

# **National Model United Nations** **Week B**

**March 24 – March 28, 2013**



**General Assembly First Committee**  
**Documentation**

# General Assembly First Committee

## Committee Staff

Director                      Rafael Corral  
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Chair                            James Nelson  
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## Agenda

1. Combating the Illicit Trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its Aspects
2. Women, Disarmament, Non-Proliferation and Arms Control
3. Regulating Information and Telecommunications Technologies in the Context of Security

## Resolutions adopted by the committee

<b>Document Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Vote (Y/ N/ Abstention/ Non-Voting)</b>
GA1/1/1	<i>Combating the Illicit Trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its Aspects</i>	71/39/42/13
GA1/1/2	<i>Combating the Illicit Trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its Aspects</i>	92/20/39/14
GA1/1/3	<i>Combating the Illicit Trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its Aspects</i>	74/31/40/20
GA1/1/4	<i>Combating the Illicit Trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its Aspects</i>	110/17/25/13
GA1/1/5	<i>Combating the Illicit Trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its Aspects</i>	103/24/18/20
GA1/1/6	<i>Combating the Illicit Trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its Aspects</i>	62/45/40/18
GA1/1/7	<i>Combating the Illicit Trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its Aspects</i>	69/45/32/19

GA1/1/8	<i>Combating the Illicit Trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its Aspects</i>	67/35/45/18
GA1/1/9	<i>Combating the Illicit Trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its Aspects</i>	72/30/43/20
GA1/1/10	<i>Combating the Illicit Trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its Aspects</i>	65/30/50/20

## **General Assembly First Committee Summary Report**

The General Assembly First Committee held its annual session to consider the following agenda items: *I. Women, Disarmament, Non-Proliferation and Arms Control; II. Regulating Information and Telecommunications Technologies in the Context of Security; and, III. Combating the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects.*

Rafael Corral, Director of the General Assembly First, called the meeting to order at 8:00PM. Bangladesh then raised a motion to suspend the meeting. After returning to formal session, delegates debated the adoption of the agenda in speeches. Ethiopia moved for the adoption of the agenda in the order of three, one, and two. The motion was confirmed by a simple majority.

After several speeches, delegates broke out into several working groups to brainstorm ideas and get their work down on paper. Towards the end of the first session, several working groups were well developed, collaborating diligently to produce drafts. At the conclusion of the evening session, the first drafts of the delegates' working papers had arrived at the Dais, were corrected, and returned.

After roll call, several delegates called upon their colleagues to combine similar papers. Their tactics were successful, and several working groups embarked on the arduous process of merging. In the second session, the delegates began to receive the Dais' suggestions on their working papers. Delegates were swift to revise and return their working papers. During the evening session, four working groups merged, their collective efforts resulting in one thorough submission. The Dais was able to return most of the working papers by end of session.

During the morning session, groups made their final revisions. During the first session, multiple working papers had been accepted as draft resolutions. After resuming formal session, a motion to end debate was raised, and failed. By the second session, twenty working papers had been condensed into thirteen. Around 2:30PM, the committee entered a final suspension before proceeding into voting procedure after a motion to close debate.

The body had thirteen total draft resolutions to vote on. Ten of these were adopted and became resolutions. While none were adopted by acclamation, the number of resolutions shows the collaborative effort of the body as very few delegations were in complete opposition during voting. The body adjourned after voting procedure until the 2014 conference.

- 1 *Deeply concerned by* the grave and deleterious effects of the illicit trade in small arms and light  
2 weapons (SALW), and the primary role this trade plays in the proliferation of violence and  
3 armed conflict,  
4  
5 *Recognizing* the disproportionate impact of illicit SALW proliferation on women and its role in  
6 the perpetuation of a culture of violence against women,  
7  
8 *Emphasizing* the importance of recognizing the role of gender in the promulgation of effective  
9 policies to constrict the flow of illicit SALW, including recognition of the role of illicit SALW in  
10 violence against women, and gender mainstreaming of documents, conventions, and agreements  
11 on illicit SALW,  
12  
13 *Fully aware* that the inclusion of women on an equal basis at all levels of decision making  
14 processes ameliorates the negative impact of armed conflict on women,  
15  
16 *Taking into account* the need to focus redevelopment policies on the pervasive and invidious  
17 effects of SALW proliferation on women,  
18  
19 *Recalling* past actions to promote gender equality, including, *inter alia*, the Beijing Declaration  
20 (1995), the Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Violence against Women (1979),  
21  
22 *Further recalling* A/CONF.192/15 Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the  
23 Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects (PoA) (2001),  
24  
25 *Keeping in mind* the importance of respecting Member States' sovereignty, as outlined in the  
26 Charter of the United Nations (1945), Article 2, Section 1, in addressing their own security needs  
27 and regulating the ownership of arms within their own borders, as well as the right of Member  
28 States to own legal arms,  
29  
30 *Recalling* the request of the UN Security Council for all Member States to create National Action  
31 Plans (NAPs) on the issue of women, peace, and security in accordance with S/RES/1325  
32 (2000),  
33  
34 *Noting* the successes of NAPs in addressing the role of women in peace and security, including  
35 those being implemented by Kenya, Guinea, and Norway,  
36  
37 *Cognizant* of the importance of international cooperation and information sharing to promote the  
38 implementation of effective, gender-conscious programs to prevent the proliferation of SALW,  
39  
40 *The General Assembly First Committee,*  
41  
42 1. *Reaffirms* the importance of state sovereignty in implementing solutions to the pressing  
43 problem of illicit small arms and light weapons;

- 44 2. *Recommends* the continuation of the process of gender mainstreaming in all documents,  
45 conventions, and agreements relating to illicit small arms and light weapons (SALW);  
46
- 47 3. *Encourages* the inclusion of measures to ensure representation of women in decision making  
48 processes relating to illicit SALW, including, *inter alia*, tracking and tracing, border control,  
49 licensing and export regulations, and disarmament of armed groups;  
50
- 51 4. *Further recommends* redevelopment programs targeting the gendered impact of armed  
52 conflict, such as sexual violence and militarized rape, human trafficking and sexual slavery,  
53 and domestic violence;  
54
- 55 5. *Affirms* the need for new regulation on SALW to conform to existing standards and  
56 conventions both on the elimination of illicit SALW and the promotion of gender equality in  
57 this context;  
58
- 59 6. Calls for the incorporation of the aforementioned measures in the creation and  
60 implementation of National Action Plans (NAPs), pursuant to S/RES/1325 (2009), including:  
61
- 62 a. National priorities, timelines, indicators of progress, and budgeting mechanisms  
63 in order to ensure successful implementation of NAPs,  
64
  - 65 b. Cooperation between state-appointed monitoring organizations, non-  
66 governmental organizations, and Member States in implementing NAPs,  
67
  - 68 c. Interstate cooperation in the formulation of NAPs in order to tackle transnational  
69 issues related to illicit SALW proliferation at the discretion of Member States,  
70
  - 71 d. Updates on NAPs and their implementation every four years;  
72
- 73 7. Authorizes the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs to publish a compiled report of  
74 updated NAPs every four years.

