



Code: GA1/1/1

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Addressing the Illicit Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

2
3 *Bearing in mind* the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly 4.7 which aims to ensure that all citizens
4 are knowledgeable in promoting sustainable development, non-violence, and human rights among others,

5
6 *Gravely concerned* by the continued illicit trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), which has been
7 the main factor in causing conflicts such as sexual violence towards women and children, the plight of terrorism, the
8 impeding the development of the most vulnerable nations, and the perpetuation of humanitarian crises abroad,

9
10 *Emphasizing* the highly potent threat of illicit trafficking of SALWs and its negative effect on humans, especially
11 civilian, security, prolonging and exacerbating conflicts, preventing aid from reaching civilian populace, impeding
12 economic and social growth and playing a major role in fast tracking the achievements of terrorism,

13
14 *Noting with approval* the progress made on combating illicit SALW trafficking as a result of the framework of the
15 *Arms Trade Treaty* (ATT), United Nations Arms Embargoes, the *Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and*
16 *Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects* (PoA), and the great potential and
17 future success of the *International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable*
18 *Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons* (ITI),

19
20 *Guided by UN Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration Standards (IDDRS)* efforts to categorize
21 different SALW control programs that are implemented in three main levels, which will be Direct, Cooperative, and
22 National,

23
24 *Observing with contentment* the past endeavors of various pertinent United Nations (UN) bodies such as but not
25 limited to the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs and the UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms
26 Regulation (UNSCAR),

27
28 *Appreciating highly* the United Nations Children’s Fund for having launched programs to help children and
29 adolescents learn about the danger of small arms and alternatives to gun violence,

30
31 *Also emphasizing* the vitality of General Assembly resolution 71/36 of December 5, 2016, which is solely dedicated
32 to developing mechanisms and systems that aim to prevent gun brokers from exploiting legislative loopholes,

33
34 *Recognizing* the importance of Member States to work with civil society in combating the trafficking of guns as
35 mentioned in General Assembly resolution 70/29 of December 7, 2015,

36
37 *Recognizing* the importance of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in working with community members to
38 educate and raise awareness about the dangers of SALW,

39
40 *Desiring* Member States to maintain open discussions with their neighbor states and with states that are most
41 affected by the SALW trade, in efforts to enhance the security of their borders to end the quantity of unlicensed
42 SALW transferred,

43
44 *Expresses its hope* that West African nations work in collaboration with the UN to address the danger of light
45 weapons diffusion and work on a solution to track their imports, exports and manufacture;

46
47 *Recognizing* the success of Mozambique’s Tools for Arms Program, an incentive program where civilians turned in
48 their weapons in turn for farming tools,

49

50 *Guided by the Bamako Declaration* to implement measures on a national, regional, and international level to
51 approach the proliferation of SALW, with respect to international law and principles outlined in the *UN Charter*, the
52 most prominent of which being for state sovereignty,
53

54 *Noting with satisfaction* the successes of multilateral cooperative agreements such as but not limited to the *Nairobi*
55 *Protocol for the Prevention, Control, and Reduction of Small Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of*
56 *Africa (Nairobi Protocol),*
57

58 *Reaffirming* the Saferworld and SaferAfrica actions in cooperation with the National Focal Point to enact
59 comprehensive assessments and mapping of small arms problems,
60

61 *Recognizes* the links between poverty and instability and the proliferation of SALWs,
62

63 *Affirming* the role that State leaders have in the cessation of the illicit trade of SALW and the need for them to be
64 equipped with the knowledge, strategies, and overall awareness on the issue at hand,
65

- 66 1. *Requests* Member States to implement and support national, regional, and international guidelines which assists
67 in the efforts of widespread education for communities regarding the illicit trade of SALW such as the
68 *International Ammunition Technical Guidelines*;
69
- 70 2. *Also requests* Member States to take further advantage of the ITI and include any SALW currently in
71 circulation that fall outside the definition of Antique Weapons, as defined in paragraph four of the ITI, for the
72 purpose for recording and tracking into the ITI;
73
- 74 3. *Endorses* cooperation between developed and developing Member States in order to promote border security,
75 territorial integrity and prevention of the illicit trading through training personnel on more advanced equipment
76 that involves ITI in conjunction with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC);
77
- 78 4. *Urges* the UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) and regional organizations to collaborate on the
79 implementation of biannual capacity building training programs for state actors specifically for the management
80 of SALW and their manufacturing, stockpiling, and marking;
81
- 82 5. *Encourages* the use of strategies that implement broader legislation, based upon the *Nairobi Protocol*, on the
83 national and regional level for the purposes of ensuring progress towards set goals encouraging the use of
84 educational, law enforcement strategies that implement broader legislation on the regional level, based upon the
85 best practices from the *Nairobi Protocol*, to ensure consistent progress is made:
86
 - 87 a. Establishing multiple sub-regional protocols, one to five in a continent, to lay out a consistent policy in
88 each region, acknowledging the differences in handling the issue on every continent;
89
 - 90 b. Educating community members on current legislation regarding arms trafficking through awareness
91 programs;
92
 - 93 c. Educating community members on responsible firearms ownership;
94
 - 95 d. Promoting regional cooperation amongst police, borders and customs agencies in combating the
96 proliferation of SALW;
97
 - 98 e. Encourages developed member states to support funds such as the ATT Trust and UNSCAR to ensure
99 the most vulnerable nations have the resources to effectively combat the illicit SALW trade;
100
 - 101 f. Encourages developed Member States to support funds such as the ATT Trust and UNSCAR to ensure
102 the most vulnerable States have the resources to effectively combat the illicit SALW trade;
103

- 104 6. *Suggests* the idea of introducing an international institution to stimulate further research and action and help
105 ensure all children to grow up free from violence, without the need to protect themselves with SALW, and
106 enjoy a genuine opportunity to develop to their full potential;
107
- 108 7. *Urges* Member States to propose an amendment to the ATT at the first available conference of States parties, as
109 mentioned under Article 20 of the text, in order to focus on closing any and all loopholes to the treaty especially
110 weapons producing states who may have violated the sovereignty of Member States;
111
- 112 8. *Suggests* where feasible, the implementation of country-specific programs that reward people for turning in
113 their SALW to officials who will destroy the weapons safely and efficiently;
114
- 115 9. *Further invites* Member States to adopt agreements similar to the *Nairobi Protocol*, with the aim of synergizing
116 policies, establishing central registries of civilian-owned firearms, facilitating interagency cooperation across
117 borders, and to curb corruption associated with the illicit manufacturing of, and trafficking in, illicit possession
118 and use of SALW;
119
- 120 10. *Draws attention* to the tracking from the point of manufacture or importation to the last known point of
121 possession for SALW through the adoption of concrete reports of SALW exports and imports using confidence
122 building measures (CBM):
123
- 124 a. Proposes that the international community cooperate to effectuate the withdrawal of financial aid and
125 resources to countries involved in armed conflicts and trafficking of SALW;
126
- 127 b. Advises Member States to support targeted intelligence-led police operations aimed at curbing the
128 firearms supply to terrorist networks and violent individuals;
129
- 130 11. *Further calls upon* the PoA to discuss in Seventh Biennial Meeting of States on the PoA, 2018, the development
131 of specific and detailed international, regional, and domestic legislation that ensures lawful practices of licensed
132 brokers, with a focus on:
133
- 134 c. Registering all brokers operating within their territory;
135
- 136 d. Controlling the brokerage licenses permitted by the local governments, ensuring they require more
137 rigorous assessment tests;
138
- 139 e. Ensuring that all brokering transactions provide full disclosure on import and export licenses or
140 authorization and accompanying documents of the names and locations of all brokers involved in the
141 transaction;
142
- 143 12. *Calls upon* local governments to create anonymous reporting mechanisms through which citizens can report the
144 illegal use and/or trade of SALW through utilizing multiple methods of communication;
145
- 146 13. *Further recommends* fellow Member States to promote or establish national weapons-tracking programs within
147 law enforcement agencies that will;
148
- 149 a. Effectively and efficiently give detailed reports and carry out thorough investigations on SALW due to
150 a focus on a smaller area and the operations being carried out at a local level;
151
- 152 b. Facilitate reports and findings of the regional tracking centers, that will be able to pinpoint the exact
153 areas of illicit trafficking of SALW and on a larger scale presenting the regional tracking centers with
154 the exact nations facing this issue thereby leading to the proper:
155
- 156 i. Allocation of funds to the challenged areas, rather than all areas, so as to bring about effective
157 utilization;
158
- 159 ii. Transfer of adequate weapon tracking devices and technologies as well as human personnel to
such challenged areas;

