

**Southern Regional Model United Nations**  
*Ensuring Peace and Security in a Turbulent Global  
Environment: Fostering Prosperity and Forward Movement*  
**April 10-12, 2014**  
**Charlotte, NC**



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Dear Delegates,

I would like to welcome you to the Southern Regional Model United Nations (SRMUN) Charlotte Conference and the General Assembly First Committee (DISEC). My name is Lucas Carreras and I will serve as your Director with my Assistant Director, Nathaniel Johnston. I have had the privilege of participating and serving in staff positions at national and regional Model United Nations (MUN) conferences for several years. What I enjoy most about MUN is the ability to mentor and facilitate the learning experience of those participating in a conference.

DISEC is the committee which addresses and deals with disarmament, global challenges, and threats to international peace and security, while seeking solutions to challenges in the international security regime. Having this committee at our conference is always an experience that delegates and the staff enjoy. Delegates have a responsibility to possess a firm grasp of the inherent differences that Member States may have on the various topics addressed and debated by DISEC. We encourage you to review the rules on the website and be familiar with them before the conference. We have done research to get you started and have provided the committee with two pressing issues that can be debated:

- I. Preventing the Illicit Trade and Circulation of Small Arms to Deter Violence;*
- II. Modernizing Disarmament towards Social Development.*

Each delegation is required to submit a position paper that outlines their Member States' position on the aforementioned topics. Position papers should be no longer than 2 pages in length and single-spaced. The objective of the position paper is to convince and persuade the members of your committee that the approach outlined in your paper is the best course of action. Position papers are therefore critical to provide insight into, not only the policies and positions of each Member State, but the direction each Member State will undertake in providing solutions to the challenges of this body. All position papers **MUST** be submitted by using the submission system on the SRMUN website.

Delegates are encouraged to use position papers as an opportunity to state what your Member State plans to accomplish in this committee. Strong, well-developed position papers are an excellent foundation for conference preparation. It is important to ensure all sides of each issue are adequately addressed and presented in a clear and concise manner that is easy for your audience to understand. More detailed information about how to write position papers can be found at the SRMUN website ([www.srmun.org](http://www.srmun.org)). **All Position papers MUST be submitted by 11:59 p.m. EST on Friday March 21, 2014, via the online submission system on the SRMUN website.**

Nathaniel and I look forward to serving as your dais for the DISEC during the 2014 SRMUN Charlotte Conference. I wish you all the best of luck and look forward to working with each of you. Please feel free to contact us if you have any questions.

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## Committee History of the General Assembly First Committee on Disarmament and International Security

The General Assembly (GA) is the chief policymaking organ of the United Nations (UN), established under the United Nations Charter in 1945.<sup>1</sup> Comprised of all 193 Member States of the UN, the GA provides a distinctive forum for multilateral discussion of international issues covered by the UN Charter.<sup>2</sup> The subsidiary organs of the GA are divided into categories: Boards, Commissions, Committees, Councils and Panels, Working Groups and others.<sup>3</sup> The GA's work on disarmament is conducted through one of its primary committees, the First Committee on Disarmament and International Security (DISEC).<sup>4</sup>

DISEC functions as a forum for all Member States to deliberate on disarmament related matters and collaborate on negotiations, solutions, and language to better address the full spectrum of concerns.<sup>5</sup> The first resolution adopted by the GA A/RES/1(I), in 1946 called for “the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and of all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction.”<sup>6</sup> Taking note of the first GA Resolution, DISEC holds the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments.<sup>7</sup> In addition, DISEC may make recommendations with regard to such principles to Member States, the Security Council, or both.<sup>8</sup>

The GA, through Resolution 502 (VI) of January 1952, created the United Nations Disarmament Commission (UNDC) under the Security Council with a general mandate on disarmament questions. The UNDC has only met a couple of times since 1959 because a Special Session on Disarmament was held by the General Assembly in 1978, which discontinued the work of the UNDC.<sup>9</sup> The special session established a successor to the UNDC that would serve as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly.<sup>10</sup> The successor of the UNDC, the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) presently works in cooperation with DISEC as a deliberative body with the function of considering and making recommendations on various issues in the field of disarmament.<sup>11</sup> The relevant decisions and recommendations made by the subsidiary organ reports annually to the GA.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> “About the General Assembly,” The United Nations, <http://www.un.org/en/ga/about/index.shtml>

<sup>2</sup> “Functions and Powers of the General Assembly,” The United Nations, <http://www.un.org/en/ga/about/background.shtml>

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> “UN General Assembly First Committee,” Reaching Critical Will, <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/disarmament-fora/unga>

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> A/RES/1(I) *Establishment of a Commission to Deal with the Problems Raised by the Discovery of Atomic Energy*, The United Nations General Assembly, January 1946  
<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/032/52/IMG/NR003252.pdf?OpenElement>

<sup>7</sup> *Chapter IV: The General Assembly*. The United Nations Charter. June 26, 1945. <http://www.un.org/en/documents/charter/chapter4.shtml>

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> S10/2 *Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly Plenary*. The United Nations General Assembly. June 1978, <http://www.un.org/disarmament/HomePage/SSOD/A-S-10-4.pdf>

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

<sup>12</sup> “United Nations Disarmament Commission,” The United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, <http://www.un.org/disarmament/HomePage/DisarmamentCommission/UNDiscom.shtml>

As a result of the first Special Session on Disarmament of the UN in 1979, the Conference on Disarmament (CD) was established as the single multilateral disarmament-negotiating forum of the international community.<sup>13</sup> Originally consisting of 40 Member States, the CD expanded cooperation to 65 Members and allows observer status to Member States with expressed desire to participate in the CD's substantive discussions.<sup>14</sup> The CD and its Member States have negotiated major multilateral arms limitation and disarmament agreements such as the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT); the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction; and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.<sup>15</sup> It reports to the GA annually, or as appropriate during matters of urgency. While the CD reports to the GA annually, or when deemed to do so urgently, it is DISEC that handles, debates, and works with the UNODA in addressing disarmament and all disarmament related issues for the GA and its associated agencies.

When not addressing matters of urgent debate, DISEC handles all committee business during their general session. From 8 October - 6 November 2012, chaired by Ambassador Desra Percaya of Indonesia, the committee approved 53 resolutions and six decisions.<sup>16</sup> Of the 53 resolutions and decisions that were approved, 29 were adopted by majority vote, and 30 were adopted by consensus.<sup>17</sup> This was a marked reduction from the previous year when 62 percent of the resolutions and decisions were adopted by consensus.<sup>18</sup> DISEC's meeting resulted in the GA's adoption of resolutions A/RES/67/40, the relationship of disarmament and development and A/RES/67/64, the Convention of the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons.<sup>19</sup> A/RES/67/64 was adopted by vote count of 129 in favor, 49 against, with 10 abstentions while A/RES/67/40 was adopted by acclamation.<sup>21</sup> These two resolutions are significant because they represent an acknowledgement and intention on the part of the majority of Member States in recognizing that disarmament, promoting development and continuing to promote the elimination of nuclear weapons, especially given the climate of uncertainty during the time of the adoption.<sup>22</sup>

The 67<sup>th</sup> Session also called for the convening of the Final UN Conference on the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), an effort to finalize the elaboration of the ATT in an open and transparent manner.<sup>23</sup> The conference

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<sup>13</sup> "An Introduction to the Conference" The United Nations Office at Geneva, [http://www.unog.ch/80256EE600585943/\(httpPages\)/BF18ABFEFE5D344DC1256F3100311CE9?OpenDocument](http://www.unog.ch/80256EE600585943/(httpPages)/BF18ABFEFE5D344DC1256F3100311CE9?OpenDocument)

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> "General Assembly First Committee 2012," Reaching Critical Will, <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/disarmament-fora/unga/2012>

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

<sup>18</sup> "First Committee, Concluding Session, Sends 59 Draft Texts to General Assembly, Consistent with Its Practice of Voting on Nearly Half," General Assembly First Committee, <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2012/gadis3471.doc.htm>

<sup>19</sup> A/RES/67/40, *The Relationship Between Disarmament and Development*, The United Nations General Assembly, December 2012 [http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/67/40](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/67/40)

<sup>20</sup> A/RES/67/64, *the Convention of the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons*, The United Nations General Assembly, December 2012 [http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/67/64](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/67/64)

<sup>21</sup> United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, Disarmament Resolutions and Decisions of the Sixty-seventh Session of the United Nations General Assembly, <http://www.un.org/disarmament/publications/yearbook/en/EN-YB-VOL-37-2012-part1.pdf>

<sup>22</sup> "General Assembly First Committee 2012," Reaching Critical Will, <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/disarmament-fora/unga/2012>

<sup>23</sup> "First Committee Ends 67<sup>th</sup> Session Following Delay Caused by Hurricane Sandy," United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, <http://www.un.org/disarmament/update/20121109/>

was held in New York from March 18 to 28, 2013, initially failing to reach consensus.<sup>24</sup> In April 2013, the GA adopted the treaty by vote of 154 in favor to three against.<sup>25</sup> The ATT is the first legally binding mechanism that regulates international trade in conventional arms from small arms to battle tanks, and combat aircrafts and warships.<sup>26</sup>

Also in 2013, DISEC approved a High-Level General Assembly Meeting on Nuclear Disarmament as a one-day plenary meeting held on 26 September 2013 during the high-level segment of the 68<sup>th</sup> Session of the General Assembly.<sup>27</sup> The Sixty-Eighth session of DISEC met from October 7 to November 5, 2013.<sup>28</sup>

All Member States are represented in DISEC.