Code: GA1/1/2

Committee: General Assembly First

1 *Deeply concerned* by the negative social, economic, and cultural impacts caused by the illicit  
2 trade in small arms and light weapons (SALW), including increased civilian casualties, stagnated  
3 development, and protracted conflicts,

4  
5 *Reaffirming* the 8<sup>th</sup> Millennium Development Goal, which calls for the Development of a Global  
6 Partnership, in order to establish more thorough communication tools between Member States,

7  
8 *Fully subscribing* to Article 22 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), which  
9 emphasizes the central role that social security has regarding national, regional, sub-regional and  
10 international cooperation,

11  
12 *Encouraging* all Member States to adhere to A/CONF.192/15, Program of Action to Prevent,  
13 Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its Aspects  
14 (2001), as well as the 2005 International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a  
15 Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (ITI),

16  
17 *Recalling* the 2012 Report of the United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the  
18 Implementation of the Program of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in  
19 Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its Aspects, in particular, its encouragement for all  
20 Member States to submit biennial reports analyzing their strengths and weaknesses in combating  
21 the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons (SALW) and requesting the appropriate support  
22 from the United Nations,

23  
24 *Alarmed* by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) report, A Decade  
25 of Implementing the United Nations' Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons:  
26 Analysis of National Reports (2012), which states that 136 Member States failed to submit  
27 biannual statements, and thirty-five Member States have failed to submit a single report between  
28 2002 and 2012,

29  
30 *Taking note* of General Assembly resolution 67/58 (2013), which specifies the details of the next  
31 biennial meeting to review the implementation of the PoA and ITI among Member States, to be  
32 held in New York in 2014,

33  
34 *Recognizing* the importance of international cooperation and assistance between Member States  
35 as a way to prevent and combat the illicit trade of SALW,

36  
37 *Cognizant* of UNIDIR's establishment of a mechanism that compiles requests by Member States  
38 for financial assistance on programs to accomplish the implementation of the PoA and ITI, titled  
39 Matching Needs and Resources: 2012-2014,

40  
41 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

- 42  
43 1) *Reaffirms* the necessity for Member States, Principle Organs of the United Nations, and  
44 Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to continue combating the illicit trade of SALW;

- 45  
46 2) *Encourages* for all Member States to:  
47  
48 a. Continue publishing, through the appropriate national governmental bodies, biennial  
49 reports on the progress of their implementation of the Programme of Action to  
50 Combat the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects (PoA)  
51 and ITI;  
52  
53 b. Include within their reports an Annex detailing requests and offers of assistance and  
54 strategy exchanges with other Member States;  
55  
56 3) *Further encourages* Member States to submit an annual report to the UN Register of  
57 Conventional Arms providing relevant data concerning their importation and exportation  
58 of weaponry at discretion, especially SALW;  
59  
60 4) *Requests* that the Conventional Arms Branch (CAB), under the United Nations Office for  
61 Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), submit a report to the General Assembly First  
62 Committee detailing the issues addressed in future meetings concerning the  
63 implementation of the PoA and ITI;  
64  
65 5) *Further recommends* be attended by interested Member States, United Nations (UN)  
66 entities with pertinent experience to regulating the trade of SALW, such as the United  
67 Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), intergovernmental organizations with  
68 relevant experiences, and Non-Governmental Organizations approved by UNIDIR on a  
69 case-by-case basis such as the Small Arms Survey and Transparency International;  
70  
71 6) *Calls* for the PoA Implementation Support System (PoA-ISS), under the UNIDIR, to  
72 include within their Matching Needs and Resources document statements by Member  
73 States from their national PoA reports:  
74  
75 a. The request for programs focused on training, education, or the exchange of practices  
76 in regards to implementing the PoA and ITI from other Member States, to include  
77  
78 i. The objectives that the program would have;  
79 ii. The expected outcomes and beneficiaries of the proposed program;  
80 iii. An estimated timeline of how the program would be implemented;  
81 iv. The estimated expenses of such a program, and where these expenses would be  
82 directed within the program;  
83  
84 b. Training and assistance programs for Member States, including sharing strategies, on  
85 their regulation of SALW, specifying:  
86  
87 i. Areas of SALW regulation for which Member States would be willing to offer  
88 assistance, such as the elimination of surplus weaponry or the training of police  
89 forces;  
90 ii. The expenses that Member States are willing to spend to fund such programs.



Code: GA1/1/3

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Subject: Combating the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its Aspects

1 *Affirming* existing United Nations (UN) principles opposing the illicit spread of small arms, such  
2 as those embodied by the Charter of the United Nations (1945), Chapter VII, the UN Declaration  
3 on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and Protection of their  
4 Independence and Sovereignty (1965), and the Geneva Conventions (1949),  
5

6 *Expressing* gratitude for the efforts of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research  
7 (UNIDR) of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) in strengthening  
8 research on disarmament regimes and promoting disarmament programs in the area of Small  
9 Arms and Light Weapons (SALW),  
10

11 *Emphasizing* the significance of the UN Program of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the  
12 Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects (PoA), as it was adopted in  
13 A/CONF.192/15 (2001), which first set forth the groundwork for a voluntary reporting system by  
14 Member States on their current work to manage and prevent the illicit flow of small arms and  
15 light weapons,  
16

17 *Acclaiming* the efforts of the Program of Action Implementation Monitor (PoAIM), a tool  
18 designed by the Small Arms Survey (SAS), that effectively evaluates Member States' PoA  
19 implementation, as well as the overall effectiveness of the PoA,  
20

21 *Noting further* the SAS March 2012 Report: Research Notes, Measures and Reports, which  
22 suggests that the PoA Reports from Member States reveal sparse evidence regarding donors'  
23 interpretation and use of the information in said reports,  
24

25 *Observing* the continuing threat posed by the proliferation of SALW - a threat which continues  
26 to endanger international peace and stability across all communities, and results, as Amnesty  
27 International observes, in 250,000 deaths annually,  
28

29 *Believing* that, while the Small Arms Survey and the Coordinating Action in Small Arms  
30 (CASA) initiative remain useful tools for governing the spread of small arms, a comprehensive  
31 review of these surveys' internal mechanisms is required to ensure full policymaking  
32 effectiveness,  
33

34 *Disturbed by* the lack of reliable information and analysis regarding the manufacturing,  
35 processing, shipment, storage, and stockpiling of such weapons,  
36

37 *Commending* past UN efforts to combat the proliferation of small arms and light weapons,  
38 including but not limited to the UN Register on Conventional Arms,  
39

40 *Noting* that much progress remains to be made regarding full openness and transparency as  
41 pertaining to the distribution, sale, shipment, and possession of small arms and light weapons,  
42

43 *Condemning* the spiraling costs to human development incurred by both missing data and the  
44 overall proliferation of small arms and light weapons via illicit channels,

45  
46 *Applauding* the humanitarian endeavors of anti-munitions nongovernmental entities such as the  
47 Mines Advisory Group (MAG),

48  
49 *Cognizant of* the small arms regulation successes that have been attained on the domestic level  
50 by individual Member States,

51  
52 *The General Assembly,*

53  
54 1) *Systematizes* the implementation of the UN Program of Action Implementation Monitor  
55 (PoAIM), pursuant to its imminent adoption by relevant UN actors, to be tasked with the  
56 following objectives:

- 57  
58 a. Meta-level evaluation and assessment, including analysis at the donor state or  
59 nongovernmental organizational level, of voluntary small arms and light weapons  
60 (SALW) reporting protocols currently utilized, particularly those constituted by the  
61 Program of Action Implementation Monitor itself;
- 62  
63 b. Establishment of targeted recommendations for synthesis of the PoAIM and existing  
64 reporting channels;
- 65  
66 c. Full use of the accountability channels extant within the Program of Action, which  
67 may be deployed to create civil society working groups or other organic mechanisms  
68 for promulgating state-based responsibility frameworks, drawing upon the precedential  
69 models established by CASA, et al.;

70  
71 2) *Recommends* the UNIDIR discuss the establishment of an index that categorizes Member  
72 States of the PoA program which will be based on Reports submitted to the PoA, the  
73 analysis of Member State Reports by organizations such as the SAS, and indicators decided  
74 upon by Conventional Weapons experts within the jurisdiction of the UNIDIR;

75  
76 3) *Strongly urges* the development of an SALW “Proliferation Awareness” educational  
77 campaign, to incorporate the recommendations and reports that emerge from a more  
78 systematized PoAIM, including active collaboration with grassroots educational entities  
79 and transnational humanitarian organizations, drawing upon data acquired via the  
80 systematized PoAIM and the Small Arms Survey, as well as the existing Register on  
81 Conventional Arms;

82  
83 4) *Directs* that additional UN monies, from individual donor states and/or the budget of the  
84 General Assembly, be directed towards the aforementioned program of meta-analysis for  
85 the purpose of generating the most reliable data possible, as well as toward the Small Arms  
86 Survey;

