



Summary Report for the General Assembly First Committee

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

1. Addressing the Use of Chemical and Biological Weapons
2. The Relationship Between Disarmament and Development

The session was attended by representatives of 77 Member States.

On Friday, the committee adopted the agenda of 2, 1 beginning discussion on the topic of “The Relationship Between Disarmament and Development.” By Sunday, the Dais received a total of 14 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics including utilizing investment in infrastructure and industry alongside trade for disarmament, environmental river and water cleanup, post-weapon exposure, education, agricultural and industrial development, nuclear energy development, and disarming non-state actors. The atmosphere of the committee was cooperative with many negotiations to form mergers and gradually by the end of the fifth session, a number of working papers with similar ideas and themes merged.

On Sunday, 7 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, none of which had amendments. The committee adopted 7 resolutions following voting procedure. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including utilizing investment in infrastructure and industry alongside trade for disarmament, environmental river and water cleanup, post-weapon exposure, education, agricultural and industrial development, nuclear energy development, and disarming non-state actors.



Code: GA1/1/1

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: The Relationship Between Disarmament and Development

The General Assembly First Committee,

Is deeply disturbed by the current state of the globe's river deltas, as well as ports and large bodies of water due to weapons testing or usage of weapons during open conflict,

Is further concerned by the degradation of arable land and forests due to de-vegetation and deforestation during armed conflict, which are common practices of burning vegetation that sustain ecosystems and agriculture in countries with fuel shortages who face conflict due to non-state actors,

Welcoming countries who are fully or impartially unaware of the effects of toxic waste produced by weapons testing on their water systems and the importance of river delta's health and protection in long-term and short-term development, interlocking with the overall development of not only our states, but even those landlocked,

Realizing the cumulative effects of chemicals from nuclear and chemical weapons usage by river deposition and runoff, the vital role that water contributes to evolving agricultural development, the detrimental effects weapons testing and usage has on civilian life, and the necessity of clean water resources combining to establish the ultimate global stability of member-states, water connected or land locked,

Is alarmed by the presence of toxic waste resulting from weapons testing and previous armed conflict, and the prevention of nuclear and biochemical waste contamination into potable water sources,

Stressing that the allocation of the \$82.4 billion spent globally in 2021 by the 9 nuclear powers should instead be compiled to support UN research efforts which will engage all UN committees in a global conversation to understand the toll weapons in general have on the environment and the effect this has on human and economic development,

Illuminating the efficacious nature of artificial intelligence (AI) and geospatial information systems (GIS) in data analytics and management and its role in facilitating development and disarmament, with identifying locations of ineffectual soil health and water toxicity, aiding in the development of states who bear these consequences of weapons and weapons testing,

1. *Calls for* research focused on the effects of weapons testing and usage in the river basins of the world, resulting in a broadened education for states housing river basins, and highlighting people's dependence on these bodies of water for economic and social development and the detrimental effects of warfare on quality of life according to the Human Development Index (HDI), including, but not limited to: the Ganges River Basin, Niger River Basin, Irtys River Basin, and Mekong River Basin;
 - a. The Niger River Delta is instrumental to the economy and health of the Nigerian and Beninese people and, therefore, their human development;
 - b. The Mekong River Delta and basin has experienced arguably the most pervasive use of chemical agents;

- c. The Ganges River Delta provides food, water, and work to hundreds of millions of people and is vital to both the Indian and Bengalese peoples;
2. *Commits to* supporting research of fuel alternatives to the burning of the natural vegetative cover that maintains ecosystems and biomes around the world:
 - a. For example: In semi-arid and arid land, de-vegetation is contributing to the desertification of the precious arable land crucial to the developing economies in sub-Saharan Africa;
 - b. Advocating to the Chief General the creation of the Alternative to Deforestation and De-vegetation (ADD) program, with the goal of assisting nations to find alternative fuel sources to the burning of vegetative covers and forests, with headquarters centered in Abuja, Nigeria, the committee would be able to commit a strong local presence of ADD programming;
 - c. In the interest of creating an environment prone to the de-escalation of land dispute conflicts, such as the Fulani herdsmen and farmer conflicts in northern Nigeria;
 - d. Which will remove a barrier to development and that can increase a developing country's investment potential, which will increase productivity and output, stimulating the economy of both the state and its trade partners, including but not those limited to the superpowers of the west;
 - e. With the goal of maintaining a nation's rate of development without harming the environment or limiting that nation's capacity for security;
3. *Stresses its readiness to* support a voluntary investigative committee under the supervision of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) with permission of the United Nations Secretary General with the purpose of facilitating a deeper understanding of the impacts on agriculture from previous weapons usage and armed conflict;
4. *Draws attention to* the impact of runoff from armed conflict and chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons usage and testing into larger bodies of water and its effects on the global blue economy, especially in the areas of the Black Sea, the Persian Gulf, and Lake Chagan;
5. *Invites* fellow nations to develop regionally-based environmental institutional bodies focused on addressing materials leached from armed conflict and weapons testing, such as the Interstate Commission for Water Coordination of Central Asia (ICWC) preventing the leakage of Cold-War era biological weapons into the Aral Sea;
6. *Urges* Member States to establish and engage in clean-up programs following environmental exposure to biological, chemical, and nuclear weapons, including but not limited to safe storage and disposal of leftover fissile materials, chemically neutralizing volatile substances through incineration of biological contaminants, diverting vulnerable water sources from contaminated area, and radiological environmental remediation per the guidelines established by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA):
 - a. Encourage funding in local initiatives focused on cleaning water, or being able to use polluted water;

- b. Cheaper alternatives that can help with filtering water for drinking such as biosand filters and ceramic filtration;
7. *Underlines with concern* the effects of exposure to weapons-derived contaminants, including but not limited to biochemical carcinogens and teratogens from volatile-materials exposure, including persistent organic pollutants (POPs), heavy metal sedimentation in water sources, and artificial radionuclides found environmentally;
8. *Congratulates* the innovative and peaceful efforts of Member States utilizing nuclear technology for non-weapons based usage from research originally made for nuclear weapons technologies and the damage created from former nuclear weapons testing and usage, with examples including but not limited to:
 - a. Latvia's innovative research into genetic mutations and the effects of ionizing radiation;
 - b. Techniques to improve food safety and quality control by using gamma and x-rays as well as ionized radiation to detect and eliminate harmful residues and contaminants in food products;
 - c. Latvia's Country Programme Framework (adopted by Benin's research) to introduce a nuclear isotope, such as a stable nitrogen-15 isotope to be used as a fertilizer, to soil to track and monitor soil quantity, and study the amount of nitrogen the crops capture from the atmosphere and adjust fertilizer as needed to increase agricultural productivity;
 - d. The utilization of available radioisotopic materials in nuclear imaging sciences;
9. *Emphasizes* the importance of addressing water contamination from previously deployed, tested, or disposed weaponry, through disarmament efforts, in order to promote safe, sustainable and accessible water sources through state initiatives and commitments to repair and rehabilitate potable water, similar to the Madagascar Water Project, which will improve life expectancy, promoting the standards of the human development index and the sixth sustainable development goal, ensuring availability of potable water;
10. *Calls upon* the International Nuclear Library Network (INLN) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to facilitate research and knowledge sharing of radiological environmental remediation technologies and methods, such as more efficient methods of decontaminating water systems;
11. *Calls for* the expansion of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM) to include specialists in AI to the preexisting cadre of experts within the UN-GGIM to enhance data management—furthering our understanding on the deleterious effects of weapons usage and weapons testing on geographies necessary for development, such as:
 - a. Tracking and mapping soil arability to provide proper agriculture support;
 - b. Keeping records, monitoring, and analyzing water toxicity levels to act preemptively and more efficiently;
12. *Emphasizes* collaborative efforts with the IAEA to address environmental protection efforts as outlined in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13 on Climate Action, by repurposing materials originally allocated for nuclear weapons technology such as:

- a. Tackling plastic pollution through recycling using radiation technology, as well as marine monitoring using isotopic tracing techniques;
 - b. Incorporating stable isotopes to “fingerprint” greenhouse gasses present in a sample of air and trace it to its source;
 - c. Using isotope hydrology laboratories with nuclear and isotopic techniques in all aspects of freshwater resource assessments to contribute to water management and protection;
13. *Advocating* for and supporting all Member States, the United Nations, and other entities who seek to mitigate and de-escalate conflict with the primary goal of limiting the deleterious effects that warfare has on socioeconomic development and prosperity.



