General Assembly to expand existing United Nations Regional Centres for Peace and Disarmament and adapt concepts from the EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Consortium (EUNPDC) to provide a multinational conference focused on improving public information regarding disarmament as well as funding fellowships relevant to disarmament;
6. *Appeals* to Member States to strengthen the monitoring and security of their stockpiles for the sole purpose of deterring bad actors from stealing, transporting, and possessing SALWs and ammunition, preventing violence, and promoting peace and sustainability;
7. *Calls upon* Member States to reasonably promote arms limitation in national policies and legislative frameworks to implement general disarmament and development for the safety and protection of all civilians, by:
 - a. Reinforcing the five protocols of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW);
 - b. Providing peacekeeping services to assist in the removal and destruction of convention-violating devices to ensure sustainable development;
 - c. Increasing funding and support for the Inter-Agency Working Group on Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) to expand its operations across regional and sub-regional organizations, including, but not limited to relevant bodies of the United Nations, regional and sub-regional organizations and stakeholders;
8. *Urges* the development of the Process for Outer Space Security (POSS) to expand the rules set up by the United Nations Outer Space Treaty to enhance the security of critical civilian infrastructure in outer space to prevent an arms race in outer space and protect the technology that is used in different key areas of development such as communication, stable internet access for rural areas, surveillance of borders, crisis prevention or telecommunication, by:
 - a. Identifying Member States with access to outer space technology and weapons, weapons that can put outer space technology under threat from Earth;

- b. Ensuring that Member States that wish to ensure the protection of civilian infrastructure are urged to participate in ensuring the newly set up process to ensure the safety of civilian infrastructure such as satellites used for GPS services;
 - c. Ensuring the process is to be monitored by the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs and the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS) and funded by contributions of Member States as part of the process;
 - d. Warmly inviting Member States to join the Artemis Accords, which strives to expand safe and weapon-free space exploration endeavors for scientific purposes that can potentially help cure cases of resource scarcity;
 - e. Creating a forum aiming this process for communication between concerned Member States and developing a set of rules adjusted to today's needs in securing Outer Space;
 - f. Ensuring the process should further include a framework for increased cooperation between Member States with access to outer space technology and those without in the use of civilian space technology for development purposes such as surveillance technologies, the fight against terrorism and piracy, and the disarmament of illegal weapons traffic;
9. *Encouraging* allocating more funds from Member States towards NGOs focused on the disarmament and development of children associated with armed militant terrorist groups to prevent the unnecessary propagation of conflict, such as; Save the Children, War Child, and Safe Families for Children;
10. *Invites* Member States, intergovernmental organizations, and regional bodies to investigate the relationship between the Sustainable Development Agenda and disarmament programs by:
- a. Reflecting upon the importance of arms control in promoting peace, security, and sustainable development while placing disarmament and arms control within the scope of development policies, highlighting:
 - i. Achieving SDG target 16.4 to significantly reduce illicit arms flow and working collaboratively in regional efforts to reduce weapon trafficking and weapon use of non-state actors;
 - ii. The trafficking of illicit arms through maritime borders by non-state militants hinders development in alignment with the United Nations' stance;
 - b. Encouraging Member States to join in capacity-building efforts with the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) to establish a program for technical and experiential assistance and exchange among Member States;
 - c. Further encouraging continued cooperation with the UN Board of Auditors and submitting an annual report of military expenditures to reduce national insecurity and promote accountable institutions under achieving SDG target 16.6;
11. *Recommends* Member States to partner with organizations such as the Hazard Area Life-support Organization (HALO), an NGO that works to disarm landmines and clear explosive devices from lands of former and current conflict areas, creating safe space and land for local populations;

12. *Encourages* the implementation of educational programs within Member States led by the UNODA previously established forums, such as the Inter-institutional training course, allowing for more uniform approaches to disarmament and more achievable goals pertinent to a variety of Member States' sizes and capabilities;
13. *Encourages* Member States to expand the United Nations Development Program's (UNDP) West Africa Coast Initiative - Organized Crime: West African Response to Trafficking (WACI/OCWAR-T) project to, as a component of development programs, through:
 - a. Reducing the vulnerability of post-conflict developing states to illegal arms trafficking and organized crime;
 - b. Assisting these countries to enhance national enforcement and justice institutions;
 - c. Building capacity for better national, regional, and international enforcement cooperation;
14. *Reminds* Member States of the importance of paying attention, in particular to the social disarmament and reintegration of women and female children back into society after departing from terrorist groups in the interest of promoting SDG 5;
15. *Summons* Member States to cooperate in disarmament and arms control efforts to advance progress in achieving SDG 3 on good health and well-being since armed violence is the leading cause of premature death and a key source of injuries, disability, and psychological distress, including the establishment of effective mechanisms for arms control, conflict resolution, and peacebuilding such as:
 - a. Strengthening international treaties and agreements on arms control and disarmament, promoting dialogue and cooperation among nations to address underlying causes of conflicts;
 - b. Investing in conflict prevention and resolution initiatives;
16. *Urges* the UNDP to create a community-based subvention strategy that aims at countering violent extremism and other security issues by giving small grants to vulnerable communities to foster development similar to Australia's Direct Aid Program, by:
 - a. Using funds from the UNDP, the main UN supporting body for development programs;
 - b. Relying on self-application from communities via stating the nature of the project, the location, and the receiver;
 - c. Sustaining local projects that enhance economic stability and help solve societal issues such as violent extremism, ethnic violence, and other security issues;
17. *Encourages* Member States to join efforts with the framework of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (PoA) to establish a program for technical and technological assistance, advice, and exchange among developing and developed Member States towards creating a more robust infrastructure for disarmament strategies and arms tracking;
18. *Suggests* the implementation of the Nuclear Suppliers Guidelines program as an incentive to rejoin previous framework efforts of reducing nuclear proliferation, by:

- a. Establishing guidelines aims to ensure that nuclear trade for peaceful purposes does not contribute to the proliferation of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;
 - b. Encouraging Member States that sign preview treaties that tackle nuclear disarmament could give them the chance to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;
 - c. Ensuring the technology developed will be shared with Member States as needed;
19. *Calling upon* Member States to support capacity-building initiatives, along with technical assistance and resource mobilization efforts to strengthen water governance and viability in conflict-affected areas, with a focus on empowering the affected local communities and institutions;
20. *Recommends* that the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) implement monetary support for LDCs by:
- a. Investing in micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises and non-governmental organizations to establish local sustainable development;
 - b. Utilizing the World Bank's list of Gross Domestic Product per country for an equitable and fair ask from Member States for their support and contributions.



Code: GA1/1/7

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Relationship between Disarmament and Development

The General Assembly First Committee,

Reaffirming the need for building trust and increasing transparency through the use of the United Nations Office on Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) Report on Military Expenditures (MilEx) and the Registry of Conventional Arms (UNROCA),

Concerned by the fact that only 15% of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are on track to being achieved as highlighted in the Sustainable Development Goals Report of 2023, and that Sustainable Development Goals 1, 4, 6, 8, 13 and 16 are most in need of acceleration,

Recognizing the inherent inequity in the fact that in 2021 MilEx increased to \$2.1 trillion dollars and in the same year a report from the World Bank found that 719 million people lived on less than \$2.15 dollars a day,

Keeping in mind the 2018 Secretary-General's Agenda for Disarmament, which focuses on four main areas: reducing and eliminating weapon technologies, and enhancing partnerships to strengthen disarmament institutions and work with various groups,

Noting with affirmation the current procedures for the implementation of United Nations arms embargoes by the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) for targeted sanctions to prevent rogue and non-state actors who have been designated by 14 prior UNSC resolutions from receiving arms and weapons,

Recalling the significance of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16.4 in combating the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons (SALW) and organized crime,

Conscious of the destabilizing and negative impact caused by the distribution and sale of small arms from legal markets into illegal markets,

Alarmed that Member States are devoting resources and funds to make new nuclear arms and weapons,

Acknowledging the imperative linkage between disarmament and the attainment of Goal 4 of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goal, Quality Education, within the broader framework of global peace and security,

Recalling that there is an increase in the lack of military spending resources being allocated towards educational programs that provide education to low socioeconomic regions of the globe,

Noting that there is a need for a voluntary, exploratory approach to assess and implement technology-driven solutions for arms tracking, with the participation of Member States, international organizations, civil society, and the private sector,

Further recalling that emerging technologies and scientific developments may enhance the military capabilities of Member States, or which present great potential for military applications,

Fully aware that according to the last report of the Sustainable Development Goal 2023, only one in six countries will achieve the universal secondary school target by 2030, which leaves around 84 million children and young people out of school,

Bearing in mind a study by the World Bank that found Member States with higher levels of financial literacy had higher levels of saving, investment, and economic growth, and that as reported by the UN, development leads to favorable conditions for disarmament,

Deeply disturbed by the amount of caches of unsecured or expired weapons that are prevalent within the territories of Member States that could lead to the proliferation of conventional weapons amongst gangs, criminals, and non-state actors, and recalling the *UN Mission to Colombia* that sought the extraction of weapons in collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Peace as well as the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) by the UNSC and GA,

Acknowledging the sovereign right of Member States to protect their citizens and their borders,

Reaffirming the commitment to international law and norms aimed at promoting peace, security, and disarmament,

Stressing the imperative of collective action and cooperation among Member States, regional organizations, and international partners to tackle security challenges effectively,

Affirming the importance of adapting to new challenges and safeguarding the interconnected world through collaborative efforts in response to emerging security threats,

Reaffirming the principles of transparency, accountability, and inclusivity as essential for building a safer and more secure global community,

Acknowledging the vital role of non-governmental organizations and civil society in promoting peace, security, and disarmament efforts worldwide,

Affirming the inherent dignity and worth of every individual and the importance of protecting human rights in all disarmament and security initiatives,

Reassuring the commitment to global peace and security, having considered significance of treaties signed previously on non-proliferation and disarmament as fundamentals of international stability,

Calling upon the critical need for transparency between Member States in regards to arms control and disarmament efforts aimed at fostering trust and confidence, while maintaining state sovereignty

Affirming the prominent role of the United Nation Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) in terms of roles providing a substantive aid to disarmament initiatives worldwide,

Emphasizing the necessity of a greater compromise on the development of a stronger infrastructure for the tracking, monitoring and control of light weapons,

Acknowledging the likelihood of achieving disarmament more readily in certain Member States that actively pursue disarmament measures, while also recognizing the difficulties and ramifications encountered by Member States with security concerns,

Recognizing the immediate and future threat of militant, non-state actors, and their hinderance on the sovereignty and security for Member States,

Emphasizing the hope of a world where strategic disarmament contributes to substantial development gains through the efficient reallocation of resources previously dedicated to Member States' budgets,

Recognizing the work accomplished by the Global Counter Terrorism Programme on Cybersecurity and New Technologies,

Reaffirming the fact that the international humanitarian law should be applied to cyberspace,

Recognizing the attention to raising awareness through arms education to further promote development and bring peace,

Acknowledges the varying needs of each respective states' security concerns, and that state military necessity may pose a hindrance to possible disarmament,

1. *Supports* the UNODA in the creation of an umbrella program to conduct military confidence-building measures (CBMs) among Member States under, as well as evaluate the efficacy of military CBMs within the program under voluntary action, in which:
 - a. The measures target the five focus areas identified by the UNODA:
 - i. Communication and coordination;
 - ii. Observation and verification;
 - iii. Military constraint;
 - iv. Training and education;
 - v. Cooperation and integration;
 - b. The measures are tailored to region-specific situations and adapted to the military capabilities of each participating Member State, with participating Member States submitting reports on CBMs to the UNODA Conference on Disarmament (UNCD) Secretariat, if the Member State is party to the UNCD, or the UNODA Regional Disarmament Branch applicable to the Member State;
 - c. Member States are encouraged to develop new CBMs that address new technologies, and share those with the UNODA, either through inter alia activities or through research and development;
2. *Encourages* Member States to redirect funds from MilEx in the spirit of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, with a focus on the SDGs that require the most action according to the Sustainable Development Goals Report 2023;
3. *Recommends* all Member States to collaborate in creating a sustainable development campaign to support the redirection of military funds to go towards organizations that provide assistance to

vulnerable people, such as refugees, people living in poverty, food insecurity individuals, victims of war and armed conflict to achieve the 2030 Agenda and to support disarmament by:

- a. Reallocating the amount of military spending towards organizations such as The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Food Program (WFP), United Nations Children's Educational Fund (UNICEF) to have better opportunities to offer and achieve their goals;
 - b. Implementing of a safe environment to improve the conditions of living for refugees and victims of poverty, war, and abuse;
 - c. Encouraging schools to implement these campaigns, donate in order to support vulnerable populations and cover their basic needs, such as: food, clean water, clothes, and many more;
4. *Endorses*, under the General Assembly (GA) First Committee's joint mandate with the UNSC, a call for the expansion of the Department of Peace Operations' Integrated Training Service (ITS) beyond the Uganda base and include regional level collaborations for UNSC Peacekeeping workers for the 14 designated embargoes, to combat illicit conventional weapon trades and ensure that the proliferation of conventional weapons among non-state actors does not harm the progress of development;
 5. *Urges* Member States to allocate funds to promote educational opportunities that discourage SALW and reduce organized crime as outlined in Sustainable Development Goal 16.4 by funding programs that raise awareness of the dangers of the illicit small arms trade and participation in organized crime;
 6. *Fully supports* the extension of UN Peacekeeping educational initiatives such as Civilian Pre-deployment Training (CPT) that address explosive ordnance disposal by:
 - a. Urgently calling on Member States to cultivate and develop CPT instructors who can exercise leadership, represent the interests of the community they serve, and demonstrate tangible impact;
 - b. Provisioning additional educational resources spreading the awareness of the dangers of improper disposal of small arms, and promoting research regarding the reduction of the amount of untracked arms;
 - c. Strengthening existing barriers to increase the difficulty of small arms being utilized for illegal applications that prohibit development, including but not limited to terrorism, narcotic and human trafficking, and mass violence, resulting in the growth, benefit, peace, and stability of all nations;
 7. *Recommends* to the Member States that are using current resources and funds to make new nuclear arms and weapons to instead use it to improve the economic and social development in their countries by the creating of commissions in these Member States led by the Member State itself that oversees the reallocation of resources to economic and social development;
 8. *Urges* all Member States to pursue robust disarmament and arms control measures across all nt domains, including preventing proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and curtailing the illicit

trade in small arms and light weapons, as a means to mitigate violence and armed conflict, redirect resources towards educational development, and cultivate stable environments conducive to the flourishing of educational institutions, thereby strategically enabling the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 3, 4, 11, 16;

9. *Advises* the creation of the Advancement of Development Study Group to observe military spending towards environmental recovery and support programs to counteract the harmful effects of rapid industrialization through:
 - a. The formation of a financial agency monitoring the effects of military spending on the environment and acting in an advisory capacity for the subsequent effects of rapid industrialization;
 - b. The support for the UN Development Program in gathering, maintaining and utilizing an accurate body of information to allow development to occur with the best and most sustainable use of natural resources;
10. *Supports* the continued advancement and strategic focus of an Open-Ended Working Group specializing in the implementation of arms reporting systems (while also upholding state sovereignty) relating to the protection and privacy of state and military critical infrastructure on the security of and in the use of Information and Communications Technologies (ICT) (2021-2025), with an emphasis on leveraging ICT applications to enhance the tracking of SALW and ammunition by:
 - a. Utilizing the preexisting UN Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA) to keep an updated report of Member States information regarding trades of arms, military holdings, and other such relevant information;
 - b. Protecting reports by utilizing encryption technology, supervised by UNROCA, which will classify sensitive information that upholds individual state sovereignty by only being accessible to authorized parties in order to foster trust amongst nations while also supporting international transparency in arms control;
 - c. Achieving SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels, by reducing illicit arms flows and strengthening relevant national institutions for building capacity at all levels to prevent violence, crime and terrorism;
 - d. Achieving SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, by fostering a partnership for disarmament and development through international cooperation on ICT for arms tracking, enhancing the sharing of innovative practices, and mobilizing effective use of resources;
11. *Reaffirms* the need for educational programs that will help achieve SDG 4 which will raise awareness on the importance of disarmament and development by:
 - a. Encouraging the reallocation of Member States' respective military spending towards educational programs such as the International Finance Facility for Education (IFFEd), to provide education to low socioeconomic regions of the globe;

