

States, respect for human rights, the peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with the Charter and the strengthening of international peace and security are related to each other. Progress in any of these spheres has a beneficial effect on all of them; in turn, failure in one sphere can have negative effects on the others.”<sup>21</sup>

The ability for the United Nations to effectively take an integrated approach to international peace and security was stymied by the Cold War. After the Cold War, the Secretary-General’s New Dimensions for Arms Resolution and Disarmament in the Post-Cold War Era proposed the practical integration of disarmament into the broader peace and security agenda.<sup>22</sup> As evidence of its support for this proposition, the First Committee, in resolution 47/233 (1993) changed its name from the "Political and Security Committee" to the "Disarmament and International Security Committee" and, in consensus resolution 48/87 of 16 December 1993, expressed its consciousness of the need to improve the interrelationship between disarmament and arms regulation issues and their broader context.

Bringing this principle to bear on the work of the UNDC, if post-conflict peacebuilding efforts are to be effective, the disarmament dimension must be addressed in context, not in isolation and this is exactly what an integrated approach to DDRP’s seeks to do.

#### DDRPs as Practical Examples of Disarmament and Development

One of the recommendations of the Canadian background paper of April 1997 is the need for an integrated approach to security and development by UN bodies. Again, this is something that has long been recognized by Member States in their historical approach to the relationship between disarmament and development at the United Nations. As noted in the Final Document of UNSSOD I and repeated in many resolutions thereafter,

“[t]he hundreds of billions of dollars spent annually on the manufacture or improvement of weapons are in sombre and dramatic contrast to the want and poverty in which two thirds of the world’s population live. This colossal waste of resources is even more serious in that it diverts to military purposes not only material but also technical and human resources which are urgently needed for development in all countries, particularly in the developing countries.... Consequently, resources released as a result of the implementation of disarmament measures should be used in a

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<sup>21</sup> *Review of the role of the United Nations in the Field of Disarmament*, A/45/42, para. 6 (1990). Note also the *Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly* (First Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament), A/S-10/2, para. 5 (1978), which states: “The Members of the United Nations are fully aware of the conviction of their peoples that the question of general and complete disarmament is of utmost importance and that peace, security and economic and social development are indivisible....”

<sup>22</sup> A/C.1/47/7 (1992).