Code: GA1/1/2

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: The Relationship Between Disarmament and Development

The General Assembly First Committee,

Recognizing marginalized communities that are under-educated and do not provide a demographic incentive towards disarmament,

Acknowledging the disproportionate effects of violence against women and the need for women and children to be educated in the pursuit of a population more inclined towards demilitarization policies,

Believing in the importance of making students aware and educated of the threats of radioactive nuclear waste on the environment and on themselves to avoid nuclear crises,

Alarmed by low literacy rates in developing countries that directly impact the rates of development,

Confirming that the loss of life caused by of small arms and armed conflict afflicts the development of all Member States,

Recognizing a need for a multilateral dialogue between Member States in a possible long-term commitment of sharing and exchanging ideas that have the ability to innovate in the field of disarmament-based education,

Reaffirming the importance of the Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004), which calls on states to refrain from supporting non-state actors attempting to acquire, transport or use nuclear, chemical and biological weapons,

Emphasizing goals Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 4: Quality Education, 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, and 17: Partnerships for the Goals of the General Assembly resolution 70/1 on “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” (2015) addressing the 2030 *Agenda for Sustainable Development*,

Noting with deep concern that over 75% of veterans do not have another employment opportunity arranged after leaving the military,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to independently expand their education of women and children through programs based on those already implemented by United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Regional Center for Peace and Disarmament (UNREC), funded by voluntary contributions of countries:
 - a. Focuses on educating vulnerable populations on the importance of demilitarization, and provides baseline knowledge in fields including mathematics, health, and agriculture, allowing for increased economic participation and further development of the affected country;
 - b. Encourages the further development of regional early learning and development programs supported by the United Nations Children’s Fund, such as the Asia Pacific Regional Network for Early Childhood (ARNEC), geared towards the promotion of peace-oriented childhood education;



- c. Focuses on the creation of a war-averse population, one that can more actively participate in a country's development;
2. *Strongly advises* for the expansion of programs put forth by United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), such as the Youth for Disarmament Initiative to introduce conversations concerning disarmament and non-proliferation to international youth;
3. *Addresses* the need for education reform in developing countries to promote disarmament, acknowledging that higher education leads to reduced propensity for violence which will increase citizen's cooperation with disarmament goals:
 - a. Notes that the incorporation of disarmament education to public schools in developing countries will enable development by enhancing education and increasing literacy rates;
 - b. Encourages that regionally relevant peace education be incorporated into education systems to provide the youth with non-violent conflict resolution mechanisms;
 - c. Further recommends the collaboration between United Nations Women and the Commission on the Status of Women in the implementation of universal in-depth gender-based education to discourage the use of arms in violence against women;
4. *Supports* educating the populace on nuclear energy in regards to increasing agricultural productivity and informing of nuclear threats:
 - a. Educates farmers to decommission unexploded ordinances through training programs implemented within countries located near nuclear war, due to munition landing on their fields in regards to surrounding war, in which the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) has previously trained the national police service to safely remove the threat of unexploded ordnance;
 - b. Promotes the development of programs for emergency nuclear crises directing students on how to coordinate efforts with planning, training, and exercise guidance and policies to increase their capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from commercial nuclear power plant incidents that are implemented in the educational curriculum of the state that can be funded by voluntary contributions of the United Nations (UN);
5. *Recommends* funding research projects in regards to reducing the risk of nuclear war that examine the effects of nuclear byproducts on the environment to effectively dispose or reuse, contributing to developmental goals which can be financed by microloans from interested investors;
6. *Encourages* cooperation between Member States and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) such as the Childhood Education International who advocate for desirable conditions, programs, and practices affecting children, in building educational infrastructure, this partnership will accentuate demilitarization curriculum;
7. *Further requests* the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific's establishment of Gun-Free Zones to include schools to promote school attendance, a direct facilitator of development;



8. *Encourages* the exploration and expansion of educational and civil services to marginalized voices in isolated areas through the United Nations Department of Social and Economic Affairs (UNDESA):
 - a. Member States can explore capacity building by capturing the scope of online services through telecommunication infrastructure through a form of monetization called E-Governance, and expanding on existing human capacity in such areas;
 - b. Recommends the United Nations Department of Social and Economic Affairs (UNDESA) and Member States to work together on facilitating digital government services and implementing individual state policies in order to execute the implementation of civil and educational services;
9. *Calls for* a stronger collaboration between NGOs and think tanks with UN bodies to foster inclusive approaches to disarmament;
10. *Promotes* multilateral cooperation between developing states and the Institute for Inclusive Security to incorporate women in negotiations, increasing marginalized group involvement to further develop countries;
11. *Supports* the expansion of the Institute for Inclusive Securities partnerships with regional organizations such as the Council on Foreign Relations and the Women Waging Peace Network and endorses Rwanda's five-tiered system which includes woman in local and national women's councils, in order to include marginalized communities' voices in the disarmament process;
12. *Further urges* the increase of employment opportunities in Member States that are greatly affected by the lack of employment opportunities outside of the military for recently displaced military workers under the research and guidance of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), specifically in the fields of nuclear energy and disarmament procedures and security, and further urges the support in higher education for recently displaced military workers by granting simplified admission to Universities and educational institutions, in the issues of funding it will be up to member states based on need as well as Non-government organizations (NGOs) such as the World Veteran Foundation for funding opportunities that aid the education programs;
13. *Affirms* the implementation of employment for those workers who have highly specialized skills, based on cooperation with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and any research results they find that can suggest advice on:
 - a. The increase of employment opportunities for former military workers, specifically unemployed veterans and low-income former military officers under the guidance of the findings of the UNITAR;
 - b. Recommendation of training programs for former military workers to decommission unexploded munitions under the recommendation of the United Nations University (UNU) and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR);
 - c. The creation of a training program for displaced military workers with experience in nuclear weapons technology under the guidance of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) so their knowledge and skills can be applied to clearing



fields of unexploded munitions and the decommissioning of unexploded munitions, while also keeping in mind the already in place Weapons Threat Reduction Program (WTRP);

14. *Suggests* a collaboration between international financial institutions such as the World Bank, thematic funds, and regional development banks to support the funding of national development projects under the guidance and recommendations of the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), and the International Development Association (IDA) for the educational and training programs mentioned previously.



Code: GA1/1/3

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: The Relationship Between Disarmament and Development

The General Assembly First Committee,

Having devoted attention to the fact that “The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall... seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice” as established in *Charter of the United Nations* (1945) ,chapter 6 ,Article 33, clause 1,

Understanding that according to the United Nations (UN) Humanitarian Negotiations with Armed Groups as part of the Human Rights Committee, non-state actors are, “Groups that have the potential to employ arms in the use of force to achieve political, ideological or economic objectives; are not within the formal military structures of States, State-alliances or intergovernmental organizations; and are not under the control of the State(s) in which they operate”,

Remaining concerned that the increasing threat of acquisition and deployment of chemical weapons by violent non-state actors could damage vital infrastructure and harm civilian populations,

Further noting the lack of enforcement capabilities by the Organization for Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) to address the acquisition, possession, and deployment of chemical weapons by non-state actors,

Considering the fact that violent non-state actors may be funded by the trade of illicit products,

Stressing concern for non-state actors’ abilities to procure and use unconventional nuclear weapons,

Stressing the destabilizing effects and shared international security risks non-state actors can impose on the developing and developed world,

Drawing attention to the fact that funding and resourcing foreign non-state actors is a violation of national sovereignty, as violent non-state actors pose a direct threat to the legitimacy of Member States’ governments as established in a 2021 statement by the UN entitled Joint Statement by independent UN human rights experts on human rights responsibilities of armed non-state actors,

Concerned that the 56 state-based conflicts in 2020 have hindered development greatly,

Alarmed by the fact that, according to the Small Arms Survey in 1999 in Geneva, less than 25% of the 875 million guns in our world today actually belong to armies, police forces, or other governmental bodies, while the rest lie in the hands of civilians,

Having considered the shared interests of developing states and their neighbors in curtailing the prevalence of illegal arms trading,

Realizing the need for increased weapons trade monitoring to increase accountability of state actors on the global level,

Reaffirming the fact that development, security, and human rights are mutually reinforcing and can result from the disarmament of non-state actors to ensure peaceful growth,

Profoundly concerned about the possession of weapons by civilians, as in most instances, these weapons are the main weapons used by non-state actors,

Expressing particular concern for the reintegration of former combatants, women, and internally displaced persons affected by non-state actor conflict as this pertains to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5,

Emphasizes the fact that large military expenditures can be reduced and re-invested domestically in a manner that promotes development,

Recognizing the poor governance and institutional weakness commonly found in developing states,

Bearing in mind the relationship between developing states and the developed world, specifically through trade and foreign direct investment,

Declaring the necessity for regional alliances to promote stability in developing states,

Conscious of the need for a process for reconciliation, post-conflict stabilization, and peacebuilding,

Deeply concerned by the lack of security measures seen within the fissile material mining and transport to and from processing plants,

Cognizant of the strain the current blockade of the black sea has on the global food supply, especially the global south and much of Africa,

Aware of mutual concerns over civilian welfare in the affected areas by the conflict in eastern Europe,

Having considered the immense human toll this conflict has had on both parties in eastern Europe,

Dedicated to pursuing peace and stability in Eastern Europe,

Further aware of the monetary cost of damage in the conflict zone and the setback to Ukraine's pursuit of SDGs,

Realizing that the current extent of destruction in Ukraine will cripple much of the consumer economy for decades to come, leading to a decline in development,

Conscious of the need to bring an immediate and resolute end to the eastern European conflict to reinstate international peace and security,

1. *Applauds* Member States for their efforts toward the disarmament of non-state actors within Sovereign borders;
2. *Calls upon* Member States to engage in activities that promote the disarmament of non-state actors in developing States by:
 - a. Working to remove barriers to development that are perpetrated by non-state actors, such as insecurity and instability;
 - b. Reducing the influence of non-state actors, with the hope that this will lead to a decrease in state militarization;
 - c. Keeping in mind that the variation in types of non-state actors, from terrorists or political insurgents, to gangs and arms dealers, requires unique solutions based on each Member

