

GA Argentina

Addressing the World Drug Trade Through Alternative Development Strategies: The Argentine Republic fully recognizes the [Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs](#) and the [Convention on Psychotropic Substances](#) and is committed to reduce the impact of illicit drug trade through alternative development strategies. We highlight the United Nations General Assembly Special Session Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, and encourage Member States to establish domestic strategies to reduce the production of illicit drugs by taking into account the United Nations Office on Drug and Crime Report the Alternative Development: A Global Thematic Evaluation. Emphasizing Goal 1 of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as an alternative tool to reduce the illicit drug trade, we draw attention to our Programme of Support to Vulnerable Groups and Inter-American Development Bank's Argentine Operational strategy and invite Member States to implement similar regional initiatives to eradicate poverty. Bearing in mind that rural education and awareness is essential to reduce illicit drugs cultivation in accordance to Article 13 of International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Argentina advises Member States to follow initiatives similar to our Education for Rural People program in order to empower rural communities through alternative means. We advocate the establishment of gender mainstreaming principles as stated in A/RES/60/1 and the inclusion of women in economic spheres as exemplified in A/RES/60/204 as means to support alternative development strategies. Argentina recommends Member States facilitate regional cooperation to reduce drug abuse by enforcing strategies similar to the Inter-American Drug Abuse Commission's Comprehensive Drug Abuse Strategy and Inter-American Program of Action of Rio de Janeiro against the Illicit Use and Production of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Traffic Therein. We welcome the Report XII High Level Meeting of the Coordination and Cooperation Mechanism on Drugs between the European Union and Latin America, and support bi-regional cooperation to address alternative development and coordination in response to drug trafficking. Argentina calls upon Member States to follow the guidelines set forth in the Maritime Narcotrafficking and Border, Port and Airport Drug Control Interdiction Program to strengthen their capacities in guaranteeing port security and the eradication of maritime narcotrafficking. We encourage regional cooperation through sustainable development strategies such as the International Partnership for Sustainable Development in Mountainous Regions and Regional Model Forest Network for Latin America and the Caribbean. Reaffirming the [United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances](#), Argentina emphasizes the importance of Goal 7 of the MDGS in achieving social and economic welfare and alternative development strategies in drug trade.

Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament: In accordance with the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, Argentina is committed to facilitate the move toward full global disarmament guided by the principles noted in A/RES/64/53. We believe science and technology are essential in safeguarding the nuclear energy facilities, and call upon Member States to implement sound waste management regulations noted in A/RES/64/45 by ratifying the Convention on Nuclear Safety and following the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) Fundamental Safety Principles. highlighting Argentina's Atomic Energy Commission in conjunction with our National Law of Nuclear Activity, Argentina encourages Member States establish similar domestic legislations to ensure transparency in their nuclear activities. We draw attention to the Tlatelolco Treaty and the

importance of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones (NWFZs) in establishing regional stability and urge Member States to uphold the principles set forth in A/RES/65/56 by creating regional NWFZs. Highlighting the Brazilian-Argentine Agency for the Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials (ABACC), Argentina encourages Member States to create mechanisms similar to the Integration, Cooperation And Development Treaty between the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil And the Government of the Argentine Republic and the Act for Brazilian-Argentine Integration in order to develop and safeguard nuclear energy facilities through bilateral and multilateral agreements. We emphasize our involvement with the IAEA and the government of Brazil through the Quadripartite Agreement and its Common System for Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials as an example of multilateral cooperation, and advise Member States to adhere to similar agreements in order to facilitate coordination and avoid redundancy. Bearing in mind that education and training are integral parts of nuclear waste management and safety, Argentina draws attention to the efforts made by Argentina's Nuclear Authority through its Regional Training Center in conjunction with the Resolution No.28/10, and invite Member States to engage in similar educational activities in order to enhance the capabilities of their personnel. As a member of the Nuclear Suppliers Group, we recommend Member States follow the Guidelines for Transfers of Nuclear-Related Dual-Use Equipment, Materials, Software and Related Technology to facilitate peaceful nuclear cooperation in consistence with the Global Nuclear Energy Partnership. Argentina remains committed to ensuring the safety of its nuclear energy facilities, and urges Member States to put in place emergency response mechanisms similar to Argentina Nuclear Authority's Radiological Emergency Intervention System to intervene immediately in case of an accident.

Addressing the World Drug Trade through Alternative Development Strategies: Bosnia and Herzegovina believes innovation is vital to improving economic sustainability as well as alleviating narcotics production and encourages the international community to transfer information and technologies (ITs) while respecting the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights. We encourage Member States to work with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) by providing farmers with financial and agricultural assistance to generate income and reduce their dependency on drug cultivation. Bosnia urges Member States to create prevention and rehabilitation programs, as outlined in A/RES/55/59, to provide humanitarian assistance and curb the addiction to narcotics. We recommend the international community implement the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century by enacting restorative justice programs and policies that take into account the needs of victims and provide witness protection services. Bosnia highlights the UNODC's Afghanistan Opium Survey 2010 and strongly urges Member States to create a comprehensive approach that integrates governance, security, human rights, economic development and environment similar to the Afghanistan National Development Strategy. We call upon the international community to work with the United Nations Development Fund and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women in creating gender-responsive budgets that allocate financial resources to women, especially in conflict regions. Bosnia implores the international community to uphold the strategic objective K.2 in the Beijing Platform for Action by incorporating women into domestic policies that promote long-term sustainable development. Recalling the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, A/49/587, and S/RES/1325 (2000), we strongly recommend Member States increase their financial, technical, and educational support for women by creating gender-sensitive training programs that focus on increasing the role of women in all decision-making levels in order to achieve goal 3 of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). We call upon Member States to promote sustainable economic growth as outlined in A/RES/65/10 by creating regional frameworks that share best practices and promote regional and sub-regional economic cooperation. Recalling the International Conference on Financing for Development and the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, Bosnia and Herzegovina encourages Member States to mobilize financial resources for development through foreign direct investment as well as Official Development Assistance. **Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament:** Bosnia and Herzegovina believes ITs are integral to maintaining and improving international security and in meeting the principles of A/RES/59/62, implores Member States to increase the transfer of ITs. We call upon Member States to sign and ratify the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and work toward the suggestions of A/RES/65/59 by establishing nuclear weapon free zones. Bosnia reaffirms support to A/RES/65/72 and strongly recommends the international community to work toward Article VI of the NPT in reducing nuclear stockpiles to a global zero. Bosnia strongly urges the international community to work toward the goals of A/RES/60/51 by further researching into new security technologies that improve disarmament-related programs and provide interested States with such technology. We support the safe and peaceful use of nuclear energy in accordance with Article IV of the NPT and encourage Member States comply with the comprehensive safeguard agreements of the International Atomic Energy Agency and its Additional Protocol. In accordance with

S/RES/1540 (2004), Bosnia encourages the international community to create domestic initiatives that focus on improving border control and increase support of local law enforcement to detect, deter, and prevent the illicit sale and transfer of nuclear weapons to non-State actors. We call upon Member States along with inter-governmental organizations to create international frameworks, similar to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, to provide financial, educational, and technical assistance that facilitate the implementation of domestic action programs. Bosnia remains dedicated to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and implores States to undertake domestic measures that prevent non-State from acquiring nuclear materials along with their respective technology. Cognizant that surplus stockpiles pose a threat to international security, we urge Member States to enhance safety measures, as outlined in A/RES/64/48, that prevent the release and proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALWs) to non-State Actors. Recalling the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects and A/RES/65/50, Bosnia encourages the international community to create regional coordination agencies that monitor the transfer of SALWs. We highlight the International Tracing Instrument and the United Nations Firearms Protocol and call for the international community to implement tracing technologies that prevent the proliferation of conventional weapons. Bosnia calls upon Member States to work with the International Action Network on Small Arms by providing financial and technical assistance to further develop current tracing technologies. Highlighting the 2010 Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference, we further implore States to work with the International Atomic Energy Agency when providing technical assistance to decrease surplus stockpiles. Bosnia and Herzegovina believes international security as well as the MDGs can be achieved by transparently transferring science and technology through bilateral, multilateral, and unilateral frameworks.

GA Chad

Addressing the World Drug Trade through Alternative Development Strategies: Chad deplores drug trafficking activities and endorses the Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances to combat the illicit narcotic trade and mitigate economic stability. We recognize the need to combat these trades by cutting off financial resources and endorse the Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group by blocking further money transfers. Chad supports the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and urges Member States to reform their criminal laws as well as impartial criminal justice systems. Chad supports the Community of Sahel-Saharan States CEN-SAD in obtaining peace stability and regional security while ensuring the growth of economic and social development through public-private transportation partnerships. We are deeply concerned with the rise in drug trafficking across African Member States and supports efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in providing measures to implement the Universal Instruments against Terrorism. Chad draws attention to the [United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad](#) while recognizing the need for continued security training support within our state and calls upon Member States to assist with security training to protect border areas and strengthen regional forces to end conflict within the area. We are cognizant of illiteracy rates within Member States and highlights progressive initiatives by the Programme d'Action pour l'Education et la Formation to expand education access, enhance learning conditions, and strengthen system planning and management capacities. Chad recalls the report by the Agence Française de Développement by the addressing ineffective education management and teacher training and supports the Fast Track Initiative by strengthening teachers' training, continued development of education management, and providing funds to low income states to ensure the devotion of schooling. We are committed to developing secondary education within the guidelines of the Education and Training in Liaison with Employment to increase technical and vocational training to expand workers' skills to ensure continued employment while diversifying the economy. Chad is committed to further developing economies by highlighting the Central African Backbone Program in the development of telecommunications infrastructure to bring high speed internet to developing states. We are deeply disturbed by our high electricity rates and support the Renewable Energy in Emerging and Developing Countries: Current Situation, Market Potential and Recommendations for a Win-win-win for EU industry, the Environment and Local Socio-economic Development in assisting with the expansion of renewable energies within emerging states. Chad is committed to combat hunger and poverty and draws attention to the International Fund for Agricultural in developing of natural resources, assisting with loans to increase food stability, and aiding men and women to obtain higher incomes and food security. We recognize the need to combat poverty by sustaining water resources within the African Water Vision for 2025 and calls attention to the New Partnership for Africa's Development's Short-term Action Plan to manage water resources and ratify policies within the for the development of integrated water resources management while highlighting the Integrated Plan for Water Development and Management for providing the sustainable development and management water guidelines. Chad recognizes the importance of the quality of water resources and highlights the Lake Chad Basin Commission to regulate water usage while ensuring the continued supply of water resources.

Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament: Chad is committed to A/61/394 by encouraging the ongoing disarmament process and calls upon non-members of the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty (NPT) to ratify this agreement. We endorse the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty and supports A/RES/65/63 calling for confidence-building measures and a database to increase knowledge of improved peaceful nuclear technologies. Chad is guided by the African Commission on Nuclear Energy to secure nuclear material and prevent the dumping of toxic waste and urges Member States to ensure the protection of nuclear technologies and the environment. Chad is deeply conscious of nuclear terrorism and highlights S/RES/1887 for the implementation of security measures to prevent terrorists from attaining nuclear material. We remain concerned with Member States that continue to mine, enrich, and sell uranium to Member States who have not signed on to the NPT and urges Member States to ratify S/RES/1887 in using nuclear material primarily for civilian uses. Chad supports the African Regional Co-Operative Agreement for Research, Development and Training Related to Nuclear Science and Technology by providing assistance for peaceful nuclear development with the strengthening of nuclear safety and security while calling on Member States to strengthen waste management and join in the shared contribution of nuclear science and technology. We call attention to the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty by prohibiting the development and stockpiling of nuclear weapons while recognizing the importance of maintaining international standards for the securing of nuclear materials, facilities, and equipment. Chad reaffirms its dedication to A/RES/42/24 by ensuring that nuclear technology is not misused and calls on Member States to adopt the [Additional Protocol of the Safeguards Agreement](#) by allowing access to inspect nuclear activity in the verification of peaceful development and the affirmation of non-nuclear weapons. Chad reiterates its commitment in regard to peaceful nuclear energy and call upon Member States to abide by the International Atomic Energy Agency in the increase of security measures to ensure the protection and stability of nuclear technologies.

GA Chile

Addressing the World Drug Trade through Alternative Development Strategies: The Republic of Chile, in accordance with A/RES/S-20/4, affirms our commitment to stopping illicit drug cultivation through poverty reduction efforts and alternative development strategies. Deeply concerned with the impact that illicit drug cultivation has on the global food crisis, we urge States to utilize the framework laid out in the Alternative Development: A Global Thematic Evolution: Final Synthesis Report to build infrastructure, improve markets, and protect the environment while developing successful alternative development products. Chile calls upon Member States to develop incentive programs similar to our Programa Puente: Bridging the Gap Between the Poorest Families and Their Rights by providing psychosocial support and temporary financial vouchers in hopes that State assistance will deter drug production. Highlighting the Fundamentals of the National Biosafety Framework for Chile, we invite Member States to develop similar infrastructure programs to protect the environment, thus making more land available to farm, and employ programs similar to the Soil Recovery Program as an incentive to promote soil recovery processes. Noting the Guidelines on Gender Mainstreaming in Alternative Development, Chile affirms the United Nations Office on Drug and Crime Prevention's Guidelines on Gender Mainstreaming in Alternative Development and encourages States to include women in alternative development practices by utilizing women in early project development planning, granting access and control over resources, and allowing women to participate in decision-making at a community and organization level. Emphasizing regional cooperation as a key to successfully stopping the illegal drug trade in Afghanistan, we fully support the Rainbow Strategy and request Member States utilize the Automated Donor Assistance Mechanism to combat narcotics trafficking in the Middle East. Cognizant of the threat drug trafficking poses to States, Chile endorses the Afghanistan National Drug Control Strategy, E/CN.7/2009/8, and the United States Agency for International Development Pistachio Orchards program as examples for administering S/RES/1833 by providing alternative livelihoods for at-risk citizens. Acknowledging the UNDOC's 2009 Colombia Cultivation Survey, we emphasize the Forest Warden Families Program and implore States to seek incentive based agreements with citizens to discourage illicit drug cultivation. Chile notes the meetings of the Chile-Colombia Technical Committee as an example of bilateral cooperation for stopping illicit drugs from crossing State borders and encourages Member States to establish similar partnerships. Endorsing the list of alternate development products noted by the UNDOC, we highlight Colombia's Products of Peace program as an example of a public private partnership to eliminate drug cultivation. Deeply disturbed with the increase of crimes in Myanmar, Chile reaffirms our support for the Wa Project and the Kokang and Wa Initiative and stresses the need for Member States for cooperation with Myanmar to combat illicit drug production. Chile is committed to multilateral solution for combating illicit drug trafficking and cultivation, and believes alternative development strategies are essential to integrating growers back into society as noted in A/RES/63/304 and E/INCB/2008.

Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament: Acknowledging the future of nuclear technology, Chile urges Member States to comply with the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in regards to the development of nuclear energy technology. We encourage Member States to improve transparency of nuclear energy technology as noted in GC(52)/RES/9A by implementing the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Safeguards

Agreement and the Additional Protocols. Recalling S/RES/1887, Chile endorses the IAEA Capacity Building for Sustainable Energy Development as an outline for Member States to safely and successfully implement nuclear energy. Highlighting A/63/389 and A/RES/63/46, we request all nuclear-weapon States reduce their nuclear weapons in efforts to obtain the NPT goal of complete disarmament through confidence-building measures to create stronger relationships with other States. Chile is fully committed to achieving Goals 3 and 4 of the Rio Declaration and recommends Member States implement environmentally friendly practices when creating nuclear energy. We call upon Member States to utilize the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency to further investigate the devastating effects nuclear waste can have on people, the environment, and surrounding States. Deeply concerned by the nuclear accident in Chernobyl, Chile stresses the need for international cooperation and support for the International Chernobyl Project in gauging radiological consequences. We call for increased research into safe nuclear waste management practices to assist Member States who are seeking or utilizing nuclear energy, as called for in GC(47)/RES/7, and underscores the Chilean Nuclear Energy Commission and the Ministry of Mining as examples of effective domestic institutions accountable for the safety and protection of natural resources from nuclear disaster or contamination. Chile encourages the development of a Nuclear Weapon Free Zone (NWFZ) in the Middle East to aid in obtaining the Global Zero goal set forth in the NPT and cites the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America as a framework for developing NWFZ. Chile remains dedicated to safely developing nuclear energy and urges Member States to comply with all IAEA safety standards.

Addressing the World Drug Trade through Alternative Development Strategies: The People's Republic of China unequivocally considers the World Drug Trade (WDT) a chaos-inducing global pandemic. We recognize the WDT's adverse effect on global development, peace, security and stability, and call for a committed response from the international community. In the spirit of the Article II of the United Nations Charter, China strongly encourages continued multilateral measures which simultaneously address the WDT and respect matters of state autonomy. China urges Member States to balance the principles of equality and state sovereignty through existing agencies and other possible cooperation mechanisms, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), in order to reinforce international cooperation on matters of extradition, legal and technical assistance, and recovery of assets. Recalling A/C.3/63/SR.6 (2009), China applauds the diplomatic efforts of the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Convention against Corruption, as well as the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, each of which has provided a necessary legal basis for combating the transnational nature of the WDT. China firmly believes that collaborative efforts must be locally, regionally, and globally synchronized in order to successfully overcome the WDT. China sincerely believes that strengthened international cooperation and continued reliance on legitimate transnational agencies will assist in diminishing demand for drug consumption in many developed countries. Additionally, China acknowledges the notable progress produced by past multilateral agreements, and reaffirms its support for documents such as the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops. Yet, China remains deeply concerned that recent efforts have yet to challenge the WDT conclusively. China asserts that effective anti-drug efforts must also address measures to ensure food security, sustained economic development, and reduced poverty in drug-producing areas. Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration and provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, China urges the international community to fulfill its responsibility to sustain developing states exploited by the WDT. China emphatically endorses the dual approach method, by which both drug-production and drug demand are effectively addressed by drug-producing and consuming countries. In light of A/RES/64/182 (2009), we urge the international community to help disadvantaged States develop sustainable alternative products, generate job growth, improve livelihoods, and enhance community capacity to resist drug usage. China advises that areas of concentrated production – including Afghanistan and the “golden triangle” – be addressed on a priority basis.

Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament: China continues to be a preeminent and consistent proponent for the complete prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons. Complete nuclear weapons prohibition, pursuant to a nuclear-weapon-free world, is a shared aspiration of all peace-loving peoples, and a goal that China has long advocated. Recalling A/C.1/64/PV.3 (2009), China urges all Nuclear-weapon States to defer absolute strategic advantage, fulfill nuclear disarmament obligations, and publicly pronounce the prohibition of permanently possessed nuclear weapons. Likewise, we applaud the renewal of the START between the United States and the Russian Federation as an example of leadership in denuclearization efforts. Moreover, China emphatically supports the strategic results of the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

(2010), which effectively balance necessary global strategic stability with viable, responsible denuclearization efforts. China firmly believes that the implementation of any nuclear disarmament measures must adhere to the principles set out in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT): maintenance of global strategic stability and undiminished security for all states. Additionally, China is committed to non-preemptive self-defense, and has firmly adhered to an unconditional no-first-use nuclear policy. Recalling A/C.1/64/PV/.10 (2009), China urges all Nuclear-weapon States to reduce any emphasis of nuclear weapons in the administration of their national security and abandon first-use nuclear deterrence policies. Moreover, China has unequivocally committed to refraining from the use or threatened use of nuclear weapons against Non-nuclear-weapon States or nuclear-weapon-free zones (NWFZs). Recalling A/65/407 (2009), China emphatically supports assurances provided to Non-nuclear weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. We strongly affirm the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of Non-nuclear-weapon States as necessary safeguards against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. China recognizes such threats as obstructions to international progress and, in reaffirming A/C.1/64/PV.3 (2009), calls for rigorous efforts to promote accountability in the development of dual-purpose technologies via international cooperation. China recognizes the peaceful use of nuclear energy as an inalienable and legitimate right of Non-nuclear-weapon States in accordance with Article IV of the NPT, which cannot be compromised or restricted under the pretext of non-proliferation. We request that the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) increase input and assistance to developing countries in the fields of nuclear power, nuclear safety and security, and nuclear technology application. The international community should, through multilateral consultations, work to explore appropriate ways to reduce proliferation risks while promoting the peaceful use of nuclear energy, including the potential establishment of a multilateral, highly accountable nuclear fuel supply mechanism implemented at the regional level.

GA DR Congo

I. Addressing the World Drug Trade through Alternative Development Strategies Reduction

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) would like to stress the importance of addressing the issue of World Drug Trade. The DRC has been dealing with illicit drug problems since its constitutional establishment in 2006. The strategy laid out by the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (1999) should be enacted by the General Assembly in order to halt the current world drug trade and prevent further damage. The DRC would benefit from economic and social cooperation abroad. Since 2006, the DRC's GDP has regularly grown, but has not reached a point to become a competitive country in the world. With a new government emerging from a turbulent past and a weak economy, illicit drugs are a continuing problem. With support from abroad, especially prosperous nations, the DRC government could begin to reform trade laws and increase law enforcement in order to hinder drug dealings within the country. Human development, human security, gender equality, and environmental sustainability would all legitimize the government. Without drugs the DRC can focus funds on social services such as schooling and infrastructure. To obtain the goal of the DRC to build coalitions, support will be necessary from nations all across Africa. It is a continuous cycle: support for the government will lead to social services throughout the DRC and will continue to support the struggle against drugs. The opportunity for Africa to move forward and become more prominent on the world stage starts with the abolition of drug trade.

II. Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is a member of the African Nuclear Weapons Free Zone (NWFZ) as established by the Treaty of Pelindaba. By securing the African region of the world, a large percentage of the Earth has become nuclear free. However, Africa does not cover a large percentage of the world's population. Only non populous territories have agreements for nuclear non proliferation. The DRC urges for a shift in NWFZs towards powerful influential parts of the world. The United States of America, France, Russia, The People's Republic of China, India, and Pakistan all lead the world in nuclear weapons count, having yet to sign a NWFZ treaty. In order to improve citizens' sense of security abroad, those nations should move towards a nuclear free world. The DRC would also like to see an increase in nuclear energy to the African continent. Only two nuclear reactors exist in Africa, leaving much room for improvement. With support from countries who have long established nuclear energy programs, developing African nations, specifically the DRC, could reap the long term benefits of nuclear energy. The DRC is willing to share its natural resources with those who cooperate in non-proliferation, and the building a technology in Africa. The DRC recognizes that with support from abroad, this clean air energy has much potential to improve the country and continent.

14 February 2010

As the honorable delegation of France, we wish to put our support towards working with the other countries in the General Assembly in order to create a more peaceful environment for the world as a whole. In the past, France has been interested in constructing legislation that would ease the World Drug Trade problem and we put our continued support into producing such acts. As for disarmament in other countries, we'd rather stay much more open in our mindset in order to not get bogged down in any international security problems and in order to stay clear of any issues over sovereignty.

In hopes of attacking the drug problem at its core, France would like to see prevention programs established from a young age within educational systems across the world. We believe that education is one of the most basic, yet most effective ways to handle any kind of problem and see no difference in trying to combat illicit drug use from the most fundamental aspect possible. Another policy we would like to see the General Assembly adopt is the creation of better drug treatments, that way anyone who was formally involved in the drug business can have access to therapy in hopes of paying it forward throughout our society. Information should be made available to the general public, in hopes of both educating and healing those who may have been affected by drugs, or the trade of drugs.

While France realizes the importance of disarmament because one state's action can surely affect those around them, we are more reluctant to put too much energy and time into dealing with the issues of other countries. We would, however, be open-minded in helping bring about change within certain countries to make them stronger in hopes that they will feel safer so that they will not need such weapons. At the same time, we think that the sovereignty of states should be protected so that we as the United Nations should not just take away weapons from any country.

GA Germany

Addressing World Drug Trade Through Alternative Development Strategies: Germany remains fully committed to the fight against global drug and narcotic trafficking and highlights its continued efforts to work with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) which will create programs such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime World Health Organization Joint Program on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care that will mitigate narcotic trafficking around the world. We note the progress made by the establishment of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on World Drug Trade 1998, and call upon Member States to better implement strategies that work toward the six established goals to further the progress of addressing world drug trade. Germany encourages Member States to implement alternative development strategies to facilitate the work toward addressing world drug trade such as the European Drug Strategy and the European Drug Action Plan, aimed at addressing the drug trade issues through solving the drug consumption issues. We encourage Member States to move toward providing a balanced strategy to address police cooperation and the establishment of institutions in Afghanistan, South-West and Central Asia, the Andean States and West Africa, guided by the United Nations International Drug Control Program. Germany highlights the work facilitated by the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, and calls for Member States to work toward implementing similar programs throughout developing States. We believe that by focusing our efforts towards the reduction of supply as well as demand, we can better address world drug trade following the example of our recent work with the Paris Pact and regional intelligence centers in Central Asia (CARICC) and the Gulf (GCCCI) to help stem the flow of Afghan heroin. Germany promotes the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's Sustaining Opium Reduction in Southeast Asia: Sharing Experiences on Alternative Development and Beyond and calls upon all Member States to contribute monetary funds to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse and Control for eliminating the cultivation and trafficking of opium. To assist in addressing world drug trade through alternative strategies, Germany draws attention to A/RES/64/182 and urges Member States to implement programs within A/RES/64/182 such as the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction to mitigate the addiction to and demand of illicit narcotics around the world. Germany urges Member States to prevent the spread of illegal narcotics and to properly address the world drug issues Germany urges Member States to endorse the Global Partnership on Alternative Development. Acknowledging the relationship between illegal narcotics and that of violence and poverty, Germany implores Member States to design alternative development strategies aimed at combating not only the spread and transfer of illegal drugs, but to simultaneously create domestic and international programs aimed at decreasing the demand for illicit drugs in an effort to help the international community reach Goal 1 of the Millennium Development Goals.

Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament: Germany is committed to ensuring that nuclear tests are banned worldwide as called for in the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). We are in complete support of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and call for the strengthening of the treaty through continuous review conferences, and further call for nuclear power States who are part of the NPT to make greater strides toward complete nuclear disarmament. We acknowledge the 8th NPT Review Conference

and the actions taken at that conference but further call for Member States to adopt the forward-looking Action Plan as it contains concrete steps on all three pillars of the NPT. Germany understands the importance of the International Atomic Energy Agency and urges Member States to practice transparency as it will allow for greater trust between the international community and calls for members of the Non- Aligned Movement to return to talks with members of western States in an effort to create an international community focused more around the peaceful use of nuclear power. We fully understand the issue that small arms and light weapons play in hindering the development in Member States and highlight the UN Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons and call for Member States to take a more active role in the UN Small Arms Process. As a developed State, Germany takes an active role in the UN's Small Arms Program of Action and calls for Member States to take a more active role in the program as well as the Marking and Tracing and Inventory Management of Small Arms and Light Weapons. We note A/RES/59/92 of 2004 and the continued effort Germany is making toward confidence-building measures and the UN Database for Small Arms and Light Weapons in an effort towards decreasing the world's supply of uncontrolled weapons creating international security. We acknowledge The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction and the progress made towards the eradication of biological weapons but call for a strengthening of the review process in an effort to make the review processes more binding and absolute. By focusing on creating databases and using technology to track nuclear and light weaponry, the international community can achieve Goal 8 of the Millennium Development Goals.