87



- 88 5) *Requests* that the UNODA discuss the creation of a Task Force for Arms Management,  
89 Eradication and Destruction (TAMED) to operate according to the following standards  
90 regarding illicit arms:  
91
- 92 a. Mines Advisory Group (MAG) to be contracted for the training of TAMED in  
93 culturally sensitive mechanisms (including the pursuit of gender parity in the  
94 disarmament process) for the acquisition of SALW;  
95
  - 96 b. Collaboration between TAMED and national governments on a bilateral basis to  
97 engineer and deploy such mechanisms on a localized basis;  
98
  - 99 c. SALW to be destroyed or returned to the legal arms management regime, as  
100 determined by host nations;  
101
  - 102 d. TAMED to facilitate the management of collected SALW via use of unique  
103 identification mechanisms to monitor weapons upon sale and subsequent distribution;  
104
  - 105 e. TAMED to use, among other relevant tools, end-of-user certificates (EUCs) and  
106 delivery verification certificates (DVCs) to better trace weapons;  
107
  - 108 f. TAMED to engage in collaborative efforts with MAG to provide member states with  
109 developmental aid as an incentive for participation, including but not limited to  
110 medical aid, educational support, infrastructure development, and food and water  
111 access programs (type of aid to be determined in conjunction with TAMED, member  
112 state governments, and MAG).  
113

Code: GA1/1/4

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Subject: Combating the Illicit Trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its Aspects

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1 *Bearing in mind* A/RES/66/47 from 2 December 2011, The Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light  
2 Weapons in all its aspects, which refers to national, regional, and international mechanisms for  
3 Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) regulation in conjunction with the Charter of the  
4 United Nations (UN), specifically Article 1.1, Article 2.1, and Article 51, which calls for the  
5 maintenance of international peace and security, and guarantees each Member State the right to  
6 self-defense,  
7

8 *Noting* Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, which highlights the purpose of the  
9 Security Council and the primary body designated to deal with actions with respect to threats to  
10 the peace, breaches of the peace, and acts of aggression,  
11

12 *Cognizant* of the Programm of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small  
13 Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (PoA), which calls for the cooperation of the  
14 international community to combat the illicit trade of SALW through financial, logistical, and  
15 technical assistance,  
16

17 *Recognizing* the significance of the creation of an Arms Trade Treaty at the conference in March  
18 2013, which, through the establishment of legally binding measures to regulate the licit arms  
19 trade, Member States will be able to more adequately enact measure to combat the illicit arms  
20 trade,  
21

22 *Understanding* the need for all Member States to fulfill their obligations enshrined in the  
23 Monterrey Consensus, to assist Member States in abolishing the illicit trade of SALW,  
24

25 *Recognizing* the reciprocal relationship between arms proliferation and development stagnation  
26 as outlined in entitled the 2006 Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development,  
27


28 *Emphasizing* the Aiming For Prevention campaign on small arms and light weapons as works  
29 with Member States to achieve the recommendation of the 2001 Program of Action to Prevent,  
30 Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects  
31 (PoA) to combat the illicit arms trade through awareness campaigns,  
32

33 *Further stressing* the need for capacity building of grassroots and civil society organizations for  
34 developing States as specified in resolution 67/41 3 December 2012 through information and  
35 resource sharing in order to enable their governments and regional partners to exercise suggested  
36 actions to hinder the illicit trade in SALW,  
37

38 *Concerned* by the violence perpetuated by the illicit trade of SALW in areas of conflict, as noted  
39 in A/RES/67/144, with linkages to foreign occupation, which specifically affects vulnerable  
40 populations including women and children,  
41

42 *Recalling* the significance of the 2005 International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and  
43 Trace in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (ITI) as it  
44 provides a framework for weapons tracing efforts for Member States to adhere to its  
45 recommendations at the international, regional, and national level,  
46  
47 *Guided by* the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe Document on Small Arms  
48 and Light Weapons from 2000, which addresses the significance of regional cooperation in  
49 combating the illicit trade in SALW,  
50  
51 *Realizing* the significance of the United Nations Coordination Action on Small Arms (UN-  
52 CASA) Committee as the essential oversight body, composed of United Nations Specialized  
53 Agencies, of the International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS), which serve to create a  
54 framework for Member States to combat the illicit arms trade,  
55  
56 *Observing* the benefits of utilizing radio frequency identification technology in weapons tracing  
57 efforts in congruence with domestic public-private partnerships (PPPs), as it can provide  
58 additional information and limits on weapon usage and location,  
59  
60 *Considering* Oxfam International’s 2011 report, Brokers without Borders, which emphasizes the  
61 multi-jurisdictional nature of arms brokering procedures and the importance of cooperation when  
62 combating illicit trafficking,  
63  
64 *Approving* of the development and use of the International Ship and Port Facility Code (ISPS) as  
65 proposed by the International Maritime Organization,  
66  
67 *Acknowledging* the work of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) as  
68 it works to assist Member States in achieving their commitments made in the ITI and the *PoA*  
69 through research and assistance projects,  
70  
71 *Noting* the UNIDIR Cost of Disarmament: Cost Benefit Analysis of SALW Destruction versus  
72 Storage project, which provides Member States with recommendations to develop stockpile  
73 management techniques and combat the illicit trade in SALW,  
74  
75 *Affirming* the critical role Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR)  
76 Standards (IDDRS) play in the DDR process, which allows Member States to transition out  
77 conflict situation into a safe and secure environment that promotes economic advancement,  
78  
79 *Guided by* the critical role Integrated DDR Standards (IDDRS) play in the DDR process, which  
80 allows Member States to transition out conflict situation into a safe and secure environment that  
81 promotes economic advancement,  
82  
83 *Recalling* the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code and the International Civil  
84 Aviation Organization Airport Code and the importance of more structured ports of entry to  
85 enhance the security of ports and airports,  
86  
87 *The General Assembly,*

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- 1) *Encourages* Member States to work in conjunction with the International Association of Ports and Harbors (IAPH) to take part in an open dialogue conference to be held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia for the purpose of discussing an initiative to aid under-developed ports reaching development standards for a more effective implementation of legal standards as well as working in the spirit of the Millennium Development goals;
  - 2) *Calls for* Member States to uphold the commitments of Article 1.1, Article 2.1, and Article 51, in an effort to ensure collaboration and cooperation between developed, developing, and least-developed Member States to address the issues of combating the illicit trade in SALW;
  - 3) *Calls Upon* each state to prohibit arms trade non-state actors that would violate its obligations under measures adopted by the UN Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;
  - 4) *Endorses* the implementation of the PoA in order to maintain international peace and security by working against the illicit trade of SALW while recognizing that no measure aimed to limit the illicit trade of SALW shall hinder the licit trade of SALW;
  - 5) *Supports* that all Member States collaborate to create a comprehensive Arms Trade Treaty at the 2013 Arms Trade Treaty Conference that addresses the needs of all Member States, and establishes a platform to regulate the licit arms trade, including pistols, assault rifles, ammunition, hand grenades, mines, machine guns, anti-tank, anti-aircraft, and man-portable air defense systems;
  - 6) *Recommends* all Member States to fulfill their commitment of 0.7% of Gross National Income to Official Development Assistance, as stated in the Monterrey Consensus, to adequately address the disarmament needs of Member States;
  - 7) *Recommends* Member States to utilize the United Nations Trust Fund for the Consolidation of Peace through Practical Disarmament Measures in order to build capacity, exchange information, share best practices, and train security forces of developing countries and least developed countries (LDCs) to curb the illicit trade in SALW through increased border security and tracing methods;
  - 8) *Implores* weapons manufacturing Member States to ensure that the transfer of arms is conducted with the upmost respect for, and, with particular consideration toward, the protection of development efforts specifically those highlighted in the 2006 *Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development*;
  - 9) *Invites* Member States to raise community awareness about the negative effects of SALW possession and misuse such as programs and campaigns directed toward civilians in potential danger of illicit weapon usage and trade, such as but not limited to the Aiming for Prevention of small arms and light weapons campaign;

