



Code: GA1/1/1

Committee: The General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Confidence-Building Measures in the Field of Conventional Arms

The General Assembly First Committee,

Reaffirming that implementing measures towards international security and resolving international conflicts would be impossible without interaction and compromises among the Member States of the United Nations (UN),

Perceives the need for coordination and cooperation between bordering countries regarding tracking and preventing the movement of illicit arms sales,

Appreciating General Assembly resolution 71/68 of December 2016, which encourages greater transparency on the legislation undertaken by individual Member States that controls the transfer of arms, military equipment, and military technology,

Further alarmed by the continued presence of landmines, including unexploded ordinances (UXOs), and their threat towards the confidence between States,

Having recognized the capacity of cooperative programs for demining and UXO removal as CBMs given their basis in regional and inter-State collaboration and pursuit of removing the visible wounds inflicted by historic conflicts,

Deeply concerned for the protection of conflicting states regarding Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Target 16.4, which calls on governments to “significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows” by 2030,

Concerned with the barriers that exist around global communication between Member States, Global Citizens, and private organizations including both formal and informal diplomacy as similarly stated in General Assembly resolution 73/127,

Contemplating the importance of establishing a comprehensive systematic data collection and regulation of illicit small arms and light weapons (SALW), since SALW are globally responsible for mass loss of human life, such as 90 percent of deaths during armed conflict and 60 percent of other deaths outside armed conflict and the massacres brought on by armed terrorist groups that took the lives of 90 civilians according to the Human Right Watch Report in 2020, and recognizing the fact that Member States should be instrumental in regulating SALW and prohibiting the access of certain militarized conventional arms to specified Global Citizens,

Recalling the dire need to strengthen efforts of collaboration and the importance of the International Tracing Instrument (ITI) set forth by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), which details strategies, identification, and tracing methods of the illicit trade of conventional weapons,

Alarmed by the growing advances in weapon technology, that poses a great risk for an increase in conflict, which highlights the need for technological integration in order to enhance combative measures against the illicit arms trade,

Recalling the statements made by Mr. Samba Karamoko Habib Diakité, WAANSA Côte d'Ivoire Chapter President, in regards to an electoral dispute that led to the illicit trade of SALW to aggressors who swiftly killed thousands and abused many,

Concerned that according to the UN, 85 percent of countries do not submit data to the database on the *Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects*,

Noting the early efforts to establish regulations of trade of SALW through the *International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit SALW* (2005) which provides states the resources by which to trace SALW trade within their borders,

Alarmed by the *Sustainable Development Goals Report of 2019* described how, before the COVID-19 pandemic, every day 100 civilians were killed in conflict arms,

Bearing in mind the statement of the High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, Ms. Izumi Nakamitsu, in 2019, that expresses the prevalence of illicit flow of arms from the Americas to Africa to Southern Europe but specifies that no State is immune to this challenge,

Fully aware of the violation of rights that comes with the possession of weapons and the United Nations Program Of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All the Aspects (PoA-SALW),

Taking into consideration SDG 16 in the General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015), by 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime,

Recognizing the importance of existing frameworks that have been established through major international treaties and conventions such as the ATT, the *Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons* (1980) (CCW), the *Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention* (1997), and the *Convention on Cluster Munitions* (2008) (CCM), and noting the potential need to extend the efforts of the ATT to facilitate tangible international cooperation through further specifications to monitor illicit imports and exports of the illegal arms trade,

Recalling the ITI set forth by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research which details strategies identification and tracing methods of the illicit trade of conventional weapons,

Realizing that large quantities of weapons were lost in many peace operations, which will be diverted to illicit trade or individuals according to Promoting Weapons and Ammunition Management in Non-United Nations Peace Operations in 2019 from SAS,

Recognizing that as a result of improper storage or supervision of arms depots, a large number of weapons have been stolen and illegally trafficked by unscrupulous elements, posing a serious threat to international security,

Recognizes the importance of strengthening local measures regarding official training and tracing activities to combat the illicit trade of SALW,

Concerned that according to UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), there are few CBMs in place throughout the international community, with many regions lacking them,

Noting with concern that although CBMs can help increase trust between Member States, they are under-utilized; that in the absence of transparency, Member States are forced to assume hostile intentions from bordering Member States, leading to the unnecessary initiation and escalation of conflict; and that even existing CBMs can be improved in a variety of ways,