- 160
161
162
163
164
165
166
167
168
169
170
171
172
173
174
175
176
177
178
179
180
181
182
183
184
185
186
187
188
189
190
191
192
193
194
195
196
197
198
199
200
201
202
203
204
205
206
207
208
209
210
211
212
213
214
215
14. *Confronting* the inherent conditions leading to organized crime and systemic violence, chiefly related to state instability which frequently impacts the trade of SALW, by conceivably allocating funds from the UNSCAR or ATT Trust fund;
 15. *Calls upon* Member States to promote inclusivity of all nations, especially developing nations, within disarmament bodies and institutions such as Conference on Disarmament, United Nations Disarmament Commission, and Fellowship Programme;
 16. *Strongly suggests* the use of *UN Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration Standards (IDDRS)* in efforts to categorize different SALW control programs, whose primary target are to reduce the socioeconomic and humanitarian impact of uncontrolled proliferation and possession, by implementing these programs in three main levels: Direct, Cooperative, and National;
 - a. Directed programs operating under the guidance of UN mandates, Security Council resolutions, and military assessments;
 - i. Comprises the disarmament mechanisms in Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR);
 - ii. Assisting in the establishment of a secure and safer environment;
 - iii. Ensures monitoring of coordination among different units that facilitate physical disarmament initiatives to decrease the occurrence of a weapons imbalance between various warring parties;
 - iv. Assists in the establishment of a secure and safe environment which is the initial goal for the SALW control programme;
 - b. Co-operation programs works in unison with directed programs if the appropriate mandate is authorized within the UN;
 - i. Proposes the use of “incentives” for voluntary disarmament actions;
 - ii. Takes into consideration the complexities of the SALW control environment and highlights when a directed program is useful;
 - iii. Manages practical incentives to be rewarded to the parties that do participate in the program;
 - c. National control programs that support environments that emphasize the significance of political stability and local security in SALW eradication;
 - i. Consists of a combination of directed and cooperation programs;
 - ii. Aims to decrease the proliferation of SALW’s with efforts such as stockpile reduction and/or prevention of crime;
 - iii. Encourages a coalition of cooperation between local legislations to establish punitive measures aimed at punishing those who violate these provisions;
 - iv. Endorses the use of the framework provided by the Regional Micro-Disarmament Standards/ Guidelines (RMDS/G) consisting of regulation, management, and coordination of the national SALW programs to ensure maximum effectiveness on an international level;
 17. *Welcomes* the international community to establish a relationship with civil society in order to increase the capacity of organizations that work in local communities to assist in impeding the expansion of trafficking of SALW;
 18. *Asks* Member States to adopt sufficient programs, recognizing the need to improve the relationship between capacity building programs and development outcomes, resulting in the disarmament and the disposition of SALW;
 - a. Refining management domestically to avoid surplus in stockpiling and should be done by developing frameworks for both Non-Governmental Organizations and Member States through the UNIDIR; in a addition to serving as a bridge between research and state development;

216
217
218
219
220
221
222
223
224
225
226
227
228
229
230
231
232
233

- b. Utilizing UN bodies such as UNESCO, to develop awareness campaigns to draw emphasis on the importance of the ATT on both ammunitions and weapons;
- 19. *Also suggests* the implementation of programs which are aimed towards reducing the trafficking of weapons and its negative effects by 2030;
- 20. *Also asks* Member States to implement the effective disarmament of combatants and the disposition of collected SALW by ensuring reporting, documentation, and tracking of SALW movement;
- 21. *Suggests* the implementation of country specific timelines, made by local and state officials, to assess the progress towards reducing the trafficking of weapons and its negative effect, in which Member States are encourage;
 - a. Report their records weapons to the UN;
 - b. Keep records for a period of at least 30 years in accordance with the ATT and subsequently add them to an international online database for public viewing and transparency.



Code: GA1/1/2

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Addressing the Illicit Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*
2
3 *Emphasizing* that the most fundamental rights to “life, liberty and security of person” should be guarded by all
4 means, in accordance with the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*,
5
6 *Regretting* that the illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons (SALW) is responsible for the deaths of 55,000
7 persons annually, according to the *Secretary-General Report 52/298*, August 27, 1997,
8
9 *Emphasizing* the role of International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS) as an educational resource to assist in
10 combating the illicit trade of SALW,
11
12 *Highlighting* the importance of the *Bamako Declaration* which underscored the importance of the development of
13 mechanisms that coordinate and harmonize efforts to address the illicit proliferation, circulation, and trafficking of
14 small arms and light weapons,
15
16 *Recognizing* the existence of international treaties that address shared information amongst Member States
17 concerning small arms and light weapons, such as the *Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the*
18 *Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (PoA)* and the *Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)*,
19
20 *Taking* into account claims to sovereignty by Member States in the realm of international arms trade,
21
22 *Reaffirming* the United Nations (UN) PoA objectives to improve national small arms laws, import/export controls,
23 and stockpile management along with cooperation and assistance,
24
25 *Acknowledging* the disproportionate effects that illicit small arms and light weapons trafficking has on vulnerable
26 populations, especially including sexual violence against civilians, along with long term psychological illness, and
27 potential terrorism, as recognized by the Security Council itself citing the link between the presence of SALW and
28 atrocities in Security Council Resolution 2117,
29
30 *Taking* into consideration the economic and security advantages of further securing legal and national stockpiles and
31 armories of SALW,
32
33 *Emphasizing* the role that education and technology plays in combating the illicit spread and trafficking of SALW,
34
35 *Acknowledging* the significance of awareness campaigns which highlight the consequences of illicit trafficking,
36
37 *Recognizing* the effectiveness of regional bodies as a means to mitigate the conflicts involved with illicit trafficking
38 of SALW,
39
40 *Expressing* appreciation for the efforts made by United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
41 (UNESCO) towards promoting awareness of the threats of illicit trafficking of SALW,
42
43 *Appreciating* efforts made by the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) Firearms Reference
44 Table (IFRT) in regards to sharing of databases specified towards the identification of SALW
45
46 *Observing* the preventive measures provided by INTERPOL’s International Weapons and Explosive Tracking
47 System (iARMS) in maximizing actions to diminish the further spread of illicit SALW trafficking,
48