- 134 10) *Calls upon* Member States to expand knowledge on SALW and safety in civil society  
135 through raising awareness on the negative consequences caused by the illicit trade in  
136 SALW by: 
- 137
- 138 a) cooperating with the UNODA branches including UN Regional Center on Peace and  
139 Disarmament in Africa (UNREC), the UN Regional Center for Peace, Disarmament,  
140 and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLiREC), and the UN  
141 Regional Center for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD) to  
142 develop new approaches and measures on educating civilians and border communities  
143 through public awareness campaigns;
- 144
- 145 b) enhancing their cooperation with civil society organizations, especially those within  
146 the International Action Network on Small Arms;
- 147
- 148 11) *Calls on* Member States, while observing high regard for cultural sensitivity, to promote  
149 the role and participation of women in policy creation and implementation regarding the  
150 illicit arms trade;
- 151
- 152 12) *Encourages* all Member States to continue to implement actions towards protecting  
153 women and children and the participation of women in security sector reform, peace  
154 building activities, and the disarmament process on the national, regional, and  
155 international level, which will assist in the DDR process to combat the illicit trade in  
156 SALW;
- 157
- 158 13) *Encourages* Member States to establish and ensure a national record of all marked  
159 SALW through the use of documents such as the UN Development Programme's How to  
160 Guide: The Establishment and Functioning of National Small Arms and Light Weapons  
161 Commissions to safeguard an accurate and comprehensive national database that would  
162 include tracing requests, record-keeping, and stockpile security;
- 163
- 164 14) *Promotes* the implementation of the ITI by all Member States in order to create  
165 coordinated strategies to trace SALW on a national, regional, and international level;
- 166
- 167 15) Emphasizes the importance of information sharing on illicit weapons between national  
168 departments and intra-governmental bodies by implementing national databases that will  
169 facilitate cooperation of law enforcement personnel in order to curb criminal use of illicit  
170 weapons domestically;
- 171
- 172 16) *Encourages* the utilization and enhancement of end-user certification through adherence  
173 to the joint United Nations Office on Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and UNIDIR  
174 project Developing a Framework for Improved End-Use Certification, in collaboration  
175 with the WCO, to ensure the delivery of all licit arms sales;
- 176
- 177 17) *Encourages* all willing and able Member States to collaborate with the International  
178 Police Organization Firearms Program to train security personnel to protect the borders of  
179 respected Member States;

- 180  
181 18) *Further calls* for regional border security training measures for personnel conducting  
182 DDR practices in post-conflict situations, through collaboration with and organizations  
183 such as the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Center located in Accra,  
184 Ghana, which provides training to peacekeepers;  
185
- 186 19) *Suggests* that bordering Member States work on a bilateral basis to develop and  
187 implement cooperative border security initiatives that reduce border instability, such as  
188 joint-forces agreements to optimize the national monitoring of borders with the goal of  
189 achieving soft-border conditions that will further trade and development;  
190
- 191 20) Calls upon the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) to launch a campaign in  
192 2015 entitled the Weapons Are Killing Everyone-Undo the Proliferation, through  
193 UNREC, UNLiREC, and UNRCPD, which aims to provide Member States with tools to  
194 strengthen cross-regional interoperability through the inclusion of the Mediterranean  
195 Area, Sub-Saharan Africa, Central Asia, the Middle East and the Northern African  
196 region;  
197
- 198 21) *Encourages* the expansion of regional border security programs which put an emphasis  
199 on the local level, such as United Nations Development Program's (UNDP) Program on  
200 Community Security which works at the local level to increase awareness and training on  
201 border security issues in Africa;  
202
- 203 22) *Further Encourages* the use of UN Coordinating Action on Small Arms' International  
204 Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS) 5.30 and 5.31 and their relevant standards for  
205 marking and tracing, in congruence with PPPs, including, but not limited to those  
206 utilizing RFID to strengthen stockpile security and increase available information;  
207
- 208 23) *Promotes* the utilization of the United Nations Institute of Disarmament Research  
209 Comparative Analysis of Post-manufacture marking instruments and practices for  
210 SALW, in all weapons tracing efforts;  
211
- 212 24) *Requests* regional and bilateral assistance in accordance with ISACS 5.20 on stockpile  
213 management best practices and technical expertise through regional programs with the  
214 UNODA regional offices such as the Firearms Destruction and Stockpile Management  
215 Assistance Package for Caribbean States, which aims to reduce the number of small arms  
216 in the Latin American region;  
217
- 218 25) *Invites* Member States to implement the standards of ISACS 5.50 and 5.60 in all DDR  
219 processes and programs, and adherence to the UNDP Weapons Collection, Management,  
220 and Destruction Program in all disarmament processes;  
221
- 222 26) *Calls for* the utilization of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) IDDRS  
223 in order to regulate and circumvent the DDR process with implementation assistance  
224 from the IDDR Training Group;  
225



- 226 27) *Strongly supports* adherence to the *ISACS* in all national DDR programs in post-conflict  
227 situations modeled after, but not limited to La Escopetarra Project which turned modified  
228 weapons into guitars, as symbols for peace, as well as the Transforming Arms to  
229 Ploughshares Program which traded SALW for tools and bicycles;  
230
- 231 28) *Calls* for increased regional border security efforts with a focus on ports and sea  
232 shipments such as the Oceania Customs Organization's Small Craft Movement Reporting  
233 System, which enhances small ship security in the Oceanic region through successful  
234 record-keeping methods;  
235
- 236 29) *Supports* the use of the UN Office for Drugs and Crime and the WCO's joint Container  
237 Control Programme and AIRCOP Programme to build the capacity of customs officials,  
238 port security, and airport security on a national level to keep the illicit trade of small arms  
239 and light weapons from transferring into the illicit trade;  
240
- 241 30) *Encourages* collective financial support for the earlier mentioned conference, from the  
242 UN Trust Fund for Development as well as willing and able Member States, IAPH, and  
243 regional Inter-Governmental Organizations.  
244  
245

Code: GA1/1/5

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Subject: Combating the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and light Weapons in All its Aspects



- 1 *Guided by* Article 1.1 of the Charter of the United Nations, which calls for international peace  
2 and security to be upheld by all Member States,  
3
- 4 *Reiterating* Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations which emphasizes the importance  
5 of regional agreements in the maintenance of international peace and security,  
6
- 7 *Reaffirming* the principles outlined in A/RES/67/38 entitled, Promotion of multilateralism in the  
8 area of disarmament and non-proliferation, with respect to multilateral cooperation in areas of  
9 disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control,  
10
- 11 *Applauding* previous efforts to reduce the circulation of Small Arms and Light Weapons  
12 (SALWs) as made clear in A/RES/66/34 entitled, Assistance to States for Curbing the Illicit  
13 Traffic in Small Arms and Light Weapons and Collecting them,  
14
- 15 *Recognizing* the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development, which emphasizes  
16 the intrinsic link between armed violence and development such that it weakens the ability of  
17 governments to sustain progress in development,  
18
- 19 *Noting with satisfaction* A/RES/67/47 entitled, United Nations Study on Disarmament and Non-  
20 proliferation Education, and the encouragement of applicable recommendations and reports to  
21 the Secretary General on matters of disarmament and arms control,  
22
- 23 *Commends* the comprehensive approach of A/RES/67/234 entitled, The Arms Trade Treaty, as  
24 well as A/RES/61/89 entitled, Towards an Arms Trade Treaty: Establishing Common  
25 International Standards for the Import, Export and Transfer of Conventional Arms, to reduce the  
26 proliferation of the illicit international arms trade,  
27
- 28 *Recalls* the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small  
29 Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (PoA), the United Nations Protocol against the Illicit  
30 Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition,  
31 supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime  
32 (Firearms Protocol) and the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a  
33 Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (ITI),  
34
- 35 *Recalling* the United Nations Co-ordinating Actions Against Small Arms (UNCASA), which  
36 works to coordinate all relevant United Nations actors to assist in curbing the illicit trade of  
37 SALWs,  
38
- 39 *Applauds* the efforts of the three UNODA Regional Initiatives for disarmament and non-  
40 proliferation which includes the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in  
41 Africa and the Americas as well as Asia Pacific,  
42

43 *Reiterating* the principles of Chapter III Articles 7-10 of the central-African Kinshasa  
44 Convention regarding protections for and limitations on civilian possession of SALWs,

45  
46 *Acknowledging* the inherent need for better protection for women due to the damaging effects of  
47 small arms have towards women as they suffer disproportionately to SALWs in reference to  
48 gender based and sexual violence, which is most likely fatal when firearms are readily available,

49  
50 *Recognizing* the important role civil society organizations play as well as the mutually  
51 reinforcing potential between Member State governments and Public Private Partnerships (PPPs)  
52 in deterring illicit proliferation of SALWs,

53  
54 *Bearing in mind* that women play an integral role in matters of disarmament, non-proliferation,  
55 and arms control, as noted in Security Council Resolution 1325 and 1820 on Women, Peace and  
56 Security, as matters of arms affect men, women, boys and girls differently, as referenced in  
57 A/RES/66/130 entitled, Women and Political Participation,

58  
59 *Deeply concerned* that many Member States have difficulties monitoring and securing sea  
60 borders due to geographical constraints,

