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20 – 24 MARCH 2016

Documentation of the Work of the Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons (PoA SALW)

Courage
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Compassion
in **action**

CONFERENCE A

Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons

Committee Staff

Director	Alexander Rudolph
Assistant Director	Maike Weitzel
Chair	Rhea Holzer
Rapporteur	Matthew McNeile
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Agenda

- I. Adapting to Recent Developments in Small Arms and Light Weapons Technology
- II. Measures to Increase National Reporting of Member States
- III. Incorporating Gender-Sensitive Approaches in the Implementation of the Programme of Action

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
POASALW/1/1	Adapting to Recent Developments in Small Arms and Light Weapons Technology	90 votes in favor, 14 votes against, 12 abstentions
POASALW/1/2	Adapting to Recent Developments in Small Arms and Light Weapons Technology	93 votes in favor, 10 votes against, 13 abstentions
POASALW/1/3	Adapting to Recent Developments in Small Arms and Light Weapons Technology	68 votes in favor, 23 votes against, 25 abstentions
POASALW/1/4	Adapting to Recent Developments in Small Arms and Light Weapons Technology	82 votes in favor, 17 votes against, 17 abstentions
POASALW/1/5	Adapting to Recent Developments in Small Arms and Light Weapons Technology	95 votes in favor, 8 votes against, 13 abstentions
POASALW/1/6	Adapting to Recent Developments in Small Arms and Light Weapons Technology	76 votes in favor, 25 votes against, 15 abstentions
POASALW/1/7	Adapting to Recent Developments in Small Arms and Light Weapons Technology	70 votes in favor, 11 votes against, 35 abstentions

Summary Report

The Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons held its Biennial Meeting of States to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Measures to Increase National Reporting of Member States
- II. Incorporating Gender-Sensitive Approaches in the Implementation of the Programme of Action
- III. Adapting to Recent Developments in Small Arms and Light Weapons Technology

The session was attended by representatives of 122 Member States and 2 Observers. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of III, I, II, beginning discussion on the topic of “Adapting to Recent Developments in Small Arms and Light Weapons Technology.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 14 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics including increasing information sharing among regional and international governing bodies, recommending different techniques in order to track weapons, licensing of three-dimensional printers, managing weapon stockpiles, and mitigating the technological disparity between Member States of varying development statuses. The body continued to work enthusiastically and in a collaborative manner throughout the day as many of the working papers were sponsored by Member States from various regions. By Tuesday afternoon, delegations began to merge working papers based on similar sub-topics.

On Wednesday, seven draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, one of which had amendments. The committee adopted six resolutions by placard vote and one by roll call vote. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including the creation of a fund in order to aid Member States in increasing their technological capacity, improvements in regional and international cooperation to increase information sharing, transfer of technology and expertise, implementation of various tracking techniques such as microdots, registration systems and radio frequency identification (RFID), and improvements in stockpile management. The committee worked energetically and diligently throughout the entire conference in order to develop a comprehensive solution to the issue at hand.



Code: POASALW/1/1

Committee: Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons Biennial Meeting of States

Topic: Adapting to Recent Developments in Small Arms and Light Weapons Technology

1 *The Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons Biennial Meeting of States,*

2
3 *Emphasizing* the respect for the sovereignty of all Member States, as enshrined in Article 2 of the *Charter of the*
4 *United Nations*, and as has been enforced with all previous tracing instruments for small arms and light weapons
5 (SALW),

6
7 *Reaffirming* the adoption of the International Tracing Instrument (ITI), which encourages the placing of arms in the
8 hands of governments for stockpiling,

9
10 *Recognizing* the mismanagement of stockpiles and manufacturing processes of SALW as a major concern
11 contributing to the illicit trade of SALW, as indicated by United Nations (UN) Security Council resolution 2117
12 (2013),

13
14 *Deeply concerned* that many states have yet to take efforts to prevent stockpile leakages for certain issues such as
15 funding and capacity building,

16
17 *Recognizing* the vital importance of increasing worldwide financing and support for developing states in order to
18 combat the illicit sale of SALW and noting the ineffectiveness of some Member States' current tracing systems,

19
20 *Acknowledging* the additional difficulties that developing states still face in their abilities to implement new and
21 innovative technologies to track and report on SALW, including both current stockpiles as well as future stockpiles
22 of weapons, due to the lack of information sharing,

