The General Assembly,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cognizant of the role of illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), as defined by the 1997 Report of the Panel of Governmental Experts on Small Arms, as destabilizing regions and hampering development,
Further cognizant of the increase in intensity and duration of armed conflicts, when SALW are accumulated, manufactured, traded and circulated, particularly on the illicit market, impedes the success of peace-building, hinders the provision of humanitarian assistance, and compromises the effectiveness in peace-building measures, including the work of the Security Council (SC),

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

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

Recognizing the difficulties of reducing military budgets and the UNODA’s restructuring of the organization’s goals from facilitating discussion on reduction to providing transparency measures for confidence building,

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

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

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

Further recognizing the UNDP definition of South-South Cooperation as “a means of promoting effective development by learning and sharing best practices and technology among development countries,”

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

Aware of the research by United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) regarding the development of systems to promote peace, security and diplomacy,
Taking note of the research undertaken by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) regarding development issues, and the UNRISD 2010-2014 Agenda, encompassing income growth and poverty reduction, but also enhanced productive capacity and employment, equity and inclusion, social justice and empowerment,

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

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

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

1. Requests South-South Cooperation States, as well as Brazil, China, India, Russia, and South Africa (BRICS) reopen discussion on the creation of a South-South Development Bank as was proposed during the 2013 BRICS summit in Durban, South Africa at the soonest time possible;

2. Encourages the BRICS States to reach consensus on the creation of the aforementioned bank, by which the bank may be functional by the year 2030;

3. Further Requests BRICS States take into consideration the greater international community in the processes of decision making for the allocation of funds to developing States requesting the assistance of the South-South Development Bank by:

   a. Supervising the BRICS States with an oversight body, consisting of two year rotating memberships of States from varying regions with equal voting rights from, in direct proportion to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) membership:

      i. Five Members from Africa;

      ii. Five Members from Western Europe and Other Member States;

      iii. Two Members from Eastern Europe;

      iv. Four Members from Latin America and Caribbean;
v. Four Members from Asia;

b. Meeting biannually to decide on the projects to fund in the next fiscal year and review ongoing projects, with special consideration given to projects from Member States from the global south, based off the framework established in by the World Bank specifically encouraging:

i. Implementing long-term and comprehensive developmental strategies;

ii. Advising each Member State to devise and direct its own development agenda, with citizen participation in the idea generating process to focus on the needs of the people;

iii. Fostering relations between governments, donors, civil society, the private sector, and other stakeholders to aid recipient countries in carry out developmental strategies;

iv. Monitoring development performance through measurable results;

4. Further invites UNITAR and UNRISD to:

a. Conduct research on a joint report on the successes, limitations, and critiques of World Bank, specifically the IBRD and IDA, and the IMF, specifically on how they are helping Member States work towards reaching the MDGs, to the Secretary General by 2016;

b. Present findings of the 2016 report to BRICS, the UN Office on South-South Cooperation, and the GA Plenary;

5. Have resolved the necessity for submissions of reports of the progress of the efforts of this body to all Member States of the UN through the GA and the ECOSOC;

6. Strongly encourages the South-South Development Bank to produce reports on an annual basis on the progress of the investments within the bank, to the GA as well as the ECOSOC;

7. Further recommends that the South-South Bank coordinate with regional organizations such as the Asian Development Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, African Development Bank, and South American Development Bank and provide:
a. Input on the allocation of funds to development projects, which contribute to human security and economic development such as, but not limited to:

i. Access to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation;

ii. Eradication of Extreme Poverty;

iii. Access to Primary Education;

iv. Establishment of regional training centers for developmental management with the cooperation of relevant business forums;

v. Civil infrastructural projects such as those which improve economic productivity and investment and protect against environmental disasters;

b. Disarmament measures which help end the trade of illicit trade of small arms and light weapons such as:

i. The proper disposal of weapons in post-conflict areas;

ii. Stopping the illicit manufacturing of weapons;

iii. Counteracting the unauthorized export and re-exports of weapons;

iv. Providing financial incentives to citizens for the relinquishment of weapons;

8. **Affirms** the requirement of a regional report to the South-South Bank in order to provide rapid response to the petition of funds from Member States emphasize on the lack to produce a report would result to sanctions such as but not limited to:

a. Delay in allocation of funds to the region in fault;

b. Denial of funds until submission of a concise report;