61  
62 *Emphasizing* the need for multilateral assistance to developing countries as noted in the  
63 *Monterrey Consensus*,

64  
65 *The General Assembly*,

66  
67 1) *Endorses* the universal implementation of the ITI, specifically regarding the provisions  
68 targeted toward marking and tracing of SALWs at the international, regional and national  
69 level through means such as, but not limited to:

70  
71 a) The use of Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) technology implemented in all  
72 newly manufactured SALWs to ensure efficient tracing practices;

73  
74 i) States with the resources to take advantage of this technology are encouraged to  
75 assist State who may lack the resources;

76  
77 b) Specifically labeling location and date of production as well as the originating  
78 manufacturer;

79  
80 c) The utilization of the INTERPOL Firearms Weapons Tracing System as a means to  
81 properly audit and monitor SALWs to ensure long-term non-removable registration of  
82 firearms;

83  
84 d) The verification of the International Import Certificate for purposes of safe trade  
85 practices between authorized dealers, states, and non-state actors;

86  
87 2) *Recommends* the increased use of in-depth analysis, by the United Nations Institute of  
88 Disarmament Research, in accordance with the Group of Governmental Experts,

- 89 regarding the tracking and further prevention of illicit trading of SALWs, as well as  
90 financial allocations;  
91
- 92 3) *Further recommends* that Member States implement a national electronic registry  
93 regarding arms transfers, licensing, end-user certificates, and brokering:  
94
- 95 a) To be implemented and conducted by the United Nations Office of Disarmament  
96 Affairs (UNODA) and financed by The Trust Fund for Global and Regional  
97 Disarmament Activities;  
98
  - 99 b) With support from the PoA and the ITI, and the World Customs Organization's  
100 (WCO) Customs Enforcement Network (CEN);  
101
  - 102 c) By disseminating information to the Weapons Watch Database to benefit states by  
103 increasing and improving the tracing of SALWs on coastal and land border areas in  
104 States that would be;  
105
- 106 4) *Suggests* that Member States organize collection campaigns in communities led by  
107 defense and security officials who will sign a nondisclosure agreement in close  
108 cooperation with local leaders, including customary, religious and traditional leaders  
109 through utilization in:  
110
- 111 a) Urban areas, to allow civilians to hand in their weapons to local police stations  
112 anonymously without having to explain where the weapons come from and why or  
113 for what purpose they have them;  
114
  - 115 b) Rural areas, creating designated areas to allow police officers to collect weapons  
116 voluntarily surrendered from civilians anonymously and without discrimination;  
117
  - 118 c) Areas in which there are gun owner permit laws, the relinquishment of arms will not  
119 be mandated;  
120
- 121 5) *Encourages* Member States initiate collection programs and recycling or destruction of  
122 excessive, illicit, and/or unmarked SALWs through:  
123
- 124 a) Enhanced Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) programs with  
125 specific incentives for the inclusion of women participating in a capacity and design  
126 building effort as well equal receipts of benefits for both genders;  
127
  - 128 b) The amendment of the weapon requirement of DDR programs as not only does it  
129 exclude the unarmed victims of conflicts but also proportionally excludes more  
130 women and children from the reintegration process;  
131
  - 132 c) Funding such as the United Nations Trust Fund for the Consolidation of Peace  
133 Through Practical Disarmament Measures which can be utilized to curb the illicit  
134 trade of SALWs in post-conflict situations;

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- d) Technology and machinery transfer between states in the area of weapons destruction and recycling in order to effectively facilitate the mitigation of SALWs;
  - e) The utilization of the United Nations Development Program's (UNDP) Weapons Collection Management and Destruction Program (WCMD);
- 6) *Proposes* a voluntary SALW trade-in/buyback program for Member States intended to reduce the number of illicitly traded SALWs by:
- a) Promoting civilian return of legally and illegally obtained SALWs to Member State governments in return for sustainable development incentives targeting community development goals, such as support for local farming capacity or infrastructure development;
  - b) Ensuring the destruction or recycling of these SALWs, either by the Member States, Non-governmental organizations, or other relevant actors to:
    - i) Be utilized as building materials for development;
    - ii) Be sold as raw materials and components in cases where Member States do not have the necessary destruction and/or recycling capacity;
  - c) Encouraging weapons manufacturers to work in collaboration with Member States in providing RFID equipment in the exchange for a return of unmarked and stockpiled SALWs;
- 7) *Further calls for* the safe and secure management of weapons and ammunitions stockpiles in conjunction with relevant civil society organizations (CSO) and PPPs through efforts such as, but not limited to:
- a) Safer Stockpiles Practitioners' Experiences with Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM) Assistance Programs, and the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)'s Safer Guard Program;
  - b) Reducing seized stockpiles of illicit small arms by selling the raw materials to public or private sector industries in order to promote sustainability as well as increase available funding for operations combating the illicit weapons trade;
  - c) The proliferation of Member State initiated SALWs buyback programs;
- 8) *Encourages* Member States to develop training and education programs for border security personnel on a regional level in order to create harmonized and standardized policies, practices and procedures that meet the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's minimum standards;

- 180 9) *Encourages* Member States to fully implement the current system of licensing and  
181 registration requirements for brokers and arms dealers under the PoA as well as adhere to  
182 the existing guidelines of the PoA regarding ammunition destruction, stockpile  
183 management, and international shipment tracking under the guidelines of the World  
184 Customs Organization;  
185
- 186 10) *Requests* the strengthening of maritime border security using templates such as the  
187 Oceania Customs Organizations Small Craft Movement Reporting Framework, to  
188 monitor maritime trade by providing training to state customs officials and monitoring  
189 offshore craft movement;  
190
- 191 11) *Calls upon* Member States and all other relevant actors, upon the discretion of the  
192 respective state, to cooperate in efforts towards increased coastal and land border control  
193 by:  
194
- 195 a) Supporting the creation of regional special intervention groups with specific operative  
196 tasks such as:  
197
- 198 i) Acting as investigative and informative units along borders;  
199 ii) Monitoring joint force agreements with relevant neighboring states;  
200 iii) Supplementing the Programme of Action with reports on the flow of arms to the  
201 government and United Nations Secretary General, and other relevant  
202 organizations;  
203
- 204 b) Working towards the implementation of border regulations to limit the flow of illicit  
205 ammunition in to and out of a Member State;  
206
- 207 12) *Encourages* Member States to develop committees composed of primarily female  
208 memberships as an annex to their national bodies to increase the gender perspective in  
209 their work toward the implementing the PoA by:  
210
- 211 a) Undertaking knowledge-sharing responsibilities regionally;  
212
- 213 b) Concentrating on civil society initiatives to raise awareness of arms-related issues in  
214 their respective states;  
215
- 216 13) *Calls for* Member States to address the negative effects of illicit arms trade of SALWs on  
217 women and matters of equal representation in decision-making by encouraging increased  
218 membership of women in Disarmament Demobilization Reintegration (DDR) Programs;  
219
- 220 14) *Recommends* that in all DDR provisions in peacekeeping mandates, it is ensured that:  
221
- 222 a) Gender-disaggregated data in budgeting can ensure adequate resourcing;  
223
- 224 b) Female personnel is increasingly participating on all levels and in all processes of  
225 DDR provisions;

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- c) Barriers such as lack of resources or limited time frame do not prevent the staff from receiving gender awareness training as stated in the DPKO guidelines;
  - d) International peacekeeping within the United Nations, i.e. the special C34 Committee, to work proactively with local authorities and domestic policing organizations;
- 15) *Encourages* Member States to utilize the INTERPOL Firearms Program, especially amongst Member States of similar economic capacities, as a means to foster the sharing of best practices and promote capacity building for more affordable, accommodating and accessible means of combating the illicit trade of SALWs;
- 16) *Seeks* to affirm and enhance the current draft of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) in the following aspects, by:
- a) Specifically including the participation of women in state policy making;
  - b) Female personnel participation increases on all levels and in all processes of DDR provisions, and further encourages Member States to develop timeline goals in accordance with the third Millennium Development Goal;
  - c) Recognizing the role of non-state actors in the transfer of conventional weapons, as long as these actors meet the criteria as listed in Article 5 of the ATT;
- 17) *Calls for* increased regional and sub-regional alignment of Member States border control policies, as modeled by the Economic Commission of West African States (ECOWAS) “Protocol Relating to the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, Resolution, Peace-keeping, and Security,” to promote interstate security and cooperation;
- 18) *Recommends* the cooperation of national law enforcement agencies and military forces that constitutes the first line of defense against the trade of illicit weapons of member states to increase transparency on a regional level through means such as but not limited to:
- a) The creation of secure regional forums modeled after those used by the CARICOM Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IACS) that allow member states to share information regarding:
    - i) Alarming illicit trade routes in the region;
    - ii) Rise in threats from regional crime syndicates that are involved in the illicit trade of SALWs;
    - iii) Successful and Unsuccessful seizures of illicit SALWs on the national level and in surrounding international waters;
  - b) The organization of bi-annual regional conferences modeled after the CARICOM IACS funded by regional blocs and UNODA Regional Initiatives for disarmament