- 49 1. *Urges* Members States to clarify trade standards nationally and within their regional bodies by:
50
51 a. Suggesting international product-serialization standards to be adopted by parties hereto;
52
53 b. Encouraging Members to enforce SALW standards for manufacturers who refuse serial coding, with
54 economic repercussions;
55
56 c. Imploring Member States to refuse to import SALW in violation of standards established herein;
57
58 d. Strengthening borders between regional bodies, conditional on local open-border agreements;
59
- 60 2. *Recommends* the implementation of a comprehensive, multi-step training program, concerning the risks and
61 preventive methods against illicit trafficking of SALW, directed towards the training of government officials,
62 local authorities, and border controls in Member States:
63
64 a. Detect and deter crime involved with the trafficking of SALW;
65
66 b. Utilizing effective emerging technologies, such as RFID, in order to better prevent illicit trafficking;
67
68 c. Recognizing the benefits and adopt the international database that will be available to all member
69 states;
70
- 71 3. *Recommends* that Member States perennially imperiled by illicit trafficking of SALW create regional task
72 forces purposed for better border control by:
73
74 a. Facilitating bilateral agreements which aim to make interstate borders impermeable to arms;
75
76 b. Coordinating with local law enforcement agencies in order to better prevent, identify and arrest
77 criminal traffickers;
78
- 79 4. *Suggests* that Members affected by SALW trafficking cooperate with established databases, such as the
80 International Police Organization (INTERPOL), INTERPOL Firearms Reference Table (IFRT), to effectively
81 share information with the purpose of:
82
83 a. Producing an efficient identification and tracking system for all SALW whereby Member States may
84 voluntarily submit information, regarding:
85
86 i. The manufacturer, country of origin, and region in which the weapon was produced, if available
87 by encouraging Member States to voluntarily turn over weapons manufacturers data to the UN to
88 properly differentiate legal weapons from those that are being trafficked;
89 ii. The identity of the intended recipient of the weapon, if the legal precedent of volunteering
90 Member so permits;
91
92 b. Recording data within each country that the weapons are exported/imported to with regards to:
93
94 i. Records of imports and exports of legal SALW;
95 ii. Records of the destruction of illicit SALW within each local economic community;
96
- 97 5. *Suggesting* that Member States effectively utilize the INTERPOL's iARMS or other relevant tools by:
98
99 a. Linking a suspect to a potential firearm in a criminal investigation;
100
101 b. Identifying potential illicit SALW traffickers and brokers.
102
103 c. Eradicating the firearms supply to terrorist networks or other violent groups;
104

- 105 6. Requests an amendment to A/CONF.192/15, the Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in
106 Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects by adding to the biennial UN PoA new agendas concerning
107 both regulatory frameworks and technological evolution to include other important topics such as:
108
- 109 a. Regulatory frameworks and practices to reduce illicit proliferation of SALW;
 - 110
 - 111 b. Examination of new technological advances in order to effectively improve upon preventative
112 measures;
 - 113
 - 114 c. Providing recognition to distinguished Members who have accomplished successful action towards
115 framework goals;
 - 116
- 117 7. *Encourages* the efficient management of stockpiles for the purpose of making more secure and efficient
118 techniques in order to:
119
- 120 a. Encourage voluntary regional or bilateral agreements that includes a personnel exchange program that
121 will;
 - 122
 - 123 i. Include personnel from one Member State to train the personnel in other Member States to
124 increase proficiency and reduce the number of legal arms being syphoned from stockpiles for
125 illicit purposes;
 - 126 ii. Conclude once the training Member State and participating Member State agree on a set date not
127 after 2030;
 - 128
 - 129 b. Establish regionally and bilateral agreements that allow the sharing of stockpile management
130 technologies and techniques that would:
 - 131
 - 132 i. Allow at-risk stockpiles to be secured with an increase in effective prevention technologies and
133 techniques;
 - 134
 - 135 c. Calls for voluntary, documented, and environmentally sustainable destruction of illicit surplus
136 weaponry and ammunition commandeered by Member States during campaigns against criminal
137 organizations, with possible destructive methods, such as melting and decommissioning;
 - 138
- 139 8. *Urges* Member States to launch international awareness campaigns through assistance of UNESCO, voluntarily
140 offered by local experts from willing Member States or local nongovernmental organizations that will:
141
- 142 a. Raise awareness and inform the general population of the nature and consequences of SALW
143 trafficking;
 - 144
 - 145 b. Encourage community members to refrain from partaking in the illicit trafficking of SALW, with
146 direction towards other possible options to improve the standard of living.



Code: GA1/1/3

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Addressing the Illicit Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

2
3 *Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations (UN Charter),*

4
5 *Welcoming greater interagency cooperation between Member States in accordance with Article 26 of the UN*
6 *Charter to “promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion*
7 *for armaments of the world’s human and economic resources,”*

8
9 *Affirming the framework of the Arms Trade Treaty, Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the*
10 *Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, the Protocol against Illicit Manufacturing and*
11 *Trafficking of Firearms, their Parts, Components and Ammunition, adopted by the United Nations General*
12 *Assembly, and the SALW related issues under the Rule of Law and Human Security covered under the UN*
13 *Development Assistance Framework, International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS) 03.10,*

14
15 *Highlighting the obligations cited in the European Union Strategy for Combating Illicit Accumulation and*
16 *Trafficking of SALW and Accompanying Ammunition, EU Regulation 258/20123 to improve tracking and control of*
17 *civilian firearms exports from the European Union, EU Decision 2013/698/ supporting the global reporting*
18 *mechanism on illicit small arms, light weapons, and other illicit conventional arms and ammunition, the EU Action*
19 *Plan to Combat against Illicit Trafficking in and Use of Firearms and Explosives, as well as the Action Plan on the*
20 *illicit trafficking of firearms between the EU and the South East Europe Region for the years 2015-2019,*

21
22 *Approving other international documents by regional or nongovernmental organizations in efforts to deal with this*
23 *issue, specifically Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) Decision FSC.DEC/3/12 to*
24 *reissue the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons (Decision FSC.DOC/1/00),*

25
26 *Desiring member states to review and revitalize security measures regarding the production and processes of arms,*
27 *ammunition, and accessories, in reference to General Assembly resolution 70/35, of December 7, 2015 and the*
28 *Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Control for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies,*

29
30 *Expecting Member States in the position to do so to provide technical support and assuming responsibility to*
31 *monitor and report the trade and production of ammunition supplies,*

32
33 *Reaffirming and recognizing our commitment to reaching the Sustainable Development Goals, 16.1 to 16.4 to*
34 *“significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere” and “significantly reduce illicit*
35 *financial and arms flows,” as highlighted in paragraph 18 of Secretary General Report A/72/122, of July 7, 2017,*

36
37 *Having examined Secretary General Report A/72/122, of July 7, 2017 in regard to the standard modules of the*
38 *International Small Arms Control Standards,*

- 39
40 1. *Encourages* Member States to review the production of ammunition and requiring serial identification on
41 *manufactured weapons, ammunitions, and accessories;*
- 42
43 2. *Further invites* fellow Member States to collaborate in decreasing the trafficking of small arms and light
44 *weapons through UN Regional Peace Centres;*
- 45
46 3. *Calls upon* Member States to increase cross-border cooperation at national and regional levels in addressing the
47 *problem of the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons with respect to each Member State’s sovereignty*
48 *over its borders with the help and facilitation of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA):*
49

- 50 a. Which calls upon the cooperation of the UNODA to provide instruction, technological assistance, and
51 operational structure for oversight and building relationships between Member States according to
52 their region;
53
- 54 4. *Recommends* utilizing the support of the United Nations Coordinating Action on Small Arms (CASA) and
55 ISACS Partners with the implementation of new technologies such as the mapping arms data visualization
56 application;
57
- 58 5. *Further recommends* the improvement of tracking and control of civilian firearms exports including measures
59 targeting their import and transit, with assistance and monitoring conducted by the United Nations Commission
60 on Disarmament;
61
- 62 6. *Expresses* the hope that Member States will celebrate the first Day of Disarmament led by CASA with the help
63 of hundreds of ISACS Partners including governments, sub-regional organizations, civil society groups, and
64 private sector companies by:
65
- 66 a. Raising awareness of the dangers of all aspect of SALW through social media campaigns and events.