Addressing the World Drug Trade Through Alternative Development Strategies: The Republic of Indonesia is dedicated to combating the illicit trade of drugs as a signatory to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs and supports the Beijing Declaration in pursuing international cooperation in combating drug use. Cognizant of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, we encourage participation in international programs with the aim of combating drug trafficking. Indonesia supports the formation of multilateral parties to combat drug trafficking similar to the Regional Joint Action Against ATS-Related Crimes Among ACCORD Countries. Indonesia remains active in eliminating illicit drug trade, as described in the Bangkok Political Declaration in Pursuit of A Drug-Free ASEAN 2015, and invites Member States to participate in similar forums. Recognizing A/RES/64/182, Indonesia encourages States to create programs similar to the Kecamatan Development Program in conjunction with the World Bank aimed at eliminating drug dependency through poverty reduction strategies. Noting the importance of women in economic growth, we recognize the Beijing Platform for Action and call for developed States to work with the Group of 77 (G-77) in the 34rd Annual Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 to achieve greater gender equality within the UN in accordance with A/RES/64/289. Indonesia emphasizes the importance of eliminating corruption and calls upon States to comply with the UN Convention against Corruption by implementing programs similar to Indonesia's Corruption Eradication Commission and special Corrupt Crimes Court. Indonesia strongly urges States to create regional economic forums following the example of the South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Economic Ministers and Fifth Brunei Darussalam-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area Summit Meeting to increase the economic cooperation of States through agreements such as the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia. Indonesia approves the breakdown of trade barriers through the creation of bilateral free trade agreements as exemplified by the U.S.-Indonesia Free Trade Agreement and invites States to form similar initiatives. Indonesia urges States to develop of international economic forums for developing economies parallel to the Developing 8(D-8) and G-77 to facilitate international cooperation and increased south-south cooperation toward economic growth and recovery through agreements such as the Abuja Declaration and Kuala Lumpur Declaration. Cognizant of A/RES/65/10, Indonesia calls for greater international cooperation for economic growth as the most effective method of combating the trade of illicit drugs.

Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament: The Republic of Indonesia is dedicated to the goals of security and disarmament noted in A/RES/65/56 and calls for all States to sign and ratify the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). Indonesia believes all States have a right to utilize nuclear technology in peaceful manners as described in Section 4 of the Treaty on the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone (SEANWFZ). Indonesia highlights A/RES/65/59 and strongly encourages a timely draw-down of nuclear arms by nuclear weapon States as required by the NPT. As a member of SEANWFZ, Indonesia supports the creation of other Nuclear Weapon Free Zones (NWFZ) as called for in A/RES/64/44 through the development of regional declarations similar to the Bangkok Agreement highlighted in A/RES/64/39. Indonesia believes the threat of nuclear weapons hinders nuclear non-proliferation as emphasized by A/RES/64/27 and deplores all attacks or threats of attacks involving the use of nuclear weapons. Indonesia recognizes the need to reduce poverty in pursuit of Goal 1 of the

Millennium Development Goals, as noted in A/RES/65/1. We further encourage States to create regional peaceful technology-sharing programs parallel to the Colombo Plan and its Programme for Private Sector Development to bolster economic growth in developing States. Additionally, Indonesia calls for regional multilateral discussions to better coordinate efforts to develop energy infrastructure following the example of the ASEAN Ministers on Energy Meeting. Indonesia believes that multilateral approaches similar to the D-8 are excellent engines for increasing international trade and encourages States to utilize these approaches to achieve economic growth. Indonesia, in association with the G-77, calls for the improvement of North-South relations, and South-South Cooperation for greater economic growth as highlighted at the 34rd Annual Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77. In order to achieve Goal 6 of the Millennium Development Goals, Indonesia endorses the creation of Free Trade Zones such as the ASEAN Free Trade Area to break down trade barriers. Indonesia encourages States to participate in regional best-practice sharing organizations such as the Forum on Nuclear Cooperation in Asia to facilitate the development of peaceful nuclear technology. In striving for greater sustainability in power production, Indonesia emphasizes the Program On Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Rod Cycles as valuable tools for the exchange of technologies and looks forward to the ratification of the Joint Convention of Spent Fuel Management and the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management. Indonesia supports the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) Technical Cooperation (TC) Program and urges all States to contribute into the IAEA Technical Cooperation Fund to enable more TC programs. In developing Indonesian peaceful nuclear technology, Indonesia endorses the IAEA plan for an Integrated Mission for the Program of Action for Cancer Therapy to assist Indonesia's World Health Organization National Cancer Control Program Core Self-Assessment. Indonesia is committed to the IAEA's Comprehensive Safeguards and affirms the Additional Protocols urging States to join regional nuclear safety programs such as Asian Nuclear Safety Network to better address the information technology and human capital required for the creation of effective nuclear safety. Cognizant of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and the NPT, Indonesia condemns the spread or exploration of nuclear weapon technology and continues to work toward the achievement of Goal 8 of the Millennium Development Goals.

I. Addressing the World Drug Trade through Alternative Development Strategies: Japan is committed to incorporating poverty elimination tactics into alternative development strategies that fight the global drug problem, called for in A/RES/64/216, by achieving sustained economic growth and increased standards of living within agriculturally dependent communities through alternative crop production, as demonstrated in our Social and Economic Rehabilitation of Former Opium Poppy-growing Communities program. To fully implement A/RES/64/215, we believe developed States must recognize the link between poverty and illicit narcotics cultivation and recalls the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's (UNODC) report, *Alternative Development: A Global Thematic Evaluation* when requesting Member States to provide technical assistance to agricultural regions to promote economic stability. Japan urge Member States to follow the recommendations of the UNODC and work toward eliminating the need for illicit crop cultivation by addressing regional concerns over lack of governance and food security, in accordance with the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction. Upholding the principles of A/RES/64/182, we are dedicated to providing assistance through drug demand reduction programs to States pursuing alternative crop cultivation as well as assisting in illicit narcotics legislation reform and enforcement, as exemplified in our and Drug Control Regional Cooperation Project. Japan emphasizes the need for flexible development programs and requests that Member States adhere to recommendations made in the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development to achieve a dynamic solution for the problem of illicit drug cultivation and trafficking. We view the inclusion of gender equality, called for in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, as an integral part of creating alternative development strategies and we note our joint Action Plan for EU-Japan Cooperation when encouraging Member States to utilize a gender equality perspective when addressing the global drug trade as called for in A/RES/64/217. Japan calls upon developed Member States to establish progressive economic development programs in lesser developed regions, and we note our One Village, One Product project as a model for advancing the diversity of a region's agricultural production. Japan continues to implement the Japan-ASEAN Plan of Action to control the illicit drug problem and ameliorate political cooperation between State governments in order to intensify efforts to combat the trafficking of narcotics across State borders. Bearing in mind our commitment to A/RES/64/179, we reaffirm our responsibility to enact and assist unable States to upholding crime prevention and criminal justice and urge all Member States to support the UNODC Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice by employing international counter-narcotic programs of action. Japan supports the Global Partnership for Alternative Development Project and remains committed to the ongoing fight against the world drug trade and will continue to provide educational, monetary, and infrastructure support to advance alternative development strategies and end illicit crop farming, in accordance with our Process of Formulation and Implementation of Agriculture and Rural Development.

II. Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament: Japan upholds the principles of S/RES/1887 by taking progressive steps toward the complete elimination of all nuclear weapons and urges all Member States to immediately sign and ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). We are dedicated to improving the well being of society and national standards of living through the secure advancement of nuclear energy technology, as encouraged by the Atomic Energy Basic Act, while firmly restricting the use of nuclear energy to

exclusively peaceful purposes. Japan calls for absolute compliance with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and all IAEA safeguard inspection systems from all Member States and that they abide by the Three Non-Nuclear Principles to ensure the collective security of our world. We draw attention to our Nuclear Cycle Development Institute domestic program to ensure the safety of our nuclear facilities as mandated by A/RES/65/9 and request States ensure nuclear power production remains secure by maintaining a closed nuclear fuel cycle. Japan affirms their commitment to ensuring public safety when engaging in nuclear energy production and, noting A/RES/65/74, requests all Member States engage in safe transportation and disposal practices as regulated by the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management. We emphasize the need for quick negotiations to progress on the Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty to further restrict the creation of nuclear weapons and we affirm our support of the Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement promoting nuclear weapon-free zones. Japan remains dedicated to implementing the recommendations made at the 2010 NPT Review Conference concerning disarmament, and addressing nuclear activity on the Korean Peninsula and the Middle East.

Addressing the World Drug Trade Through Alternative Development Strategies: The Republic of Lebanon reaffirms its commitment to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 2 of the Millennium Declaration and strongly encourages States to implement the principles of A/RES/58/241 in order to facilitate international cooperation in eliminating the illicit trafficking of drugs that continues to perpetuate armed conflict and human rights violations. Deeply concerned by the potential financial assets of terrorist organizations and violent non-state actors (NSA), noted by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) on Money Laundering, we urge Member States to collaborate with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in pursuit of enacting effective countermeasures within law enforcement, criminal justice, and financial institutions that will inhibit illicit transfers of drugs and trade-based money laundering among terrorist and transnational criminal organizations. Cognizant of UNODC's Alternative Development: A Global Thematic Evaluation, Lebanon encourages States to strengthen the international capacity of law enforcement agencies to interdict illicit drug and chemical precursors that are utilized in drug cultivation. Drawing attention to Goal 8 of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the need to coordinate preventative measures hindering the functionality of violent NSAs and terrorists, noted in A/RES/55/25, Lebanon recommends Member States' efforts in combating all forms of illicit trafficking and informal-black market economies be guided by the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Commission for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. Cognizant of the correlation between illicit drug trafficking and financial transfers highlighted in A/RES/62/176, we call upon Member States to increase coordinated efforts toward the eradication of illicit drug trafficking and other illicit activities established within A/62/441. Guided by the principles of FATF's Money Laundering Vulnerabilities of Free Trade Zones, Lebanon remains dedicated in inhibiting the exploitation of free trade zones by criminal and terrorist organizations as a means to prevent illicit financial activity by implementing alternative development strategies and diverse anti-money laundering techniques advocated by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament: The Republic of Lebanon fully supports cooperation on the peaceful uses of nuclear technology as exemplified by the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and continues to work collaboratively with the public and private sectors to uphold A/RES/64/57 by facilitating the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in combating nuclear proliferation and promoting international progression toward Global Zero. Emphasizing the importance of capacity building in addressing resource management through the streamlined efforts of the IAEA Technical Cooperation Programme, we urge States to implement the IAEA's Managing Water Resources Using Isotope Hydrology and Water Resource Programme to improve water resource management through use of isotope hydrology. Noting the efficiency of the Lebanese Atomic Energy Commission, Lebanon supports the implementation of nuclear energy infrastructures without nuclear weapons platforms and calls upon the international community to cooperate on the peaceful uses of nuclear technology while sustaining the IAEA's Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement and the Optional Protocol in working toward the achievement of the goals outlined in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol. Deeply concerned with the direct correlation between terrorism and transnational organized crime noted by S/RES/1373, we encourage Member States to increase efforts in implementing the United Nations Global