## **Topic I: Preventing the Illicit Trade and Circulation of Small Arms to Deter Violence**

*“Our energy, our emphasis, and our anger is directed against illegal weapons, not legal ones. Our priorities are effective enforcement, better controls and regulation, safer stockpiling, and weapons collection and destruction... This is an ambitious-but achievable-goal.”<sup>29</sup>*  
*Former UN Secretary-General Kofi A. Annan*

### **Introduction**

The First Committee on Disarmament and International Security (DISEC) conducts itself to uphold the maintenance of international peace and security, principles governing disarmament, the regulation of armaments, and the promotion of cooperative measures that will strengthen stability through lower levels of armaments.<sup>30</sup> Doing so in a manner coinciding with The UN Charter, DISEC recognizes the right of the individual to defend oneself (Article 51), efforts conducive to economic and social development, while also recognizing human rights (Article 13) and the implementation of potential sanctions (Article 41).<sup>31</sup> A notable benchmark in the history of international collaboration on the issue of Small Arms deterrence came with the 1996 adoption of RES A/RES/50/70, “General and Complete Disarmament.” Addressing both nuclear and small arms disarmament, it lays out a comprehensive definition and framework that conceptualizes small arms and anti-personnel land mines as light weapons. The resolution further establishes measures to strengthen transparency and curb illicit trade of both items while reducing

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<sup>24</sup> “Ban ‘Deeply Disappointed’ With Failure to Reach Consensus on Global Arms Trade Treaty,” UN News Centre, <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=44524&Cr=arms+trade+treaty&Cr1=#.UjcOvhbG1hA>

<sup>25</sup> “Overwhelming Majority of States in General Assembly Say ‘Yes’ to Arms Trade Treaty,” General Assembly First Committee, <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2013/ga11354.doc.htm>

<sup>26</sup> Ibid.

<sup>27</sup> “First Committee Ends 67<sup>th</sup> Session Following Delay Caused by Hurricane Sandy,” United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, <http://www.un.org/disarmament/update/20121109/>

<sup>28</sup> “UN General Assembly First Committee,” Reaching Critical Will, <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/disarmament-fora/unga/2013>

<sup>29</sup> Special report on the United Nation Illicit Trade in Small Arms Conference. Australian Shooters Journal: The political voice of the SSAA. 2006. Vol. 8 Issue 3. <http://www.ssa.org.au/asj/asj-2006-v8-3.pdf>

<sup>30</sup> “First Committee”. UN General Assembly, 2013 <http://www.un.org/en/ga/first/>

<sup>31</sup> *Charter of the United Nations*. The United Nations. June 26, 1945.

mechanisms that would threaten regional cooperation.<sup>32</sup> Regarding aspects of regional cooperation, the international community sought to improve existing Resolutions: A/45/58 P, A/46/36 I, A/47/52 J, 48/75 I, and 49/75 N.<sup>33</sup> Streamlining the adoption of these efforts brought to focus two critical principals: the prevention of possible surprise military attacks against a Member State(s), and as a means for curbing Inter/ Intra-State aggressions.<sup>34</sup>

In 2001, the UN Conference on Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its Aspects convened for the first time. While it did not produce any legally binding instruments, it encouraged a variety of actions to combat illicit trade at the national level: stronger border controls and the important role of civil society in complementing government activities.<sup>35</sup> Recently, three key initiatives have been enacted by the UN to strengthen efforts in combating the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons: the development of UN technical guidelines; arms control standards and; a reinforced cooperative agreement between the UN and INTERPOL.<sup>36</sup> In 2008, the GA mandated the UN to develop technical guidelines for ammunitions stockpile management. These guidelines, published as the *International Ammunition Technical Guidelines* (IATG), were adopted under the UN SaferGuard Programme in 2011 and consisted of ammunition stockpiles guidelines in twelve areas including risk management, accounting, field conditions, infrastructure, processing, transport, security and demilitarization.<sup>37</sup> Twenty UN entities formularized the UN Coordinating Action of Small Arms (CASA) in 2010 to deliver, “the highest quality advice and support to Member States on placing effective controls of small arms and light weapons,” through International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS).<sup>38</sup> The Arrangement on Co-Operation between the UN and INTERPOL was established in 2005, pursuant to the adoption of UNSC Resolution 1617.<sup>39</sup> The purpose of this agreement was to facilitate information exchange between the UN Security Council Sanctions Committee and INTERPOL, and was coordinated through the UN Department for Political Affairs (UNDPA).<sup>40</sup> This past year marked a historical precedence by the international community, with the adoption of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) in April 2013.<sup>41</sup> In January, 2013, ResA/RES/67/40 was adopted that established the Steering Group on Disarmament and Development, in order to better study this perceived relationship by coordinating UN departments, agencies, and sub-agencies.<sup>42</sup>

When addressing the issue of illicit trade in small arms, it is important to recognize the differences set forth by the international community between legal transfers and illicit trafficking. Government-to-government trade, direct industry sales, and donations or low-cost transfers by governments may facilitate legitimate transfers of small arms.<sup>43</sup> Illicit trafficking, occurs through indirect sales by third parties, covert transfers by

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<sup>32</sup> A/RES/50/70. *General and Complete Disarmament*. The United Nations General Assembly. 15 January, 1996.

<sup>33</sup> Ibid.

<sup>34</sup> Ibid.

<sup>35</sup> “United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects”. International Committee of the Red Cross. <http://www.icrc.org/eng/resources/documents/article/other/57jrep.htm>

<sup>36</sup> Ibid.

<sup>37</sup> International Ammunition Technical Guidelines. United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs. 2013 <http://www.un.org/disarmament/convarms/Ammunition/IATG/>

<sup>38</sup> International Small Arms Control Standards. UN Coordinating Action of Small Arms. 2013 <http://www.smallarmsstandards.org/>

<sup>39</sup> Ibid.

<sup>40</sup> *Arrangement on Co-Operation*. UN Security Council Sanctions Committee. 2013 \

<sup>41</sup> Arms Trade Treaty: Robust Standards for Responsible Transfers. [http://www.un.org/disarmament/ATT/docs/ATT\\_info\\_kit.pdf](http://www.un.org/disarmament/ATT/docs/ATT_info_kit.pdf)

<sup>42</sup> A/Res/67/40. *Relationship between Disarmament and Development*. 4 January 2013.

<sup>43</sup> A/54/155. Article 34-35.

governments, and illicit trade networks.<sup>44</sup> The study of illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons must be viewed in a much larger context, one that transcends conventional transnational borders. Following development as outlined by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) can be hindered by such illicit trade while “[the] cycle of underdevelopment propels and is perpetuated by armed conflict.”<sup>45</sup> Furthermore, efforts towards improving a Member States’ self-development are helped greatly in part by intellectual and financial contributions. Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) facilitate such contributions after conducting risk-return analysis. These reports define “how much risk one is willing to take for a given expected level of return on investment.”<sup>46</sup> Armed conflict affected Member States furthest from reaching their MDG goals, falling short of reaching their target goals in areas of reduction of hunger by 10 percent, providing universal education by 45 percent, and improving maternal health by 14 percent.<sup>47</sup>

### ***Light Weapons: Small Arms & Anti-Personnel Land-Mines***

When there is an excessive accumulation of small arms, often through unrestrained production, the transfer and acquisition lacks control of excess stockpiles, or the use in armed conflict, they then become destabilizing factors that can jeopardize the safety and security of a Member State or region.<sup>48</sup> Arms obtained through illicit trade are most likely to be used for violent purposes by traffickers, terrorist groups, and underground organizations.<sup>49</sup> With the development of modern conflict, in which Intra-State conflicts have become more prominent within the past two decades, illicit trading of small arms undermines collective security of a State’s populace regarding human rights, political and socio-economic development, and relations between neighboring Member States and entire regions.<sup>50</sup>

Especially prevalent in combat zones, as revealed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), an increase in sexual and gender based violence afflicting women and young girls with regards to violence at home and rape at gunpoint are occurring.<sup>51</sup> The adoption of the UNSC Resolution 1325 in 2000 was a landmark in progressing human rights and development for women as it urged, “Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions.”<sup>52</sup> Substantial progress has been made to include women and gender perspectives in regards to disarmament efforts. The 2003-2005 *Action Plan for Gender Mainstreaming* has sought to improve the international community’s understanding of the role that women play in disarmament and conflict prevention with four overarching themes studied since its implementation in 2002: linkages of gender equality and disarmament, the incorporation of gender perspectives, advocacy, and how best to support equitable participation.<sup>53</sup> In doing so, the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) is able to assist the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality (IANWGE) progress

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<sup>44</sup> Ibid.