1. *Urges* Member States to actively attempt to understand one another's differences for the safety of Global Citizens and future generations, and collaborate on CBMs to prevent lasting rivalries between Member States that involve conventional arms;
2. *Emphasizes* the consistent documentation of imports and exports of conventional arms by States to strengthen international trust and unity;
3. *Recommends* Member States reconsider key components of the ATT which would allow for an equitable account of the interests of arms importing countries;
4. *Encourages* the establishment of monthly meetings for regional committees to discuss and review border protocols in order to prevent the cross-country trade of conventional arms and ensure that there are no loopholes for traders to use through small differences in laws;
5. *Endorses* greater regional and international collaboration and funding on demining, especially the removal of UXOs from previous conflicts, and elimination of IEDs to heal the wounds inflicted by previous conflicts and reduce tensions for future issues;
6. *Emphasizes* uplifting Indigenous voices and recognizing that, while the presence of impartial intergovernmental bodies and state observers is necessary, strategies for CBMs must be created by and for involved Member States and their citizens;
7. *Suggests* expanding CBMs to account for aspects of conflict currently not covered such as civilian and infrastructure protection and reconciliation strategies between regional CSOs and NGOs;
8. *Further invites* Member States to work alongside one another in an effort to share information through joint operations and summits which will allow for a cumulation of knowledge on how to monitor firearms and a call for cooperation between Member States;
9. *Urges* Member States to develop domestic administrative processes to prevent conventional arms trafficking through means such as but not limited to:
 - a. Creation of confidence-patrols which work to improve the relationships between law enforcement and the communities they protect and operate in;
 - b. Increased focus on tracing activities of conventional arms through the allocation of resources and quality training of officials utilizing the guidelines of ITI and overview of UNDIR and UNODC;

- c. Development of national government oversight mechanisms for mandatory reporting of illegal conventional arms trade, screening of arms, tracking the source of arms through licensing and registered dealers;
 - d. Enactment of national policies that will create licensing systems with individualized requirements to access conventional arms with policy advisory from the United Nations Political and Peacebuilding Affairs Office;
- 10. *Strongly advises* establishing SALW as one of the categories of major conventional arms in the UN Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA):
 - a. Encourages all 170 Member States reporting to UNROCA to provide data in regards to the small arms and light weaponry major conventional arms category;
 - b. Expand voluntary funding of the UNIDIR specifically focusing on UNIDIRs conventional arms programme to facilitate data collection for small arms and light weaponry;
- 11. *Suggests* for Member States to participate in the creation of an international database similar to the United Nations' "International Tracing Instrument", copying its structure and reporting mechanisms but used to track the licenses that Member States allocate for the use of SALW;
- 12. *Requests* that the Arms Trade Treaty's Working Group on Treaty Universalization (WGTU) prioritize greater outreach and engagement on the ATT to various sectors, including regional organizations, civil society groups, NGOs, industry, and academia, in order to:
 - a. Educate these sectors on the importance of ratifying the treaty;
 - b. Raise awareness on resources available for implementing the treaty such as the ATT Sponsorship Program;
 - c. Encourage greater participation in the ATT reporting mechanism to promote greater transparency on the conventional arms that Member States possess;
- 13. *Urges* Member States to develop domestic administrative processes to prevent conventional arms trafficking through means such as but not limited to:
 - a. Creation of confidence-patrols which work to improve the relationships between law enforcement and the communities they protect and operate in;
 - b. Increased focus on tracing activities of conventional arms through the allocation of resources and quality training of officials utilizing the guidelines of ITI and overview of UNDIR and UNODC;
 - c. Develop national government oversight mechanisms for mandatory reporting of illegal conventional arms trade, screening of arms, tracking the source of arms through licensing and registered dealers;
- 14. *Proposes* an International List of Confidence-Building Measures, a secure cyber information-sharing system that helps combat the illicit trade of conventional arms, that will be:

- a. Modeled on the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe's (OSCE) List of Confidence-Building Measures for Cyberspace and UNODA's Repository of Military Confidence-Building Measures;
 - b. Created and available for all Member States to detail their national political, military, environmental, economic, societal, social, and cultural CBMs and include data on the success of each CBM;
 - c. A platform for Member States to collaborate and establish new CBMs to adapt to their own state;
 - d. Implemented by the OSCE and UNODA;
 - e. Funded by the Foundation to Promote Open Society, which has promoted strong governance on similar issues;
15. *Endorses* the implementation of AI technology in collaboration with X-ray inspection systems, ADANI DTP 7500LV/7500LVR, along borders, check points, and ports of Member States that are most affected by Conventional Arms, with:
- a. AI and X-ray inspection systems facilitating data collected through import and export control lists to aid in surveying cargo containers and vehicles;
 - b. Voluntary collaboration between Member States and International Organizations so as to finance the AI and X-ray inspection systems in developing Member States, as:
 - i. France, Australia, Germany, Belgium, India and Italy are prepared to assist in funding for technological support;
 - ii. Regional organizations like the European Union, who are committed to strengthening arms controls in regions like the Middle East and Northern Africa, would aid in providing monetary support;
16. *Suggests* alliances with regional organizations such as ASEAN, AU, EU, and the OAS to strengthen organizational cooperation at the regional level and combat issues such as the illicit trade of SALW, the illicit trade in the field of conventional arms, and improving transparency, that will:
- a. Encourage regional cooperation concerning the illicit trade of SALW through the creation of a Regional Control Point of Contact on Programme of Action for the Small Arms and Weapons, based on the National Control Point of Contact to target the most vulnerable areas of illicit flow such as the African Great-Lakes Region, the Americas, Africa and Southern Europe;
 - b. Emphasize the exchange of data between regional organizations and UNROCA in order to seek transparency in information;
 - c. Be enacted through the existing Conference on Disarmament under the UNODA and should focus on facilitating dialogue between regional leaders of identified hotspots;