- b. Supporting Member States to fund environment recovery programs to correct the effects of nuclear production through an International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) joint partnership;
12. *Expresses its hope* that Member States develop and implement targeted financial programs for both the general public and government officials individually allocated from programs under United Nations Financial Department of Affairs (UNFDA), leveraging the reach and influence of multimedia platforms and advertisements by:
 - a. Further inviting the UNFDA for collaboration of educators, financial experts and media managers to create engaging and accessible content that covers essential topics such as budgeting, saving, debt management and investment principles in disarmament, this allows for individuals and organizations to effectively manage funds efficiently and help maximize the impact of their initiatives;
 - b. Drawing the attention to the integration of interactive tools, quizzes, and multimedia resources within social media campaigns to enhance learning experiences and promote active participation in financial education initiatives;
 - c. Encouraging Member States to create partnerships on social media to educate users through various platforms internally increasing the development factors for governments;
13. *Further recommends* the creation of a specialized service of the United Nations following the example of the UNMAS between the mandates of the General Assembly and UNSC for Member States who fall into regions with high weapons cache ratios such as the Middle East, Central and equatorial South America, and Southeast Asia to secure or ensure the destruction of expired or potentially compromised weapons caches;
14. *Calls for* strengthened international cooperation and support for disarmament initiatives that contribute to peace and security, particularly in regions affected by armed conflict and terrorism, with respect to state sovereignty, by:
 - a. Recommending enhanced regional partnerships for disarmament and arms control, especially in the Middle East and Northern Africa (MENA) region;
 - b. Urging the strengthening of national and regional capacities to monitor and combat illicit trafficking of SALW, through improved training, resource allocation, and technological support;
 - c. Promoting the establishment of joint task forces and knowledge-sharing mechanisms among Member States to improve operational cooperation against the illicit SALW trade;
 - d. Calling for the integration of SALW control measures into broader strategies for border management and counter-terrorism efforts, including the deployment of advanced surveillance technologies and initiatives, to fortify border control without hindering international cooperation and bilateral trade treaties between bordering Member States, and fostering economic development by ensuring international cooperation and dialogue;

- e. Seeking international support and technical assistance for Member States struggling to control SALW proliferation, focusing on capacity building for customs and border security personnel;
15. *Invites* the international community to expand the United Nations' International Maritime Organization to incorporate the prevention of illicit arms trafficking within sea and ocean regions to contribute to the effort of disarmament and development by:
- a. Incorporating the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea which allows for state sovereignty of any vessels belonging to Member State and safe from unwarranted or unwanted searches, with the search of trade vessels being subject to the approval of the Member State whom the NGO resides within of the specific Member State;
 - b. Providing the required mechanisms to monitor and eliminate illicit arms trafficking that creates security gaps in regions affected by it; Increasing the transparency in arms trades to create accountability and prevention of arms control acts and treaties being breached;
 - c. Strengthening the international influence wielded by the UNODA needed to control disarmament;
16. *Recommends* a reaffirmation of strengthening the incremental disarmament approach, in compliance to the IAEA and OPCW's focus on a gradual and systematic transition into disarmament, focusing on the disarmament of weapons of mass destruction (WMD's) and including a gradual reduction to be discussed extensively by the General Assembly at a further date;
17. *Urges* Member States to ratify and implement the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), aimed at regulating the illicit arms trade and preventing diversion to non-state actors, and condemning actions by foreign actors that undermine the sovereignty of Member States;
18. *Recommends* the United Nations Regional Centres for Peace and Disarmament to establish a joint platform to investigate and disarm militant non-state actors involved in supplying and arms trafficking by:
- a. Calling for the expansion of scrutiny and reduction of the use of private military companies employed by Member States, facilitating operations outside of direct war involvement;
 - b. Imploring the reduction of Member State funding for militant non-state actors in involvement against fellow Member States;
19. *Calls for* the establishment of a voluntary fund under the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) to support disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) programs in post-conflict settings, and invites Member States, international non-governmental organizations such as, the Arms Control Association (ACA) and the International Peace Bureau (IPB), to contribute to this fund, prioritizing the needs of displaced communities and vulnerable populations;

20. *Encouraging* the implementation of arms reporting systems while also upholding state sovereignty and relating to the protection and privacy of state and military critical infrastructure by:
 - a. Utilizing the preexisting UN Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA) to keep an updated report of Member States information regarding trades of arms, military holdings, and other such relevant information;
 - b. Protecting such reports by utilizing encryption technology, supervised by UNROCA, which will encrypt sensitive critical information that will uphold individual state sovereignty while promoting international transparency;
21. *Encouraging* Member States to reaffirm the Chemical Weapon Convention (1997) and the Biological Weapon Convention (1972) that halts excessive production and stockpiling, while contributing to mutual trust and accountability to provide a stable and more secure world that is able to direct its focus and funding into development;
22. *Encourages* redirecting funds from military expenditures to development initiatives, with respect to individual Member State security, and focusing on creating forums for constructive discussion such as a Redirection for Development Conference for ethical information and research sharing among Member States;
23. *Recommends* Member States to extend the Global Counter Terrorism Programme on Cybersecurity and New Technologies' field of action to the cyberattacks realized by other Member States and not only terrorist groups in order to protect some critical fields such as medical and energy;
24. *Emphasizing* the right of each individual Member State to self-determination, and the voluntary participation in and with each of the clauses above.



Code: GA1/1/8

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Relationship between Disarmament and Development

The General Assembly First Committee,

Acknowledging with deep gratitude the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and encouraging similar future initiatives to build economic partnerships between Member States to fulfill regional stability,

Reaffirming our commitment to S/RES/1540 (Article 8) of 28 April 2004, which mandates all nations to enact laws that establish effective oversight measures preventing Weapons of Mass Destruction from falling into the hands of non-state entities,

Taking note that nuclear power generation providing civilians with basic utilities is distinct from nuclear warfare, according to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) “*Basic infrastructure for a nuclear power project*”,

Emphasizing the use of nuclear technology as key to achieving technological development for all,

Recognizing the importance of strengthening regional and subregional stability of bordering states for enhancing international peace, confidence building, and transparency processes,

Conscious of the importance of programs such as Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR), which disarms combatants, removes them from military structures, then socially and economically reintegrates combatants into society,

Seriously concerned by the threat of conventional weapons to reach development, such as cluster munition, and how it will affect certain Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) like sustainable land,

Deeply concerned by the lack of funds allocated towards sectors such as health and education, which are vital to ensure a good quality of life,

Re-emphasizing the interdependent nature of disarmament and sustainable development in achieving global peace and security, especially SDG 16.4 and 16.8, which aim to reduce the scale of global crime through the reduction of illicit financial and arms trade trafficking, noting the importance of full compliance with disarmament goals, and mechanisms is paramount in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030,

Considering peacekeeping missions as a complementary action to disarmament processes,

Taking into consideration the ongoing humanitarian crisis resulting from aggressive actions of both states and non-state actors, which places significant strains on host countries and diverts resources from the sustainable development agenda,

Deeply concerned about the increase in aggregate military expenditure by 9% as of 2023, and reaching 2.2 trillion USD in the same year, further alienating funds away from developmental initiatives, as stated in A/HRC/27/NGO/89, as for every 1% of military expenditure there is a 9% decrease in economic growth,

Noting the resolution A/RES/74/57 of 2019 acts as a cornerstone for disarmament measures in achieving the SDGs and the 1986 Declaration on the Right to Development placing development among the fundamental rights, and disarmament as a means towards Sustainable Development,

Recalling further the pivotal role of the Conference on Disarmament (CD) as the sole multilateral negotiating forum for disarmament under the auspices of the United Nations, and appreciating its historical contributions to the drafting and negotiations of significant disarmament treaties that have laid the groundwork for global peace and security,

Emphasizing that according to the United Nations, the excessive accumulations of arms and weapons can divert the necessary resources for development and consequently fuel armed conflicts and violence, leading to unnecessary deaths causing suffering, social inequalities, and environmental degradation,

Realizing the pivotal role that a greater control of arms outside Member States' supervision and of non-state actors play in order to protect governments' control and stability,

Acknowledging the crucial need for the international community to redirect efforts toward comprehensive disarmament to create economic growth and development,

Reassuring the commitment to global peace and security, having considered the significance of clauses in the Treaty of the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) previously signed and disarmament as fundamental pillars of international security,

Further calling attention to the critical need for enhanced transparency measures aimed at fostering trust and confidence among Member States regarding arms control and disarmament efforts,

Aware of the intricate interplay between foreign policy objectives and trade in arms and transport infrastructure and recognizing the need for a comprehensive approach to regulate and monitor such activities,

Bearing in mind the imperative to strengthen oversight mechanisms, including the establishment of a dedicated committee tasked with supervising and ensuring compliance with relevant trade and commerce agreements pertaining to arms and transportation sectors,

Considering the budgetary expenses being employed by countries regarding armament and defense expenses,

Understanding the significance of government intervention and actions of non-state actors in economic and social development,

Reminding the importance that youth and younger generations cover in today's society and their fundamental role in ensuring a prosperous future,

Conscious of the concept of sovereignty and the importance the latter covers for each Member State regarding its economic, political, and social decisions,

Encouraged by transparency between states and profitable cooperation through international security with increasing technology capabilities,

Cognizant of the contribution of the proliferation of light weapons and all forms of illicit trafficking to growing insecurity and instability, which adversely affects subregional social and economic development, as stated in A/RES/78/128,

Fully alarmed by the potential mass casualties of innocent civilians by state actors, which account for 90% of all war-time casualties, and being aware of the potentially catastrophic effects of nuclear weapons on the environment, considering that a minimal nuclear exchange could induce 690 million tons of CO2 into the atmosphere,

Promoting educational programs such as the World Future Council (WFC) that discourage the use and development of new weapons within Member State borders,

Recalling the Nuclear Weapon Free Zones established by the Treaty of Bangkok, the Treaty of Tlatelolco, and the Treaty of Rarotonga and others implemented in the regions of Latin America, Africa, the Caribbean, South Pacific, Southeast Asia, and Central Asia,

Reaffirming conclusions from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Agreement of 1971 and the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and its inherent link with development efforts as outlined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Deploring the violation of basic human rights and the dangers that the misuse of firearms and other weapons present when used in conjunction with the assault of women,

Welcoming increased trade between states that have developed regional alliances with other sovereign states,

Reiterates the principles of the United Nations Charter routed in Article 26 to maintain international peace and security and resolutions such as A/RES/38/71, expressing concerns about military expenditures and the waste of human economic resources and also promoting solidarity with developing countries, A/RES/62/48, addressing the symbiosis between disarmament and development,

1. *Urges* Member States to increase transparency and communication measures relating to small arms held by non-state actors like terrorist groups through:
 - a. Allowing annual challenge inspections of small arms and nuclear facilities as proposed by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in the Chemical Weapons Convention, including:
 - i. Submitting challenge inspection requests to the United Nations Security Council and Secretary-General for approval;
 - ii. Selecting a commission of ten United Nations specialists from the IAEA, who shall be selected by the General Assembly First Committee;
 - iii. Noting the fourth target of SDG 16, which reduces trade of illicit arms in local communities and its connection to SDG 3 (good health and well-being);
 - b. Inviting non-Member State contributors of the Conference on Disarmament to participate in disarmament discussion on a regular basis, which will:
 - i. Promote conversation on disarmament and development, considering the crucial interconnectedness of the two established by this body;
 - ii. Refocus on the collaboration between the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Saving Lives Entity Fund, which aims to assist Member States with arms reduction programs to reallocate toward developmental projects;

- iii. Depend on Member States' decision on what areas of social development are most important to them;
2. *Emphasizes* the importance of promoting action and discussion on measures to redirect the allocation of resources from arms spending towards development initiatives by:
 - a. Suggesting the renaming and restructuring of the Conference on Disarmament (CD) already existing framework to Disarmament for Sustainable Development (DSD) conference, which would discuss and develop policy recommendations for Member States;
 - b. Welcoming all Member States and subject matter experts to participate and collaborate openly on the discussion of leveraging disarmament for sustainable development initiatives;
 - c. Proposing the implementation and organization of this initiative to be guided by the United Nations Development Programme UNDP and UNODA, as well as potentially funding this initiative;
 3. *Stresses* the desire for Member States to adhere to multilateral agreements like the Treaty of the NPT and the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), which have set one of the highest international standards for regulating and improving international trade of conventional arms by:
 - a. Considering the proposal set by Member States to include transfer criteria that would limit transfers that would impede, hinderer impact negatively our SDG agenda;
 - b. Recognizing that the proliferation of small arms and chemical or biological conventions impact the social and economic growth of developing countries;
 4. *Encourages* hosting of regional peace summits by Member States bordering each other to facilitate dialogue and negotiations towards the establishment of non-aggression treaties, fostering cooperation and trust among neighboring nations by:
 - a. Implementing collaborative border patrols and addressing common security concerns to reduce tensions along shared borders;
 - b. Promoting confidence-building, including military transparency initiatives such as volunteering to submit weapons trade reports and destruction to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA);
 - c. Potentially resulting in reappropriating resources invested into securing the border to developmental programs of the Member States;
 - d. Establishing Economic Trading Partnerships through the UN Office of Partnerships , which would:
 - i. Aid in preserving regional stability by fostering interdependence and cooperation among member states, incentivizing peaceful relations, and providing incentives for disarmament efforts;

- ii. Result in the sharing of constrained resources that some member states have access to and others don't, which would foster an environment of shared progress and incentive for developing your boarding states along with their own Member State;
- 5. *Calls upon* the Member States that are not part of nuclear weapon-free zones to work together on specific regional agreements to further push for disarmament in key regions to develop a political and economic cooperative region in pursuit of economic, scientific, and technological development similar to ASEAN;
- 6. *Invites* the creation of a fund to reallocate resources from military spending towards development, specifically aiming to increase spending towards the SDGs, which will be referred to as the SPARK Fund: Sustainable Peace and Resource Kinetics Fund, and which will:
 - a. Call all Member States to willingly join the SPARK Fund in an attempt to increase efforts to work towards disarmament and the 2030 Agenda;
 - b. Operate on a consensus in which each Member State who is willing and able, redirects 5% of their total military spending budget and the freed financial resources emerging from disarmament towards the fund such that:
 - i. Only those Member States who are engaged in active conflict and did not initiate the conflict will be waived the 5% relocation of military funds until the armed conflict is resolved;
 - ii. Member States will continue to redirect 5% of their military spending budget towards the SPARK Fund prior to conflict involvement;
 - c. Use the funds collected to invest in projects working towards the SDGs to be implemented within each Member State to ensure all benefit from the fund, while encouraging disarmament by granting benefits to Member States committed to reallocating military spending themselves;
 - d. Select which SDG-related projects receive more funding on the basis of global need and urgency worldwide;
 - e. Recommended to be established and put into practice by 2026;
 - f. Allocate funds toward programs that aim to increase education among women and girls who are disproportionately affected by violent conflict;
- 7. *Proposes* establishing a global Disarmament and Development Campaign spearheaded by UNODA and in collaboration with the UNDP by:
 - a. Conducting inclusive public awareness campaigns with all Member States and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs);
 - b. Building upon the agenda of the CD by expanding on its cause of disarmament through the organization of international conferences aiming at fostering dialogue and cooperation among nations to ensure effective strategies for security collaboration and disarmament while meeting the requirements of the SDGs;