<sup>45</sup> “The Impact of Poorly Regulated Arms Transfers on the Work of the United Nations”. The United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs. March, 2013. P. 16.  
<http://www.un.org/disarmament/HomePage/ODAPublications/OccasionalPapers/PDF/OP23.pdf>

<sup>46</sup> Ibid. P. 16.

<sup>47</sup> Ibid. P. 29.

<sup>48</sup> A/52/298. P. 15.

<sup>49</sup> A/RES/50/70. *General and Complete Disarmament*. The United Nations General Assembly. 15 January, 1996.

<sup>50</sup> Ibid.

<sup>51</sup> “The Impact of Poorly Regulated Arms Transfers on the Work of the United Nations”. The United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs. March, 2013. P. 18.  
<http://www.un.org/disarmament/HomePage/ODAPublications/OccasionalPapers/PDF/OP23.pdf>>.

<sup>52</sup> S/RES/1325. United Nations Security Council. 2000. P. 2.

<sup>53</sup> “Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan.” The United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs. 2002. P. 8 <http://www.un.org/disarmament/HomePage/gender/docs/gmap.pdf>

in areas of global development, such as assisting to accomplish goals as listed in the third MDG: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women.<sup>54</sup>

Often considered the “ant trade,” shipments of small arms occurs in small proportions accumulating over time into vast stockpiles, and takes place on a regional and sometimes local level.<sup>55</sup> Illicit trade does not just occur between private parties but by governments themselves. To this end, “States are encouraged fully to use the facilities of Interpol, in particular through timely and complete provision of information to its Interpol Weapons Electronic Tracing System (IWETS) database or to any other database that may be developed.”<sup>56</sup> The value of monitoring the transfer of ammunitions is measurable because, “available reporting from conflict zones has tended to neglect this important piece of the puzzle, focusing on prices for the most common weapons instead.”<sup>57</sup> “Diverted ammunition is a major source of supply for groups involved in conflict, criminal activities, or the production of improvised explosive devices (IED’s), including terrorist groups.”<sup>58</sup> The purpose of A/54/155 is to determine whether or not controlling the production of ammunitions to small arms would have a positive impact on the international community’s efforts.<sup>59</sup>

The group of Member States tasked with producing the final report on the matter came to realize that, “existing sources of available information were fragmentary and often contradictory.”<sup>60</sup> However, data was found regarding the number of ammunition production facilities around the world, the import/export destinations and frequencies of trade, exact numbers of ammunition stockpiles by worldwide security forces, the existence and scale of surplus sales, and explosives production and usage.<sup>61</sup> It was also determined that there is no “single producer” of ammunitions manufacturing. Data gathering is simplified when supplied by a legitimate ammunitions factory’s usage of an automated Computer Numerical Control (CNC) system; however, manufacturing of ammunitions and explosives is often carried out through assembly plants, production plants, or companies specializing in surge production and lot assembly, so the numbers are too vast and unaccounted for.<sup>62</sup> Identifying and defining which method state owned and/or privately owned companies utilize is another hindering aspect of data gathering. Industrial manufacturing is carried out in two forms: assembly plants and production plants. Assembly plants combine components supplied from outside sources, versus production plants, which fabricate components and the final product entirely on site.<sup>63</sup> Surge production is the maximum production capacity, which exceeds an average facility’s annual production rate, thus providing a venue for black-market trade.<sup>64</sup>

Progress on one facet of the elimination of small arms was achieved with the “Moratorium on Exports of Anti-Personnel Land-Mines”, Resolution 48/75 K of 1993 and Res. 49/75 of 1994, Member States agreed by acclamation, the elimination of all such active devices, and the subsequent future production of them as

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<sup>54</sup> “Goal Three: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women.” Millennium Development Goals. United Nations 2013 <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/gender.shtml>

<sup>55</sup> “Illicit Trafficking”, Small Arms Survey, 28 July 2013. <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/weapons-and-markets/transfers/illicit-trafficking.html>

<sup>56</sup> A/54/258. Chapter IV: Article 114.

<sup>57</sup> “Illicit Trafficking”, Small Arms Survey, 28 July 2013. <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/weapons-and-markets/transfers/illicit-trafficking.html>

<sup>58</sup> “Ammunition Explosions Kill”, United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, July 2013 <http://www.un.org/disarmament>

<sup>59</sup> A/54/155.

<sup>60</sup> Ibid.

<sup>61</sup> Ibid. Article 9.

<sup>62</sup> Ibid.

<sup>63</sup> Ibid.

<sup>64</sup> Ibid. Articles 19-24.

well.<sup>65</sup> It was reported through the 1994 Res. A/49/357, “Assistance in Mine Clearance” that these weapons were utilized in over sixty Member States and that 2-5 million were laid that year, while 100,000 of them were reportedly removed.<sup>66</sup> This effort was supplemented by initiatives depicted in the “Strengthening Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps, and Other Devices” of 1980.<sup>67</sup> Further details of reduction methods for seized ammunitions are detailed in A/54/155, Chapter VIII: Programmes for the Reduction of Ammunition Stocks. <sup>68</sup>Implementing legal sales, transfers, incinerations, and burning has proven to be the cheapest methods to date, whereas reductions by demolition and conversion lean towards expensive. Careful consideration must be taken into account regarding dumping due to environmental implications, and demilitarization is akin to recycling the materials into other products so long as the facilities are properly equipped to do so.<sup>69</sup>

While there are now national and regional control measures, the international community still lacks in areas of transparency, data comparability, and accountability.<sup>70</sup> An important step in laying the framework for what would become the ATT first started with the 2001 Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects, which recommends a slew of measures to be implemented at the national and regional level. For example, in 2012, the Conference met for its fourth time, and in producing its Report A/CONF.192/2012/RC/4, much of the literature remains the same: at the national level, the conference calls upon Member States to establish adequate laws and regulations where none exists, additions to domestic law, build upon institutional infrastructures, and coordinate national agencies that will further policy making.<sup>71</sup> Regionally proposed measures included establishing a sub-regional/regional organization as a liaison regarding implementation, the encouragement of legally binding instruments aimed at preventing and combating illicit trade, increasing effective stockpile management, and enhanced transparency.<sup>72</sup> Technical and financial assistance between Member States was also strongly encouraged, especially regarding intelligence, security management, and the management of small arms stockpiles.<sup>73</sup> This has progressed largely in part by NGOs and IGOs whose goals are to facilitate these exchanges in information and technical assistance. One such organization, known as the Group of States Interested in Practical Disarmament Measures (GIS), was established in March of 1998. GIS works to formulate policies and exchange information amongst its Member States to better help monitor illicit arms transfers across borders.<sup>74</sup>

### ***Monitoring and Intervention***

Measures to address lacking transparency is hindered as a combined result of rising tensions and conflict, making it easier for the concealment of illicit trade to occur. “Harmonization of data input and programme

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<sup>65</sup> A/RES/50/70. *General and Complete Disarmament*. The United Nations General Assembly. 15 January, 1996.

<sup>66</sup> Ibid.

<sup>67</sup> Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices. [http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/\(httpAssets\)/7607D6493EAC5819C12571DE005BA57D/\\$file/PROTOCOL+II.pdf](http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/(httpAssets)/7607D6493EAC5819C12571DE005BA57D/$file/PROTOCOL+II.pdf)

<sup>68</sup> A/54/155

<sup>69</sup> A/54/155. Articles 87-93.

<sup>70</sup> “The Impact of Poorly Regulated Arms Transfers on the Work of the United Nations”. The United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs. March, 2013. P. 2. <http://www.un.org/disarmament/HomePage/ODAPublications/OccasionalPapers/PDF/OP23.pdf>

<sup>71</sup> A/CONF.192/15. *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects*. July, 2001. P. 10.

<sup>72</sup> Ibid. P. 12-13.

<sup>73</sup> Ibid. P. 15.

