



Documentation of the Simulation of the

General Assembly First Committee (GA1)*



Conference A

6 - 10 April 2025

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The General Assembly First Committee (GA1)

Committee Staff

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Agenda

1. Confidence-Building Measures in the Regional and Sub-regional Context
2. Promoting Nuclear Disarmament and International Security

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (In favor - Against - Abstention)
GA1/1/1	Confidence-Building Measures in the Regional and Sub-regional Context	100 in favor, 32 against, 62 abstentions
GA1/1/2	Confidence-Building Measures in the Regional and Sub-regional Context	100 in favor, 31 against, 63 abstentions
GA1/1/3	Confidence-Building Measures in the Regional and Sub-regional Context	109 in favor, 22 against, 63 abstentions
GA1/1/4	Confidence-Building Measures in the Regional and Sub-regional Context	103 in favor, 24 against, 67 abstentions
GA1/1/5	Confidence-Building Measures in the Regional and Sub-regional Context	92 in favor, 27 against, 75 abstentions
GA1/1/6	Confidence-Building Measures in the Regional and Sub-regional Context	93 in favor, 33 against, 68 abstentions
GA1/1/7	Confidence-Building Measures in the Regional and Sub-regional Context	120 in favor, 13 against, 61 abstentions

GA1/1/8	Confidence-Building Measures in the Regional and Sub-regional Context	99 in favor, 29 against, 66 abstentions
GA1/1/9	Confidence-Building Measures in the Regional and Sub-regional Context	106 in favor, 21 against, 67 abstentions
GA1/1/10	Confidence-Building Measures in the Regional and Sub-regional Context	114 in favor, 17 against, 63 abstentions
GA1/1/11	Confidence-Building Measures in the Regional and Sub-regional Context	Adopted without a vote
GA1/1/12	Confidence-Building Measures in the Regional and Sub-regional Context	97 in favor, 29 against, 68 abstentions
GA1/1/13	Confidence-Building Measures in the Regional and Sub-regional Context	96 in favor, 27 against, 71 abstentions
GA1/1/14	Confidence-Building Measures in the Regional and Sub-regional Context	100 in favor, 24 against, 70 abstentions
GA1/1/15	Confidence-Building Measures in the Regional and Sub-regional Context	108 in favor, 27 against, 59 abstentions
GA1/1/16	Confidence-Building Measures in the Regional and Sub-regional Context	116 in favor, 14 against, 64 abstentions
GA1/1/17	Confidence-Building Measures in the Regional and Sub-regional Context	102 in favor, 34 against, 58 abstentions
GA1/1/18	Confidence-Building Measures in the Regional and Sub-regional Context	93 in favor, 37 against, 64 abstentions

Summary Report

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

1. Confidence-Building Measures in the Regional and Sub-regional Context
2. Promoting Nuclear Disarmament and International Security

The session was attended by representatives of 192 Member States and 2 Observers.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda in the order of topic 1, followed by topic 2, beginning discussion on the topic of “Confidence-Building Measures in the Regional and Sub-regional Context.” By the end of Committee Session 3, the Dais received a total of 20 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, such as transparency programs for Member States, improving border security and defense, and advancements in tracing technology and infrastructure. By the end of Committee Session 6, working groups merged similar themes and sub-topics to produce a total of 18 working papers.

On Wednesday, 18 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, 3 of which had amendments. The committee adopted 18 resolutions following voting procedure, 1 of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including transparency in military expenditures and arms trade, cyber confidence building mechanisms and nuclear weapon free zones. Overall, the body has been able to integrate a wide diversity of ideas and opinions and maintained an overall collaborative spirit throughout the week.



Code: GA1/1/1

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Confidence-Building Measures in the Regional and Sub-regional Context

The General Assembly First Committee,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3263 (XXIX) (1974), 31/71 (1976), 42/28 (1987), 47/48 (1992), 53/74 (1998), 55/30 (2000), 60/52 (2005), 66/25 (2011), 72/24 (2017), 76/20 (2021), and 77/38 (2022) on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Recalling also the work and support of the Secretary-General in his 17 August 1990 report on the effective and verifiable measures which would facilitate the establishment of a “nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East,”

Reaffirming the definition of nuclear-weapon-free zones set forth in General Assembly resolution 3472 (XXX) B which defines them as “any zone recognized as such by the General Assembly of the United Nations, which any group of States, in the free exercise of their sovereignty, has established by virtue of a treaty or convention whereby (a) the statue of total absence of nuclear weapons to which the zone shall be subject, including the procedure for the delimitation of the zone, is defined; (b) an international system of verification and control is established to guarantee compliance with the obligations deriving from that statute,”

Acknowledging the need for nuclear-free zones in the Middle East region as a solution to the lack of transparency, as supported in Section 119 of the 17 August 1990 Secretary-General Report on the implementation of a nuclear-weapon-free-zone in the region,

Recalling article VII of the *Non-Proliferation Treaty* (NPT) (1968) which does not prohibit the ability of Member States to establish nuclear-weapon-free zones in their respective regions and territories,

Expressing concern over the risk of nuclear escalation in regional conflicts and reaffirming the importance of confidence-building measures, arms reduction agreements, and diplomatic dialogue to ensure global security,

Reminded by 191 Member States that agreed to the obligation set forth in the NPT, particularly article VI, which calls for negotiation on nuclear disarmament and general disarmament under strict international control, and also article VII which allows any member to implement nuclear-free zones in their respective regions and territories,

Commending the commitments and efforts of Member States to reduce nuclear conflicts,

Noting with concern Security Council resolution 984 (1995), which provides security assurance to non-nuclear-weapon states, while emphasizing the need for continued commitment to nuclear disarmament by nuclear-armed states,

Guided by Sustainable Development Goal 16, adopted by all Member States, to incentivize peace, justice and strong institutions,

Emphasizing the essential role of the United Nations in the establishment of a mutually verifiable nuclear-weapon-free zone,

1. *Recommends* that Member States seriously consider taking the urgent and necessary steps towards disarmament needed to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East by:
 - a. Working towards eliminating all present nuclear weapons;
 - b. Encouraging Member States to agree to International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspections which include routine inspections, special inspections, and ad hoc inspections outlined in the IAEA safeguards glossary 2022 edition;
2. *Suggests* Member States, particularly those within the Middle Eastern region, place their nuclear activities under the provisional safeguards of the IAEA, which is to generally deter the development and spread of nuclear weapons and the misuse of nuclear energy and technology;
3. *Endorses* further adoption and usage of the IAEA Low Enriched Uranium (LEU) Bank, which assures emergency LEU supply to IAEA Member States;
4. *Recommends* the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) to publish defense white papers detailing nuclear strategy and data exchanges on nuclear arsenals, delivery systems, and the observation of regional military activities;
5. *Supports* the 191 signatories of the NPT and the respective Member States who have supported the various resolutions outlining the General Assembly's intention of eventually establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone, to continue advocating for the adoption and ratification of the treaty;
6. *Suggests* that Member States increase funding for verification measures which include IAEA on-site aerial inspections and monitoring the deployment of ground-based electronic sensors for the purpose of corroborating adherence to agreed-upon CBMs and pre-existing nuclear weapons treaties such as the NPT;
7. *Further suggests* that Member States in support of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone would not operate, act, or incentivize others to violate the principles and policies set forth in the NPT or the guidelines in the present resolution;
8. *Recommends* Member States, both in the Middle East Region and outside of it, to not otherwise develop, test, produce, or acquire nuclear weapons in their respective territories, in line with NPT standards;
9. *Encourages* Member States and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to increase the funding, to the best of their ability which is subject to their respective judgment, of civil society organizations (CSOs) for the promotion of disarmament of nuclear weapons in the Middle East;
10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to write a formal report for the body on the effectiveness of the implementation of this resolution.



Code: GA1/1/2

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Confidence-Building Measures in the Regional and Sub-regional Context

The General Assembly First Committee,

Strongly reaffirming the purposes of the United Nations as declared in the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945) to maintain international security and develop friendly relations between nations,

Alarmed by the lack of progress toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the upcoming deadline of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015),

Recognizing SDG 4 (quality education) to advance opportunities for inclusive and equitable quality education, ensuring that all youth and a substantial portion of adults achieve literacy and numeracy,

Recalling SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), which promotes productive employment and decent work for all, as well as protecting labor rights and promoting safe and secure working environments for all workers,

Reaffirming SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), which builds resilient infrastructure, promotes inclusive and sustainable industrialization, fosters innovation, and supports domestic technology development,

Recalling SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), which outlines the importance of promoting peaceful societies and enabling Member States to address problems and share effective de-escalation techniques within their respective regions,

Believing in the importance of confidence-building measures (CBMs) as stated by the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) in *Securing Our Common Future: An Agenda for Disarmament* (2018),

Emphasizing that effective solutions and CBMs differ across regions and are thus best achieved through regional mechanisms and dialogues, as declared in General Assembly resolutions 78/38 (2023), 78/52 (2023), 79/27 (2024), 78/59 (2023), 79/59 (2024), and Security Council resolution 1701 (2006),

Stressing the necessity of economic and infrastructural development in the relief of refugees and Internally Displaced Persons,

Lamenting the violence against refugees and United Nations aid workers in high-conflict areas and its origin in the lack of effective military confidence-building measures,

Acknowledging the effect that violence against refugees and UN aid workers in areas of armed conflict has on regional stability, security, and confidence,

Emphasizing the importance of the *Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction* in advancing military trust within the Middle East and affected regions, as established in General Assembly resolution 73/546 (2018),

Observant of the underfunding of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), which hinders the ability to provide relief to nations facing armed conflict,

Recognizing the vital work that United Nations Peacekeeping forces do to protect civilians and aid workers throughout conflict-prone regions,

Highlighting the utility of technological innovation in the process of training cultural sensitivity and acceptance in pursuit of de-escalation and international security,

1. *Encourages* the addition of the Coordinated Operations for Multilateral Prosperity to Advance Sustainable Security (COMPASS) Initiative as an arm of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) to:
 - a. Advocate for the effectiveness of CBMs within existing conferences centered around regional blocs and Regional Centres for Peace and Disarmament;
 - b. Foster regional cooperation and transparency towards stability between multiple regional blocs, including the creation of smaller and more direct regional and sub-regional blocs, working towards SDG 16.7;
2. *Promotes* biannual regional conferences under the COMPASS Initiative, specifically dedicated to the evaluation and discussion of CBMs to provide Member States with sustainable forums for ongoing collaboration, which would:
 - a. Provide a platform for Member States to outline their regional goals and joint initiatives, and facilitate regular peer review of ongoing initiatives and CBMs while maintaining particular attention to advancing global security and peace by addressing humanitarian challenges and refugee crises;
 - b. Encourage the formation and strengthening of existing regional blocs and thematic working groups, which may establish shared priorities and timelines tailored to sub-regional contexts;
 - c. Be hosted by a rotating council of neutral UN Member States and/or regional organizations to create an open and constructive environment for dialogue;
3. *Endorses* de-escalation and conflict reduction measures in situations involving all state actors and military forces when interacting with refugees, NGO personnel, UN workers, and civilians by:
 - a. Suggesting to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) the creation and promotion of a de-escalation curriculum in conflict zones, particularly those affected by civil wars or refugee crises;
 - b. Making available the UNITAR training on de-escalation techniques to all police and military personnel to ensure security through amiable relations between refugees and their host state;
4. *Encourages* Member States to create cohesive regional and subregional systems that outline long-term plans for the treatment of refugees to resolve security issues and avoid accidental outbreaks of conflict by exploring the development of a standardized, digital refugee registration system, interoperable across regional borders, to ensure consistent identity recognition and the

avoidance of misunderstandings and mistrust between law enforcement and refugees with potential to escalate into violent conflict;

5. *Recommends* that host countries issue temporary legal identification documents providing access to basic rights and services, including education in the common language and employment in line with SDGs 4.6, 8.8, and 16;
6. *Suggests* the formation of a joint-led information conference headed by subsequent Member States in each region and sub-region focusing on the promotion of technological innovations that aid in conflict de-escalation to:
 - a. Allow Member States to share best practices involving the use of modern technology to facilitate de-escalation efforts within regional and sub-regional blocs, working towards SDG 9;
 - b. Outline the process by which Member States can move away from the proliferation of destructive technology and instead use technology for de-escalation in conflict-stricken regions, particularly underdeveloped nations without prior experience utilizing the above-mentioned technology;
7. *Endorses* the launch of a multilingual Conflict De-escalation Application for UN workers and civilians developed in partnership with the United Nations Technology Innovations Labs (UNTIL) to complement in-person training initiatives at the respective UN offices for preventive diplomacy, which will:
 - a. Provide region-specific emergency guidelines for civilians, humanitarian aid workers, and local authorities in zones of conflict and displacement;
 - b. Include secure communication tools that will enable refugees, internally displaced persons, and civilians to anonymously report threats by non-state actors to relevant UN agencies;
 - c. Offer de-escalation interactive training modules for police and military personnel to promote nonviolent interactions with displaced populations and vulnerable communities;
8. *Recommends* that United Nations peacekeepers be deployed to high-priority conflict zones, such as Gaza, the West Bank, Yemen, and Syria, to escort and protect humanitarian aid efforts to ensure that life-saving aid is delivered to those for whom it is intended by:
 - a. Selecting with discretion United Nations Peacekeeping forces from regions and countries that are best able to fit the required role without aggravating the situation;
 - b. Suggesting United Nations peacekeepers wear body cameras during active on-the-ground missions to ensure accountability.



Code: GA1/1/3

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Confidence-Building Measures in the Regional and Sub-regional Context

The General Assembly First Committee,

Recalling the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2030 Agenda) (2015) and resolutions A/RES/77/69 of 7 December 2022, A/RES/78/206 of 19 December 2023, and A/RES/78/267 of 21 March 2024,

Acknowledging the ability of regional bodies to empower and enforce Confidence-Building Measures (CBMs) while ensuring stability within the context of their respective regions,

Underlining Article 33 of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945), which states that parties to a dispute are likely to endanger international peace and security,

Reaffirming every person's right to life, liberty, and security as stated in article 3 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948),

Taking note of the will and the aspirations of all peoples to eradicate war from the life of mankind in the *Declaration on the Right to Peace* (1984)

Highlighting the state's ability to pursue SDGs 16.8 (peace, justice and strong institutions) in disarmament discussions and 16.9 on a state's ability to control arms,

Appreciating the generous support of various non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for their work on environmental, societal, and youth empowerment initiatives in the pursuit of security and stability,

Bearing in mind SDG 17.1 (partnerships for the goals), which focuses on strengthening domestic resource mobilization through international support to developing countries such as Small Island Developing States (SIDS),

Noting the value of sharing best practices on the use and implementation of CBMs in both regional and sub-regional contexts,

Emphasizing the importance and the values of the *United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea* (1982), the leading international framework for all maritime and marine activities, which encompasses rules on the protection of marine environments and resource exploitation,

Recognizing ecocide as a grave threat to biodiversity, human health, and the global water system,

Expressing concern over the *2024 UN World Water Development* report on potable water shortages leading to conflicts,

Taking into consideration that environmental cooperation can build trust between Member States and promote regional stability and security,

Cognizant that, according to the World Bank, there are over 1 billion people globally who live over two kilometers away from an all-season road and over 675 million people who do not have access to electricity at home, increasing regional tensions,

Alarmed by the UN High Commissioner for Disarmament Affairs' report that 1 billion illicit small arms are in circulation globally,

Aware of the persistent infrastructure gaps and limited technological capacity in many regions as barriers to good governance practices and peacebuilding,

Deeply concerned about the insufficient collaboration between bordering states towards the disarmament of non-state actors,

Approving the *United Nations Conference on Trade and Development* (UNCTAD), which provides analytical support to developing Member States to further enhance understanding and confidence in the flow of goods and services by sea,

Guided by the *Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects* (PoA), which commits Member States to cooperate and assist in small arms import/exports, update national small arms laws, and stockpile management,

Mindful of the International Tracing Instrument (ITI)(2005) that obliges States parties to PoA to properly mark weapons, creates a framework for cooperation in weapons tracing, aligning with the commitments of PoA, and improving the weapons tracing commitment set out in the SDGs,

Fully aware of the utmost importance of promoting CBMs on sub-regional, regional, and international levels to achieve international goals,

1. *Proposes* the creation of the UN Arms Transaction Regulation and Verification Commission (ATRVC) by the UN Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) to increase trust between willing Member States through:
 - a. Verification and monitorization of arms transfers;
 - b. Annual audits of small arms and conventional weapons transfers;
 - c. Implementation by the UNODA to establish a set of commissioners to perform the aforementioned regulatory actions;
 - d. Funding from the UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation due to its extensive financing of conventional arms regulation;
2. *Reminds* Member States of their commitment to the standards set forth by the ITI to track small arms and conventional weapons efficiently to reduce illicit arms transfers;
3. *Recommends* the creation of Green Diplomacy Networks by willing Member States in order to foster regional dialogues through joint environmental efforts to reduce the potential of violent conflicts by:
 - a. Organizing annual regional meetings with environmental ministries and NGOs such as the Stop Ecocide Foundation, youth leaders, and experts to strengthen collaboration between Member States and civil societies through increased transparency;

- b. Launching small projects aimed at furthering environmental protections and fostering collaboration, such as:
 - i. Transnational ecological restoration projects;
 - ii. River mapping;
 - iii. Environmental impact reports;
 - c. Establishing water-sharing agreements between Member States in various regions to foster collaboration and multilateralism on the topic of water sources, serving to prevent future conflicts by providing a cornerstone for security and stability;
 - d. Protecting Indigenous and local communities who are often disproportionately impacted by ecocidal practices;
 - e. Creating a regional digital platform to share data and progress available in multiple languages through:
 - i. Translation features to ensure accessibility in official UN languages and regional dialects;
 - ii. Interactive databases that allow contributions from a variety of sources, such as Member States, NGOs, and citizens;
 - f. Facilitating participation and engagement through funding via the United Nations Environment Program's Environment Fund;
- 4. *Encourages* the use of CBMs to respond to potential conflicts with the objective of de-escalation, which Member States can replicate or modify according to their needs and any ongoing mediation processes, such as:
 - a. Cross-nation and/or cross-region military actions involving:
 - i. Annual activities to encourage cooperation and integration through joint military, security, and crisis training; military-to-military exchanges; and identify shared security needs;
 - ii. Constraints on the number and scope of military exercises, limiting the deployment of forces in certain areas, and providing advance notification of military activities;
 - iii. Transparency and verification by sharing information on military capabilities, defense planning, and troop movements, allowing for on-site inspections, and establishing mechanisms for verifying compliance with agreements;
 - iv. Communication and coordination by establishing direct communication channels between military commanders to exchange information about military activities;
 - b. Fostering trust through information sharing between Member States by:
 - i. Promoting the publication of research results about cross-border security problems, risks, and potential solutions;

- ii. Ensuring transparency in decision-making by sharing the rationale behind decisions that affect other Member States and building trust through accountability;
 - iii. Protecting the information shared with external partners by upholding the standards set forth by the Department of Global Communication;
 - c. Regular, voluntary reporting through a mechanism to be determined and enforced by the relevant mediation processes in compliance with treaties, international laws, and humanitarian laws;
 - d. The development of CBM benchmarks by UNODA, directly associated with existing peacebuilding processes and peace maintenance activities, is encouraged by the UN;
5. *Acknowledges* the need to reemphasize peaceful resolution of conflicts in developing and existing disputes in alignment with Article 33 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, especially through:
- a. Fostering negotiations between Member States and the settlement of international, regional, and civil conflicts through the appropriate mechanisms;
 - b. Increased emphasis on the UN Human Rights Council and other international organizations' integral roles in human rights and international law oversight, in particular, their capacity to call attention to conflicts or violence;
6. *Endorses* the prioritization of international collaboration by partnering with organizations similar to the Economic Community of Central African States to improve the security and reliability of common markets through the establishment of roads, railways, and air links to promote the free movement of goods and services;
7. *Stresses* the importance of upholding the United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States among SIDS, and landlocked Member States, all focused on domestic resource mobilization, illegal arms dealing, drug trafficking, and organized crime;
8. *Advises* Member States and regional groups to take immediate and coordinated action to:
- a. Collaborate with the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime to develop SIDS-specific policies to ensure border and trade security measures against issues which may be used in domestic or cross-border conflict, such as:
 - i. Drug and other trafficking;
 - ii. Gang violence;
 - iii. Transit of illicit materials;
 - b. Work alongside NGOs to regulate specific dual-use materials, such as fertilizers, to prevent criminal or violent uses or transportation for that purpose;
 - c. Continue developing international cooperation measures that increase the safety of States, communities, and people, particularly in the context of ongoing gang violence, domestic conflicts, organized crime, and humanitarian or refugee crises;

- d. Promoting treaties that set out to achieve similar goals to the 1973 *Treaty of Chaguaramas*, which established the Caribbean Community and Common Market;
- 9. *Further encourages* Member States to renew their commitments to safe international waterways and maritime traffic through continued contributions to organizations such as the UNCTAD;
- 10. *Invites* Member States to establish and collaborate with development and cooperation funds, similar to the Central African Republic Development Fund, to improve international information sharing and cooperation to increase trust between Member States;
- 11. *Suggests* the Security Council consider establishing a multilateral mechanism of confidence-building dialogue aimed at strengthening transparency, cooperation in security and development, and facilitation of partnerships between Member States through:
 - a. Funding mechanisms to support infrastructure and technological advancements in conflict areas via entities such as the United Nations Capital Development Fund;
 - b. Supporting the development of early warning systems in partnership with the United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner to improve risk assessment and conflict prevention;
 - c. Empowering young generations through empathy, leadership, and entrepreneurship in cooperation with UNICEF and the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations that support and create positive social impact in a community.