- d. Incorporate a women's empowerment program into the decision making framework for these regional programs to include a more diversified perspective as to provide greater protection for vulnerable populations;
- e. Keep in mind the abilities of NGOs such as the Norwegian Refugee Council that can collaborate with regional CSOs such as the Red Crescent and the Red Cross to promote diplomacy and humanitarian aid towards displaced civilians in regions of conflict;
- f. Endorse the regulation provided by organized frameworks like PoA-SALW aware of the violation of rights that comes with the possession of weapons;

17. *Requests* Security Council consideration and research into the use of Special Political Missions (SPMs) in nations which agree to it as extensions of the ATT, as these will:

- a. serve as formal initiatives by the UN to facilitate regional cooperation between neighboring states in order to accomplish the goal of global stability;
- b. aim to incorporate data and intelligence sharing between nations regarding illicit arms trading networks within their borders;
- c. ensure the cooperation of countries in regards to military efforts that can curb the rise of blackmarket weapons sales;
- d. use information sharing to combat the illicit exports and imports of conventional arms;

18. *Calls* for Cutting off the source of weapons results in fewer weapons being used illegally and reduces the harm caused by obsolete weapons, as to:

- a. Strengthen the management of firearms in international peacekeeping operations, minimizing the loss of firearms, and making the management of firearms in peacekeeping operations more systematic, orderly and efficient:
 - i. The guidelines and directives for the conduct of specific peacekeeping operations by peacekeeping forces clearly require peacekeepers to secure their firearms and to minimize the loss of firearms;
 - ii. Conduct an inventory of firearms and weapons both before the start and after the end of peacekeeping operations, identify the location and possible movement of lost firearms, and recover lost firearms to the extent possible;
- b. Recommend Member States strengthen the management of the arsenals under their jurisdiction to minimize the loss of weapons or other casualties resulting from accidents in the arsenals, and to:
 - i. Organize an inventory and listing of all weapons depots under their jurisdiction and implement a system of regular inspections to ensure that the weapons in such depots are not used or acquired illegally;
 - ii. Organize the recycling of discarded or obsolete weapons to reduce the risk of surrounding harm, such as explosions, and to increase the efficiency of weapons use;

19. *Supports* the implementation of training and intelligence seminars for local law enforcement agencies to provide local communities with the necessary tools to combat the illicit trade of SALW, through:
 - a. India, who in collaboration with the IAEA has implemented successful training programs, would be willing to aid in the development of SALW training programs;
 - b. Creating seminars for local law enforcement agencies to collaborate and enhance dialogue allowing agencies to share information, thus increasing regional unity;

20. *Further suggests* that the UN regional centers for disarmament focus on facilitating discussion and building avenues of communication with NGOs, CSOs, and regional organizations such as the European Union (EU), the League of Arab States (LAS), the African Union (AU), the Organization of American States (OAS), implemented through the cooperation of Member States within those specific regions, and develop regional working groups who will make recommendations for improving CBMs by:
 - a. Using resources such as the UNODA, *Repository of Military Confidence-Building Measures* to take into account the scope and variation of CBMs that are possible and to strategize on the most effective measures to take in each individual situation of conflict or potential conflict;
 - b. Implementing military CBMs tailored to the security needs of any country, region, or Member State, due to the lack of military CBMs that are currently in place, and each Member State's unique strategic environment;
 - c. Adding some more military CBMs, from advance notification of exercises and opening up courses in military academies, to establishing demilitarized zones and joint peacekeeping battalions;
 - d. Looking for ways to more effectively highlight the voices of women in both existing and new CBMs by utilizing the report produced by UN Women, *Gender Perspectives and Confidence Building for Inclusive Peace* (2020);
 - e. Using CBMs primarily as a tool for de-escalating potential high-intensity situations and conflict prevention within regional groups through the building of trust and fostering of partnerships between neighboring states;
 - f. Reminding CSOs that they can implement reconciliation strategies in local and regional conflict prone areas to mitigate future impending violence between state and non state actors and organizations;
 - g. Keeping in mind the abilities of NGOs such as the Norwegian Refugee Council that have the capacity to collaborate with regional CSOs such as the Red Crescent and the Red Cross to promote diplomacy and humanitarian aid towards displaced civilians in regions of conflict;
 - h. Working with NGOs such as the Ford Foundation, which has supported other efforts to achieve the SDG 16 on promoting peace and ending violence, for funding.