<sup>74</sup> Jayantha Dhanapala, “*Making Peace Last: Disarmament as an Essential Element*”. NGO Committee on Disarmament, Peace and Security Workshop. United Nations, New York. 10 September 2002. P. 4. [http://www.un.org/disarmament/HomePage/HR/docs/2002/2002Sep10\\_NewYork.pdf](http://www.un.org/disarmament/HomePage/HR/docs/2002/2002Sep10_NewYork.pdf)



compatibility are [also] two primary issues which face international logistics organizations.”<sup>75</sup> IGOs such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), World Customs Organization (WCO) and International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) utilize conventions that share the use of “electronic data interchange” (EDI) as a means of data gathering and logistical coordination.<sup>76</sup> Smuggling, mislabeling, false documentation, and coded bank accounts are all means by which illicit trade conducts itself.<sup>77</sup> Brokers, those party to the facilitation of illicit trafficking, are identifiable by characteristics such as being driven by economic pursuits, utilizing legitimate businesses as “fronts”, having access to clandestine aircraft and transport ships, being connected to large crime organizations, and having ties to corrupt officials.<sup>78</sup>

Each respective region of the international community faces this challenge on varying fronts. Both Africa and Central America face, “challenges of socio-economic reconstruction, porous borders, and lack of resources”, which hinders their efforts at proliferation.<sup>79</sup> South Asia contends with lacking state authority as a result of the 1979-1988 War in Afghanistan, which led to the establishment of an illicit trade network.<sup>80</sup> Similarly in Europe, following the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, the issue of small arms was established “outside of state control, propelled by insurgent movements.”<sup>81</sup> Commonalities important to highlight amongst affected regions include increases in violence, unchecked transfers, lack of economic assistance dedicated to implementing and upholding such programs, higher poverty, and low levels of development all serve as catalyst of armed violence.<sup>82</sup> To this end, Resolution A/52/298 recommended to the UN that, “States and regional organizations, where applicable, should strengthen international and regional cooperation among police, intelligences, customs and border control officials.”<sup>83</sup> Implementing disarmament and arms limitation agreements on the national and regional level should complement the improvement of Member States pursuing economic and social development. In doing so, the international community avoids instances where states and regions find themselves experiencing losses of political legitimacy, economic viability, and the ability to cope. An initiative they put into place between 1999-2000 by GIS with the UNDP, weapons-for development, sought to achieve three objectives: convince a civilian population to voluntarily turn in their weapons in exchange for development activities, help them find a restored belief in local authorities to be able to handle disputes with non-violence, and provide participants income generating activities.<sup>84</sup> The project was successful, with approximately 6,000 weapons and 137 tons of ammunition collected.<sup>85</sup>

Many regional entities have promulgated increased efforts through work with the international community to combat the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons. UN Regional Centre’s focus on Disarmament was established pursuant to varying Resolutions as early as 1986 producing comprehensive regional approaches that seek to reduce the impact of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, facilitated

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<sup>75</sup> A/54/155. Article 43.

<sup>76</sup> Ibid.

<sup>77</sup> A/52/298. P. 18.

<sup>78</sup> A/54/155. Article 55.

<sup>79</sup> Ibid. P.19-20.

<sup>80</sup> Ibid.

<sup>81</sup> Ibid. P. 21.

<sup>82</sup> Ibid. P. 21-23.

<sup>83</sup> Ibid.

<sup>84</sup> Jayantha Dhanapala, “*Making Peace Last: Disarmament as an Essential Element*”. NGO Committee on Disarmament, Peace and Security Workshop. United Nations, New York. 10 September 2002. P. 5. [http://www.un.org/disarmament/HomePage/HR/docs/2002/2002Sep10\\_NewYork.pdf](http://www.un.org/disarmament/HomePage/HR/docs/2002/2002Sep10_NewYork.pdf)

<sup>85</sup> Ibid. P. 6.

through efforts with the UN Disarmament Commission (UNDC), as early as 1993.<sup>86</sup> In 2002, the European Union (EU) adopted a Joint Action plan (2002/589/CFSP), setting three overarching objectives that would see them assist the African, Asian, and Latin American regions, through efforts focused on reducing massive accumulations of small arms and light weapons, active reduction, and the means to minimize the effects on a States populace, and issues associated with massive accumulation.<sup>87</sup> The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC) was established in 1986 through Resolution 40/151/G.<sup>88</sup> Through this partnership, the international community adopted the 1994 Resolution A/RES/49/75: *General and Complete Disarmament*. Section G of the Resolution, *Assistance to States for Curbing the Illicit Traffic in Small Arms and Collecting Them*, often referred to as the “Mali Initiative” highlights the international community’s awareness of “insecurity linked to the illicit circulation of small arms in Mali and other affected West African States.”<sup>89</sup> The UN Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC) was also established in 1986 and is, “the sole UN regional entity mandated to address disarmament and non-proliferation issues,” in the region.<sup>90</sup> Efforts by Member States in this region, coordinated through the Organization of American States (OAS), produced the “Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials” in 1997 which serves as the predecessor to the ATT of 2013.<sup>91</sup> The UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD) follows their mandate in assisting Member States of the region in achieving their peace, security and disarmament goals.<sup>92</sup> It helped to coordinate the “Asian Regional Meeting to Facilitate Dialogue on the ATT” in 2013, regarding the ATT’s scope, implementation and how the region might benefit from conventional arms trade, provided the participating Delegates a better understanding of the Treaty while it was in draft form.<sup>93</sup>

The international community is poised to improve monitoring of legitimate and illegitimate trading of light weapons. Through the “International Tracing Instrument” (ITI), Res A/60/88, established in 2005, data is acquired that reveals the transfers of arms, with the purpose of the ITI to enable States to identify and trace in a timely and reliable manner, illicit small arms and light weapons, facilitate international cooperation

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<sup>86</sup> “Regional Disarmament Overview.” The United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs. 2013 <http://www.un.org/disarmament/disarmsec/about/>

<sup>87</sup> “EU Strategy to Combat Illicit Accumulation and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons and Their Ammunition.” The Council of the European Union, 2006 P. 7. [http://register.consilium.europa.eu/doc/srv?l=EN&t=PDF&gc=true&sc=false&f=ST\\_5319\\_2006\\_INIT&r=http%3A%2F%2Fregister.consilium.europa.eu%2Fpd%2Fen%2F06%2Fst05%2Fst05319.en06.pdf](http://register.consilium.europa.eu/doc/srv?l=EN&t=PDF&gc=true&sc=false&f=ST_5319_2006_INIT&r=http%3A%2F%2Fregister.consilium.europa.eu%2Fpd%2Fen%2F06%2Fst05%2Fst05319.en06.pdf)

<sup>88</sup> UNREC. The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa. The United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs. 2013 <http://unoda-web.s3.amazonaws.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/UNREC.pdf>

<sup>89</sup> A/RES/49/75 G. *Assistance to States for Curbing the Illicit Traffic in Small Arms and Collecting Them*. United Nations General Assembly, 1994. <http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/49/a49r075.htm>

<sup>90</sup> UNLIREC. The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean. The United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs. 2013 <http://unoda-web.s3.amazonaws.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/UNLIREC1.pdf>

<sup>91</sup> “Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials”. The Organization of American States: Department of International Law. Washington DC. 2013 <http://www.oas.org/juridico/english/treaties/a-63.html>

<sup>92</sup> UNRCPD. The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific. The United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs. 2013 <http://unoda-web.s3.amazonaws.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/UNRCPD.pdf>

<sup>93</sup> “Asian Regional Meeting to Facilitate Dialogue on the ATT”. The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Development in Asia and the Pacific. The United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs. 2013 <http://unrcpd.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/Summary-Report-ATT-Meeting-Feb-20132.pdf>

which complements national and international agreements, and adheres to State sovereignty.<sup>94</sup> Tracing, as defined by this instrument consists of: the systematic tracking of illicit small arms and light weapons found or seized in a territory or State, from the manufacturer to receiving importer.<sup>95</sup> This body finds that traceability is best accomplished through a standardization of marking the components and final product produced through a marking implementation, to include: the name of the manufacturer, country of origin, and if possible the year, type/model and caliber of the weapon.<sup>96</sup> In order to keep accountability and enhance transparency between Member States and the international community, an additional clause was put in place regarding record keeping, to suggest that Member States produce a record keeping system, and that a biannual report be sent to the Secretary-General regarding progress of implementing these standards.<sup>97</sup> One important standard for maintaining records is to keep the information of the manufacturing of weapons for a period of 30 years, with import and export records kept for 20 years.<sup>98</sup> The latter aspect of that stipulation changed with the advent of the ATT, wherein record keeping would now be kept to 10 years.<sup>99</sup> Additional information to supplement these reports were installed with the 2012 review of Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects, A/CONF.192/2012/RC/4 in which Member States were to include their experiences on the aforementioned issues, implications of recent developments regarding manufacturing technologies and designs, and any practical steps that might be utilized by other Member States.<sup>100</sup> Unfortunately, only a reported one-third of such requests have been answered to date, regardless of the 35 non-states armed conflicts that occurred in 2008, with reported deaths of 55,000 people in-between 2004-09.<sup>101</sup> As stipulated in Article 23 of the first UN Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, Member States are only required to voluntarily submit reports to, “relevant regional and international organizations... information on, inter alia, small arms and light weapons confiscated or destroyed within their jurisdiction.”<sup>102</sup>

### ***International Enforcement***

With the ATT, adopted in April 2013, the international community recognizes an important direct correlation between poor regulation of arms trade with conflict, crime, and insecurity.<sup>103</sup> Furthermore, the ATT complements key provisions to improve on tracing mechanisms that will serve to provide early warning signs for future armed conflicts. The ATT is the first legally binding treaty, recognizing and pursuing measures aimed at combating illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and as stated in its mandate establishes, “common international standards for regulating or improving the regulation of the international trade in conventional arms”, for the purpose of, “contributing to international and regional

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<sup>94</sup> “International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons”. UN Programme of Action Implementation Support System. 2011. P. 1. [http://www.poa-iss.org/InternationalTracing/ITI\\_English.pdf](http://www.poa-iss.org/InternationalTracing/ITI_English.pdf)

<sup>95</sup> Ibid. P. 2.

