

Canadian International Model United Nations Conference
First Committee: Disarmament and International Security
Resolution 1.1

The General Assembly,

Deploring the current military expenses throughout the world as well as the increasing quantity of weapons in circulation,

Alarmed by the increasing amount of human casualties caused by conventional weapons,

Alarmed by the underdevelopment experienced by many countries in the world and that military expenses are refraining those government from investing on development,

Realizing that the reduction of military expenses could liberate substantial funds that could be effectively redistributed and reinvested in development,

Recognizing the availability of illegitimate arms for illegitimate uses,

Commending the Report of the secretary general on disarmament and development of July 2004,

Recalling the international efforts that have been made on disarmament which have lead to numerous treaties such as the *Non Proliferation Treaty (NPT)*, *The Ottawa Treaty*,

Reaffirming Article 26 of the United Nations charter which states: “The establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world’s human and economic resources”,

Recognizing the sovereign right of State military defences and the growing importance of developing regional security organs in today’s international climate,

Bearing in mind the new challenges for the international community in the field of development, poverty eradication and the elimination of the diseases that afflict humanity,

Reaffirming article 51 of the UN Charter granting each member state the right to self defence;

1. *Encourages* developed nations to direct revenues freed through disarmament to:
 - a) Fulfill their engagement to the millennium development commitment which stipulates that countries should contribute to the millennium fund by donating 0.7% of their GNP,
 - b) Establish stamping programs to identify weapons and facilitate transaction controls,
 - c) Encourage aid in the form of arms for development programs in an effort to encourage greater security as well as foreign investments,
 - d) Create an international fund that could be used for the control of small arms and light weapons in at risk regions by creating local based and

adapted programs and build educational and social program as well as infrastructures which are necessary for world relief efforts;

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of adherence to the NPT emphasizing article 6;
3. *Urging* members states who have withdrawn their membership to the NPT to reconsider their decision;
4. *Welcomes* all initiatives for the creation and enlargement of Nuclear Free Zones (NFZ's) and Nuclear Weapons Free Zones (NWFZ's);
5. *Encourages* all UN member States to follow measures outlined in the most recent General Assembly resolution 59/78 outlining the relationship between disarmament and development;
6. *Further Encourages* multilateral disarmament agreements which emphasize cooperation on the issues of illegitimate arms trade;
7. *Recommends* the submission of reports to evaluate the functioning of the process of disarmament and development generated by participating nations every three years to be in conjunction with an international conference to address the same issue, emphasizing the following aspects:
 - a) financial statements regarding the transfer of funds allocated for elimination of weapons in exchange for aid and,
 - b) the effectiveness of disarmament measures in countries where such measures are taken.