



Resolution GA/I/2.1

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: Relationship between Disarmament and Sustainable Development

Acknowledging that not all nations have the same governmental situations and are fully aware of political tensions,

Declaring that more times should be spent on peace building rather than conflict,

Observing the lack of sustainable industry in numerous developing countries,

Concerned by the 90 billion USD spent on nuclear programs instead of clean energy or healthcare,

Understanding that nuclear weapons are hard to dismantle and that a lack of them in a country may render defense unstable,

Emphasizing the importance of the Sustainable Development Goals and what they do for the world, such as increasing access to clean water as well as promoting peace,

Aware of the environmental damage that weapons of mass destruction cause to the environment and humanity regarding the nuclear impact,

Noting with concern how heavy military spending generates a considerable amount of national debt, overworking developing and industrialized nations alike and significantly impacting a country's balance sheet, reluctantly increasing interest and cost of borrowing and ultimately dragging an economic growth and driving taxes higher,

Acknowledging the 77 percent decrease in agricultural workers over the last century and recognizing the importance of these workers as the foundation of all nations' respective societies and economics,

Reallocation of Military Funds

1. Discourages military from developing new weapons unless in crisis or hardship, while completely restricting the composition of new weapons of mass destruction;
2. Advocates for a reduction in military budgets by five percent by 2030 in all countries, with an emphasis on climate actions and sustainable development;
3. Strongly encourages the reallocation of countries' weapons of mass destruction funding towards the Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 4, 8, and 13, with the intention of achieving economic and social growth for each country;
4. Urges the United Nations to call member states to discuss a treaty that will contribute to disarming nuclear weapons;
5. Calls for countries to improve urban planning while taking into consideration sustainable energy;
6. Encourages repurposing abandoned military sites into green infrastructure;
7. Strongly emphasizes the need for nations with active nuclear programs to divert funding away into renewable energy, as mentioned above;
8. Suggest the creation of a committee dedicated to the reduction of the environmental impact of international military activity;

Economic Development

9. Calls upon member states to implement programs to generate interest and education regarding agriculture and economics among the civilian workforce;
10. Encourages countries' housing developments to re-purpose arms storage and military grounds for agricultural purposes, in turn reducing arms by eradicating these war fronts;
11. Emphasizes the importance of socio-economic, cultural, and humanitarian development for health, education, and preservation, thus authorizing nations to promote this development through media and education;
12. Urges countries' governments efficiency departments to reallocate excess military funds towards programs and/or projects supporting poverty alleviation, quality education, climate action, healthcare, and sustainable agriculture in order to bolster both quality of life and economic stability;
13. Instructs the United Nations to establish a committee organization dedicated to handling economic efficiency and sustainability, ultimately aiming to ensure purposeful

reallocation of excess expenditures and promoting economic growth in the geopolitical landscape;

14. Reaffirms the importance of utilizing excess food waste as compost or fertilizer for the sake of sustainable agriculture and reduction of excessive disposal in light of the additional food production caused as a result of operative 3.1;
15. Further requests international cooperation in promoting the general economy in order to support sustainability, economic growth, and industrialization, particularly in developing countries;

International Diplomatic Relations

16. Calls upon the past use of framework, such as the united nations' peacebuilding commission and association of southeast asian nations' treaty of amity cooperation;
17. Requests to redistribute resources/funds to promote environmental and social benefits through collaboration with international communities;
18. Encourages to convert allocated military funds into facilities for green infrastructures or spaces that can benefit both the nation's community and its environment.