Code: GA1/1/2

Committee: The General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Confidence-Building Measures in the Field of Conventional Arms

The General Assembly First Committee,

Reaffirming the inalienable rights to life and security given to each and every person by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Noting that informational technology such as social media can contribute to furthering of confidence-building measures (CBMs) through the unbiased nature of social media,

Recalling the General Assembly resolution 73/51 (2018) to promote information sharing in CBMs,

Deeply concerned in regards to information sharing to prevent the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons (SALW),

Taking into consideration proper security measures implemented in Information sharing technologies,

Considering the United Nations Security Council definition of terrorism in Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and its implications on the severe consequences it may have to its victims as not making it a priority to exterminate terrorism and any platform for destruction will lead to detrimental consequences to the people of the nation,

Taking into consideration General Assembly resolution 62/63 (2008) which promotes development through the reduction of armed violence and illegal trade in SALW,

Noting the development of the Information Communication Technology to expand communication worldwide,

Recognizing the establishment of the Global Nuclear Safety and Security Network to promote communication in regards to weapons of mass destruction:

1. *Invites* all Member States to ratify previously established arms treaties to set a baseline for international communication, which include:
 - a. The Arms Trade Treaty;
 - b. The Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons;
 - c. International Tracing Instrument;
2. *Recommends* the creation of an educational campaign funded and implemented by Amnesty International that would educate citizens on the dangers of conventional arms through social media;
3. *Urges* Member States to establish a worldwide communication network by using information and communication technology to expand on CBMs in the field of conventional arms through advocating for Member States to implement security encryption for communication between each other to prevent unnecessary conflict;
4. *Asks* that Member States work with the International Telecommunication Union to create reliable and easily accessible communications networks to promote multilateralism and communication between Member States in the field of conventional arms;
5. *Invites* the incorporation of transparency measures for SALW via the use of international

databases;

6. *Encourages* the expansion of communication between Member States when it comes to exchanging information in regards to CBMs in the field of conventional weapons, as previously worked on in General Assembly resolution 73/51;
7. *Recommends* Member States to work towards strengthening information sharing that has previously been put in place, in regards to the recovery of weapons and management of weapons depots in order to mitigate illicit trade of SALW;
8. *Further reminds* Member States to adopt current legislation such as Security Council resolution 2117 (2013) to combat the misuse of SALW in conventional warfare and General Assembly resolution 64/48 (2010) to combat indiscriminate weapons and illicit small arms;
9. *Further Invites* Member States to be vigilant in the fight against the illegal trade of SALW by:
 - a. Actively communicating with all citizens through telecommunications unions to make information readily available, and implementing CBMs to mitigate conflict;
 - b. Enforcing CBMs to ensure the protection of telecommunications infrastructure to uphold the safety for all citizens.



Code: GA1/1/3

Committee: The General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Confidence-Building Measures in the Field of Conventional Arms

The General Assembly First Committee,

Recognizing the immense benefits of existing confidence building measures and legislation and the progress of these frameworks in mitigating the harmful effects of conventional weapons across the globe, as well as the increased regional steps taken to enhance such measures,

Reaffirming the importance of continued international collaboration and cooperation between Member States to maintain and improve upon communication and transparency initiated by the Disarmament Commission,

Acknowledging the distress Member States around the globe face due to a lack of comprehensive confidence building measures (CBMs),

Recognizing the successes that non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs) have had in diminishing conflict and fostering cooperation between Member States, such as the Regional Cooperation on Democratization and Conflict Management in Africa (RCDCMA),

Recalling that Member States are divided in the following regional groups by the Security Council: African states, Asia-Pacific states, Eastern European states, Latin American and Caribbean states, Western European and other states, and the success of these regional groups in discussing CBMs,

Aware of the importance of regional cooperation initiatives such as the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) and the South-East European Cooperation Process (SEECP) in promoting both peace and trust, as well as effective practices to identify and trace small arms and light weapons (SALW) and their illicit trade across Member States,

Considering the benefits of the International Tracing Instrument (ITI) and the benefits of its successful application, as well as the inability of several nations and officials within these nations to properly distinguish legal trade and ownership of conventional arms and illicit trade and ownership of conventional arms,

Establishing the importance of intergovernmental alliances and their vital cooperation with imports and exports of conventional weapons,

Recognizing the immense benefit of promoting information sharing and communication between Member States in regards to the stockpiling and trade of conventional weaponry, and the progress that has been made by programs such as the United Nations (UN) Register for Conventional Arms,

Taking note of the success the *Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons* has done to prevent the use and production of unnecessarily injurious weapons,

Noting the existing regional efforts to reduce the proliferation of SALW and their effects across borders, and commending early regional efforts to increase communication between Member States of best practices to identify and trace SALW and their illicit trade,

Noting deep concern with the fact that there are illegal conventional cross-border arms trading, *recognizing the fact* that that the illicit trade of SALW are the cause of 60–90 percent of the 100,000 plus conflict deaths each year, and tens of thousands of deaths outside of war zones,

Deeply alarmed by the use of conventional arms by the likes of non-military personnel with the intention to harm,

Concerned with the fact that according to the SALW Report of the Secretary-General, in the past decade, approximately 55,000 civilians have died each year stemming from about 250 armed conflicts,