Code: GA1/1/4

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Confidence-Building Measures in the Regional and Sub-regional Context

The General Assembly First Committee,

Guided by Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda, which promotes and calls for women to be included equally in conflict prevention, management, and peace processes, and to be protected during and after conflicts,

Acknowledging Security Council resolutions 1889 (2009), 2106 (2013), and 2122 (2013), which call for the inclusion of women in peace processes, decision-making, conflict prevention, and resolution, especially recognizing the participation of women as critical to international peace and security,

Supporting the strengthening of regional dialogues and multilateral platforms that reflect a diverse range of experiences integrating women in confidence-building and disarmament efforts, particularly through organizations including but not limited to—the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO),

Disturbed by the proportion of gender-based violence (GBV) in armed conflicts—which doubled between 2022 and 2023—and the decreased international aid committed to supporting gender equity in conflict zones,

Deploring the failure of confidence-building measures (CBMs) in protecting life, maintaining international transparency, reducing tension, preventing conflicts, and building trust among Member States as outlined in General Assembly (GA) resolution 37/98H (1982),

Aware of the increasing need for effective CBMs that diffuse conflict and the role they play in diplomacy and peace-talk initiatives due to the ever-building strife in the world—2024 having the most world conflicts since 1945,

Taking into account the considerable research on the peace, security, and humanitarian action section of UN Women that aims to support the success of women excelling in fostering a collaborative environment using communication methods that often prioritize listening and consensus-building,

Concerned by the disproportionate underrepresentation of women within the UN, only composing 32% of the UN's peace talks, speeches, and participation,

Reminding Member States of their commitment to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 and the responsibility to further the equality and empowerment of women, as well as to SDG 16 creating the societies in which women can thrive in peaceful and inclusive societies,

Including the Secretary-General's 2010 report on women's participation in peacebuilding, highlighting the commitment of the UN to allot 15 percent of all UN-managed funds towards peacebuilding projects that advance gender equality and women's empowerment, creating security and peace in those communities where women participate,

Recognizing that the inclusion of women in high-level security decision-making roles not only fosters trust among conflicting parties but also contributes to the long-term sustainability of peace through CBMs, which reflect community and local priorities,

Underlining the Security Council resolution 1888 (2009), which calls for appointing a special representative to address gender-based violence in conflict and deploying expert teams to support national authorities in strengthening the rule of law in high-risk zones,

1. *Encourages* Member States with the help of the Council on Foreign Relations research to adopt gender-inclusive CBM objectives in peacekeeping and military initiatives, modeled on Security Council resolution 1325 and its subsequent National Action Plans, which have shown that women's participation increases the durability of peace agreements by 35 percent (UN Women 2015), Member States could:
 - a. Set an initial minimum target for women to comprise one-third of participants in mediation and peace processes, but aiming for an equal representation of women to men; striving to have paralleled gender representation;
 - b. Help Member States recognize that women's participation in negotiation processes is more likely to be effective when discussing disarmament, conflict resolution, humanitarian aid, and promoting peace;
 - c. Ensure dialogues between military personnel in regional blocs (e.g., the African Union, ASEAN, EU) incorporate gender-inclusive discussion protocols to ensure diverse perspectives in decision-making and negotiation processes alongside integrating equal gender representation in such discussions and joint regional training programs;
2. *Invites* Member States to enhance the representation of women at all levels of military decision-making within national, regional, and international institutions and mechanisms dedicated to peace and the prevention and resolution of conflict such as:
 - a. The Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO);
 - b. Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO);
3. *Suggests* that Member States and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) or New Development Bank (NDB) advocate for increased funding that promotes gender diversity empowerment within UN Women and NGO initiatives to further follow the Secretary-General's 2010 report on women's participation in peacebuilding, allocating a minimum 15 percent of Member State funding for CBM-related military and peacekeeping missions toward gender equity training, recruitment, and retention strategies;
4. *Further reminds* Member States to enhance their voluntary financial, technical, and logistic contributions to gender-sensitive training initiatives, including those carried out by relevant funds and programs, especially regarding the importance of gender-based analysis;
5. *Calls* for the expansion of the mandate of UN Women to include the organization of annual conferences on gender-responsive CBMs on an interregional level, regarding disarmament and conflict resolutions with the promotion of inclusive language in security policies, to:
 - a. Draw on data and analysis from UN Women's Annual Reports and National Action Plans on women, peace, and security to guide inclusive approaches to regional trust-building;

- b. Coordinate these conferences with relevant UN entities, such as the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), to ensure coherence with disarmament and post-conflict confidence-building priorities;
- 6. *Strongly encourages* the implementation of standardized gender-sensitive CBM training modules for peacekeepers, disarmament officers, and conflict negotiation, utilizing existing frameworks such as the UN Institute for Disarmament Research's (UNIDIR) Gender and Disarmament Initiative;
- 7. *Proposes* voluntary regional reporting mechanisms on gender representation in military CBMs and disarmament dialogues, to be facilitated by the UNODA, to increase transparency and share best practices among Member States, including the:
 - a. Establishment of a shared database for collaborative research on women's representation in international and regional diplomacy measures;
 - b. Use of a distinguished database for information exchange regarding quantitative data to keep track of and advocate for a greater level of gender equality;
- 8. *Endorses* providing wellness support for women and gender-diverse individuals, ensuring the safety and respect of these individuals in military positions to:
 - a. Ensure Member States prioritize GBV and harassment protection policies;
 - b. Provide legal safeguards for women collaborating on CBMs and disarmament;
 - c. Hold perpetrators of GBV accountable;
- 9. *Welcomes* Member States to support women and gender-diverse individuals to pursue education and offer skills-based empowerment and preparation to be successful in military leadership positions to:
 - a. Increase financial initiatives to reduce the burden associated with the pursuit of education, such as academic scholarships based on each individual's economic needs;
 - b. Create and promote programs that focus on the advancement of women and gender-diverse individuals in such roles;
 - c. Ensure there are appropriate and equal wages in the military and peace-building agencies to incentivize increased representation of women;
 - d. Include funding from UN agencies such as the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), which strives to fulfill every young person's educational potential;
- 10. *Renews* its appeal for Member States to conduct comprehensive domestic inquiries and strategies that combat gender-based violence perpetrated by military personnel to:
 - a. Implement a military protective order (MPO) that prohibits active-duty service members from contacting or communicating with a protected person or members of the protected person's family or household;
 - b. Establish trust-based partnerships with civilian law enforcement, social service agencies, and other relevant organizations to ensure a coordinated response to GBV;

11. *Draws attention* to the development of national and regional security councils that include gender-inclusive leaders, specifically trained in conflict de-escalation and trust-building protocol, to enhance the credibility, transparency, and responsiveness of security-related CBMs in conflict-prone areas.



Code: GA1/1/5

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Confidence-Building Measures in the Regional and Sub-regional Context

The General Assembly First Committee,

Seeking free trade among regional and sub-regional members,

Acknowledging the need for confidence-building measures to mitigate unauthorized immigration, promote safe passage and protection from predation, reduce smuggling and criminal activities, and contribute to greater regional prosperity,

Fully aware of potential cyber-attacks and the need for safeguards that accompany a new cooperative organization,

Recognizing the diverse interests of our neighboring Member States and their individual goals surrounding citizenship,

Taking into account the borders and land rights of Member States, specifically sovereignty and growing land expansion efforts,

Fully alarmed by the dangers of outside territorial expansion efforts,

Desiring cohesive open borders with cooperative security measures between participating nations,

1. *Further invites* the expansion of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) to incorporate a free trade agreement between participating nations to:
 - a. Function as a consent-based agreement where Member States who are a part of CELAC can opt into a free trade agreement;
 - b. Work to reduce and/or eliminate tariffs and trade barriers to promote a more competitive yet cohesive international marketplace, with the hopes of fostering mass economic growth within CELAC nations, modeled after that of the European Union (EU);
2. *Aspiring* to create a new regional framework with a focus on protecting territorial integrity and diminishing cross-border criminal activity on migration routes that:
 - a. Respects existing borders under the new framework by:
 - i. Asserting the importance of sovereignty and a stance against foreign encroachment;
 - ii. Recognizing a state's right to control and operate its own borders and territory;
 - b. Undertakes multiple confidence-building measures to establish greater harmony and well-being among Member States and their citizens through:
 - i. Enabling transparent and greater cooperation between Member States as a means of preventing unauthorized migration by:

1. Implementing diplomatic deliberation to achieve an understanding of how to diminish the number of migrants and refugees while respecting their rights;
 2. Establishing forums and other dialogue-driven events to ensure clarity and solidarity;
- ii. Employing regional intelligence sharing to combat smuggling and violent crimes committed against migrants and communities near areas of passage for:
 1. Multi-state units to monitor migration flow and potential threats to national security and migrants;
 2. Creating strategy and framework to efficiently oppose violent and predatory groups;
 - iii. Vitalizing clarity between Member States' militaries to foster cohesion and cooperation, and combating opportunities of security dilemmas and/or conflicts arising by:
 1. Sharing military and weapons information;
 2. Joint military exercises for better coordination;
 - iv. Promoting greater regional prosperity and well-being through:
 1. Sharing medical and scientific information and breakthroughs as a means of promoting harmony and achieving greater general welfare;
 2. Encouraging cross-border trade and remittances to bolster state and regional-level economies;
- c. Placing greater importance on gaining control over routes with higher concentrations of crime and predation by:
 - i. Shifting more focus and resources towards the continued migration crisis in the Darien Gap so the route and surrounding communities can be relieved of violence and extortion targeting migrant and local populations, leading to the:
 1. Increase law enforcement presence;
 2. Creation networks for victims and survivors to report crimes;
 - ii. Ensuring that governments respect, protect, and uphold the human rights of immigrants, in accordance with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' (UNHCR) *Refugee Coordination Model*;
 - iii. Using diplomatic measures to assist in ending conflicts and repression within the region through:
 1. Promoting democratization among Member States and non-Member States;

2. Promoting economic liberalization in the region;
3. *Pushing* CELAC to educate corporations about the risk that technologies hold regarding both disinformation and infrastructure, emphasizing safe and appropriate use by:
 - a. Employing safeguards in place to protect infrastructure through:
 - i. Shifting the existing infrastructure to be more secure and reliable through methods such as lockout protocols and zero-trust infrastructure;
 - ii. Utilizing effective cybersecurity experts to enhance security;
 - b. Recognizing the risk that synthetic media poses to Member States like:
 - i. Emphasizing the humanitarian need for the non-misplacement of one's likeness, such as deep-fakes;
 - ii. Protecting the integrity of elections in accordance with The Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Technology (OSET);
4. *Encourages* members of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and all neighboring Member States to recognize and cooperate with the *Secretariat's 2030 Strategic Framework* core values, organizational reforms, objectives, and goals through:
 - a. Implementing core values include professionalism, integrity, respect, commitment, good governance, and sound environmental management;
 - b. Creating organizational reforms that:
 - i. Allow people the ability to attract and retain expertise from across the community;
 - ii. The ability to fully access and utilize modern technologies to enhance the corporate functions of the Secretariat;
 - iii. Ensure that the resources of the Secretariat are utilized in a purposeful, timely, and cost-effective manner;
 - c. Objectives like:
 - i. Improved standards of living and working conditions;
 - ii. Full employment of labor and other factors of production;
 - iii. Accelerated, coordinated, and sustained economic development and convergence;
 - iv. Expansion of trade and economic relations with the Global South;
 - v. Enhanced levels of international economic competitiveness;
 - vi. Organization for increased production and high-yielding;
 - vii. The achievement of a greater measure of economic leverage and effectiveness of Member States in dealing with Global South States, groups of states, and

entities of any description;

viii. Enhanced coordination of Member States' foreign and economic policies;

ix. Enhanced functional cooperation;

d. Work with the CARICOM Secretariat to strengthen and incorporate efforts in order to meet obligations outlined by International and Multilateral Agreements like:

i. *The United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD)*, opened for signature in 1992, which aims to conserve and sustainable use of biological diversity;

ii. *The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)*, which entered force in 1994, aims to address and stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations;

iii. *The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)*, established in 1994, aims to protect and restore land, includes combating desertification, mitigating the effects of environmental events and natural disasters, and working towards a safer and more sustainable future;

e. Integrate CARICOM Member States into the Global Economy and, in doing so, enhance trade and economic relations, building resilience of Member States through:

i. Work with the Secretariat to fulfill the Council for Trade and Economic Development (COTED);

ii. Strengthening bilateral and multilateral trade arrangements and, in doing so, strengthen extra-regional trade;

iii. Economic advocacy on both global and multilateral trade and economic issues;

iv. Promoting a CARICOM Single Investment Space;

f. Work with the CARICOM Secretariat in supporting fellow Member States in crafting and developing foreign policies to advance and secure their individual interests and goals through:

i. Adopting community positions on major hemispheric and international issues;

ii. Securing the support of Global South Countries and regional blocs;

iii. Addressing relevant geopolitical and global economic affairs;

g. Create mainstream inclusiveness through public policy by:

i. Recognizing the issues that affect all groups, with attention on minorities, across all Member States;

ii. Implementing CARICOM's *Regional Gender Equality Strategy (CRGES-2022)*, which addresses both the social and economic incompetencies that affect the region's citizens;

5. *Discourages* the current land expansion efforts of several Member States while aiming to prevent further conflict by:
 - a. Enhancing diplomatic dialogue through expanding resources in the Organization of American States (OAS), such as specialized task forces that include sub-regional mediators;
 - b. Encouraging states impacted by historical occupation to establish and foster open communication through platforms that create pathways for peaceful resolutions of territorial disputes by enhancing international law advisory services through the Secretariat for Legal Affairs (SLA);
6. *Hoping* for the expansion of the CELAC into:
 - a. A cooperative community allowing free travel between borders, without violating state sovereignty or inhibiting security measures to:
 - i. Function as a consent-based agreement; Member States a part of CELAC can consent to enter this free travel agreement;
 - ii. Allow citizens of participating nations to travel freely between borders without passports or, in the case of short visitations, visas, similar to the EU model;
 - b. Developing an intelligence-sharing agency that works specifically to protect internal borders from security threats to:
 - i. Replace typical internal border security such as customs;
 - ii. Allow State authorities to “consult alerts on people and objects in one common database,” similar to the Schengen Information System (SIS).



Code: GA1/1/6

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Confidence-Building Measures in the Regional and Sub-regional Context

The General Assembly First Committee,

Affirming Articles 1(3) and Article 1(4) of the *Charter of the United Nations*, declaring the purpose of the UN is to foster cooperation in solving international problems, as well as being a centre of harmony for the common goals of Member States,

Re-emphasizing the commitment to the prevention of armed conflicts, based on resolution 57/337 of the General Assembly,

Deeply convinced that security should be based on dialogue and cooperation rather than threats to start war,

Recalling the significant role of the *Inter-American Convention on Transparency* (1999) on Confidence Building Measures in the Americas region, which calls all Member States to annually submit military import and export of seven military categories, reinforcing transparency and trust,

Acknowledging the *Treaty of Rarotonga* (1985) that focuses on promoting CBMs by creating a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific to prevent nuclear weapons from being used in that zone for testing,

Having adopted the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, including Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs) 17, which is inclusive with all Member States on building transparency in global partnership to prevent any disruptive trust in national security,

Recognizing the importance of the International Atomic Energy Agency in maintaining broader international community safety,

Remembering the importance of regional cultural exchange programs with embassy initiatives made by UNESCO took place between Northern Member States and Sub-Saharan Member States to,

Urging collaboration to develop capabilities to respond to public health emergencies of international concern,

1. *Recalls* Member States to prioritize reaching sustainable development goals for a better world built together by:
 - a. Globalizing successful CBM programs put in place by the Organization and Cooperation in Europe with divided municipalities, such as the Dayton Accords, in order to reach fair power sharing and local mediation through:
 - i. Reviewing SDGs 10 and 17 to help increase the protection of vulnerable populations from armed conflicts and be more inclusive for least developed States so national security can become stronger;
 - ii. Implementing more strategies to involve women victims of abuse in conflict-sensitive zones, and foster their empowerment;

- b. Requesting funding for civil society organizations and NGOs to carry out local mediation;
 - c. Supporting the expansion of youth education exchange programs;
- 2. *Urges* for all Members States to collaborate with their organizations in regional and sub-regional contexts including the African Union (UA), The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), The Association of Southeast Eastern Nations (ASEAN) can assist in:
 - a. Establishing specific committees tasked with developing confidence-building measures depending on their regional and sub-regional context through:
 - i. Granting these measures the form of laws to ensure their compliance by Member States;
 - ii. Providing financial and logistical support for regional initiatives aimed at building trust and dialogue, especially in regions prone to conflict;
 - b. Advocating for the adoption of conflict-sensitive national and regional strategies that prioritize conflict prevention and peacekeeping;
- 3. Suggests the creation of a regional organization focused on the Pacific and Micronesia that emphasizes transparency between States in the region, similar to the OSCE in Europe;
- 4. Recommends that the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) consider conducting biennial assessments of regional CBM mechanisms that:
 - a. Utilize voluntary Member State reports such as the United Nations Report on Military Expenditure and United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and UNODA observer reviews;
 - b. Identify existing gaps in the monitoring of armaments and military efforts, as well as in the verification of reports provided by Member States, with the goal of producing recommendations to achieve more comprehensive and close-knit monitoring;
- 5. *Encourages* all Member States to promote regional transparency through sharing voluntary information on their efforts of disarmament to increase CBMs with Small Island Developing States;
- 6. *Suggests* to interpret International Humanitarian Law (IHL) on the use of nuclear weapons through the International Review of the Red Cross;
- 7. *Requesting* a review of enforcement and inspection mechanisms for the *Biological Weapons Convention* by:
 - a. Requesting that the Working Group on Strengthening the BWC discuss developing a more robust verification system like the *Chemical Weapons Convention* has through the Organisation of the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons at the 10th BWC review conference meeting in 2027;
 - b. Strengthening capacity through funding, workshops, etc., to help more states submit required forms that allow inspections of how government and private facilities handle

toxic chemicals that have dual-use capabilities through referral to the UNSC for not submitting required forms;

8. *Advocating* for the commitment to a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific due to the detrimental environmental impacts on Pacific Islands such as exposure to dangerous levels of radiation caused by nuclear weapons testing through:
 - a. Encouraging developed countries to avoid conducting nuclear weapons testing outside of their territory limits subject to radiation exposure;
 - b. Informing citizens of Member States about the severe environmental effects of radiation exposure through the creation of organizations centered around raising awareness surrounding radiation contamination;
 - c. Emphasizing the need for other regions to follow through with a nuclear-free zone to avoid the radiation contamination of other bodies of water or land;
9. *Bolstering* sub-national conflict mediation efforts, ensuring local mediators receive adequate funding, training, and resources to foster sustainable peace;
10. *Calling* on states that export nuclear or radioactive technology, as well as the broader international community, to ensure recipients meet international safety standards;
11. *Recognizing* the importance of international cooperation in ensuring non-proliferation of nuclear materials;
12. *Suggests* to the United Nations Development Programme the implementation of the United Nations Global Peace Campaign, (UNGPC), a sub-regional and regional awareness campaign in dedicated centers to address the urgency of the situation regarding the lack of trust, not only between Member States, but also their populations, particularly at the borders that are more affected by conflicts, whether regional or sub-regional, taking into account those different measures and:
 - a. Requests partnerships with;
 - i. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations Tourism Organization, and United Nations Children's Fund, each of which we call to provide expertise on program design and implementation;
 - ii. Capital cities of small and medium-sized Member States with strained mutual relations, including Baku (Azerbaijan) and Yerevan (Armenia), Belgrade (Serbia) and Tirana (Albania), and Caracas (Venezuela) and Georgetown (Guyana), which we call to host the first cultural exchange centers;
 - b. Recommends volunteering funding by the World Bank Group, the United States of America Fund for UNICEF, Member State banks, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the European Union Regional Development Fund, and the European Union Cohesion Fund;
 - c. *Calls upon* the active participation in the creation and deployment of this awareness campaign by:

- i. Volunteering Member States, including, but not limited to regions and sub-regions more affected by conflicts;
 - 1. Middle East and North Africa, affected by 45 armed conflicts as of 2025;
 - 2. Africa, affected by 35 armed conflicts;
 - 3. Asia, affected by 21 armed conflicts;
 - 4. Europe, affected by 7 armed conflicts;
 - 5. Latin America, affected by 6 armed conflicts;
- ii. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), including, but not limited to:
 - 1. InterAction;
 - 2. International Crisis Group;
 - 3. Sphere;
- iii. Volunteering private companies, willing to fund the implementation of this campaign;
- iv. Volunteering moderation professionals, specialized in cultural exchanges.



Code: GA1/1/7

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Confidence-Building Measures in the Regional and Sub-regional Context

The General Assembly First Committee,

Recalling further the guidelines and recommendations adopted by the General Assembly (GA) and the Disarmament Commission relating to confidence-building measures at the global, regional, and subregional levels,

Alarmed by a lack of adherence to current international arms control norms, treaties, and conventions by Member States,

Recognizing that Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 9.1 aims to develop “resilient infrastructure” to “support economic development and human well-being,”

Noting with dismay that cyberattacks were observed in at least 50 of the 56 armed conflicts in 2024, therefore posing significant concern regarding the threat of digital technology on international security,

Further noting the potential for Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) and ransomware attacks to interrupt critical services such as healthcare and water management with 88% of healthcare institutions reporting cyberattacks and 20-30% of those healthcare institutions reporting an increase in fatalities as a result in 2023 with ransomware attacks alone leading to a 28% higher fatality rate in hospitals,

Acknowledging that the United Nations (UN) has added the absence of confidence-building measures in cyberspace, including resolutions about cyberattacks and digital information,

Recognizing General Assembly resolution 60/45 (2005) and the subsequent reports of the UN Groups of Governmental Experts (UNGE), which underscores the need for cooperative measures in cyberspace,

Emphasizing inequality in resources and capacities of technologically developed Member States in contrast to those of technologically underdeveloped Member States, as well as the outsized support that General Assembly First Committee,

Recalling further the guidelines and recommendations adopted by the General Assembly (GA) and the Disarmament Commission relating to confidence-building measures at the global, regional and subregional levels,

Alarmed by a lack of adherence to current international arms control norms, treaties, and conventions by Member States,

Recognizing that Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 9.1 aims to develop “resilient infrastructure” to “support economic development and human well-being”,

Noting with dismay that cyberattacks were observed in at least 50 of the 56 armed conflicts in 2024, therefore posing significant concern regarding the threat of digital technology on international security,

Further noting the potential for Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) and ransomware attacks to interrupt critical services such as healthcare and water management with 88% of healthcare institutions reporting

cyberattacks and 20-30% of those healthcare institutions reporting an increase in fatalities as a result in 2023 with ransomware attacks alone leading to a 28% higher fatality rate in hospitals,

Acknowledging that the United Nations (UN) has added the absence of confidence-building measures in cyberspace, including resolutions about cyberattacks and digital information,

Recognizing General Assembly resolution 60/45 (2005) and the subsequent reports of the UN Groups of Governmental Experts (UNGE), which underscores the need for cooperative measures in cyberspace,

Emphasizing inequality in resources and capacities of technologically developed Member States in contrast to those of technologically underdeveloped Member States, as well as the outsized support that the former could provide to the latter,

Expressing the concerns stated in General Assembly resolution 53/70 (1999) about the potential misuse of technology,

Recognizing General Assembly resolution 74/247 (2019), which creates an open-ended ad hoc committee of experts to facilitate a convention to counter the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes,

Noting with significance the role of SDG 16.6 in affording greater transparency to Member States that pertains to reducing military tensions inter-regionally,

Fully supporting the 2023 *Paris Peace Forum* to discuss the international regulation of cybersecurity,

Seeking collaboration at all levels and agreement between all countries,

Recognizing the insufficiencies and difficulties encountered with the implementation of the policies of the Arms Trade Treaty and addressing them through the tracking of manufactured weaponry,

Realizing that resource smuggling of mineral resources is a global international threat in light of non-state actors being empowered,

Recognizing the crucial role of education in fostering mutual understanding, digital literacy, and long-term confidence among Member States, especially through neutral and inclusive platforms supported by the UN,

Emphasizing the need for a Crisis Communication and De-escalation Network hosted by the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) to ensure real-time coordination among Member States,

Taking note that current confidence-building measures (CBMs) focus on high-level dialogue and communication channels, and the lack of inclusion for the researchers, soldiers, teachers and all the citizens relevant to the military and armed areas,

Reaffirming the importance of transparency and information-sharing as key components of successful CBM initiatives,

Aligning with SDG 4 on quality education and recognizing that collaboration within future generations must begin today to ensure partnership in the future,

Acknowledging that wars can be prevented through inclusive education and sensibilization, which can be made possible through advanced technology,

Welcoming the recommendation proposed by the General Conference of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), meeting in Paris from 7 to 22 November 2023, at its 42nd session,

Stressing the need to promote the citizens' engagement and inclusive dialogue, not only limited to the governmental or military scene,

Noting the concerns about current CBMs often operating at the governmental or military level, with minimal involvement from civil society, which can result in a lack of public understanding and support crucial for the success and sustainability of these measures,

Recognizing that emerging technologies and resulting inequalities pose a significant threat to the effectiveness of CBMs,

Reaffirming to achieve inclusive CBMs, the participation of diverse societal groups, including marginalized communities, will lead to solutions that do not fully address the concerns of all stakeholders,