9. **Reaffirms** the allocation of the resources received by the South-South Development Bank to consider prioritizing regional development programs already working with the UNDP, such as, but not limited to PAPP, UNDP Regional Center for Latin America and the Caribbean, and UNDP Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific and aforementioned regional development banks backed with the support of the Member State’s government;
10. Expresses its hope that all Member States will take into consideration the past calls by the UNODA for reduction in military expenditure and further consider an annual reduction of .15-.25 percent of their current budgets;

11. Further encourages Member States, which chose to reduce their annual military expenditure of .15-.25 percent, to provide a portion or the whole of the annually reduced military expenditure to the funds provided by BRICS and other donor entities to the South-South Development Bank upon its creation;

12. Emphasizes the increase in military expenditures in times of peace as having imperialistic implications, implications that can be counterbalanced to assuage the international community if such Member States also commit to an increase in foreign aid;

13. Encourages Member States increasing their military expenditures to proportionately increase their percentage amount of foreign aid given towards international development and developmental programs;

14. Takes note of Member States currently less able to contribute foreign aid due to being in a state of civil unrest, or armed conflict, or a greater reception of foreign aid than contribution;

15. Requests greater participation by Member States with international arms databases such as SIPRI, and iARM in order to:

   a. Provide public access to information on:

      i. The major suppliers and recipients of conventional weapons;

      ii. Where countries in conflict receive their arms from;

      iii. How states implement export control regulations;

      iv. The relationship between access to natural resources and arms transfers;

   b. Encourage the exchange and investigation of cooperation amongst law enforcement agencies and tracking of the transboundary movement of illicit firearms, as well as licit firearms; and

16. Affirms continued attention to the relationship between disarmament and development by calling upon continued research by the UNODA, such as the 2004 Report of the Secretary General on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development in the Current International Context, which
monitors the evolving international context and its relation to disarmament and development.
The General Assembly Plenary,

Guided by the Chapter VII and Chapter VIII in the Charter of the United Nations as well as
A/RES/65/310 of 19 July 2011,

Observing the importance of open dialogue regarding regional cooperatives and development
measures between Member States,

Recognizing the relationship between disarmament and development as outlined in
A/CONF.130/22, A/67/409, and A/67/410,

Notes that global and regional approaches to disarmament and development are complimentary
such as A/RES/65/45,

Having considered the function of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)
and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),

Taking note of A/RES/66/36 on regional disarmament, the guidelines and recommendations for
regional approaches to disarmament within the context of global security adopted by the
Disarmament Commission in 1993, and other existing regional frameworks for economic
development and disarmament such as the UNODA,

Recalling A/RES/60/1 of 24 October 2005 and A/RES/65/L.1 of 17 September 2010,

Noting with deep concern the need for development in education, health, economic and gender
empowerment, and eventual economic independence and expansion of markets to decrease
poverty in correlation with arms reduction across the globe,

Recognizing that many necessary development projects are financially unattainable for
developing countries to pursue infrastructure and socioeconomic concerns or are dependent on
international cooperation and assistance,

Keeping in mind that specific Member States will have varied issues surrounding development
and that these can be addressed through regional and local level solutions,

Bearing in mind the goals set forth by the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and
Development for 2015,

Recognizes the success of the Anti-Corruption Commission set up in Sierra Leone, Zambia, and
Bangladesh in preventing, educating, and prosecuting cases of corruption present, that hinder and
undermine the region's economic development and disarmament processes and programmes,

Fully aware of transparency in armaments as noted in A/RES/46/36,
1. **Endorses** the creation of regional cooperatives for defense and development between voluntary Member States, and proposes the following as a general framework for the establishment of these organizations;

2. **Urges** the establishment of a joint-office between UNODA and UNDP, the United Nations Joint-Office of Disarmament and Development (UNJODD), to serve as a host and source of expertise on disarmament and development, respectively;

3. **Recommends** the election of representatives from each regional organization; 1 representative per regional organization on a rotating basis; including, but not limited to:
   a. African Union (AU);
   b. Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN);
   c. Caribbean Community (CARICOM);
   d. Commonwealth of Independent States;
   e. Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS);
   f. Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS);
   g. European Union (EU);
   h. Organization of American States (OAS);
   i. Pacific Islands Forum;
   j. Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weight Weapons;
   k. South African Development Community;
   l. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation;