State's circumstances, suggesting that each Member State to consider developing their own, self-tailored internal security program;

- d. Promoting open dialogs between Member States, in order to share relevant information pertaining to activities and movements suspected to be related to arms proliferation involving non-state actors;
 - e. Encouraging Member States to raise their level of border security in order to limit the diffusion of arms across borders through increased security checks at existing border control stations and through increased remote surveillance at borders that are not physically protected;
 - f. Urging the Investigation of the cyber-arms-trade by employing cybersecurity and block-chain analysis organizations in order to identify online actors involved in arms trade and shut down operations that lead to the illicit trade of arms;
3. *Recommends* expanding the mandate of *Convention on the Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling, and use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction* (CWC) to include the threat of non-state actors in the development, acquisition, and deployment of chemical weapons;
 4. *Suggests* that the Security Council establish a voluntary monetary increase of the Organization for Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) to handle the enforcement of the newly expanded CWC mandate addressing the threat of non-state actors;
 5. *Suggests* that Member States work closely with one another to use multilateralism in an effort to reduce the threats of an unconventional nuclear weapon by:
 - a. Establishing increased cooperation with NGOs, Member States, and the tracing of fissile materials, with the goal of preventing said materials from falling into hands of non-state actors;
 - b. Encouraging a mutual good-will between said cooperating Member States;
 6. *Expresses hope* that as domestic prosperity and stability is achieved, military expenditures can eventually be reduced and appropriated into public works projects focusing on infrastructural development and equitable social welfare services;
 7. *Calls for* the economic, social, and political reintegration of former non-state combatants and victims of non-state actors by:
 - a. Encouraging Member States to provide job training and trade education to the former combatants in the interest of encouraging safe societal participation of rehabilitated individuals;
 - b. Pursuing a deradicalization agenda, and recommend that leaders promote messages to the citizenry that advocates forgiveness, amnesty, and a return to normalcy;
 - c. Granting political amnesty to former combatants;

- d. Ensuring that women, children, and other victims of non-state actors have access to existing social welfare programs, in the interest of healing the harm and trauma resulting from non-state actors;
8. *Suggests* that states work closely with one another to use multilateralism to reduce the threats of unconventional nuclear weapons by:
 - a. Suggesting the establishment of an Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) overseen by OPCW to train and host exercises to prepare military qualified individuals in preparation for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) emergencies and accidents;
 - b. Collating a variety of international CBRN emergency and accident responses relative to the needs of Member States populace and environment;
9. *Encourages* the UN Disarmament Commission to propose the establishment of a Buy-Back-Better program, funded by donations from Member States, in which Member States participate in the voluntary review and revision of their firearm BuyBack policies, in exchange for additional peacekeeping funds and resources in accordance with Security Council resolution 2616 on the illicit flow of arms by:
 - a. Exchanging small arms for financial and developmental aid, such as access to educational resources, professional and vocational assistance, family upliftment and employment programs;
 - b. Establishing bookkeeping and accountability of Member States by enforcing regular conferences, including but not limited to women and youth;
10. *Recommends* that the Security Council hold a conference on the 1 October 2023 to be hosted in Beijing, China, for the purpose of discussing the development of a treaty for willing Member States establishing an upper and lower bound of military size to provide security for smaller Member States while keeping larger militaries in check with stipulations:
 - a. That the treaty be based in part on the population growth rate of each sovereign nation;
 - b. That the conference be paid for through voluntary contributions of Member States and from NGOs;
11. *Supports* the creation of new developmentally-based partnerships between Member States to:
 - a. Prioritize the enhancement of developing nations' agricultural and livestock capabilities;
 - b. Partner with regional Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to increase specified support for each Member State;
12. *Recommends* the creation of an investigative committee as a subsidiary body of the General Assembly to facilitate the implementation of solutions to combat non-state actor conflict by:
 - a. Establishing an investigative committee with the explicit purpose of tracing, reporting, and preventing the trafficking of small and conventional arms between states and non-state actors;

- b. Be funded by participating Member States in the form of donations and supplemental profits from dismantled and recycled materials from confiscated small arms;
- 13. *Calls upon* Member States to cooperate with developing states to improve internal governance and stability through the monitoring and prevention of illegal trafficking of small and conventional arms;
- 14. *Urges* Member States to take action to prevent terrorist groups from selling goods in territories they hold which will reduce the possibility of conflict arising out wars through:
 - a. Strengthening border control by using modern technology like data locator technology to ensure that smuggled goods do not cross borders;
 - b. Encouraging the cooperation of their internal intelligence agencies and police forces to stop the trade of illicit goods;
- 15. *Endorses* the concept of community-level peace agencies established by Member States with the goal of reducing the flow of youth into non-state organizations, which will:
 - a. Offer the frameworks for existing peace agencies and commissions implemented in the Plateau, Kaduna, and Adamawa states in Nigeria as an example for states interested in implementing such agencies;
 - b. Mediate grievances between individuals and/or groups, especially those which are divided along the lines of culture, ethnicity, or religion, in order to reduce tensions between said groups;
 - c. Provide a mechanism for political minorities to feel seen and heard, so as to create an inclusive environment in the community that will contribute to a lower rate of radicalization;
 - d. Be established in areas with known cultural, ethnic, or religious divides or histories of conflict;
 - e. Work in accordance with the SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, which emphasizes justice and peaceful, inclusive societies;
 - f. Create a base level of security in communities, encouraging productivity and labor force participation as an alternative to radicalization;
- 16. *Requests* the UN Disarmament Commission to assist in the disarmament of armed non-state actors, such as political, rebel and terrorist organizations through the tracking of arms and identification of chemical warfare agents, allowing conflict nations to achieve stability, setting the ground to embark on sustainable development, through:
 - a. Sponsoring corporate weapon industries to be transparent and share information with the UN and countries in conflict in order to allow easier tracking of weapons in the black market, ultimately reducing the stockpiles of weapons in the possession of non-state actors;

- b. Encouraging Member States to set up networks within their countries to support disarmament of chemical weapons by improving the development of identification methods for chemical warfare agents;
 - c. Cooperating and opening dialogues between developed and developing states to improve governance and stability through the monitoring and prevention of illegal trafficking of small and conventional arms;
17. *Suggests* the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) to fund and oversee the collection, transportation, destruction, and recycling (CTDR) of conventional weapons, small arms, explosive remnants of war, and nuclear components, including those obtained during the Buy-Back-Better Program to:
- a. Oversee a 'search-and-seize' operation that complements military action against non-state actors in the collection, transportation, relocation, and the destruction of the above-mentioned weapons;
 - b. Recycle the metals destroyed into sustainable materials for the advancement in alternative, positive nuclear technologies, including but not limited to Artificial Intelligence, space exploration technology, and for medical diagnosis and treatment;
 - c. Uphold the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) initiatives in collaborative efforts to work with Member States to create and distribute these technologies to benefit the sustainable development of the economy in the form of increased job opportunities, scientific advancement, and the betterment of societal health;
 - d. Encourage the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to implement coursework and research initiatives into education systems to teach the complex nuances of disarmament and international security, the differentiation of conventional weapons versus weapons of mass destruction, and the CTDR process;
18. *Recognizes* the need for developmental aid allocated from the UNODA for universities to research effective methods to combat and deter violent non-state actors that are encouraged by the lack of education within post-secondary education institutions on topic of the relationship between disarmament and development by:
- a. Supporting universities and institutions whose research focuses on identification of covert non-state actors that work to undermine, destroy and subvert critical infrastructure and educational systems within said Member States;
 - b. Urging universities to utilize funds to research novel methods to combat and deter non-state actors that are creating a direct threat to sovereign states and institutions of infrastructure and education;
 - c. Compelling universities to focus and allocate funds to create systems of research on how individuals become radicalized, non-state actors;
19. *Calls upon* Member States to increase security of their nuclear materials within their borders, in order to prevent non-state actors from acquiring fissile material illegally as part of disarmament efforts to enable sustainable development to continue within their borders:

- a. Heavily considering that non-state actors have less incentive to use weapons of mass destruction as deterrents, and have more of an incentive to use them as first strike terror attacks;
 - b. With the additional effect of reducing the ability of the illegal arms trading market of obtaining nuclear material;
 - c. In the interest of increasing the security of developing nations, especially when it comes to arms and materials related to weaponry, because it is directly related to their rate of development;
20. *Invites* the Security Council at the request of Ukraine and Russia to establish of a naval corridor through the Black Sea to provide for secure shipments of development essential agricultural products such as grain, barley, to be inspected by a multinational delegation prior to departure from ports on the black sea:
 - a. A delegation of officials from Ukraine, Russia, and the UN will inspect each shipment at home ports on the Ukrainian coast in the Black Sea;
 - b. The shipments will proceed to their destination and undergo a second round of inspection, after which it will proceed to areas most impacted by the recent food insecurity brought about by the Russian blockade;
21. *Invites* the Security Council to establish secure passage corridors in Eastern Ukraine for affected civilians throughout the line of demarcation, in both directions towards Ukraine and Russia, allowing for the safe evacuation of civilians from affected areas;
22. *Invites* the Security Council to call on the global community to recommended the reconnection of Russia to SWIFT, the international banking network, to ease the burden on everyday Russian citizens and to further development in the State;
23. *Invites* the Security Council to recommend all Member States to reestablish Russia's ability to purchase and access the global semiconductor market for medical and computing equipment which is essential for development of the State;
24. *Invites* the Security Council to implement and monitor a cease fire among Ukraine and Russia for a duration of one month in order to establish stability for civilians and infrastructure along the line of demarcation, as well as further evacuation of civilians and the repair of vital, lifesaving infrastructure (hospitals, power grids, etc.);
25. *Invites* the full assistance of the UN Secretary General and General Assembly to further provide humanitarian assistance and vital expertise towards ending the current conflict in Eastern Europe.