Remembering that public-private partnerships lead to cooperative initiatives within regions and that regional organizations have a duty to strengthen confidence and trust between Member States,

Taking into account the work of the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region on the topic of building CBMs,

Recognizing it is necessary to ensure Articles 3 and 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) (1984), pertaining to the rights of life and security,

Noting with deep concern the threat of explosive weapons and their indiscriminate effect on civilian populations, especially abandoned land mines and the construction of improvised explosive devices, and the vested interest Member States have in the removal of landmines within their territory,

Affirming the work of the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region and Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe on the topic of building CBMs:

1. *Encourages* cooperation between governmental authorities and citizens in regards to regulating the trade of conventional arms, through partnerships with Non-Governmental Organizations in order to foster peaceful relationships between citizens and their state, as well as facilitate negotiation and alliances between nations;
2. *Intends* further regional cooperation between member states through the *Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit SALW (2005)* to increase regional connectivity on tracing SALW within and across borders;
3. *Requests* Member States negotiate a new provision of the *Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons* for regulations on the acceptable use and production of autonomous weapons following guidelines of International Humanitarian Law ensuring that:
 - a. The acceptable use of lethal autonomous weapons should be defined as not using them in areas where they may endanger civilians, ensuring human supervision of these systems, and respecting sovereign territory by limiting the use of these weapons in a country without the expressed, explicit approval of a country's recognized government;
 - b. Regulatory measures for production should be respectful of Member States sovereignty to produce weapons;
 - c. Kindly requesting Member States to follow these regulations on lethal autonomous weapons while emphasizing their right of sovereignty;
4. *Supports* discovering and testing new technologies through the UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) such as fingerprint triggers on conventional arms, recognizing the fact that:
 - a. INTERPOL has used fingerprint triggers successfully to fight terrorism, while also creating a database to track where these biometric arms move around the world;

- b. Regional mirroring of the INTERPOL automatic fingerprint identification system (AFIS) could enable effective implementation of fingerprint triggers for Member States;
 - c. Fingerprint triggers have been successful with private citizens, preventing stolen arms from being used against them;
 - d. This technology renders stolen arms useless, since small arms implemented with fingerprint-scanning technology will only be usable with one, or a select few individuals;
5. *Expresses its intentions* for Member States to collaborate with CSOs and NGOs with a strong focus on high risk and low-capacity areas impacted by the illegal usage of conventional arms to build collective capacity between and within Member States in the areas of problem detection and building resilience by:
 - a. Sharing experience and expertise in human rights and conflict prevention regarding the usage of conventional arms based on research and evidence;
 - b. Acknowledging and incorporating voices of survivors and affected parties of armed conflicts and the movement of illicit arms during biannual or annual national and international discussions to broaden perspective, form credibility, and generate public support;
 - c. Representing a diversified range of national, regional, and international views to secure accountability and transparency in confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms;
6. *Expresses its hope* that Member States hold themselves accountable in following these guidelines in order to ensure a global precedent of commitment to these frameworks and ensure that the protections established by existing frameworks are fully realized by all Member States;
7. *Suggests* continued participation in treaties such as the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Mine Ban Treaty in order to combat these specific harms by limiting and preventing the illicit trade of such weaponry, while recognizing the sovereign right of Member States to determine said participation;
8. *Suggests* increasing the frequency of the Disarmament Commission to biannual meetings beginning in 2022 to maintain international communication and cooperative efforts in order to continue progress towards responsible management of arms;
9. *Emphasizes* the need for cooperation between regional groups in order to increase CBMs and sharing ideas between different regional groups so that effective CBM can be implemented across the globe by building off of already existing platforms to foster regional cooperation such as the regional CBM in Central Africa and the weapons-of-mass-destruction-free zone (WMDFZ) in the Middle East;
10. *Advises* regional committees participate in already existing regional groups in regions where they are not currently participating to discuss CBM by:
 - a. Having one representative from each Member State in the regional groups together for annual meetings to discuss confidence building measures;
 - b. Establishing sets of CBM that do not violate state sovereignty and are agreed upon by all Member States on the committee;