23
24 *Noting* the existing effort by the UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR) and the
25 UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) in assisting the international community in finding and
26 implementing solutions to disarmament and security challenges,

27
28 *Recalling* General Assembly (GA) resolution 70/49, which emphasizes the importance of transfer of technology in
29 the SALW industry,

30
31 *Expressing appreciation* for the principles set in Security Council resolution 2220 (2015) and GA resolution 67/41,
32 which recommends technology transfer to facilitate the needs of developing states,

33
34 *Bearing in mind* the Report of the Fifth Biennial Meeting of States to Consider the Implementation of the
35 Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All
36 Its Aspects (PoA SALW), which highlights the need for cost-effective and environmentally friendly methods of
37 disposing of SALW,

38
39 *Further noting* GA resolution 69/60, which encourages Member States to further discuss how recent developments
40 in SALW technology can contribute to the advancement of practical disarmament measures,

41
42 1. *Encourages* the Meeting of Governmental Experts (MGE) to implement a two step-plan, comprised of a first
43 step involving generalization of information on SALW tracing technology followed by a subsequent stage
44 involving direct transfer technology to Member States in need, that would follow the guidelines below:

45
46 a. This two-step plan will consist of:

47
48 i. A diffusion of knowledge in how to manage technology;

49 ii. The acquisition of the technology needed by Member States depending on their unique
50 national circumstances;