<sup>96</sup> Ibid. P. 3.

<sup>97</sup> Ibid. P. 3.

<sup>98</sup> Ibid. P. 4.

<sup>99</sup> A/RES/68/31. *Arms Trade Treaty*. United Nations General Assembly. December 09, 2013. P. 10. [https://treaties.un.org/doc/Treaties/2013/04/20130410\\_12-01\\_PM/Ch\\_XXVI\\_08.pdf-page=21](https://treaties.un.org/doc/Treaties/2013/04/20130410_12-01_PM/Ch_XXVI_08.pdf-page=21)

<sup>100</sup> A/CONF.192/2012/RC/4. P. 17.

<sup>101</sup> The Impact of Poorly Regulated Arms Transfers on the Work of the United Nations”. The United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs. March, 2013. P. 8. <<http://www.un.org/disarmament/HomePage/ODAPublications/OccasionalPapers/PDF/OP23.pdf>>

<sup>102</sup> A/CONF.192/15. *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects*. July, 2001. P. 12.

<sup>103</sup> “The Impact of Poorly Regulated Arms Transfers on the Work of the United Nations”. The United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs. March, 2013. P. 5. <http://www.un.org/disarmament/HomePage/ODAPublications/OccasionalPapers/PDF/OP23.pdf>

peace, security and stability.”<sup>104</sup> Articles VII (Export) and VIII (Import) of the treaty also stresses defining the future trade of small arms and light weapons between parties on legitimate arms trades because there is an international responsibility between the exporting and importing Member States. It calls upon State parties to consider the impact that potential of arms transfers will have regarding international humanitarian law.<sup>105</sup> In instances of diversion, or suspected diversion, State’s, “shall take appropriate measures, pursuant to its national laws and in accordance with international law, to address such diversion.”<sup>106</sup> Working in conjunction with the 2005 UNGA Res. 55/255, “Firearms Protocol”, international cooperation on such efforts would be facilitated through UNSC Peacekeeping Operations (PKO’s) and the UNSC Sanctions Monitoring Committee.<sup>107</sup> Though the UN Peacebuilding Commission (PBC), which was established to develop an integrated approach to post-conflict peacebuilding activities, parties involved meet to assist in strengthening practical measures on national, regional, and multilateral levels, with the goal of stemming proliferation, illegal trafficking, and misuse of small arms and improving small arms control.<sup>108</sup> With regards to international enforcement of the ATT, Article XIV states that it is left to States to abide by their respective national laws and regulations to complement the Treaty, but fails to impose any direct repercussions on any infringing Member State(s).<sup>109</sup> With respect to state sovereignty, Member States may withdraw from the treaty, pending Secretariat approval, but shall not be discharged for any reason.<sup>110</sup> This is an important clause, as it implies that states party to the treaty are bound to subject international disciplinary recourse, should they be found in violation of the treaty.

The means by which the international community may administer disciplinary actions on States and/or Parties found associating with illicit trade of small arms and light weapons can be implemented through sanctions and embargoes as agreed upon by the UN Security Council which is stated under Chapter VII of the Charter, “the Security Council can take enforcement measures to maintain or restore international peace and security,” in form of arms embargoes, financial and diplomatic restrictions.<sup>111</sup> When trade fails to secure local resources, violence is utilized as a means of protecting self-interests. This protection of self-interests may also increase to enhance safety and security along lines of tribal, ethnic, and religious pursuits.<sup>112</sup> In 1999, a coordinated effort between the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Intergovernmental Group of Experts for the Protection of War Victims, a study was conducted to examine whether or not the availability of weapons was a contributing factor to aggravations on civilians. The study revealed that patterns of conflict and international arms transfers had changed dramatically.<sup>113</sup> Large-scale arms transfers are also a source of tension to peacetime related efforts.<sup>114</sup> Brought to the attention of the global forum by the UN High Commissioner of Refugees (UNHCR), are five areas endangering humanitarian aid, as affected by those who have illegally procured small arms: security of aid camps,

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<sup>104</sup> A/RES/68/31. *Arms Trade Treaty*. United Nations General Assembly. December 09, 2013. P. 7-8. [https://treaties.un.org/doc/Treaties/2013/04/20130410\\_12-01\\_PM/Ch\\_XXVI\\_08.pdf](https://treaties.un.org/doc/Treaties/2013/04/20130410_12-01_PM/Ch_XXVI_08.pdf) - page=21

<sup>105</sup> Ibid. P. 4.

<sup>106</sup> Ibid. P. 9.

<sup>107</sup> A/Res/55/255. *Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime*. 8 June 2001.

<sup>108</sup> A/RES/67/40.

<sup>109</sup> A/RES/68/31. *Arms Trade Treaty*. United Nations General Assembly. December 09, 2013. P. 11. [https://treaties.un.org/doc/Treaties/2013/04/20130410\\_12-01\\_PM/Ch\\_XXVI\\_08.pdf](https://treaties.un.org/doc/Treaties/2013/04/20130410_12-01_PM/Ch_XXVI_08.pdf) - page=21

<sup>110</sup> Ibid. P. 16.

<sup>111</sup> “An Overview”. United Nations Security Council Sanctions Committee. 2013 [http://www.un.org/sc/committees/sanc\\_res.shtml](http://www.un.org/sc/committees/sanc_res.shtml)

<sup>112</sup> *Arms Availability and the Situation of Civilians in Armed Conflict*. International Committee of the Red Cross. 2007, P. 3 <http://www.icrc.org/eng/resources/documents/publication/p0734.htm>

<sup>113</sup> Ibid. P. 2.

<sup>114</sup> Ibid. P. 4.

access to livelihoods, civilian psychological damage, repatriation and reintegration efforts, the safety of humanitarian workers, and neutrality of UNHCR operations.<sup>115</sup>

Efforts to restrain and control arms availability were enacted in 1988 with UNGA Resolution A/RES/43/75, to study transparency measures via the UN Register of Conventional Arms (transfers, production, and holdings).<sup>116</sup> In 1991, the UNSC mandated that first ever UNHCR “safe haven”, to: protect, assist and reintegrate approximately two million Kurds in Northern Iraq, with the assistance of only 500 UN guards, determining that it was a choice between placing safety ahead of assistance, or assistance ahead of safety.<sup>117</sup> The result was an inadequate emergency response and inability of coordination between UN bodies.<sup>118</sup>

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<sup>115</sup> The Impact of Poorly Regulated Arms Transfers on the Work of the United Nations”. The United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs. March, 2013. P. 13.

<http://www.un.org/disarmament/HomePage/ODAPublications/OccasionalPapers/PDF/OP23.pdf>

<sup>116</sup> A/Res/43/75. *General and Complete Disarmament: A Bilateral Arms Negotiations*. 7 Dec. 1988.

<sup>117</sup> John Stremlau, “People in Peril: Humanitarian Action, and Preventing Deadly Conflict,” Carnegie Commission on Preventing Deadly Conflict, May 1998, p. 18. <http://carnegie.org/fileadmin/Media/Publications/PDF/People in Peril.pdf>(accessed October, 2013).

<sup>118</sup> Ibid. P. 27.

## ***Conclusion***

The establishment of the UNGA First Committee, UNODA, and UN DDA continue to act as the platform for multilateral dialogue and the sharing of innovative methods in the efforts to curb the illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons as a measure for deterring violence in the international community. In keeping with the UN Charter, members of the international community have come together at summits and conventions to create mechanisms and initiatives that have improved the already existing international framework of resolutions and reports. Armed conflicts still occur today, and continue to be fueled largely in part by those who facilitate the illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons. Driven by the pursuit of political and socio-economic ambitions, their impact on the international community grossly affects the development of Developing and Least Developed States. The need for increased international cooperation to improve safeguards at the national, regional, and global level are necessary now more than ever to maintain international peace and security. Investing in this endeavor will help members of the international community advance improvements in development and is aided in part by global partnerships, landmark documents, and continued dialogue on an international scale.