Recognizing the concerns about the lack of discussion about the ethical aspects of dual-use technologies developed between companies and governmental policy-makers regarding the usages and procedures,

Recalling Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) which prevents the proliferation of nuclear and biological weapons to non-State actors,

Concerned that the implementation proposed by Security Council resolution 1540 did not cover the technologies relevant to AI and cybersecurity,

Noting the necessity to create a verification system for physical arms control and to prevent seditious cybercrime proliferation,

Noting that there is insufficient ethical education and comprehension of human rights for researchers and soldiers in response to the development of advanced technologies,

1. *Encourages* Member States to establish, develop, and further support cybersecurity units as part of defense operations;
2. *Suggests* Member States with developed cybersecurity protocols and experience in combating cybercrime as part of their defense operations collaborate closely with developing Member States by encouraging the:
 - a. Establishment, development, and maintenance of secure transnational communication networks for military and civil operations in wartime and peace;
 - b. Strengthening of information and communication technologies;
3. *Recommends* Member States participate in regional joint cybersecurity military exercises to strengthen cyber systems, ensuring stability of critical infrastructure and mutual trust between Member States, including:
 - a. Practice drills between armed forces to find vulnerabilities in growing technology-dependent infrastructure, such as hospitals and water management systems, essential for conflict-prone regions;
 - b. Expansion of regional cooperation in cyber-stability, capacity-building, and conflict-prevention measures;

4. *Encourages* UN bodies to provide technical and financial assistance to developing nations to build institutional capacity for data collection, verification, and secure digital infrastructure necessary for military CBM implementation and statistics sharing;
5. *Recommends* the establishment of a Crisis Communication and De-escalation Network hosted by UNODA that can aid with cyber and other wartime crises using:
 - a. Secure hotlines to serve as a direct and immediate communication method between national security officials, international organizations, and diplomatic representatives;
 - b. Encrypted communication systems to ensure confidentiality and prevent cyber interference;
 - c. Formation of a joint task force under UNODA to oversee the implementation and management of the crisis communication system by:
 - i. Providing technical assistance alongside verification tools to reduce mistrust and miscommunication with other Member States;
 - ii. Conducting a variety of joint simulation exercises that would improve coordination and readiness with Member States;
6. *Suggests* capable Member States provide tailored technological assistance and capacity-building to underdeveloped and developing Member States based on their specific needs through international organizations that can set cybersecurity guidelines, while technology companies may offer secure software solutions by:
 - a. Expanding access to high-speed internet in developing regions;
 - b. Improving data centers and cloud infrastructure for economic growth;
 - c. Creating public-private partnerships for technology-driven economic empowerment;
 - d. Developing collaborative research initiatives to achieve equitable access to advanced technology;
7. *Encourages* the UNODA to expand and renew the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on security and use of information and communications technologies:
 - a. Expanding the OEWG with consideration of data pertaining to diversity and inclusion within the use of “information and communication technology” as established by A/RES/75/240;
 - b. Providing multilateral cybersecurity and internet access to countries Tier 4 and below as specified by the Global Cybersecurity Index through UNODA's funds, voluntary contributions, and public-private partnerships;
8. *Recommends* Member States have increased participation in UN-led military cybersecurity initiatives, which will protect Member States in war and peace through means such as, but not limited to:

- a. Strengthening cooperation under the OEWG and Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) frameworks;
 - b. Enhancing capacity-building programs for developing Member States to mitigate cyber risks, by:
 - i. Supporting the drafting of national cybersecurity laws and policies in accordance with recommendations from the European Union's NIS2 Directive on a regional basis;
 - ii. Establishing cybersecurity training centers in cooperation with other UN bodies, such as the UN Office for Sustainable Development (UNOSD) and UN Development Programme (UNDP);
 - iii. Offering scholarships and fellowships for cybersecurity studies;
 - iv. Conducting cybersecurity workshops tailored to regional threats;
 - v. Enhancing institutional capacity for incident response and threat mitigation;
 - c. Facilitating cooperation with international cybersecurity organizations such as the Anti-Phishing Working Group (APWG) and European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA);
9. *Recommends* to Member States and the private sector more efforts to fight against seditious non-state actors in cyberspace, including:
- a. The creation of a legislative division within each Member State that focuses on the apprehension of international criminals;
 - b. Encouraging the private sector to create new platforms to share information and increase global surveillance;
 - c. Cooperating between Member States and the private sector to fight against seditious transnational crime using the internet;
10. *Suggests* Member States enhance technological cooperation to dismantle the financial networks of terrorist and narcotraffic groups involved in money laundering, smuggling, cybercrime, and drug traffic by:
- a. Strengthening the use of advanced data analytics, Artificial Intelligence (AI), and blockchain technologies in collaboration between national financial intelligence units and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), monitored by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), in order to trace and disrupt cross-border financial flows and drug traffic;
 - b. Supporting the creation, under UN supervision, of a secure and regionally anchored digital face compiling financial data and profiles of individuals and entities reasonably suspected of terrorist financing, while upholding due process and national legal frameworks, while respecting national sovereignty;

11. *Advises* Member States to take concrete and coordinated actions to dismantle scam centers and combat wider transnational cybercrime, pursuing those responsible for fraudulent activities by:
 - a. Establishing a global task force under the auspices of UNODC, in collaboration with INTERPOL and local law enforcement organizations, to identify, monitor, and disrupt scam factories, with a focus on cross-border operations exploiting digital platforms;
 - b. Encouraging the development and adoption of a standardized international framework for tracking scammers, including the use of advanced digital forensics, blockchain-based transaction tracing, and AI tools to analyze patterns of fraud while respecting national data privacy laws;
 - c. Promoting public-private partnerships between governments, financial institutions, and technology companies to share real-time intelligence on scam networks, freeze illicit funds, and shut down communication channels used by scammers, such as fake websites and call centers;
12. *Recommends* Member States educate and encourage the youth to build an interest in technology and military transparency in academia to prevent future wars by implementing military study programs, including theory and sensibilization on aforementioned issues by:
 - a. Creating a military course that trains students to better collaborate on defense issues;
 - b. Supporting training cybersecurity experts and researching cyber warfare;
 - c. Encouraging academic institutions to establish international trust through contact and collaboration with other cultures;
 - d. Promoting workshops and cooperation with the private sector, academia, and other organizations to strengthen cybersecurity and build trust between countries and other stakeholders, including:
 - i. Hosting hacking challenges for students;
 - ii. Developing national cybersecurity workshops at universities;
 - iii. Working with the private sector to create training, internships, and public contractors;
13. *Encourages* the establishment of regional education hubs in neutral countries as acknowledged by the GA, aimed at building cybersecurity skills and digital literacy, and preventing the militarization of emerging technologies by:
 - a. Providing free online courses and digital materials for students and professionals in developing countries to ensure equal access to technology education;
 - b. Developing autonomous distance education programs to reach students in conflict zones with inconsistent access to the internet, such as those provided by existing asynchronous collegiate degree programs;
 - c. Organizing regional workshops and seminars to foster the exchange of knowledge on peaceful digital cooperation and CBMs;

- d. Collaborating with UN agencies, including UNESCO and the UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), to ensure these hubs meet international standards of education and inclusivity;
14. *Proposes* Member States consider coordination with an international educational initiative titled “Youth for Peace” designed to strengthen intercultural understanding and trust among young people through:
- a. Interactive educational modules on international cyber norms, digital ethics, and the principles of neutrality and peaceful coexistence;
 - b. Joint student exchange programs between Member States, particularly between regions with limited diplomatic interaction, supported by the UN and hosted in neutral countries;
15. *Suggests* that UNODA re-activate the intergovernmental OEWG on the regulatory framework of activities of private military and security companies to increase discussion about standardized technological ethical guidelines that can be applied in every Member State;
16. *Proposes* that UNODA consider establishing a quarterly central committee for data handlers to impart advice to one another through greater government budgetary transparency via accountable, regulated institutions among Member States;
17. *Suggests* the UN Office for the Coordination of Human Affairs (OCHA) introduce real-time analysis with the help of real-time Global Positioning System (GPS), satellite, and AI to identify and provide relief in disaster-struck and disaster-prone regions;
18. *Recommends* Member States increase collaboration with the UN Office of Digital and Emerging Technologies and regional organizations to promote mutual understanding by:
- a. Extending the agenda of The AI Panel and Dialogue to discuss new technologies in the field of arms;
 - b. Holding regional workshops between scientists, armed forces, and higher-educational institutions catered to strengthening national legislation against misinformation and cyber attacks;
19. *Proposes* the UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) consider enhancing verification measures for arms control compliance, by:
- a. Conducting aerial reconnaissance using electronic surveillance and satellite detection integrated with AI to gather real-time data, monitor compliance, and detect any potential violations of arms control protocols;
 - b. Organizing on-site inspections conducted by a joint team from UNIDIR and regional security organizations to ensure transparency and accountability;
20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its next session containing the views of Member States on CBMs in the regional and subregional context;
21. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its next session, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament,” the sub-item entitled “Confidence-Building Measures (CBMs) in the regional and subregional context.”



Code: GA1/1/8

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Confidence-Building Measures in the Regional and Sub-regional Context

The General Assembly First Committee,

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations in promoting sustainable development as a pathway to lasting peace, and recognizing the importance of integrating socio-economic strategies into broader peace and security frameworks,

Recognizing Article 33 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, which encourages the peaceful resolution of disputes and promotes early actions to prevent escalations of conflict,

Alarmed that the year 2024 held the highest number of conflicts since the conclusion of the Second World War in 1945, and appalled by the conditions and climate in which these conflicts have started,

Observing that 2022 has seen a record high for military expenditures globally in all of history at \$2.24 trillion USD,

Recalling resolution ES-11/1 (Aggression against Ukraine) (2023) and ES-11/6 (Principle of the Charter of the United Nations underlying a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in Ukraine) (2023), which reaffirm the importance of sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the principles of the *Charter of the United Nations*, as a foundation for a rules-based international order,

Further recognizing the rapid advancements of digital technologies and the increasing interdependence of Member States in the cyber domain,

Reaffirming collective security by promoting international collaboration among Member States and relevant stakeholders to develop and implement comprehensive cybersecurity frameworks that address emerging threats, risks, and vulnerabilities in the digital space,

Further acknowledging the global threats to cybersecurity posed by cyberattacks, cybercrime, and the malicious use of information technology, which can undermine international peace and stability,

Promoting international collaboration among Member States and relevant stakeholders to develop and implement comprehensive cybersecurity frameworks that address emerging threats, risks, and vulnerabilities in the digital space,

Considering Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16, which aims to reach peace, justice, and strong institutions, and acknowledging the importance of economic integration as a key confidence-building Measure (CBM), and *taking into consideration* SDG 16.6.1, which looks to implement government budgetary transparency and hold institutions accountable,

Bearing in mind the achievement of SDG 4 (quality education) and the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* and the mismanagement of exemplifying marginalized voices during conflicts and civic polarization,

Further acknowledging the heavy importance that education has on every society and the vitality of SDG 4, which strives for inclusive and equitable education, especially in areas affected by armed

conflict or social issues,

Alarmed that many international arms control treaties, like the *Arms Trade Treaty* (ATT) (2013) or the *Biological Weapons Convention* (BWC) lacks enforcement mechanisms,

Recognizing the importance of reporting databases to international security, such as the United Nations Inter-Agency Legal Information Network (UNiLEx),

Further acknowledging that the UNiLEx does not provide the same information across diverse Languages,

Noting the success of agreements like the *Vienna Document* (2011) in promoting regional military Transparency,

Further recalling the 1990 *Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe*, which established limits on military equipment in Europe,

Recognizing the importance of preventive diplomacy and early conflict detection as outlined in the *Agenda for Disarmament* (2018), which highlights early warning systems as key tools in reducing the risks of armed violence,

Further reaffirming our unwavering commitment to the principles embodied in General Assembly resolution 65/283 (2011), Strengthening the Role of Mediation in the Peaceful Settlement of Conflict Prevention and Resolution regarding the peaceful settlement of disputes in areas of high Contention,

Emphasizing that people-to-people engagement and civil society cooperation across borders serve as effective tools to prevent misunderstandings, reduce tensions, and promote peaceful coexistence,

Affirming that regional cooperation and joint training can foster mutual trust, professional development, and the exchange of best practices among female defense personnel,

Recognizing the potential of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs) in advocating for and implementing CBMs,

Acknowledging that socio-economic CBMs, such as trade agreements, development assistance, and sustainable tourism contributes to building trust among states and between peoples, thereby reinforcing regional peace and stability,

Further acknowledging the pivotal role of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and its regional commissions in advancing regional socio-economic cooperation and supporting the implementation of CBM,

Appreciating reconciliation missions, including the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in South Africa, the African Palaver Reconciliation Model, and the Central African Truth, Justice, Reparation and the Reconciliation Commission, and their successes in overcoming deep-rooted hatred and motives for conflict effectively,

Acknowledging the historic success of the South East European Cooperation Process (SEECP), which was initially instated by Member States, who have conflicts within their policies, providing an open forum for all involved Member States to discuss situations involving security and cooperation, and its creation of additional programs such as the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC),

Keeping in mind the importance of the civilian body in any Member State, as without the civilian body there is no acknowledged body, and the heavy reliance on the activity provided by these actors, as seen through the activity involved within the Enhancing Africa's Response to Transnational Organized Crime (ENACT) program, and its success in eliminating the illegal proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW),

Reiterating the value of independent research institutions, with their necessary and positive assistance to society, as seen within the results provided by Greece's Hellenic Republic for European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP) and its two-track diplomacy operation, providing both formal and informal levels of forums open to the discussion of security, medical research, and environmental assistance research,

Noting with approval the successes of the Technical Committee on Cultural Heritage funded by the European Union (EU) and supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in fostering mutual trust and confidence between Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot communities,

Acknowledging that the inclusion of women in CBM negotiations contributes to more comprehensive and sustainable confidence-building strategies,

Recognizing that long-term international security is deeply linked to the socio-economic stability of regions and that initiatives fostering economic cooperation and mutual prosperity can reduce the likelihood of conflict,

Noting that addressing the root causes of insecurity, such as poverty, inequality, and lack of access to basic services, through regional cooperation can prevent conflict and support post-conflict recovery and resilience,

1. *Suggests* the reinforcement of regionally-based forums held annually, prioritizing present conflicts within the respective regions that require immediate attention through pre-existing regional partnerships, such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), by:
 - a. Providing greater opportunities for Member States to approach present issues without waiting for delayed action;
 - b. Convening such forums in commonly agreed-upon meeting venues, including but not limited to the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG) for the European bloc, to ensure accessibility and neutrality;
 - c. Considering the inclusion of new forum meetings, which will be overseen by the General Assembly (GA) after creating a budget proposal to send to the Secretary-General;
 - d. Encouraging the active participation of all relevant regional actors and stakeholders to enhance local ownership and ensure context-sensitive responses to conflicts;
 - e. Fostering forums that provide an international opportunity for private research institutions to share their findings, as all regional blocs have different environments, cultures, and needs, where the forums offer the ability to share successes and worries for future projects;
2. *Encourages* the creation of partnership programs between regional blocs, aimed at fostering international activity between regional blocs' citizen bodies, as each society has unique cultures,

struggles, and environments which can be more appropriately addressed through regional blocs, by:

- a. Establishing trade deals and guarantees through regional discussion focusing upon native resources, where subject Member States would be able to eliminate or reduce tariffs and other negative legislation to foster collaboration and trade through these areas;
 - b. Promoting sustainable tourism through sightseeing partnerships between Member States, where publicly available deals can be made, where the promotion of tourism can be fostered through study abroad programs, tourism opportunities, etc;
 - c. Offering assistance programs focusing on easing the unique struggles that the public faces within each region by providing temporary facilities, infrastructure, or humanitarian aid in regions that are decided upon, which will be agreed upon by the partnership programs Member States create;
3. *Recommends* the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) involve its five regional commissions, the Economic Commission of Africa (ECA), the United Nations Economic Commission of Europe (UNECE), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) to:
 - a. Act as advisory boards to support and implement regional socio-economic CBMs such as joint resource management, trade agreements, and economic unions that potentially reduce military tension;
 - b. Create annual reports on the implementation and effectiveness of CBMs in their related region and provide these to the GA;
4. *Encourages* all Member States in cooperation with UNODA and its Regional Centers, in particular, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC) and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace Disarmament and Development in Latin America and Caribbean (UNRCPD), to coordinate regional military-to-military dialogues to build trust and transparency among neighboring states;
5. *Endorses* the creation of the Interfaith Youth Council for Peace, supported by the NGOs United Religions Initiative and Religions for Peace, capitalizing on Member States' potential cultural and ideological futures by uniting the youth of the world in dialogue surrounding the beliefs of those youth that finding its inspiration in A/RES/70/1, the *Pact of the Future*, by:
 - a. Inviting religiously affiliated NGOs such as Project Transformation to provide funding for selected youth to attend this conference discussing initiatives;
 - b. Recommending to Member States about civic education in schools that inform youth about their nation's historical tribulations that impact civil discourse and polarization to increase CBMs both domestically and internationally, as the history of all cultures should not be censored and also suggests a prominent focus on domestic violence victims, sexual assault victims, and disabled people;

- c. Including two representatives from every Member State, who are willing to participate in the Interfaith Youth Council for Peace, selected for their commitment to international stability and understanding across cultural and religious boundaries;
 - d. Encouraging Member States to participate in an annual civil ambassador program that allows direct victims of historic events within the regional bloc to visit other countries in need and promote cultural confidence and diplomacy;
- 6. *Encourages* Member States to consider how bilateral and multilateral foreign aid can contribute to the expansion of CBMs by:
 - a. Recognizing the importance of partnering with local, trusted NGOs and CSOs like the African Women's Development Forum (AWDF), which can engage in cross-cutting social service provision and CBM negotiation and monitoring to expand CBMs;
 - b. Emphasizing that local, trusted NGOs and CSOs can also play an important role in mediating CBMs in sub-national conflicts, such as conflicts over resource management and farmer-herder conflicts;
 - c. Reminding Member States of the importance of respecting local norms in partnering with other Member States, NGOs, and CSOs, in funding CBMs and mediation with foreign aid;
- 7. *Suggests* establishing an inclusive, cross-national Forum for Post-Conflict Reconciliation and Sustainable Peace, aimed at fostering dialogue, cultural exchange, and mutual understanding among the diverse populations of affected Member States following armed conflicts, especially in conflict-prone zones, which will:
 - a. Encourage the participation of all conflict parties as well as CSOs, youth representatives, religious leaders, and local authorities to ensure a comprehensive and grassroots approach to reconciliation;
 - b. Ask the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, in cooperation with Member States, to organize regular intercommunity conferences, educational programs, and cultural initiatives designed to promote shared values, historical reflection, and cooperative problem-solving;
 - c. Recommend the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission oversee the implementation of the Forum to ensure alignment with existing UN peacebuilding and post-conflict recovery frameworks;
 - d. Suggest voluntary contributions from MS and relevant international organizations to support the Forum's activities, with an emphasis on capacity-building and long-term sustainability;
 - e. Recommends that the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund and the World Bank give due consideration to supporting projects that advance national peacebuilding priorities, foster inclusive institutions, and address the root causes of conflict;
- 8. *Recommends* enhancing verification and transparency procedures under existing mandates by:

- a. Inviting the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to conduct more frequent inspections of nuclear facilities to further trust in the accuracy of Member States' Non-proliferation claims;
 - b. Suggesting steps be taken to integrate data from established systems such as the UN Mechanism for International Legal Exchange (UNMILEX) and the UN Register of Conventional Arms to create a total picture of arms trade activity;
- 9. *Recommends* the creation of a United Nations Cybersecurity Initiative under the Security Council, and the UNICC purview, to address global cyber threats and enhance emergency preparedness and response to potential threats by:
 - a. Proposing a risk-assessment body partnered with NGOs as well as relevant stakeholders to support the establishment of comprehensive cybersecurity strategies using several key frameworks such as:
 - i. Defining the scope of the assessment, including the assets, systems, and processes to be evaluated along with;
 - ii. Identifying risks, potential threats, and vulnerabilities through the implementation of risk analysis including their likelihood and potential impact while using documentation within the assessment process, to analyze findings and recommendations;
 - b. Recommending, collective security by promoting international collaboration among Member States and relevant stakeholders to develop and implement comprehensive cybersecurity frameworks that address emerging threats, risks, and vulnerabilities in the digital space;
 - c. Acknowledging the importance of protecting the privacy rights of Member States, recommending non-intrusive safeguards and voluntary dialogues by:
 - i. Recommending Member States collaborate on the development of cybersecurity training programs with governmental and private sectors without requiring direct access to internal networks or systems;
 - ii. Welcoming Member States to create security frameworks that ensure data communication is secure while discussing training programs and implementing further deployment of these measures in countries;
 - iii. Creating formal mechanisms for information sharing on cybersecurity threats and incidents, along with responsive strategies to enhance the collective security among all Member States while;
- 10. *Recommends* Member States expand and create cyber-specific CBMs within existing international and regional security frameworks, including:
 - a. Strengthening transparency measures, such as sharing national cybersecurity strategies and policy documents voluntarily;
 - b. Disclosing legal authorities and regulatory measures relevant to cyber operations, as appropriate, and improving communication channels;

- c. Creating dedicated cyber points of contact in national agencies for crisis response and escalation control by:
 - i. Facilitating a centralized communication hub that ensures a timely response and crisis management during cyber emergencies;
 - ii. Providing clear lines of communication between government agencies, private sector entities, and NGOs, ensuring effective crisis response and escalation procedures are followed;
 - d. Establishing or reinforcing early warning systems to disseminate alerts about cyber threats promptly;
- 11. *Suggests* Member States to prioritize modernization of cyber defense and communication mechanisms through:
 - a. The establishment of regional coordination platforms to facilitate timely information sharing on cyber threats, vulnerabilities, and possible mitigation strategies, while, coordinating rapid response efforts during large-scale cyber incidents or breaches;
 - b. Multilateral exercises and simulations, in which:
 - i. Tabletop exercises and realistic scenario-based drills are used to evaluate readiness among cyber-borne Member States;
 - ii. Vulnerabilities can be identified and response strategies coordinated among Member States;
 - c. The involvement of technical experts, private sector partners, and academia, ensures a comprehensive approach to cyber defense by recommending the establishment of national/regional cyber defense hubs which facilitate public-private academic working groups which could be led by NGOs, which are:
 - i. Funded via voluntary Partner Member States, that lead cyber security initiatives, in which the allocation of funds is to be directly spent on cyber defense hubs;
 - ii. Emphasizing data intelligence measures using academia and private sector partners, to expand upon pre-existing movements;
 - iii. Recommending standards, policies, and incident response protocols as well as offering cyber-defense education, certifications, and cyber degrees;
- 12. *Recommends* Member States to strengthen early warning systems for conflict detection in areas where they are ineffective, in collaboration with regional organizations experienced in early warning system development by:
 - a. Enhancing conflict event data collection to improve the accuracy and timeliness of risk assessment organizations like the Council of the European Union to facilitate better regional coordination and response efforts;