- c. Encouraging further regional cooperation between member states through the *Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit SALW* (2005) to increase regional connectivity on tracing SALW within and across borders;
11. *Invites* Member States across the UN to adopt a similar structure as the aforementioned RCC and SEECF based on three fundamental principles:
 - a. Open dialogue between Member States within the region including collective action as seen in the *Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit SALW* (2005) to increase regional connectivity on tracing SALW within and across borders;
 - b. Continuous respect for culture and traditions among Member States in the region;
 - c. Undying commitment to the Rule of Law between these regional Member States;
12. *Further recommends* a public-private partnership between Member States and private entities, as well as invites regional organizations to aid in fostering such relationship for their prospective members, who create products such as phones that contain materials used for the manufacture of conventional arms such as steel, aluminum, brass, plastic, and other metals for the purposes of depleting the amount of arms in a Member State during and after a conflict to ensure safe and civil communities as well as decreasing the illicit flow and trade of arms between Member States;
13. *Acknowledges* that CBMs will increase the safety and security of many nations around the globe and should be held to the utmost importance while maintaining state sovereignty;
14. *Encourages* Member States to take part in existing CBM's, as well as encourage regional and national partners to do the same, in order to encourage multilateral cooperation and increase the benefits of them;
15. *Affirms* the need for the creation of a public awareness campaign that will uniquely focus on civilian reporting of illegal conventional weapons:
 - a. That will be supported by non-governmental organizations that are focused on protecting basic human rights throughout the international community;
 - b. That has the goal of building cooperation between governmental authorities and citizens in regards to regulating the trade of conventional arms, through partnerships with NGOs in order to foster peaceful relationships between citizens and their state, as well as facilitate negotiation and alliances between nations;
 - c. That will further the efforts from the awareness campaign implemented by the South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC), a group that is dedicated to aiding the UN in combating small arms and light weapons (SALW);
 - d. That will use promotion through highly populated social media platforms to disseminate highly emotional images to gain public support and awareness for this issue;
16. *Urges* that funding be obtained for a potential data sharing software as well as universal tracing measures to be implemented in various countries, whether they are developed or developing nations from various avenues such as NGOs and *encourages* developed Member States to offer

assistance to developing states with information sharing and capacity building in controlling the trade of illicit arms, expanding existing frameworks such as Itrace to additional regions;

17. *Draws the attention* of Member States to existing frameworks of data sharing and collection present in the ITI and the UN Register for Conventional Weapons, which have already begun collecting information on conventional weapons stockpiling and trading, and believes that such programs should be expanded through;
 - a. Emphasizing the further development and increased use of universal tracing systems, including but not limited to, machines that place a unique and universal marking on all conventional arms allowing for easy distinguish between legally approved arms and illegal arms, in conjunction with the UN ITI;
 - b. Encouraging participation of Member States who have yet to join the programs for various reasons by recognizing the challenge of resource allocation and funding some Member States may face and supporting future funding allocation from the General Assembly Fifth Committee and various NGOs;
 - c. Voluntary reporting of conventional arms trading or storage at a national level, with the option for nations to confidentially report data if such an option would increase their participation in the program;
 - d. Expanding the scope of these particular databases to include all forms of conventional weapons and the trade of such weaponry, with a specific focus on improving the registry of SALW and explosive weaponry due to their overwhelming presence in conflict and frequent usage against civilians;
 - e. Incorporation of regional programs with similar functions of information sharing and transparency, with specific attention being paid to programs already in place within the African Union (AU), European Union (EU), and Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), among others;
18. *Recommends* that regions mirror the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region in coordination with UN regional centers for disarmament to establish annual regional conferences that should be utilized to address topics including, increased participation of women and other minority groups in existing and new CBMs and furthering outreach efforts for existing CBM frameworks, including the ATT.



Code: GA1/1/4

Committee: The General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Confidence-Building Measures in the Field of Conventional Arms

The General Assembly First Committee,

Bearing in mind the Committee's focus on peace, disarmament, and international security,

Guided by the Universal Declaration on Human Rights (1948), in particular Articles 3 and 5, affirming that all humans have the right to life, liberty, security, and the freedom of subjection to torture or inhumane and degrading treatment or punishment,

Reaffirming its respect for and commitment to international law and the purposes and principles enshrined in the *Charter of the United Nations*,

Deeply Disturbed by the 1,300 daily deaths caused by conventional arms as reported by the World Bank in 2020 report,

Desiring to see a more organized and transparent flow of information between Member States in the areas of trade and storage of Conventional Arms,

Recognizing organizations like The Halo Trust (HALO) which has facilitated the destruction of 4,505 firearms, and over 100 tons of ordnance as well as worked on military confidence-building by upgrading over 34 military and police facilities in the Caribbean region by training the personnel on explosive ordnance disposal and stockpile management,

Highlighting the creation of the United States Space Force on December 20, 2019 which has served to protect the United States and allied interests in outer space,

Expressing appreciation for the consensus report of the 2013 Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities (A/68/189),

Recalling the work of the *Vienna Conference on Protecting Civilians in Urban Warfare* in its aim to ban the use of IEDs,

1. *Encourages* Member States to increase transparency by building a foundation of trust, cooperation and foster easier communication channels to build stronger Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) within the region and the world:
 - a. By using existing and previously established United Nations tools provided by agencies and departments such as the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs' (UNODA) Registrar of Conventional Weapons (UNROCA), which Member States provide reports to about their arms trade, which can foster and create a sense of transparency between Member States and build trust in the field of conventional arms;
 - b. By creating new regional and international conferences that focus on fostering a discussion about evolving current CBMs and creating new CBMs to address the issues that many Member States are facing today:

- i. With newly created regional conferences held yearly to allow Member States in a specific region to address the current needs and issues in the region;
 - ii. With the newly created international conferences to be held yearly after the regional conferences to allow a communication between regions and Member States about current CBMs that are in place;
 - iii. With Member States, while highly recommended to participate, have the option of not attending the conferences, to respect the sovereignty and autonomy;
2. *Supports* the continued efforts by the United Nations to signatories of previous work in the area of Small Arms and Light Weapons by providing a forum for all Member States the right to have their issues addressed by:
 - a. Creating a regulatory body that would work for the express purpose of ensuring Member States are abiding by the terms set forth by past resolutions and treaties signed by Member States. This would require more collaboration with other UN committees to determine the specific makeup and powers associated with the body;
 - b. Assigning this body to provide an open, equitable, and impartial area for potential conflicts to be debated and solved;
 - c. Allowing support for this body by similar regional bodies and participating non-governmental organizations;
3. *Emphasizes* the need for innovative and long-term measures to better maintain management of specific emergency funding protocols for purposes of locating missing weapons or weapon-making materials and securing vulnerable facilities in a swift and discrete manner;
4. *Urges* Member States to acknowledge the severe threat and danger caused by Anti-Personnel Mines and to limit casualties caused by these weapons in the future by:
 - a. Maintaining the standards set by the *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and their Destruction* (1997);
 - b. Expanding upon the *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production, and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and their Destruction* (1997) by implementing a new restriction which limits the number of Anti-Personnel Mines a nation state may possess for the use of scientific or training purposes;
 - c. Further Urging Member States in a position to do so to assist other states-parties in aiding mine victims, provide demining assistance through training, and offer additional technological and financial support to future demining efforts;
5. *Recommends* Member States to better manage the stockpiles of conventional arms in hopes to reduce the large amount of arms that are being rerouted into illicit channels by:
 - a. Asking Member States to record inventory of all weapons in stockpiles so that every arm is accounted for and able to be easily located;

- b. Working with chemists, biologists, and armed forces explosive ordnance disposal technicians from participating Member States to properly destroy any obsolete weapons or ammunition that provide no use to government or military;
 - c. Auditing and reporting of said destruction of obsolete weapons and ammunition so that States can be held accountable for proper stockpile management;
- 6. *Welcomes* further research and development of technological features, such as biometric triggers, that contribute to arms security, that can then be implemented as a mandatory regulation for all arms created moving forth;
- 7. *Requests* Member States to negotiate a new provision of the *Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons* to ban the use, production, and manufacture of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs):
 - a. Regulating the access to certain materials and Ignition sources that can be used to make IEDs;
 - b. Follow up on the work of the *Vienna Conference on Protecting Civilians in Urban Warfare* by having a second meeting of the conference to further discuss a ban on IEDs;
- 8. *Reiterates the demand* for cooperation in fostering conducive international environments through encouraging responsible actions and strengthening communication channels that promote information exchange on outer space policy.



Code: GA1/1/5

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Confidence-Building Measures in the Field of Conventional Arms

The General Assembly First Committee,

Deeply concerned that according to the United Nations nearly 50 percent of all violent deaths between 2010 and 2015, involved small arms and light weapons,

Considering that 1 million small arms are stolen worldwide each year,

Noting that 2,436,351 people have died in armed conflicts since 1989,

Aware of the 875 million small arms are circulating worldwide,

Acknowledging that there are 92 countries worldwide involved in the production of conventional arms,

Desiring that new approaches are taken in combating illicit arms trade since approximately 40 million, and counting, illegal arms are in circulation,

Recognizing that the lives of 589,000 people were threatened by conventional arms in 2017:

1. *Recommends* an educational campaign funded and implemented by Amnesty International that would educate citizens on the dangers of conventional arms through social media;
2. *Suggests* the implementation of biometric lock and tracking technology on guns that are stolen at a higher rate more than others by:
 - a. Establishing an international database for all countries to access in order to track stolen weaponry;
 - b. Whereas the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs will oversee and monitor the sharing and reporting of this information;
3. *Calls for the* creation of an international commission implemented by the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) that would:
 - a. Promote information-sharing between countries through INTERPOL's Weapon and Crime Database Illicit Arms Records and Tracing Management System (iARMS);
 - b. The database and commission will be funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation;
4. *Calling upon* Member States to expand the United Nations (UN) Register of Conventional Arms which would:
 - a. Increase reporting at a local governmental level through the introduction of supporting officials and experts from the United Nations Development Programme;
 - b. Promote information sharing and transparency of actions with the UN through improved platforms and data programs in which to input information;

5. *Reiterates its request* for Member States to discourage the illicit flow of weapons by:
 - a. Implementing weapon-free-zones in coordination with local law enforcement within 10 miles from the borders of participating parties funded by Amnesty International;
 - b. Establishing checkpoints within these zones operated by local law enforcement to search large vehicles and persons for trafficked arms;
6. *Requests* for new mandates to be adopted to encourage responsible gun ownership among citizens by:
 - a. Creating gun ownership training programs in rural areas where illicit gun ownership is prevalent;
 - b. Supporting the buy-back of illicit arms back to the government without risk of criminal repercussions;
 - c. Funded by Amnesty international;
7. *Welcomes* Member States to enhance monitoring systems when exporting and importing weapons to prevent the illicit arms flow through:
 - a. Improving and changing the content of conventional arms rules and regulations at the regional and international level based on the rules and regulations within more developed countries;
 - b. Organizing a plenary meeting to facilitate the exchange of information among Member States through discussions concerning the exchange of technologies and monitoring systems;
 - c. Submitting the national report to the United Nations Disarmament Commission.