## ***Committee Directive***

It is important to keep in mind what gaps still remain present within the international communities efforts in combating the illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons to deter violence as you deliberate with your fellow delegates on how best to resolve the topic within committee session. What's currently being worked on, what's being neglected? With the passing of the Arms Trade Treaty, how has that impacted your respective Member State? The Programme of Action passed in 2001 lends itself to be very broad and all encompassing. How best can the international community narrow its focus on strengthen efforts as it has continued to develop? As Member States with an obligation of implementing national regulations to curb illicit trade, have you utilized every mean at your disposal? Have states implemented National Coordinating Agencies and Local Points of Contact to their fullest extent? For those Member States looking to pursue, or are pursuing the development of national and regional mechanisms and agreements, does the presence of any adopted initiative hinder you in this undertaking? How can the international community continue to provide guidance and continue to support the concept of international peace and security? It is highly recommended that delegates utilize the information provided in this Background Guide and associated Technical Appendix Guide to further your own understanding of the topic, your States stance on the issue, and the current efforts undertaken by your fellow delegates in preparation for the upcoming committee session.

## **Topic II: Modernizing Disarmament towards Social Development**

### ***Introduction***

As the international community seeks to address a number of diverse issues of significant importance, there are two, which have an indirect relationship where by the effects of one can, and has had an affect the other. This is the case with regards to disarmament and social development. At first glance it may be difficult to see how disarmament can have an impact on social development, but upon closer examination, their indirect relationship and causation is noticeable. In the process of protecting and/or enhancing national security by building up their military capabilities, countries run the risk of neglecting or failing to adequately address social development needs. The indirect relationship becomes clearer in Member States dealing with conflicts where social development has taken a back seat to military armament and spending.

The first recognition by the United Nations (UN) and its Member States regarding the relationship between disarmament and development was in 1987 when the Conference on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development was held. The conference recognized that because of the realities of the day, mainly the level of debt caused by Cold War military expenditures, the ability of Member States to be able to carry out development related projects and work is difficult.<sup>119</sup> The commitment to address poverty

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<sup>119</sup> *The Relationship between Disarmament and Development in the Current International Context*. United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs. New York: United Nations. 2004. [http://www.un.org/disarmament/HomePage/ODAPublications/DisarmamentStudySeries/PDF/DSS\\_31.pdf](http://www.un.org/disarmament/HomePage/ODAPublications/DisarmamentStudySeries/PDF/DSS_31.pdf)

and other social development issues by the UN and its Member States took on a more serious tone in 2000 with the Millennium Summit. During the Millennium Summit, representatives from the then 189 UN Member States agreed to achieve eight specific development goals by 2015.<sup>120</sup> These eight goals, now known as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), were codified and outlined in the summit's outcome document known as the Millennium Declaration.<sup>121</sup> Giving Member States set development goals to address development related targets in theory provides an incentive by encouraging disarmament as one of several strategies used to achieve the targets of the MDGs.

### ***History of Topic Over The Years***

At the time of the Conference on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development, the world was still engaged in the politics of the Cold War with two established superpowers. In 1987, global military expenditure was USD1.1 trillion or 5.4 percent of the world's total gross national product (GNP).<sup>122</sup> In seeking to address the escalation of military expenditures, the conference's final document addressed the need for confidence building measures (CBMs) to facilitate the conversion of spending on the military by diverting those funds to development and social policies.<sup>123</sup> The recommended CBMs proposed by the final document was to use, and encourage the use of, the preexisting UN System for Standardized Reporting of Military Expenditures, a voluntary report submitted by a Member State on what their military expenditures have been over the past fiscal year.<sup>124</sup>

Twelve years after the International Conference on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development, the UN held the Symposium on Disarmament and Development which served as a forum where a number of different stakeholders could offer suggestions and plans on how to address the issue at hand.<sup>125</sup> Recommendations produced by the symposium include the regulation and proliferation of small arms, and sound disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) frameworks that adequately address socio-economic issues related to a conflict.<sup>126</sup> DDR as a strategy can address and promote disarmament and, in turn, promote and encourage social development as noted and emphasized in a number of post-conflict agreements like those agreed to in Sierra Leone, El Salvador, and Liberia.<sup>127</sup> DDR frameworks can help promote development in one of two ways. They can help promote development by encouraging former combatants to disarm and contribute to the promotion of social improvement either through participation in the political process or through former combatants becoming regular members of society.<sup>128</sup>

Both DDR strategies have been observed in the cases of El Salvador and Sierra Leone. In El Salvador, the strategy favored to reintegrating former enemy combatants was through allowing them to participate in the political process.<sup>129</sup> In the El Salvador case, the guerilla groups that had fought the civil war under the

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<sup>120</sup> *Thematic Papers on The Millennium Development Goals*. United Nations Development Group. [http://www.undg.org/docs/11421/MDG-Report\\_for-website.pdf](http://www.undg.org/docs/11421/MDG-Report_for-website.pdf)

<sup>121</sup> Ibid.

<sup>122</sup> Ibid.

<sup>123</sup> Ibid.

<sup>124</sup> Ibid.

<sup>125</sup> Jayantha Dhanapala et al, "United Nations 1999 Symposium on Disarmament and Development." Economists Allied for Arms Reduction, July 1999, <http://www.epsusa.org/publications/papers/disarm.pdf> (accessed September 23, 2013).

<sup>126</sup> Ibid.

<sup>127</sup> Ibid.

<sup>128</sup> Ibid.

<sup>129</sup> Alexander Segovia, "Transnational Justice and DDR: The Case of El Salvador." International Center for Transnational Justice, June 2009, [http://ictj.org/sites/default/files/ICTJ-DDR-ElSalvador-ResearchBrief-2009-English\\_0.pdf](http://ictj.org/sites/default/files/ICTJ-DDR-ElSalvador-ResearchBrief-2009-English_0.pdf) (accessed October 28, 2013).

umbrella Farabundo Marti Liberation Front (FMLN) was legitimized as a political party through a process of negotiations that spanned two years.<sup>130</sup> While the legitimization of the FMLN as a political party was a smooth transition, the efforts to reintegrate former guerilla combatants and El Salvadorian Army soldiers did not end up as being as smooth of a process.<sup>131</sup> The troubles faced in the reintegration process of former guerilla combatants and army soldiers were in many respects a failure, as timetables established for the DDR process were not respected.<sup>132</sup> The result of potential uneven execution of DDR could result in unresolved grievances potentially playing a role later on as has been experienced with Truth and Reconciliation Commission in El Salvador.<sup>133</sup>

In Sierra Leone, the DDR process from the very beginning had issues, which made its implementation and potential success near impossible. This meant that the DDR agreement Sierra Leone would have trouble from fully being able to address social development concerns. The first DDR accord in Sierra Leone failed to adequately disarm former combatants.<sup>134</sup> Because of delays and failed promises with regards to reintegration, job training, and providing of jobs, a number of former combatants did not comply with the accord by giving up their weapons.<sup>135</sup> The Realization that the initial DDR accord was too vague and lacked specificity lead to an enhancement of short-term policies that addressed immediate short term needs and concerns that ultimately helped to address and give disarmament and by extension development policies a short term boost. The experiences with DDR in El Salvador and Sierra Leone highlight that even the best-intentioned and detailed disarmament agreements can face challenges when trying to translate disarmament efforts into development.

While DDR agreements intend to promote development by addressing disarmament, the MDGs and other development related meetings that have acknowledged and addressed the issue from a development point of view is the Millennium Project.<sup>136</sup> Commissioned in 2002 by then Secretary-General Kofi Annan, the idea of the project was to develop a concrete action plan for the world to achieve the MDGs.<sup>137</sup> In 2005, the advisory board, lead by Jeffrey Sachs, delivered its recommendations in a final report titled “Investing in Development: A Practical Plan to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals.”<sup>138</sup> Chapter 12 of the report addresses the effect that conflict has on preventing social development within conflict countries.<sup>139</sup> The report calls for transparency from governments with regards to how public funds are spent and distributed by governments.<sup>140</sup> In addition, the 2005 World Summit and related report from Secretary-General Annan

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<sup>130</sup> Ibid.

<sup>131</sup> Ibid.

<sup>132</sup> Ibid.

<sup>133</sup> Ibid.

<sup>134</sup> Christina Solomon and Jeremy Ginifer, “Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration in Sierra Leone Case Study.” Center for International Cooperation and Security, July 2008, [http://www.operationspaix.net/DATA/DOCUMENT/4024~v~Disarmament\\_Demobilisation\\_and\\_Reintegration\\_in\\_Sierra\\_Leone.pdf](http://www.operationspaix.net/DATA/DOCUMENT/4024~v~Disarmament_Demobilisation_and_Reintegration_in_Sierra_Leone.pdf) (accessed October 28, 2013).

<sup>135</sup> Ibid.

<sup>136</sup> *Investing In Development: A Practical Plan to Achieve The Millennium Development Goals*. United Nations Development Programme. New York: United Nations. 2005. <http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/documents/MainReportComplete-lowres.pdf>

<sup>137</sup> Ibid.