4. **Requests** that recommendations, research, and expertise be provided by representatives from influential/successful development groups and NGOs already operating within member regional areas, either multilateral or national; 1 per organization; for example:
   a. African Development Bank Group;
   b. Korea International Cooperation Agency;
   c. International Rescue Committee;
d. Oxfam;
e. World Food Programme;
f. World Health Organization;
g. United Nations International Emergency Children’s Fund (UNICEF);

5. Requests that UNJODD will be structured in the following manner:

a. Several committees focused on Disarmament and Development will be created in affiliate regional organizations to work with;

b. Each donor Member State will have a representative sign off on fund allocations to the regional councils (Africa, the Americas, Europe, Middle East, South East Asia and Oceania, Asia), and ensure that:
   
   i. Countries have a majority say in the dispersion of funds throughout their specific region, related to and not limited to the development of the region and its priorities as a whole;
   
   ii. Each region will be looking specifically at issues pertaining education, health, economic and gender empowerment, and eventually economic independence and expansion of markets to benefit the quality of life and stability make disarmament an attainable goal;

   
   c. The committees will choose nations to work in and the campaigns to support, based on relevant development indicators as outlined in the MDGs, drawing statistics from UNICEF, UNESCO, and ECOSOC as well as established organizations including but not limited to those in operative clause four.

   
   d. In accordance with the 2005 World Summit outcome document and the 2010 MDG-High-Level Meeting Outcome Document, we will create a fund mandated to address social issues building upon Millennium Development Goals, concerning various social and economic sectors, such as:

   
   i. Education in order to alleviate poverty, promote opportunity, move markets away from illicit trade and toward sustainable practices;
   
   ii. Health in order to lessen poverty and raise the overall standard of living for the population;
   
   iii. Economic and gender empowerment in order to increase participation in public dialogue and decision-making;
   
   iv. Working toward eventual independence and expansion of markets to change the economic reliance on illicit weapons and black markets and promote jobs that are sustainable in the local economy;
6. *Further requests* the establishment of a framework for the creation and maintenance of regional cooperatives between voluntary Member States for defense and development that includes:

- a. The furthering of mechanisms for intra-military communications, standardization of armaments, and the synchronization of military protocols and regulations to promote trust and facilitate joint action;

- b. The furthering of regional standards for industry and construction and the adoption of common strategies for the development of regions;

7. *Desiring* that funds be acquired through setting the annual financial commitment of each participating Member State to be based on:

- a. Gross Domestic Product (GDP);

- b. A value decided by a ratio between the military expenditure and GDP of a specific Member State, or;

- c. The financial capability of the Member State;

8. *Encourages*, but does not dictate, Members States to reduce military expenditure in lieu of development initiatives;

9. * Declares* that once a regional organization such as the AU or the ASEAN receive funding, it will maintain complete control over those funds and how they are allocated in order to respect the ruling of the regional organization and the sovereignty of their Member States in regards to funding and projects chosen while addressing apparent need;

10. *Recommends* that regional organizations, with priority given to existing organizations, will be allocated funds to address development issues, on a case by case basis, specifying that:

- a. Funds will be allocated based on the need of the host country, related to the topics specified above and specific to the region through campaigns with action potential;

- b. A portion of the fund is allocated towards Member States’ needs for poverty alleviating, development initiatives, and economic development and must be reviewed and approved by UNJODD;

11. *Requests* these allocations will be up for renewal and re-disbursement every two years in order to track progress;

12. *Requests* that regional organizations provide a report on the allocation of funds to a UNJODD oversight committee composed of expert staff in UNJODD to ensure proper use;
13. **Proclaims** that countries failing to provide a report will be examined by the special oversight committee to determine reasons for noncompliance, including a case by case basis, where results from the committee can start having incentives restricted to encourage regional cooperation;

14. **Urges** the incorporation of the opinions and needs of the population by inviting community representatives to put forth their positions and make recommendations. In this way, the effort will flow from the communities as well as any large political force, gradually creating a mindset of sustainability and self-sufficiency; the number of representatives from any given area will be proposed by the established group of regional organizations, possibly according to a combination of population size, need, and level of concern;