- b. Establishing committees similar to the Political and Security Committee (PSC) of the Council of the European Union in these regions to facilitate coordination and response efforts;
 - c. Strengthening the risk scanning, prioritization, shared assessment, follow-up, and monitoring by supporting the necessary infrastructure and deploying experts or policymakers as needed;
- 13. *Appeals* for clarification and fair guidelines for reports made to the United Nations Report for Military Expenditures (UNMilEx) and United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA) by:
 - a. Encouraging strict and clear clarification of miscellaneous sections to such reports with notes and comments by the Member State submitting such information to ensure that there is no vagueness in what is being bought;
 - b. Requesting specifics of information on what arms and materials are being bought and for what reason in addition to what has been spent;
 - c. Promoting explanations on whether military spending is increasing, decreasing, or relatively stagnant to allow others to reflect on what is changing and why as well as the Member States' plan to decrease if increasing;
- 14. *Encourages* all Member States to utilize the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) as a framework for the peaceful resolution of maritime disputes and the promotion of cooperation in maritime governance by:
 - a. Recommending that states with overlapping maritime claims engage in direct negotiations or conciliations under the provisions of UNCLOS;
 - b. Encouraging the establishment of a regional cooperation mechanism, such as a joint maritime commission, for the implementation of provisions;
- 15. *Encourages* Member States to participate in international arms reporting mechanisms such as the *Arms Trade Treaty* (ATT), the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA), and the United Nations Report on Military Expenditures (UNMILEX) by:
 - a. Recommending that ECOSOC consider ways to establish financial incentives for Member States to encourage compliance with international arms reporting requirements;
 - b. Asking the UN Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) to assist Member States in building capacity to submit required documents for international arms control treaties;
- 16. *Asks* Member States to provide accurate data to the UNiLEx and seek to resolve the language inclusivity and site maintenance concern by:
 - a. Providing extensive support and improvements to the database to streamline the maintenance, security, and performance of the system, as there are common moments where UNiLEx and other UN databases are not functioning correctly;
 - b. Reminding Member States that information is often not available on UN websites to the same extent across the UN official languages;

- c. Fostering equitable access to the database through providing the same information across the official UN languages and sharing the information in more languages for maximum transparency;
17. *Encourages* regional organizations to create mechanisms for military transparency with regard to spending and troop movements to build confidence among Member States by:
- a. Recommending that Member States seek to mimic the success of cooperation agreements like the Vienna Document in holding Member States accountable over military resource inventories and commitments to human rights;
 - b. Insisting that mutual trust and transparency are necessary for Member States to engage in joint exercises, peacekeeping operations, and humanitarian operations;
 - c. Asking that Member States build on transparency initiatives like the Vienna Document to share intelligence on international terrorist activity with states affected by such activity to protect innocent civilians and prosecute those who seek to do harm;
 - d. Suggesting Member States share data through the International Criminal Police Organization, to allow law enforcement of Member States to access criminal data and share their own information in real-time, allowing for preventative measures to be taken;
18. *Recommends* that Member States work with, and through their regional organizations to create mechanisms for the implementation and enforcement of CBMs by:
- a. Asking Member States and regional organizations to report those, who persistently violate, undermine, or refuse to participate in CBMs to the Security Council;
 - b. Encouraging Member States to cooperate with their neighbors and regional organizations to create peacekeeping and peacebuilding forces that can be deployed to post-conflict zones to assist with CBM implementation and enforcement while:
 - i. Reminding Member States that peacekeeping should respect Member States' sovereignty by seeking to build long-term state capacity and stability;
 - ii. Further reminding Member States of the importance of ensuring peacekeepers are properly trained in respecting international humanitarian and human rights norms;
19. *Invites* Member States to work together to develop multi-lateral CBMs to enforce the BWC by:
- a. Recommending Member States to work with their regional organization to create regional enforcement mechanisms;
 - b. Asking to strengthen the BWC to propose a framework for enforcing the convention as part of their final report due in 2027;
20. *Recommends* the implementation of a "Day of Declassification", a day each year dedicated to declassifying close encounters to war or conflict to foster a feeling of empowerment for citizens of participating nations, holding governments accountable for their actions by their constituents, by:

- a. Asking it to be established on the first day of the UN General Assembly sessions each year, information to be released at 00:01 Eastern Standard Time, bringing attention to the importance of the work in the UN on the appointed day;
 - b. Acknowledging that information sharing is a voluntary but highly agreeable action, showing the world that these close calls are more often than the public may be led to believe, and promoting conversations of peace, believing that information can lead to inspiration regarding the creation of policy;
- 21. *Encourages* organizing a biannual summit titled Salgado Summit under the auspices of the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), at which Member States located in the conflict-prone regions and which have experience in implementing CBMs can share their best practices that other states going through conflict or are otherwise engaged in the process by:
 - a. Promoting experience exchange and policy transfer in the implementation of non-military CBMs, such as cultural and academic people-to-people exchanges, and restoration of cultural sites after conflict;
 - b. Ensuring equitable distribution of technological capabilities that are required to enable successful CBM implementation across technologically developed and developing Member States alike through technological expertise sharing through UNODA Regional Disarmament Branches;
- 22. *Promotes* the verification of military spending reports submitted by the Member States to the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) through collaboration of the UNODA and the EU Satellite Centre (EU SATCEN) to:
 - a. Enable the verification of the military spending and arsenal reports through aerial surveillance;
 - b. Foster the adoption of a treaty modeled on the Treaty on Open Skies, by ratifying which the Member States will be able to exchange the satellite imagery provided by the EU SATCEN;
 - c. Enable verification of the military expenditures by the Member States to the Treaty;
 - d. Encourage Member States to pool resources through technological exchanges to assist the different levels of technological capacities that differ between Member States regarding military expenditure transparency;
- 23. *Recommend* that Member States provide more transparency by publishing actions taken according to the completion of CBMs, such as the BWC reports;
- 24. *Invites* Member States to implement CBMs focused on not just transparency, but also agreements on improvement by:
 - a. Encouraging the UN Environment Programme to instate CBMs in the context of environmental sustainability to promote the protection of natural biomes and waterways;
 - b. Recommending the United Nations Office for Project Services to introduce CBMs focusing on infrastructural support, specifically on the sub-regional level.



Code: GA1/1/9

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Confidence-Building Measures in the Regional and Sub-regional Context

The General Assembly First Committee,

Acknowledging that SDG 17 on global partnerships supports multilateral cooperation and transparent communication, which are foundational to confidence-building,

Highlighting the importance of having Member States engage in multilateral cooperation and inclusive dialogue, allowing for all States to have equal access to CBMs,

Recalling General Assembly resolution A/75/L.1 and the commitment that was laid out to promote multilateralism among nations, as well as the continued commitment to working on common problems together as a global community,

Cognizant that the lack of effective Confidence-Building Measures has caused least-developed countries (LDCs) to be vulnerable to the trafficking of small arms and light weapons, which contributes to 50% of violent deaths,

Noting the strained trust between Member States and the response through the expansion of treaties such as the *Tegucigalpa Protocol* to promote cooperation between Member States and overall trust,

Alarmed by the UN Registrar of Conventional Arms' report that only 60 of 170 nations report regularly and the showcased transnational failure of compliance to Confidence-Building Measures and resulting detrimental effects,

Recalling the importance of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTS) as a tool to build infrastructure and regional interdependence,

Approving the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in tracking and studying the movement of transnational criminal organizations and illicit drugs, contraband, and weapons, recognizing the growing importance of monitoring international ports,

Keeping in mind the work of the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) and its work to provide operational support and oversight for Member States, as well as managing the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS),

Taking into account the *Biological Weapons Convention* and its work to end the testing and use of biological and chemical weapons,

Concerned by the lack of youth engagement and public participation in peace and security dialogues, which limits the sustainability of regional CMBs,

Guided by education policies from Member States that emphasize legislative updates, human resource development, and digital transformation, aimed to create a modern, relevant, and equitable education system through inclusive stakeholder engagement,

Affirming the importance of community education programs in fostering understanding, nonviolence, and regional collaboration, and emphasizing the role of civil society and academia in building long-term regional trust,

Encouraged by digital and virtual platforms in promoting inclusive peace, education, and multicultural dialogue, inspired by member state's community and school-based workshops on mediation and conflict resolution, supported by the *Ministry of Education and NGOs*,

Underscoring the importance of regional security forces such as the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and their ability to build confidence amongst Member States and promote regional stability,

Noting with deep concern that marginalized and rural groups in both developed and developing countries face disparities from a lack of democratic representation in governmental and international affairs,

Bearing in mind the critical need for Early Warning Systems (EWS) as a tool to prevent disastrous impacts on infrastructure and the exacerbation of armed conflicts,

Conscious of the intersection of technical advancements and arms proliferation with regional instability, requiring integrated multidimensional responses,

Deeply disturbed by the effects of natural disasters and diminishing natural resources, ecosystem loss through climate change, particularly affecting Small Island Developing Countries (SIDS), and exacerbating conflict through the destruction of infrastructure, the worsening of food and water insecurity, and the increase in refugee populations,

Bearing in mind the growing importance of integrating climate considerations into military confidence-building measures in alignment with SDG 13 on climate action,

Drawing attention to the dangers of nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons testing, and noting with concern the environmental degradation, radioactive contamination, and long-term health risks caused by historical nuclear tests in various regions,

1. *Proposes* the establishment of a regional forensic and digital evidence laboratory within the UNODC to:
 - a. Enhance evidence-gathering standards in transnational crime cases and reduce dependence on external jurisdictions to prevent conflict from non-state actors;
 - b. Incentivize greater collaboration between members and financial intelligence units to detect illicit financial flows, particularly those linked to arms trading and human trafficking, through the use of blockchain technology;
 - c. Assist capacity-building for national customs agencies to enhance their ability to detect and intercept concealed weapons or contraband entering ports;
2. *Affirms* the initiation of a research study by UNODC that explores:
 - a. Data voluntarily submitted by members to analyze the flows of illegal arms, illicit drugs, and other operations of transnational crime organizations;
 - b. Future issues and challenges of transnational crime through predictive modeling and data analysis;

3. *Invites* Member States to expand the *Tegucigalpa Protocol* in promotion of solutions to critical problems such as extreme poverty, corruption, and drug and arms trafficking through reforming regional charters, establishing integration systems, and promoting sustainable development;
4. *Endorses* collaboration with the World Bank and other funding mechanisms to consider compliance with confidence-building measures as a criterion in awarding grants to developing states;
5. *Suggests* the effective utilization of information communication technologies (ICTs), especially Early Warning Systems (EWS), by collaborating between states to integrate and synchronize measures such as:
 - a. Expanding voluntary data collection measures through utilizing monitoring tools such as drones, marine sensors, satellite imaging, mobile testing stations on pollution and chemical concentration, and sensors analyzing seismic activity;
 - b. Centralizing data within existing UN data services and establishing solid communication measures functioning in crisis between states, ensuring equal access to data for all states, hosted in neutral and strategically located states such as Mongolia;
 - c. Analyzing the information using AI for crisis early warning mechanisms;
 - d. Supports the creation of forums and round tables for security dialogues aimed at exchanging expertise in neutral states, with the first hosted in Ulaanbaatar;
 - e. Asking for support of the International Federation of Red Cross and other international organizations with the tools to develop Community Early Warning Systems (CEWS);
6. *Welcomes* Member States to create an exchange program aided by UNESCO, teaching youths with an interest in civil service intercultural understanding by:
 - a. Promoting joint coaching for the military in training and national security officers in training, cultivating an understanding environment;
 - b. Endorsing students with an interest in politics to visit conflict areas, deepening their understanding of consequences of conflict, making future leaders more globally aware and willing to cooperate with other cultures, while building the foundation of future partnerships;
7. *Supports* the inclusion of civil society, youth, and educational institutions in regional CBM initiatives to promote long-term peacebuilding and disarmament literacy through;
 - a. Suggesting the creation of a robust public awareness campaign aimed at citizens and youth, focusing on critical topics like peace and security, stakeholder roles, crisis management, and emergency response, which builds a more informed public that is essential for supporting military and security efforts at both community and regional level;
 - b. Encouraging educational programs that teach local communities about emergency behaviors, the use of early warning technologies, and joint training for police and military personnel to enhance coordination between civilian and military entities, strengthening both community resilience and security responses;

- c. Promoting partnerships with programs like the University of the West Indies Program for delivering regional peace educational content or digital CBM learning platforms, these partnerships help ensure that disarmament and peacebuilding knowledge is accessible and integrated into local and regional security frameworks, supporting both civilian and military roles in maintaining stability;
- 8. *Encourages* the creation of a social justice initiative composed of trained advocates vocalizing their opinions and concerns with a focus on marginalized areas, this initiative would:
 - a. Consist of a group of trained government officials going into rural and marginalized areas to hear and vocalize the concerns of these groups directly;
 - b. Have a focus on disabled groups, domestic violence victims, and social assault victims to reduce polarization and strengthen domestic and international confidence measures;
- 9. *Further suggests also* the development of a CARICOM Intelligence Exchange Mechanism that facilitates secure, real-time sharing of information on arms trafficking routes, suspected organized crime networks, and cyber threats, while respecting national sovereignty, this program would:
 - a. Establish a centralized database, with data voluntarily submitted by Caribbean states, to track and analyze trends in organized crime, including arms and human trafficking;
 - b. Propose that CARICOM States form a Peace and Security Council to oversee CBM implementation and address transnational threats such as drug trafficking, organized crime, and climate-induced migration;
 - c. Expand joint training exercises among CARICOM security forces to improve coordination on anti-trafficking operations, especially on border management and maritime security;
- 10. *Strongly encourages* a biannual Regional Security Dialogue, hosted by established regional security forces such as CARICOM, on a rotating basis, bringing together Member States, UNODC, INTERPOL, and regional NGOs to assess regional threats and revise security priorities;
- 11. *Underlines its support* for communication on climate change, which acts as both a global threat and catalyst of conflict, by:
 - a. Promoting joint research on climate-security innovation, especially technologies that reduce the environmental impact of military operations;
 - b. Accessible platforms centralizing data regarding symptoms of climate change, such as sea level changes, extreme weather forecasts, and ocean currents, collected by members;
 - c. Communicating on a global scale regarding cooperation based on the impacts of water pollution on waterways;
- 12. *Advocates for* effective action against climate change as a substantial issue, appropriate for partnership between Member States skeptical of one another, through:
 - a. Establishing standardized disaster responses, including logistics on personnel and medical assistance;

- b. Promotes joint training, including emergency scenario simulations;
 - c. Encouraging Member States to incorporate climate risk assessments into national defense strategies and military readiness planning;
- 13. *Addresses* climate-related security risks collaboratively by facing the impacts of climate change as a global community instead of facing them as individual states;
- 14. *Draws attention to* the significant impact of military activity on the climate by:
 - a. Asking for reports to the Secretary-General on military emissions, inspired by emerging international efforts to integrate climate considerations into security policy;
 - b. Suggesting that nuclear testing not be conducted in a radius where it negatively impacts neighboring countries.



Code: GA1/1/10

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Confidence-Building Measures in the Regional and Sub-regional Context

The General Assembly First Committee,

Recognizing the importance of social confidence-building measures in fostering a generation of youth prepared to become global leaders,

Concerned by high levels of youth unemployment, lack of access to quality education, and limited opportunities for civic engagement in many regions of the world,

Acknowledging the notion that such problems lead the youth to be enticed by violent extremist organizations due to a lack of community and purpose in life,

Informed by the findings of the *Journey to Extremism in Africa Report 2023* by UNDP, which concluded that lack of education and unemployment make youth susceptible to joining violent extremist and terrorist organizations,

Aware of the increase in violent extremism destabilizing communities in the regional and subregional contexts,

Recognizing programs similar to the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed by Timor-Leste and Indonesia, which is currently responsible for the merging of over 10,000 Timorese students with Indonesian universities, helping rebuild the two nations' relationship after a history of conflict,

Calling attention to the UN statement that young people are disproportionately affected by conflict, often comprising the majority of those recruited into armed groups, displaced from their homes, or denied essential services,

Reaffirming the Security Council's statement that conflict prevention and resolution is more sustainable when young people's perspectives are prioritized,

Noting with approval article 26 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which states that every human has the right to education,

Bearing in mind SDG 4 (quality education), which seeks to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all,

Acknowledging that education must be inclusive and accessible to children and students of all genders and ethnicities in accordance with SDG 10 (reduced inequalities),

Reminded that SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth) calls for decent work and economic growth,

Recognizing that early access to inclusive, quality education for children and youth plays a vital role in preventing radicalization, violent extremism, and the recruitment of young people by terrorist organizations,

Realizing the interconnected and interdependent nature of equality, education, economic opportunity, and intragroup cooperation and collaboration in building a foundation for regional and subregional confidence,

Emphasizing the importance of giving the next generation of leaders the chance to create strong bonds between states and their peoples,

Referring to the UN's Sport for Development and Peace idea that youth being involved in sports combats social exclusion leading to antisocial behaviors and violent extremism,

Recognizing the global Youth, Peace and Security Agenda, which highlights our youth as the innovators, peacekeepers, and energy of the future,

Acknowledging the value of cultural exchange, constructive competition, and peer mentoring to address all these concerns,

Deeply concerned about the youth not being a part of the political conversation,

1. *Encourages* a series of youth programs centered on the three addressed youth program types;
2. *Recommends* the expansion of existing youth-oriented programs in partnership with Member States to invest in confidence-building and peacekeeping initiatives by:
 - a. Establishing and enhancing foreign exchange programs to connect young people across borders and promote cultural understanding;
 - b. Ensuring that students participating in these programs are exempt from international student fees in host countries to remove financial barriers to access;
 - c. Creating scholarship programs through UN-administered initiatives, such as the United Nations Educational Exchange Fund, to cover the cost of tuition, travel, and living expenses for students from developing regions;
 - d. Implementing visa sponsorship programs coordinated through national governments and UN agencies, aimed at simplifying and expediting the visa process for students engaged in peacebuilding-focused academic programs;
 - e. Encouraging partnering member states to allocate funding through their Department of State;
 - f. Designing these programs with a focus on fostering cross-cultural dialogue, collaborative projects, mutual respect, and long-term cooperation among youth;
3. *Approves of* sport as an effective way to encourage cooperation and community amongst involved team members, and as a strategy for keeping youth occupied and supplying them with potential career development by:
 - a. Expanding the mission of the Global Programme on Security of Major Sporting Events and the Promotion of Sport and its Values as a Tool to Prevent Violent Extremism in smaller communities;
 - b. Asking that teams be made of students from different communities, such that they will be encouraged to find ways to work with diverse perspectives and build intragroup relationships for future collaboration;

4. *Supports* the expansion of competitive programs, with a content focus on modern issues, that will engage students in seeking solutions to topical challenges, foster a multi-regional spirit of respectful competition, and providing youth with experiences working with youth from a diverse array of groups by:
 - a. Dividing students into the 5 regional blocs and tasking them with providing proposals and responses to yearly prompts on modern problems;
 - b. Choosing a winner from each bloc and bringing them together in a host country to discuss the topic further with content experts;
 - c. Awarding students with a Youth Leader Certificate and credentials for future resumes;
 - d. Choosing a host country by voluntary means with the opportunity to be seen as a world leader in confidence-building and youth development;
5. *Suggests* Member States to work with regional blocs to create interesting and rewarding programs by offering creative options such as but not limited to:
 - a. Film projects that document the individual diplomatic engagement of participants in order to motivate others and share achievements and resolutions;
 - b. Social Media projects that target a young audience in order to gain more participants to the program;
 - c. Competitive but also encouraging debating contests about diplomatic issues, featuring public speaking workshops;
6. *Recommends* the integration of peace education and civic engagement into school curricula to:
 - a. Promote a culture of non-violence and democratic participation among youth;
 - b. Foster understanding of international cooperation, human rights, and diversity;
7. *Suggests* that international organizations and donor countries provide technical and financial support for regional youth development programs that:
 - a. Address youth unemployment through vocational training, digital skills, and entrepreneurship development;
 - b. Include marginalized and conflict-affected youth, particularly young women and displaced persons;
 - c. Use technical devices, training, programs, and mentorships as support;
8. *Further invites* universities and academic institutions to develop youth exchange scholarships and regional research partnerships aimed at:
 - a. Promoting cross-cultural understanding and regional integration through structured academic mobility programs, including semester exchanges, summer schools, and joint degree initiatives;

- b. Facilitating access to higher education for youth from conflict-affected, low-income, and marginalized communities by:
 - i. Establishing need-based financial aid schemes, tuition waivers, and subsidized accommodation;
 - ii. Simplifying visa procedures and recognizing academic credentials from different countries;
 - c. Creating regional centers of excellence that allow youth to collaborate on research projects addressing shared challenges, such as climate change, migration, public health, and peacebuilding;
 - d. Encouraging universities to work in partnership with local governments, NGOs, and the private sector to align academic programs with job market needs and regional development priorities;
 - e. Including youth voices in academic governance structures, such as university boards, student senates, and curriculum committees, to ensure inclusive, youth-centered education policies;
 - f. Building mutual understanding and cultural diplomacy among young leaders;
 - 9. *Strongly encourages* a youth program called “Youth-Confidence-Building-Association”, empowering young people from post-conflict member states or culturally divided regions by fostering a UN-led mentoring program that features participants being guided by UN employees who volunteer as mentors, which includes:
 - a. A detailed matching process that assigns students to mentors based on interest, language, and experience;
 - b. Bi-weekly one-on-one mentoring sessions that encourage young peers to share their own opinions and speak up on political issues;
 - c. Focusing on communication skills and understanding each other's perspectives;
 - d. Connecting the youth to avoid conflict and misunderstandings due to cultural differences;
 - e. Creating a safe space in which the youth can practice public speaking, storytelling, and critical thinking;
 - 10. *Recommends* the establishment of national youth councils supported by UN bodies and civil society to:
 - a. Advise on policy-making in areas such as education, employment, and civic engagement;
 - b. Create platforms for youth to voice concerns and propose solutions at national and multinational levels;
 - c. Encourage participation of underrepresented groups, including young women, refugees, and rural youth;

11. *Calls upon* Member States, international organizations, and private sector partners to provide financial support and technological resources for youth empowerment and education initiatives by:
 - a. Establishing dedicated funding mechanisms for schools, vocational centers, and youth-led organizations, particularly in under-resourced and conflict-affected areas;
 - b. Equipping educational institutions with modern digital infrastructure, including internet access, computers, and learning management systems;
 - c. Supporting the development of open-access educational platforms and mobile learning applications to reach marginalized youth in rural and remote regions;
 - d. Providing teacher training and technical support to ensure effective integration of technology into classrooms and non-formal learning environments;
 - e. Promoting public-private partnerships to scale up investment in digital innovation for inclusive and quality education;
12. *Recommends* the implementation of preventive education programs targeting children and youth to reduce the risk of radicalization and violent extremism by:
 - a. Integrating peace education, critical thinking, and media literacy into national curricula from an early age;
 - b. Supporting community-based initiatives that promote tolerance, intercultural dialogue, and conflict resolution skills;
 - c. Training teachers and youth workers to identify early signs of radicalization and provide appropriate guidance and support;
 - d. Collaborating with families, local leaders, and civil society to create safe, inclusive learning environments that foster belonging and resilience among young people;
13. *Expresses* its belief that empowered youth are key drivers of sustainable peace, economic innovation, and resilient societies.