Annex

1. *Invites* the Security Council at the request of Ukraine and Russia to establish of a naval corridor through the Black Sea to provide for secure shipments of development essential agricultural products such as grain, barley, to be inspected by a multinational delegation prior to departure from ports on the Black Sea:
 - a. A delegation of officials from Ukraine, The Russian Federation, and the UN will inspect each shipment at home ports on the Ukrainian coast in the Black Sea;
 - b. The shipments will proceed to their destination and undergo a second round of inspection, after which it will proceed to areas most impacted by the recent food insecurity brought about by the Russian blockade;
2. *Invites* the Security Council to establish secure passage corridors in Eastern Ukraine for affected civilians throughout the line of demarcation, in both directions towards Ukraine and Russia, allowing for the safe evacuation of civilians from affected areas;
3. *Invites* the Security Council to call on the global community to recommend the reconnection of Russia to SWIFT, the international banking network, to ease the burden on everyday Russian citizens and to further development in the state;
4. *Invites* the Security Council to recommend all Member States to reestablish The Russian Federation's ability to purchase and access the global semiconductor market for medical and computing equipment which is essential for development of the State;
5. *Invites* the Security Council to implement and monitor a cease fire among Ukraine and Russia for a duration of one month in order to establish stability for civilians and infrastructure along the line of demarcation, as well as further evacuation of civilians and the repair of vital, lifesaving infrastructure (hospitals, power grids, etc.);
6. *Invites* the full assistance of the UN Secretary General and General Assembly to further provide humanitarian assistance and vital expertise towards ending the current conflict in Eastern Europe.



Code: GA1/1/4

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: The Relationship between Disarmament and Development

The General Assembly First Committee,

Reiterating General Assembly resolution 56/24 of 2002 on “The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects” and the need for Member States to enhance their efforts in building national capacity for the effective implementation of restrictions on the illicit trade of small arms,

Recognizing that individual efforts to solve for small weapons only create a moving target where illicit weapons trafficking migrates to elsewhere in the region, further emphasizing the need for a collaborative international initiative to implement potential solutions,

Highlighting work of the United Nations (UN) *Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW)*, also known as the Inhumane Weapons Convention, to ban and restrict the use of unique types of weapons that cause unjustifiable and indiscriminate harm to both civilians and combatants,

Reaffirming the discussion of the Second Meeting of Governmental Experts (MGE2) and the need for the United Nations to stay current with modern technological advances, such as the rise of 3D printing, that enable novel dangerous weapons to reach the hands of non-state actors,

Deeply concerned by the rise of 3D printed firearm manufacturing by corporations as well as the ease of access to 3D printing by the general public and non-state actors, given that 3D printed gun arrests have tripled in the past two years alone,

Noting that weapons like the Liberator, the first fully 3D printed gun weighing 6 ounces, bypass metal detection and security checkpoints, appear like plastic toys but fire real rounds and carry high risk of widespread illicit weapons trafficking,

Calling attention to the pernicious danger posed by homemade, ad-hoc, and unserialized guns also known as ghost guns,

Bearing in mind the negative effects 3D printed guns could inflict on the environment and the need for a means of handling and dismantling of these weapons in a safe and efficient way,

Strengthening Member State’s capacity to implement follow-ups and inspections of individuals with the capacity to own and develop undetectable weapons,

Emphasizing the high barrier of entry for developing nations to participate in UN organizations and forums regarding weapons regulations—especially regarding newly developed weapons that threaten state security,

Emphasizing that developing nations face significant obstacles in the control, distribution, and weapons management efforts,

1. *Urges* the development of an inclusive intergovernmental organizations tasked with:
 - a. Identifying and evaluating novel weapons such as laser powered weapons, ad-hoc or homemade guns, and 3D printed firearms;

- b. Strengthening national security at state borders and airports through developing detection and identification software for these novel weapons;
 - c. Investigating the extents of 3D printed weapon capabilities and the 3D weapons blueprint economy through collaboration with the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) and the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC);
2. *Advises* Member States to have inclusive discussion on the implementation of national regulations concerning:
 - a. Creation and ownership of novel weapons;
 - b. Mass manufacturing, production and distribution of 3D printed weapons;
 - c. Proposer disposal and recycling of plastic weapons;
 - d. The purchase and ownership of equipment capable of producing a 3D printed gun;
3. *Recommends* an increase in collaboration across regional information-sharing networks in order to target the 3D weapons blueprint economy through:
 - a. The UN Global Pulse, the digital innovation hub of the UN;
 - b. Ngr4SD, the Network of regional governments for Sustainable Development, which strives to fill deficits in regional networks and collect comprehensive data shared across members;
 - c. Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data, a global network that works towards accomplishing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
4. *Requests* for Member States to maintain high standards for tracing and express diligence in tracking of small arms through expanding the International Tracing Instrument for small arms (ITI) agreement to include labeling mandates and tracing serial numbers on 3D printed weapons, ghost guns, and other small arms;
5. *Encourages* Member States to work toward having secure facilities that will be to be readily able to receive 3D printed weapons, that specialize in the dismantlement and filament recycling of such weapons:
 - a. Facilities will work to intricately take apart 3D printed weapons in order to extract all non-recyclable material, then make use of the recyclable material as opposed to thrown away;
 - b. Recycled material are to be repurposed for the conventional 3D printing use they were meant for, and based on the nation itself, the repurposed material can be sold, given, or even used themselves;
 - c. Non-recyclable material is to be disposed of properly, without the risk of harming the environment or parts being repurposed for a means of weaponization;
 - d. Member States are recommended to cooperate to be able to use the facilities of one another if a nation does not have accessibility to one themselves;

6. *Supports* the expansion of the CCW to include a sixth protocol that curtails the production, possession, trade, or commerce of novel weapons and improvised firearms.



Code: GA1/1/5

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: The Relationship between Disarmament and Development

The General Assembly First Committee,

Emphasizes the fact that large military expenditures can be reinvested domestically in a manner that is beneficial for citizens,

Considering the benefits of investment and cooperation between developed and developing states as well as regional alliances to promote stability,

Deeply convinced the use of weapons of mass destruction are an imminent threat to international peace and security,

Encouraging cooperation and multilateralism as solutions for common problems faced by Member States internationally with regard to the relationship between disarmament and development,

Reaffirming the shared commitment to promote peace, security, and global development for all Member States, especially those who need the most support, such as developing and peripheral countries,

Gravely concerned with the increasing threat of acquisition and deployment of chemical weapons by violent non-state actors with the goal of causing mass destruction to civilian populations,

Recognizing the relationship between reduced military spending, and improvement upon quality of life, by way of redistributing funds destined for defense related expenditures to social infrastructure,

Desiring for nations to be able to sustain their own people without relying on imports by sharing agricultural expertise so that they may advance to further stages of industrialization,

Recognizing the direct relationship between education and disarmament by improving the disarmament and non-proliferation in accordance of *Resolution 75/43* to inform people of the danger of not only weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) but also small arms and light weapons,

Reaffirms the significance of contributions the young generation, particularly, college and secondary-school students, can make as international leaders towards accomplishing the milestones set out by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), based on the *World Congress on Disarmament Education 1980*,

Recognizing the necessity to establish an International precedent for an effective solution to work toward eradicating illicit small arms trade,

Further recognizing that it was said by the United Nations Committee for Development Policy that “conflict might be considered as a potential factor to be included in the classification of countries as Least Developed Countries (LDCs)”,

Recalling the global responsibility of creating a world free from violence as articulated by the *Securing Our Common Future Agenda* by 2030 framework,



Acknowledging resolutions that have passed, specifically the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), addressing the harm that is caused by biological and chemical weapons and the need to shift away from weapons development towards economic and healthcare development,

Reminded of the three United Nations Special Sessions devoted to Disarmament (SSOD), the International Conferences on Disarmament and Development beginning in 1987, and their conclusion that the world is over-armed, and the need for a fourth session of the SSOD,

Further noting the difficulty of enforcing the Chemical Weapons Convention to address the acquisition, possession, and deployment of chemical weapons by non-state actors,

Reaffirming our shared commitment to promote peace, security, and global development for all Member States, especially those who need the most support, such as developing and Least Developed Countries (LDC),

Observing the financial dependency that nuclear development has on fossil fuel infrastructure, addressed in the 2020 Voluntary National Review of the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, and its relation as an impediment to achieving disarmament,

Gravely concerned with the increasing threat of acquisition and deployment of chemical weapons by violent non-state actors with the goal of causing mass destruction to civilian populations,