272 and non-proliferation to encourage discussion regarding aspects such as but not  
273 limited to:



- 274
- 275 i) Common strategies to combat the trade of SALWs regionally;
- 276 ii) Latest threats to Member States;
- 277 iii) Technical advancements in the field of border security;
- 278

279 19) *Calls* for the utilization of the International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS),  
280 specifically module 5.1 on conducting SALWs survey to collect data regarding:

- 281
- 282 a) The role of gender and SALWs to enable Member States to implement the effective  
283 national legislation and programs aimed towards the inclusion of women in the  
284 disarmament process;
- 285
- 286 b) The role of children in armed conflict to mitigate the detrimental effects of these  
287 situations;
- 288
- 289 c) The identification of cross-border trafficking of SALWs to increase the efficacy of  
290 law enforcement in combating the illicit trade.



Code: GA1/1/6

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Subject: Combating the Illicit Trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects

1 *Emphasizing* the importance of the world community to take responsibility for the impact felt as  
2 a result of the illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons (SALW),  
3

4 *Recalling* the efforts of the United Nations (UN) to address the issue of the Illicit Trade of  
5 SALW with such examples as A/RES/57/72, A/RES/50/70B, and A/RES/66/47,  
6

7 *Noting with regret* the inefficiency of the 2001 Protocol Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and  
8 Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components, and Ammunition due to vague wording  
9 resulting in loopholes which has allowed illicit SALWs to fall into the hands of non-state actors,  
10

11 *Bearing in mind* of the lack of consensus within the United Nations on the proposed Arms Trade  
12 Treaty,  
13

14 *The General Assembly,*

- 15
- 16 1) *Reaffirms* the primacy of state sovereignty as the chief cornerstone of the United Nations  
17 as laid down in Chapter 1, Article 2, Section 1 of The Charter of the United Nations  
18 (1954);  
19
- 20 2) *Urges* future discussion within the international community to build framework to  
21 expand the definition of “illicit trafficking” to include illicit trade between state and non-  
22 state parties as found under Section 3, Subsection (e) of the Protocol Against the Illicit  
23 Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components, and  
24 Ammunition;  
25
- 26 3) *Supports* regional cooperation among Member States in combating illicit trade of small  
27 arms and light weapons to support the proposal;

Code: GA1/1/7

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Subject: Combating the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects

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- 1 *Recalling* the General Assembly resolution A/RES/67/58 of 4 January 2013 which emphasizes  
2 the importance of the full implementation of the 2001 Program of Action to Prevent, Combat and  
3 Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects (PoA),  
4
- 5 *Noting* the General Assembly resolution A/C.1/56/L.47 of 24 December 2001 which particularly  
6 highlights the biennial meeting of Member States to consider the national, regional, and global  
7 utilization of the Program of Action,  
8
- 9 *Acknowledging* the Palermo Protocol on the Illicit Trade and Firearms as well as A/RES/56/24v  
10 which calls upon all Member States to promote greater regional and sub-regional cooperation  
11 among Member States,  
12
- 13 *Taking into account* the directives of Article 10 of A/RES/55/255 creating an efficient system of  
14 international trade for the export and import of small arms and light weapons,  
15
- 16 *Commending* the components and results of the Program of Action as well as the 2001 Protocol  
17 Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in firearms, their parts, and ammunition as  
18 praised in the preamble to the 2001 Draft of the Arms Trade Treaty,  
19
- 20 *Bearing in mind* Article 6 of A/RES/55/25 which calls for all member states to take a proactive  
21 role in reducing excess SALW stockpiles to prevent arms falling into the hands of unlawful  
22 entities,  
23
- 24 *Welcoming* A/RES/62/47 which emphasizes the use of the International Instrument to Enable  
25 States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light  
26 Weapons,  
27
- 28 *Reaffirming* Article 2 Clause 1 of the United Nations Charter which states that every Member  
29 State has an inalienable right to sovereignty in all its aspects,  
30
- 31 *Recognizing* the importance of respecting the laws of Member States as they pertain to arms  
32 including the manufacturing, importing, exporting, transferring, and possessing of SALW for  
33 self-defense, recreation, security, or participation in peacekeeping,  
34
- 35 *Acknowledging* that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is integral to ensuring that  
36 people are able to live in peace and without fear of violence from SALW proliferation,  
37
- 38 *Recognizing* the international community's ongoing sustained efforts to consolidate an effective  
39 Arms Trade Treaty (ATT),  
40
- 41 *Realizing* that effective regulation of SALW trade must begin with individual member state  
42 efforts to monitor and oversee the legal trade of these weapons,  
43

44 *Deeply concerned* about the lack of organization in data collection and dissemination regarding  
45 the use of conventional weapons and firearms,

46 *Convinced* that multinational collaboration on SALW may cause a significant decrease in  
47 tortures, unlawful killings, war crimes, and rape,  
48  
49

50 *Noting* the importance of regulating parts, components, and ammunitions, as they pertain to  
51 SALW trade,  
52

53 *Commending* the efforts of existing programs on disarmament procedures regarding surplus  
54 weapons and ammunition in post conflict situations, especially those implementing UNODA  
55 information exchange platforms,  
56

57 *The General Assembly,*

- 58  
59 1) *Encourages* the strengthening of intra-state borders in order to prevent the illicit trafficking of  
60 SALW among Member States through the existing framework of the IANSA and the Kofi Annan  
61 International Peacekeeping Training Center for Education on Small Arms;  
62  
63 2) *Further encourages* the use of international import certificates for arms crossing borders with the  
64 purpose of developing more detailed domestic data collection;  
65  
66 3) *Strongly recommends* that States consult the Regional Center for Small Arms (RECSA) to help  
67 identify and address border areas most susceptible to illegal arms trafficking with funding from  
68 volunteer Member States;  
69  
70 4) *Strongly encourages* improved data integrity through multistate collaboration with pre-existing  
71 regional entities such as the Small Arms Survey, INTERPOL, and the UNODA;  
72  
73 5) *Encourages* Member States to honor their political commitments to A/RES/60/519 and the ITI  
74 by improving the tracing system of weapons by marking all parts, components and ammunitions  
75 of SALWs with the date of import, country of import, serial numbers and manufacturer's mark;  
76  
77 6) *Strongly recommends* the serious consideration of legislation by that would create a mandatory  
78 reporting mechanism for small arms and light weapons as an additional category of the United  
79 Nations Register of Conventional Arms, expanding on the scope of the previously existing small  
80 arms and light weapons category within the register;  
81  
82 7) *Strongly encourages* the UN PoA to establish a clear timeline for updating conventional weapons  
83 records, to be reviewed biennially;  
84  
85 8) *Strongly urges* member states to reconsider enforcing the PoA, with special attention given to the  
86 creation of a national coordination agency concerning arms trade, developing a national point-of-  
87 contact for PoA implementation, and regional cooperation among States.