Code: GA1/1/11

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Confidence-Building Measures in the Regional and Sub-regional Context

The General Assembly First Committee,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations (UN) regarding international peace, security, and sovereignty, emphasizing that the intervention efforts will be voluntary, focusing on capacity-building rather than coercive measures,

Having considered the General Assembly resolution 67/234 (2013) on the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), which impedes the unlawful trade and transfer of conventional arms,

Acknowledging the success of the Open Skies Treaty, which allows participating countries to conduct unmanned aerial surveillance on one another, allowing for more substantial international transparency, confidence, and stability,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 78/38 (2023) on Confidence-building measures in Regional and Sub-Regional Context that calls for strict compliance with international and regional agreements,

Reaffirming Security Council resolution 22/54 (2015) on Endorsing Road Map for Peace Process in Syria as a framework for political transition and national unity, and commending the UNDP's role in reconstruction and the promotion of social cohesion,

Addressing the pressing issue of illegal arms smuggling between bordering states that have continued instability due to the presence of non-state actors, Security Council resolution 2616 (2021),

Recognizing General Assembly resolution 57/337 (2003) on the Prevention of Armed Conflicts that recognizes the importance of confidence-building measures as an essential mechanism for preventing conflict and providing a tool for peaceful development of disputes,

Expressing satisfaction with the European Arms Trade Treaty Outreach Programme (EU ATT Outreach Programme)'s ability to strengthen arms trade control by supporting EU Member States in achieving ATT standards,

Emphasizing article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights established in 1948 that effectively recognizes the right to life, liberty, and security, which is inherently connected to the state of peace and security,

Recognizing General Assembly resolution 79/61 (2024) that balanced transparency in arms monitoring is vital to countering illegal arms trade while safeguarding national interests, this resolution proposes the following measures,

Realizing the benefit that arms control has on Member State sustainability,

Focusing on government and military transparency to combat economic and security threats,

Guided by General Assembly resolution 78/267 (2024) on the International Day for the Prevention and Fight Against All Forms of Transnational Organized Crime we firmly declare the values of peace,

collaboration, and solidarity between Member States, by reducing weapons in order to create a future of humanity that relies on investments in peace, rather than on war,

Stressing the importance of limiting the number of illegal arms coming through vulnerable borders through the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crimes (UNODC), for example, arms from the United States through Mexican borders into Latin American and Caribbean nations, or production from other arm-heavy nations to vulnerable nations,

Expressing the importance of expanding pre-existing United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) intervention teams, such as the Ammunition Management Advisory Team (AMAT), through funding and personnel to better assess and address the growing security threat posed by ammunition stockpiles,

1. *Recommends* that UN Member States support their regional organizations, particularly in regions struggling with the illegal arms trade and gang violence, to help strengthen them, groups such as the Regional Security System (RSS), Caribbean Peace Force, Rio Pact, and Arab League by encouraging Member States to join and cooperate within their regional group and supporting members in each regional group through funding, dialogue, and incentives;
2. *Suggests* solutions to Member States dealing with the issue of illegal arms coming through vulnerable borders to strengthen border security through the implementation of stricter border patrol measures, increased cooperation between neighboring Member States to prevent illegal trafficking of arms, such as cooperation between nation's borders using intrusive and non-intrusive technology to identify the transportation of arms across borders or enforcing stricter, and laws to purchase and carry arms;
3. *Encourages* transparency between regional groups to reduce the number of artillery in each Member State by sharing military practices, methods, testing, and equipment, and encouraging cooperation in security groups and practices;
4. *Emphasizes* the utilization of national law enforcement within Member States and confiscating illegal arms from gangs, terrorist groups, or illicit arms carriers;
5. *Recommends* that UNODA develop a disarmament fund that would assist developing nations in a broader framework than the Arms Trade Treaty's Voluntary Trust Fund by consolidating and overseeing the illicit arms trade and actively supporting a variety of activities and programs related to this concept, which would:
 - a. Be funded by voluntary contributions from Member States, Public-Private Partnerships (PPP), and a suggested Armament Divestment Fund that would target companies that manufacture and sell weapons;
 - b. Support existing capacity-building measures such as the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons (UNPOA), promoting international cooperation through joint stockpile programs, and helping to develop mechanisms that facilitate weapons collection and destruction campaigns;
6. *Suggests* the UNODA administer a Regional Arms Transparency Initiative, differentiating from existing efforts by focusing specifically on regional arms transparency and confidence-building, rather than broad global disarmament, in order to address localized security concerns, which would:

- a. Be funded through voluntary contributions channeled through the UN Peacebuilding Fund;
 - b. Encourage Member States to reduce their arms stockpiles to levels that ensure national security while promoting transparency and reducing the risk of security threats or arms races between nations;
7. *Also encourages* the UNODA to explore the development and potential administration of a three-tier confidential risk classification index to assess regional arms dynamics, based on the per capita presence of heavy conventional arms (e.g., tanks, artillery pieces, and armored vehicles), and to include any related findings or recommendations in future reports, with the following proposed categories including:
 - a. Red Zones (≥ 750 heavy arms/100,000 people): Identified as high-risk regions that may benefit from priority attention by pre-existing UNODA programs, such as AMAT, with a focus on capacity-building and voluntary disarmament efforts to mitigate conflict escalation;
 - b. Yellow Zones (300-749 heavy arms/100,000 people): Biennial monitoring and reporting requirements, including technical assistance from UNODA to ensure compliance with international transparency standards and facilitate dialogue;
 - c. Green Zones (≤ 299 heavy arms/100,000 people): Annual self-reporting, with periodic assessments and technical support, to maintain transparency and prevent the accumulation of excessive arms stockpiles;
8. *Invites* all Member States to implement standardized arms reporting through the use of United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA) templates, utilizing modified logarithmic scales (to avoid exact numbers), while exempting strategic stockpiles in accordance with article 12 of the *Arms Trade Treaty*;
9. *Also recommends* that Member States share relevant border interdiction data related to arms trafficking with the United Nations and law enforcement authorities through appropriate international cooperation mechanisms, such as the UN's Integrated Transport and Border Management Programme or other relevant channels, ensuring security and accuracy in the exchange of such data;
10. *Recommends* Member States establish a consistent tracking mechanism for 3D-printed firearms and their component files for member states by utilizing file activity monitoring (FAM) which can log the creation, modification, and sharing of individual files, implementing deep packet inspection (DPI) to improve the efficiency of analysis for file sources and transfers, and expand international collaboration on tracking dangerous 3D-printer blueprints to reduce the risk of 3D-printed firearms entering the global illicit arms market;
11. *Encourages* the UN to amend the current United Nations Arms Trade Treaty Outreach Programme (UNATT Outreach Programme) to better support lower-income Member States by assisting them in creating specialized capacity-building targeting import and export control authorities, providing support in the creation of national control lists, and assisting in the development of import and export licensing structures;

12. *Endorses* an expansion of the UNODA into another office space in Vienna, making worldwide outreach feasible and easier for other Member States;
13. *Reiterates* the importance of increasing awareness through educational programs for Member States of the work of the Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR) and The Saving Lives Entity (SALIENT), which fund UNODA, to encourage more Member States to donate to the UNSCAR and SALIENT funds;
14. *Suggests* the expansion of the United Nations Military Expenditure Report (UNMilEx) for the facilitation of transparency between Member States by advising that a task force be set up by the UN Peacekeepers to assist Member States in self-reporting their military expenditures and to utilize UNODA programs, such as AMAT, for facilitation and assistance for Member States that may not have the will or means to submit the UNMilEx;
15. *Recommends* Member States to build trust among neighboring states by encouraging transparency between States to promote interdependence and reduce tensions;
16. *Suggests* collaboration with the Member States and the UN Task Force on Social and Solidarity Economy (UNTFSE) organ to assess and ensure mechanisms on disarmament and security, in order to raise awareness within communities about the dangers of weapons and emphasize the importance of peace for global well-being;
17. *Encourages* UNODA to implement a register of arms manufacturers that follows the ATT guidelines to help Member States identify transparent arms manufacturers and promote adhesion to the ATT;
18. *Advises* Member States to only conduct business with arms manufacturers that keep their sales transparent to give an incentive to manufacturers to remain transparent;
19. *Suggests* the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) to focus on monitoring corrupt trade from an international level to an inter-regional basis;
20. *Reiterating* the importance of Member States to develop transparent and accountable institutions at all levels, aligning with SDG 16.6 to promote economic and national security;
21. *Invites* Member States to strengthen international cooperation aimed at dismantling the financial networks of terrorist groups involved in money laundering, smuggling, and cybercrime by:
 - a. Strengthening collaboration between national financial intelligence units and international organizations, including the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), to trace and disrupt cross-border financial flows;
 - b. And supporting the creation, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international database of individuals and entities reasonably suspected of financing terrorism while ensuring due process and compliance with national legal frameworks;
22. *Encourages* the establishment of a voluntary international database that would be monitored under the coordination of UNODA for enhancing transparency and traceability of conventional arms by:

- a. Promoting the use of unique identification systems such as barcodes, Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) tags, or digital serial codes on newly manufactured conventional weapons to allow for improved tracking and record-keeping by Member States;
 - b. Developing a secure, centralized, and tiered-access digital platform, managed by UNODA in collaboration with willing Member States and relevant stakeholders, that consolidates weapon identification data, including type, country of origin, manufacturer, and status;
 - c. Offering technical and financial assistance to developing countries for the implementation of tagging systems and digital reporting infrastructure, potentially funded through voluntary contributions, public-private partnerships, and existing disarmament-related trust funds;
 - d. Launching a pilot program in regions with ongoing or recent peacekeeping missions, in coordination with the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations and relevant regional bodies, to test the feasibility and scalability of the system before broader adoption;
23. *Suggests* the creation of a public quarterly report on arms trade complementing the previous ATT and supported by the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) to strengthen transparency among neighboring states under sovereign principles by:
- a. Monitoring international activities and events to provide live data and alerts, aiding in trust building to prevent escalations;
 - b. Implementing AI-driven UNSC expert verification tools to ensure the compliance and accountability of countries with norms of international laws and regulations, reducing disputes;
24. *Endorses* the prevention of illegal material usage to produce illegal weapons by:
- a. Encouraging Member States to disrupt communication channels between known arms traffickers, illegal material suppliers, and unauthorized buyers, in line with existing international legal frameworks;
 - b. Promoting transparency in material trade, information sharing on suspicious transfers, and joint investigations into trafficking networks;
 - c. Recommending limiting online dissemination of technical knowledge related to weapon assembly by regulating content by encouraging collaboration with technology platforms and investing in coordinated cybersecurity strategies to detect and counter the spread of harmful information.



Code: GA1/1/12

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Confidence-Building Measures in the Regional and Sub-regional Context

The General Assembly's First Committee,

Guided by the principle of sovereignty, the customary principle of self-determination,

Reaffirming articles 1 and 2 of the *Charter of the United Nations* (UN), wherein appeals to the use of peaceful and appropriate measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace,

Recalling the 2003 General Assembly resolution 57/337, titled "Prevention of Armed Conflict," in which the General Assembly calls upon Member States to settle their disputes by peaceful means, as set out in articles 1§1, 2§3 and 33§1 of the *Charter*,

Reiterating the compromises and responsibility stated in *United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea* (UNCLOS) adopted on November 16th 1994, as well as those agreed upon in resolution 79/144 on *Oceans and the Law of the Sea*, adopted on December 12th 2024, in an effort to reduce the likeliness of maritime armed conflicts emerging,

Fully aware of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs), particularly SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities, SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, including the role of SDG 16.6 in affording greater transparency to Member States that pertains to reducing military tensions interregionally; SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development,

Acknowledging the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction's (UNDRR) official definition of critical infrastructure,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 79/27 on "Confidence-building measures in the Regional and Subregional Context" of the 2nd of December 2024 which invites Member States to adopt regional, military and non-military, confidence and security-building measures,

Emphasizing General Assembly resolution 79/129 titled "Measures to eliminate International Terrorism" of the 4th of December 2024, in which it called upon Member States to adopt further regional and national measures, in accordance with the *Charter of the United Nations* and the relevant provisions of international law, to prevent terrorism and strengthen international cooperation in combating terrorism,

Welcoming the development of judicial infrastructure in conflict zones, thereby fostering trust among Member States in deterrence of non-state actors acting outside of the scope of the rule of law and determined to adopt recently developed security methods connected to border monitoring in adherence to the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (GCTS),

Reaffirming the need for a *Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism* (CCIT) focusing on land and maritime security, in order to combat persistent threats posed by increasing illicit terrorist maritime and land activities, undermining regional stability, hindering humanitarian access, and endangering international shipping lines over the African and Indo-Pacific coasts,

Fully alarmed by the malicious use of information communication technology (ICT) and growing cyberattacks on essential and dual-use infrastructures by Non-State actors, individuals, and groups on the Security Council Consolidated List,

Recognizing with satisfaction the contribution of the *African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty* (Pelindaba Treaty) to nuclear safety and security, and acknowledging the commitment of the international community to uphold this treaty,

Expressing its utmost appreciation to the role of the *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization* (CTBTO) and the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) in nuclear prevention affairs and monitoring,

Conscious of General Assembly resolution 79/1 titled “The Pact for the Future,” adopted on September 22nd, 2024, which reinforces the need to strengthen multilateralism, ensure international peace and security, promote scientific and technological cooperation, and protect the rights of future generations,

Noting the existing use of blockchain technology in the UN, such as in the World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF),

Welcoming the cooperation on confidence building between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations, such as, but not limited to, the African Union, Southern Africa Development Community, and the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa (UNSAC),

Recognizing the necessity of multilateral cooperation to advance sustainable development and regional stability through infrastructure, innovation, and cultural exchange,

Welcoming the role of the regional organizations in addressing climate, cybersecurity, and economic disparities,

Considering the developments undertaken by the African Union (AU) through the adoption of the African Union Flexible Strategy (AUFS), in light of the objectives related to facilitating cross-border movements, pursued by the *African Agenda for 2063*,

Alarmed by the difficulties posed by the lack of communication among states, and the challenges created by language barriers in the promotion of peaceful dialogue,

Referencing General Assembly resolution 69/313 “Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development” (AAAA), adopted on the 17th of August 2015, wherein Member States advocated for a new financing for development framework in order to foster sustainable growth in developing States, which supports SDG 16 promoting international peace, justice and strong institutions,

Acknowledging the \$4 trillion USD financing for the development gap between developed and developing countries, addressed by the UN Secretary-General under the “Financing for Sustainable Development Report 2024”,

Reaffirming the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence—particularly mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity—as essential guidelines for fostering trust and stability in bilateral and multilateral engagements,

1. *Proposes* that UNDIR establish a formal definition of “critical infrastructure;”
2. *Recommends* that developed Member States work with developing Member States to defend critical infrastructure as defined by the UNDIR against cyber attacks, including:
 - a. Providing consultations on implementing best practices with cybersecurity;
 - b. Using cybersecurity defense resources in consenting developing Member States;
 - c. Implementing those recommendations made in General Assembly draft resolution 1/7;
3. *Recommends* that the Security Council introduce a Resolution to limit cyber attacks against critical and dual-use infrastructure;
4. *Proposes* the strengthening of a tiered infrastructure similar to the American National Standards Institute, Standards Planning And Requirements Committee (ANSI-SPARC) for data handlers of the UNODA to impart advice on one another, fostering greater government budgetary transparency, as well as regular modernization of such infrastructure via accountable regulatory institutions amongst Member States;
5. *Suggests* the establishment of a comprehensive, non-discriminatory, and non-exhaustive definition of “terrorism” and respective “terrorist acts”, for the pursuit of clarity in any new and ongoing activities around the world, which would:
 - a. Welcome all and any Member States to convene every year to propose such definitions until the adoption of a CCIT;
 - b. Encourage the support of International Organizations, such as UNODA and United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT), and concerned Member States to develop such a definition in the form of reports which would be gathered by the Secretary-General;
 - c. Welcome financial support from private and public partnerships and international financial institutions;
2. *Invites* United Nations bodies, such as the UN Counter-Terrorism Center (UNCCT), the Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), UNOCT, and Regional bodies and organisations that collaborate with the United Nations in counter-terrorism efforts, such as the INTERPOL, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the Council of Europe, the African Union (AU) and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), to provide reports on illicit non-state actors’ acts characterised as “terrorism;”
3. *Advocates for* a shared monitory database consisting of research on counter-terrorism measures as well as general information on terrorism through a partnership with the ONOCT, which includes:
 - a. A classified database for government officials of all Member States to share terrorist acts’ whereabouts, movements, and general information in order to produce adequate response(s) and strengthen currently established security measures;
 - b. An international hotline to warn citizens of impending terrorist act(s) or armed conflict(s) impacting the safety of civilians;

- c. The reinforcement of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's (UNODC) Terrorism Prevention Branch training measures;
- 4. *Encourages* all Member States to the development and implementation of AI-based tools within cross-border confidence-building initiatives supported by the United Nations Disarmament Commission (UNDC) to enhance early warning systems, detect arms trafficking, and strengthen regional coordination and promote multilateral diplomacy in addressing security dilemmas, by:
 - a. Suggesting the implementation of AI-powered technologies to extend border security controls;
 - b. Strongly supporting AI recognition systems of unauthorised weapons at borders, maritime ports, and airports;
 - c. Considering the adoption of AI to detect terrorists in cities where widely available;
- 5. *Endorses* the creation of the Nuclear De-Escalation Forum (NuDEF) under the mandate of the UNODA, which consists of, an emergency forum designed to address emerging nuclear threats, serving as a voluntary yet accessible platform for all Member States to engage in crisis dialogue whenever nuclear tensions rise, thereby fostering mutual trust, by:
 - a. Using the implementation of a tiered-scale system for assessing nuclear crisis levels designated as NuDEF Levels 1 to 4 to ensure a calibrated and structured response that entails the matter of urgency of the situation to urge different Member States and stakeholders to act accordingly to the emergency level from which:
 - i. NuDEF Level 1 entails routine monitoring and dialogue, where Member States are encouraged to share data on their nuclear postures and maintain open communication channels, ensuring continual situational awareness;
 - ii. NuDEF Level 2 focuses on initiating negotiations in response to escalating tensions, relying on mutually agreed-upon measures to limit or postpone destabilizing actions;
 - iii. NuDEF Level 3 activates an urgent crisis summit by inviting all relevant stakeholders and observers when credible evidence of imminent escalation is presented;
 - iv. NuDEF Level 4 sees an immediate appeal from the Secretary-General and the Security Council urging the suspension of any nuclear deployment and calling on all Member States to participate in emergency talks;
 - b. Proposing that the responsibility for monitoring nuclear postures and declaring the current NuDEF tier level be entrusted to the expertise of the CTBTO and the UNODA;
 - c. Strongly supporting the prompt activation of NuDEF to commence negotiations once Level 2 is reached, with further escalation triggering a corresponding intensification of diplomatic talks and crisis management measures;
 - d. Suggesting that the NuDEF have hybrid operational frameworks that integrate both online and offline communication channels by using:

- i. An online component to facilitate rapid, real-time dialogue and secure data sharing, utilizing encrypted communication platforms for immediate response;
 - ii. An offline component to host in-person summits and confidential briefings, therefore ensuring that sensitive discussions occur in secure and controlled environments;
 - iii. A hybrid approach that enables a smooth transition between virtual and physical meetings, adapting to the evolving dynamics of each nuclear crisis level;
- e. Inviting funding from the New Development Bank and multilateral donations from different Member States to finance the different components of NuDEF;
- 6. *Also calls for* Member States to proactively establish strategic alliances aimed at providing rapid assistance, resources, and coordinated support in response to terrorist attacks and conflicts involving non-state actors, ensuring a united, agile, and resilient collective response through:
 - a. Collaborating for joint military exercises, the development of warning systems and intelligence sharing, in order to prevent armed conflict, illegal trafficking and rise of extremism in the regions;
 - b. Creating a guide for joint military simulations to test responses to scenarios that would threaten peace and security, including:
 - i. Simulated DDoS attacks on fake sandboxed government systems;
 - ii. Simulated breakdown in customs processing, blockage of goods, or embargos;
- 7. *Recommends* developed Member States work with developing Member States to defend critical infrastructure as defined by the UNDIR against cyber attacks, including:
 - a. Providing consultations on implementing best practices with cybersecurity;
 - b. Using cybersecurity defense resources in consenting developing Member States;
 - c. Implementing those recommendations made in GA Draft Resolution 1/7;
- 8. *Recommends* the Security Council introduce a Resolution to limit cyber attacks against critical and dual-use infrastructure;
- 9. *Proposes* the strengthening of a tiered infrastructure similar to the American National Standards Institute, Standards Planning And Requirements Committee (ANSI-SPARC) for data handlers of the UNODA to impart advice on one another, fostering greater government budgetary transparency, as well as regular modernization of such infrastructure via accountable regulatory institutions amongst Member States;
- 10. *Suggests* Member States to both comply with their commitments under the AAAA and consider the recommendations below to be discussed under the upcoming *4th International Conference on Financing for Development*;
- 11. *Invites* UNODA to create the Peace, Research, Intelligence, Defence, and Evaluation (PRIDE) series: quarterly workshops focused on promoting the best practices on establishing and supporting CBMs and their usage in reducing conflict and insecurity through:

- a. Sponsoring PRIDE sessions that foster core values of Inclusivity, Collaboration, Effectiveness, and Transparency;
 - b. Collaborating with organizations of all levels to host, finance, and participate in PRIDE sessions such as:
 - i. Member States;
 - ii. UN Institutions like United Nations Institution for Disarmament Research (UNDIR), United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA);
 - iii. International Financial Institutions like the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank;
 - iv. International NGOs like the Red Crescent/Cross, Doctors Without Borders, and War Child;
 - c. Making them accessible to all by:
 - i. Involving all communities, governmental and civil societies alike and;
 - ii. Holding workshops in-person, online, and/or hybrid;
- 12. *Suggests* the consideration of using virtual diplomacy as a reliable way to use modern technologies, such as virtual conferences, digital embassy services, and social media, to engage in international diplomacy and improve dialogue and foreign relations between Member States;
- 13. *Recommends* that UNODA, alongside the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA), establish and implement a system of hotlines among neighboring States as a tool for conflict prevention and potential accident reduction through negotiation and emergency talks by:
 - a. Enabling real-time communication to de-escalate tensions between bordering Member States;
 - b. Staffing hotlines with proficient translators who would facilitate cooperation beyond language barriers;
- 14. *Supports* the creation of mentoring programs led by the United Nations International Computing Centre (UNICC) where digitally advanced Member States can provide knowledge transfer and additional technological mentorship, enabling developing Member States to build capacity in the field of digital security and data protection, with the aim of:
 - a. Diversifying national economies;
 - b. Creating employment opportunities in the tech and security sectors;
 - c. Expanding export potential and enhancing economic tourism;
 - d. Enhancing developing countries capacities to implement border control policies in order to decrease cross-border illegal arms trafficking teamed with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC);

15. *Further suggests* investment in the digitalisation of educational systems at all levels led by the UNESCO, to provide training and education in defence and digital security fields, contributing to long-term employment solutions and regional security capacity by implementing the;
 - a. Creation of programs focused on poverty reduction, harm reduction, education, prevention among marginalized populations, and job creation to reduce the appeal of extremist recruitment, especially among youth;
 - b. Adoption of inclusive governance aimed at reducing the marginalization of ethnic, gender, and religious groups often exploited by terrorist groups and;
 - c. Expansion of cultural and education exchanges, including through programs such as the Belt and Road Scholarship Initiative, to strengthen people-to-people ties and mutual understanding across regions;
16. *Proposes* the creation of a panel whose task would be to re-evaluate the United Nations Statistics Division's (UNSD) current methods of data collection, ensuring the complete sharing and transparency of national natural resource production data of Member States;
17. *Suggests* the creation of a specific fund with the collaboration of the World Bank, as a financing mechanism open to all UN members, for stability and shared development where all Member States can support joint projects in order to avoid arms conflicts and to foster stability in border areas, post-conflict regions, and geopolitical hotspots;
18. *Recommends* Member States to facilitate open dialogue regarding the voluntary sharing of domestic critical infrastructure, as defined by UNOCT, between neighboring and other member states, with the pursuit of strengthening regional stability, communication, transparency, and mutual security;
19. *Recommends* the UN to develop critical infrastructure sharing guidelines, to promote equitable sharing and transparency between Member States;
20. *Encourages* Member States to prioritize cross-border infrastructure sharing through voluntary partnerships under frameworks, emphasizing mutual benefit, non-interference, and the development of shared energy grids and digital corridors to reduce regional tensions and promote stability;
21. *Endorses* the prioritization of infrastructure and development projects financed through the New Development Bank (NDB) and concessional loans provided by financially able States, with a focus on enhancing regional connectivity and sustainable growth under frameworks such as the BRI;
22. *Encourages* the establishment of joint technology-sharing initiatives in renewable energy and digital infrastructure, facilitated by regional partnerships, to foster innovation-driven cooperation and equitable access to sustainable technologies;
23. *Supports* the leadership of regional and sub-regional organizations in designing context-specific confidence-building measures (CBMs), in accordance with the principles of sovereignty, non-interference, and respect for diverse political systems, and further:
 - a. Encourages partnerships between such organizations and the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) to co-develop infrastructure and trade corridors that align with regional stability

priorities, particularly in conflict-prone areas such as the South China Sea, the Horn of Africa, the Sahel Region and Central Asia;