Code: GA1/1/6

Committee: The General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Confidence-Building Measures in the Field of Conventional Arms

The General Assembly First Committee,

Realizing that the military confidence-building measures suggested by the United Nations (UN) Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), are extremely beneficial but rarely used,

Indicating a lack of education regarding arms control and safe use among civilians,

Alarmed by the threat that the trade of small arms and light weapons (SALW) pose on innocent civilians, and acknowledging the multilateral success of the *Arms Trade Treaty* (ATT) in mitigating the SALW market,

Recognizing Article 2 of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945) which reminds Member States to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of fellow Member States,

Emphasizing the importance of maintaining transparency with regard to the transfer and sale of bulk shipments of arms between nations,

Taking into consideration the *Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe*,

Believing that technology is constantly evolving and can assist in creating new safety measures for conventional weapons,

Mindful that the use of illicit funds to trade small arms and light weapons contributes to the 250 conflicts and 50,000 deaths of the last decade:

1. *Strongly encourages* Member States to build upon the military CBMs created by the UNODA and, rather than following them as suggestions, treat them as a requirement for Member States to follow;
2. *Facilitates* cooperation with the UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) to create guidelines for a public education program for Member States to adopt in order to inform their public about the use of conventional arms and the illicit trade of them;
3. *Reminds* Member States to follow the guidelines set by the ATT to limit their own participation, in the SALW trade market to ensure the protection of innocent civilians, and expanding on their regional frameworks such as but not limited to:
 - a. The UN Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament, and Development in Latin America and Caribbean's implementation course in conjunction with The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace:
 - i. Modify the Conference on Disarmament program by producing public reports on conventional arms;
 - ii. Welcomes the significant contributions by Member States in the field of building confidence measures for conventional arms;

- b. The African Union's Master Roadmaps within their "Silence the Guns" movement, outlining specific goals and timelines for the African Union's success to mitigate the conventional arms threat;
4. *Recommends* the committee to build upon the UN Disarmament Commission (UNDC) by allowing it the power to:
- a. Ensure that information in regards to importing and exporting conventional arms data and efficient practices to prevent illicit activity regionally is submitted into the UN Register of Conventional Arms;
 - b. Report data based on the import and export of conventional arms, collaborate on safe practices taking place to ensure the misuse of weapons, and initiate dialogue on standard operating procedures to limit non-state actors from acquiring conventional arms;
 - c. Establish a two-level membership within the UNDC, with the first being participatory and open to the General Assembly, and the second having voting power;
5. *Encourages* Member States to participate and report their separate arms exports and imports to the UN Register of Conventional Arms:
- a. Provides additional assistance and resources to Member States, pertaining to their UNITAR-based public education program about conventional arms, who comply with these requests;
 - b. Allows Member States to hold a voting position on the UNDC given they regularly update their data in the UN Register of Conventional Arms;
6. *Supports* diversifying the export of specific sets of conventional weapons, over time, to limit their potential usage as a terrorist threat;
7. *Suggests* the implementation of new technologies that reduce mishandling and facilitate tracking of conventional weapons, such as:
- a. Encouraging the implementation and further development of Intentional Firearm Microstamping (IFM) technology by government-owned and private manufacturers which offers affordable and effective tracking that imprints a firearm's nationality, manufacturer, model, caliber, serial number, and unique, identifiable information on the firearm's firing pin to leave a printed mark on the primers of spent casings for investigative tracking purposes;
 - b. Advocating the usage of passive radio-frequency identification chipsets (RFID) which consists of a wireless radio receiver and transmitter that impulsively recognizes and tracks tags attached to objects using electromagnetic fields. RFID tags serve the substantial purpose of tracking conventional arms and uniquely identifying each SALW with an RFID tag;

- c. Creating and funding new studies through the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) that would work towards developing cost-effective solutions to tracking weapons across the globe;
- 8. *Strongly supports* the collaboration of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the Organization for Security and Co-Operation in Europe (OSCE) to combat the use of illicit funds through:
 - a. The adaptation of forensic accounting from traditional legal cases to the international level, ultimately being used to create greater transparency in the flow of illicit SALW;
 - b. The obtaining and training of Certified Fraud Examiners to execute the practice of forensic accounting;
 - c. The use of funds from the OSCE and the Foundation to Promote Open Society;
 - d. The implementation of forensic accounting by the OSCE.