Affirming the disarmament initiatives set by the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA),

Considering the effectiveness of gun buy-back programs in member states such as Australia and Brazil, in which 650,000 and 450,000 firearms have been collected respectively, according to the UN Chronicle,

Conscious that the international civilian death toll has increased 41% from 2020 due to conventional weaponry, such as light arms, explosive remnants of war, such as landmines and cluster-mines, which has impeded the growth of sustainable development,

Underlining efforts such as the reallocation of funds towards the World Health Organization (WHO), who received a 20% budget increase for 2024-2025, and their importance in the shift from funding armaments to supporting medical development,

Aware of the already challenging situation of starvation that has been significantly affected, for the worse, by the Russia-Ukraine war which has put the global supply chain of grain and wheat on hold, only emphasizes the importance that nations need to be proficient in agricultural sectors of production,

Acknowledging the need for the further streamlining of standards and best practices within the realms of conventional weapons control, prosecution, and policy,

Taking note of the ever constant threat of weapons tracking spanning Member States, regions, and the international community at large,

Having examined the Second Generation Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) Practices in Peace Operations report and the evolution of peacekeeping practices,

Acknowledging the UN 2022 report on the progress of Sustainable Development Goal 5, in which the aim to achieve gender equality by 2030, is currently not on track to be met by 2030,



Stressing the necessity of prohibiting non-state actors from acquiring nuclear capabilities and conventional weapons,

1. *Defines* non-state actors (NSAs) as being any individual or group that is not sanctioned by a legitimate state government, who acts outside of a state's interests, within a state's sovereign borders;
2. *Suggesting* the establishment of an Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) overseen by OPCW to train and host exercises to prepare military qualified individuals in preparation for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) emergencies and accidents;
3. *Combining* a variety of international chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) emergency and accident responses to form a working guide tailored to the needs of Member States populace and environment;
4. *Strongly encourages* the international community to work towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as well as to make greater efforts towards integrating disarmament, in particular effort to achieve SDG 16, which emphasizes international peace, security, and justice;
5. *Recommends* the creation of a manual by UNODA that would guide NGOs and other groups already engaged in disarmament and education efforts within Member States to advocate for the awareness of UN resources like the Disarmament Education Website from UNODA and the incorporation of disarmament education in their efforts and curriculums to create a social environment that values and identifies disarmament to lay a foundation to pursue peace;
6. *Suggests* all Member States provide educational programs with scholarships to support students in crisis zones to study elsewhere and access to high-quality education, to those who are aggrieved by wars and armed conflicts to alleviate the sufferings as much as possible and encourages all Member States to take into account to help those who affected by the war by creating an educational aid programs;
7. *Promotes* research on what forms of disarmament best promote development in order to inform Member States' disarmament priorities by:
 - a. Encouraging the UNODA to create a database of annual trends in military spending and associated poverty rates that Member States can choose to contribute to and will be accessible for monitoring and analysis by interested NGOs, universities, and UN bodies;
 - b. Proposes the reallocation of Development aid to Member States' universities to research topics within the scope of disarmament;
 - c. Recommending that Member States act upon the results of research funded with development aid;
8. *Looks favorably upon* world-wide development and cooperation in the fields of biology, chemistry, and commerce for the continued expansion of healthcare and surveillance:
 - a. Emphasizes the global shift in the fields of biotechnology and chemistry towards health sciences and energy, away from Weapons of Mass Destructions (WMDs), while seeking multilateral cooperation between member states in the medical field through data sharing from nations with robust healthcare industries such as Cuba, and education in biotechnology;



- b. Recommends international cooperation among states to exchange biological sciences and programs to improve the detection and containment of infectious diseases and create an effective combat system against bioterrorism;
 - c. Promoting an international effort to work toward trade partnership programs in which states collaborate on development efforts and infrastructure projects, built and expanded on programmes such as the trade and transportation initiatives spearheaded by China, Albania, Serbia, Brazil, Peru and various others;
 9. *Encourages* the expansion of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) awareness workshops and training courses to highlight and fight against proliferators obtaining weapons of mass destruction in countries heavily affected by such weapons:
 - a. Suggests cooperation through World Health Organization (WHO), Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) and the HALO Trust to support capacity-building workshops and properly train individuals to expand human resources;
 - b. *Encourages* the expansion of awareness programs that cover the articles of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) to promote the prohibition of biological and chemical weapons;
 - c. *Recommends* promoting workshops to enforce counteractive measures against proliferators using third-party participation from banks and falsely listing countries as export end-users to acquire Weapons of Mass Destruction;
 10. *Urges* the international community to further expand the efforts put forth by the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) to aid in persistent disarmament and address the modern realities of global threats:
 - a. Further encouraging the United Nations Secretary General Mechanisms for Investigation of Alleged Use of Chemical and Biological Weapons (UNSGM) which oversees the OPCW, to support nations desiring to declare, destroy, and dispose of chemical weapons in a timely and comprehensive manner;
 - b. Encouraging Member State participation in organization policies and further their own legislation to promote the disarmament of chemical weapons;
 - c. Suggesting the establishment of an Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) overseen by OPCW to train and host exercises to prepare military qualified individuals in preparation for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) emergencies and accidents;
 - d. Collating a variety of international CBRN emergency and accident responses relative to the needs of Member States populace and environment;
 11. *Encourages* relevant regional, sub-regional governmental, non-governmental organizations, and institutions to incorporate disarmament and development issues into their agendas under United Nations frameworks such as the *Securing our Common Future* Disarmament Agenda:
 - a. Further encourages multi-track diplomacy between developed and developing nations, as defined by the United Nations;



- b. Issues pertaining to nuclear weapons and nuclear energy, chemical weapons, and addressing a series of development issues in occurrence with the Sustainable Development Goals;
12. *Calls upon* Member States to reassess their weaponry expenditures utilizing the UN Conventional Arms Register through publicizing the percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) spent on weaponry to other Member States at the annual Conference on Disarmament:
 - a. Emphasizes further working to realign funds towards a more economically fruitful and sustainable energy development to allow for the potential for development on nuclear energy;
 - b. Placing a further emphasis on reallocating funds towards research on sustainable nuclear energy and technology;
 - c. Consistent with Article IV of the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* (NPT), proposes increased investment and international cooperation from all member nation for the research of nuclear technology and exploring the potential of its peaceful use within development, such as electricity, space exploration, and medical treatments;
 - d. Incorporating a “building blocks” technique whereby states utilize several methods and techniques facilitated by the IAEA and UNODA at once such as tightening export controls for nuclear, dual-use goods;
 - e. Utilizing funding from supporting UN members to provided research institutions, universities and research data to developing countries in accordance with the United Nations Development Programme;
 - f. Encouraging a gender inclusive approach to disarmament by cooperating with the WHO and IAEA to research how radiation from nuclear conflict affects the reproductive health of women and their children, as noted within the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons which can be used as a means to further SDG 5;
 - g. Implementing similar disarmament programs to that of Uzbekistan and South Africa, where Uzbekistan was funded and led by experienced Members like Russia, the United States, or like in South Africa’s program which was developed internally;
13. *Recommends* the creation of a Buy-Back-Better program conducted by the UN Disarmament Commission, funded through donations from member states, which would take charge of:
 - a. Establishing an institution under Arms Control Institution of the Member States involved to reach out to communities to establish weapons Buy-Back-Better program and providing Financial and Developmental Aid such as Academic Access, Professional/Vocational Assistance and Family Upliftment and Employment Programs;
 - b. Establishing bookkeeping and accountability of such institutions by enforcing regular conferences among the citizens most affected by it, including but not limited to Women, Youth and the Members of such Illicit Organizations;
14. *Suggests* the UNODA, funded through donations from member states, to oversee the collection, transportation, destruction, and recycling (CTDR) of conventional weapons, small arms, explosive



remnants of war, and nuclear components, including those obtained during the Buy-Back-Better Program to:

- a. Oversee the collection, transportation, relocation, and the destruction of the above mentioned weapons and recycle the metals destroyed into sustainable materials for the advancement in alternative, positive nuclear technologies, including but not limited to Artificial Intelligence, space exploration technology, and for medical diagnosis and treatment;
 - b. Uphold the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) initiatives in collaborative efforts to work with Member States to create and distribute these technologies to benefit the sustainable development of the economy in the form of increased job opportunities, scientific advancement, and the enhancement of societal health;
 - c. Encourage the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to implement coursework and research initiatives into education systems to teach the complex nuances of disarmament and international security, the differentiation of conventional weapons versus weapons of mass destruction, and the CTDR process;
15. *Calls for* the General Assembly to convene a fourth Special Session by 2025 on disarmament, prioritizing non state actors, advanced chemical and biological weapons, and other disarmament concerns of the 21st century;
16. *Suggests* Member States review military expenditures and commit to improving and developing social programs by ways such as but not limited to:
- a. *Recommending* the expansion of the responsibilities assigned to the United Nations Commission for Social Development (CSocD) to include a Social Development Advisory sub-body that is able to assist middle-income and development countries in forming strategies for sustainable development;
 - b. *Emphasizing* the importance to provide routes for alternate employment for individuals employed by the defense industry, facilitated by the UN Commission on Health Employment and Economic Growth;
17. *Further suggests* that Member States, within the General Assembly, review and adopt the terms outlined in the Armed Trade Treaty (ATT) and dedicated to inhibiting cross borders, conventional weapons smuggling through multilateral cooperative sharing of tracking and investigative information pertinent to illicit weapons trade;
18. *Encourages* the continual building of the achievements of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to continue their significant impact on the global community at both economic and environmental levels to lead nonproliferation efforts by:
- a. Introducing Green Economy Diplomacy, whom the Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP) suggested as a tool for strategic building of networks, relationship improvement and socially sustainable tourism, and the alienation of nuclear weapons production as a way to combat climate change;
 - b. Suggesting Member States to approach Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) partaking in renewable energy efforts through a redirection of funding relating to Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs) towards endeavors that address clean-cooking solutions and the reduction of air pollution, which was previously addressed by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), who established the Addis Ababa Action Agenda to framework the flow of economic, social and environmental policies;