Counter-Terrorism Strategy and the targets of S/RES/1810 as minimal standards in preventing NSAs from acquiring nuclear weapons technology and materials. Lebanon believes the Conference on Disarmament and the Cooperation Threat Reduction Program both play vital roles in strengthening the NPT and we recommend all States participate in these multilateral dialogue forums that craft comparative mechanisms and draft proposals aiding in the implementation of arms control agreements. Observing the recommendations in S/RES/1874 we call upon all States to accede to the NPT regime and urge Member State to ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty and facilitate the creation of a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty in progressive steps toward general and complete disarmament of nuclear weapons. Guided by the principles of Article III of the NPT and the IAEA's Verifying Compliance with Nuclear Non-Proliferation Undertakings, Lebanon upholds the Zangger Committee's Trigger List and IAEA Safeguard Agreements as minimal standards for all nuclear cooperation and recommends States comply with the IAEA's voluntary inspections in order to support confidence building measures that promote capacity building throughout the international community. We encourage increased dialogue on multilateral approaches to ensuring holistic nuclear security expanding on the World Nuclear Association's (WNA) report, Ensuring Security of Supply of the International Fuel Cycle, and recommend States participate in partnerships, such as the Nuclear Threat Initiative and Global Nuclear Energy Partnership, brokering the reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel maintained by the Nuclear Fuel Bank. The Republic of Lebanon urges Member States to cooperate on the integration of peaceful nuclear technologies under the auspices of Article IV of the NPT and remains dedicated to upholding Goal 7 of the MDGs in addition to the universal right to development in all States as established by A/RES/61/16.

GA Mexico

Addressing the World Drug Trade Through Alternative Development Strategies:

Even before the international economy was fully interlinked, there was the international shadow economy of the world drug trade. Although this lucrative trend is far from legal, the system still exists and has landed on the UN's agenda for quite some time now. Recurring issues like poverty and environmental sustainability are key catalysts for the continuation of this corruption. Previously in A/RES/64/182, Mexico demands attention for Member States' international cooperation through budgetary assignments to the International Narcotics Control Board to refine their resources and execute mandates.

A little over a year ago, Mexico also proudly took part in the resolutions 53/2 and 53/8 by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs facilitating an awareness of a need for updated policies and demand reduction for all Member States. Because the government is so closely linked with the drug cartels they have very limited options of action: directly dealing with drug traffickers or legalizing drugs overall. In the last decade alone, there have been more than 20,000 murders related to drug trafficking organizations (DTOs). Just recently, our authorities set ablaze one hundred thirty-four tons of marijuana in a message to traffickers.

Mexico believes that the development within the country will also be used to reduce much of the social and environmental issues, which steer towards the trade. In the past year, there has been a realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime such as extending evaluation reports and providing legal assistance. Some alternatives we propose to pursue were stricter legislation with money laundering as well as border control. We urge all member states to implement interest and increase funding for this cause to ensure consistency against this crime. In an effort to evaluate these efforts, we also urge the formation of regional offices, which will administer these changes and enhance the labor force required to maintain these measures.

Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament:

As per A/64/126, Mexico proudly proclaims conventional arms control at both the regional and sub regional level as a fundamental factor in conflict-prevention and confidence building. Mexico continues to suggest the following regarding arms control measures: (a) the Conference on Disarmament should develop a framework of principles used for regional agreements in which we could also negotiate and evaluate afterwards. (b) Regional and sub regional agreements for marking systems of manufacturing companies should be promoted. (c) States should expedite procedures for requests on tracing firearms, ammunitions and explosives. (d) A responsible body in ensuring effective conventional arms control at regional and sub regional levels that would be established under the Office for Disarmament Affairs.

According to the 2010 Review Conference, Mexico asserts that the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) is a cornerstone for the multilateral non-proliferation regime. In addition, we were also one of the first countries to sign the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). Both treaties were signed to ban any experimental or actual explosions from occurring anywhere in the world and we provide an equivalent amount of support for both. Meanwhile, Mexico has also been pushing for educational programs on disarmament to engage citizens along with international organizations. Increased literature on

non-proliferation would aid not only Mexico, but all other entities involved in international security. Only with complete nuclear disarmament, the government can ensure regional as well as international security. As a victor and victim of violence, Mexico's government proposes to either providing alternative uses of nuclear energy or its complete disarmament. Likewise, Mexico demands the attention of all member states to enact a similar approach for the present and future nuclear proliferation problem.

Addressing the World Drug Trade Through Alternative Development Strategies: The Islamic Republic of Pakistan firmly believes that the world drug trade is the gravest issue facing the global community. Pakistan also believes that effective alternative development strategies remain vital to reducing the world drug trade. Recalling A/RES/63/197 and the Paris Pact Initiative, Pakistan believes that countering the world drug problem is a shared responsibility and should be addressed in a multilateral atmosphere. Our current combat strategy involves systemic measures, and includes interdiction, precursor control, destruction of heroin laboratories, elimination of poppy cultivation; and regarding demand reduction, the promotion of mass awareness and establishment of treatment and rehabilitation centers, as outlined in A/RES/59/163. In the spirit of A/RES/S-20/4, our implementation of multiple agencies, such as the Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF), has increased drug seizures, notably at international airports, seaports, and strategic country entry and exit points. As defined by the Control of Narcotics Substances Act (1997), Pakistan has implemented specific narcotics courts, intending to alleviate our prosecuting agencies. In light of A/RES/S-23/2 and the Political Declaration (1998), Pakistan calls on all Member States to strengthen respective precursor controls in the spirit of international cooperation and development, as outlined in A/RES/60/178, and to implement systemic changes. Pakistan strongly holds that reducing the world drug trade coincides directly with poverty reduction. The national policy of Pakistan prioritizes the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and as such, our governmental strategy is structured to meet the MDGs as outlined in our Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). Pakistan calls for the continued assistance of the international community to assist developing countries, brought to mind in A/RES/60/209, and also calls for developing countries to implement a PRSP, as stated by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND). While systemic governmental measures are crucial, Pakistan holds that developmental measures correspond to the reduction of illicit crop demand. The need for sustainable alternative development to poppy cultivation is crucial to eliminating the world drug trade. Pakistan concludes that introducing high-labor intensive crops would reduce demand for illicit crops, as well as assist in creating wealth and competitiveness for our agricultural sector. Such high-labor intensive crops would require efforts from workers of both genders, as highlighted in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), to which Pakistan is a party. Pakistan further holds that sustained economic development shares a direct relationship with macroeconomic functions, and has therefore taken measures to increase trade and participation in the global economy. Pakistan fully supports the spirit of international cooperation, and urges that each state should implement its own national anti-narcotics plan and development strategy, as implemented in Pakistan's approach paper to achieve Vision 2030.

Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament: The Islamic Republic of Pakistan welcomes the provisions of A/RES/61/55, which call for the use of science and technology in promoting sustainable economic development as well as serving as a safeguard of international security. Pertaining to the issue of international security, Pakistan acknowledges extant international concerns, and as a signatory to the Convention on Nuclear Safety (CNS), has implemented reforms to further international security. Under the direction of the Pakistan Nuclear Regulatory Authority (PNRA), security measures including regular inspections of facilities and the adherence of inspectors to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) document INFCIRC/220/Rev-4. Pakistan believes that every State has the right to pursue

technological development in conformance with its own sustainable development objectives, and condemns invasive procedures in violation of state sovereignty and territorial integrity. In the spirit of A/RES/65/74, Pakistan has recognized that transparency is an international concept, and as such, invited the IAEA International Regulatory Review Team to review PNRA's inspection performance against international standards. Pakistan holds that the safety of facilities is an issue as pertinent as the safety of the population. Responding to the need for proficiently trained staff in nuclear security as stressed in A/RES/57/9, Pakistan has established a Nuclear Security Training Center (NSTC) and has collaborated with the Pakistan Institute of Engineering and Applied Sciences (PIEAS) to promote the development of nuclear security. Under the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC), a Nuclear Action Safety Plan (NSAP) has been implemented, in addition to the proposal of a Radioactive Waste Management Fund. Under PNRA in 2008, a media campaign to promote awareness of orphan sources was launched. Pakistan therefore urges all nuclear-powered States to consider the successfulness of these measures to promote public safety and awareness. Pakistan strongly affirms that a State's capacity may be strengthened through the implementation of national security measures. In the spirit of A/RES/65/52, Pakistan welcomes renewed effort and strategies in international cooperation, as well as collaborative measures to ensure universal security and safety. Recalling A/RES/65/54, in the spirit of international cooperation, Pakistan encourages continued dialogue among States and regions and would like to see consensual reform regarding security and disarmament.