Code: GA1/1/4

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Addressing the Illicit Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons.

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

2
3 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 2217 (2015), which highlights the international community's grave human
4 rights concern of the threats that arise from the misuse of illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons
5 (SALW),

6
7 *Recalling*, Safeworld's training module, impact of small arms and light weapons on conflict, security, and human
8 development, modern SALW have accounted anywhere between 35 and 60 percent of all deaths and injuries in
9 warfare since 1990,

10
11 *Reaffirming*, the principles of development and enforcement put forth by the *Programme of Action to Prevent,*
12 *Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects* (PoA),

13
14 *Recognizing*, the usage of the PoA Implantation Support Systems, developed by the United Nations Office
15 Department Affairs, as well as programs developed by Member States shall benefit the implantation of the PoA,

16
17 *Believing*, the illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons is a direct threat to both security and quality of life,

18
19 *Viewing with appreciation*, a global cooperation among all Member States to agree on a specific code of conduct
20 that ensures commitment and enforcement,

21
22 *Taking into consideration*, the best practices of nations which have seen success in the suppression with the issue of
23 illicit arms trafficking,

24
25 *Emphasizing*, the roles that education and technology plays in combating the illicit spread and trafficking of small
26 arms and light weapons,

27
28 *Noting with deep concern*, the grave human rights violations that often accompany the illicit trafficking of small
29 arms and light weapons, particularly against civil populations,

30
31 *Having examined*, the small arms survey in Geneva, which emphasizes that at least 875 million SALW are
32 stockpiled,

33
34 *Understanding*, the difficulties encountered by Member States and the implementing of efficient buyback programs
35 to reduce the enormous pool of weapons, especially those SALW lost in post conflict areas,

36
37 *Upholding*, the ideals of protecting state sovereignty so that each individual Member-State retains the right of self-
38 determination,

39
40 1. *Directs attention* to the ability of Quick Response Codes (QR codes) to track the manufacturer and current
41 owner of the SALW, thus maintaining an awareness of the person and company to every gun in circulation:

42
43 a. A QR code is defined as a matrix barcode that allows an easily readable set of data, this set of data is
44 converted to a specific string of characters;

45
46 b. The original purpose of a QR code is for product trafficking, document management, and item
47 identification;

48
49 2. *Calls upon* all Member States to adopt national legislation to ensure the successful implementation of the QR
50 system in newly manufactured weapons:

- 51
52 a. Member States are responsible for the implementation and fulfillment of the QR codes in their
53 respective country;
54
55 b. The QR code shall be permanently affixed during the manufacturing process;
56
57 3. *Encourages* that States adopt the goal of the implementation of the QR system to their current arsenal:
58
59 a. The member state is set with the responsibility of setting a standardization of the placement of the QR
60 scan;
61
62 b. Member states are encouraged to have a graduated system in which until such a time as they can
63 implement QR codes, they keep a database of serial numbers for SALW;
64
65 4. *Further Encourages* Member States to adhere to the QR system are welcome to sell any surplus of SALW on an
66 international market;
67
68 5. *Urges* the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to examine the addition and removal of SALW with
69 the Member States, thus creating a database within the world system;
70
71 6. *Requests* the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) to incorporate the promotion and
72 assessment of the framework of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) and considers improvements to the ATT by
73 providing services in the following:
74
75 a. Assist Member States seeking to create compatible legal frameworks as a mediator;
76
77 b. Provide recommendations for best practices on legal and regulatory frameworks;
78
79 c. Where possible, assist Member States in acquiring the relevant tracking and monitoring technology;
80
81 d. Act as a mediator, or where necessary, as a receiver and distributor of intelligence on the patterns and
82 locations of the illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons;
83
84 e. Encourages in cross-border cooperation with neighboring states in the training of security and customs
85 services to strengthen and develop their administrative, technical and operational capacity to limit
86 smuggling and illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons;
87
88 f. Further Encourage participation & ratification in the PoA and the the International Instrument to
89 Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light
90 Weapons;
91
92 g. Encourages a regional focus with the aim of forming specific policies while considering unique aspects
93 of each region;
94
95 7. *Encourages* Member States to participate in an international accountability system where developed states can
96 help less developed countries facilitate their legal buyback of stock piles by purchasing SAWL for a lessened
97 price;
98
99 8. *Suggests* Member States to discourage imports and exports of arms do not adhere to this program;
100
101 9. *Calls for* Member States to incorporate volunteer training in region groups by Non-Governmental Organizations
102 in reporting illicit arm sales to empower vulnerable groups such as women and children;
103
104 10. *Encourages* the exploration of new technologies in the field of smart weapons to prevent non-state actors from
105 using illegally obtained SALWs;
106

- 107 11. *Recommends* exploring the feasibility of making Radio Frequency Identification technology accessible, further
108 increasing security of military stocks and adversely affecting the ability of such SALWs to enter the illicit trade;
109
110 12. *Encouraging* the participation of each Member State in this endeavor to reduce the illicit trafficking of small
111 arms and light weapons.



Code: GA1/1/5

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Addressing the Illicit trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

2
3 *Recognizing* the potential of the *Arms Trade Treaty* (ATT) to be a foundational framework to curb the illicit
4 trafficking of small arms and light weapons (SALW),

5
6 *Bearing in mind* the importance of the globally agreed upon *Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and*
7 *Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects* (PoA),

8
9 *Supporting* the voluntary nature of the trust fund under the United Nations Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on
10 Arms Regulations (UNSCAR) for Alliance of Civilizations to provide assistance and resources to Member States to
11 help implement the ATT and hinder the proliferation of SALW,

12
13 *Recalling* that the *United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women* defines gender based
14 violence as any act that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to
15 women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or
16 private life,

17
18 *Stressing* that contextual factors, such as humanitarian crisis, including conflict and post-conflict situations, may
19 increase women's vulnerability to gun violence,

20
21 *Noting with satisfaction* the successful firearms buyback programs in Member States such as Australia and Latin
22 America,

23
24 *Acknowledging* the illegal possession of SALW is not only a threat to state security, but as a danger to civilian life as
25 well,

26
27 *Keeping in mind* the extreme violence the international community is subject to, with subsequent aftereffects in the
28 areas of education, gender equality, and the global economy,

29
30 *Aware of* the importance of effective measures for combating illicit SALW transfers, and *Noting with deep concern*
31 the lack of internationally standardized penalties and consequences,

32
33 *Affirming* the efforts of the *International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable*
34 *Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons* (ITI) in curbing the illicit trade of SALW to unintended users,

35
36 *Taking into consideration* the goals expressed in Article 1 of the ATT, which aims to prevent the diversion of illicit
37 arms through civil society due to a lack of consensus on general standards,

38
39 *Realizing* that effective border control to eradicate illicit weapons transportation must be a multinational
40 collaborative effort,

- 41
42 1. *Requests* all Member States to sign and ratify the ATT;
- 43
44 2. *Humbly asks* those Member States with substantial reservations in regards to the ATT to provide an official
45 opinion on how the ATT should be amended to ultimately achieve universal implementation;
- 46
47 3. *Calls upon* Member States to increase funding for UNSCAR;
- 48
49 4. *Encourages* effective and full implementation of Member States' commitment for the ITI through ensuring that
50 weapons are properly marked and that records are kept, especially where attention is paid to:

- 51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
- a. A possible partnership with International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) or regional services such as ASEANAPOL, in order to exchange information on weapons tracing;
 - b. Micro stamping every firing pin individually, as to enable tracing of essential weapon parts;
5. *Invites* all Members States to comply with United Nations Coordinating Action on Small Arms program and International Small Arms Control Standards and assist with SALW tracking on both a national and regional basis with an understanding that regional tracking methods may vary from nation to nation for privacy and security reasons;
6. *Urges* Member States to increase women’s participation across all initiatives fighting the illicit trade of SALW in an effort to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 5 and accomplish gender equality and empower all women and girls, in particular target 5.5, in order to:
- a. Increase the proportion of women in managerial positions to improve effectiveness, provide perspective, and safeguard against gender-based gun violence;
 - b. Increase the proportion of women in national and local governments to affect policy on the trade of SALW;
7. *Recommends* willing and able Member States to implement a buy-back program, modeled after the Australian National Firearms Buyback Program, or creation of a set of anonymous drop off locations for SALW, and suggests turned over weapons are utilized in ways that give back to the communities; including but not limited to:
- a. Melting down materials to be used in the betterment of local communities, such as constructing other jungle gyms among other innovative solutions;
 - b. Disassembling and selling raw materials, and using the profits to aid regional development initiatives;
8. *Asks* for a collaborative effort between Member States to consider the potential of a regional strike-point system to prosecute repeat offenders found with an illegally acquired weapon, or without a license;
9. *Further recommends* that Member States criminalize the illicit transfer, acquisition, use, marking, ownership, and any unofficial application of weapons, and adopt more stringent regulations for the legal acquisition of weapons, including but not limited to the acquisition of legally obtainable small arms to specified groups of individuals, as determined by Member States;
10. *Suggests* Member States establish a line of action which addresses the consequences of violations of the aforementioned guidelines regarding SALW and therefore, ensuring that each Member State mandates the tracing of SALW both in circulation and immediately after creation;
11. *Emphasizes* the need for all Member States sharing a border to cooperate and hold one another accountable in only allowing sanctioned trades to cross borders through co-enforced monitoring of goods transfers, in order to promote international collaboration and responsibility.



Code: GA1/1/6

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Addressing the Illicit Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*
2
3 *Guided by Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations, which calls for the promotion and maintenance of peace*
4 *and security among Member States,*
5
6 *Affirming that each Member State's sovereignty is important in regard to monitoring and control of their border,*
7
8 *Encouraging Member States to adopt United Nations (UN) language regarding these issues to unify Member States,*
9
10 *Noting with deep concern that many Member States do not currently have comprehensive legislation pertaining to*
11 *the issue of illicit small arms and light weapons (SALW) trafficking,*
12
13 *Recognizing the need to emphasize education programs in high-poverty regions that focus on helping women and*
14 *children advance as active, contributive members of society,*
15
16 *Recalling the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects*
17 *(2011), in which 15 Member States discuss the measures to reinforce all existing arms trafficking legislation and*
18 *develop strategies to 16 enhance intelligence sharing between states,*
19
20 *Approving Member States to allow for increased involvement from nongovernmental organizations (NGOs),*
21
22 *Advising the United Nations Office of Geneva to expand the Conference on Disarmament by inviting the*
23 *participation all Member Nations belonging to the African Union and more generally with the Organization of*
24 *Solidarity of the People of Asia, Africa, and Latin America,*
25
26 *Bearing in mind Southern African Development Community region framework titled Protocol on the Control of*
27 *Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials to develop national and regional public education and*
28 *awareness programs to enhance public involvement in tackling illicit trafficking,*
29
30 *Understanding that Member States and corporations receive large amounts of economic benefit from selling arms,*
31
32 *Understanding that in the past, sanctions placed on Member States and corporations that sell illicit arms has not seen*
33 *a decrease in the number of illicit arms trafficking,*
34
35 *Recognizing the regional differences and relationships between Members States regarding borders and information*
36 *sharing in regard to illicit arms trade,*
37
38 *Fully aware that the collaboration of Member States in their address of institutionalized complicity is crucial to the*
39 *project of stabilizing all countries who face issues with internal and transnational violence,*
40
41 *Recalling S/RES/2117 (2013) and the need for full and effective implementation by States at the national, regional,*
42 *and international levels of the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit*
43 *Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (PoA) and the International Instrument to Enable States*
44 *to Identify and Trace (ITI),*
45
46 *Further recalling the international efforts to combat brokering of small arms and light weapons through the adoption*
47 *of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) by taking measures, pursuant to their national laws such as identify priority areas*
48 *for twelve capacity building and the exchange of knowledge on the implementation of the ATT,*
49

50 *Notes* that empowering women with tools to create local disarmament programs has positive impacts in increasing
51 the number of illicit SALW turned in, as exemplified in the Movement Against Small Arms Control in West Africa
52 (MALAO)'s program in Senegal,
53

54 *Guided by* Section I, Article 16 of the PoA which recognizes the contribution of civil society, non- governmental
55 organizations and industry in assisting the government eradicate and combat the illicit trafficking of small arms and
56 light weapons, as well as Security Council Resolution 1325, which recognizes the role of women in the prevention
57 and resolution of conflict, peace and security building and their equal participation and full involvement in the
58 maintenance of peace and security,
59

60 *Bearing in mind* that civil societies are effective mechanisms to localize the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
61 and ensure accountability and transparency amongst governments through data collection, information sharing,
62 reporting and monitoring,
63

64 *Affirming* General Assembly resolution 67/189 of 27 March 2013 and its support for data collection and the positive
65 influence it can have on strengthening local justice systems as well as international cooperation,
66

67 *Deeply concerned* by the amount of armed child soldiers present today due to the illicit trafficking of small arms and
68 light weapons as described in Human Rights Council resolution A/HRC/RES/34/22 of 2017 and supports the efforts
69 to bring perpetrators of child recruitment to justice and criminalize the recruitment of child soldiers as well as
70 increasing transparency,
71

72 1. *Urges* the creation of an international plan known as D.I.M.E.S, and the implementation and jurisdiction of this
73 plan will fall under the General Assembly First Committee:
74

75 a. D will stand for suggested domestic legislation that will encourage:
76

- 77 i. Member States should seek to create domestic legislation to start decreasing illicit trafficking of
78 SALW and to enforce stricter controls for small arms and light weapon markets through
79 authorized organizations such as police and military bodies;
- 80 ii. Member States should uphold the frameworks of all past international efforts, such as ATT to
81 decrease the number of illicit arms;
- 82 iii. The further promulgation of the UN PoA specifically for Member States who have yet to adhere to
83 the program through strengthening inter-governmental partnerships between 155 Member States;
- 84 iv. Member States should adopt the UN definition of arms brokering which is defined as; "a person or
85 entity acting as an intermediary that brings together relevant parties and arranges or facilitates a
86 potential transaction of small arms and light weapons in return for some form of benefit, whether
87 financial or otherwise";
- 88 v. Member States to work with the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) to
89 establish gender-based approaches to disarmament by empowering women to be instruments of
90 change in their local communities by developing local education and buyback programs to:
91

- 92 1. Provide informational resources from UNODA towards local women's groups to develop
93 unique strategies to fit the varying needs of Member States;
- 94 2. Expand upon the disarmament and buyback programs run by the United Nations Regional
95 Center for Peace and Disarmament in Africa such as MALAO by encouraging other Member
96 States to adopt protocols that will provide platforms for women to voice their concerns and
97 influence their communities to participate in the buyback programs;
98

99 b. I will stand for incentivize with the goal of:
100

- 101 i. Urging Member States to recognize the illegality of selling arms to conflict areas where the
102 national government is destabilized and potentially complicit in violations of human rights and
103 groups that are creating conflict;
- 104 ii. Allowing Member States access to proper technologies and techniques such as, stockpile
105 techniques;