- 51 b. It will aim at facilitating the acquisition of technology by Member States through information-sharing
52 on recent advancements in SALW technologies by Member States of the international community;
53
- 54 c. Broadcast the new updates in technological fields by implementing:
55
- 56 i. International seminars conducted every four years within the MGE for the assessment of the
57 use of technological improvements made worldwide in the matter of SALW, to which all
58 Member States would be invited;
- 59 ii. Information sharing to constantly address new developments by online information sharing,
60 that allows Member States to follow-up improvements in matters of SALW in which Member
61 States would be encouraged to call upon arms producing industries, private and state-owned,
62 to submit information on technological advances on a biennial basis;
- 63 iii. An international database under the direction of the Programme of Action Implementation
64 Support System (PoA-ISS) in order to share information regarding new developments of
65 SALW;
66
- 67 2. *Pledges* to expand the effectiveness of the control and implementation of developing weapons technologies and
68 to continue to apply the values and principles of both UNIDIR and UNSCAR to existing stockpiles and illicit
69 SALW by applying its principles to the PoA SALW, specifically regarding advancing technology, while
70 simultaneously:
71
- 72 a. Requesting the establishment of a fund within the existing framework of UNSCAR specifically
73 dedicated to the support of technological innovations to track and trace SALW and form a committee
74 to determine the allocation of finances voluntarily contributed by donor states;
75
- 76 b. Ensuring that the committee will be comprised of all Member States who either donate or require
77 donations, with all donations coming in as a voluntary action, moreover, upon being approved as a
78 donor or donation recipient, a state will receive the right to vote in the general committee;
79
- 80 c. Enforcing that the requirements to be able to donate to the fund and receive voting privileges are as
81 follows:
82
- 83 i. A donor cannot be currently sanctioned by the United Nations;
- 84 ii. A donor must be steadfastly dedicated to ensuring the control and regulation of SALW around
85 the world, determined by its standing within the PoA SALW, determined by its signatory
86 status to the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT);
87
- 88 d. Requesting Member States to voluntarily submit a digital stockpile database information of all
89 stockpiles in biennial reports to the ITI, specifically referencing new information;
90
- 91 3. *Expands* upon the current funding for states provided through PoA SALW matching needs program by
92 establishing a bid-proposal system, with requests for funding being submitted by developing states throughout
93 the year for review by the new UN Committee on Arms Regulation and Economic Stability (UNCARES) and
94 proposals that are approved by UNCARES will be placed before all members of the trust fund, both donors and
95 recipients, for approval by two-thirds majority vote, provided that:
96
- 97 a. The proposals will consist of several important elements to contribute to the veracity and effectiveness
98 of UNCARES and will contain, amongst others:
99
- 100 i. A clearly iterated request for a financial sum or specific technological assistance;
- 101 ii. Explanations in budget form for the specific use of such funds;
- 102 iii. Explanations in narrative form for the methods by which such funds will be implemented and
103 used to advance the technology;
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- 105 b. The Proposal for Biennial Review will include:
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- i. A report containing a list of how finances were allocated within the state, an explanation of what the funds were able to accomplish, and the areas that require further improvement and reform;
 - ii. An annual review report published to UNCARES as well as to the review committee;
 - iii. Finances relating to the second fund will come from the general fund of UNSCAR, but will be specifically allocated for the sole purpose of allowing reporting, and thus are not available for reallocation by the review committee;
 - c. Member States submitting proposals are suggested to also submit reports as optional additions via national bodies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), National Coordination Agencies (NCAs), and National Points of Contact (NPCs) concerning regulatory frameworks, implementation of tracking and tracing measures, and further information as requested by the ITI and PoA:
 - i. If a Member State lacks an NCA, an NPC, or both, it is suggested that they implement these vital entities;
 - ii. Any agency or body may donate, but only a Member State can vote;
 4. *Affirms* the need to create a committee focused on distributing gathered financial aid to areas where it will be most effective, and:
 - a. Considers states in need of financing must meet the UN's definitions of a developing state;
 - b. Designates a 12-seat executive review committee to preside during the Biennial Meeting of States (BMS) party to the PoA SALW and to provide initial review of funding request bids; the review committee will reserve the right to deny any state funds if deemed in violation of proposal or trust fund agreements, and the committee will be composed of:
 - i. The three highest financial contributors to the trust fund to represent the interests of the donating countries;
 - ii. The three highest financial contributors as a percentage of those states' gross domestic product (GDP) to represent the interests of donating countries;
 - iii. A state can only have one seat, should they be eligible for two seats it goes to the next highest contributor by GDP;
 - iv. Six states representing the interests of the developing countries receiving aid, elected through majority vote by recipient states;
 - v. Global experts to advise on what Member States receive funding, though as consultants, their contributions to the discussion will be an invaluable asset, and will be duly considered, however the experts themselves will not receive voting power;
 - vi. Any vote amongst the 12 members of the review committee must be approved by a two-thirds majority;
 - vii. Every two years, the 12 members will be re-selected based on the aforementioned criteria;
 5. *Calls upon* Member States to collaborate on local, national, and regional levels during BMS and MGEs, which could serve as the meeting point for information-sharing and technology transfer among countries in specific geographic areas by:
 - a. Recommending that local groups create regular reports regarding the activities that involve the use of small arms and light weapons which would be submitted to the NPCs of each Member State;
 - b. Encouraging states, in coordination with NGOs, to review all reports in order to properly address the needs and concerns of each local government when it comes to the issue of SALW, and consequently compile the information submitted which would be provided to their respective regional groups;
 - c. Calling upon regional organizations or working groups to review the reports of Member States and to take action in the research and educational efforts conducted by UNIDIR;

- 163 d. Requesting the expansion and propagation of NCAs to further facilitate collaboration among Member
164 States and encouraging States who have yet to implement NCAs to do so to aid in this collaborative
165 effort;
- 166
- 167 e. Encouraging cooperation with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the International
168 Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) in efforts to access information on the technology used by
169 non-state actors to instigate serious crimes;
- 170
- 171 6. *Encourages* further discussion about efficient collaboration on funding of technology transfers among Member
172 States and appropriate UN bodies;
- 173
- 174 7. *Suggests* that Member States encourage corporations to implement and incorporate technology such as, but not
175 limited to, microchips to monitor the import and export of small arms and light weapons, as well as ammunition
176 for these weapons as a supplement to already-existing serial number policies, while noting that, amongst others:
177
- 178 a. These technologies along SALW need to follow ITI standards and by listed in a UN online weapon
179 catalog for integration into a necessary and essential component of the weapon system such that its
180 removal would necessitate disabling the weapon system;
- 181
- 182 b. Member States with arms industries are recommended to offer incentives to private companies for
183 investing in, and more deeply researching, the technology stated in sub-clause a, as well as
184 implementing it in the weapon systems they produce;
- 185
- 186 c. Member States with state-owned arms companies are recommended to invest in and implement
187 technology such as, but not limited to, microchip-based marking and RFID chips in the weapons
188 systems they produce, also pursuant to sub-clause a;
- 189
- 190 d. Member States who have the means and capabilities are recommended to utilize technology such as,
191 but not limited to, microchip technology and to implement digital databases to improve stockpile
192 management and ensure stockpile security;
- 193
- 194 e. This technology must meet particular standards which require their coding to be conducted and
195 supervised by trained administrators in efforts to prevent hackers and terrorist groups along with
196 Member States who lack the capabilities stated above in this clause to participate in technological
197 transfer initiatives mentioned in the first clause.



