COMMISSION: Special Focus

QUESTION AT HAND: Crafting an international arms limitation agreement to reduce government expenditures on military equipment so that these resources can be reallocated to sustainable development, promoting human capital, and economic growth.

MAIN SUBMITTER: United States of America

CO-SUBMITTERS: Russia, China

SIGNATORIES: Indonesia, France, Saudi Arabia, Israel, UK, New Zealand, Russia, China, United States of America

PREAMBULATORY CLAUSES:

Deeply concerned with the possible drawbacks of active/contributing nations on anti-terrorism/peacekeeping activities followed by the international disarmament,

Keeping in mind that China has been preparing to set up a permanent peacekeeping force of 8000 soldiers and contributing $1 billion over the next ten years for the establishment of a China-UN “peace and development” fund,

Taking note that Russia’s participation in peacekeeping involves being one of the top 10 nations participating in UN peacekeeping operations (8th),

Pointing out the global financial and economic crisis between 2007 and 2008 resulted in many nations cut back some of its public spending except for military spending as it continued to increase,

Acknowledging the United Nations for its effort and devotement to disarmament between countries by hosting conferences and meeting in hopes creating disarm treaties or agreements to provide a sustainable development for these countries,

Noting further that China’s contribution to peacekeeping has had a 20-fold increase for the past decade, with only fewer than 100 peacekeepers in 2000 but currently the ninth largest contributor to UN peacekeeping operations,

Viewing with appreciation for countries who have taken measures to reduce their military spending as the world military expenditure has decreased since 2011,

Expecting countries who spends most of their federal budget such as the US and China to sign a treaty or agreement as means of relocating military resources to sustainable development, promoting human capital, and economic growth**,**

OPERATIVE CLAUSES:

1. Asks China to take measures to help solve the conflict between its country and countries affected or related to China's "nine-dotted line" claim over the South China Sea by;

* + - 1. Abiding or accepting to the tribunal’s decision as both China and the Philippines are signatories to the [United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Convention_on_the_Law_of_the_Sea),
      2. Participatingin the arbitration whether China’s nine-dash line is considered legal under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,

1. Countries affected or related to the problem should attend,
2. The arbitration will be held by the Permanent Court of Arbitration,
   * + 1. Signing a treaty given by the authority that signifies China’s commitment into creating peace between its country and its neighbouring countries,

2. Strongly urges Israel’s policy of nuclear-opacity to be dismantled, allowing the international community to understand the nuclear development in Israel thus making the nuclear development program to be transparent. This will;

1. Start the development of trust amongst neighbouring Arab states as these states be able to identify whether Israel is a threat or not via:
2. The engagement of Israel sharing all information about its nuclear production, present, past and future with the IAEA,
3. Working towards the implementation of a transparent nuclear development program,
4. Help prevent the nuclear arms race between countries especially in the middle-east where nuclear development has increased including Iran due to Israel’s nuclear-opacity policy,

3. Further requests various limitations on the top 10 countries who spend the most military expenditure to promote world peace by;

1. Holding a conference annually which can be referred as the 15 nation committee to discuss and cooperate between countries to solve issues that prevent the disarmament,
2. Signing a treaty by the UNDC with these 15 countries involved as measures to prevent arms race and between these countries and as a confirmation that these countries understand the issues regarding military expenditures and will make full commitment to address the problem,
3. Utilizing an arbitrator or the UN to ensure that the 15 countries had committed to the problem and to settle differences between countries that may conflict into the dismantlement of the 15 nation committee,

4. Calls for the US to reduce the budget spent on the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter which also is the biggest program in terms of money spent. This will:

1. Prevent one of the biggest arms race between the US, China and Russia as they are currently competing the F-35 with China’s J-31 aircraft and the Russian T-50 which requires huge amount of military spending,
2. Allow the Department of Defence to recover from the money spent on programs which exceeded the intended budget such as the F-22 and the F-35.