- c. Discouraging the use of fuels such as coal in regards to both weapon production and residential life and instead encouraging the strengthening and lowering of the cost clean energy sources and digitalization tactics have to improve the quality of life set in SDG 7, which calls for renewable energy enhancement, and SDG 13, where Member States are encouraged to take urgent action to combat climate change;
 - d. Continue collaborations through Member States Economic Chambers such as ReFocus Austria to showcases future-oriented sectors such as renewable energy, e-mobility, sustainability and green tourism in hopes of promoting democracy;
19. *Calling upon* Member States to invest in programmes that promote the advancement and development of the agricultural sector to reduce instability, poverty, and improve trade deficits, in turn, deterring citizens within member states from partaking in the illicit arms trade by providing food security:
 - a. Technical support, including professionals, should be given to states that need assistance in developing their agricultural sector;
 - b. Education opportunities for agricultural advancement should be given to developing member states through training on agricultural technologies for sustainable development and financial self-dependency and food sufficiency;
 - c. The curriculum of the educational programmes would fall to the participating universities within agriculturally advanced member states that agree to educate programme participants from developing world member states;
 - d. Through these initiatives and programs, developing nations can hope to develop themselves by solving a fundamental issue that affects virtually every developing nation;
20. *Reiterates its request* that states work alongside one another by preventing materials that could be used to create nuclear weapons from falling into the hands of non-state actors;
21. *Suggests* that states work closely with one another to use multilateralism to reduce the threats of nuclear weapons;
22. *Encourages* states to work alongside NGOs in monitoring and preventing illicit and toxic materials from falling into the hands of non-state actors;
23. *Affirms* the critical importance of assessing the vulnerability of facilities where conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction are produced and stored:
 - a. Crucial to establish enhanced mechanisms to ensure compliance among Member States regarding safe and proper disposal of weapons;
 - b. Fundamental to this effort is the implementation of education initiatives in higher education institutions and increased funding for these critical programs;
 - c. Increase development aid to researching more effective weapons storage;
 - d. Increase development aid to researching effective methods to audit global weapons storage;



24. *Further invites* the expansion of the UN's Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) and Community Violence Reduction (CVR) programmes, with the focus of increasing international dynamic cooperation between member states, regions, and the international community by creating a framework for multilateral partnerships on economic, political, military, and social issues, allowing for development to be directly interconnected with disarmament:
- a. Include more support for and recommends the creation of a committee that would allow for a more multilateral operation of the Office of Rule and Law and Security Institutions (OROLSI) with regards to the application of DDR practices;
 - b. Encourages experts on nuclear disarmament to take a gender inclusive approach to reaching SDG 5 by highlighting the ways in which nuclear fallout has adversely impacted women's reproductive health and the health of their children, while also emphasizing the importance of *UNSC Resolution 1325*, concerning the impact of armed conflict on women and girls;
 - c. Remaining committed to the DDR and CVR goals of creating and supporting community led building of necessary infrastructure such as courts and other judicial bodies by encouraging the inclusion of local leaders, minority groups, and government officials;
 - d. Support the goal of eventual ability for Member States to transition to full military and police autonomy;
25. *Acting upon* concerns that the presence of small arms within developing nations destabilizes them, preventing them from developing their agricultural and industrial sectors:
- a. The education about and awareness of the UNDIR International Tracing Instrument (ITI) to include a more uniform policy outline intended to track the illicit trade of conventional arms across borders to promote multilateral cooperation;
 - b. Motivating a homogeneous framework for prosecution of illicit arms trade which would subvert the complex differences in weapons laws between Member States;
26. *Calling for* concern towards migration and uncontrolled circulation of weapons, responsible for close to half a million deaths a year, and slowing Sustainable Development Goals:
- a. Welcomes the formation of a fund accessible to not-for-profit, private partnerships, and civil society, under a United Nations framework;
 - b. Encourages the Security Council to consider the expansion of funds such as United Nations Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration Resource Centre (UNDDR), United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), UN Women;
 - c. Welcomes voluntary funding by individual Member States, corporate contributions and funds such as the, UN Peacebuilding fund and World Bank, and establishment of an exploratory committee committed to researching, evaluating, and assessing various avenues for funding, as well as establishing an implementation plan dedicated to equitable distribution of said funds;



- d. Suggests GA 2 establish an exploratory committee committed to researching, evaluating, and assessing various avenues for funding, as well as establishing an implementation plan dedicated to equitable distribution of declared funds;
27. *Advocates* for Member States to engage in philanthropic investment for developing Member States to implement the above points.



Code: GA1/1/6

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: The Relationship between Disarmament and Development

The General Assembly First Committee,

Acknowledging equal and effective participation by all members of the world is imperative to the UN Disarmament Agenda, the lack of voices of marginalized groups, especially in areas of the disarmament process, and the necessity of disarmament for sustainable development as established in the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*,

Emphasizing the right of all nations to self-determination and sovereignty over their internal affairs as established in Article 2 of the *United Nations Charter*, 1945,

Recognizing that the International Rescue Committee reported in 2019 that 4 out of 5 states, primarily low-income nations, affected by armed conflict are not estimated to meet the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals due to the economic, environmental, and social setbacks,

Deeply disturbed that according to the UN SaferGuard over the past 50 years thousands of people in 100 countries died from poorly managed weapon piles,

Deeply alarmed by the lack of human rights regarding minorities groups and women, and that 50% of the worlds impoverished population will live in high conflict areas by 2030,

Recalling Resolutions 72/340 (Part I), entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East," 16 August 2017, 72/340 (Part II), entitled "The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East," 2 October 2017, 72/74, entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East," 11 December 2017, and ongoing efforts to establish Nuclear Weapons Free Zones, particularly in the Middle East region,

Encouraging increased transparency between Member States regarding Security Council Resolution 1540 which instructs States to refrain from aiding non-state actors in gaining chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons, in light of facilitating trade relationships and promoting globalization,

Concerned by the increase in domestic instability and violence in Member States facing intense poverty and other issues contributing to such,

Underscoring the importance of inter-Member State collaboration on economic issues such as investment and the impact of arms on trade and development,

Fulfilling the disarmament process through economic development and investment in global trade relations,

Deeply conscious of the value of contributions of developing nations in global economic and disarmament-related discourse,

Taking into consideration the United Nation's past attempts, such as the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), to develop a relationship between disarmament, development, and trade such as the 2013 Arms Trade Treaty (ATT),

Conscious of the developmental benefits in providing access to clean water sources in poverty-stricken countries' safety of public health as it regards citizens health by the disarmament of nuclear, chemical & biological weapon industrialization,

Applauding the efforts of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the disarmament of Member States and the education and development of peaceful usage of nuclear energy,

Gravely concerned by the growing ethnic violence in and between states which hinders the development of states, especially that which has occurred in the Balkan region,

Aware that the manufacturing process of creating weapons of mass destruction utilizes an excess amount of energy and resources that can be applied to sustainable efforts in regards towards recycling programs,

Determined in expanding international regulation in taking precautionary measures in regards to small arms manufacturing to prevent non-state actors in obtaining them in regards to international security while aligning trade interests among developing states,

1. *Considers* the creation of an organization under UNODA known as the Office of Disarmament Success (UNODS) specialized in:
 - a. Keeping track of willing Member States in their individual efforts towards global disarmament;
 - b. Voluntarily monitoring the adherence and implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT);
 - c. Requests funding and implementation by the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs;
2. *Encourages* Member States to support, sign, and ratify past and recent nuclear non-proliferation agreements, mechanisms, and treaties such as the NPT, CTBT, and the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW):
 - a. To address the concerns of nuclear proliferation among Member States and non-State actors, Member States are encouraged to support, sign, and ratify the NPT;
 - b. Member states that support, sign, and ratify the CTBT further fulfill the mission of the United Nations General Assembly promoting international peace and stability;
 - c. The ultimate long-term objective of member states is to achieve a situation in which nuclear weapons no longer pose a threat to their people; Moving to support, sign, and ratify the TPNW is one additional step toward achieving this objective;
 - d. Supporting, signing and ratifying these treaties moves member states one step closer a global community free of the threat of nuclear weapons which presents barriers to further development;
3. *Recommends* the disarmament and development Group of Governmental Experts (GGE), as established by A/RES/39/160 (1984), Relationship between disarmament and development, explore ways of minority inclusion, especially of women's voices during the process of disarmament, as established in S/RES/1325 (2000), which establishes peace efforts are more sustainable with women inclusion in disarmament;