15. **Encourages** the cooperation by and with non-profit organizations to ensure a multifaceted approach, in which we will include wider peacebuilding and reconstruction strategies such as:

a. Public awareness building;

b. Confidence building within conflict-afflicted areas through well established organizations through the mandating of the United Nations;

c. Highlighting employment and increasing future opportunities regionally;

16. **Recommends** for the creation of regional liaisons agreeing to community-based organization projects, such as designating potential fund recipients that will provide in quantitative and qualitative data on services provided as well as tangible results in struggling communities;

17. **Encourages** Member States to pursue efforts aimed at promoting bilateral, regional and sub-regional confidence and security-building measures in accordance with the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development;

18. **Encourages** other Member States, specifically developing states, to adopt measures or to create bodies such as the Anti-Corruption Commission set up in Bangladesh, Sierra Leone, and Zambia, by advocating for transparency to build up development through confidence and relationship building between nations and regions.
The General Assembly Plenary,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reiterating the importance, as stated in the report by the Department of Disarmament Affairs, of exercising discretion in military expenditure, so that human and financial resources can be used for ongoing efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),
Recalling the Millennium Development Goals adopted by the Millennium Summit of the United Nations in 2000, following the adoption of the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

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

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

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

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

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

Understanding the necessity of DDR in establishing the connection between disarmament and development,

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

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

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

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

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

1. Recommends that, to complement the Articles 6 and 7 of the ATT, and to provide both exporting nations of the international community clearer guidance on arms exports, Member
States implement consistent criteria for the sale of small arms to both state or non-state actors, to assess the potential that the conventional arms:

a. Would be sold or diverted to states or non-state actors with a history of committing serious violations of international humanitarian law,

b. Would be sold or diverted to states or non-state actors with a history of perpetrating extreme acts of violence;

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

3. **Further encourages** importing Member States to standardize reporting incorporating the information specified in Article 12 Section 3 of the ATT to enable exporting Member States and the international community to more consistently assess whether a given arms sale is in compliance with the ATT, while also providing information specified in Article 12 Section 3 to include the:
   a. quantity,
   b. value,
   c. model/type of the shipment being imported,
   d. and end user of the shipment, as appropriate;

4. **Strongly recommends** that, in an attempt to standardize weapons licensing in order to provide both exporting nations and the international community clearer guidance on arms exports, Member States implement general licensing for arms manufacturers within their borders and require more stringent licenses for types of arms sales that are higher risk including:
   a. Sales where a large number (5,000+) of weapons are being exported,
   b. One-time sales to non-state actors,
   c. Sales of small arms and light weapons incorporating contracts of six months or more in duration to state or non-state actors;

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

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

7. **Further recommends** Member States transition to adopting tracking technology such as eTrace, internationally, to enable Member States and the United Nations to trace arms used in illicit acts to their source by:
   a. Focusing on a triple tracking technique by tracking the make, model and serial number of weapons,
   b. Expanding to adopt inclusion of RFID trackers on heavy armaments,
   c. Co-ordination of a centralized data collection agency with various sub regional agencies under the auspices of the Interpol for the ease of access to relevant data,
   d. Encouraging governments and legal weapons manufacturing organizations to record pertinent information on aforementioned elements as well as information related to the sale and purchases of weapons;

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

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

10. **Endorses** the strengthening of confidence building measures among Member States to reduce tensions by:
   a. Notification of military maneuvers, exercises, mobilization drills, aircraft operations near sensitive borders, naval exercises outside of state boundaries and any other military exercises,
   b. Increased information exchange between Member States regarding military budgets, equipment and arms procurement, unit locations and significant changes to military doctrine,
   c. Setting up of demilitarized zones in border areas, border commissions, joint patrols and fixed observation posts,
   d. Direct communication between military heads of state, chiefs of military forces, and regional military commanders,
   e. Increased cultural, educational and trade relations between member states to further build diplomatic, social, cultural and economic ties and further involvement in regional organizations for development and disarmament by working with regional disarmament centres and economic organizations by hosting workshops, high level meetings, conferences and more multilateral talks;
11. *Recommends* expanding the (DDR) program, which contributes to security and stability by disarmming combatants, removing them from military structures, and socially and economically integrating them into society;

12. *Further* encourages the international community actively participate in the DDR program with regard to conflict prevention and resolution, recognizing the utility of their full participation in the peace process which can significantly contribute to the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security;