Code: GA1/1/8

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Subject: Combating the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects

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1 *Recalling* the principles of state sovereignty enshrined in the Charter of the United  
2 Nations (1945), Article 2, Section 1,  
3  
4 *Emphasizing* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), particularly Article 3,  
5 which outlines the right to life, liberty and security of person,  
6  
7 *Acknowledging* the recommendations and work prepared by the United Nations  
8 Disarmament Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW),  
9  
10 *Keeping in mind* the importance of the fight against risks and threats emanating from the  
11 illicit trafficking and proliferation of SALW,  
12  
13 *Realizing* that the issues concerning SALW may have negative consequences that may  
14 jeopardize the self-sustainability of all Member States,  
15  
16 *Further recalling* the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit  
17 Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (2001) which encourages all  
18 States to take initiatives regarding the illicit trade of SALW that prevents the illicit  
19 export, import, transit and transfer of small arms and light weapons,  
20  
21 *Encouraging* the strengthening of the United Nations' Program of Action to Prevent,  
22 Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its  
23 Aspects (PoA) with new measures in the evolving security needs of all Member States,  
24  
25 *Acknowledging* the importance of A/RES/55/255 United Nations Firearms Protocol  
26 (2001),  
27  
28 *Bearing in mind* the report of the Secretary-General on the Consolidation of Peace  
29 through practical disarmament measures A/RES/61/76 (2006), the assistance to States for  
30 curbing the illicit trafficking of SALW, and collecting them and the illicit trade in small  
31 arms and light weapons in all its aspects,  
32  
33 *Reaffirming* United Nations General Assembly Resolution Addressing the Negative  
34 Humanitarian and Development Impact of the Illicit Manufacture, Transfer and  
35 Circulation of Small Arms and Light Weapons and their Excessive Accumulation  
36 A/RES/60/68 (2006),  
37  
38 *Further recalling* A/RES/56/24 General and Complete Disarmament (2002), as well as  
39 A/RES/66/47 the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects  
40 (2012), which highlights the problems of illicit trade and invites all States to participate  
41 actively in the search for an effective solution that must begin by the control of their  
42 stocks and arms transfers,  
43

44 *Noting with concern* that the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) does not include SALW as a  
45 category of arms at the international level,

46  
47 *Acknowledging* the efforts made by Member States towards the promotion of an  
48 international, legally binding instrument in the ATT, as per A/RES/67/234 (2013),  
49

50 *Bearing in mind* Oxfam International's 2011 report, Brokers without Borders, which  
51 emphasizes the multi-jurisdictional nature of arms brokering procedures and the  
52 importance of cooperation when combating illicit trafficking, as well as recognizing the  
53 deterrent to security present due to a lack of standardized port control laws and the  
54 inability of under developed ports to effectively enforce laws, and recognizing all of the  
55 work done by the World Customs Organization (WCO) and International Maritime  
56 Organization's (IMO) effort to strengthen maritime security, which would further  
57 develop the framework in port security,  
58

59 *Recognizing* the financial constraints of regional Intergovernmental Organizations (IGO)  
60 and the associated costs with hosting an international conference,  
61

62 *The General Assembly,*  
63

64 1) *Encourages* member states the organization of public awareness raising  
65 campaigns using newspaper supplements, magazines, newsletters, flyers, TV and  
66 radio programs and billboard advertising targeted to local populations, customary  
67 and religious leaders, hunting and security societies, gunsmiths and craft  
68 producers in the following topics:  
69

70 a) The risks associated with the illicit SALW proliferation and the measures  
71 being taken to combat their illicit proliferation;  
72

73 b) The prevention and reduction of illicit possession of SALW;  
74

75 c) The responsible management of civilian-owned SALW;  
76

77 d) International and national regulations on SALW;  
78

79 e) Transparency in governmental procedures;  
80

81 2) *Calls upon* Member States for the establishment of Local Committees for Security  
82 and Peace with the support of the pertinent national security bodies in order to:  
83

84 a) Support the establishment and operation of local committees for peace and  
85 security, which are tasked with the cultivation of a peaceful, secure  
86 environment in a participatory and consensual approach;  
87

88 b) Identify communities where security and peace committees will be  
89 established;

- 90
- 91 c) Undertake specific measures such as organizing social hearing and  
92 communication on the security problems facing communities; setting up  
93 community alarm systems on security incidents; and promoting  
94 community rules on the management of the security problems;  
95
- 96 d) Assist the local committees in coordinating social activities for resolution  
97 of the conflicts;  
98
- 99 3) *Recommends* the reinforcement of the Governmental Group of Experts on Small  
100 Arms organized by the pertinent regional organizations, to arrange annual  
101 meetings funded by the Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament  
102 Activities and facilitated by the respective UNODA Regional Center for Peace in  
103 order to:  
104
- 105 a) Provide expertise on stockpile and ammunition management practices for  
106 the establishment of secure stockpile facilities to hinder misappropriation,  
107 theft and illicit transfer of weapons and ammunitions once they are  
108 stockpiled;  
109
- 110 b) Support States in their efforts towards destroying excess SALW to end  
111 their illicit recirculation always taking into consideration sustainable  
112 development measures;  
113
- 114 c) Discuss the possible development of national legislations to address the  
115 production, purchase and sale, importation, exportation and transit of  
116 SALW;  
117
- 118 d) Debate on common positions and possible reconsiderations of  
119 international frameworks, such as the United Nations Programme of  
120 Action (PoA) and the efforts made to create a legally binding framework;  
121
- 122 4) *Further invites* the creation of a viral internet informative campaign of global  
123 awareness by UNODA in cooperation with the United Nations Department of  
124 Public Information (DPI) in which it is explained the threats and consequences of  
125 owning or practice illicit trade in SALW, the campaign that will be promoted on  
126 social networks and further include testimonies of SALW's victims as well as  
127 facts, percentages, and images showing the consequences that their illicit trade  
128 causes;  
129
- 130 5) *Calls upon* Member States to implement and provide training courses and  
131 workshops for national authorities and staff to collect and destroy small arms,  
132 focusing on the following topics:  
133
- 134 a) Collection processes, including discussion of approaches taken in other  
135 countries with a view to ensuring wide participation;

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- b) Destruction methods and procedures for small arms and light weapons, ammunition and related equipment, including application of available United Nations (UN) guidelines, improvement in record-keeping and opportunities for public awareness raising activities;
- 6) *Establishes* a permanent advisory committee, the United Nations Permanent Committee on National Arms Registration (UNPCAR), under the auspices of the General Assembly by August 2013 which will meet on a quarterly basis:
  - a) The committee will serve as an advisor to the aforementioned national registries present in the Member states as well as coordinate and monitor the findings of the national registries presented in the databases and will present recommendations to the Member states;
  - b) The committee will assemble data received from the databases and will create quarterly reports in order to identify and accordingly eliminate discrepancies found in the implementation systems;
  - c) The committee will also provide financial and technical resources to the Member states to ensure that they are able to regulate the registration of small arms;
  - d) This committee will allocate financial and technical resources on a need-basis as it sees fit to the Member states that require it;
  - e) The committee headquarters will be located in Geneva, Switzerland;
  - f) The committee will be preliminarily funded on a voluntary basis by the following Member states: Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Egypt, Qatar, Kuwait with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme;
- 7) *Encourages* Member states to provide funding, however possible, in order to ensure the establishment of an enhanced and comprehensive system of a similar standard in all Member states;
- 8) *Urges* all Member states to implement strict borders controls upon the entry of arms shipments into their territory and ensure the existence and measures to monitor the shipments until they arrive at their destination;
- 9) *Further suggests* that a conference be held in Amman, Jordan in order to establish a convention regulating standards and norms for the establishment of an effective tracking system covering the manufacturing and production stages as well as the delivery stage;

- 181 10) *Encourages* all Member States without a Central Arms Registry of newly  
182 produced arms to implement stringent legislation concerning the purchase of  
183 SALW to prevent their illegitimate proliferation and to keep track of all  
184 circulating weapons through a national arms registry according to the United  
185 Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA);  
186
- 187 11) *Calls upon* Member States with a pre-existing Central Arms Registry to  
188 strengthen and complete it by:  
189
- 190 a) Integrating new technologies and proceed to the computerization of their  
191 system, thus facilitating international partnership and cooperation on the  
192 illicit trade of SALW;
  - 193
  - 194 b) Providing technical assistance for developing countries that are concerned  
195 with SALW;
  - 196
  - 197 c) Encouraging Member States' governments to analyze and report the state  
198 of illicit weapons trading of SALW inside their borders on a five year  
199 basis in order to adopt and modify the pre-existing legal framework in  
200 accordance with their society's changes;
  - 201
- 202 12) *Recommends* all Member States involved engage in collaboration to make their  
203 national small arms and weaponry database transparent, efficient and coordinated  
204 by a regional organization, such as the Regional Centre for Disarmament and  
205 Peace in Africa (UNREC) within the UNODA, in which every Member State  
206 would be represented;  
207
- 208 13) *Expresses its hope* that the data and information collected through the national  
209 registration databases be used to establish effective border control and policies  
210 and to enhance the cooperation and coordination between Member States on the  
211 regional and international levels;  
212
- 213 14) *Draws attention* to the importance of including ammunitions in the legal  
214 framework on the matter the SALW in order to support the United Nation's PoA  
215 on the topic;  
216
- 217 15) *Further reminds* all Member States that the information should be only shared  
218 between national and regional appropriate authorities keeping in mind the  
219 importance of strictly following principles of confidentiality to avoid impairing  
220 the interests of companies, individuals and Member States;  
221
- 222 16) *Invites* Member States to join forces to finalize the arms trade treaty in order to  
223 impose international standards for the transfer of SALW;  
224
- 225 17) *Encourages* Member States to recognize SALW as an official category of weapon  
226 in the next conference regarding the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT);