4. *Further recommends* to the UN, that due to the unaddressed percentage of unattended weaponry, explore ways for Member States to relinquish those weapons to the United Nations such that:
 - a. The weaponry that is handed over be collected and repurposed to create tools for the agriculture and energy sectors of developing nations;
 - b. Create a committee of willing UN Member States that: would ensure chemical and nuclear weaponry is transformed into useful sources, such as energy, instead of potentially harmful materials and would be implemented by the UN Security Council;
5. *Emphasizes* the need to listen to minorities groups and women through hearing and surveying their experiences:
 - a. This is to understand the best way to assist in uplifting them, establishing equitable rights for these groups regardless of income and background;
 - b. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), women in more rural areas experience more violence and seek less resources, therefore, the committee should do its best to encourage women and minorities groups to come forward and share their experiences;
6. *Further reminds* there is a need to develop a stronger infrastructure to support the eventual development of poverty-stricken environments and communities that face violence motivated through radicalization and poverty-based motives;
7. *Expresses* its hope to decrease the probability of the formation of violent non-state actors and their illegal use of weaponry against other Member States;
8. *Calls upon* a created investment of relationship of one or more Member States into another through goods and service trade agreements:
 - a. Establishing economic growth through trade partnerships that ensure the economic cooperation and collaboration of Member States;
 - b. Motivating Member States to hinder geopolitical warfare between Member States with each other and non-state actors, limiting the use of excessive and unnecessary violence;
9. *Further invites* the incorporation of additional allies to establish a global trade network of goods and services in order promote the development of infrastructure between the collaborating Member States:
 - a. Through the newly established relations, regulations of reduced arms trade can occur;
 - b. The Member State network will act as a check and balance system as they have an influence on their trade deals, infrastructure development, and percentage of disarmament between related countries;
10. *Suggesting* the allies to hold each other accountable and engage with one another in a proportionally symmetrical manner:

- a. Guided by principles of diplomatic engagement among Member States to accomplish proportional disarmament;
 - b. Bearing in mind the proportionate military capacity of the Member States;
 - c. Further recommending that Member States that allegedly violate their disarmament agreement engage in dialogue to resolve conflicts with their established trade agreement;
11. *Strongly Points Out* the issue of domestic instability of select Member States:
- a. Suggest a track and trace program that functions to maintain a record of weapons and facilitate disarmament processes including a database of parties suspected of possessing weapons ranging from light to heavy weaponry;
 - b. Recommend the engagement in dialogue between Member States and parties contributing to domestic instability in order to initiate the process of disarmament and further cooperation in local developmental progress;
12. *Taking into account* the disposal of the accumulated percentage of disarmed weapons will be left up to Member States with the suggestion of donations to peacekeepers belonging to the United Nations;
13. *Endorses* development in inquiring the harvesting of rainforest water systems as an additional resource in providing alternative accesses to clean water sources to endorse protective measures from chemical and biological weapon exposure, expanding upon UN institutions such as UN water;
14. *Endorses* Member States' efforts to reach regional agreements to establish nuclear weapon free zones in different regions of the world with the support of the UNODA:
- a. Nuclear weapon free zones effectively prohibit the use and stockpile of nuclear weapons in a specified regional area;
 - b. Nuclear weapon free zones will also safeguard regions and from the effects that a nuclear detonation would have on Member States' environment and ecosystems, infrastructure, public health, civil stability, and economic vitality;
 - c. The UNODA should assist Member States in the Middle East to establish a nuclear weapon free zone that will foster greater stability in the conflict-affected region;
 - d. The establishment of more nuclear weapon free zones around the world, under Member States and UNODA's leadership, will foster regional and global peace, security, and stability;
 - e. Nuclear weapon-owning Member States are encouraged to fully recognize and respect the nuclear weapon free zones that Member States have already established, such as the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone as per the SEANWFZ Treaty, and all additional nuclear weapon free zones Member States successfully institute;

15. *Expresses its serious concern* with the manufacturing and dismantling of weapons, small and massively destructive, in regard to the use of fossil fuels and the contribution towards air pollution:
 - a. This encourages Member States to implement a recycling program to help further develop states, like urban infrastructure, with these new materials, such as metals and energy sources that are thoroughly looked over by qualified professionals;
 - b. The UNODA would be the primary contact for this recycling program, keeping these materials in low-population, low conflict areas;
16. *Strongly encourages* Member States to remove barriers of development for developing nations; such as lifting unilateral punitive economic measures and ending funding provided to hostile non-state actors;
17. *Further supports* the long-term work and education efforts of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in prioritizing peaceful uses for fissile materials previously reserved for weapons purposes in developing nations through:
 - a. Educating scientists and professionals in developing nations to make informed decisions on the development of peaceful nuclear energy capabilities;
 - b. Innovative research on nuclear technologies ranging from agriculture and medical capabilities;
 - c. Invite Member States to participate in an educational initiative to be named Nuclear Usages Education Programme, which could:
 - i. Educate primary and secondary students about the usage of nuclear power in the different realms (energy, agriculture, medical, etc.);
 - ii. Funding for this program would originate from the IAEA, which comes primarily from Member State and Private donations;
 - iii. Implementation of this program will be overseen by the Member States in question in partnership with the IAEA;
18. *Strongly encourages* peace talks in:
 - a. Ethnic conflict resolution by the invitation of the sovereign states with the goal of disarming ethnic groups and bring about the groundwork for development;
 - b. Implementation of peace negotiations by the specific Member State with support from United Nations Peacekeeping upon request;
19. *Requesting* Member States to exemplify transparency of private agreements in order to facilitate an open trade relationship regarding fissile materials and allow room for discussion disarmament to create a network of collaboration between Member States;
20. *Strongly advises* the caution of arms-trade and incorporates secure manufacturing such as the Kinshasa Convention in regards to small arms in action to prevent non-state actors in acquiring weapons by:

- a. Suggesting that developed Member States adopt measures such as those presented in the Federal Act on War Material 514.51; that aims to regulate all-encompassing war-related weaponry; Possible methods of regulation would include:
 - i. Reducing a state's internal manufacture of war materials such as weapons, explosives, munitions or individual components of the aforementioned materials;
 - ii. Requiring licenses for individuals who wish to manufacture or trade war materials with external recipients;
 - b. Divesting from the weapons manufacturing industry, replacing capital generated from weapons industry with that gained from trade agreements with developing nations on a global scale;
21. *Reaffirms* the principle of state sovereignty under international law, and respects Member States' self-determination in their decisions on their progress as to nuclear disarmament.



Code: GA1/1/7

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: The Relationship between Disarmament and Development.

The General Assembly First Committee,

Acknowledging Article 11 of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945) as it considers matters of international peace and security, including the matter of disarmament,

Emphasizing the need to pursue Sustainable Development Goals, (SDGs) 1: No Poverty, SDG 3: Good health and well-being; SDG 5: Gender Equality, SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy, SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth, SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation, SDG10: Reduced Inequalities, SDG 13: Climate Action, SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, while taking into consideration that the realities and resources of every Member State is different,

Taking into account the rising tensions on long-standing asymmetric conflicts and the regional and international scene that could lead to new conflicts, and of the fact that non-state actors utilize a number of weapons to target, attack, and destroy, infrastructure, and housing, as well as to cause fatalities of civilians,

Recognizing that weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical, biological) are immediate threats to democracy and humankind, and a future without mutually assured destruction eliminating dire consequences on civilians and the environment in conflict areas,

Bearing in mind that in 2020, 18,747 deaths and injuries were caused by the use of explosive weapons around the world, according to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP),

Reaffirming the position and effectiveness of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)'s role within the United Nations to further promote dialogue and action on disarmament and clean development in order to reach global security,

Understanding that an unmitigated nuclear disaster in one area of the world is not a confined event, that the effects would be catastrophically far reaching and that the global community is dependent on safe norms and practices for nuclear infrastructure world-wide,

Reiterates the volatility and risk inherent to conflict near existing nuclear infrastructure/power plants, including the recent shelling and flagrant disregard for the integrity of the largest nuclear power plant in Europe, Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant, and the nuclear security of all of Europe,

Determined to catalog and maintain appropriate record of the use and sale of chemical, biological, nuclear, and other harmful material and waste used in WMDs,

Strengthening the UN's ability to implement follow-ups and inspections of purchased armed weapons and facilities that have the capacity to create weapons by implementing a Security Council resolution at its 77/47th meeting in 2015,

Further concerned with the utilization of private military firms as an actor of the state with little to no accountability or oversight, as a result of their deniability and the clandestine nature of the operations,

such as an increase from 300 to 1,000 Russian mercenaries operating in Ukraine, and 500 deployed to Syria, increasing the amount of unregulated and unregistered arms in already highly volatile areas,

Recognizing the effects of corruption involving governments and illicit trading of arms, it is imperative to decentralize information to promote transparency between Member States,

Reaffirming the beliefs and values of the 1997 *Anti-Personnel Landmines Convention* in relation to prevent possession and use by non-state and state actors,