- b. Urges the integration of dialogue-based conflict resolution frameworks, such as those pioneered by the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO), to address territorial or resource disputes without external interference, prioritizing consensus and the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence;
24. *Proposes* the establishment of collaborative environmental projects as confidence-building measures in regional and sub-regional contexts, particularly in conflict-prone areas, through the following integrated mechanisms:
- a. Transboundary climate adaptation programs and joint disaster response mechanisms, coordinated by United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) with existing frameworks like the BRI and Global Development Initiative (GDI), to address ecological vulnerabilities while fostering trust through shared technical expertise and resource management;
 - b. The integration of ecological security into regional peacebuilding frameworks, including joint training exercises for disaster relief and cross-border water management, to reduce military miscalculations and create neutral platforms for dialogue among states with territorial or resource disputes;
 - c. The prioritization of environmental cooperation in UN General Assembly-endorsed conflict prevention strategies, to demonstrate how sustainable development and climate resilience contribute to long-term stability in Asia, Africa, and other regions;
 - d. The allocation of funding through the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and New Development Bank (NDB) for climate-resilient infrastructure in disputed territories, ensuring projects adhere to principles of sovereignty, non-interference, and mutual benefit as outlined in the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence;
 - e. Regular reporting to the UN General Assembly on the intersection of environmental cooperation and conflict de-escalation, emphasizing case studies from BRI partner states to guide global policy on ecological peacebuilding;
25. *Recommends* increasing financial and logistical contributions to United Nations operations, alongside capacity-building support for regional conflict mediation bodies, to ensure peaceful resolution of disputes;
26. *Encourages* the renewal and modernization of the *Strategic Plan 2022-2025* of the World Customs Organization (WCO) related to Smart Borders, which refer to the use of technology and data to limitate at the regional and sub-regional level the arms flow while promoting a dynamic movement of people and goods, and ensuring interdependence as targeted by the World Trade Organization (WTO) for *Trade Facilitation Agreement* concluded in 2013;
27. *Advocates* for proactive collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to innovate and broaden inclusive trade frameworks, notably the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) and the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) to foster deeper economic interconnectedness, dismantle existing trade barriers, and leverage

economic cooperation as an effective tool for mitigating regional tensions and promoting sustainable geopolitical stability;

28. *Supports* research efforts aimed at developing innovative technologies and methodologies to strengthen reporting systems, particularly for Member States with limited reporting infrastructure, to enhance the accuracy, efficiency, and accessibility of national reporting mechanisms;
29. *Suggests* the Secretary-General implement a United Nations Blockchain System for Reporting Arms Trade and Military Expenditure (UNBSR) to provide reliable and transparent information supported on the principle of traceability at a regional level, in addition to implementing a study platform, compiling researchers who would increase the competency of actions;
30. *Requests* the Secretary-General to integrate the UNBSR into the United Nations Report on Military Expenditure (UNMiLEX) and United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA);
31. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to appoint the relevant office to develop capacity-building programs for Member States to ensure interoperability of national systems and current international mechanisms such as UNMiLEX and UNROCA;
32. *Suggests* that the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (IDTFAA) analyses the feasibility of implementing a Cross-Border Cooperation System for Africa with the aim of providing a space for the region to cooperate in matters regarding shared threats such as terrorism, cyber-attacks, and arms trafficking, strengthening trust through operational collaboration;
33. *Trusts* the Secretary-General to create a Group of Governmental Experts on Military Confidence Building Measures under UNODA to convene and elaborate on a guideline on data collection about military expenditure and arms trade under the principles of transparency, cooperation, and liability;
34. *Asks* the Group of Governmental Experts on Military Confidence Building Measures to:
 - a. Provide guidelines on a definition of "Military Expenditure," determining which specific concepts should be accounted for as such;
 - b. Report on regional and sub-regional cooperation measures for traceability on data recollection and combating illicit arms flows;
 - c. Provide a set of guidelines on good practices for the arms production and trade private sector for the implementation of correct due diligence policies to prevent illicit arms flows;
35. *Suggests* the creation of multiple regional and sub-regional committees managed by the UN, similar to the UNSAC, all over the globe to facilitate discussions between proximal Member States by organizing meetings every trimester on arms trade reports and military issues to expand transparency between neighboring Member States;
36. *Suggests* the creation of a voluntary intelligence sharing platform under the UN Transparency Portal that would permit Member States to publish their defence capacities, given the fact that this strategy would increase transparency in the realm of international security, through:

- a. Compiling statistics related to Member States' defence capacities made by a group of experts to make accurate profiles of participating States to increase transparency and have a clear understanding of the local and regional circumstances related to security;
 - b. Implementing a digital data sharing mechanism to centralize collection analysis to respect the sovereignty and the security of each Member State, collected data will be classified and take the form of indicators;
37. *Recommends* the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea to solve all pending disputes among countries regarding their maritime boundaries;
38. *Encourages* developed States and UN Agencies to direct resources towards the development of judicial infrastructure in Least Developed Countries (LDCs), in search of effective rule of law to:
- a. Sanction the establishment of new legal methods and infrastructure by way of mobile courts in conflict zones, and additional enhancements of the judicial;
 - b. Allow LDCs to be able to prosecute Non-State Actors who commit crimes of terror in alignment with the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (GCTS);
 - c. Foster the protection of international investments to guarantee the proper functioning of global supply chains.



Code: GA1/1/13

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Confidence-Building Measures in the Regional and Sub-regional Context

The General Assembly First Committee,

Recalling the principles and purposes of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945), particularly the maintenance of international peace and security,

Reaffirming article 2 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), and the need to address the ongoing refugee crisis and other human rights issues,

Fully aware of today's modern digital era and its complete rewrite of international operations, both regionally and sub-regionally, and the implications these technological shifts have on Member States worldwide,

Considering the disparities between various Member States' technical infrastructures,

Deeply disturbed by the magnitude of children plagued by violence across the globe, with the world bearing witness to the most armed conflicts since both World Wars, subjecting 6 out of 7 people to insecurity—most often children—as highlighted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in its report on global insecurity,

Determined to invite a new perspective to the table by engaging the 1.2 billion aged 15-24 worldwide, 16% of the global population, according to the *United Nations World Youth Report*, to feel intellectually and creatively supported in shedding light on new strategies focused on creating a region free of armed violence in accordance with *SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions)* and the *UN Youth 2030 Strategy*,

Commending the innovation the UN Regional Centre for Peace Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC) demonstrated with the creation of GenerAcción Paz which provides the necessary platform young Latin American and Caribbean require to foster grassroots transformations of lasting peace and disarmament,

Having examined the lack of cooperation between Member States to share military intelligence,

Reaffirming the need for increased economic interdependence for global security in General Assembly resolution 78/57 (4 December 2023),

Recognizing the importance of training for confidence-building measures in General Assembly resolution 78/57 (4 December 2023),

Acknowledging the success of the *Treaty on Open Skies*, which since its entry in 2002 has facilitated over 1,500 observation flights among its 34 participating Member States, fostering transparency and mutual understanding through unarmed aerial surveillance of military activities,

Reaffirming the value of Member States in contributing to possible solutions for human rights and other global issues that disproportionately impact marginalized individuals,

1. *Endorses* the creation of a United Nations Confidence Building Measure (CBM) task force, utilizing funding from assessed contributions, as a subsidiary organ of the Security Council to:
 - a. Serve as a neutral platform for transparent dialogue between conflicting countries;
 - b. Promote transparency, dialogue, and trust among Member States in regions of heightened tension;
 - c. Identify areas of tension where conflict could arise and CBMs should be implemented to diffuse animosity;
 - d. Develop region-specific CBM frameworks tailored to the unique political, security, and cultural contexts of each situation;
 - e. Expand designated cyber security teams within the task force to identify and minimize digital threats as well as increase public confidence in the digital environment;
 - f. Conduct research measuring databases to track CBM progress and develop solutions for areas of conflict;
2. *Encourages* the inclusion of military, diplomatic, and civil society representatives in the task force to ensure a comprehensive and inclusive approach;
3. *Draws attention to* the need for Member States to cooperate with the task force, including by sharing relevant data and facilitating access to necessary information and locations;
4. *Recommends* Member States' allocation of funding to provide equitable opportunity for technical development in order to facilitate the implementation of CBMs;
5. *Further recommends* that Member States prioritize the incorporation of cybersecurity education to enhance the public's digital literacy;
6. *Emphasizes* the need for Member States to collaborate in a multilateral cybersecurity infrastructure, creating a baseline for standards and operations within the digital realm;
7. *Expresses its hope* that Member States embrace new technologies while, simultaneously, creating and enforcing protective measures to prevent misuse of these systems;
8. *Supports* the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) in the expansion of protections for data privacy in cyber biosecurity and military cybersecurity to foster a secure digital landscape;
9. *Further recommends* individual Member States to continue enhancing trade relations that promote global security and political independence as:
 - a. Trade relations provide a more economically enriched and interdependent society, leading to an incentive to resolve and deter military action;
 - b. Countries that are economically intertwined with the global economy have no purpose in engaging in military conflict;
10. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate through military and arms information exchange regionally by:

- a. Reinforcing the Report of the Disarmament Commission in 2017 where nations unite to prevent illicit use of weapons by harm-inflicted individuals;
 - b. Encouraging Member States' cooperation with organizations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to increase the utilization of digital services to persons impacted by armed conflict and other forms of violence globally;
 - c. Suggesting an increase of transparency and stronger management in the transfer of conventional arms through Member States' reports of their arms transfers as well as transfers of certain dual-use goods and technologies;
- 11. *Encourages* the establishment of commitments to regional and sub-regional security frameworks, in alignment with existing General Assembly resolutions by:
 - a. Welcoming the adoption of regional strategies for threats that may arise from non-state actors;
 - b. Ensuring the opportunity for nations to exchange arms and weaponry information without compromising a delegation's right to independence and sovereignty;
- 12. *Suggests* Member States adopt similar confidence-building measures as outlined in the *Open Skies Treaty* by conducting a minimum of 20 annual surveillance operations with neighboring countries and sharing collective imagery and data in a secure manner to enhance regional trust;
- 13. *Encourages* the UN Office of Disarmament Affairs to expand upon the UNLIREC's youth engagement program, GenerAcción Paz, creating similar programs regionally to cultivate a generation of youth accustomed to the importance and tangible impact of CBMs;
- 14. *Fully supports* the establishment of a regional early warning system as a joint initiative between the United Nations and relevant regional organizations to:
 - a. Detect and address emerging security threats through real-time data collection, analysis, and reporting mechanisms;
 - b. Develop standardized early warning indicators adapted to the political, security, and cultural contexts of each region;
 - c. Provide capacity-building workshops and technical assistance to Member States to strengthen national early warning and response capabilities;
- 15. *Further suggests* the establishment of a Regional Security Transparency Mechanism (RSTM), under the guidance of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, to promote trust and collaboration through:
 - a. Standardized reporting of defense expenditures and military activities via a secure digital platform;
 - b. Integration of artificial intelligence to support early detection of regional threats and enhance cooperative responses;
 - c. Development of a regional arms transparency index;

- d. Voluntary participation utilizing voluntary funding from Member States, with capacity-building support offered to developing nations;
- e. Annual review sessions among participating countries to evaluate progress and refine practices.



Code: GA1/1/14

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Confidence-Building Measures in the Regional and Sub-regional Context

The General Assembly First Committee,

Acknowledging resolutions A/RES/69/313 of 27 July 2015, A/RES/73/35 of 5 December 2018, A/RES/74/38 of 12 December 2019, A/RES/77/33 of 7 December 2022, A/RES/78/38 of 4 December 2023, S/RES/1325 of 31 October 2000, A/RES/77/69 of 7 December 2022, A/RES/64/25 of 2 December 2009,

Recalling the UN Disarmament Agenda: Securing our Common Future (2018), which underscores the necessity of a “people-centered” approach to disarmament, and the expansion of educational and civic engagement strategies as critical to sustaining long-term peace and transparency,

Echoing the sentiments of the UN Secretary General’s Strategies on New Technology Principle 2 Fostering Inclusion and Transparency,

Appreciating the role of UN mechanisms such as the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA), the United Nations Report on Military Expenditures (UNMILEX), the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) Division for Sustainable Development, the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and its sub-committees like the *Biological Weapons Convention* (BWC) and the United Nations (UN) Open-Ended Working Group on Information and Communication Technologies,

Highlighting the work done by the Confidence Building Early Response Mechanism (COBERM) by addressing local needs and supporting initiatives aiming to build social cohesion and confidence that foster peace and stability,

Noting the progress that has been made through the negotiations guidelines in the field of disarmament and the Recommendations on Practical Confidence-Building Measures in the Field of Conventional Weapons (2017) adopted by the United Nations Disarmament Commission (UNDA),

Recognizing the Open-ended Working Group (OEWG) on the security of and in the use of information and communications technologies 2021-2025, and the significant impact that well-established information structures for direct communication between representatives can have on the development of bilateral mechanisms, as and on the pursuit of the *New Agenda for Peace* realization (2023),

Deeply conscious of the growing role that technology, such as Artificial Intelligence (AI) and cyber technologies play in the international community and the importance of international cooperation in the development of Information Technology and global transparency mechanisms,

Bearing in mind the importance of utilizing digital technologies, satellite surveillance, and standardized data analytics, especially the work done through the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) in monitoring arms flows and resource conflicts,

Considering the efficiency of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and the mechanisms used as confidence-building measures (CBMs), notably through the adoption of the *Helsinki Final Act* and the *Vienna Act*, ensuring transparency within the zone of CBMs,

Reaffirming that a culture of peace must be cultivated not only through treaties and transparency reports, but also through regional voluntary cooperation, education of citizens, civil society, and future leaders in the principles of trust, accountability, and cooperative security,

Reconfirming the vital role of education in shaping values and knowledge, and misinformation present in traditional and digital media which cause the radicalization of social and psychological behaviors in youth,

Taking into account the excessive investments in the military sector of the economy of developed and developing Member States, as seen by UNROCA,

1. *Recommends* enhancing participation in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA) and the United Nations Report on Military Expenditures (UNMILEX) by:
 - a. Expanding current reporting requirements to include non-traditional security threats such as cyber capabilities and hybrid warfare technologies;
 - b. Encouraging greater voluntary annual reporting from Member States to foster transparency in arms transfers, military expenditures, non-traditional security threats, as well as chemical and biological threats;
 - c. Providing detailed information on research and development budget allocations by Member States;
 - d. Inviting a Disarmament Committee to establish an annual voluntary forum to be held in Vienna, Austria, to review, share, and discuss the results of the work conducted by UNMILEX during its sessions;
2. *Welcomes* UNODA to conduct a voluntary biennial assessment of regional CBM mechanisms in the sectors of peace and security, arms control, and post-conflict stability by:
 - a. Consulting national reports submitted to UNMILEX;
 - b. Drawing upon the capacities of regional disarmament centers to support technical and logistical aspects;
 - c. Producing publicly accessible recommendations outlining best practices and identifying gaps in verification and transparency;
3. *Fully supports* the reinforcement of well-established UN-coordinated regional mechanisms UNROCA and UNODA to increase multinational reporting and develop regional arms-tracking systems, including biometric and geolocation tagging of legal arms shipments to prevent the illicit transfer of arms, particularly small arms to non-state and insurgent actors by:
 - a. Strengthening border security infrastructure via checkpoints while taking into consideration Member State sovereignty, contested borders, especially those in ongoing conflict zones;

- b. Expanding training programs for customs and law enforcement personnel to detect and intercept unauthorized weapons transfers;
4. *Further recommends* individual Member States to increase financial and technical assistance to regional CBM programs, such as Cross-Border Cooperation frameworks, with special emphasis on initiatives that combine security-building with economic cooperation, which promotes confidence through joint infrastructure and development initiatives;
5. *Emphasizes* the need for Member States to create a combination of national incentives and patterns that:
 - a. Enhance engagement in civil society, political dialogue, and policy research by taking stock of multi-year peace and confidence-building work as publishing analytical articles;
 - b. Support increased inclusivity in peace and security by creating a network of diverse peacebuilders and supporting civic activism;
6. *Encourages* Member States to detail the structural requirements necessary for the concrete implementation of an inclusive communication platform, broadly defined by UN DESA as National Councils for Sustainable Development (NCSDs), promoting the sharing of interests, the establishment of a lasting peace, and the development of a diplomatic network aimed at achieving the *New Agenda for Peace* (2030), which prioritizes diplomatic strength;
7. *Recommends* all Member States to enable projects supported by COBERM to act freely in order to provide a more connected, stable, and secure world;
8. *Considers* the integration of disarmament education, arms control awareness, and regional confidence-building modules, as a long-term CBM that advocates for trust and transparency in order to reinforce regional and sub-regional peace and security by:
 - a. Supporting the curricular mainstreaming of security studies;
 - b. Highlighting disarmament principles, tailored to the historical and geopolitical context of each Member State, through the development of:
 - i. Interactive classroom modules and project-based learning activities on the history and objectives of arms control treaties, regional disarmament agreements, and multilateral confidence-building mechanisms, overseen by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);
 - ii. Case studies that examine the role of transparency and civilian oversight in preventing conflict escalation;
9. *Further invites* collaboration with the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) to promote information exchange on known trafficking corridors, suppliers, and brokers through a secure intelligence-sharing framework among Member States as well as providing technical and financial assistance to resource-constrained Member States;
10. *Invites* the General Assembly to use insights from this biennial review to issue tailored guidance that reinforces existing regional CBM frameworks, including but not limited to—the Vienna Document (2011) and the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security (1994);

11. *Welcomes* government-sponsored academic fellowships and scholarships targeted at students and young professionals from conflict-affected regions to pursue higher education in international peace and security studies, transparency governance, and conflict resolution, while facilitating cross-border academic exchanges and placements in partner institutions aligned with UN disarmament goals;
12. *Further Recommends* Member States to strengthen data protection and cybersecurity by:
 - a. Providing training to be used in the workplaces in data compliance services and cyber security based on regional and subregional context;
 - b. Establishing a centralized international database to share best practices and threat of cybersecurity breaches, monitored and updated by a multilateral task force;
 - c. Suggesting the development of workshops and seminars in early childhood education, laying the groundwork for the safe usage of technology from a young age.



Code: GA1/1/15

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Confidence-Building Measures in the Regional and Sub-regional Context

The General Assembly First Committee,

Affirming the preamble of the *Charter of the United Nations* regarding the rights, dignity, and worth of all people and the principle of peace and security through collective action,

Emphasizing the sovereignty of all Member States and their rights to self-determination, respect, and equity as laid out in Articles 1.2 and 2.7 of the *Charter*,

Mindful of efforts by the UN to promote confidence-building measures (CBMs) as a voluntary tool to peacefully settle disputes, in accordance with Article 33 of the *Charter*,

Dedicated to creating trust between Member States through CBMs—including military, social, judicial, and economic efforts—in diverse global, regional, and subregional contexts,

Affirming in confidence that joint task forces and transparent court proceedings are key in rebuilding trust in conflict-affected areas,

Seeking additional cooperation through economic integration and collaboration,

Reaffirming our commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), including transparent court proceedings, and SDG 4 (quality education), as conflict and lack of education are intertwined,

Reaffirming the need to work towards global peace and security as stated in the *Pact for Future*, adopted through the General Assembly resolution 79/1 of 22 September 2024, celebrating international cooperation as a fruitful path forward,

Taking into consideration General Assembly resolution 79/27 of 9 December 2024 on CBMs in the regional and subregional context, which affirms its commitment to peaceful dialogue and trust building between Member States,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 79/59 of 9 December 2024 and 74/38 of 19 December 2019 in the field of conventional arms and international security, and General Assembly resolution 79/243 of 31 December 2024 emphasizing the use of new technologies and open dialogue in CBMs,

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 67/234B of 11 June 2013 on the *Arms Trade Treaty* (ATT), which outlines standard procedures for the transfer of conventional arms, development of regulatory systems, and safe stockpiling of weapons,

Emphasizing the importance of transparency and cooperation in arms control through the effective use of instruments such as the UN Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA) and the UN Report on Military Expenditures (UNMILEX),

Alarmed by the destructive threat of nuclear weapons,

Recognizing the significance of nuclear disarmament for regional security, as defined by the UN on the topic of disarmament efforts,

Recalling the *Helsinki Final Act*, which emerged from the *Conference on Security and Co-Operation in Europe to reduce tensions between Soviet and Western blocs*, and the adoption of the *Bucharest Ministerial Declaration by the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe* (OSCE), as well as the 1992 *Treaty on Open Skies* that fostered transparency between 34 Member States,

Recognizing that, according to the UN Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, Member States that accept CBMs and international mediation are 30% less likely to fall back into conflict,

Realizing the importance of transparency around military expenditures to build trust between Member States and prevent illegal arms trafficking originating from legitimate stocks,

Acknowledging the destabilizing effect of reliance on fossil fuel imports, contrary to the goal about ensuring affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all outlined in SDG 7,

Highlighting the importance of expertise and data-gathering on the illegal arms trade in light of the overall lack of complete and ongoing records,

Noting that 50 Member States rank in the categories of extreme, high, or turbulent levels of conflict, according to the Armed Conflict & Event Data Index,

Deeply disturbed by the 45 million displaced persons globally, due in large part to violent non-state actors and the poorly-regulated arms trade that enables them,

Aware of the destabilizing impact of violent non-state actors equipped with illegal arms on global and regional stability, and of the growing threat of the illegal online arms trade,

Calling attention to the ease with which non-state actors can access small arms, emergent technologies, and valuable natural resources,

Bearing in mind the second pillar of the UN Office for Counter Terrorism's *Global Report on the Acquisition, Weaponization and Deployment of Unmanned Aircraft Systems by Non-State Armed Groups for Terrorism related Purposes*, which outlines the potential threat of violent non state actors weaponizing uncrewed aerial systems and Artificial Intelligence (AI) to attack noncombatants,

Dedicated to establish a coordinated response to violent non-state actors,

Viewing with apprehension the influence that violent non-state actors have on local communities regarding the trust populations have for their respective governments, as well as the confidence between Member States in regard to their border safety,

Conscious that 30% of illegally trafficked minerals, including uranium, originate from Central Africa, according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Approving of the International Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament Verification (IPNDV)'s efforts to standardize verification processes,

Disturbed by the 110 million active landmines still buried in more than 60 Member States, especially in East Europe, the South Caucasus, and South Asia,

Alarmed by the failure of the *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction* of 18 September 1997 and subsequent agreements,