8. *Urges* Member States to offer incentives to citizens in war-torn countries to relinquish their weapons, thus removing the amount of arms in circulation, by:
 - a. Offering a mobile, vehicular buyback program in cooperation with all Member States to trade in weapons for tax credits or money to fulfill SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth);
 - b. Forming institutions in remote, rural, and underdeveloped areas to support communities with no ease of access to transportation or trade in support of SDG 10 (Sustainable Cities and Communities);
9. *Requests* all Member States to thoroughly implement and comply with the inspection systems stemming from the Chemical Weapons Convention, with the purpose of:
 - a. Promoting arms reduction programs for greater sustainable development by harmonizing economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental protection;
 - b. Aid increasing transparency and trust-building among each other;
10. *Proposes* the expansion of the existing annual reporting mechanism under the UNODA through which, similarly to the UN Report on Military Expenditures (MilEx) framework, Member States shall submit data on the amount of funds redirected from disarmament to sustainable development entailing, among others, healthcare, education and SDG 5.5, both nationally and internationally;
11. *Encouraging* Member States to revisit the set of transparency and confidence-building measures (CBM) such as the United Nations Report on Military Expenditures, the UN Register for Conventional Arms and the United Nations Repository of CBMs to reduce military tension, as mentioned in the Biological Weapons Convention of 1987 to further increase transparency and built trust, in order to:
 - a. Reduce military tensions in geographical regions in geographical regions by using military confidence-building measures;
 - b. Prevent hostilities resulting in the stockpiling of weapons that might arise as a result of diplomatic failures, which might result in the proliferation of nuclear weapons and conventional weapons among Member States;
 - c. Build mutual trust politically, economically, and through trade through trade;
12. *Calls for* raising awareness with educational programs about pressing global social issues through the creation of peace-building and conflict resolution programs aimed at the younger generations;
13. *Encourages* Member States to make advancements toward securing weapons and reducing circulation to minimize rates of gender-based violence to foster development through:
 - a. Increasing the amount and quality of data collection on light arms possession and trafficking with relation to gender-based violence through iARMS, an international database that connects police forces of all member states and Interpol;

- b. Taking effective action to strengthen services essential for safety, protection, and recovery to address impunity against women and children;
 - c. Centering international discussions on clause ten of the ATT, which emphasizes that women and children account for the vast majority of those affected by armed conflict and violence;
 - d. Continuously reinforcing the mission to eliminate violence against women by disarming assailants and decreasing police response time through the implementation of SDG 5;
14. *Draws attention to* the establishment of a program under UNDP alongside international NGOs with all Member States that provide an incentive for countries that are continuously progressing towards disarmament and development, thus:
- a. Endorsing an Arms Monitoring Panel (AMP) from the member states to supervise the distribution of reduced military spending to the areas we've proposed;
 - b. Asking Member States to hand in annual reports to UNDP and related NGOs to evaluate the development of SDGs;
 - c. Reassuring Member States implementing disarmament will be protected with mutual defense;
 - d. Offering financial support as an incentive with mutual funds under this treaty and progressively increasing the fund annually by 10%, with a maximum of 50%, if the standards are being met;
15. *Recognizes* the implementation of the Relocation of Arms Movement (RAM) through:
- a. Reaffirming and fully protecting the sovereignty of the country in which weapons are processed in full, however, limits the excessive storage of such establishing military protection;
 - b. Developing a system for the necessity of controlled power in order to evaluate a further agreement on the establishment of control where the movement of arms is placed in a country, furthering the protection of the people by a substantial organization RAM;
16. *Advocates* Member States to develop an international forum that utilizes INTERPOL's Firearms Forensics Symposium as a best practice to create dialogue between Member States as well as creating educational initiatives after UNIDIR's Youth Disarmament Orientation Course as best practice to inform youth about the importance of disarmament for development by:
- a. Focusing on educational programs to raise awareness, enhance detection capabilities, and establish tracking mechanisms for 3-D printed weapons and ghost guns to address security concerns and promote responsible development practices;
 - b. Making strides toward achieving SDG 16 by prioritizing efforts to strengthen international security and foster peace with Member States, thereby advancing to the end goal of sustainable development;
17. *Suggests* that Member States prioritize development policy in their respective fiscal spending and resource allocation over further armament and military growth by:

- a. Utilizing regional alliances to promote development spending through trade and tariff incentives can allow for further discussion about how funding should be handled by different administrations;
 - b. Ensuring exceptions to this general rule of practice would be active state of war, internal civil conflict, terrorism threats, or potential future threat of conflict;
 - c. Recommending Member States to model after programs such as Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR);
 - d. Recognizing that programs such as DDR allow for communities to trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs) in exchange for freshwater wells and other beneficial community-based infrastructure and resources;
 - e. Reminding Member States of the need for targeted internal development programs that focus on strengthening specific states and subregions through the demilitarization of armed forces, reintegrating them into society socially and economically;
18. *Reminds* Member States to actively participate in transparency processes to build confidence among Member States, which would contribute to achieving SDG 17, global partnerships, and of which appropriate measurements could include:
- a. Monitoring system and annual maintenance of a registration system for weapons in national stockpiles;
 - b. Implementation of routine verification of the military application or peaceful purpose of the weapons in stockpiles, as mentioned earlier, following the example of the UNODA “Small arms: End-use verification” mechanism;
 - c. An inspection of the weapons in stockpile in cases of doubt of purpose;
 - d. Divestment from overbearing and sovereignty-infringing spyware welfare, leading to higher investment into other developmental programs, such as providing stable and consistent access to energy to all the constituents of the particular Member States;
19. *Promotes* the use of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, including but not limited to nuclear energy and scientific research in all its ramifications, by allowing the re-use of disarmed nuclear fissile materials and maintenance of enrichment facilities in the pursuit of clean, renewable energy while maintaining Member States' compliance with NPT and other disarmament agreements for the attainment of SDG 7.3, 7.4, and 7.5;
20. *Emphasizes* that Member States further work together with the United Nations Office of Disarmament and Affairs (UNODA) to implement the Strategic Plan of 2021-2025 that promotes norm-setting and multilateral agreements in the areas of disarmament, arms control, and non-proliferation and agreeing to treaties that establish Nuclear Weapon Free Zones;
21. *Encourages* all Member States to critically reevaluate their amount of military expenditure with respect to their level of threat by creating a regional platform to share and compare respective data with neighboring countries and not to increase their budget dedicated to military purposes as this poses the risk of diverting valuable resources away from development;

22. *Further emphasizes* the need for a comprehensive learning and capacity-building program to promote disarmament and foster development, which:
 - a. Call for regional cooperation among Member States to develop recovery and resilience plans in response to armed conflicts;
 - b. Further recommend regional cooperation on a plan for gradual disarmament;
 - c. Suggest the utilization and expansion of the UN peacebuilding fund SALIENT The saving lives entity;
23. *Recognizes* that the distribution of small illicit arms is a threat to the possibility of sustainable disarmament and needs to be addressed by supporting all Member States in their international cooperation through the sharing of knowledge, strengthening current legal frameworks to prevent destabilization through an imbalance of power towards non-state actors;
24. *Advocates* for a better representation of Asian, African, and Latin American Member States in all peace and security-related bodies such as the Security Council, UNODA to give countries who face security-related threats a chance to integrate working policies that encourage disarmament while also ensuring access to development resources through partnerships;
25. *Recommends* creating a global digital platform for disarmament education, jointly managed by the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), which aims to cultivate peace, enhance awareness of the dangers of arms proliferation, and highlight disarmament's role in achieving sustainable development, targeting both youth and policymakers alike;
26. *Encourages* Member States to report the tracking of illicit arms while also maintaining state sovereignty and privacy in order to achieve SDG 3, 4, and 11 to fostering safer communities and public well-being by:
 - a. Using the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute database and other similar database while adhering to the UNOCT/UNCCT Cybersecurity and New-Technologies Program to give Member States the tools to mitigate database breaches as well as restore systems in the event an attack occurs;
 - b. Having high-tech tracking measures to reduce small arms (guns) as a way to increase community safety and development as well as confidence building amongst Member States;
 - c. Engaging in interagency programs with a focus on tracking and monitoring the cross-border trade of illicit arms such as UNODC's Container Control Programme (CCP) by implementing the tracking of arms through interagency programs utilizing blockchain technology to maintain the privacy of Member States' information and upholding state sovereignty.



Code: GA1/1/9

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Relationship between Disarmament and Development

The General Assembly First Committee,

Deeply conscious of the current imbalance of powers between nuclear powers and non-nuclear powers,

Acknowledging the European Union's (EU) *Strategy against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction*, which assesses armed violence as a significant contributor to global insecurity and underdevelopment and underscores the necessity of comprehensive disarmament measures to foster peace and sustainable development,

Reiterating the value of the Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict,

Taking into account the commitments made under international disarmament treaties, including the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) or the work of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), to pursue negotiations on effective measures relating to disarmament,

Recognizing the consequences of armed conflicts that occurred in the past, specifically World War II, in which more than 40 million civilians and 20 million soldiers were killed, according to the UN News on Global Perspective Human Stories,

Appreciating the essential role of innovative verification methods, outlined in the *Tunis Declaration for Information Society*, including societal verification, to build trust between countries by providing transparency, and accountability in the disarmament process,

Stressing that enhancing the credibility and inclusiveness of verification processes is crucial for global cooperation in disarmament efforts,

Bearing in mind the potential of involving a broader spectrum of global participants in the verification process to ensure a more comprehensive and transparent disarmament addressed in works including the *World Summit on Information Society (A/RES/56/183)*, through funding influenced by works including the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda (A/RES/69/313)*,

Deeply concerned by the possibility of nuclear escalation and insufficient transparency regarding nuclear programs,

Considering the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (1968) as an essential regulatory endeavor that focuses on controlling nuclear programs and preventing the acceleration of nuclear capacities,

Deeply conscious that according to the EU Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation and the International Monetary Fund Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering, there are nearly half a million lost or stolen firearms in the EU, which contributes to up to 20% of the total trade in legal firearms and EUR 236 million per year globally in illicit arms exchanges,

Concerned that according to United Nations (UN) Academic Impact, there have been more than 250 armed conflicts since the *Charter of the United Nations* was signed,

Alarmed by the lack of assistance for education systems and programs in low socioeconomic and rural regions of the globe, given the relationship between education and violence, and the relationship between violence and disarmament,

Emphasizing the importance of environmental recovery and support programs due to the harmful effects of rapid industrialization and nuclear production,

Acknowledging developing nations' current lack of technological infrastructure and proneness towards cyber warfare,

Recognizing the devastation that the testing and detonation of nuclear weapons has on people and the environment,

Noting with urgency that education efficiency relies heavily on systemic and circular answers to maximize quality, resources, and outcomes,

Believing in the importance of the *Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict*,

Deeply appalled that in a period of 17 years more than 120,00 children were killed and are heavily endangered by recruitment, rape and sexual violence, abduction and attacks on schools or hospitals, during armed conflicts,

Expressing concern for the 20,793 annual deaths and injuries among civilians caused by manufactured and improvised weapons, as reported by the Action On Armed Violence (AOAV),

Recognizing the efforts presented by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) by encouraging a self-implemented framework supporting the promotion of further development,

Recognizing the importance of addressing the root causes of conflict between Member States, according to Article 11 of the *Charter of the United Nations* regarding the General Assembly's mandate,

Fully aware of the need for comprehensive learning and capacity building programs, such as the Spanish Urban Agenda (AUE), which is aimed towards the building of knowledge and constructive thinking of development actors,

Fully aware of the danger that terrorism poses to developing strong institutions, especially in developing nations, as outlined in the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,

Acknowledges the commitments made in the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1)* (2015), which recognizes that peace, justice, and strong institutions are congruent with achieving decent work, economic growth, reducing inequalities and furthering development,

Taking into consideration how programs to educate communities on the dangers of terrorism can help increase stability and achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 for Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions,

Seeking more prevalent initiatives for education surrounding disarmament, especially in recognition of the

need for international cooperation, transparency and commitment in sake of international progress in reaching the SDGs involving disarmament efforts,

Recognizing the work done by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in funding infrastructural projects and advancing Sustainable Development Goals in Least Developed Countries (LDCs),

Appreciating the crucial role of the World Bank and the International Development Association (IDA) in financing the infrastructure and economies of least developed nations,

Affirming that, according to the UN Department of Global Communications, global military spending totaled \$2.1 trillion in 2021 USD,

Noting with deep concern that according to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), only \$23.9 billion is spent on the official assistance of development in 2022,

Recognizing the relationship between poverty and violence as indicated by the United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner's (UNHRC) and documented in report A/59/119, and how poverty provides a catalyst for the creation or perpetuation of non-state actors,

Recalling the United Nations' recognition of the detrimental effects of armaments on global safety and stability, and the vital importance of disarmament in fostering a secure environment for all,

Considering that the Tenth Special Session on Disarmament of the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Conference on Disarmament, to create a single, multilateral disarmament initiative to encourage global cooperation,

Expressing concern about resolution BWC/MSP/2019/7, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Bacteriological and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction, which endorses the Geneva Declaration and establishes the framework of a non-biological military world,

Acknowledges the contribution that disarmament makes to sustainable development and the need to integrate the work of the General Assembly Resolution 74/57 on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development activities (A/RES/74/57),

Noting work done by UN bodies including the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), its IAEA Additional Protocol INFCIR/540, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Program of Action on small arms and light weapons (PoA), United Nations Information and Communication Technologies Taskforce (UN ICT TF) as well as nongovernmental organizations such as the Andromeda Group and International Telecommunication Union (ITU),

Acknowledging the African Joint Operations against Cybercrime (AFJOC), which aims to gather and analyze cybercriminal activity to prevent, detect, investigate, and disrupt cybercrime,

Recognizing the vital role of both state and non-state actors, including law enforcement agencies, government bodies, international organizations, private sector entities, and civil society organizations, in addressing cyber threats and promoting cybersecurity resilience,

1. *Calls for the reaffirmation of justice by emphasizing the importance of investing in conflict prevention and peacebuilding according to the 2023 Agenda for Sustainable Development, notably SDG 16 on Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (A/RES/70/1), including all elements of our life by:*
 - a. Proposing, education and awareness campaigns via:
 - i. Allowing compliance agencies to assess their financial transaction to ensure that funds do not land in the hands of illegal organizations
 - ii. Proposing to be more observant about any kind of transaction to be sure that it is useful for development instead of armament;
 - iii. Suggesting the facilitation of international cooperation and aid through programs like the UNDP who can administer aid and technical assistance programs aimed at building capacities for sustainable development and conflict prevention
 - b. Utilizing justice as a necessary tool to tackle the issue of criminality being more efficient and stricter when dealing with those by:
 - i. Inviting Member States to cooperate with Interpol regarding the sharing of information about non-state actors;
 - ii. Reinforcing the local justice systems according to the SDG 16 to help Member States deal with their non-state actors in order to reduce their criminal activities, confiscate illegal weapons, and allow them to promote prosperity for their own development on their territory;
 - c. Encouraging Member States to take measures to prevent terrorists and non-state actors from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and to support international efforts in this regard by:
 - i. Strongly advising Member States to collaborate for the eradication of the terrorism threat;
 - ii. Strongly encouraging all stakeholders to deal with Know Your Client (KYC) agencies and experts to prevent financing or selling weapons to terrorist organizations;
 - d. Invites Member States to take an active part in the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) encompassing chemical weapon destruction, industry verification, national implementation and international cooperation and assistance;
 - e. Ensuring justice is not singularly the property of the Earth and is extended to space by:
 - i. Encouraging Member States to recognize space, by signing, ratifying and extending the Outer Space Treaty, as a new area of Human Development and to protect it from wars, weapons and destruction also from attacks from the ground;