Noting the effective alternative uses of nuclear technology for peaceful tactics to further promote development, thus accelerating the achievement of the SDGs,

Determined to continue to find alternative uses for nuclear material previously used for nuclear weapons proliferation,

Promoting cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in order to ensure the protection of the environment as it relates to SDG 13: Climate Action,

1. *Deplores* that the use of weapons of mass destruction are causing tremendous consequences on the environment affecting the life of every living being following article 3 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) which promotes life, liberty and security for everyone;
2. *Reminds* Members States of the importance of having strong peacekeeping solutions and promoting a step-by-step approach to disarmament such as education, transparency, and long-term commitment to international cooperation;
3. *Supports* the individual needs of Member States in reaching their Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by meeting SDG requirements but allowing emphasis to be placed on goals relevant to the needs of the international community;
4. *Calls for* the reevaluation and commitment towards developing our Member States in line with the United Nation's SDG 3: Good health and well-being, SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy, SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth, SDG10: Reduced Inequalities, SDG 13: Climate Action, SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions to guarantee peace and security for the entire humankind;
5. *Advocates* for the attendance of meetings by Member States on disarmament commissions such as *Conference on Disarmament*, *Review Conference of the Treaty on The Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* (NPT), and the regional bodies for disarmament Member States belong to;
6. *Recommends* Member States allow United Nations inspection teams in-depth and continuous access to arms facilities to enforce previously mentioned arms conventions;
7. *Welcomes* Member States to work in collaboration with the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) as a key instrument to reach an open dialogue for global development security;
8. *Request* all Member States to be transparent with the activity of their respective weapon markets in order to ultimately reduce the presence of arms amongst non-state actors and terrorist organizations, Member States would be able to reach this goal in collaboration with the United Nations Institute For Disarmament Research (UNIDIR);

9. *Invites* the Security Council to expand the UN Disarmament Commission to include the investigation of the employment and armament of private military companies (PMCs) abroad by:
 - a. Providing the framework and investigative experts to conduct fact-finding operations in response to substantive allegations of the employment of PMCs;
 - b. Compiling a report of findings and recommended action/sanctions to the general assembly;
10. *Strongly encourages* the reconsideration of existing sanctions by member states to provide economic incentives to those Member States who demonstrate to be active in reducing the use of weapons and disarmament:
 - a. Recommend that Member States create a mechanism control to report on the actions taken towards disarmament and draw-downs, in order to receive the economic incentives above-mentioned;
 - b. This would allow for adopting a transparent conduct regarding sharing information regarding demilitarization and disarmament, building and strengthening confidence between states to accomplish an effective process of demilitarization;
11. *Urges* the creation of an Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) to provide norms and practices for efficient land use as it pertains to the ratio of military installations to public services:
 - a. Advise on investment from Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs) and Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) that would be subject to the approval of the given state, the development will seek to create jobs, promote modernization, develop the economy, and build a strong foundational economy that promotes public infrastructure;
 - b. Advising that investment, negotiation, and discussion should be done through the non-aligned Movement through the use of the United Nations and NGOs/IGOs as it would give historically colonized nations greater faith by negotiating through an organization that they trust and feel represents them;
 - c. Furthermore, we believe that the development of these nations be done at the regional level to increase trust and prevent feelings of international control of third world nations;
 - d. Authorizes the Acronym Institute for Disarmament Diplomacy to coordinate and moderate the transfer of funds from higher-income Member States to the lower-income Member States;
12. *Recommends* establishing an OEWG to research the plausibility of a stabilized system for a record of purchases of small arms, radioactive material and radioactive waste;
13. *Suggests* that credible allegations of the possession of weapons of mass destruction (chemical, biological, nuclear) by non-state actors made by a member state be grounds for an emergency meeting of the general assembly;
14. *Encourages* Member States to reinstate and sign the 1967 *Outer Space Treaty*, banning the stationing of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) in outer space with the ultimate goal of ratifying the treaty;

15. *Urges* its Member States to reach a future of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapon disarmament through the signing and ratification of UN Conventions including but not limited to the *Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)* and the *Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)* against the usage of weapons of mass destruction:
 - a. Invites all Member States to the BWC & CWC Expansion Conference with the goal of expanding membership, which will be funded and hosted by the Italian and Austrian Governments in Rome, and open to any contributions from Member States or the United Nations System, or non-governmental organizations and institutions;
 - b. Suggests all Member States to consider signing and ratifying the CWC & BWC;
16. *Invites* Member States to develop legislative measures enforcing the proper training of workers in existing fissile-material mines, nuclear processing plants, power plants, and along import and export routes;
17. *Recommends* countries with uranium mining facilities track uranium mining, enrichment, and exportation to allow Member States to track where, and to whom, atomic materials are being sent for what use;
18. *Requests* allocating funds towards increased security of fissile and volatile substances prone to exploitation from non-state actors and black-market exporters:
 - a. Suggests that Member States extend initiatives, similar to The Monitoring Illicit Arms Flows Initiative, that will increase tracking trade of materials that could be used for illicit weapons through State information sharing systems;
 - b. Emphasizes the importance of Member States to keep materials utilized for weapons of mass destruction from non-state actors;
19. *Strongly condemns* the continued use of landmines in conflicts after the 1997 *Anti-Personnel Landmines Convention*, such as in Ukraine and along the DMZ in Korea:
 - a. Recommend that Member States increase their interoperability with NGOs and IGOs regarding the investigation of the use of landmines prohibited under the 1997 *Anti-Personnel Landmines Convention* in conflicts around the world;
 - b. Furthermore to promote the use and appeal of NGOs/IGOs to the component organs of the UN, such as the Hazardous Area Life Support Organization (HALO) Trust to help provide new training and expertise on the process of locating, identification, removal, and disposal of land mines in existence according to regional frameworks;
20. *Further recommends* that each Member State maintain a Register of Conventional Arms, a registry/reporting system for cataloging/monitoring international arms sales:
 - a. Provides for the recognition and condemnation of unreported/clandestine international arm sales to reinforce the statutes of the *Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)*;
 - b. Allows for the recommendation of sanctions against states who undertake unreported arms sales;

21. *Recommends* the expansion of the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CSM), to include the banning of the production and use of all thermobaric weapons in our modern world due to the extremely destructive nature of these weapons:
 - a. These weapons cause significantly more damage to buildings while also being more indiscriminate than traditional explosives:
 - i. Due to the nature of these weapons being made entirely of high-octane fuel when exploded, severe and indiscriminate harm of those targeted is guaranteed;
 - ii. The weapon system sucks in all the oxygen when exploded causing an oxygen-deprived environment asphyxiating the victims;
 - b. Removing these weapons will assist with development in that they cause excessive damage, as can be seen by their use in Ukraine, resulting in the pushing back of the development goals in areas where they are used;
22. *Endorses* the expansion of multilateral capacity building as it pertains to the development of national nuclear energy programs through the UN Development Programme in order to create favorable conditions for disarmament in developing nations:
 - a. Support the development of human resources in developing nations through education and training initiatives to improve nuclear safety, security, and management within Member States;
 - b. Implementing coursework and research initiatives into education systems to teach the complex nuances of disarmament and international security, the differentiation of conventional weapons versus weapons of mass destruction, and the CTDR process;
23. *Urges* Member States to voluntarily pursue peaceful uses of nuclear technology, for nonproliferation usage from research made for nuclear weapons technologies and the damage created from former nuclear weapons usage, with applications such as:
 - a. Latvia and Lithuania's innovative research into genetic mutations and the effects of ionizing radiation;
 - b. Techniques to improve food safety and quality control by using gamma and x-rays as well as ionized radiation to detect and eliminate harmful residues and contaminants in food products;
 - c. Latvia's Country Programme Framework to introduce a nuclear isotope, such as a stable nitrogen-15 isotope to be used as a fertilizer, to soil to track and monitor soil quantity, and study the amount of nitrogen the crops capture from the atmosphere and adjust fertilizer as needed to increase agricultural productivity;
24. *Emphasizes* future collaborative efforts with the IAEA to address environmental protection efforts as outlined in the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals by recycling materials originally allocated nor nuclear weapons technology such as:
 - a. Tackling plastic pollution through recycling using radiation technology, as well as, marine monitoring using isotopic tracing techniques;

- b. Incorporating stable isotopes to “fingerprint” greenhouse gases present in a sample of air and trace it to its source;
 - c. Using isotope hydrology laboratories with nuclear and isotopic techniques in all aspects of freshwater resource assessments and water management and protection;
25. *Encourages* Member States with nuclear production capabilities to provide a voluntary monthly report submitted to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) in the amounts of nuclear material extracted, enriched, and exported:
- a. Further recommends the meeting of a interested Member States to discuss a special working group whom address incentives and baselines that motivate developing nations with interest in nuclear energy to join the IAEA and Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG);
 - b. Endorses the further research programs supporting the recycling of waste materials from Member States that produce nuclear materials and nuclear waste;
26. *Implores* interested Member States recognize the work of existing nuclear and atomic energy organizations such as the IAEA, World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO), and the World Nuclear Association (WNA), donating monetary funds, state resources, and national interest in their efforts to develop nuclear and atomic energy to assist in the establishment of regional nuclear programs such as Nuclear Europe and International Nuclear Regulators Association (INRA).