Code: POASALW/1/2

Committee: Programme Of Action On Small Arms And Light Weapons Biennial Meeting of States

Topic: Adapting to Recent Developments in Small Arms and Light Weapons Technology

1 *The Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons Biennial Meeting of States,*
2
3 *Reaffirming* the role of the United Nations (UN) in the field of arms regulation and the commitment of Member
4 States to curb the proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW),
5
6 *Guided by* the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light
7 Weapons in All Its Aspects (PoA SALW), especially emphasizing that cooperation and information sharing among
8 states at the global level is urgent,
9
10 *Recognizing* the efforts of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) to mitigate conflicts that may arise by using new
11 information provided by the new tracing technology,
12
13 *Expressing* serious concern that without a solution to illicit arms trade, acts of terrorism and other violations to
14 human rights will continue to increase across regional boundaries,
15
16 *Recognizing* programs such as Project Harvest and Operation Rachel for their effectiveness in stemming the flow of
17 illicit trade of SALW and reiterating the importance of such previously enacted programs,
18
19 *Further recognizing* that a strong and well trained state law enforcement that is involved in the tracking and
20 management of arms is important in keeping states from being reliant on non-state actors and militias for protection
21 and stability in order to allow states to maintain sovereignty,
22
23 *Acknowledging* the Arms Trade Treaty's (ATT) role in regulating international trade of conventional arms in order
24 to reduce the availability of illicit SALW and to prevent illegal arms trafficking, especially into combat zones,
25
26 *Reaffirming* the purpose of the International Tracing Instrument (ITI), which is promoting measures to improve
27 marking, record keeping, coding and tracing of SALW,
28
29 *Realizing* how the economic gap between developed and Less Developed Countries (LDCs) affect each state's
30 ability to invest in new tracking technologies,
31
32 *Noting* the ability of the standardization of tracking technology to create a streamlined approach to collecting
33 information for national reporting,
34
35 *Bearing in mind* the *United Nations Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their*
36 *Parts and Components and Ammunition* (Firearms Protocol) as a global legally binding instrument concerning the
37 issue of small arms, especially Article 2, stating that the purpose of this Protocol is to promote, facilitate and
38 strengthen cooperation among States Parties in order to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit manufacturing and
39 trafficking of firearms, their parts, and components and ammunition,
40
41 *Considering* Article 12 of the Firearms Protocol dealing with the information sharing between States, which advises
42 a good exchange and cooperation between them in order to hold or establish a legal system,
43
44 *Stressing* Article 13 of the Firearms Protocol encouraging States to cooperate at the bilateral, regional and
45 international level to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit manufacturing and trafficking of firearms,
46
47 *Supporting fully* General Assembly (GA) resolution 70/49 (2015), which encourages relevant initiatives promoting
48 the eradication of illicit manufacturing of SALW,
49

50 *Calling* attention to the Security Council resolution 2117 (2013) on Small Arms, which proposes the strengthening
51 of measures for the safety of stockpiles, better record keeping and more supervision,
52

53 *Emphasizing* the Security Council resolution 2220 (2015) especially the fifth operative clause in order to prevent the
54 diversion of SALW into zones of conflict,
55

56 1. *Urges* the creation of SALW Regional Cooperation Bodies, under the jurisdiction of the Meeting of
57 Governmental Experts (MGE), which consist of tables of discussion where Member States will convene on
58 measures to enhance North-South cooperation in an attempt to enable all Member States to implement the
59 technologies necessary to adapt SALW tracing instrument, paying special attention to Radio Frequency
60 Identification (RFID) and microdot technology, by:
61