Cognizant that definitions, punishments, and procedures when prosecuting arms trafficking vary by Member State, making the criminal justice system a less effective deterrent to weapons traffickers,

Stressing the importance of recordkeeping, following guidelines established by the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime, to build international trust and combat illicit trade and terrorism,

Noting the low number of Member States reporting military expenditures and capabilities, as laid out by United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) Military Expenditures Database analysis, in which a total of 58 Member States have participated in 2023,

1. *Recommends* Member States to continue to be in intentional alignment with the UN Development Programme's defined values of justice by:
 - a. Publicly reporting their progress toward agreed-upon goals;
 - b. Embracing mechanisms of accountability to encourage compliance without infringing upon national sovereignty;
2. *Suggests* the establishment of diplomatic channels to maintain communication between conflict-prone states by:
 - a. Creating a panel of experts, the *Special Rapporteur for Regions* between Eastern European, West-Asian, and Central-East Asian member states as well as amongst Central African Member States which recruits experts on dynamics of conflicts to research and propose avenues for diplomacy;
 - b. Encouraging open dialogue between Central African Member States aimed at preventing violent non state actors from using illegally trafficked minerals to commit violence;
 - c. Instituting hotlines between conflict-prone Member States and non-state actors as well as certain geographically landlocked Member States between nuclear weapon powers that are facilitated by neutral Member States to de-escalate conflict-prone regions without immediately deploying military measures;
 - d. Recommending the International Telecommunication Union to oversee the hotline;
3. *Expresses* utmost support for the involvement of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), faith-based organizations and cultural organizations in diplomacy and multilateral relations by:
 - a. Recommending Member States to take action in order to protect the registration and operation of NGOs in the diplomatic context;
 - b. Building trust and multilateral cooperation while fostering regional dialogue by directly engaging with non-governmental actors and including delegates of NGOs in negotiation;
 - c. Ensuring participation by grassroots-focused civil society groups as to maximize outcomes that align with the needs of localized communities;

4. *Advocates* for the protection of all citizens, notably children and minority groups, from terrorist organizations and disruptive non-state actors, effectively emphasizing international human rights standards, as detailed in the UDHR, such as:
 - a. Creating hotlines to warn citizens of impending conflict or warfare;
 - b. Establishing an international alert system for the proactive safety of men, women, and children, such as the existing Red Alert emergency response app;
 - c. Seeking information sharing through the use of a regional database consisting of collaborative research;
5. *Recommends* that Member States use existing joint justice programs, such as the International Court of Justice, in order to proactively and collectively work against non-state actors and militant groups by:
 - a. Promoting and supporting the *Global Focal Point* for the *Rule of Law*, a UN coordination mechanism aimed at enhancing accountability, effectiveness, and implementation of the UN rule of law;
 - b. Supporting cooperative design and execution of justice projects and programs amongst Member States and regional bodies;
 - c. Fostering rule of law measures in conflict, post-conflict, transition, and peace building settings;
6. *Further counsels* Member States to consider a new initiative under the purview of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) creating a safer and stronger environment of peace and security through establishing mutual understandings amongst diverse Member States by:
 - a. Fostering student exchanges in secondary schools and universities to encourage affinity amongst the youth generation based on nonviolent communication, empathy and mediation process;
 - b. Organizing regional conferences with comprehensive seminars for educators, bureaucrats and heads of state;
 - c. Further recommends establishing a novel campaign through the Department of Global Communications (DGC) to support societal rapport with unfamiliar ethnic, cultural and religious identities within East Europe and surrounding Member States and to strengthen regional identity;
7. *Advises* the expansion of the Incident Response and Preparation Mechanism (IRPM) by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, to provide a neutral area and neutral Member States to assist in conflict discussions and negotiations by:
 - a. Reviewing all sides of military conflicts and considering them with due time and process;
 - b. Highlighting the dangers imposed by violent non-state actors and their supporting states;

- c. Preventing bias from mediators that may have state interests in particular conflicts by ensuring the mediators are neutral third parties;
 - d. Maintaining safety for the travel and stay of representatives from all involved conflicting parties;
 - e. Co-facilitating by a rotating council of Member States to ensure fully impartial mediation;
- 8. *Emphasizes* that UNODA releases an annual report that is:
 - a. Called *Resilience, Risk, and Peace*, highlighting the most effective CBMs and providing Member States with guidelines to improve the development and design of CBMs;
 - b. Potentially funded and implemented by the International Peace Institute, would help restore trust in international disarmament mechanisms;
 - c. Drawing upon the capacities of regional disarmament centers to support technical and logistical aspects;
 - d. Producing recommendations outlining best practices and identifying gaps in verification and transparency;
- 9. *Encourages* the General Assembly to use insights from this biennial review to issue tailored guidance that reinforces existing regional CBM frameworks, including but not limited to the Vienna Document 2011 and the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security of 3 December 1994;
- 10. *Also emphasizes* Member States expanding regional cooperation with the UN Office of Counter-terrorism on counter-terrorism capacity-building initiatives by:
 - a. Sharing intelligence across borders, as needed, to enhance collaboration between law enforcement;
 - b. Including comprehensive data records through existing data centers, such as data centers of UNODC and UNOCT's Border Security and Management;
- 11. *Additionally suggests* the reinforcing of the UNMILEX, where Member States can share their military expenses on a consistent basis by:
 - a. Performing a review of the UN on Military Expenditures to better incorporate regional and subregional contexts;
 - b. Building upon guidelines from General Assembly resolution 33/67, in which the General Assembly requested that the Secretary General, along with a panel of experienced military budgeters, to perform a practical test of a reporting system;
 - c. Encouraging more Member States to share their military expenditures on a cooperative and voluntary basis;
- 12. *Invites* Member States to collect and allocate regional funds in cooperation with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to aid development in vulnerable communities by:

- a. Cooperating with the UN Secretary General to distribute regional financial support through the UN Peacebuilding Fund;
 - b. Voluntarily contributing to this fund to the extent possible;
- 13. *Encourages* ECOSOC to distribute the aforementioned funds with the goal of empowering vulnerable groups, including women, children, and displaced peoples, by:
 - a. Increasing financial support for displaced people through investment in local projects and businesses, even outside of peacekeeping operations;
 - b. Establishing after-school programs for children, supporting women-owned businesses, and advancing equitable, high-quality education in accordance with SDG 4;
- 14. *Further emphasizes* the need for voluntary collaborative efforts towards regional energy independence by:
 - a. Expanding upon the Trans-Caspian Green Corridor to develop renewable energy sources and and transmission networks;
 - b. Continuing efforts to meet the sustainable energy goals as outlined by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
 - c. Strengthening stronger cross-border energy networks to create mutual energy collaboration and reduce the impact of energy shocks;
 - d. Bolstering sustainable energy development by:
 - i. Educating investors, businesses, and governmental organizations about the vast profitability of renewable energy investment via UNESCO's Greening Energy Partnership;
 - ii. Expanding collective grassroots action by increasing the availability of discretionary grants through the Green Climate Fund (GCF), through voluntary contributions by Member States;
 - iii. Exchanging technology to increase yield and reduce costs of sustainable energy;
- 15. *Also encourages* Member States to reduce existing trade barriers by:
 - a. Enacting regional trade agreements that eliminate existing barriers and foster economic collaboration;
 - b. Standardizing how trade is facilitated between regional Member States to increase trade efficiency across borders;
 - c. Decreasing quotas on highly imported products increasing availability to all Member States that sign on to regional trade agreements;
 - d. Encouraging Member States to engage in multilateral discussion to further open trade practices;

- e. Partnering with ECOSOC in enacting open economic engagement between Member States;
16. *Further expresses* support for a Sub-Regional Transparency and Cooperation Conference (SRTCC) to combat illegal arms trafficking and regional and subregional security threats through:
- a. Bringing together arms control experts, subregional and regional actors, Member States, NGOs, and civil organizations such as the Center for Arms Control and Non-Proliferation;
 - b. Facilitating the best practices for countering the illegal arms trade based upon regions, including notifications, security cooperation, and other new CBMs to counter arms trafficking;
 - c. Possibly receiving funding from the UN Development Programme;
 - d. Implementation by the UNODA;
17. *Further suggests* that the Security Council fight against the piracy and arms trafficking by:
- a. Regrouping forces from voluntary Member States of the region and external Member States which want to provide support through:
 - i. Conducting naval and inland operations in agreement with the Member States concerned to target logistical bases of pirates and traffickers;
 - ii. Promoting the organization of joint patrols and transparency regarding patrol operations in order to limit the tensions they generate;
 - iii. Simplifying maritime border crossings for the coast guards of coalition or voluntary Member States;
 - b. Creating new means of cooperation specific to operations and integrates existing ones through:
 - i. Creating new laws and extend existing law that allow for the prosecution of pirates and traffickers who have been apprehended;
 - ii. Providing a platform enabling Member States to pool their information and cooperate more effectively during their patrols;
 - iii. Encouraging greater cooperation between the various police, coast guard and military forces of Member States, whether members of the coalition or volunteers;
18. *Seeks* that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) collaborates with social media platforms and local law enforcement authorities for the regulation of online illegal arms trafficking by:
- a. Establishing a universal review system with both automated and human reviews of posts, stories, messages, and ads;
 - b. Encouraging communication between social media platforms and local law enforcement authorities;

19. *Supports* the UN Human Rights Council establishing a Special Rapporteur for the Illegal Arms Trade, whose responsibilities would include:
 - a. Providing the First Committee of the General Assembly, the Human Rights Council, and the public with an annual report on conditions and trends in the illegal trade of arms and its impact on human rights and global security;
 - b. Organizing events and initiatives to promote global cooperation against the illegal trade of arms;
20. *Recommends* that the Special Rapporteur for the Illegal Arms Trade produce a report identifying best practices to secure legitimate weapons stocks, such as those in military bases and police stations, as well as the impact of failing to secure such weapons on human rights, hoping that all Member States will:
 - a. Adopt the best practices for weapons security proposed by the Special Rapporteur for the Illegal Arms Trade;
 - b. Report captured, stolen, and destroyed weapons stocks to the Special Rapporteur for the Illegal Arms Trade, who will anonymize data and use it to inform future reports;
21. *Further suggests* that the Special Rapporteur for the Illegal Arms Trade produce a report recommending standard definitions, and evidentiary standards for arms trafficking, prioritizing the human rights of all people while considering the need to deter the illegal arms trade;
22. *Recommends* that all Member States adopt these standards of arms trafficking and evidence;
23. *Proposes* that UNODA work with the International Tracing Instrument to identify new technologies that can be used to track small arms;
24. *Advocates* for additional efforts against arms trafficking, including:
 - a. Stronger ties between Member States and UN Regional Centres for Peace and Disarmament;
 - b. Use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) for border security;
25. *Proposes* that Member States strengthen international cooperation against illicit financing of non-state actors by:
 - a. Strengthening collaboration between national financial intelligence units and INTERPOL to track and disrupt cross-border financial flows linked to violent non-state actors by:
 - i. Creating a regional financial coordination unit, under the auspices of INTERPOL or the Arab League, to centralize and share data on suspicious financial flows in real time;
 - ii. Connecting Member States' financial intelligence units to a common database to facilitate joint investigations and the rapid freezing of assets linked to violent non-state actors;
 - b. Supporting the expansion of the Financial Action Task Force to combat money laundering, mineral smuggling, and terrorist financing;

- c. Classifying arms traffickers and drug cartels as violent non-state actors;
26. *Advises* the implementation of a reconciliation framework in the African Great Lakes region seeking to confiscate illicit financial flows, ensure mineral resource protections, and ensure reintegration programs for former combatants and displaced persons in cooperation with UNODC to:
- a. Use real-time transaction monitoring and financial data sharing with the UNODC thus tracking the fluctuation of financial resources;
 - b. Launch reconciliation commissions to rebuild trust and reintegrate displaced persons thereby supporting vulnerable populations and developing communication efforts between administrations in conflict zones;
 - c. Institute the Africa mining vision in the Great Lakes region, increasing state authority over mineral resources in deterrence of non-state actors;
27. *Recommends* that Members States regulate and dismantle illegal firearms in accordance with the ATT, including by:
- a. Properly disposing of munitions contaminated by chemical or biological material;
 - b. Reporting the presence or elimination on unconventional weapons stockpiles;
 - c. Safely transporting and storing unconventional weapons;
 - d. Addressing the dangers that unmarked anti-personnel mines pose to civilians;
 - e. Continuing to support innovation in mine-detecting technologies and defusing efforts;
28. *Strongly encourages* Member States, along with UNODA, to take measures to promote nuclear disarmament, including but not limited to:
- a. Fully implementing the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* (NPT) and expanding Nuclear Free Weapon Zones to include the South Caucasus and Central-Asian Member States;
 - b. Establishing voluntary, secure, and transparent national databases to track nuclear weapons and fissile materials;
 - c. Supporting expansion of the IPNDV verification processes, prioritizing the incorporation of new Member States and deeper cooperation;
 - d. Working together to expand and build upon the IAEA to monitor the size, location, and characteristics of nuclear arsenals, as well as to enhance training programs for personnel involved in disarmament and non-proliferation;
 - e. Facilitating access to financial support mechanisms, including through the mobilization of voluntary contributions, the establishment of dedicated trust funds, and cooperation with international donors and financial institutions such as World Bank and UNDP;
29. *Recommends* the creation and staffing of a voluntary Global Military Database that shall:

- a. Be part of the UNODA;
 - b. Receive annual reports from all signatories detailing their level of military spending, general force posture, and basic weapons capabilities;
 - c. Receive and securely store evidence submitted by signatories of the accuracy of their annual reports, which shall be accessible only to designated staff of UNODA for the purpose of verifying compliance;
 - d. Produce an annual report assessing the transparency of signatory states regarding military capabilities based on accurate reporting to the Global Military Database and Compliance with the ATT, the UN Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA), and the UN Report on Military Expenditures (UNMILEX) while respecting national sovereignty;
 - e. Facilitate regular non-mandatory mutual verification visits between signatory states, the results of which shall be shared with the Global Military Database to verify the accuracy of states' reporting;
30. *Recommends* review and revision of the *Treaty on Open Skies*, in light of the increasing importance of space for military and economic purposes, in order to:
- a. Include consenting, newly established Member States not covered by earlier treaties;
 - b. Regulate emerging technologies and weapons;
 - c. Enhance mechanisms for verifying arms transparency;
31. *Suggests* expanded cooperation with the UN Office for Outer Space Affairs regarding:
- a. Space-based early warning systems for current and emerging threats;
 - b. Integration of GPS and space technologies with AI to to predict and record quantity and geographical distribution of weaponry;
32. *Proposes* that the Security Council consider an emergency deterrent for dismantlement and interjection of weaponry, which may further be advanced through satellite technologies;
33. *Further recommends* the creation of CBMs regarding emerging technologies such as UAVs, specifically First Person View (FPV) drones, Uncrewed Ground Vehicles, and Uncrewed Surface Vehicles, including:
- a. Creating standards for general use such as:
 - i. Operating frequencies;
 - ii. The extent of AI in UAVs monitoring public spaces;
 - b. Creating standards for military use, including:
 - i. A single standard operating frequency or location of standard operating frequencies;

- ii. The inclusion of UAVs in other CBMs if they are to be used near borders or for flyovers;
 - iii. Discouraging AI usage in firing weapons from UAVs and FPV drones against unarmed or civilian targets;
 - c. Preventing conversion of civilian products such as drones to military equipment, with measures such as:
 - i. Regulating of commercial sales of UAV components;
 - ii. Identifying potential risks before parts are sent to retailers;
- 34. *Encourages* all Member States to avoid using new technologies for the purpose of unconventional warfare, including:
 - a. Targeting civilians using sonic devices to disperse crowds;
 - b. Using hypersonic missiles in densely-populated areas;
- 35. *Welcomes* enhanced cybersecurity cooperation to prevent and respond to cyberattacks by non-state actors against critical infrastructure in vulnerable regions by:
 - a. Recommending the implementation of a regional database to identify and block known cyber-terrorist IP addresses and malware;
 - b. Urging the development of a rapid-response protocol for cybersecurity breaches caused by cyberterrorism, including cross-border cooperation;
 - c. Promoting programs to develop the cybersecurity capabilities of Member States through joint training, workshops, and the provision of technical expertise.



Code: GA1/1/16

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Confidence-Building Measures in the Regional and Sub-regional Context

The General Assembly First Committee,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind that A/RES/78/38 (2023) emphasizes the importance of regional and subregional Confidence-Building Measures (CBMs) as essential tools for reducing tensions and conflict, particularly in complex security regions,

Acknowledging the need for continued multilateral cooperation amongst foreign actors to create a cohesive course of action that could satisfy the different needs and interests that vary from the multitude of circumstances that Member States face,

Deeply concerned by the limited participation from Member States in the implementation of Confidence-Building Measures (CBMs), which undermines their effectiveness and leaves Small Island Developing States (SIDS) reliant on developed countries, restricting their ability to independently engage in such initiatives,

Recognizing the importance of climate change and the emergence of natural disasters to the stability of maritime states and the opportunities for conflict that may result from rising sea levels and natural disasters,

Conscious that the impacts of climate change need to be considered as a whole through an integrated and participatory approach, and reaffirming the need to improve cooperation and coordination at the national, regional, and sub-regional levels to support the efforts of each state in assuring maritime security,

Noting the impact that cross-border resources and disaster solidarity have on the fraternity and trust between Member States,

Affirming the interdependence between environmental degradation and regional instability and the growing impact of climate-related threats on peace, security, and sustainable development,

Keeping in mind cybersecurity requires inclusive, voluntary, and non-discriminatory confidence-building measures that respect national sovereignty while promoting transparency and dialogue among all states about traditional Confidence-Building Measures (CBMs) that do not properly cover modern issues and do not address the unique problems that developing Member States face from the increasing militarization in our technological environment,

Confident that if Member States turned towards regional disarmament, resources could be used for economic and environmental development for the benefit of all peoples and citizens, particularly in developing countries, the rapid advancements of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and thus the increasing complexity of cyber security threats, which have a profound impact on regional as well as sub-regional security and economic stability,

Acknowledges the importance of educating the global youth in preventive diplomacy and the peaceful resolution of conflicts as a means to promote long-term international peace and security,

Emphasizing the valuable role that neutral Member States have historically played in facilitating peaceful dialogue and acting as impartial intermediaries in international disputes,

Recalling resolution A/RES/79/144, “Oceans and the law of the sea,” concerning the threats to maritime safety and security, understanding the necessity to address these threats, ensuring safe and secure seas for all nations, and the critical role of CBMs in doing so,

Having examined the potential risk that comes from a failure to communicate and share information regarding Member States’ operations and arms shipping movements in international waters,

Referring to the importance of yearly reports of international arms transfer through the United Register Of Conventional Arms (UNROCA) and military expenditures through the United Nations Report on Military Expenditures (UNMILEX),

Fully aware of the reliance of SIDS and developing states on security and defense agreements with developed states, underscoring a dependence of smaller states on larger powers for military and climate-related security support, as demonstrated by the Australia-Tuvalu Falepili Union,

Deeply regret that reports such as UNMILEX or UNROCA are inconsistent due to the lack of compliance by some Member States,

Considering the use of social media towards illegal arms trade in multiple states, which perpetuates the unlawful arms trade and creates an environment of insecurity,

Reminding the international community of the importance of regional approaches to conflict de-escalation, namely through the use of CBMs, with the utmost respect for every person’s right to self-determination underlined by Article 1 (2) of the *Charter of the United Nations* and exemplified by the Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI) towards disarmament,

Further recalling Article 26 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, which emphasizes regulating armaments to advance international security and peace,

Alarmed by the ongoing enlargement and modernization of nuclear stockpiles across the world,

Further recognizing the importance of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and other regional organizations as a forum through which confidence and trust are built,

1. *Supports* the establishment of an official CBM Forum within the General Assembly called International Dialogue for Enhancing Frameworks and Inclusion in Exchanges (IDEFIX) by:
 - a. Suggesting the facilitation of the exchange of knowledge on best practices in different regions and thereby developing nations’ inclusion and leadership in such forums to mitigate potential disadvantages;
 - b. Further suggesting that IDEFIX is under the supervision of the UN Regional Bureaus, in cooperation with the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and financed through the UNODA fund, suggesting UN Member States and Non-State Actors, and intergovernmental institutions to compensate for increasing financial needs;

- c. Recommending IDEFIX to develop an international educational initiative titled “Youth for Peace,” designed to strengthen intercultural understanding and trust among young people through:
 - i. Joint student exchange programs between Member States, particularly between regions with limited diplomatic interaction, supported by the UN and recommended to be hosted in neutral countries acknowledged by the General Assembly;
 - ii. Workshops and seminars on conflict resolution, intercultural dialogue, and the principles of preventive diplomacy, to be held both in-person and virtually, in cooperation with UN Regional Centres, and relevant educational institutions;
2. *Further recommends* that willing Member States, Non-Governmental Organizations, UN representatives, and experts share, advocate, and address any discrepancies and vulnerabilities and minimize the risk of unnecessary tension by establishing a Summit called the Assembly for Security, Trust, Engagement, Resilience, International Cooperation and Safety (ASTERICS) within frameworks, institutions, regionally, globally, including outer space, the ASTERICS summit would be:
 - a. Encouraging civil society and experts from think tanks and NGOs to start workshops about maintaining, critiquing, and advancing CBMs to review the faults of others;
 - b. Sharing the most effective practices and helping modify existing CBMs, highlighting exemplary doctrine-sharing submissions, and showcasing their positive impact on mutual understanding and strategic dialogue;
 - c. Organized by the United Nations Development Programme;
 - d. Holding yearly regional summits on CBMs by the UN Regional Offices, including all Member States, and inviting non-state actors within the UN framework to discuss prospects and challenges of the CBM agenda in the respective region;
 - e. Discussing routine military and trade operations in international waters in those regions where it is of interest;
3. *Encourages* the start of a focused regional dialogue led by the UNODA in partnership with the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization to explore practical and voluntary ways to reduce nuclear and chemical risks in the Asia-Pacific, including:
 - a. Creating an ARF Working Group on Nuclear Risk Reduction, taking inspiration from the 2019 UN Group of Governmental Experts, to identify regional challenges and suggest transparency-focused solutions;
 - b. Recommending developing a regional early warning and crisis communication system based on successful models such as the U.S.-Russia deconfliction line, but adapted to Southeast Asia’s needs;
 - c. Encouraging countries to voluntarily share advance notice of extensive military exercises or weapons tests, looking to frameworks like the OSCE’s Vienna Document as an example of how this can be done without compromising national sovereignty;

- d. Promoting joint workshops, training exercises, and the voluntary sharing of non-sensitive military doctrines to build understanding, reduce mistrust, and help keep the region stable and secure;
 - e. Inviting Member States to participate in biannual training programs for diplomats, to be conducted at the respective United Nations Regional Centres for Preventive Diplomacy or similar offices, with a focus on enhancing skills in conflict prevention, mediation, and peaceful negotiation techniques;
- 4. *Suggests* the implementation of a centralized platform called the Observatory Board for Evaluating and Listing International Compliance Status (OBELICS) to catalyze diverse data on compliance with the CBM agenda under a UN-led Platform under the mandate of the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) Executive Office, which shall:
 - a. Track participation in CBMs, including UNMILEX and UNROCA, and monitor and detect CBM violations and Member States that consistently break with CBM objectives employing a database;
 - b. Serve as a foundation for UN investment in regional and national CBM efforts and international responses to CBM-defiant Member States by enabling targeted responses at an international level by Member States, regional organizations, and alliances, as well as organs of the UN;
 - c. Establish a board appointed on a two-year basis by the Under-Secretary-General and high representative of the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA);
 - d. Publish an annual report on the CBM violations collected through OBELICS to report on and identify CBM-defiant Member States;
 - e. Recommends financing of OBELICS from the UNODA fund and suggests UN Member States and Non-State Actors and NGOs to compensate for increasing Financial Needs;
- 5. *Encourages* Member States to facilitate the implementation of OBELICS by:
 - a. Inviting active responses in reporting data to UNMILEX, UNROCA, OBELICS, and other reporting mechanisms for Confidence-Building Measures, with a specific emphasis on external defense partners with respect to their military expenditures in SIDS' domestic security institutions;
 - b. Responding to the reports and results of OBELICS through cooperation with international organizations;
- 6. *Reiterates* the urgency of improving the regulations of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) to ensure proper guidelines to reduce their proliferation by:
 - a. Encouraging communication between neighboring Member States to cooperate and manage the smuggling of SALW;
 - b. Suggesting the improvement of the existing database in collaboration with UNROCA to decipher specific approaches to help mitigate smuggling;