- 106 iii. Member States who continue to sell illicit arms to unstable governments and potentially complicit
107 in violations of human rights may experience subjective unfavorable standing with other
108 participating Member States, who are encouraged to utilize economic power and influence to
109 achieve desired outcomes that mitigate the illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons and
110 against Member States who do not respect international standards such as economic and trade
111 embargos;
112
- 113 c. M will stand for mitigation with the understanding that the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons
114 create conflict areas that lead to an environment of desperation that is contributive to crime:
115
- 116 i. Calling on Member States to work to rebuild conflict stricken cities that have been cause by illicit
117 arms trade once the conflict has left the area;
118 ii. Assisting women and children affected by or left behind within a conflict area by getting these
119 individuals and their families to a safe zone that operates work programs internationally and
120 internally;
121 iii. Encouraging Member States to adopt the United Nations Development Programme Capacity
122 Development in Post-Conflict Countries;
123
- 124 d. E will stand for educate with the goal of:
125
- 126 i. Member States should implement programs to educate children on the dangers of weapons
127 trafficking and armed violence, and in turn provide alternatives for participation in organized or
128 individualized crime such as youth development programs;
129 ii. Suggests that education be used to inspire change in the social and cultural mindset towards
130 weapons by:
131
- 132 1. Developing national and regional public education awareness programs among youth to
133 deconstruct the image of weapons as masculine and romanticized by:
134
- 135 a. Expanding to other Member States the Youth Against Crime (YAC) program that
136 engages in initiatives that are collectively organized and conducted by youth, creating
137 self-empowerment against the allure of small arms within a peer community;
138 b. Recommending a mentorship program between instructors and students in both the public
139 and private sector that guides them towards opportunity and away from illegal behaviors;
140 c. Empowering the programs with the collective logistical and financial help of
141 international nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) as well as multi-stakeholder
142 partnerships such as the Global Partnership for Education that operate locally within the
143 affected Member States;
144 d. Coupled with financial assistance from United Kingdom’s Office of Developmental
145 Assistance (ODA) as well as the Organization of Solidarity with the People of Asia,
146 Africa, and Latin America;
147
- 148 2. Initiating community-based public seminars and marches to advocate for the recognition of
149 the dangers and consequences of weapons use by utilizing advertising entities such as Seven
150 Paths in Angola, which spreads awareness campaigns through social and multimedia
151 platforms;
152
- 153 iii. Initiating public seminars and marches to advocate for the recognition of the dangers and
154 consequences of weapons use by:
155
- 156 1. Engaging in initiatives informing younger populations of programs collectively organized and
157 conducted by youth aimed at educating and creating awareness within their peers similar to:
158
- 159 a. The YAC program to use youth to engage youth;
160 b. ‘No guns, please we are children!’;
161 c. World Sports Alliance;

162
163
164
165
166
167
168
169
170
171
172
173
174
175
176
177
178
179
180
181
182
183
184
185
186
187
188
189
190
191
192
193
194
195
196
197
198
199
200
201
202
203
204
205
206
207
208
209
210
211
212
213
214
215
216
217

2. Utilizing advertising entities such as Seven Paths in Angola, which uses advertising campaigns in social and multimedia platforms;
 3. Member States to organize and manage education and awareness programs at quarterly intervals by engaging civil societies to enable people to better understand the impact of illicit trafficking and misuse of SALW especially in areas of armed conflict against women and children;
- iv. Strongly calling upon Member States to establish and provide Career and Technical Education (CTE) workshops and seminars to various different population segments:
1. Endorsing CTE program through internationally and nationally recognized higher education institutions to encourage an increased number of active participants,
 2. Encouraging NGOs to provide multi-media workshops to make entrepreneurial knowledge more easily accessible to individuals seeking to start their own businesses;
 3. Engaging and working closely with local educational institutions to draft technical education programs which focus on providing accessible knowledge regarding the creation of business plans streamlining the process for entrepreneurs to start up new businesses,
 4. Providing individuals that have been involved in active or past insurgencies that have been fueled by the illicit trade of SALW the ability to enroll in alternative career training and educational programs provided by the Member State that has custody of said individual after they have served their designated consequences,
 5. Allowing for the active inclusion of marginalized and victimized demographics such as women, children, and the elderly in the provision of extensive career and technical education self-empowerment programs in the affected Member States;
- v. Calls upon Member States to engage in counteractive measures towards fighting the prevailing extent of corruption within State militaries using forces of education and developmental empowerment of the low-ranking military personnel that make up the majority of the armed forces and are the most common sources of corruption within the militaries to stimulate attitudes and cultures of resentment towards engaging in corruption as sources of income, which in turn suppresses the dispersion of SALW:
1. Urges the national application of programs similar to the Tools and Resources for Anti-Corruption Knowledge to provide the different military branches of the states with means and resources of extending tools that inhibit the extensive nature of corruption;
 2. Devising computerized self-assessment checklists analogous to the Omnibus Survey Software and its implementation and execution within State militaries through the help of information technology departments and groups to revolutionize the entire attitude of military personnel towards corruption;
 3. Step-by-step implementation of the Resource Embezzlement Rehabilitation Initiative proposal by South Africa in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime:
 - a. The initiative is primarily aimed at tracking and further targeting the flow of odd and uneven numbers of revenues generated within the military forces of different Member States;
 - b. Creation of collaborative multinational expert panels from various parts of the world that primarily focus on working with investigative branches of the State militaries towards education the local military personnel to empower them to pursue initiatives of tackling corruption within the State militaries;
 - c. Engaging in training the local militaries with the help of such multinational expert panels for identifying and countering acts of financial embezzlement related to smuggling and missing inventories;
- e. S will stand for Safe Zones with the goal of:

- 218 i. Member States to create “safe zones” within developed nations to provide a spot for displaced
219 individuals who suffer from crime caused illicit trade from small arms and light weapons:
220
221 1. Within the safe zones displaced individuals will be provided shelter, protection, and food;
222 2. Individuals will be protected against any human rights violations, with emphasis on sexual
223 assault, sex trafficking and drug usage;
224
- 225 f. Funding for the D.I.M.E.S plan will come from the ATT Trust Fund, the United Nations Trust Facility
226 Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR), NGOs, and fellow Member States:
227
- 228 i. Working with entities at the national, regional and international levels which are eligible to receive
229 the funding:
230
231 1. Submitting relevant projects which are consistent with the objectives of UNSCAR;
232 2. Using the available opportunity of the emergency situation fund to encourage the
233 implementation of special-circumstances projects when needed;
234 3. The General Assembly calls for requiring a full bi annual report on tracing the efficiency and
235 results of the sponsored projects;
236
- 237 2. *Urges* Member States to engage in active monitoring of trade routes in order to counter illicit gun trafficking
238 through the use of expanding the powers of regional bodies by:
239
240 a. Intentionally disseminating traceable weapons to Dark Web Markets to locate and identify buyers and
241 sellers;
242
243 b. Utilizing available technologies, such as drones, to supplement available manpower to allow for the
244 monitoring of larger areas and borders;
245
246 c. Increasing the collaboration with local drug enforcement agencies of fellow Member States in their
247 mechanisms and of their ability to investigate and trace weapons that have been illicitly traded;
248
249 d. The formation of an intergovernmental group of experts on illicit trafficking of small arms analyzation
250 to educate and encourage law enforcement to report criminal firearms trafficking and smuggling routes
251 to 51 International Criminal Police Organization to better utilize their index and tracing analyzation;
252
- 253 3. *Supports* the expansion of information sharing databases through the United Nations Office for Disarmament
254 Affairs (UNODA) and regional groups to promote effective anti-trafficking initiatives through the sharing,
255 storage, and maintenance of:
256
257 a. Establish a voluntary international mechanism and system of communication between Member States
258 that will facilitate the communication between states in the prosecution of arms brokers in order to
259 assist states in their prosecution of arms brokers who have committed crimes across borders;
260
261 b. Impactful domestic and local policies and practices known to prevent non-state actors from obtaining
262 illicit SALW;
263
264 c. The records and logistics generated by the International Tracing Registry, allowing for quicker trace
265 requests;
266
267 d. Extending manufacturing records from the period of 30 years set by the ITI to 70 years, and all other
268 records, including imports and exports, for at least 50 years;
269
270 e. A network of digitally shared intelligence for efficient and effective cooperation through the:
271
272 i. Broadcasting and recording of the Conference on Disarmament that;
273 ii. Encouragement of the expansion tele-conferences to foster collaboration;