- ii. Urging Member States to consider space as a humanity area by applying the United Nations charter to it;
 - iii. Inviting Member States to sign the Artemis Accords to not only set the Rules around space's exploration but around space in its global to promote peace and development's prosperity for all;
- f. Affirms the human right of education and abhors the lack or misuse of education ensuring the next generation moves toward Sustainable Development through:
 - i. Promoting peace and disarmament rather than propaganda of war to respect SDG 4 and 10, Quality of Education and Reduce Inequalities;
 - ii. Safeguarding the next generation from education surrounding destruction, weapons, criminality, and anger to create a virtuous circle of both peace and development;
 - iii. Reopening the debate that education should be the propagation of the truth and not the creation of future soldiers and should respect United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Guides Line for Inclusion: Ensuring Access to All;
 - iv. Support developing countries to formulate national strategies and programs and mainstream the SDGs into them;
- 2. *Emphasizes* the importance of the inclusion of diverse communities in the implementation of educational programs, with the participation of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) to promote gender equality presence in those programs, UNICEF to ensure the outreach to most kids worldwide, and UNHCR to include the refugees in the programs, also the participation of these entities will help to assure the use of appropriate information regarding each community and the most suitable approach;
- 3. *Encourages* all Member States to truly implement and recognize the *Declaration on the protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict* through:
 - a. Incorporating women's organizations and other NGOs such as the Italian Association for Women in Development (AIDOS), to help plan the implementation;
 - b. Adapting the principles of the declaration into national legislations and thereby strengthening it;
 - c. Demanding for accountability for Member States who disregard the declaration in situations of armed conflict;
- 4. *Suggest* to extend existing treaties to promote disarmament by:
 - a. Extending existing United Nations Office on Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) treaties including initiatives addressed in the proposed United Nations Cybercrime Treaty to other new battlefields of the future, such as cyberspace by:

- i. Promoting a coordination action with signatories to develop the protection of everyone, everywhere for promoting decent work and economic growth according to SDG 8 for the well-being of the Member States' development;
 - ii. Protecting and preventing developing countries in need and who do not have the equipment to face those kinds of attacks;
 - iii. Promoting a cyber disarmament of criminal organizations;
 - b. Considering that AI could be a kind of new weapon and should be at the beginning of a new branch in UNODA for when it is used to disturb peace, such as spreading misinformation and fake news or interference and bypassing of peace-keeping systems;
5. *Recommends* the establishment of a United Nations Study on Disarmament of Armed Forces under the auspicious of the UNODA that could:
 - a. Collect data on the armed forces of Member States via voluntary reports, publicly available information, and expert analysis on data including but not limited to military expenditures, military forces;
 - b. Make recommendations to Member States regarding policies and methods that could be used to divert funding away from military expenditures and toward development;
 - c. Be funded and implemented by a collaboration between the UNDC and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) such as the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute;
6. *Encourages* Member States to prioritize and invest in the development of innovative nuclear verification technologies, including remote sensing, artificial intelligence, information and communications technologies, and open-source platforms, to enhance the transparency and efficacy of disarmament efforts;
7. *Promotes* the integration of societal verification mechanisms, referencing those outlined in the *Tunis Declaration for Information Society* and the IAEA Additional Protocol INFCIRC/540, leveraging open-source information and citizen data to complement state verification processes, thereby enhancing public trust and engagement in disarmament efforts;
8. *Supports* the development of international partnerships between governments, academic institutions, NGOs, and the private sector to advance research in nuclear verification technology and methodology;
9. *Recognizes* the importance of transparency in nuclear verification efforts in collaboration with the Regulatory Body for Safety of the IAEA and calls for the publication of regular reports by Member States on their disarmament activities and the role of verification technologies in facilitating these processes, as outlined in the UNIDIR 2012 report "Transparency in Nuclear Disarmament" and guidelines from the IAEA for transparency;
10. *Advocates* for increased funding and resources dedicated to research and development in nuclear verification technologies from both public and private sectors, in collaboration with regional initiatives, the IAEA, and UNODA, recognizing the critical role of innovation in achieving disarmament goals and supporting sustainable development;

11. *Encourages* cooperation between Member States to promote transparency through:
 - a. Including technology transfer and information sharing to prevent non-state actors and terrorists from getting access to dual use and technologies considering the resolution A/RES/77/75 "Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction";
 - b. Establishing a global reporting system on arms trade and weapon control as an extension of the UN Global Compact;
12. *Urges* for the assessment of primary causes of diversions from legal firearms trade or causes of conflict-related stockpiles implementation of illicit firearms traffic, in an effort to increase regulations on illegal armament;
13. *Welcomes* Member States to collaborate with The Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP) to utilize its network of experts and practitioners to provide training courses for Member States' national law enforcement and government officials, covering key aspects of treaties such as the NPT or the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) for its implementation, which will promote transparency and accountability, ensuring these law enforcement agencies and government officials cannot commit acts of corruption through illegal arms trading;
14. *Promoting* educational cooperation which will encourage Member States to develop grassroots campaigns surrounding evidence provided by the UNIDIR which will:
 - a. Implement education campaigns about disarmament in countries where it is needed:
 - i. Proposes developing countries to reallocate experts in needed countries to decrease the number of professors and educational professionals that could be victims of attack and conflicts;
 - ii. Encourages developed Members States to create educational programs in the developed country's mother's native languages and introduces them to advanced technologies;
 - b. Invites to the implementation of a group of experts and academics to help local professors educate the population for the promotion of peace and innovation;
15. *Emphasizes* the importance of educating Member States on the advantages of transitioning into further development towards efforts of reaching potential disarmament by:
 - a. Promoting a self-implemented framework that will follow UNIDIR's current efforts by focusing on providing an online disarmament orientation course;
 - b. Establishing a disarmament conference within Member States that focuses on educating citizens on the benefits of reducing and monitoring weapons;
16. *Strongly encourages* the provision of financial support to enhance the global fund "Youth Leader Fund for a World Without Nuclear Weapons" to assist countries in transitioning resources from military expenditures to development projects by:

- a. Making available financial support through this fund could be utilized to strengthen the fund's efforts to further:
 - i. Bring future leaders from both nuclear-weapon States and non-nuclear-weapon States to learn firsthand the realities of nuclear weapons use;
 - ii. Create a global network of diverse international cohorts of future leaders and other key actors from governments, civil society, education, academia, media, industry, and other sectors;
 - b. Recognizing the important contribution that civilians, especially young people, can make in sustaining peace and security, the global fund "Youth Leader Fund for a World Without Nuclear Weapons" additionally looks to:
 - i. Work with UNODA, select participants active in international affairs will receive training in general principles of nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control;
 - ii. Consolidating a worldwide network of talented future leaders with the shared goal of the elimination of nuclear weapons and creating young nuclear disarmament advocates to serve as a database of those involved and who contributed to the advancing and realizing the fund's missions and objectives;
17. *Suggests* the promotion of investments within Member States previously allocated toward military and nuclear spending to shift toward education, infrastructure, and social services by:
- a. Reallocating military and defense spending towards education in rural regions and areas with low socioeconomic status;
 - b. Promoting literacy in adults and to ensure the opportunity of free primary education to adolescents;
 - c. Proposes funding from developed nations for developing nations for internet access, capacity building, and cybersecurity;
18. *Strongly encouraging* the support of Member States to participate and promote the finance of education programs focused on disarmament knowledge under UNESCO to be implemented in non-developed and developing countries by:
- a. Instilling core education surrounding the destructive and explosive power surrounding nuclear weaponry;
 - b. Continuing the SDG 4 goal surrounding education of nuclear weaponry's effect on the wider global and regional aspects to create, more significant swaths of nuclear disarmament programs started within schools;
 - c. Explicitly recognizing the adverse effects of nuclear weapons testing and detonation by referencing the devastation it has had on the Oceanic Islands;

19. *Strongly encouraging* the support of Member States to participate and promote the finance of education programs like programs done by the UNAI to be implemented in non-developed and developing countries;
20. *Recommends* Member States to actively participate and support the AFJOC on a global scale within all Member States by:
 - a. Collaborating in gathering data and information regarding cybercriminal activity to facilitate a collective understanding of emerging threats;
 - b. Promoting the adoption and dissemination of best practices in cybersecurity across all Member States, fostering a culture of cyber hygiene and resilience;
 - c. Encouraging the integration of digital infrastructure within governmental institutions, businesses, and banking sectors, ensuring the protection of sensitive information and critical systems from cyber threats with respect to Member States sovereignty;
21. *Encourages* the establishment of confidence building measures, similar to the EU Confidence Building Measures (EU CBM) Programme, to foster better relations between hostile Member States, through the UN Regional Centers for Peace and Disarmament (UNRCPD) in order to:
 - a. Reduce military spending and to reduce tensions between Member States;
 - b. Help to further develop the Economy and Education in Member States;
22. *Invites* Member States to form the annual Integrated Disarmament Expert Group (IDEG) through:
 - a. Providing a tailored approach addressing the tripartite concerns of the lack of funding, political will, and expertise to improve efforts towards disarmament and the redirection of resources for development;
 - b. A composition of technical, financial, and policy experts, which could work with Member States to develop comprehensive national and regional action plans and policy recommendations on arms reduction and accumulation, as well as considering radicalization and insurgency;
 - c. Recommends implementation by the UNODA for their works in reducing the global arms supply;
23. *Underlines* the value of recording the detailed progress of changes in disarmament regarding developing nations and nations in ongoing conflict by:
 - a. Conducting educative missions thanks to UN General Assembly Archives and Records Management Section in armed conflicts regions;
 - b. Suggesting the opening of a brand-new online library specialized in armed conflicts, their root causes and disarmament as a part of the Dag Hammarskjöld Library to facilitate the work of all member states in this regard;

24. *Promote* better cooperation among Member States to combat illegal weapons trafficking to reinforce the sovereignty of States instead of criminal organizations;
25. *Strongly encourages* all nuclear states to join the NPT under the status of nuclear Member States while considering former treaties and related working groups as well as balancing nuclear capabilities under the maxim of reciprocity and transparency and joining in condemning chemical weapon development programs under the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC);
26. *Urges* bodies such as the UNDP to implement aid strategies and programs such as Australia's Direct Aid Program (DAP) under the UNDP's Strategic Plan of 2022-2025, which emphasizes the creation of an entity supporting small grants and community initiatives to promote the SDGs, as well as economic development and stability for all Member States through:
 - a. Encouragement of Member States to make voluntary contributions to funds committed to reaching the Sustainable Development Goals;
 - b. Member States contributing manageable sums to the IDA and UNDP proportional to their military expenditure;
 - c. The IDA and UNDP continuing their work giving grants and interest-free loans for the purpose of infrastructural and economic development in regions of conflict and LDCs;
27. *Recommends* to the Security Council to improve the enforcement measures outlined by the UN Office for Disarmament (UNODA) for Member States that are non-compliant with disarmament treaties, to ensure a more effective approach to global disarmament and development;
28. *Urges* Member States to bolster international cooperation and adherence to disarmament treaties, advancing global peace and security through:
 - a. Strengthening UNMAS with a dedicated fund from Member States' voluntary contributions to enhance anti-personnel mine eradication efforts, focusing on mine clearance, victim aid, and educational programs in affected regions for a collaborative push towards a mine-free world;
 - a. Advocating for stricter control of conventional arms exports, including reinforcing the ATT and implementing a Global Framework for managing conventional ammunition, similar to the Global Framework for Through-life Conventional Ammunition Management;
 - b. Suggesting forming a UNODA oversight committee to ensure treaty compliance, engage in dialogues for arms regulation, and craft guidelines for responsible arms trading to mitigate conflict and foster development;
 - c. Strongly encouraging Member States to collaborate with The Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) which specializes in eradicating landmines and clearing explosive remnants of war, directly facilitating habitation development by ensuring land safety;
29. *Suggests* the establishment of incentives funded with the voluntary cooperation and contributions from Member States, requesting participating States to pledge the reallocation of military

spending towards the fund, to encourage the continued participation in the hopes of fostering economic growth towards sustainable development through disarmament such as:

- a. Providing financial assistance to Member States for the implementation of sustainable development;
 - b. Creating agreements between cooperating Member States for the transfer and sharing of technology to developing nations, ensuring these developing technologies can be utilized by every cooperating Member State;
 - c. Improving the capacity-building capabilities of Member States in regards to implementing sustainable development;
30. *Advocates* to incorporate developing Member States into global trade networks, with the aim to further socioeconomic growth and diplomatic ties thus aiding in state transparency, a historic hurdle to disarmament, and actively engaging in state capacity building by:
- a. Fostering partnerships with both public and private entities, and in an environment conducive to establishing and furthering disarmament and development, thus also aiding in the development of transparency between participating Member States;
 - b. Calling upon the private sector to actively participate in projects and initiatives that support efforts to disarm, which can include donations or vendors, including through the acquisition of resources, technology, staff and expertise.



Code: GA1/2/1

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: The Role of Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament

The General Assembly First Committee,

Reaffirms international law, particularly the Charter of The United Nations, international humanitarian law, and international human rights, and their application to autonomous weapons,

Deeply concerned by threats to stability emerging from the dual-use nature of emerging technologies, especially in the hands of non-state actors and the lack of prioritization of peaceful applications,

Fully aware of the lack of framework regarding the management and usage of technology by malicious actors and stressing the importance of the values enshrined in General Assembly resolution 73/27, "Developments in the field of information and telecommunication in the context of international security," which calls on Member States to consider and address threats in the field of informational security,

Emphasizing the need for the integration of laws about cybersecurity within national law systems while still respecting the national sovereignty of Member States,

Acknowledging the implementation of General Assembly resolution A/C.1/78/L.35 (2023/10), which emphasizes the peaceful application of scientific and technological advancements in disarmament processes,

Deeply conscious that scientific and technological developments have both civilian and military uses and that science and technology for civilian applications need to be both maintained and encouraged,

Recognizing the rapid development of new and emerging technologies and reaffirming the resolution 78/56 passed in December of 2023 calling for the collection of views of Member States regarding Lethal Automated Weapons Systems (LAWS),

Fully supporting the current conventions on cyber security, such as the African Union's Convention on Cyber Security and Personal Data Protection (2020), and understanding that education on these issues is pivotal in promoting a safer global technological environment,

Realizing that rapidly evolving technologies cannot be afforded or structurally framed for security and disarmament for developing countries,

Acknowledging the lack of discussion of emerging weaponry and Artificial Intelligence (AI) integration into weapons between Member States, as well as the lack of and therefore need for digital literacy amongst the populations of low-income and/or least developing countries (LDC),

Noting the adoption by consensus of Human Rights Council resolution 51/22 of 7 October 2022 on human rights implications of new and emerging technologies in the military domain,

Considering the importance of the United Nations and its specialized agencies in facilitating dialogue, capacity building, and the exchange of information on the role of ICTs in promoting disarmament and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals,

Expressing concern for the need for enhanced international cooperation, modernization of treaties against technological attacks and AI, and technical assistance to support undeveloped nations in strengthening their cybersecurity capabilities, making nations strong enough to fight against the misuse of technology for illicit purposes, including the trafficking of weapons and proliferation of WMDs,

Cognizant of 2045 marking the second century of the founding of the United Nations (UN) and that the existing documentation of the UN regarding Artificial Intelligence (AI), rapidly developing technology, science and advancing development, rapid development of artificial intelligence will need significant amendments,