13. *Requests* all Member States support economically the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to increase educational opportunities for developing countries which suffer from economic and social instability caused by armed conflict; and

14. *Expresses* its hope that Member States will support international peace and security by adopting the guidelines above in order to foster development and achieve the Millennium Development Goals and the post-2015 sustainable development goals outlined in the Rio+20 Conference.
The General Assembly Plenary,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recognizing that local consultative processes could strengthen the principle of national ownership and facilitate the effective participation of national policymakers in setting the priority areas of common Member State programs,
Acknowledging efforts by developed Member States to increase resources for development, including commitments by some developed Member States to increase official development assistance,

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

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

Encouraging Member States to promote progressive education as a solution to the cycle of conflict,

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

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

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

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

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

Stressing that funding for operational activities should be aligned with the national priorities and plans of the program countries as well as the strategic plans, mandates, resource frameworks and priorities of the UN funds, programs and specialized agencies, and underscores, in that regard, the need to further strengthen the results-based frameworks of funds, programs and agencies of
the UN development system and for the agencies, funds and programs to improve their reporting on outputs and nationally owned outcomes;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   c. By coordinating existing and future relevant mandates and resolutions between the offices of UNODS, UNDP, and UNOPS, all agencies will be able to create comprehensive and effective strategies for mitigating current conflict, stabilizing
the areas afflicted, improving infrastructure, and furthering education as a means
to prevent further conflict,

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

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

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

6. **Also decides**:

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

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

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

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

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

10. **Requests** the governing body of each fund, program and specialized agency, where
    relevant, and in accordance with its mandate, to consider and approve its role and the
    resources it will require for the implementation of the common Member State program on
    the basis of the agency-specific annex;
11. **Also decides** that the Under-Secretary-General/head of the UNDD shall appoint and administer the staff of the UNDD, including for its operational activities, in accordance with the Staff Regulations and Rules of the UN and that the Secretary-General shall delegate to the Under-Secretary-General/head of the UNDD formal authority in personnel matters, while ensuring that the UNDD shall be subject to the oversight bodies;

12. **Further decides** that the composition and selection of staff of the UNDD shall be in accordance with the provisions of Article 101 of the Charter, with due regard to geographical representation and gender balance;

13. **Decides** that the resources required to service the creation of UNDD shall be funded from the regular budget and the operational budgets of the participating programs, and approved by the GA; the resources required to service the operational intergovernmental processes and operational activities at all levels shall be funded from voluntary contributions and the general budgets of participating entities;

14. **Decides** that the UNDD will use the UNCDF to process funding for all previously mentioned incentive and development programs to ensure regional autonomy and regional integration;

15. **Also decides** that the operational activities of the UNDD shall have financial regulations and rules similar to those of other operational UN funds and programs, and consistent with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the UN, and in that regard requests the Under-Secretary-General/head of the UNDD to present a proposal for financial regulations, for consideration and adoption by the Executive Boards, and to promulgate the financial rules;

16. **Decides**, with reference to paragraph 14, that the transitional period will start on the date of adoption of the present resolution and continue until 30 November 2015;

17. **Also decides** that all the activities, including training programs and research of the UNODA, UNDP, and UNOPS shall continue in accordance with the operational arrangement established before the date of adoption of the present resolution until replaced by new arrangements;

18. **Further decides** to coordinate the existing relevant mandates as specified in section, functions, and assets of the UNODA, UNDP, and UNOPS upon adoption of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to address all staffing issues in accordance with the Staff Regulations Rules of the UN;

19. **Requests** the Secretary-General to appoint the Under-Secretary General/head of the UNDD by the beginning of the sixty-ninth session of the GA in order to oversee the transitional arrangement of the UNDD before its operationalization and decides that the position of the Under-Secretary General/head of the UNDD shall be funded from existing temporary assistance funds;
20. Requests the Secretary-General submit a progress report to the GA at sixty-ninth and seventieth sessions on the implementation of the part of the present resolution entitled “Strengthening the institutional arrangement for support of disarmament and the allocation of developmental aid with an emphasis on education and infrastructure”; and

21. Requests the Secretary-General submit a progress report to the GA at the sixty-ninth and seventieth sessions on the implementation of the part of the present resolution entitled “Establishment of UNDD”, specifically how well the integration process and the efficacy of all programs involved.