<sup>138</sup> Ibid.

<sup>139</sup> Ibid.

<sup>140</sup> Ibid.



titled “In Larger Freedom: Towards Development, Security, and Human Rights for All,” section B of the report states that development, security, and human rights reinforce each other.<sup>141</sup>

### ***International Frameworks***

There are a number of key international frameworks that encourage Member States to address disarmament while improving social development policies. As previously mentioned, the 1987 International Conference on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development. In operation since 1981, participation in the UN System for Standardized Reporting of Military Expenditures has been and remains voluntary.<sup>142</sup> At times the data provided by Member States can be incomplete, or not thorough enough, in determining military expenditures.<sup>143</sup> A decrease and or increase in military expenditures by a Member State could be perceived as diverting funds to and away from development policies, the idea of publishing ones military expenditures is meant to create and promote goodwill and transparency while eliminating suspicion. The mechanism became more important and relevant with the adoption of the UN Register of Conventional Arms.<sup>144</sup> The register captures and documents transfer and purchases documented in reports submitted by Member States as part of the continued effort to promote transparency and promote disarmament.<sup>145</sup>

After the International Conference on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development, there were several disarmament specific conventions and conferences that also addressed and highlighted the positive impacts that disarmament has on social development. One example is the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production, and Transfer of Anti-Personal Mines and on Their Destruction. Adopted in 1997, the convention obliges Member States to disarm and forever surrender the use of anti-personnel mines and destroy their remaining stockpiles.<sup>146</sup> The convention indirectly promotes expenditures being diverted towards development policies with the idea that removing, landmines should allow for the use of land to be used for farming, amongst other uses that can promote social development.<sup>147</sup>

In A/67/186, the Secretary-General’s report to the GA titled “Relationship between Disarmament and Development,” noted how the UN, as an organization has in recent years sought to collaborate policies between agencies on issues pertaining to the relationship between disarmament and development.<sup>148</sup> In particular, the Secretary-General highlighted the broad approaches presented in Security Council Resolution S/2011/255 and in report A/66/292, which addresses and seeks a comprehensive approach in the assistance of mine action.<sup>149</sup> These two documents highlight the recognition of the point that while disarmament and development are separate issues, they are mutually enforcing a failure to adequately and properly address disarmament.

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<sup>141</sup> A/59/2005. *In Larger Freedom: Towards Development, Security, and Human Rights For All*. United Nations General Assembly. March 21, 2005.

<sup>142</sup> *The Relationship between Disarmament and Development in the Current International Context*. United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs. New York: United Nations. 2004. [http://www.un.org/disarmament/HomePage/ODAPublications/DisarmamentStudySeries/PDF/DSS\\_31.pdf](http://www.un.org/disarmament/HomePage/ODAPublications/DisarmamentStudySeries/PDF/DSS_31.pdf)

<sup>143</sup> Ibid.

<sup>144</sup> Kerstin Vignard. “Beyond the Peace Dividend- Disarmament, Development, and Security”. United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research. Geneva: United Nations. 2003. <http://www.isn.ethz.ch/Digital-Library/Publications/Detail/?ots591=0c54e3b3-1e9c-be1e-2c24-a6a8c7060233&lng=en&id=47947>

<sup>145</sup> Ibid.

<sup>146</sup> Ibid.

<sup>147</sup> Ibid.

<sup>148</sup> A/67/186. *Relationship Between Disarmament and Development*. United Nations General Assembly. July 26, 2012.

<sup>149</sup> Ibid.

In 2006, the GA adopted Resolution 61/89, titled “Towards An Arms Trade Treaty: Establishing Common International Standards for the Import, Export, and Transfer of Conventional Arms”.<sup>150</sup> The resolution requested that the Secretary-General seek the views of Member States on the feasibility, scope, and draft parameters for a comprehensive, legally binding instrument establishing common international standards on conventional arms.<sup>151</sup> A report on the views of Member States was presented in 2007 in the form of A/62/278.<sup>152</sup> In 2009 an Open-ended Working Group held two meetings with regards to discussing about the feasibility of an arms trade treaty. As a result of these meetings, the GA adopted A/RES/64/48 to convene a conference on an Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) in 2012 with the goal of establishing a legally binding instrument that establishes international standards.<sup>153</sup>

Fast-forward to 2 April 2013 when after much wrangling and negotiation, by a vote of 154 in favor, three against, and 23 abstentions, the ATT was adopted and will enter into force 90 days after the 50th Member State party ratifies the treaty.<sup>154</sup> The ATT is a landmark treaty that will regulate the trade in conventional arms, from small arms to combat aircraft, and foster peace and security by putting a stop to destabilizing arms flow to conflict regions.<sup>155</sup>

### **Challenges**

With a number of instruments in place to encourage Member States to follow through on disarmament and engage in achieving the MDGs, there are still a number of challenges in place, which still serve as impediments to achieving and following through on either front. Disarmament mechanisms and apparatuses can only be effective if individual Member States are willing to follow through and abide by the regimes. For example, the UN System for the Standardized Reporting of Military Expenditures, participation and submitting information to the database is still largely a voluntary mechanism where by Member States may not fully reveal the actual amount spent on military expenditures.<sup>156</sup> Even though the mechanism was given more strength with the adoption of the UN Register of Conventional Arms, Member States still can voluntarily submit information to the UN System for the Standardized Reporting of Military Expenditures.<sup>157</sup>

Aside from the voluntarily nature of sharing information, other challenge(s) which prohibit Member States from engaging in disarmament regimes, a lack of security can take on in varying forms. It could be a result of being in a region that is prone to or is currently dealing with civil strife either with one or more countries dealing with civil strife.<sup>158</sup> The assumption that military insecurity can trigger a response of a country either

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<sup>150</sup> A/RES/61/89. *Towards An Arms Trade Treaty: Establishing Common International Standards for the Import, Export, and Transfer of Conventional Arms*. United Nations General Assembly. December 18, 2006.

<sup>151</sup> Ibid.

<sup>152</sup> A/RES/62/278. *62/278 Mandate Review*. United Nations General Assembly. September 15, 2008.

<sup>153</sup> A/RES/64/48. *The Arms Trade Treaty*. United Nations General Assembly. December 2, 2009.

<sup>154</sup> *Arms Trade Treaty*. United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs. New York: United Nations. 2013. <http://www.un.org/disarmament/ATT/>

<sup>155</sup> Ibid.

<sup>156</sup> Kerstin Vignard. “Beyond the Peace Dividend- Disarmament, Development, and Security”. United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research. Geneva: United Nations. 2003. <http://www.isn.ethz.ch/Digital-Library/Publications/Detail/?ots591=0c54e3b3-1e9c-be1e-2c24-a6a8c7060233&lng=en&id=47947>

<sup>157</sup> *The Relationship between Disarmament and Development in the Current International Context*. United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs. New York: United Nations. 2004. [http://www.un.org/disarmament/HomePage/ODAPublications/DisarmamentStudySeries/PDF/DSS\\_31.pdf](http://www.un.org/disarmament/HomePage/ODAPublications/DisarmamentStudySeries/PDF/DSS_31.pdf)

<sup>158</sup> Kerstin Vignard. “Beyond the Peace Dividend- Disarmament, Development, and Security”. United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research. Geneva: United Nations. 2003. <http://www.isn.ethz.ch/Digital-Library/Publications/Detail/?ots591=0c54e3b3-1e9c-be1e-2c24-a6a8c7060233&lng=en&id=47947>

re-arming or spending more on military related expenditures in order to adequately protect itself from either internal or external threats.<sup>159</sup>

Member States emerging from civil conflict are prone to being unable fulfill disarmament policies as part of the DDR specified mechanisms intended to ensure a smooth transition for former combatants. Any delays in carrying out DDR related policies with regards to fulfilling development policies outlined in peace agreements could trigger a return to violence. As a result, any disarmament policies and mechanisms in place to ensure peace and promote development are in danger of failing to achieve either approval(s).<sup>160</sup> In turn, this renewal of conflict means that disarmament efforts are halted and reversed while leaving development policies and efforts in the process of being enacted by the way side.<sup>161</sup>

### ***Conclusion***

Article 26 of the *UN Charter* states that in order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security, Member States must do their best to make efforts for the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources.<sup>162</sup> Beginning in 1987 with the International Conference on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development, the UN has recognized that there is some relationship, no matter how indirect it may be, that disarmament can have an affect on development, in particular social development. While advances have been made with regards countries complying with certain disarmament regimes, this has not meant that countries have in general terms cut back on military expenditures. As of 2011, international military spending totaled USD 1.7 billion and as long as countries continue to feel insecure with conflicts within or near its borders, disarmament policies will still have a long way to go in helping assist social development.<sup>163</sup>

### ***Committee Directive***

Despite the topic title including social development in the title, the manner in which the committee will be asked to address and approach the topic will be from an angle of addressing disarmament in general with a tangible benefit of helping to aid the achievement of development policies. Delegates should familiarize themselves with the various disarmament regimes that have been adopted over the years as well as the various GA Resolutions adopted which address disarmament. In addition, delegates will be expected to know and have an understanding of what the MDGs are in order to have a basic understanding of the main development policies, which have been adopted by the UN and its Member States.