Bearing in mind that according to the 2021 Facts and Figures Report of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), 2.9 billion people are still offline and have never used the Internet,

Bearing in mind that according to the UN Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), each passing day witnesses over 2,200 cyberattacks; which breaks down to approximately 1 cyberattack every 39 seconds,

Acknowledging the commitments made in 2020 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1,2015), which recognizes that peace, justice and strong institutions is congruent with achieving a decent work and economic growth then reducing inequalities and increasing industry and innovation for infrastructure,

Cognizant of the 2023 Global Peace Index from the Institute for Economics and Peace, which has determined that global peacefulness has been reduced by 5% since 2008 and has progressively deteriorated without any year-on-year improvements since 2014,

Recognizing the importance of achieving SDGs 17 and 7 which entail the significant role of technology sharing as impetus for sustainable growth,

Acknowledging the importance of international humanitarian laws surrounding various weapon systems and their use in armed conflicts, as well as need for the dialogue, transparency, and consensus of the global community surrounding Artificial-Intelligence (AI), cyber-security, quantum computing, and lethal autonomous weapons (LAWS) embodied the Treaty of the Geneva Conventions,

Recognizing the Convention on Cybercrime as a cornerstone for establishing ICTs' dual potential to advance society or pose cybersecurity risks and the need for bridging technological disparities as well as fostering global collaboration and ensuring the peaceful use of AI, and *understanding* that Information Communication Technology (ICT) spending is forecast to increase by eight percent between 2024 and 2025, and the increasing reliance on ICTs for maintaining global security and socio-economic development,

Bearing in mind the importance of the revaluation of outdated treaties given the exponential development of science and technology, and *expressing concern* for the need of enhanced international cooperation, modernization of treaties against technological attacks and AI, and technical assistance to support undeveloped nations in strengthening their cybersecurity capabilities, making them more equipped to combat cyber threats, while also protecting nations against the misuse of technology for illicit purposes, including the trafficking of weapons and proliferation of WMDs,

Concerned with the rate in which technology with advanced AI components are being developed in private firms without proper domestic, regional, or international legal frameworks to provide guidance in the development and testing processes of such systems,

Alarmed by the emerging challenges that current developments in science and technology are generating on international security and disarmament efforts, as stated by the 2021 Report of the Secretary-General,

Expressing its deep concern for the increase in cyberattacks on government institutions and companies all around the world including data breaches by 20% and ransomware by 77% increase,

Observing the Member States within the United Nations (UN) tirelessly strive to maintain domestic, regional, and international peace and security and the general health and wellbeing of all humans represented by each delegation,

Welcoming also the regional partnership and purpose of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and similar entities identified in the mission statement of ASEAN by promoting “active collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest in the economic, social, cultural, technical, scientific, and administrative fields,

Noting the importance of regional agreements addressing cybersecurity such as the ASEAN Cybersecurity Cooperation Strategy,

Deeply concerned with 95% of breached records in 2016 originating from government, retail, and technology sectors,

Reaffirming the importance of the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) and the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) as key elements in the international community’s efforts to address weapons of mass destructions by prohibiting the development, stockpiling, acquisition, retention, and production of biological and chemical weapons,

Gravely disturbed that according to The Biological Weapons Convention: An Introduction (2022) by UNODA, an estimated 30 million people in less than a year can be killed by a man-made fast-moving airborne pathogen,

Fully convinced that enhancing girls and women digital literacy leads to safer online safety within countries and creates more equality and more opportunities amongst girls and women ultimately leading to reach SDG 5,

Affirming the necessity of implementing power development programs that ensure equitable access to developing countries,

Emphasizing the Joint Inspection Unit of the United Nations’ (UNJIU) report regarding the increase in dependence of information and communications technology (ICT), and the fact that cyber threats are constantly growing, and these systems being deeply ingrained in most business activities, the threat that cyber attacks have on the completion of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG),

Recognizing the importance of cooperation and collaboration between Member States as cyber- threats do not affect single nations,

Raising awareness among Member States about the importance of critical infrastructure cyber protection for national security, economic stability, and public safety,

Alarmed by the escalating danger of cyber threats exemplified by its increased frequency, with over 3.6 million breached records daily since 2013,

Bearing in mind the increase of efficiency and scale of weapons tracking technology such as UNODC's Container Control Programme (CCP) and the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute database,

Believing in the importance of an international harmonized framework to regulate and guide the development, deployment, and use of technology by the Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs) 17,

Noting with approval Sustainable development Goals (SDG) 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, especially indicators 9.5, which calls to close the gap for upgrading the technological capabilities of industrial sectors especially regarding cyber security and artificial intelligence in all countries, in particular developing countries,

Welcoming Resolution A/RES 77/96 (2022) regarding the promotion of international cooperation of peaceful purposes of international security,

Recognizing further the dual-use nature of many technological advancements and its priority for peaceful application,

Recognizing the critical importance of scientific and technological advancements in shaping contemporary global security dynamics,

Noting with concern the potential misuse of science and technology for malicious purposes, including the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the emergence of cyber threats,

Bearing in mind the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDG) 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth, 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, 10 Reduced Inequalities, 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions and 17 Global Partnerships of the 2030 Agenda,

Concerned by the possible threat of the misuse of national intelligence by other Member States because of foreign data hubs,

Expressing a commitment to harnessing the positive potential of science and technology to promote disarmament, non-proliferation, and arms control efforts,

Recognizing the importance of international cooperation and information sharing in addressing common security threats arising from advancements in science and technology,

Showing deep concern with the increasing level of disinformation spread in cyberspace leading to increasing instability in the Member States,

Affirming the fundamental principles of equality, non-discrimination, and inclusivity as essential pillars of human dignity and social justice,

Recognizing the transformative impact of technological advancements, such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), on the global job market and the need for proactive measures to ensure equitable access to employment opportunities for individuals with all backgrounds,

Emphasizing the principle of fairness and equity in access to employment opportunities, particularly in the light of AI technologies in recruitment and selection processes,

Bearing in mind the potential disparities in education, training, and technological resources that may disproportionately affect job seekers from developing nations in adapting AI-driven job market,

Re-emphasizing resolution 73/27 adopted by General Assembly in 2018 to create an open-ended working group to address advancements in information and telecommunications within the framework of international security,

Recalling the publication by the UN Secretary-General's AI Advisory Body, Interim Report: Governing AI for Humanity, which addresses the imperative nature of implementing international governance of AI,

Recognizing the potential of artificial intelligence to improve people's lives and significantly accelerate efforts toward disarmament and development,

Affirming the need of international cooperation and dialogue to address the challenges and opportunities posed by Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the realm of security and disarmament,

Recognizing that the AI and military market is over 9.2 billion and only expected to grow in the 10-15 years, while also *emphasizing* using AI to enhance military and security efforts while simultaneously working on lower military funds and efforts by giving accessible data for strategic planning and outcome planning for the military,

Aware of the dire need for international agreement on Artificial Intelligence (AI) regulation, and *concerned* with the prevalence and persistence of the capability of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies,

Acknowledging how AI can be instrumental in the disarmament of Member States and key in progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

Bearing in mind the potential for AI to be a tool to advance satellite technological advances thus protecting the people of Member States privacy and security,

Observing the accelerating pace of innovation of AI in different sectors, and recognizing the imperative to quickly address the potential risks and dilemmas in the development and development of AI,

Acknowledging the "Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence" of UNESCO the world's first-ever global standard on AI ethics in 2021, a framework for AI integration that emphasizes the importance of responsible AI practices,

Acknowledging the transformative potential of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in shaping global security dynamics, and affirming the need for international cooperation and dialogue to address the challenges and opportunities posed by AI in the realm of security and disarmament, we recognize the importance of a collective approach to understanding and harnessing the capabilities of AI to enhance global peace and security,

1. *Highly recommends* the collaboration in regional conferences to implement and discuss solutions based on the INTERPOL *Drone Expert Forum*, which is a landscape analysis of drones and the associated challenges faced by law enforcement in this area;
2. *Promotes* the establishment of a convention under the General Assembly First Committee to discuss emerging technologies related to AI and Scientific technology, expanding on The Wassenaar Arrangement, by:

- a. Conducting an annual summit with all Member States of the General Assembly First Committee;
 - b. Opening discussion on the safe use and integration of AI into military technology;
 - c. Encouraging Member States to share knowledge related to new emerging technologies;
 - d. Focus on emerging technology that can be used for both civilian and military purposes;
 - e. Strengthening of international mechanisms for the assessment and regulations of emerging technologies with potential security implications;
 - f. Discussing safety guidelines to ensure technology is not infringing on International Humanitarian Law (IHL);
3. *Urges* Member States to model programs after UNIDIR's Table-Top Exercises on the Human Element and Autonomous Weapons Systems, a simulation organized to explore the ethical impact of AI and LAWS in all future military applications;
4. *Suggests* to expand the mandate of Subsidiary Body 5 of the United Nations Conference on Disarmament through:
 - a. Allocating additional funding to ensure sufficient endowment with organizational and scientific resources;
 - b. Expanding its mandate to specifically include the weaponization of artificial intelligence technologies;
 - c. Requesting annual reports on the newest advances in weapon technology;
5. *Calls upon* Member States to create measures to assess critical infrastructure resilience such as public-private information sharing and utilizing agencies such as the European Cyber Crime Center (EC3), which conduct routine checks on infrastructure such as water, gas, and storage supplies to ensure achievement of SDG 3, 7 and 9;
6. *Calls to* strengthen the capacities of existing international organizations, such as the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) or the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), to ensure that the development, deployment, and transfer of emerging technologies is consistent with the goals of international peace and security;
7. *Invites* relevant stakeholders, including academia, industry, civil society, and international organizations, to actively contribute to the ongoing discussions and initiatives aimed at harnessing the benefits of science and technology for international security while mitigating associated risks;
8. *Recognizing* the pivotal role of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) in advancing global peace, disarmament, and the fulfillment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the resolution;
9. *Emphasizing* the importance of General Assembly of 2022 resolution 77/188 by:

- a. Considering the importance of adopting science, technology, and innovation strategies as critical elements for a nation's development;
 - b. Keeping in mind the downsides involving human life, the environment, and cybersecurity;
10. *Requests* that all Member States cease all production and sales of LAWS;
11. *Recommends* the General Assembly to readdress the current regulations and treaties regarding disarmament, such as the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), Treaty of Anti-Personnel Landmine Convention, Convention on Certain Weapons (CCW), etc, to reconsider the types of technology being monitored and regulated to include the rapidly emerging technologies and scientific advancements of the present day;
12. *Endorses* the creation of an expert group under the auspices of the General Assembly First Committee to stay cognisant of and maintain a critical perspective on the developments in the field of technology, with a focus on themes such as:
 - a. The positive disarmament applications of Artificial Intelligence, inclusive of attainable potential implementations for illicit or prohibited arms testing and development activities, natural language processing systems for the monitoring of treaty compliance, and the possible creation of Unmanned Automated Vehicles for real-time surveillance and verification of treaty compliance, only where the Member State has consented to the activities, and only when the systems are in compliance with International Human Rights Law, International Humanitarian Law and generally accepted ethical standards;
 - b. The potential threats to disarmament that new weapons technologies pose, inclusive of those which may employ Artificial Intelligence, as well as their compliance with International Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law;
13. *Supports* Member States in periodically consulting with the respective principal national and regional entities responsible for research and development in the field of science to ensure that all findings are secure and well reported on for better transparency by creating regional conferences for ethical sharing of research and development findings specific to potential military applications, with the view of dispelling emerging fears of a scientific arms race, and under the administration of:
 - a. The UNODA Conference on Disarmament Secretariat, if the Member States are party to the UN Conference on Disarmament;
 - b. Or the UNODA Regional Disarmament Branch applicable to the Member State if the Member State is not party to the UNCD;
14. *Recommends* that Member States cooperate in developing and sharing security measures to ensure that autonomous decision-making programs and technologies do not fall into the hands of hostile non-state actors;
15. *Asks* ECOSOC, through its agency, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD), to conduct a study to determine the public perception of different preventative measures related to the development of lethal autonomous weapons, including those outlined in this paper;

16. *Requests* the United Nations Secretary-General to report to the UN General Assembly on the status and results of different UN agency programs and studies related to lethal autonomous weapons;
17. *Collaborating* with Member States to promote the creation of an international technology exchange and capacity-building program by:
 - a. Strengthening the technological capacity of developing countries;
 - b. Targeting security and disarmament technologies;
 - c. Focusing on sharing knowledge;
18. *Decides* to conduct a study through UNODA assessing the potential usage of Artificial Intelligence to track the global arms trade to further limit the illicit flow of small arms and light weapons, through the possibility of:
 - a. Tracking shipments from or to suspicious actors;
 - b. Tracking shipments from or to conflict regions;
 - c. Tracking payments from or to suspicious actors in cooperation with the Financial Action Task Force;
 - d. Predicting which armament needs could arise for various Violent Non-State Actors;
19. *Supports* the establishment of regulatory frameworks at national, regional, and international jurisdictions to provide legal guidance for the further development of technologies with advanced AI components that:
 - a. Recommends the development of independent auditing practices, unique to respective sovereign national legal frameworks, to provide service already found in the financial sector to reduce potential risks in the creation of new technologies with new AI components;
 - b. Draws attention toward regional trade and political organizations to establish guardrails and legal frameworks to establish regional accountability in the collective development of technologies using AI systems;
20. *Encourages* the utilization of the UN Department of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) to establish a program for technical and experiential assistance from wealthier Member States towards more disadvantaged counterparts to enable all Member States to invest in building a robust infrastructure for tracking illicit weapons;
21. *Suggests* the implementation of regional treaties like the ASEAN Cybersecurity Cooperation Strategy to address different challenges and include solution tactics such as:
 - a. Advancing cyber readiness cooperation;
 - b. Strengthening regional cyber policy coordination;

- c. Enhancing trust in cyberspace;
22. *Invites* Member States to utilize resources provided by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to construct sustainable development for Member States classified as developing nations by assisting Member States that are experiencing internal damages caused by:
- a. An unforeseen launch of a Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD) to inflict unresolvable damage to human life or intellectual property;
 - b. Conflict with another Member State or Non-Member State as a result of an unresolved mutual conflict exceeding a duration of ten years;
 - c. Conflict with another Member State or Non-Member State resulting in an internationally recognized state of emergency or intervention of UN peacekeepers;
23. *Draws attention* to providing digital training and resources to girls and women by enhancing digital literacy fostering digital creativity, and leveraging ICT sustainable development to leave no one behind in this digital revolution;
24. *Emphasizes* the importance of effective communication and coordination among government agencies to enhance security capabilities exemplified by the UNCCT's Cybersecurity and New Technologies Program;
25. *Encourages* Member States to continue seeking ways of integrating reviews of developments in science and technology in their work by establishing dedicated committees or task forces within relevant government agencies to regularly review advancements in science and technology, particularly those with potential security implications;
26. *Encourages* Member States to facilitate multilateral dialogue as well as dialogue among relevant stakeholders and for interested Member States to submit their views on the latest developments in science and technology and their potential impact on international security and disarmament efforts;
27. *Develop* international standards and guidelines and facilitate the development of international standards, guidelines, and the best practices for CI protection;
31. *Recommends* the establishment of an index assessing countries on their efforts in the peaceful application of high-end developed technologies, such as the military and civil use of artificial intelligence (AI), this index, referred to as Peaceful Evaluation and Commitment for Effective Weapons Isolation and Security (PEACEWISE) will be implemented by:
- a. Ranking countries in their efforts to peacefully apply high-end technologies towards projects that support development efforts such as the UN Sustainable Development Goals;
 - b. Assessing the efforts of Member States to apply high-end technologies to work towards initiatives supporting international security by:

- i. Not involving themselves in armed conflicts involving the use of high-end technologies;
 - ii. Using information and communication technologies to responsibly gather data to protect citizens' information, and enhancing the stability of international security;
 - c. Implementing the index by 2025, with the possibility of extension in case it is needed;
- 32. *Underlines* the importance of the creation of a Special Rapporteur on Privacy, Cybersecurity, and Identity to monitor human rights about personal data security, cyberterrorism, privacy, and AI deep fakes, and further recommends the:
 - a. Human Rights Council (HRC) to nominate an individual by 2025 under the passing of a resolution and the UN Economic and Social Council to adopt a resolution in support of the nomination of HRC with a three-year term mandate;
 - b. Establishment an annual report assessing the human rights violations and ethical implications of upcoming developments in technological developments about AI, cyberterrorism, and personal data security;
 - c. Establishment new standards on international human rights for new technological and scientific advancements about both developing and least-developed countries (LDCs);
- 33. *Suggests* establishing an Information Security Conference (ISC) to examine technological advancements in the security and monitoring sectors to bring together various stakeholders, such as Member States, experts, and other related organizations to discuss best practices to address the role of Science and technology in international security and disarmament by:
 - a. The implementation of cybersecurity and anti-corruption strategies such as blockchain technology and other methods to safeguard international ICT security;
 - b. Increasing transparency and cooperation to better society and safeguard international security through discussing findings of Member States and science and technology security experts, such as the United Nations Science and Technology Organization;
- 34. *Proposes* the establishment of a Working Group on “Global Cybersecurity and ICT Governance Initiative” to explore and recommend frameworks for ICT governance that enhance global security and support disarmament efforts by:
 - a. Developing Guidelines for national cybersecurity strategies that align with international law and human rights standards;
 - b. Promoting capacity building and technical assistance for developing countries to strengthen their cybersecurity infrastructure and expertise;
- 35. *Suggests* the importance of multilateralism and communication between Member States in maintaining peace and prosperity in the world by:

- a. Calling in particular for greater sharing of knowledge which is essential for global progress and in particular for developing countries, by encouraging the establishment of the global system to secure and simplify the transfer of members states knowledge;
 - b. Recommending that science, technology, and knowledge be placed at the service of progress and not at the service of wars or conflicts by:
 - i. Stressing the growing importance of terrorist groups having access to these technologies to commit their crimes;
 - ii. Condemning stakeholders who offer technological support to terrorist groups;
 - iii. Deploring the lack of control over the sale or transfer of technology in war zones;
36. *Encourages* Member States to cooperate with Compliance Agencies for any kind of financial investment into military technologies and equipment;
37. *Invites* Member States to join the Treaty on Open Skies, to promote transparency and cooperation, as well as reduce chances of escalation between Member States;
38. *Recommends* expanding the Treaty on Open Skies to include unmanned aerial vehicles within its programs, within the current frameworks that unarmed aircraft operate;
39. *Endorses* the establishment of a 5th treaty of the Geneva Conventions to create a binding international consensus regarding emerging technologies, such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), lethal autonomous weapon systems (LAWS), and cyber-sovereignty and security, with invitations to the convention extended to all Member-States while ensuring the technologies adhere to the all ethical standards;
40. *Emphasizes* that regulatory efforts to set international norms and standards in the context of technological development must not undermine economic growth asymmetrically as articulated in the Secretary General's report 2022;
41. *Recognizes* the convergence between different scientific and technological disciplines including the risk of misuse by non-state actors and terrorists as mentioned in the final document on the 2016 comprehensive review of the status of implementation of UNSC Resolution 1540 (2004) which noted that the threat of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction by non-State actors is complicated by the rapid advances in science, technology and international commerce that could give rise to a risk of the misuse of such advances;
42. *Invites* Member States to sign and ratify the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling, and Use of Chemical Weapons and their Destruction (CWC) to reduce the production of chemicals that could be used for weapons;
43. *Proposes* the creation of a research methods forum to promote awareness of the impact of scientific and technological developments in international security by:
 - a. Organizing a forum called Fostering Research Methods Among Member States (FRSMS) to provide open discussion for Member States to share best practices and information on funding, new technologies, and emerging threats on disarmament and arms;

- b. Welcoming funding for this initiative from the UNDP;
 - c. Proposing the implementation and organization of this initiative to come from UNODA;
44. *Encourages* to develop international standards and guidelines and to facilitate the development of international standards, guidelines, and the best practices for CI protection through:
- a. Multilateral forums such as the UN;
 - b. International Telecommunication Union (ITU);
 - c. International Organization for Standardization (ISO);
 - d. The suggestion of an education program that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) create and implement, that would target workers and citizens as a whole to be more proficient and knowledgeable on the use of various technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI);
 - e. These standards can help harmonize approaches to CI protection and facilitate cooperation among Member States;
45. *Urges* UNESCO to expand their AI principles similar to Australia's Eight AI Ethics Principles, including Transparency and Explainability, Contestability, and Accountability, to:
- a. Encourage Member States to implement these principles into frameworks regarding how AI is researched, deployed, and developed in conflict and military applications;
 - b. Enhance the safe use of AI in military applications especially LAWS, to continued adherence to international and humanitarian law;
46. *Calls upon* developed Member States to provide financial and technical assistance to support the establishment of sustainable power infrastructure in developing Member States, prioritizing regions with limited access to electricity similar to examples such as The Global Power System Transformation Consortium;
47. *Recommends* Member States to increase the transparency of real-time assessment data on weapon supply and disarmament through the UNODA, UNRCPD, and UNIDIR that:
- a. Advises Member States to use pre-existing military tracking technology such as UAVs and share data under NPT compliance;
 - b. Calls for Member States to follow the Additional Protocol (AP) to ensure that sources of weaponry and nuclear technology are found and dealt with in support of SDG target 17.7;
48. *Calls for* the modernization of international treaties and agreements to address emerging threats posed by technological attacks and artificial intelligence, including but not limited to updating existing frameworks such as the Convention on Cybercrime (Budapest Convention) to encompass new challenges and technologies, while providing framework and strategies from organizations to assist the nations in need to:

- a. Nations cooperating with struggling Member States to work together with the private sector, academia, and civil society to use their expertise and resources in advancing cybersecurity objectives and taking on the challenges posed by cyber threats and emerging technologies;
 - b. Calls upon Member States to assist with relevant international organizations, including the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), to create comprehensive strategies and mechanisms to address the intersection of cybersecurity and disarmament effectively;
49. *Suggests* expanding the mandate of the UN Office of CT TECH Initiative to allocate regional offices across every respective region as a means of enhancing the inclusivity of Member States to effectively and efficiently integrate laws pertaining to cybersecurity within national law systems;
50. *Draws* attention to the positive potential of emerging technologies and the imminent threat of the potential misuse of emerging technologies, by:
 - a. Implementing a new United Nations official newsletter called “Digital Horizons: The Future of ICTs for Development” that will be available globally and translated into the United Nations official languages;
 - b. Educating Member States, international non-governmental agencies, and other nonviolent non-state actors in voluntarily annual conferences called “Global Technologies Impact Forum” by implementing an expert group about the fast development of emerging technologies and their possible threat called “United Nations Emerging Technologies Advisory Group” (UN-ETAG);
 - c. Recommending the creation of a forum, based on existing Computer Emergency Response Teams, to promote the voluntary cooperation, collaboration, and exchange of cyber-attack and threat-related information between Member States in order to increase transparency and unity;
 - d. Further recommending the General Assembly to readdress the current regulations and treaties regarding disarmament such as the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), Treaty of Anti-Personnel Landmine Convention, and Convention on Certain Weapons (CCW), to reconsider the types of technology being monitored and regulated to include the rapidly emerging technologies and scientific advancements of the present day;
51. *Recommends* the implementation of a voluntary fund called “Global Technology Safeguarding Fund” (GTSF) which Member States contribute voluntarily to enable and support developing and depending Member States in their approaches of safeguarding national intelligence by centralizing their data hubs nationally in each Member State locally to ensure intelligence compliance, national sovereignty and minimize the dependency on other Member States, the threat of data breaches, data leaks and the intentional misuse of national intelligence by other Member States, by supporting all Member States in their efforts to ensure international peace and security;
52. *Encourages* all Member States to adopt regulations to prohibit harmful use of AI, modeled around the EU Parliament’s EU AI Act which will aim to:

- a. Ban the use of AI for cognitive behavioral manipulation, social scoring, and real-time biometric identification and classification of people;
 - b. Mandate that all AI systems are overseen by the human task force, rather than self-regulated or by any other system of automation;
53. *Urges* Member States to strengthen safeguards against disinformation and hate speech to protect Member States' societies against destabilization and foreign influence of domestic affairs by:
 - a. Setting up a conference to facilitate dialogue between Member States to foster trust, enhance communication to avoid misunderstandings, and strengthen safeguards against foreign inference in Member States affairs;
 - b. Exchanging strategies to combat disinformation and its impacts on stability and civilian lives in Member States;
54. *Endorses* the establishment of a 5th treaty of the Geneva Conventions to create a binding international consensus regarding emerging technologies, such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), lethal autonomous weapon systems (LAWS), and cyber-sovereignty and security, with invitations to the convention extended to all Member-States;
55. *Calls upon* Member States to adopt inclusive employment policies and practices that consider job applicants from diverse backgrounds, including those from developing nations, in alignment with the principles of equal opportunity and non-discrimination by:
 - a. Urging Member States to review and revise the existing employment regulations to ensure they are inclusive and accessible to job seekers from all Member States, keeping in mind nationality and socio-economic growth;
 - b. Encouraging the promotion of education and skills in the field of AI and emerging technologies, to equip individuals with competencies to compete in the global job market;
 - c. Recommending the establishment of partnerships between governments, private sector entities, and international organizations to facilitate knowledge exchange, capacity building, and technology transfer initiatives aimed at bridging the digital divide and empowering job seekers in both developing and developed nations;
56. *Encourages* the adoption of international norms and standards to govern the use of AI weaponry, with a focus on preventing the proliferation of autonomous weapon systems;
57. *Urges* Member States to collaborate with the regional implementation of the Frontier Tech Leaders (FTL) program which aims to train the next generation of tech specialists in low-developed countries and extend the mandate to developing countries to:
 - a. Provide training to the younger generations with a focus on university students and providing them with means of action towards developing digital solutions for community challenges;
 - b. Pioneering regional competitions for the most innovative projects every end of the year to Member States whose students out performed themselves;

58. *Welcomes* Member States to participate in the United Nations (UN) Group of Governmental Experts on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security, and focus on strengthening cybersecurity initiatives through capacity-building programs;
59. *Promotes* the establishment of international norms regarding AI, recognizing responsible state behavior in the use of AI in developing military and security policies, by including laws such as:
 - a. Respecting human rights, and international norms regarding autonomous weapons onto AI;
 - b. Recommending the implementation of education programs regarding AI being:
 - i. Aimed at raising awareness and understanding the ethical, societal, and economic implications of AI, among policymakers, the public, and industry stakeholders;
 - ii. Recommending a framework adhering to SDG's Goal 4 referencing Quality Education through creating a universal framework for STEM and AI studies;
60. *Encourages* international cooperation in AI research and development to tackle global security challenges and supports efforts to prevent an arms race in lethal autonomous weapons by creating a report from the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) with the help of the AI Policy Portal tackling cooperative mediums surrounding AI research;
61. *Calls upon* fellow Member States to use predictive analytics for more strategic planning by using learning algorithms leading to better analysis and historical data to prevent potential threats and assess likely outcomes of military plans;
62. *Strongly recommends* UNESCO to expand the "Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence", to encompass global standards on the Ethics of AI's use in warfare under the title of "Expansion on AI use in military" to limit the ill-intentioned use of new technology and helps developing countries to close existing technological gaps, by:
 - a. Instructing an expert group comprised of leading scientists on AI and philosophers on ethics to write the expansion;
 - b. Proposing that the expansion be funded by UNESCO and voluntary contributions of Member States;
 - c. Treating harm reduction, including measures for human oversight, transparency in AI development for military use, accountability for AI-driven actions, and ethical reviews with continuous evaluations of established mechanisms;
 - d. Encompassing recommendations on the contribution of AI to development in Least Developed Countries;
63. *Requests* all Member States to establish a global Cybersecurity Working Group to assess the risks involved in the use of ICTs and AI:

- a. Allocate funds to support ICT governance;
 - b. Submit its reports to the best General Assembly session;
64. *Strongly suggests* Member States coordinate with regional Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to create and put into effect an ethical framework surrounding the development and of AI and its implementation towards sustainable development by:
- a. Proposing NGOs adhere to original laws surrounding data collection and protection, and national information to adhere to AI as well for the protection of national security and sovereignty;
 - b. Suggesting NGO's and Member States center a framework around SDG 7 referencing Affordable and Clean Energy;
 - c. Allowing for scientific developments with capacity to develop developing Member States' agriculture, health, industry, and any other innovation;
65. *Strongly encourages* the implementation of the framework towards satellite technology advances Recommending Artificial Development RAD to:
- a. Advocate for the regulations towards the people states that recognizes the need to provide Artificial Intelligence;
 - b. Generate a platform where satellite technology is processed;
66. *Strongly Advises* that Member States allocate funding and resources towards implementing comprehensive cyber capacity-building programs, related to emerging AI technology for developing nations.



Code: GA1/2/2

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: The Role of Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament

The General Assembly First Committee,

Believing that it is a continued fight to manage the challenges and opportunities that evolving science and technology has on the international community,

Accrediting that science and technology have improved our way of life through innovations such as information communication technologies (ICTs) which has helped international cooperation through nuclear verification, monitoring, and preventing terrorism,

Further recognizing the importance of data protection to enhance prevention from terrorist cyberattacks in the global efforts to fight terror hostilities,

Understanding Sustainable Development Goal 17.7 which promotes the development, transfer, dissemination, and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries,

Gravely concerned that global data breaches will cost more than \$5 trillion USD by 2024 as stated in the *Report of the Secretary-General Roadmap for Digital Cooperation (2020)*,

Concerned by the increase of cyber attacks on governments and public institutions of developing countries in Latin America, Asia, and Africa (2022),

Affirming the astounding recent development in Artificial Intelligence (AI), and its current and potential applications in governance and development,

Emphasizing the importance of a nuanced understanding of the dual-use nature of technological advancements, which necessitates a balanced approach to their application in military and civilian contexts,

Noting with appreciation the United Nations General Assembly resolutions A/RES/43/77 and A/RES/45/568, which call for a vigilant and informed international community that actively evaluates the security implications of new scientific and technological developments,

Cognizant that \$152 billion USD is committed by Member States toward AI research and development with potential military applications, according to the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute's (UNICRI) AI:: An Overview of State Initiatives (2019),

Deeply Concerned by the effects of cyber attacks on digital infrastructure, such as the 2013 Republic of Korea banking attack,

Acknowledges the importance of international humanitarian laws surrounding various weapon systems and their use in armed conflicts, as well as need for the dialogue, transparency, and consensus of the global community surrounding Artificial-Intelligence (AI), cyber-security, quantum computing, and lethal autonomous weapons (LAWS) embodied the Treaty of the Geneva Conventions,

Noting the accelerating technological innovation the world has seen with an overall increase in high-technology research and development and global total spending surpassing USD 1700 billion in 2020, and also highlighting the Fragile State Index (2018) which demonstrates this risk by identifying a significant threat across 125 out of 177 countries due to the militarization of emerging technologies,

Recognizing the complex dilemma for international security and disarmament as advanced technologies such as AI, cyber capabilities, and autonomous systems possess the potential of exacerbating existing global warfare challenges,

Highlighting the dual-use potential of many innovations whilst also highlighting the crucial balance that must be achieved in enabling the international transfer of dual-use and high-technology goods for peaceful uses, while simultaneously implementing controls to prevent their conversion into weapons of mass destruction, underscoring the necessity of achieving a nuanced equilibrium in regulatory frameworks,