274
275
276
277
278
279
280
281
282
283
284
285
286
287
288
289
290
291
292
293
294
295
296
297
298
299
300
301
302
303
304
305
306
307
308
309
310
311
312
313
314
315
316
317
318
319
320
321
322
323
324
325
326
327

1. Has invited third party contractors to present on effective anti-trafficking strategies at the Conference on Disarmament;
 2. Includes all interested Member States;
 - iii. Streaming of bilateral exchange visits between state actors that showcase unique, domestic practices of weapons management;
4. *Requests* that countries work to reduce trade of small arms and ammunitions and their profitability in the black market by investigating corruption of officials in the illegal trafficking of small arms and weapons:
- a. Resolves to incentivize the collection of illicit weapons and small arms by:
 - i. Expanding on the involvement of the UNODA’s subsidization of investigative and smelting processes to benefit Member States’ resources to reutilize the ores for infrastructure;
 - ii. Emphasizing the regional enforcement of the international tracing system (via the International Tracing Agency) in areas where illicit arms deals are severely impacting the general populace;
 - b. Encourages Member States to both initiate their own investigations and allow them to be supplemented by:
 - i. Creating whistle-blower programs that will allow for the protection of those who are willing to come forward at the discretion of the Member States’ precedent and procedure;
 - ii. Providing a system of anonymity for women and other marginalized groups to turn in small arms;
 - iii. Recommends the updating and strengthening of the “International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons” established under the PoA;
 - iv. The update would require Member States to mark each weapon exported from said Member State with a barcode, QR code, or any other specific marking correlated with a specific serial number labeled on the weapon, along with the weapon type, model, caliber, and manufacturing date while also extending its reach to craft guns and weapons;
 - v. Member states would be required to enter all the information labeled on the weapon be into a central database prior to exportation along with a designated destination, weapon type, model, caliber, and manufacturing date;
 - vi. The expansion of the purview of the ITI to increase collaboration and establish a central system of communication between the United Nations Register for Conventional Arms and the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute’s Arms Transfers Database;
 - vii. Member States are encouraged to adopt the updated guidelines of the ITI in order to benefit from the information provided in the database;
 - c. *Reaffirms* the use of non-governmental organizations such as the Group for Research and Information on Peace and Security which promotes initiatives relating to the tracing and marketing of ammunition control and transparency in international transfers and shows positive effects through legislations and conventions;
5. *Further recommends* Member States to partner with civil society organizations (CSOs) that would work in conjunction with UNODA, United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research and the UN Coordinating Action on Small Arms and other UN bodies for disarmament, the CSOs would be assisted and cooperatively run with the UN bodies on security and disarmament:
- a. To facilitate state accountability to ensure that states build capacity, and policies to ensure the enforcement of instruments such as the ATT, ITI, and International Small Arms Control Standards to facilitate information sharing, data collection and efficient reporting;

- 328
329
330
331
332
333
334
335
336
337
338
339
340
- b. To promote peace and raise the voices of women and vulnerable groups to report on suspicious activities involving the illicit sales of SALW in their region by creating awareness on the adverse effects of the use of the illicit trade of SALW especially in states of armed conflicts;
 - c. To facilitate efficient reporting and monitoring of small arms and light weapons and promote compliance and transparency by government and private sectors by;
 - d. Assessing the progress of the eradication of the free flow of small arms and light weapons;
 - e. Publishing periodic reports on the illicit use of SALW, arms flows from point of manufacture to point of possession, progress and statistics on the existence of the availability or reduction of SALW;
 - f. Recommending policies and expert officials to government organizations in charge of security.



Code: GA1/1/7

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Addressing the Illicit Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

2
3 *Reiterating conviction* to achieving the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* and meeting the Sustainable
4 Development Goals (SDG) set forward by the United Nations General Assembly, specifically related to
5 humanitarian issues as a cause for the rise in global violence associated with the illicit trade of small arms and light
6 weapons (SALW),

7
8 *Emphasizing* articles 2 and 3 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), which respectively establish that
9 all individuals are guaranteed the rights set forward in the document without reservation due to one's sex, religion,
10 culture, socioeconomic standing, or national origin, and guarantee the right to life, liberty, and security of person,

11
12 *Underlining* the successful international efforts of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) such as the Secretary
13 General's UNiTE campaign to End Violence Against Women, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the
14 Empowerment of Women, the United Nations Office on Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), United Nations Children's
15 Fund (UNICEF), and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Maintenance and Supply Agency,

16
17 *Keeping in mind* some of the primary sources of SALW violence, such as poverty, lack of education and lack of
18 career opportunities,

19
20 *Expressing concern* for the growing number of migrants and refugees currently entering the European continent as a
21 direct result of conflict caused by SALW violence in conflict zones,

22
23 *Dismayed* by the lack of action centered on security of displaced individuals, particularly as these communities are
24 directly affected by the violence cause by the illicit trade of SALW,

25
26 *Reaffirming* its commitment to Security Council Resolution 2220 (2015), which directly states that the excessive
27 accumulation and destabilizing effect of SALW have a potential to endanger civilians, including women, children,
28 refugees, internally displaced persons and other vulnerable groups,

29
30 *Gravely concerned* by the existence of stockpiles of SALW across the European and Asian continents,

31
32 *Recalling further* that nearly two thirds of all international migrants live in twenty countries, the largest numbers
33 being in Europe and Asia,

- 34
35 1. *Emphasizes* the need to address the sources of SALW trafficking and violence by working to combat the
36 existing cycle of violence, particularly through extending pre-existing programs to tackle poverty, lack of
37 education, and lack of occupational opportunities for women, children, and at-risk communities by:
- 38
39 a. Encouraging Member States to implement the Secretary-General's UNiTE Campaign to End Violence
40 Against Women's "Women's Empowerment Principles," which highlight the link between women's
41 economic empowerment and the combating of violence against women as a means of providing
42 employment opportunities for women, particularly migrant women, in counter-proliferation measures
43 against SALW trafficking and peacekeeping efforts, in accordance with SDGs 5 and 8;
 - 44
45 b. Further encouraging the extension of UNODA peacekeeping efforts, in cooperation with the
46 empowerment of women in community leadership positions as promoted by the United Nations Entity
47 for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women as a means of diversifying legislative efforts
48 against the illicit trafficking of SALW;
- 49