Addressing the World Drug Trade through Alternative Development Strategies: The Russian Federation believes that to address the world drug trade, one must view the causes of the drug trade and seek ways to solve these, through alternative development strategies. Furthermore, we understand that there are effects and implications of the drug trade. “An Assessment of the Impact of the Global Financial Crisis on Sustainable Alternative Development:” by United Nations Office on Drugs Crime (UNODC) and Global Partnership on Alternative Development Project (GLO/144) states that the main problems behind the Global Drug Trade is poverty and lack of other sources of income for individuals involved in laboring over the drugs. The Russian Federation supports the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), in which one goal is to halve the proportion of people living in extreme poverty. The Russian commitment to ending poverty is an alternative development strategy to ending the world drug trade. In addition, the Russian Federation considers that treating drug addiction could assist in decreasing the supply-and-demand cycle of the global drug trade. According to the World Drug Report 2010, the Russian Federation is the second largest heroin market. However, the Russian Federation hopes that with universal drug treatment centers that consumption will decrease and there will be a decline in the global drug trade, due to lack of users. The Russian Federation domestically uses the program, System of Alcohol and Drug Treatment Services or (ADTS). ADTS assists individuals to overcome their addiction; however, it should be noted that ADTS is not hundred percent effective, due to the variable of human reaction to the program’s approaches. In addition, most individuals involved in ADTS are volunteers and must remain drug-free for the entirety of the program. In other words, we are using the alternative development strategies of poverty and health to resolve the drug problem and trade. One implication of the drug trade is organized crime and the usage of small arms, especially in the transportation of the drugs. We are interested in a step-by-step approach for establishing a review mechanism for the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. One of the Protocols of the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime is the protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition A/RES/55/255. By eliminating the drug trade through sustainable alternative development, there will be less organized crime and more security and rule of law. Furthermore, the Russian Federation demonstrates its cooperation to halting the process of the transportation of drugs through its monetary aid to the U.N.’s anti-drug trafficking program in Afghanistan. In addition, the Russian Federation attempts to resolve the issues of the drug trade through plans such as the Rainbow-2, a Russian plan for the elimination of Afghan drug production, and having an international forum, such as Drug Production in Afghanistan: A Challenge for the International Community, which was hosted in Moscow in June 2010. It is Russian Federation’s belief that the International community needs to address the world drug trade and should do so in a variety of ways to eliminate the causes and problems of the drug trade.

Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament: The Russian Federation supports disarmament for the security of the international community. Russia, as a party to Nuclear Non-Proliferation (NPT) and Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), understands the importance of the international community taking steps towards disarmament for the safety and protection of all. Russian Federation supports initiatives that use modern-day science and technology to dismantle its nuclear weapons, such as Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START) and U.S.-Russian Highly Enriched Uranium (HEU) Purchase Agreement.

The HEU Purchase Agreement demonstrates the measures that the Russian Federation is doing to lower the nuclear risk to International Security by permanently eliminating the material into low enriched uranium to be used as nuclear reactor fuel. The advances in science as allowed for steps, such as the HEU Purchase Agreement, and the Russian Federation considers that steps as viable as the HEU Purchase Agreement are possible for all states. The Russian Federation is committed to its nuclear disarmament as shown through A/RES/65/59, which recognized the importance of a nuclear disarmament and states working together. The Russian Federation recognizes that the entire international community needs to be involved in nuclear dismantling and committed to the process of disarmament, especially nuclear states. Furthermore, we acknowledge the importance of the role of science and technology in nuclear disarmament. The advances in science and technology have made it possible to for better tracking and control over components for nuclear weapons program. We are in support of programs such as International Nonproliferation Export Control Program (INECP)'s Commodity Identification Training (CIT) and Radio Frequency Identification (RFID). CIT emphasizes the skills of having capable individuals in identifying possible creation of weapons as well as RFID emphasizes the machines with technology to identify objects of containers. We think that programs such as the CIT and RFID are helpful for ensuring transparency within the disarmament process along with the current practices of tracking and sealing the containers of HEU. Furthermore, the Russian Federation grants that science and technology can have a larger role in the security of the international community. Science and technology can develop and create alternative fuel sources, which are safer to the environment, individuals, and the international community. The Russian Federation supports the use of science and technology for such creation of energy sources as well as the role of science and technology in the process of disarmament.

Addressing the World Drug Trade Through Alternative Development Strategies:

Addressing the trade of illicit drugs is very important to Saudi Arabia. We are dedicated to reducing the overall level of the selling of illicit drugs worldwide; we are willing to cooperate with other international organizations in that respect. Saudi Arabia is in full support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB). We draw attention to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1954 and emphasize its core principles which are to limit the possession, distribution, import, export, manufacture and production of drugs exclusively to medical and scientific purposes and to address drug trafficking through international cooperation to deter and discourage drug traffickers. We encourage that all Member States to consider S/RES/1876 (2009) as it pertains to drug trafficking and note, as an example, the affect that illicit drug trafficking had on Guinea-Bissau. Saudi Arabia believes that global issues require global co-operation to find a solution. For this reason, Saudi Arabia encourages multilateral agreements between boarder states to combat trafficking in regions where the production of illicit drugs is especially high. We recommend that all member states implement stiffer punishments to drug traffickers as we believe that this crime is punishable by death. Saudi Arabia is willing to endorse a resolution that calls for more severe penalties, even death, for such a crime. We recommend the Security Council use targeted sanctions and embargos to penalize States that deliberately fail to apprehend known drug traffickers within their jurisdiction as this issue is a matter of international security.

Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament:

Science and technology in international security and disarmament is a hotly debated topic and should be approached from a logical and rational standpoint. Saudi Arabia believes a solution to this issue requires the humble and sincere cooperation of all nations. Saudi Arabia supports the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and encourages all signatories to adhere to the regulations within the treaty. We condemn the acquisition, use and transfer of nuclear weapons and we are fully committed to disarmament. We draw attention to Articles 1, 3 and 5 of the NPT and urge all member states to comply with its provisions. As a party to the Convention on Nuclear Safety (CNS) and Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM), Saudi Arabia understands the dangers of nuclear material falling in the wrong hands and recommends that all States become a member to these conventions. We acknowledge the rights of all nations to acquire knowledge and understanding of nuclear technology as it relates to energy, as we are also a party to the Co-operative Agreement for Arab States in Asia for Research, Development and Training Related to Nuclear Science and Technology (ARASIA). Saudi Arabia recommends that the Security Council censure those States that have not yet signed and ratified the NPT. We further recommend that the Security Council impose embargos and sanctions on the States that are in direct violation of the NPT. In accordance with S/RES/1929 (2010), Saudi Arabia is willing to support resolutions that encourage disarmament for all States in the Middle Eastern region. We also urge all States to revisit the preamble of the United Nations Charter and to recommit to its vision.

Position Paper for the General Assembly Plenary

The topics for the General Assembly Plenary (GAPlen) are: Addressing the World Drug Trade Through Alternative Development Strategies and Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament. The Republic of Sudan looks forward to working with its fellow Member States in addressing these issues in committee and arriving at solutions that will create a safer world for all citizens.

I. Addressing the World Drug Trade Through Alternative Development Strategies

Overall the issue of the illegal trafficking of drugs has not impacted the African continent as much as it has other regions of the world. The Republic of the Sudan, under the leadership of President Omar al-Bashir and the enactment of *sharia*, has seen a sharp reduction of the amount of narcotics being transported from Sudan into other States. However, that is not to say that the drug trade is a non-issue within our State as use among the unemployed has increased over the past decade. Sudan supports efforts made by this body and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to encourage citizens within Member States to grow and trade non-narcotic crops. Many States, such as Afghanistan, Colombia, and the “Golden Triangle” States of Southeast Asia, face rampant illicit drug manufacturing and trade because it is the most profitable form of trade for many of their citizens. To that end, Sudan would like to see more education programs that instruct farmers on alternative crops that may be grown in their region. In addition, Sudan would encourage increased funding for projects such as our own Meroe Dam and canal system which has allowed for an increased production of electricity and created hundreds of acres of farmland in the northern regions of Sudan. Above all, any alternative development strategies must, by virtue of Article II of the United Nations Charter, pay respect to the traditions and cultures of Member States. If Member States with the economic ability to assist in the funding of alternative development strategies are truly committed to doing so without strings attached Sudan will gladly assist in whatever way it can. As a developing nation Sudan looks forward to the eventual growth and prosperity of all States and hopes there will come a time when the evils of the world drug trade no longer threaten the stability of our world.

II. Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament

Since the advent of nuclear weapons at the end of World War II numerous States have either attempted to or have produced nuclear weapons or nuclear weapons technology. The dangers posed by nuclear weapons to the entire global community cannot be understated. The progress made by many Member States to either discontinue or never pursue nuclear weapons technology is very heartening and bodes well for our future. Sudan is pleased by the progress made by the African Union (AU) as a whole to sign the Pelindaba Treaty (1996) decreeing that Africa will be a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone (NWFZ). With this treaty the AU has joined the company of other regions who have also created NWFZs, including Latin America and the Caribbean under the Treaty of Tlatelolco (1967) and the South Pacific under the Treaty of Rarotonga (1985). Sudan would like emphasize that these treaties only pertain to nuclear weapons and allow Member States to pursue peaceful acquisition of application of nuclear technology. For example, Argentina, Brazil, and South Africa all fall within NWFZs but still use nuclear technology as an energy source. In addition, the Pelindaba Treaty makes it explicitly clear that States are encouraged to pursue peaceful applications of nuclear technology and work in conjunction with the African Regional Cooperation Agreement for Research, Training, and Development Related to Nuclear Science and Technology (AFRA). As the world continues to

use up un-renewable energy sources it is imperative that all renewable energy sources, including nuclear energy, be made available to all Member States. The dangers of rogue States or Non-State Actors acquiring nuclear weapons or nuclear weapons technology still remains. Therefore, Sudan sees no reason why all Member States not be party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and that the NPT Review Board must meet more frequently than its current every five years schedule. As in other issues, State sovereignty must be upheld at all times but a nuclear disaster in one State could easily affect not only neighboring States, but even States many hundreds or thousands of miles away. For this reason, any state with nuclear technology should either implement safety standards on their own, or with the assistance of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Nuclear weapons are an unfortunate reality of the world of the twenty-first century, but as seen through such treaties as the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaties (START) it is possible for even the States with the largest number of nuclear weapons to see a need to reduce their stockpiles in order to create a safer world.

Addressing the World Drug Trade through Alternative Development Strategies: The Republic of Turkey recognizes the grave threat posed to the health, safety, and stability of people across the globe by illegal drug trafficking. We adamantly believe that this threat can only be effectively combated through international cooperation and exchange of relevant information. Recalling A/RES/64/182, Turkey remains committed to an integrated response that empowers local officials to challenge illegal activities while simultaneously relieving the economic demand for the trade. To this end, Turkey has taken an active role in many international and regional programs such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), and the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), inter alia. With the support of the United States and several other European Member States, Turkey has established the Turkish International Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime (TADOC) to function as a regional resource center for local officials. The acclaimed success of this program has reinforced our commitment to such regionally-oriented programs. Because the challenge of the drug trade remains constant, commitment must rely upon an economically sustainable framework. We therefore place a strong emphasis on educational programs for local law enforcement officers, such as the one initiated by TADOC, to provide an effective foundation to combat the threat posed by the illicit drug trade. In recognition of A/RES/62/176, Turkey adheres to a balanced approach that – while forcefully challenging the legality of the trade – concurrently offers alternative livelihoods to those stricken by poverty. To this end, we recommend the formation of international programs that provide assistance to struggling countries that promote tangible economic development. Affirming A/RES/63/197, Turkey also recognizes that organized crime related to the drug trade is directly responsible for the funding of many terrorist groups. We thus find an indelible connection between international security interests and our effort to combat the trade. Therefore, Turkey calls upon all Member States, in the interest of their security, to support these international and regional education centers. We also encourage Member States to cooperate with the UNODC and the Global Assessment Program on Drug Abuse (GAP) to enable more accurate identification and assistance to those regions most troubled by illicit drug activities. Such efforts have already proven effective in revealing Afghanistan as a prime exporter of heroin. Turkey fully supports the Paris Pact Initiatives and encourages additional assistance through international, regional, and bilateral efforts to help stem the flow of narcotics into Europe and to prevent further funding of terrorist activity in the Middle East.

Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament: The Republic of Turkey adamantly maintains that modern technological advances in weaponry make international security and disarmament a most pressing issue facing the world today. Bearing in mind A/RES/64/41, Turkey has adopted extensive disarmament policies consistent with regional and international standards. We recognize the perils of both conventional and nuclear proliferation and therefore encourage protective measures that prevent the unauthorized distribution of dangerous weaponry. We believe that complete nuclear disarmament is essential to international security and therefore support international cooperation to establish Nuclear Weapon Free Zones (NWFZ). Turkey has signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) as well as the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI), and we recommend passing measures to encourage all Member States to comply with these programs. We find that the strengthening of these international instruments will contribute to the safe reduction of nuclear and conventional arms. We particularly recognize the unique threat posed in the acquisition of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) by Non-State Actors (NSA). In an effort to combat global terrorism,

Turkey urges all Member States to adopt sufficient and necessary measures to prevent NSAs from developing, acquiring, manufacturing, or possessing nuclear weapons and their means of delivery. We desire to see every State adhering to the goals of non-proliferation and working collectively toward their accomplishment. While attempting to regulate the production and distribution of weapons-grade nuclear material, Turkey complies with Article IV of the NPT recognizing and respecting each State's sovereign right to peacefully pursue nuclear technology as an alternative source of energy. We do strongly recommend – in the interest of safety and stability – that States cooperate with global oversight bodies such as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Bordering a high-risk weapons proliferation region, Turkey vigilantly monitors weapons development and exemplifies collective efforts to relieve tensions through an emphasis on regional agreements. To this end, Turkey has enhanced its export control system in accordance with the standards of the European Union (EU) and Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to prevent illicit weapon transfers to dangerous NSAs. Acknowledging A/RES/64/54, Turkey regards military transparency as an effective Confidence and Security Building Measure (CSBM) and cooperates accordingly with many bilateral and multilateral agreements such as the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE). We specifically support the Regional Arms Control Verification and Implementation Assistance Centre (RACVIAC) and would like to see further regional efforts to attain military transparency. We therefore propose the establishment of additional local programs that can monitor and promote interstate cooperation by facilitating dialogue between neighboring States. Finally, Turkey seeks to empower international organizations such as the IAEA to oversee these particular regional programs as well as other initiatives related to the issue of disarmament and international security.

GA Uganda

Addressing the World Drug Trade Through Alternative Development Strategies:

Recognizing poverty as a major cause of drug trade, the Republic of Uganda is committed to reducing poverty through its Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) and encourages Member States to implement comprehensive national poverty reduction strategies in order to reduce drug trafficking. Deeply concerned with the relation with poverty and drug trade we uphold UNDP Uganda commitment to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) through the PEAP, and urge Member States to create programs that will lead to the accomplishment of these goals. We highlight the work of UN-Habitat and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in initiating a project to promote income generation and the improvement of rural employment in order to promote industrial development for poverty reduction, inclusive globalization and environmental sustainability as noted in A/65/230. Uganda believes that gender equality is another aspect that could assist in the reduction of the world drug trade and Uganda encourages States to support The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) by punishing and deploring discrimination against women. We acknowledge that the world drug trade problem cannot be solved with just implementing measures that increase the quality of life, in accordance with the United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the program Promoting the Rule of Law and Human Security in Eastern Africa, governments should support the efforts of their national law enforcement agencies to increase their cross-border, regional and international communication and intelligence-sharing with a view to becoming more effective against criminal organizations involved in illicit drug trafficking. The republic of Uganda acknowledge the effort took by Afghanistan and the international community to combat opium production and drug trade, and will implement anti-drug programs such as the Afghanistan Strategic Programme Framework upheld by the UNODC.

Science and Technology in International Security and disarmament: The republic of Uganda is a proponent of nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament, and is convinced that the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) remains the cornerstone of international efforts in containing the threat of nuclear weapons and providing a framework for nuclear disarmament. We remain dedicated to developing new approaches to nuclear non-proliferation by supporting the African Nuclear Weapon Free Zone Treaty (Pelindaba Treaty) noting with satisfaction existing Nuclear Weapon Free Zones (NWFZs) and recognizing that the establishment of other NWFZs, especially in the Middle East, would enhance the security of States Parties to the African NWFZ. The Republic of Uganda recalls the article IV of the NPT, which recognizes the inalienable right of all States Parties to develop research on, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and to facilitate the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for such purposes. We underline the importance of building and maintaining confidence in the peaceful nature of nuclear activities in non-nuclear-weapon States and, in this regard, calls on all States to submit all relevant nuclear material and activities, both current and future, to International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards. We calls for the universal application of IAEA safeguards in all States parties in accordance with the provisions of the NPT Treaty, and urge those States parties which have not yet done so to conclude and bring into force comprehensive safeguards agreements.

