



Resolution GA/1/2.1

General Assembly First Committee

Co-sponsors: Republic of Albania, Republic of Argentina, Commonwealth of Australia, Barbados, Kingdom of Bhutan, Republic of Burundi, Central African Republic, Republic of Chile, Republic of Colombia, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Republic of France, Gabonese Republic, Republic of The Gambia, Grenada, Republic of India, Islamic Republic of Iran, State of Israel, Republic of Italy, Japan, Republic of Kenya, State of Kuwait, Kingdom of Lesotho, United Mexican States, Mongolia, Kingdom of Morocco, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Republic of the Niger, Independent State of Papua New Guinea, Romania, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of South Africa, Republic of Korea, Republic of South Sudan, Kingdom of Thailand, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Topic: Relationship between disarmament and sustainable development

Deeply concerned by the global rise of military spending in accordance to a lack of development,

Declaring the importance of redirecting military spending budgets towards countries Sustainable Development Goal development on their current situation,

Recognizing the lack of responsible funding,

Acknowledging that school systems require better security,

Alarmed by the lack of awareness of Sustainable Development Goals with youth education,

Deeply concerned by the lack of environmental action,

Seeking through communication in arm trades,

Acknowledging the large amount of the manufacturing weapons of mass destruction in the global community,

Bearing in mind the connection among different countries and areas to realize the sustainable development,

Emphasizing the need to aid people in the pursuit of peace,

Fully aware that some countries are unable to cooperate and disarm due to current situation, Alarmed by the amount of conflicts in the world and the means in which some countries are approaching this conflict,

Weapons trade and productions and Eliminating weapons of mass destruction

1. Further invites members states to join or reaffirm disarmament treaties on their current situation;
2. Encourages able nations to create nuclear weapon free zones;
3. Calls upon countries to reduce illegal arms trade by closely monitoring imports and exports, and increasing security;

Regional Cooperation for peace

4. Requests local organizations to collaborate with their communities while asking member states to take into account the voices of developing nations;
5. Calls for the UN to assist the people of heavily sanctioned countries, countries in conflict and the people of developing countries;
6. Encourages member states especially those in conflict, to communicate with neighboring countries about their views on disarmament and how to approach it appropriately;
7. Deplores countries to approach this issue with an open mindset in hopes of coming to a peaceful conclusion;

Education and Security

8. Encourages the involvement of marginalized groups in decision making;
9. Emphasizing the need to further educate society about the importance of disarmament and peace;
10. Fully encourages school to create a safer place for students of all ages to learn without the threat of violence;

Financial Allocations

11. Invites member states to open charities directly funding sustainable development;
12. Encourages nations to reallocate military funds to developing countries;