- 62 a. Researching measures to locate and trace the production and transfer of new technologies to
63 prevent the illicit use and manufacture of SALW;
64
- 65 b. Advocating for the implementation of microdot technology as a cost-effective solution to increase
66 tracking, transparency, and accountability;
67
- 68 c. Utilizing the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to assist with the supervision of SALW's
69 commerce in order to prevent and reduce the possibilities of terrorist organizations and other
70 extremist groups to acquire arms;
71
- 72 d. Paying special attention to how to use new technologies to properly trace weapons seized by
73 governmental forces from violent non-state actors by:
74
 - 75 i. Recommending the Review Conference of the PoA SALW to discuss possible reforms
76 to the existing tracing technologies in place to be modified to cut down corruption;
 - 77 ii. Recognizing the ease at which current tracing methods, such as serial numbers can be
78 tampered with and changed by illicit consumers;
 - 79 iii. Affirming the role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in individual Member
80 States;
- 81
- 82 e. Encouraging Member States to support the UN Regional Centers for Peace and Disarmament of
83 the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), which works alongside regional
84 intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and sends groups of regional governmental experts to the
85 MGE, which would achieve the following:
86
 - 87 i. Discuss further border control and regulation strategies within each Member State to
88 reduce illegal movement of weapons across all borders;
 - 89 ii. Formulate a report on the discussions, decisions, and plans of action at the close of the
90 MGE, which will be available on the Programme of Action Implementation Support
91 System (PoA-ISS) website;
- 92

93 2. *Calls* for PoA SALW Biennial Meeting of States (BMS) to establish an International Donors Organization
94 (IDO), a forum under the assistance of the UNODA to get different sectors of the international community to
95 take part in the elimination of financial disparity between less developed and more developed countries in the
96 matter of access to technology considering the following criteria:
97

- 98 a. The organization will convene on an annual basis, in December of each year over the course of
99 four days;
100
- 101 b. PoA SALW IDO will incorporate the following actors, and they must submit an attendance form
102 to PoA SALW at least three months before the conference in order for their spot to be reserved:
103
 - 104 i. Members of the private sector that specifically work on developing new technologies
105 on the matter of SALWs;