GA UK

Addressing the World Drug Trade Through Alternative Development Strategies: The United Kingdom recognizes the dire need to combat the drug trade and calls upon Member States to reaffirm their commitment to A/RES/46/104 and implement the goals laid out in the United Nations International Drug Control Program. We stress the importance of addressing the opium crisis in Afghanistan and urge Member States to pledge their support to the National Drug Control Strategy (NDCS). The United Kingdom is alarmed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime report on illicit drug trade in Afghanistan and requests that States offer technical assistance and monetary support through the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security to actively combat existing threats to regional security posed by illicit drug trading. We urge Member States to create national networks, in accordance with E/RES/2003/36, and work alongside the international networks in tracing money laundering, which is often associated with traffic in narcotic drugs. The United Kingdom encourages all Member States to implement the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction in their respective national, regional and international actions and to strengthen their national efforts to counter the abuse of illicit drugs among their population, in particular among children and young people. The United Kingdom supports the goals on the prevention of the illicit drug trade determined at the 20th Special Session of the General Assembly on the World Drug Problem, especially reducing the demand for drugs, an extensive drug control strategy, and the eradication of illegal drug crops. We call upon States to uphold the principles of A/RES/64/182 and A/RES/61/183 by implementing sustainable domestic agencies to combat illicit drug trade such as the Afghan Ministry of Counter Narcotics. The United Kingdom implores the international community to promote the Afghanistan Compact by reaffirming their support for A/RES/S-20/3 and encourages Member States to support the Helmund Counter Narcotics Plan in Afghanistan. Highlighting the Afghan National Solidarity Program, The United Kingdom calls for more bilateral and multilateral development programs within the international community. The United Kingdom emphasizes our involvement with the Afghan National Development Strategy and advises Member States to realize A/RES/55/2 and A/RES/56/124 by implementing all the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. We strongly advise Member States to follow A/RES/S-20/4 and to continue pursuing the guidelines of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

Science and Technology in International Security Disarmament: The United Kingdom encourages Member States to sign and ratify the Non-Proliferation Treaty and to adhere to the guidelines laid out in A/RES/61/66. Highlighting our Program of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Aspects, The United Kingdom implores all Member States to comply with S/RES/1265. We encourage Member States to incorporate confidence building measures (CBMs) through promoting transparency as exemplified through the OSCE Vienna Document 1999. The United Kingdom believes disarmament begins by addressing regional security concerns as the underlying cause of non-compliance and recommends that the international community continue with universal adherence to the NPT, the Additional Protocol, and full compliance with International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards. Stressing the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) and the NPT, The United Kingdom believes the Comprehensive

Nuclear Test Ban Treaty offers an example of the transparency, authenticity, and indelibility needed to ensure the success of each critical arms agreement. The United Kingdom supports the participation of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament and the Committee on Disarmament, Peace & Security and encourages Member States and NGOs to become involved in discussions that will lead to multilateral solutions regarding secure disarmament. The United Kingdom is committed to placing a greater emphasis on disarmament in our National Security Strategy and urges the international community to adhere to the policies and principles upheld in the United Nations Disarmament Commission (UNDC). Recognizing the work of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), we continue to promote the need for more diversified and complete data on problems relating to international security and draw attention to our Department for International Development's Project Information database as a model for a transparent outlet within the international community. We support the creation of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones (NWFZs) and the establishment of NWFZs in Central and Southeast Asia by giving treaty-based assurances to almost one hundred countries and call upon Member States to sign and ratify the protocols in respect to the Treaty of Tlatelolco and the Treaty of Pelindaba. The United Kingdom is committed to the expansion of nuclear safety protocols such as the limiting of radiation exposure and we encourage the establishment of programs similar to our Office for Civil Nuclear Security (OCNS) in addition to establishment of specific policy that ensures the safety of all peoples working within in a radioactive facility as exemplified by The United Kingdom's Nuclear Installations Act which is supported by the Ionising Radiations Regulations of 1999. The United Kingdom upholds the principles of the Conference on Disarmament and draws attention to the European Union's Nuclear Decommissioning Assistance Program as it is important that Member States work toward the creation and implementation of similar regional based initiatives on disarmament.

Addressing the World Drug Trade through Alternative Development Strategies:

In recent years the World Drug Trade has reached a level in developing countries to where some Federal Governments have to declare a state of national emergency. Case in point would be Mexico. Proceeds from the illegal distribution of illicit substances have caused the rapid growth of various drug cartels such as the Sinaloa and Baja Cartel. These cartels war with each other over the control of trade routes into the United States as well as the Mexican police and military. The United States would like to point out that in the past when dealing with the World Drug Trade we shut down all Opium dens in San Francisco and on top of this event utilized our military involvement and border patrols which did help to curb the opium problem. The World Bank requires that developing countries with drug problems fill out PRSP's; Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers. Usually the focus of these Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers focuses on the agricultural sectors & rural areas. They also stress the need for key basic services particularly in health and in education in implementing their strategies. The World Bank also provides training and technical and financial assistance to support the design of National Poverty Reduction Strategies. These papers help countries improve their poverty analysis, public expenditure management and service evaluation. Poverty Reduction Support Credits are also offered, annual programmatic loans in order to support implementation of these strategies. But again they require a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. It is the decision of the United States that the best strategies to combat the World Drug Trade are to increase direct funding for border security as well as military involvement and also to fully utilize alternative planting strategies such as the replacement of illicit substances with licit ones.

The United States thinks that the combination of more than one of these strategies will greatly aid in efforts to combat the World Drug Trade. These proposals will enable the countries of Mexico, Afghanistan as well as Sub Saharan Africa time to develop their own countries infrastructure where it is needed.

Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament:

The situation of the role of Science and Technology in Nuclear Disarmament in the most pressing issue the world faces today. In the past, treaties have been proposed, ratified and signed by various nations. In recent years the DPRK as well as Iran has repeatedly dodged attempts by various anti-nuclear agencies to have their sites inspected to look for the presence of weapons of mass destruction. It is therefore the view of the United States that those states which already possess fissile materials capable of being put into WMD's should face tougher economic sanctions if they do not agree to comply with past treaties.

Addressing the World Drug Trade through Alternative Development Strategies: The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam strongly believes that the world drug trade is an issue of utmost importance facing the world today. Our immediate goal is to realize a drug-free ASEAN by 2015, and thus welcome multilateral participation in the establishment of a United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Liaison Office to provide support to Southeast Asian nations in achieving this goal. Framing the fight against the world drug trade, Viet Nam recalls A/RES/63/197 and A/RES/64/182, calling for international cooperation in ascertaining a solution to this problem. The world drug trade affects more than individual drug users, impacting the social and economic well being of Viet Nam and its surrounding region as it contributes to the poverty levels, the spread of HIV, and fiscal corruption. Over the past several years, Viet Nam has worked in conjunction with the UNODC through ASEAN to approach the world drug trade comprehensively. Viet Nam has made substantial progress in the areas of drug supply and demand reduction, legal frameworks for drug control, prevention and suppression of drug crimes, eradication of poppy cultivation, drug treatment and after care, drug education, and drug prevention education in schools. In light of this example of success, Viet Nam urges developed States to contribute agricultural technology to promote alternative livelihoods, further enhancing development and capacity-building in Viet Nam as well as other developing countries desiring to become drug free. While Viet Nam has benefitted from its integration into the world economy, one particular detriment of globalization has been the increase in the trafficking of illegal narcotics across our western border. Furthermore, cross-border drug trafficking has given rise to transnational and international criminal organizations. Therefore, Viet Nam seeks to consolidate drug trafficking information, making it readily available to share across international borders in the milieu of strategic partnerships. We also call for increased cooperation along the borders through the coordination of law enforcement and an increase in standards of import awareness. Because the drug trade in Viet Nam primarily affects young male populations both in densely populated areas as well as in the highlands, Viet Nam has implemented extensive drug education and prevention programs in schools as well as in public campaigns against drug use. As this method has shown to be effective in preventing drug use, Viet Nam urges for the implementation of similar programs worldwide. Some of the major obstacles to achieving a drug-free ASEAN include the increased technology and sophistication of the modus operandi of drug traffickers, limited results in rehabilitation programs and the high rate of relapse in drug users, shortage of adequately trained personnel for response to drug crimes, and the disparity between regional drug laws. Thus, reaffirming the necessity of the UNODC project AD/VIE/H65 in Viet Nam, we call for increased education and training of law enforcement personnel, increased comprehensive community-based rehabilitation, and the harmonizing of regional drug laws. Lastly, Viet Nam calls for additional attention and assistance to programs addressing borders security, particularly those enhancing coordination of law enforcement and heightened standards of import awareness.

Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament: The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam firmly believes that worldwide security is dependent on the ultimate disarmament of nuclear weapons, as the only means to preclude the recurrence of such weapons. As a member of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and a state that ratified the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), Viet Nam advocates adamantly for a nuclear-free world. Viet Nam is a key supporter of the Southeast Asia nuclear-weapons-free zone (NWFZ), by means of the Treaty of

Bangkok. Reaffirming A/C.1/65/L.50, Viet Nam is convinced that the existence of nuclear weapons is a threat to the safety and stability of the global community, and thus strongly urges all States in possession of nuclear arms to realistically pursue full disarmament under the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Viet Nam insists, however, that each State has the right to pursue nuclear technology and development for peaceful purposes, a right enshrined in the Article V of the NPT. Furthermore, Viet Nam views itself a prime example of a Non-Nuclear Weapon State (NNWS) successfully seeking nuclear technology as an energy source, as the process is being carried out under full supervision with complete transparency, according to IAEA safeguards and regulations. As economies continue to ameliorate, it is vital that energy supplies remain consistent with the demand for electricity. Nuclear power provides States with energy security and diversity; however, Viet Nam recognizes the significant threats to peace and stability deriving from the transfer of nuclear information and technology to non-State actors and antagonistic parties. For this reason, Viet Nam calls upon all States to pursue nuclear technology safely and responsibly. In pursuit of this goal, NNWS should enter into information-sharing partnerships with Nuclear Weapon States (NWS) in order to safely regulate nuclear reactors and materials, gain appropriate training of personnel, and to develop a third-party regulatory body. Such States should also seek help with infrastructure development projects to protect nuclear materials. In addition, this process should be fully supervised by IAEA representatives. Viet Nam further urges that measures be taken to protect both society and the environment through the implementation of the IAEA's Radioactive Waste Safety Standards (RADWASS) Programme. Viet Nam calls for the creation of more regional NWFZs, an agreement to pursue multilateral efforts in achieving global nuclear disarmament, and an agreement for nuclear transparency, in which all States agree to reveal their nuclear capabilities and assets. Viet Nam strongly urges all non-signatories to become parties to the NPT and to ratify the CTBT.