- c. Inviting Member States to share their legislative expertise, which could contribute to drafting more effective guidelines and regulations;
- 7. *Recommends* the adoption of the H.A.R.B.O.R. initiative (Harmonized Research Building Over Regional Resources) by Member States through the UN's International Maritime Organization, emphasizing the need for capacity-building activities through an initiative concerning threats to maritime safety and security by:
 - a. Recommending a Delimited Activity Zone in conflict-affected regions, addressing piracy, armed robbery at sea, smuggling, and terrorist acts committed at sea, such as the illicit trafficking in firearms;
 - b. Encouraging the organization of joint scientific endeavors in the Zone through Maritime Research and Consultative Centers, enabling regional players to meet and consult each other regularly;
 - c. Further encouraging financial support from private and public partnerships and international financial institutions;
- 8. *Encourages* Member States to deepen cross-border trust through the development of shared natural disaster support and preparedness mechanisms by:
 - a. Further encouraging Member States to render cross-border aid to other Member States during environmental and natural disasters;
 - b. Strongly encouraging Member States to sincerely commit to preexisting climate treaties such as the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement;
 - c. Recommending regional cooperation among developed and developing Member States;
 - d. Recommending Member State participation in biodiversity recovery efforts to protect economic stability;
 - e. Suggesting a certificate for Member States conforming to the international commitments and standards of environmentally pertinent CBMs;
- 9. *Recommends* the establishment of an oceanic environmental framework recommended by Member States to sub-regional organizations, aimed at producing action to enhance the region's capacity to monitor and address environmental threats that:
 - a. Further recommends utilizing existing regional forums like the PIF to facilitate coordinated efforts of nations to introduce regional compliance standards;
 - b. Encourages Member States to institutionalize technical and training support;
 - c. Invites Member States to facilitate legally coordinated protection of marine protected areas with agreements between nations;
- 10. *Recommends* Member States to include CBMs in domestic frameworks, moving beyond agreements including only state actors and towards agreements with local communities, especially those of Indigenous peoples and impoverished regions that:

- a. Encourages the inclusion of diverse groups in the policy formulation of legislative frameworks;
 - b. Reiterates the importance of Indigenous populations' and impoverished regions' participation in decision-making related to CBM frameworks;
- 11. *Suggests* for the *Joint Declaration on Comprehensive Partnership between the ASEAN and the United Nations* to discuss the recovery and the expansion of the sub-regional joint military program, code-named the ASEAN Solidarity Exercises, with the objective of:
 - a. Encouraging the addressing of maritime security, search and rescue, medical evacuation, and anti-piracy components, including coordinated patrols to deal with security issues;
 - b. Recommending involving sea and land-based activities with Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR);
 - c. Further recommending other willing Member States to create partnerships with the ASEAN Member States partaking in the program;
- 12. *Recommends* an improved understanding that Member States must advocate for interconnectivity through multilateral investment in Confidence-Building Measures, which:
 - a. Requires mutual development and investment in the infrastructure to allow for the goals to be achieved; if this commitment is unable to be met, the allocated amount of assistance for Member States' Confidence-Building Measures would be withheld; such assistance refers to aid, information, infrastructure, and other advantages as described within the resolution;
 - b. Recommends that the retainment of endowment will be relinquished once conditions have been met;
- 13. *Encourages* the development of the existing UN body for Media Accreditation and Liaison Unit while *advising* Member States to create legislation in step with its policies by:
 - a. Fortifying international guidelines to regulate the illegal arms trade on social media;
 - b. Monitoring awareness efforts in the use of social media in the effect of perpetuating arms dealing;
 - c. Funding and training different local law enforcement institutions to counter the illegal arms trade via social media;
- 14. *Proposes* the development of a lexicon for CBM frameworks and military spending for SIDS building on the definitions and best practices outlined in the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) *Repository of Military Confidence-Building Measures*, in order to:
 - a. Establish a common and context-sensitive vocabulary that eliminates ambiguity in the interpretation and reporting of terms such as “autonomous systems” and “dual use research and development;”

- b. Standardize terminology across SIDS to align national reporting mechanisms with international CBM efforts while acknowledging regional security dynamics, vulnerabilities, and capabilities;
 - c. Recognize that several SIDS do not maintain standing military forces, and therefore expand the lexicon to include the roles and responsibilities of external defense partners and domestic security institutions, such as police forces and coast guards, in implementing CBMs and maintaining national resilience;
 - d. Complement existing UNODA tools by integrating emerging technological domains and the unique security concerns of small island states, particularly in maritime defense;
- 15. *Invites* fellow Member States to establish permanent measures referencing the strategies incorporated by the Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI), ensuring systems are in place to rely on neighboring Member States for security through the monitoring, tracking, and reporting of military activity by:
 - a. Recommending Member States implement a tracking system for military equipment to ensure the proper monitoring and tracing of weapons by:
 - i. Suggesting a system of numbers rather than symbols with further identifying details such as date of manufacture and country of origin;
 - ii. Further suggesting adopting a record-keeping system that can efficiently and accurately trace the transfer of arms;
 - b. Suggesting regional cooperation and disarming of ethnic and sectarian militant groups;
- 16. *Encourages* increased financial and technical support from international institutions to develop CBMs, enabling infrastructure and:
 - a. Recommends Member States to develop regional infrastructure partnerships to improve communication systems and transport networks that can support joint CBM operations and humanitarian responses;
 - b. Suggests the integration of green infrastructure and nature-based solutions, such as sustainable urban planning, to reduce habitat stressors that can escalate intrastate tensions;
 - c. Further encourages states to incorporate these categories into annual submissions to regional organizations;
 - d. Calls for the cooperation of regional neighbors to incentivize domestic infrastructure investment;
- 17. *Suggests* Inter-Governmental Financial Organizations attribute Member State involvement in CBMs and compliance to OBELICS as a factor in issuing loans and grants to nations for aid and development through:
 - a. Encouraging the creation of stricter requirements for loans and grants that involve reporting arms build-up and military build-ups;

- b. Providing proof of engagement with international organizations such as the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (UNRCA) in the adherence to arms transfers and acquisitions;
- 18. *Emphasizes* creating regional and global engagement to enhance effective and sufficient migration strategies that:
 - a. Encourages Member States to facilitate accessible migration patterns and frameworks for nations facing displacement;
 - b. Further encourages Member States to emphasize migration policies that do not reduce state sovereignty;
- 19. *Encourages* increased international transparency and cooperation to maintain a framework of accountability by *urging* larger Member States and NGOs to spearhead CBMs, encouraging CBM implications worldwide which:
 - a. Calls for the acknowledgment of the influence of large Member States;
 - b. Invites the collaboration of Amnesty International to address the hardships that small island nations face;
 - c. Further recommends that developed Member States influence and encourage advocacy for and promotion of CBMs;
- 20. *Encourages* Member States to implement the responsible application of Artificial Intelligence in CBM frameworks for international peace and security by:
 - a. Evaluating the applicability of AI at a global, regional, subregional, and national level to address challenges and potential opportunities within humanitarian, legal, security, technological, and ethical perspectives;
 - b. Assessing implications of AI, emphasizing regional dialogue in relevant international forums to discuss regional conflict;
 - c. Encourages regional forums to convene exchanges in the military domain and related CBMs in cooperation with Member States, regional and international organizations, civil society, academia, and the private sector;
- 21. *Proposes* the establishment of a research consortium or Confidence Building Nexus under the auspices of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) to assess and enhance existing CBMs by integrating adaptive frameworks for emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence, with a focus on technical interoperability, transparency standards, and real-time communication protocols that draw on best practices of safe use of AI through an international framework of Artificial Intelligence Safety Institute (AISI) that:
 - a. Facilitates knowledge-sharing and raises awareness of the implications of artificial intelligence in the military domain for international peace and security by encouraging collaboration of Member States' AISI;
 - b. Invites experts and academics of artificial intelligence to immerse willing Member States with equal access to the Confidence Building Nexus;

22. *Suggests* the inclusion of developing nations in CBMs involving cybersecurity, including both research and implementation phases, and encourages:

- a. Developed nations to extend technical assistance and capacity-building initiatives to developing countries, helping these nations to bolster their cybersecurity infrastructure, enhance resilience against cyber threats, and safeguard their sovereignty in the face of increasing cyber warfare risks;
- b. Representation of SIDS in regional cybersecurity task forces that will be guided by external defense partners. Task forces should develop common standards, protocols, and cybersecurity infrastructures, which will enable small and vulnerable states to protect themselves against militarized cyber-attacks and to enhance their overall resilience;

23. *Further advises* regional and sub-regional efforts to be redirected toward the creation of flexible and representative CBM templates, as per the prerogatives of SDG 16 and:

- a. Recommends regional, sub-regional, and national security cooperations, as well as alliances, to establish guidelines on the usage and upload of regional and specific CBM-Treaties;
- b. Suggests the creation of impartial communication channels between bordering Member States, with the goal being the reduction of military tensions on international borders;
- c. Underscores bilateral communication channels as another angle to a holistic solution;
- d. Directs supervision of high-tension regions with the goal of long-term peace and cooperation through mutual agreement between participating Member States;

24. *Encourages* Member States to partake in successful collaborative partnerships by:

- a. Recognizing the declaration on the conduct of parties in the South China Sea, promoting a peaceful environment in the South China Sea among regional Member States for the enhancement of peace, stability, and prosperity in the region;
- b. Considering the ASEAN and Australia Plan of Action to pursue cooperation in political dialogue, security cooperation, transnational crime, and maritime cooperation;
- c. Acknowledging the ASEAN-India Plan of Action, strengthening cooperation in identified key areas for future collaboration, including defense, digital economy, and transnational crimes, notably online scams.



Code: GA1/1/17

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Confidence-Building Measures in the Regional and Sub-regional Context

The General Assembly First Committee,

Guided by the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, particularly the commitment to maintaining international peace and security,

Deeply concerned by the increasing global military expenditures, which reached a record high of \$2.24 trillion USD in 2022, and recognizing that this trend exacerbates regional tensions by fueling arms races and undermining trust among Member States,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 78/38 on Confidence-Building Measures (CBMs) in the Regional and Sub-Regional Context and 77/33 on Objective Information on Military Matters, including Transparency of Military Expenditures,

Reaffirming the importance of regional and sub-regional approaches to disarmament and confidence-building, as highlighted in the 2018 Agenda for Disarmament,

Recognizing the critical role of regional and sub-regional organizations in addressing security challenges,

Recognizing the role of transparency in military expenditures and arms trade in fostering trust among Member States, as outlined in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA) and the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT),

Recalling the Vienna Document that has established a robust framework for military transparency and confidence-building through measures such as prior notification of military exercises, exchange of military information, and on-site inspections,

Recognizing the absence of comprehensive regional security architectures hindering the implementation of effective CBMs, creating long-standing geopolitical rivalries, perpetuating mistrust, and preventing meaningful dialogue,

Underlining the relevance of communication and publicity towards the youth population that leads to sustainable peace and trust among the current and future representatives of Member States, International Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and the international community at large,

Acknowledging the dual-use nature of existing and emerging technologies, which pose new challenges to traditional CBMs by introducing ambiguity often with minimal transparency, thereby complicating efforts to establish trust and verify compliance with arms control agreements,

Recalling the importance of civil society organizations in advocating for transparency and accountability in military expenditures, as demonstrated by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI),

Mindful of the reciprocal relationship of CBMs with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions),

Emphasizes the importance of data sharing on informal labor, arms trafficking, and drug trafficking across Latin America, while fully respecting national sovereignty and in alignment with Article 33 of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945) and the General Assembly resolution 57/337 on the Prevention of Armed Conflict (2003), with the aim of fostering societal stability and strengthening the financial foundations of all Latin American countries,

Noting with concern the erosion of existing CBMs, including the suspension of the *Treaty on Open Skies* and the challenges faced by the *Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action* (JCPOA),

Reaffirming the importance of membership of all regional collaborations of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) offices as created by General Assembly resolution 61/25,

Aware of the importance of building trust among countries, which can be best done by tackling major problems exemplified in the *Tegucigalpa Protocol* by addressing extreme poverty, arms, and drug trafficking,

Welcoming the efforts of regional organizations, such as the African Union, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), in promoting regional dialogue on confidence-building,

Encouraged by the successful implementation of sub-regional CBMs, such as the *India-Pakistan Non-Attack Agreement* (1988) and the *General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina* (1995),

Emphasizing the need for innovative solutions to strengthen existing confidence-building mechanisms, particularly in regions experiencing heightened tensions,

Recognizing the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) as a primary regional actor in addressing disputes among its Member States,

Recalling the importance of the cooperation between each Latin American state to tackle drug traffic, which is fueling illegal labor and instability in several countries,

1. *Recommends* the United Nations Office for Digital and Emerging Technologies (ODET) oversee the development of ethical and transparent mechanisms for the use of Artificial Intelligence and their implementation in regional and sub-regional CBMs by:
 - a. Enhancing secure and voluntary data-sharing practices between Member States and relevant non-actors, through AI-assisted analysis tools that respect national data sovereignty;
 - b. Establishing a code of conduct or guiding principles on the ethical use of AI in the context of regional security cooperation, developed through inclusive consultations among stakeholders, including governments, civil society, and the tech sector;
 - c. Creating a voluntary UNODA-led certification program for AI tools used in military transparency, and arms tracking systems, implemented through state-led initiatives to ensure national ownership, neutrality, and compliance with international norms, funded by a multi-donor trust coordinated by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in cooperation with UNODA, with additional contributions from the participating Member States;

2. *Suggests* UNODA commits to the revitalization of existing confidence-building mechanisms, such as the *Treaty on Open Skies* and the *Vienna Document*, through:
 - a. Diplomatic negotiations are to be held by regional working groups to address the concerns of all parties and address the concerns of implementation and compliance of these agreements, particularly in light of recent challenges, such as the suspension of the *Treaty on Open Skies*, and the erosion of trust in the *Vienna Document's* verification mechanisms;
 - b. The inclusion of new technologies, such as remote sensing and artificial intelligence, to enhance the transparency and effectiveness of verification processes, while also addressing the risks posed by the militarization of technologies;
3. *Recommends* the UN's Secretariat to create a list of indicators and metrics to track the progress of CBMs to help assess the progress of the measures taken by Member States, this will enable better reporting and accountability;
4. *Encourages* Member States to enhance transparency in military expenditures and arms transfers by:
 - a. Regularly submitting detailed, disaggregated reports to the United Nations Report on Military Expenditures (UNMILEX) and UNROCA, in accordance with the guidelines established by the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency in Armaments;
 - b. Participating in regional initiatives to standardize reporting formats and improve data accuracy, such as *the European Union's ATT Outreach Project*, which:
 - i. Establishes national mechanisms for the independent verification of military expenditures, with the support of UNODA and civil society organizations, to ensure accountability and build trust among Member States;
 - ii. Encourages the voluntary use of emerging technologies, such as blockchain and satellite imagery, to enhance the accuracy and reliability of military expenditure reports, while also addressing the risks posed by the misuse of such technologies for military purposes;
5. *Recommends* the IMF to establish a United Nations La Paz Summit Trust Fund to support the implementation of confidence-building measures in regions with limited resources, particularly in Africa and Latin America, by:
 - a. Providing financial and technical assistance to Member States for the development of national reporting mechanisms for military expenditures and arms transfers, in collaboration with UNODA and regional organizations;
 - b. Supporting the establishment of regional dialogue platforms to address security concerns and promote the peaceful resolution of disputes, with a focus on regions experiencing heightened tensions, such as the Indo-Pacific and The Middle East;
 - c. Facilitating capacity-building initiatives for civil society organizations and independent monitoring bodies to enhance transparency and accountability in military expenditures and arms transfers, particularly in post-conflict and fragile states;

- d. Promoting the exchange of best practices and lessons learned from successful confidence-building initiatives, such as the India-Pakistan Non-Attack Agreement (1988) and the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina (1995), to inform the development of new CBMs in other regions;
6. *Suggests* that the UN Secretariat holds a High-Level Conference on Regional Confidence-Building Measures which will be hosted in La Paz, Bolivia, from November 21-22, 2027, co-sponsored by Bolivia, Uruguay, Colombia and Mexico, with support from UNODA and regional organizations like the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Association ASEAN, the conference aims to enhance CBMs in Latin America and the Asia-Pacific, this conference will be held periodically to offer a less formal setting for the Member States to engage directly with others and maintain communication with non-state actors, the conference will focus on strengthening mutual trust, with attention to the size and power balances of smaller states, the outcome will be the La Paz Declaration, which will outline actionable commitments and establish a platform for ongoing collaboration;
7. *Recommends* the creation of a Joint Regional Reporting Task Force on CBMs under the guidance of UNODA and in partnership with CARICOM and other regional entities with the aim of:
 - a. Conducting semi-annual audits on the implementation of CBMs at the regional and sub-regional levels within the Caribbean;
 - b. Producing comprehensive public reports that assess compliance with international and regional disarmament treaties;
 - c. Identifying gaps and vulnerabilities in regional CBM infrastructure, particularly in areas prone to illicit arms trafficking and maritime insecurity;
8. *Suggests* the establishment of a Caribbean Confidence-Building Forum under the auspices of CARICOM, in cooperation with the United Nations Regional Center for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC), to act as a permanent platform for intra-regional coordination, tasked with:
 - a. Promoting early warning and risk analysis mechanisms for emerging threats to regional peace, including but not limited to: maritime piracy, human trafficking, illicit trade and stockpiling of small arms and light weapons, panning, and the illegal gold trades;
 - b. Creating shared maritime intelligence and surveillance platforms, with optional access protocols and security agreements to promote real-time tracking of suspicious maritime activity, standardized reporting formats, and open communication channels between coast guards and naval forces;
 - c. Developing joint border control frameworks between states that respect sovereignty while enhancing regional coordination;
9. *Recommends* the UNLIREC to monitor an exclusive regional mediation organization with headquarters in Bogota, Colombia with the mission to promote partnerships, improve the regional and sub-regional tensions, and promote inclusivity among different actors in the region including Member States in Latin America and the Caribbean with the inclusion of Indigenous population leaders, and local and international concerned NGOs, particularly emphasizing the supervision of isolated young people to protect them from the black market, drug trafficking, and arms trafficking

and will emphasize regional and sub-regional partnerships to protect low-income countries from the influence of high-income countries through:

- a. Cooperation between Latin American companies open discussion about regional common projects, data sharing mechanisms, artificial intelligence, and blockchain technologies to be used in collaboration between national financial intelligence units and international organizations such as INTERPOL, in order to trace and disrupt cross-border financial flows related to international security, without infringing on domestic jurisdiction;
 - b. The provision of UN financial and logistical support for promoting CBMs in the Korean Peninsula and similar regions;
10. *Suggests* the expansion of the *Tegucigalpa Protocol* with neighboring Member States, as it focuses on non-military measures that help foster trust between participating nations, including tackling corruption, extreme poverty, arms, and drug trafficking;
11. *Encourages* the development of an inclusive and intercultural implementation of education with the support of NGO actors such as the National Model United Nations (NMUN), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDP), to promote global learning, peaceful communication and critical thinking for youth and young adults.



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Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Confidence-Building Measures in the Regional and Sub-regional Context

The General Assembly First Committee,

Recognizing that no universally accepted definition of Confidence-Building Measures currently exists within United Nations frameworks, and recommending that the comprehensive definition provided by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) be adopted due to its broader, holistic interpretation, incorporating economic, political, social, and military dimensions,

Reaffirming the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the *Charter of the United Nations*, that no state may use or encourage the use of unilateral economic, political, or any other type of measures to coerce another state in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights,

Alarmed by the use of unilateral coercive measures as stated in resolution 58/198 (2020) entitled "Unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries," which not only undermine multilateral trust and development but also exacerbate insecurity and regional tensions,

Deeply concerned by unilateral trade barriers and unjustifiable protectionist economic measures under international law which exacerbate regional tensions, contribute directly to economic destabilization, and undermine mutual trust and security among Member States,

Deeply convinced that sustainable peace and disarmament are contingent not only on military de-escalation but also on equitable trade relations free from hegemonic interference,

Concerned that the economic destabilization caused by such measures can drive militarization, arms procurement, and dependence on security guarantees, particularly in Member States with limited self-defense capabilities,

Having examined the OSCE Guide on Non-military Confidence-Building Measures, and deeply convinced that economic Confidence-Building Measures aim to increase transparency and the level of trust and confidence between two or more conflicting parties to prevent inter-State and/or intra-State conflicts from emerging, or (re-)escalating and to pave the way for lasting conflict settlement,

Guided by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 16 and 17, we recall broader Confidence-Building Measures as tools of promotion for peaceful and inclusive societies and revitalized global partnerships resulting in secure and trustworthy regions and sub-regions,

1. *Calls upon* all Member States to reaffirm their recognition of unilateral trade barriers as antithetic to global and regional confidence building and the UN spirit of cooperation and inclusivity;
2. *Recommends* that CBM dialogue explicitly include discussions on economic coercion as a driver of regional mistrust and insecurity, particularly in vulnerable regions resulting in:
 - a. Economic isolation and cooperation deprivation by imposing unilateral tariffs;

- b. Armament proliferation, resulting in preventive strikes and armed conflicts;
 - c. Weapon black market and drug cartels dismantlement;
- 3. *Recommends* the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the World Trade Organization (WTO) organizations to call upon all Member States to take into account UN transparency initiatives and their national work market data in trade talks to ensure better stability resulting in regional and sub-regional collaboration which prevents from increasing:
 - a. Regional instability;
 - b. Military collaboration incentives with hostile non-state actors;
 - c. Trans-national organized crime;
 - d. Mistrust in national, regional, sub-regional and international institutions;
 - e. Political corruption between firms and states;
- 4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), to produce a comprehensive analytical report addressing the specific impacts of unilateral trade barriers on increased military expenditures, arms proliferation, and heightened regional tensions, to be presented to the General Assembly First Committee at its next session;
- 5. *Invites* Member States and relevant international organizations to recognize that economic cooperation and trade liberalization serve as fundamental preventative measures against regional arms races, security dilemmas, and conflict escalations;
- 6. *Calls upon* Member States to preemptively disclose within reason any planned economic measures likely to impact regional security, allowing for prior consultations and dialogues aimed at reducing negative stability implications;
- 7. *Proposes* the integration of economic resilience assessments within regional security analyses conducted by relevant UN entities such as UNODA, recognizing that economic coercion and instability often precede heightened military tensions and arms buildup;
- 8. *Urges* Member States to integrate trade openness into disarmament discussions, recognizing that equitable trade and economic stability significantly diminish incentives for military escalation and arms accumulation.