Expressing its satisfaction with the Open-ended Working Group (OEWG) established in the United Nations General Assembly resolution 75/240 (2020), aiming to build consensus on threats from emerging weapon technologies and establishing norms for their development and usage,

Further understanding developing countries are more vulnerable to the dangers of AI and biological weaponry,

Recognizing that technological progress should be a conduit for peace rather than a precursor to conflict,

Bearing in mind the different resolutions (A/RES/43/77; A/RES/72/28) issued by the General Assembly that emphasizes the integration of scientific advances in the field of disarmament,

Deeply affirming the increasing importance of AI to Member States' national security interests, as outlined in the Secretary-General's 2020 report on recent developments in science and technology,

Taking into consideration the lack of a universal definition of AI, also outlined in the Secretary-General's report,

Fully aware of the potential for AI to be used against the goal of international peace, as laid down in Article 1 of the United Nations Charter,

Noting the significance of multilateral dialogue and cooperation in fostering responsible innovation and governance frameworks to mitigate the risks associated with the proliferation of AI in security domains,

Emphasizing the importance of fostering international cooperation and collaboration in utilizing Science and Technologies (S&T) for the promotion of peace and security,

Acknowledging the significant and ever-changing effects, both beneficial and detrimental, that AI has on societies, the environment, ecosystems, and the well-being of individuals, particularly due to its novel impact on human cognition, interactions, and decision-making processes, as well as its influence on education, the humanities, social and natural sciences, culture, and the fields of communication and information, as defined by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) 2021 Recommendation on the Ethics of AI,

Deeply understanding the importance of the implementation of domestic server networks within developing Member States in order to promote cyberspace independence,

Further noting at the lack of information regarding AI's future military potential and applications,

Considering the Secretary-General's High-Level Advisory Body on AI, which has the mandate to analyze and advance recommendations for the international governance of AI," and believing that this mandate is not broad enough to cover potential advancements in the field,

Further considering the implications of the Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreement and how the lack of technology sharing has hindered domestic economic development and security efforts within developing nations,

Firmly believing that having more research on AI's future will aid in the United Nations' effort to address disarmament and international security,

Firmly acknowledging that Deep Instinct found that in 2023, 75 percent of security professionals witnessed an increase in cyberattacks, with 85 percent attributing this rise to bad actors using generative AI,

Deeply alarmed by the development of Autonomous Weapon Systems, which incorporate AI,

Fully noting that every Member State's ability to properly use informational and communication technologies (ICTs) is imperative to properly securing borders against crime,

Completely acknowledging the capability of major sporting events, such as Formula 1 races, to exacerbate cybersecurity insecurities as recognized in the Global Guide on the Security of Major Sporting Events: Promoting Sustainable Security & Legacies launched by the United Nations Sport and Security Programme,

Completely believing that it is a continued fight to manage the challenges and opportunities that evolving science and technology has on the international community,

Recognizing that science and technology have improved our way of life through innovations such as information communication technologies (ICTs) which has helped the international community through nuclear verification, monitoring, and preventing terrorism,

Fully Aware of the threat that AI and automated weapons systems poses to a Member States' national sovereignty, especially deep fake technology when used by malicious non-state actors,

Contingent of the critical role advanced surveillance and verification technologies plays in national security,

Reaffirming the need to keep outer space free of weapons of mass destruction as noted in *the Outer Space Treaty*,

Commending the work done by the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) in providing information about outer space,

Desiring an annual conference, similar to the recent General Assembly meeting on 21, March 2024 that brought about a landmark resolution promoting the safe and secure use of AI systems,

Emphasizing the importance of a nuanced understanding of the dual-use nature of technological advancements which necessitates a balanced approach to their application in military and civilian contexts,

Noting with regret the continued proliferation of nuclear arms, despite multiple initiatives such as the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT),

Recognizing that harnessing the potential of science and technology is indispensable in promoting transparency, accountability, and cooperation among nations and spurring further development in international security,

Cognizant of the need for infrastructure dedicated for the purpose of cybersecurity,

Understanding that developing countries do not have the resources necessary to have proper cyber infrastructure,

Acknowledging the increasing interconnectivity and dependency on digital infrastructure, which underscores the importance of robust cybersecurity measures and international collaboration in this sphere,

Recognizing the critical role of scientific and technological advancements in shaping the landscape of international security and disarmament, informed by historical precedents and the United Nations' ongoing efforts in this domain,

Taking into consideration the technological gap between Member States,

Mindful of the importance of sharing knowledge on technology and digital innovations between countries in order to advance development and security across the world,

Acknowledging the increasing dependence on digital technology worldwide and its significance in the global economy,

Concerned by the growing sophistication of cyber threats and the potential they have to undermine national security, economic development, and public trust in digital systems,

Remembering that the human factor is often the most vulnerable part of Information and Communication Technology Systems (ICT),

Noting the critical role played by organizations such as the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in promoting international cooperation and capacity-building initiatives in the field of cybersecurity,

Deeply conscious that scientific/technological developments have both civilian and military uses and that science and technology for civilian applications needs to be both maintained/ encouraged,

Recognizing the rapid development of new and emerging technologies and reaffirm the resolution 78/56 passed in December of 2023 calling for the collection of views of Member States regarding Lethal Automated Weapons Systems (LAWS),

Acknowledging the report to the United Nations Security Council, dated 8 March 2021 from the Panel of Experts on Libya, regarding the use of LAWS,

Recognizing further the dual- use nature of many technological advancements and its priority for peaceful application,

Believing in the importance of an international harmonized framework to regulate and guide the development, deployment and use of technology in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs) 17,

Underlining the importance of SDG 9, regarding industry, innovation and infrastructure, to close the gap between more and less developed Member States regarding cyber security and AI,

Considering the support of international institutions and conventions that try to stop the spread of the wrongful use of AI,

Reaffirms International Law, particularly the Charter of The United Nations, international humanitarian law, and international human rights, and their application to autonomous weapons,

Recalling the publication by the UN Secretary-General's AI Advisory Body, Interim Report: Governing AI for Humanity, which addresses the imperative nature of implementing international governance of AI,

Realizing that rapidly evolving technologies cannot be afforded or structurally framed for security and disarmament for developing countries,

Acknowledges the need for technological literacy in low-income countries to help implement the framework for a updated society,

Noting the adoption by consensus of Human Rights Council resolution 51/22 of 7 October 2022 on human rights implications of new and emerging technologies in the military domain,

Noting with approval Sustainable development Goals (SDG) 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, especially indicators 9.5, which calls for upgrading the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations and its bodies and the Sovereign right of nations to protect their citizens and borders,

Acknowledges the importance of international humanitarian laws surrounding various weapon systems and their use in armed conflicts, as well as need for the dialogue, transparency, and consensus of the global community surrounding Artificial-Intelligence (AI), cyber-security, quantum computing, and lethal autonomous weapons (LAWS) embodied the Treaty of the Geneva Conventions,

Emphasizes the need for the integration of laws pertaining cybersecurity within national law systems while still respecting national sovereignty of Member-States,

Recognizing the critical importance of scientific and technological advancements in shaping contemporary global security dynamics,

Noting with concern the potential misuse of science and technology for malicious purposes, including the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the emergence of cyber threats,

Bearing in mind the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDG) 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth, 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, 10 Reduced Inequalities, 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions and 17 Global Partnerships of the 2030 Agenda,

Concerned by the possible threat of the misuse of national intelligence by other Member States because of foreign data hubs,

Acknowledges the importance of the reevaluation of outdated treaties given the exponential development of science and technology,

Expressing a commitment to harnessing the positive potential of science and technology to promote disarmament, non-proliferation, and arms control efforts,

Recognizing the importance of international cooperation and information sharing in addressing common security threats arising from advancements in science and technology,

Showing deep concern with the increasing level of disinformation spread in the cyberspace leading to increasing instability in Member States,

Affirming the fundamental principles of equality, non-discrimination, and inclusivity as essential pillars of human dignity and social justice,

Recognizing the transformative impact of technological advancements, such as AI, on the global job market and the need for proactive measures to ensure equitable access to employment opportunities for individuals with all backgrounds,

Emphasizing the principle of fairness and equity in access to employment opportunities, particularly in the light of AI technologies in recruitment and selection processes,

Bearing in mind the potential disparities in education, training, and technological resources that may disproportionately affect job seekers from developing nations in adapting AI driven job market,

Deeply concerned with 95% of breached records in 2016 originating from government, retail, and technology sectors,

Re-emphasizing General Assembly resolution 73/27 (2018) to create an open-ended working group to address advancements in information and telecommunications within the framework of international security,

Acknowledging the potential of AI to improve people's lives and significantly accelerate efforts towards disarmament and development,

Acknowledging the transformative potential of AI in shaping global security dynamics,

Affirming the need of international cooperation and dialogue to address the challenges and opportunities posed by AI in the realm of security and disarmament,

Reaffirming its commitments to General Assembly resolution 45/60 (1990) which agreed on the international community's responsibility in monitoring the fields of science and technology as their pace heightens,

Recognizing that AI and military market is over 9.2 billion and only expected to grow in the 10-15 years,

Emphasizing using AI in order to enhance military and security efforts while simultaneously working on lower military funds and efforts by giving accessible data for strategic planning and outcome planning for the military,

Aware of the dire need for international agreement on AI regulation

Acknowledging the massively growing advanced technology industry as according to Statista the industry grew 104% between 2018 and 2023,

Concerned with the prevalence and persistence of the capability of AI technologies,

Recognizing the transformative potential of AI reshaping societies, economies of countries, and the global dynamics of the world,

Acknowledging how AI can be instrumental in the disarmament of Member States and key in progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's),

Bearing in mind the potential for AI to be a tool to advance satellite technological advances thus protecting the people of Member States privacy and security,

Observing the accelerating pace of innovation of AI in different sectors, and recognizing the imperative to quickly address the potential risks and dilemmas in the development and development of AI,

Acknowledging the "Recommendation on the Ethics of AI " of UNESCO the world's first-ever global standard on AI ethics in 2021, a framework for AI integration that emphasizes the importance of responsible AI practices,

Acknowledging the development of the directorate general of information system security (DGSSI) to enhance a significant step in strengthening cybersecurity for every Member State,

Confirms the definition of AI as given in UNESCO's 2021 Recommendation on Ethics of AI as "systems which have the capacity to process data and information in a way that resembles intelligent behavior, and includes aspects of reasoning, learning, perception, prediction, planning or control",

Further confirms that a central element of AI is possessing information-processing technologies that incorporate models and algorithms, fostering the ability to learn and execute cognitive tasks, thereby enabling predictions and decision-making across diverse settings, functioning with varying levels of autonomy through data exploitation, correlation calculation, knowledge modeling, and representation, through machine learning and reasoning, having the ability to be utilized to process data collected in systems, including but not limited to robotic systems, cyber-physical systems, including but not limited to Internet of Things sensors (IoT's) and human-computer interfaces,

1. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to expand the High-Level Advisory Body's mandate on AI to include:

- a. AI's future role in armed conflict;
 - b. How AI can aid existing disarmament efforts concerning state sovereignty;
 - c. Research on major concerns within academics on the future military applications of AI;
 - d. Further recommendations to the United Nations and guidelines for individual Member States regarding AI's development to ensure that it is used for peaceful purposes;
 - e. Recommendations to ensure each Member States' sovereignty is not violated while AI is developing and implemented within the United Nations Charter;
 - f. The integration of AI in the utilization of Information and Communications Technologies in disarmament and armament verification measures by the way of data analysis and classification;
 - g. Encouraging all Member States to internally monitor usage of AI and other emergent technologies to maintain a responsible environment catered to their individual needs;
2. *Calls upon* the development of agencies similar to the Spanish Agency for the Supervision of AI (AESIA) for the responsible use and development of AI;
 3. *Encourage* developed Member States to invest in developing Member States' domestic server infrastructure in order to promote independence within cyberspace, through incentives such as:
 - a. The reduction of annual United Nations membership fees for Member States willing to invest;
 - b. The use of developed Member States' private entities when developing the aforementioned domestic server infrastructure;
 4. *Invites* Member States to voluntarily share ICTs under SDG 17.7, and critical to identifying items and materials crossing border checkpoints, while also ensuring their peaceful use to better international security, such as:
 - a. Sharing X-ray and millimeter scanning technology;
 - b. Sharing Automated recognition tools to monitor unmanned parts of borders;
 - c. Sharing Facial recognition to scan for wanted criminals in travel hubs;
 - d. Calling upon all Member States to share technological innovations with all Member states to prevent the formation of informational monopolies disenfranchising the capacity of excluded states to development;
 5. *Inviting* Member States to use new technologies in a way allowing to respect the 3Rs of sustainable development as defined by using technology to optimize the harvesting of resources and their distribution to avoid potential tensions in the event of a shortage of resources, and to ensure that everyone has enough to eat and drink;

6. *Further asks* Member States to ensure that the framework supports the effective utilization of dual-use and high-technology products in ways that contribute to the achievement of SDG 4 and SDG 9, and incorporating specific provisions that encourage their development and application in areas such as education, infrastructure development, and industrial innovation by inviting Member States to increase the efficiency from their recycling centers in order to harvest as few new resources as possible, or if the culture of recycling has not yet taken root, try to develop it through communication campaigns;
7. *Further inviting* Member States to collaborate in the enhancement of the cooperation and information sharing between member via the establishment of a special Committee aimed at helping Member States to share their concerns and advances in the field of new technologies in armament, wherein the committee will be:
 - a. Funded by the regular budget of the General Assembly authorized by the General Assembly Secretariat;
 - b. Managed by the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development;
 - c. Collaborate with Member States in order to promote the creation of an international technology exchange and capacity-building program by:
 - i. Strengthening the technological capacity of developing countries;
 - ii. Targeting security and disarmament technologies;
 - iii. Focusing on sharing knowledge;
8. *Strongly encourages* the United Nations Security Council to consider the implementation of radioactive training data in Member States' AI development programs, in order to ensure that AI deep fake technologies are adequately distinguished from legitimate, human-produced media while also:
 - a. Encouraging Member States to place harsher restrictions or penalties on the use of deep fake technology used for the purpose of spreading misinformation or other fallacious uses for non-state actors;
 - b. Diversifying training data to include data from less developed Member States to ensure such programs are adequately viable in any environment and language;
9. *Recommends* the establishment of a universal and non-discriminatory framework for regulating the spread of dual-use and high-technology products, ensuring their application aligns with developmental objectives, respects state sovereignty and encompasses the following elements:
 - a. Development within the existing OEWG, leveraging its mandate to formulate comprehensive norms and principles for responsible behavior of Member States, and facilitating inclusive discussions and negotiations to address diverse concerns and interests;