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18) *Further encourages* all Member States for the full participation in the ITI national and regional reporting systems;

19) *Calls upon* for the control of ammunition purchases in accordance with principles included in A/RES/64/42 keeping in mind the importance to:

- a) Establishing an international standard for marking for Member States to develop their ability to identify and trace the flow of illicit ammunition;
- b) Creating an international standard for marking boxes indicating specific information would enable Member States to improve their ability to identify manufacturers of ammunition found in illicit context;
- c) Managing and coordinate, whenever as possible, the destruction of stocks of ammunition with other mechanisms of SALW control and reform programs regarding safety;
- d) Control the destruction of weapons and ammunitions by checking on regular bases the amount of SAWL destroyed;

20) *Strongly encourages* Member States to work in conjunction with the IMO and the WCO, to take part in an open dialogue conference, to be held in Istanbul, Turkey, for the purpose of discussing the creation of an International Legal Standard for Port Authority that would be established in order to connect and standardize platforms such as the IMO's ISPS, WCO Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade, and the WCO Columbus Program;

21) *Encourages* collective financial support for operative Clause 20 from Member States and regional IGO's.

Code: GA1/1/10

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Subject: Combating the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons

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1 *Recalling* the United Nations General Assembly resolutions 61/89, 63/240, 64/48 and 67/234  
2 addressing the establishment of a binding multilateral Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) that sets  
3 common international standards for the import, export and transfer of conventional weapons,  
4

5 *Noting* that the draft text of the ATT was submitted on July 26 2012 by the President of the  
6 Conference and was not adopted,  
7

8 *Expressing its satisfaction* that, as per A/RES/67/234, Final United Nations Conference on the  
9 ATT in New York has convened,  
10

11 *Expressing its hope* that that the draft text of the ATT of July 26 2012 will be the basis for the  
12 ongoing work on the ATT, without prejudice to the right of Member States to submit additional  
13 proposals on that text,  
14

15 *Emphasizing* the contribution of the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat  
16 and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (PoA), in the  
17 field of combating the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons (SALW) by inciting Member  
18 States to implement measures of arms control and disarmament,  
19

20 *Reaffirming* the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and  
21 Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (ITI), particularly for its effect in  
22 reinforcing the provisions of the PoA regarding marking, record-keeping, and tracing with  
23 politically-binding commitments,  
24

25 *Drawing the attention* on the A/RES/55/255 Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and  
26 Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition (Firearms Protocol) that  
27 supplements the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (2001),  
28 which is another contributing instrument in the combat against the illicit trade of SALW and  
29 remains one of very few legally binding instruments aimed at combating the illicit trade in  
30 SALW,  
31

32 *Recognizing* the need for further international cooperation to efficiently combat the illicit  
33 manufacture and trade of SALW which is a transnational issue,  
34

35 *Noting with deep concern* the apparent connection between the illicit trade of SALW and  
36 obstacles in genuine human development initiatives as stated in Secretary General Ban Ki  
37 Moon's report on small arms (S/2008/258),  
38

39 *Recognizing* the inherent right of all States to individual or collective self-defence in accordance  
40 with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations (1945),  
41

42 *Considering* that women are made particularly vulnerable to SALW' proliferation, as sexual  
43 violence is a common tool of suppression used in conflict as suggested by Barr and Masters'

44 report to the International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA) Why Women? Effective  
45 engagement for small arms control,

46

47 *The General Assembly,*

48

49 1) *Recommends* further participation of the international community within the PoA, ITI and  
50 Firearms Protocol international instruments which are actively combating the illicit trade  
51 and manufacture of SALW;

52

53 2) *Encourages* Member States to implement national measures of arms control such as  
54 suggested in the PoA and reaffirmed in the Report of the United Nations Conference to  
55 Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent,  
56 Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its  
57 Aspects made in September 2012;

58

59 3) *Recommends* Member States to implement national legislation to criminalize the illegal  
60 manufacturing and trafficking of SALW including the stockpiling of firearms, the  
61 ownership of production instruments without proper authorization, and the transfer of  
62 firearms to unlawful users;

63

64 4) Invites Member States to establish an Advisory Council on Firearms Control Policy in  
65 their State in order to coordinate the implementation of the best possible policies as  
66 suggested in the PoA;

67

68 5) *Reminds* Member States to report to the PoA Implementation Support System annually  
69 concerning their change in national policy for reaching the goal of combating the illicit  
70 trade of SALW;

71

72 6) *Suggests* to Member States to implement domestic measures to better secure their arms  
73 stocks through improved physical security infrastructures, regulatory laws in domestic  
74 arms sales, and enhanced requirements on the record keeping of SALW manufacturers, in  
75 accordance with the current PoA;

76

77 7) *Encourages* the strengthening of the role of Civil Society Organizations at the national  
78 and regional levels, as suggested in A/CONF.192/15, Article II, Sections 19, 22, and 40;

79

80 8) *Endorses* the exchange of information on the illicit manufacturing and trafficking of  
81 SALW between Member States' law enforcement agencies on a bilateral, regional, inter-  
82 regional and multilateral level in order to handle this transnational issue more efficiently;

83

84 9) *Expresses its appreciation* for the initiatives of the United Nations Office for  
85 Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and the United Nations Regional Centers for Peace and  
86 Disarmament (UNRCPD) such as helping Member States, in training officials on  
87 firearms and ammunition stockpile management risk assessment and security planning;

88

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- 89 10) *Encourages* Member States to adhere to the UN International Small Arms Control  
90 Standards (ISACS) and the UN International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG)  
91 frameworks in order to obtain the needed technical assistance and training from the  
92 UNODA or the UNRCPD;  
93
- 94 11) *Advocates* the need to consider the draft text of the ATT of July 26 2012 to be the basis  
95 for the ongoing work on the ATT's last conference considering it as an exhaustive text  
96 that needs further improving without compromising its intentions;  
97
- 98 12) *Considers* that the ATT should be implemented as soon as possible considering the  
99 critical aspect of the issues it is addressing;  
100
- 101 13) *Requests* that the ATT describes thoroughly what types of international arms transfer  
102 comply with international law considering that the concept of transfer should cover  
103 export, import, brokering, transit and trans-shipment of conventional weapons;  
104
- 105 14) *Further requests* that the ATT addresses in clear terms the types of transfer covered,  
106 bearing in mind the end-users whether they are between governments, between  
107 governments and individuals or between individuals;  
108
- 109 15) *Advocates* the need for a SALW category in the ATT typology such as mentioned in the  
110 draft text of the ATT of July 2012;  
111
- 112 16) *Further advocates* the need for the inclusion of a clause concerning the transfer of  
113 ammunitions within the framework of the ATT and if such a clause would be included,  
114 ammunitions and explosives should be treated in separate substantive clauses;  
115
- 116 17) *Endorses* a gender-sensitive approach to arms control and disarmament within the PoA,  
117 ITI, Firearms Protocol and ATT considering the efficient role women can play in  
118 disarmament as shown during the 2008 gun-buyback policy implemented by the  
119 Argentine government;  
120
- 121 18) *Reiterates* its support for the adoption of national measures and policies as may be  
122 necessary to enforce national laws and regulations in order to implement efficiently the  
123 ATT as mentioned in article 11 of the draft text on the ATT of July 2012;  
124
- 125 19) *Notes with disappointment* the disproportional effect on women of the illicit trade in  
126 SALW and the conflicts they may catalyze considering women's weak representation at  
127 decision making levels which may make or influence policy related to disarmament and  
128 arms control.