



Resolution GA/1/1.1

General Assembly First Committee

Co-sponsors: Republic of Albania, Republic of Argentina, Commonwealth of Australia, Central African Republic, Republic of Chile, Republic of Colombia Dominican Republic, Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Republic of France, Republic of India, Islamic Republic of Iran, State of Israel, Republic of Italy, Japan, Republic of Kenya, United Mexican States, Kingdom of Morocco, Republic of the Niger, 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: Reduction of Military Budgets

Alarmed by the 100 billion USD spent on nuclear weapons in the past year alone,

Taking into consideration that nuclear weaponry has not been used in conflict for over 80 years,

Acknowledging that excessive military spending has diverted many from humanitarian and environmental aid,

Emphasizing the need to prioritize reallocation of military budgets towards sustainable development in underdeveloped countries, particularly devoting attention to Sustainable Development Goal 16: Peace, Justice and strong institutions,

Fully aware of how the 2.4 trillion of military expenditures deteriorate global security, increasing geopolitical instability in the incredibly volatile landscape and negatively impacting international relations,

Deeply concerned by the fact that member states prioritize defensive prowess to the extent that security is now defined and represented by military power rather than diplomacy,

Recalling the excessive expenditures committed to by our world military for the next fiscal year and how these expenditures increased already extreme tensions,

Humanitarian Aid

1. Encourages countries with significant spending to reallocate a large percentage of their military budgets to environmental aid;
2. Calls upon member states not in war to send humanitarian aid to developing countries as referenced in operative B I I;

Weapons of mass destruction

3. Urges the implementation of protocols that support the non-proliferation treaty, leading to the reduction of nuclear weapons produced yearly;
4. Encourages countries to use nuclear technologies as an energy source while discouraging weaponizing them;
5. Invites member states to ratify treaties such as the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) and the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC);

Involvement with the United Nations

6. Strongly advises the United Nations to enforce consequences for nations that trade and/or purchase nuclear weapons, typically involving the world court or international court of justice;
7. Encourages more industrialized nations to provide financing and support to less developed countries in order to undo damages in economic growth and sustainable development caused by excessive military spending;
8. Strongly promotes the reinforcement and implementation of advanced expenditure regarding systems such as Mlix and the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA) to encourage transparency between countries;
9. Requests nations' respective legislative branches to decrease their nation's military burdens to a specific percentage relative to their gross domestic product, typically achievable via a constitutional amendment;
10. Strongly suggests that the United Nations apply taxes, sanctions, or other financial repercussions on nations that have proven to overspend on their military, as well as monitor nations that break these limitations and have the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms transmit notifications warning of overspending to appropriate nations;
11. Urges for the establishment of (a) committee(s) that oversees nations' military expenditures and applies appropriate repercussions, as well as the reallocation of military funding towards the Sustainable Development Goals;

12. Further encourages all member states to sign prevalent documents and resolutions regarding disarmament within the next five years;

Reallocation

13. Calls for the reduction and further reallocation of military funding to further the cause of the Sustainable Development Goals;
14. Requests a United Nations resolution affirming the funding structures of reallocation such as these;
15. Further requests member states to reallocate a percentage of their respective Gross Domestic Product equivalent to their prior military expenditures towards sustainable development, particularly in underdeveloped countries;
16. Takes note of countries experiencing existential threats to their sovereignty as well as countries facing critical development issues such as having a Gross Domestic Product lower than 50 billion USD and exempts them from the clauses above so long as a vote from the security council supports the exemption, whereas the affected country is exempt from voting.