Delegates should also be ready to look at and approach the issue of disarmament by addressing and including discussion as to how to go about promoting and implementing confidence building measures (CDMs) to help disarmament regimes be effective. Delegates should ask the following questions. How has my country carried out its responsibilities under various disarmament regimes? Has my country lived up to and fulfilled its responsibilities under the disarmament regimes which we are party to? What can our country do to help promote disarmament regimes and fortify CDMs needed to ensure the effectiveness of disarmament regimes? What role can disarmament play in helping social development and strive to achieve the MDGs? What can your country do to further promote the benefits that disarmament can have on social development?

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<sup>159</sup> Ibid.

<sup>160</sup> Ibid.

<sup>161</sup> Ibid.

<sup>162</sup> *The Relationship between Disarmament and Development in the Current International Context*. United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs. New York: United Nations. 2004. [http://www.un.org/disarmament/HomePage/ODAPublications/DisarmamentStudySeries/PDF/DSS\\_31.pdf](http://www.un.org/disarmament/HomePage/ODAPublications/DisarmamentStudySeries/PDF/DSS_31.pdf)

<sup>163</sup> "Imbalance Between Development and Defense Budgets," International Peace Bureau. <http://www.ipb.org/web/index.php?mostra=content&menu=Military%20vs.%20Social%20Spending&submenu=%20Imbalance%20between%20development%20and%20defence%20budgets> (accessed September 23, 2013).



## **Technical Appendix Guidance (TAG)**

### **I: Preventing the Illicit Trade and Circulation of Small Arms to Deter Violence**

Gillis, Melissa. "Disarmament: A Basic Guide." The United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs. The United Nations (2012).

This publication offers the Delegates a comprehensive introduction to the topic of Disarmament as a whole, offering insight touched on only briefly in Topic I of this Background guide. This article will be helpful to understanding the fundamentals of disarmament.

"The Relationship Between Disarmament and Development in the Current International Context." The United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs. The United Nations (2004).

The 31<sup>st</sup> Publication of the Series brings to the forefront noteworthy aspects of the Topic that have yet to be resolved after more than half-a-centuries efforts. Bringing them in line within the modern-day lens is their relationship into today's much larger understanding of the debate on illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, focusing on aspects of Diversion, restraint on States military expenditures, and how efforts would be an added benefit to achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

"The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook." The United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs. The United Nations (2012).

The 37<sup>th</sup> Volume, published in two parts provides in detail Resolutions passed by the sixty-seventh United Nations General Assembly regarding the issue of Disarmament. The first volume should provide an invaluable reference to Delegates on the Resolutions themselves, whereas the second volume provides a look at multilateral issues related to Disarmament, to include analysis of current developments and trends on the topic.

"Small Arms and Light Weapons: International Instruments." The United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs. The United Nations (2008).

This publication offers insight as to how Member States of the international community should best utilize internationally recognized mechanisms to improve reductions in the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons. It provides a summary of Resolution A/RES/55/255, the "Firearms Protocol", and what progress has been made by the UN General Assembly and Security Council respectively. Delegates should make note of the section devoted to the UNSC's utilization of sanctions as a means by which enforcement of the recent ATT may be implemented in the future.

"A Decade of Implementing the United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons: Analysis of National Reports." United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (2012).

Comprised of over 604 national reports regarding the implementation of the 2001 Programme of Action, this is an advanced document detailing results as correlated between the PoA and International Tracing Instrument (ITI). The second part of this publication reveals trends on the progress of implementing the PoA, taking into account efforts made at national, regional, and global levels of action. For every reported State and Region, are details regarding: manufacturing, marking, record-keeping, tracing and international transfers. Delegates will benefit from the knowledge provided in these pages, as it facilitates information sharing between all the represented States at our SRMUN conference. Delegates should focus on the presence or lack thereof, of how States National Coordinating Agencies (NCA's) have been utilized.

"EU Strategy to Combat Illicit Accumulation and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons and Their Ammunition." The Council of the European Union (2006).

This Strategy by the European Union offers delegates a substantive model regarding a regional organizations consolidated efforts and mechanisms on the International and Regional level. The publication highlights challenges on efforts to combat the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons, calls to action on various fronts of the issue, and offers a section of improving inter-regional efforts with States in the African Region.

"The DAC Guidelines: Helping Prevent Violent Conflict." The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (2001).

An understanding of the DAC Guidelines will broaden the Delegates range of knowledge on the topic, helping facilitate the development of linkages between armed conflicts on a wide variety of issues. General

knowledge on the prevention of armed conflict, the effects of active instances of conflict, and post-conflict peacebuilding efforts will provide a foundational understanding on why it is so important to deter any future illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons.

“Civil Society and Development: Applying a Disarmament Lens to Gender, Human Rights, Development, Security, Education and Communication.” The United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs. The United Nations (2012). This report, comprised of six essays, adheres to UNGA Resolutions: 65/81 on the UN Disarmament Information Programme and 65/77 on the UN study on Disarmament and Non-proliferation Education. It is strongly recommended that Delegates read the two articles representing the thematic role and impact of Women in Disarmament: *Incorporating a Women, Peace and Security Lens into Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Programmes and Priorities*, by Sarah Taylor and *Encouraging Government Efforts to Increase Participation of Women in Disarmament Policy, Education and Advocacy* by Jasmin Nario-Galace and Frances Piscano.

## **Topic II: Turning Disarmament into Social Development**

Alexander Segovia, “Transnational Justice and DDR: The Case of El Salvador.” International Center for Transnational Justice, June 2009, [http://ictj.org/sites/default/files/ICTJ-DDR-ElSalvador-ResearchBrief-2009-English\\_0.pdf](http://ictj.org/sites/default/files/ICTJ-DDR-ElSalvador-ResearchBrief-2009-English_0.pdf)

Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) is one of a number of tools used to promote disarmament and development, particularly in countries that have experienced civil strife. This particular article takes a look at the DDR policies that were implemented in El Salvador after the civil war ended back in 1992. The article describes one major aspect of the DDR plan put in place, which was related to the integration and assimilation of the rebel group into the mainstream political process. While this was viewed as being a success, the article highlights some of its pitfalls while shedding light on the difficulties that DDR policies may face with regards to their promotion of social development.

Investing In Development: A Practical Plan to Achieve The Millennium Development Goals. United Nations Development Programme. New York: United Nations. 2005. <http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/documents/MainReportComplete-lowres.pdf>

Established in 2000, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are a set of specific targets, which committed UN Member States to being able to achieve certain set development targets. The document addresses a number of different development enablers and inhibitors with a particular section focused on discussion of development strategies for conflict areas. The document will give delegates a good overview into understanding how to address disarmament and development within the same context as opposed to two completely unrelated topics.

Jayantha Dhanapala et al, “United Nations 1999 Symposium on Disarmament and Development.” Economists Allied for Arms Reduction, July 1999, <http://www.epsusa.org/publications/papers/disarm.pdf>  
The document is a by-product of the 1999 symposium that was convened as a look back to the 1987 International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development as well as a way to promote a number of measures to promote disarmament and development going forward. The document is a series of essays in which each one addresses and provides policy recommendations on a specific sub-topic in disarmament. The essays will be give delegates different perspectives and understandings about the relationship between disarmament and development.

Kerstin Vignard. “Beyond the Peace Dividend- Disarmament, Development, and Security”. United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research. Geneva: United Nations. 2003. <http://www.isn.ethz.ch/Digital-Library/Publications/Detail/?ots591=0c54e3b3-1e9c-be1e-2c24-a6a8c7060233&lng=en&id=47947>

The article takes a look at and addresses the relationship between disarmament and development. Unlike other articles, this one highlights and makes note of the fact that by addressing disarmament and development separately, the international community was condemned to failing to meet its obligations under the MDGs. This article is a good read for delegates as it highlights and outlines the necessity to address disarmament and development as one and not as two separate entities.

The Relationship between Disarmament and Development in the Current International Context. United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs. New York: United Nations. 2004. [http://www.un.org/disarmament/HomePage/ODAPublications/DisarmamentStudySeries/PDF/DSS\\_31.pdf](http://www.un.org/disarmament/HomePage/ODAPublications/DisarmamentStudySeries/PDF/DSS_31.pdf)

This document is a synopsis and an overview of the final outcome document produced by the 1987 International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development. As part of the synopsis, the document outlines several major sections from the final outcome document from the conference, which over the years have begun to play a major role in the relationship between disarmament and development. This document is a good starting point for getting a good general understanding of the relationship between disarmament and development.