- b. Emphasis on transparency and broad participation, implementing mechanisms for transparent decision-making and information sharing, and encouraging engagement of a wide range of stakeholders, including government representatives, industry experts, academic researchers, and civil society organizations;
 - c. Harmonization with global efforts for non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, aligning the framework with existing international treaties and agreements, and respecting Member States' defense requirements that are consistent with the principles of non-proliferation;
 - d. Incorporation of confidence-building measures, such as the creation of knowledge-sharing platforms, to facilitate the exchange of best practices and lessons learned, and promoting collaboration and cooperation among Member States in the development and application of these technologies;
10. *Urges* Member States to establish their own digital forensics division within their law enforcement to monitor and protect against cyber crimes being committed within their country, and against their citizens from outside forces;
11. *Expands* on the outer space treaty to include, not just weapons of mass destruction but also warnings against anti-satellite weapons and kinetic orbital strikes or any outer space weapon that can cause large-scale damage to Earth or increase the amount of space debris around Earth as noted by the UNOOSA;
12. *Encourages* the development of international standards and guidelines a guidelines for the best practices for CI protection through:
- a. Multilateral forums such as the UN;
 - b. The ITU;
 - c. International Organization for Standardization (ISO);
13. *Recommends* AI impact assessment mechanisms that evaluate the potential social, economic, and environmental implications of AI deployments, along with the aim of mitigating unforeseen or potential risks while maximizing their benefits and the creation of a universal and annual assembly aimed at assessing the state of progress in the area of AI in a spirit of transparency and cooperation;
14. *Encourages* the United Nations Security Council to oversee a program connected to worldwide disarmament measures, in line with the measures active by the *International Atomic Energy Agency* to monitor nuclear facilities and disarmament using AI;
15. *Addressing* the issue of brain drain and the impact that the loss of skilled Science Technology and Mathematics (STEM) workers to developed Member States can have on developing Member States regarding cybersecurity threats and vulnerability by:
- a. Advocating for the implementation of funded governmental educational programs targeting STEM concepts to usher in a generation of skilled workers;

- b. Recommending the implementation of governmental jobs as a pathway from funded STEM educational programs in order to have skilled workers to protect national Critical Infrastructure (CI) from malicious attacks;
 - c. Encourages citizens to work in national positions rather than to emigrate to other Member States;
 - d. Promoting gender equality, as well as the inclusion of other underrepresented populations, through educational initiatives, in order to maintain the safety of future scientific advancements;
16. *Strongly recommends* Member States reassess the TRIPS agreement with the aim of facilitating a more equitable environment for international trade in promotion of international security and development through sharing technology while still protecting intellectual property rights;
17. *Further reminds* Member States of the fearful reality when technology runs without human interaction, leading to ethical concerns, and violating scientific methods when an algorithmic bias contributes to AI decisions and noting with deep concern the challenges of establishing norms, standards, and regulations governing the use of AI in military and civilian contexts by:
- a. Establishing an annual conference on AI safe development strategies, thus creating governance of AI systems;
 - b. Bridging the technological gap between developed and developing countries through the sharing of technological development in AI for peaceful purposes;
 - c. Suggesting the creation of an AI advisor under the control of the UN Secretary-General's AI Advisory Body to act as an unbiased mediator of disputes in initial periods and larger international crises if proven effective;
18. *Encourages* all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate closely at the foundational level to enhance the carrying out of security efforts, with science and technology in mind;
19. *Supports* the establishment of mechanisms for information-sharing, capacity-building, and technical assistance to assist states, particularly developing nations, in harnessing the potential of science and technology for their security needs;
20. *Develops* a comprehensive framework for the management of dual-use technological advancements which:
- a. Establishes guidelines for Member States to evaluate potential security implications and civilian benefits of new technologies;
 - b. Promotes collaboration among international experts in technology, security, and ethics to regularly update and refine these guidelines;
 - c. Encourages Member States to implement national policies that align with this framework, fostering responsible development and use of dual-use technologies;

- d. Facilitates international cooperation to share best practices and experiences in managing dual-use technologies, including through workshops and conferences;
 - e. Integrates oversight mechanisms within existing international agreements where applicable to monitor and ensure compliance with the guidelines on dual-use technologies;
21. *Calls on* developed nations to assist developing nations through the UN Peacekeeping fund to build infrastructure and protections against AI and biological weaponry;
22. *Encourages* Member States to continue engaging with the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and the Open-Ended Working Group 2021-2025 on the topics of:
- a. Addressing and establishing a limit on the proliferation of anti-satellite weapons;
 - b. Engaging in capacity-building efforts in developing countries, least-developed countries, and small island states to strengthen digital infrastructure security and guardrails on the use and development of emerging technologies;
 - c. Discussing and researching the possibility of adapting emerging technologies in disarmament and arms control efforts;
23. *Recommends* Member States to expand the implementation of UNOCT's *Cybersecurity and New Technologies* program since it enhances the capacities of Member States and the private sector to prevent cyber-attacks carried out by terrorists against critical infrastructure;
24. *Advocates* for the development of educational programs and resources that enhance understanding among Member States of the dual-use nature of technology, promoting a culture of responsibility and caution in the development and application of scientific innovations;
25. *Encourages* the development and implementation of national legislation and international agreements aimed at combating cybercrime, protecting critical infrastructure, and ensuring the responsible use of cyberspace by state and non-state actors;
26. *Recommends* Member States to share emerging technologies, especially those aiding in disarmament, to build trust with developing nations, positioning themselves as international leaders in both technological advancement and global disarmament efforts;
27. *Recommends* Member States expand on the IAEA's joint program The Illicit Trafficking Radiation Detection Assessment Program (ITRAP), which displayed the practicalities of border monitoring instruments related to radiation-specific threats and some CBRNs;
28. *Incentivize* Member States and the regional bodies to incorporate AI to help solve the global refugee crisis, in accordance with SDG 1,3,8, and 16, by Implementing the GeoMatch program supported by the UNHCR and extend it to all the Member States;
29. *Recommends* Member States expand on the IAEA's joint program The Illicit Trafficking Radiation Detection Assessment Program (ITRAP), which displayed the practicalities of border monitoring instruments related to radiation-specific threats and some CBRNs;

30. *Encouraging* the development of an biannual regulatory development conference participating with the UNOCT with a rotating board of host countries which will focus on topics such as:
 - a. The mitigation of cyber threats, ensuring the resilience of critical infrastructure and digital ecosystems, and;
 - b. Prevention and recovery measures regarding protecting cyber networks within Member States;
31. *Recommends* the creation of a international fund towards cybersecurity infrastructure;
32. *Recommends* Member States to develop national cybersecurity strategies including education programs to enhance the human factor in the cyberspace that will:
 - a. Encourage students to further their educations in the fields of computer science and STEM by providing incentives and reaching them during their primary education;
 - b. Collaborate with cyber-security firms and universities or tech schools to provide adequate security training;
33. *Encourages* the establishment of national and regional cyber incident response teams (CIRTs) to coordinate responses to cyber threats and facilitate information sharing among stakeholders;
34. *Recognizing* the need for a multidimensional analysis and the importance of a uniform approach among member states in developing a comprehensive cybersecurity framework, as cyber attacks transcend borders and necessitate mutual support, aiming to enable Member States while safeguarding their competency and sovereignty through information sharing, by:
 - a. Assisting developing countries in establishing their own cyber-security and ensuring that the people in these countries have access to modern equipment in order to properly maintain the safety and security of their citizens and networks;
 - b. Establishing an International Cybersecurity Coordination Center, standardizing protocols, and enhancing information-sharing enables collective cyber threat response, safeguarding member states' competency and sovereignty;
35. *Suggests* Member States to establish comprehensive national cybersecurity strategies encompassing prevention, detection, response, and recovery measures through:
 - a. Introducing education and training programmes to create a skilled workforce in Member States capable of managing and advancing science and technology, as an extension of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR);
 - b. Cooperating to facilitate the recognition of technical certifications, degrees, and relevant experience of skilled workers within the cybersecurity field among Member States to allow for Member States individual citizens to share information among each other within the field;
36. *Strengthens* global cybersecurity measures by:

- a. Calling for the development of international cybersecurity standards to protect critical digital infrastructure against threats and vulnerabilities;
- b. Urging Member States to enhance national cybersecurity capabilities by investing in technology, personnel training, and public awareness campaigns;
- c. Promoting the exchange of information and best practices among countries through the establishment of a dedicated online platform for cybersecurity collaboration;
- d. Encouraging the formation of regional cybersecurity task forces to address specific challenges and foster cooperation in combating cyber threats;
- e. Supporting the creation of rapid response teams to assist nations in the event of significant cyber incidents, facilitating quick recovery and minimizing impact;

37. *Integrates* scientific and technological advancements into disarmament and security frameworks through the framework provided by General Assembly Resolution L.56 that:

- a. Endorses the development of technology-driven verification mechanisms for disarmament treaties, utilizing advancements such as satellite imaging and remote sensing;
- b. Fosters partnerships between the United Nations, research institutions, and the private sector to explore and implement technologies that can contribute to disarmament efforts;
- c. Encourages Member States to consider the implications of emerging technologies on disarmament and non-proliferation, including AI and autonomous weapons systems;
- d. Initiates a global dialogue on the ethical implications of new military technologies, aiming to establish consensus on norms and guidelines for their use;
- e. Supports educational programs and research initiatives that aim to bridge the gap between technology and policy in the field of international security, ensuring that advancements are leveraged for peace and security;
- f. Calls for the establishment of centralized national level infrastructure similar to the Spanish Cybersecurity Operations Center (COCS) to defend against advanced threat actors;
- g. Recommending that Member States cooperate in developing and sharing security measures to ensure that autonomous decision making programs and technologies do not fall into the hands of hostile non-state actors;
- h. Asking ECOSOC, through its agency Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD), to conduct a study to determine the public perception of different preventative measures related to the development of lethal autonomous weapons, including those outlined in this paper;
- i. Requests the United Nations Secretary General to report to the UN General Assembly on the status and results of different UN agency programs and studied related to lethal autonomous weapons;

- j. Endorses the establishment of a 5th treaty of the Geneva Conventions for the purposes of creating a binding international consensus regarding emerging technologies, such as AI, lethal autonomous weapon systems (LAWS), and cyber-sovereignty and security, with invitations to the convention extended to all Member-States (Ukraine);
38. *Strongly recommends* UNESCO to expand the “Recommendation on the Ethics of AI”, to encompass global standards on the Ethics of AI’s use in warfare under the title of “Expansion on AI use in military” to limit the ill-intentioned use of new technology and helping developing countries to close existing technological gaps, by:
- a. Instructing an expert group comprised of leading scientists on AI and philosophers on ethics to write the expansion;
 - b. Proposing that the expansion be funded by UNESCO and voluntary contributions of Member States;
 - c. Treating harm reduction, including measures for human oversight, transparency in AI development for military use, accountability for AI-driven actions, and ethical reviews with continuous evaluations of established mechanisms;
 - d. Encompassing recommendations on the contribution of AI to development in Least Developed Countries;
39. *Recommends* that all Member States cease all production and sales of LAWS;
40. *Endorses* the creation of an expert group under the auspices of the General Assembly First Committee to stay cognizant of and maintain a critical perspective on the developments in the field of technology, with a focus on themes such as the:
- a. Positive disarmament applications of AI, inclusive of attainable potential implementations for illicit or prohibited arms testing and development activities, natural language processing systems for the monitoring of treaty compliance, and the possible creation of Unmanned Automated Vehicles for real-time surveillance and verification of treaty compliance, only where the Member State has consented to the activities, and only when the systems are in compliance with International Human Rights Law, International Humanitarian Law and generally accepted ethical standards;
 - b. Potential threats to disarmament that new weapons technologies pose, inclusive of those which may employ AI, as well as their compliance with International Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law;
41. *Asks for* the enhancement of the collaboration of Member States and non-governmental organizations to intensify the technological advances in the field of disarmament;
42. *Decides* to conduct a study through UNODA assessing the potential usage of AI to track the global arms trade in order to further limit the illicit flow of SALW through the:
- a. Possibility of tracking shipments from or to suspicious actors;
 - b. Possibility of tracking shipments from or to conflict regions;

- c. Possibility of tracking payments from or to suspicious actors in cooperation with the Financial Action Task Force;
 - d. Possibility of predicting which armament needs could arise for various Violent Non-State Actors;
 - e. Administration of the UNODA Conference on Disarmament Secretariat, if the Member States are party to the UN Conference on Disarmament;
 - f. Administration of the UNODA Regional Disarmament Branch applicable to the Member State, if the Member State is not party to the UNCD;
43. *Proposes* to include in the provisional agenda for its next session the item entitled “The role of science and technology in disarmament and international security”;
44. *Affirms* the utilization of advanced surveillance technologies, including satellite imagery analysis and remote sensing, to enhance the transparency and verifiability of disarmament processes, thereby fostering trust among Member States and promoting compliance with disarmament treaties such as Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT);
45. *Encourages* greater global control of the most disruptive technologies that pose a threat to Humanity or to international order, by:
- a. Encouraging Member States to take seriously the threats posed to humanity by AI and its abuses that:
 - i. Calls on all countries to promote open-sources models in order to make technology freely available, limits its misuse and ensure its security;
 - ii. Urges the establishment of international standards and guidelines for the ethical development and deployment of AI, emphasizing respect for human rights in all AI-related initiatives;
 - b. Noticing the growing dependance of many states on cyberspace and the threat its poses, such as cyber attacks, the Assembly:
 - i. Deplores the recent attacks on hospitals and public facilities such as the electricity grid, which are essential to the survival of civilians;
 - ii. Considers that the introduction of an indication in the IT network of certain vital infrastructures similar to that of the Red Cross on the, battlefield in order to protect civilian networks;
46. *Invites* Member States to reinforce measures that focus on the protection of civilians which:
- a. Requests Member States to not use existing chemical arms on civilians;
 - b. Urges the creation of a special agency in the UN to track the malicious use of science and technologies such as AI to create mass destructive weapons;

- c. Invites Member States to install progressively a biological weapons disarmament program as an active part of their military policy.



Code: GA1/2/3

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: The Role of Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament

The General Assembly First Committee,

Recognizing the ever evolving tool that is AI and the possible nefarious weaponization that these tools can encourage,

Noting with deep concern recent cyberattacks against the United Nations leading to the loss of up to 3 billion dollars,

Appreciating that terrorism is an ever evolving and nebulous tool that Member States need to constantly survey as technology advances in an effort to effectively combat non-state actors,

Affirming that Deep Instinct found that in 2023, 75 percent of security professionals witnessed an increase in cyberattacks, with 85 percent attributing this rise to bad actors using generative AI,

Emphasizes that terrorism is a tactic in which actors use force, fear, violence, and destruction to further a political or social agenda in which developing technologies can be utilized to achieve those means,

1. *Recommends* that Member States advocate for the redefinition and consideration of modern terrorist tactics and tools within the bodies of the United Nations, including the:
 - a. United Nations Office of Counter Terrorism (UNOCT);
 - b. United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT);
 - c. United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF);
 - d. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC);
2. *Recommends* the UNOCT consider redefining terrorism to incorporate aspects of cybercrime such as:
 - a. Manipulating media through weaponized disinformation and elections;
 - b. Inciting radicalization;
 - c. Targeting critical infrastructure;
 - d. Attacks on financial systems;
3. *Invites* the creation of a hub to collect data on emerging technologies, the findings of which would be presented to Member States and regional organizations at the International Panel of Cybersecurity and Telecommunications (IPCST) and participants could use this information to develop policy recommendations on ways to:

- a. Enhance Cyber security capacity building with Member States to recognize threats to the national security of states;
 - b. Develop policy recommendations on ways to enhance cyber security fail-safes and Member State cooperation to confront threats posed by emerging technologies such as Artificial Intelligence;
 - c. Be implemented by the UN Multi Fund Trust Fund Office;
 - d. Be funded by the UNOCT/UNCCT Cybersecurity and New Technologies Program for their work to enhance the capacities of Member States and private organizations to prevent cyber attacks;
4. *Uplifts* voices in the scientific community regarding international policy-making and encouraging the establishment of an expert panel that works in conjunction with the UN Counter Terrorism Center (UNCTT):
- a. Expresses its hope for further discussion regarding counter-terrorism through a series of dual conferences regarding cybercrime, hosted simultaneously at a volunteering country to address combating cyberterrorism;
 - b. Encourages Member States to share information in collaboration with the United Nations Sport and Security Program to assist in mitigating outstanding cybersecurity risks associated with international events;
 - c. A rotating agenda based on the most pertinent cybercrimes to each conference division (developed to non-developed Member States).