- 50 2. *Encourages* Member States to expand the educational program “Learning for Peace” under UNICEF, which is
51 aimed at promoting positive conflict resolution in conflict zones affected by SALW in order to break the cycle
52 of violence associated with the trading and usage of illicit SALW in at-risk communities, particularly as this
53 violence affects migrant communities and displaced individuals, in accordance with SDG 4;
54
- 55 a. Recommends the promotion of diplomatic peacekeeping skills in civilian communities directly
56 affected by conflict and violence caused by the illicit trafficking of SALW, and their respective
57 leadership bodies, with a particular emphasis on the respect for all human life, in accordance with SDG
58 16, in order to improve the standard of living;
59
- 60 b. Requests that Member States extending this program additionally provide relevant financial assistance
61 to such aforementioned educational opportunities aimed at combating the usage of illicit SALW for the
62 purpose of violence in underdeveloped and/or affected regions and/or nations, for the promotion of a
63 global community of peace and stability;
64
- 65 3. *Recommends* refurbishing and extending the reach of the NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency (NAMSA),
66 aimed at the reduction of existing stockpiles of illicit SALW by providing employment to migrant communities
67 and displaced individuals, who are deemed capable of employment, as defined below, with this initiative:
68
- 69 a. Fully supports occupational opportunities for eligible migrants and refugees in Europe and Asia under
70 NAMSA for the purpose of combating existing stockpiles of SALW, in accordance with SDG 8 and:
71
- 72 i. Recommends that NAMSA’s, occupational opportunities program adopts a proper vetting process
73 in cooperation with and facilitated by the World Health Organization and other NGOs, such as
74 Doctors Without Borders, to determine mental and emotional stability as well as physical strength
75 in refugee and migrant applicants following a period of six months to a year of residency in said
76 displaced community to ensure they can participate in the reduction of existing SALW stockpiles;
77
- 78 ii. Establishes that the purpose of this action is to dismantle existing stockpiles of illicit SALW, and
79 to refurbish, and recycle reusable metals, and other materials for usage in future applicable
80 projects, in accordance with SDG 12 and 13;
81
- 81 iii. Further calls upon the financial support of and sharing of relevant data by the UNODA in order to
reach this end.



Code: GA1/8

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Addressing the Illicit Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons

1 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

2
3 *Recalling* article 2, paragraph 7 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, which states nothing within the *Charter* shall
4 authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are under the jurisdiction of individual Member States,

5
6 *Restating* General Assembly resolution A/RES/50/172 (1996) respecting the principle of national sovereignty and
7 noninterference in other nations by Member States,

8
9 *Acknowledging* the importance of the preexisting framework provided by General Assembly resolution
10 A/RES/52/289 (1997) which describes the control, collection, and disposal of small arms,

11
12 *Commending* the role of the *Arms Trade Treaty* (ATT) to directly combat war crimes, genocide, and crimes against
13 humanity,

14
15 *Bearing in mind* the provisions and policies enacted by the ATT, specifically those regarding the monitoring of the
16 import and export of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs),

17
18 *Recognizing* the necessity to review and reassess the present provisions within the ATT in accordance with evolving
19 circumstances and technologies,

20
21 *Noting* the strengths of General Assembly resolutions 71/48 of 2016 and 71/52 of 2016, which aim to cease the
22 trafficking of illicit SALWs in all its aspects and to assist Member States in the collection of SALWs respectively,

23
24 *Recognizing* the success of regional cooperation that allow Member States to improve their inter-state coordination,
25 security and crisis management,

26
27 *Highlighting* the success of International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)'s Illicit Arms Records and
28 Tracing Management System to prevent of the spread of the illicit trade of SALWs through microstamping and
29 tracing weapons at a regional level,

30
31 *Strongly encourages* building national capacities for combating illicit arms trafficking by implementing the
32 International Small Arms Control Standards that directly contribute Sustainable Development Goals 16.1 and 16.4
33 which provide practical guidance on ways to develop educational institutions to eradicate illicit SALW,

34
35 *Reaffirming* the need for Member States to uphold the licensing regulations allotted under clauses 7, 11, and 14 of
36 the *United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and*
37 *Light Weapons in All Its Aspects* (PoA) to mitigate the number of illegal arms traffickers,

38
39 1. *Encourages* Member States to adopt SALW regulations and the ATT in relation to their respective capabilities
40 by:

41
42 a. Endorsing regional cooperation amongst countries in relatively stable nations to negotiate solutions
43 based on existing international framework such as the ATT and the PoA to better suit the specific
44 geopolitical and economic circumstances of the region;

45
46 b. Working in conjunction with the Security Council to expand provisions similar to those enacted by
47 Arms Embargo of 2011, such as materials and technologies aimed at assisting states in maintaining
48 domestic security or achieving disarmament;

49

- 50 c. To encourage countries that are susceptible of becoming a source of illicit arms trafficking in accepting
51 these aforementioned provisions;
52
- 53 d. Advocating for states to intensify their domestic legislation on the illicit arms trade by utilizing past
54 UN international agreement such as General Assembly resolutions 71/48 (2016), 71/52 (2016), and
55 52/289 (1997);
56
- 57 e. Encouraging Member States to update their database to create a comprehensive and efficient method of
58 apprehending arms traffickers and traffic;
59
- 60 2. *Requests* all Member States to build a compendious approach to tackle regional and national capacities for
61 controlling illicit SALW trafficking through full implementation of International Small Arms Control Standards
62 (ISACS) with transparent, non-discriminatory, and balanced policies, that are not based on their specific
63 national challenges and needs;
64
- 65 3. *Endorses* the establishment and development of comprehensive regional remote-border area surveillance
66 programs, facilitated by agreements between cooperating Member States, which would improve border security
67 via:
68
- 69 a. Referencing the European Firearms Directive which established a minimum standard for registration
70 and regulation of SALW between European Union members and it allows for the standard to be
71 expanded per each member's needs;
72
- 73 b. Following the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use
74 Goods and Technologies; which promotes transparency and responsibility for Member States' small
75 arms exports;
76
- 77 4. *Endorses* the establishment and development of comprehensive regional remote-border area surveillance
78 programs, facilitated by agreements between cooperating Member States, which would improve border security
79 via:
80
- 81 a. Providing timely information about unusual or suspicious incidents of interest to intra-agency law
82 enforcement authorities;
83
- 84 b. Participate in and encourage the development of consultative and cooperative arrangements between
85 consenting members of the African Union and European Union:
86
- 87 i. Conduct joint and coordinated cross-border patrols;
88 ii. Joint multi agency and interdisciplinary operation exercises;
89 iii. Nominate and assign border liaison officers based on their individual merit and credibility;
90
- 91 c. Provide border patrolling resources in remote border areas that specifically pose a significant threat as
92 they constitute:
93
- 94 i. Recommend drone surveillance technology to border patrol programs and departments;
95 ii. Advise patrol departments on officer training, especially patrolling, disarmament, and de-
96 escalation techniques;
97 iii. Establish communication networks between Member States solely dedicated to joint cross-border
98 patrols, overseen by the United Nations Communications Group;
99
- 100 5. *Encourages* Member States to cooperate and collaborate with the United Nation Office for Disarmament Affairs
101 Regional Disarmament Branch and Conventional Arms to maintain peace and security:
102
- 103 a. To ensure the reporting of the regulation and activities of national arms licensing bodies;
104

- 105 b. Providing training regarding regulatory practices of legal arms and monitoring the platform for the
106 sharing of information concerning means of tracking;
107
- 108 c. Supporting peacekeeping operations and peacebuilding effort through international cooperation;
109
- 110 6. *Endorses* the support of UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR) from all
111 capable Member States to mobilize resources and help create an effective national and regional registry
112 database by:
113
- 114 a. Encouraging each Member State's contribution of 2% of ATT support to UNSCAR;
115
- 116 b. Providing a regional organization to ensure the elimination of SALW in global terrorism;
117
- 118 c. Recommending all signatories of the ATT are active in the program in order to utilize a tracking and
119 registry system for them;
120
- 121 d. Offering financial and technical assistance to other Member States that need to implement PoA
122 effectively, as well as research and development for tracking systems and databases.