- 106 ii. NGOs and civil society organizations (CSOs) involved in whole or in part with
107 SALWs;
- 108 iii. Regional bodies affiliated with the UN, such as but not limited to: the Caribbean
109 Community, the European Union, the Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation, the
110 African Union, the Arab League and the Central American Integration System;
- 111
- 112 c. Recommends Member States to adopt a system of tax relief with the assistance of the
113 International Monetary Fund (IMF) for the companies who want to invest in tracing technologies
114 development on SALW;
- 115
- 116 d. The distribution of the funds received will be handled by PoA SALW, taking into account that this
117 project aims to finance LDC initiatives in regards to their efforts to achieve technologic
118 advancements in SALWs;
- 119
- 120 3. *Emphasizes* the need to ensure the security and management of weapons storage facilities by adapting to new
121 technologies with the assistance of the already existing Training Partnership Unit of the UN Office for the
122 Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (TPUOCHA), keeping in mind the following criteria:
- 123
- 124 a. Recommending Member States to consider implementing disarmament programs, such as but not
125 limited to the Harvest Program and Operation Rachel, which have proven successful to reduce
126 illicit arms trade within provincial groups;
- 127
- 128 b. Storing ammunition and weapons at separate facilities;
- 129
- 130 c. Providing appropriate security regulation, operating procedure, and security plan training to all
131 weapons storage personnel as called for in International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS)
132 05.20;
- 133
- 134 d. Analyzing location of weapons storage facilities as it pertains to:
- 135
- 136 i. Stockpile risk;
- 137 ii. Time required for external security forces to arrive on scene;
- 138 iii. Environmental hazard;
- 139 iv. Natural or geographic defensive features;
- 140
- 141 e. Revisiting staff vetting and selection protocol;
- 142
- 143 f. Supporting further cooperation within the international community in developing training
144 assistance to support states' efforts to create stable governmental law enforcement agencies with
145 the ability to work with their governments and the PoA to effectively manage and track SALW;
- 146
- 147 g. Increasing efforts to bring any NGOs, who might be collaborating with Member States'
148 governments in order to allow for more cooperation, transparency, and efficiency in reducing the
149 illicit trade of SALW;
- 150
- 151 h. Collaborating with local CSOs and officials in order to authorize the collection of more weapons
152 and allow the incorporation of different ideas to modernize further program models;
- 153
- 154 4. *Encourages* the pursuit of diplomatic conflict resolution supported by new information of improved tracing
155 technology, by recognizing that new conflicts between Member States may arise due to new information being
156 exposed by improved weapons tracing technology;
- 157
- 158 5. *Recommends* Member States to implement national registration systems to collect national data of SALW and
159 to cooperate to further the development and use of databases and technologies aimed at compiling and
160 facilitating the exchange of information relating to marking and tracing in general, by:
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- a. Facilitating the creation of interregional and global databases collaborating with other mechanisms' reports such as the ITI, Caricom Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS), among others;
 - b. Working in coordination with NGOs to trace and monitor weapon production and transfer more efficiently;
 - c. Computerizing all records, ensuring that all information can have a formal background;
 - d. Computerizing all records of weapons manufacture, being able to trace all legal owners of the weapons;
 - e. Establishing this database as a common and international mechanism of tracing SALW, through the voluntary cooperation between each Member State;
 - f. Reaffirming the commitment of Members States to incorporate gender sensitive, sex-disaggregated data into future databases and reporting mechanisms to better determine how people from different gender and ages are differently impacted by issues pertaining to SALW;
- 181 6. *Endorses* the reporting system of the PoA-ISS in regards to stockpiles, weapons sales, as well as weapons lost
182 in transit to be updated in accordance with information of new technologies to be gathered by:
183
- a. Using Microdot technology of weapons or other tracing systems that should be researched in order
184 to more effectively trace weapons involved in regional sales of SALW and to monitor and manage
185 current stockpiles;
186
 - b. Recommending that Member States include specific details in their reporting, such as:
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188
 - i. Microdot reporting of weapons involved in regional sales and current stockpiles,
189 including weapon calibers and amounts of ammunition involved in sales and current
190 stockpiles;
 - 191 ii. Various technologies in use by the state to guarantee reporting while advocating for the
192 continued development of new technologies to aid states in reporting efforts;
 - 193 iii. Defining how the use of surveys, online apparatus, and aid of UN officers to provide
194 manpower guarantees timely and effective reporting;
 - 195 iv. Suggests the inclusion of weapon purpose, either civilian, law enforcement, or military,
196 in records of weapons reporting;
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- 200 7. *Requests* the UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), to elaborate on systematic measures that will
201 allow for Radio Frequency Identification (RFID), comprised of a coded microchip with an antenna and a device
202 to read the encoded information as the optimal marking and tracing system, to monitor the illicit trade of
203 SALWs to be implemented in each Member State based on submitted national reports, considering that:
204
- a. RFID provides many advantages, as it can help solve both the problems of marking and tracing,
205 as well as stockpile management and record keeping;
206
 - b. RFID can store a large amount of data and consequently hasten registration processes;
207
 - c. RFID codes are not visible and therefore are difficult to remove, as the coded microchip is placed
208 strategically within the weapon;
209
 - d. RFID does not include GPS tracking, signifying that military operations would still be
210 confidential and protected.
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Code: POASALW/1/3

Committee: Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons Biennial Meeting of States

Topic: Adapting to Recent Development in Small Arms and Light Weapons Technology

1 *The Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons Biennial Meeting of States,*

2
3 *Acknowledging* that the Member States bear the primary responsibility for preventing, combating and eradicating the
4 illicit trade in small arms and light weapons (SALW) in all its aspects within their own borders,

5
6 *Emphasizing* that Member States have the responsibility to intensify their efforts in order to define the problems
7 associated with trading and manufacturing of small arms and light weapons and to find ways to effectively address
8 such concerns,

9
10 *Noting with approval* efforts made by civil society, such as the International Criminal Police Association and the
11 Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in fighting the threats of illicit trade of SALW,

12
13 *Endorsing* the use of an internationally coordinated initiative that seeks connection between Member States that
14 provide Official Development Assistance (ODA) and financial capabilities and those that need the most financial
15 developmental assistance in an equal and non-discriminatory fashion,

16
17 *Affirming* that this evolution of arms development is a threat for the existing tracing and marking systems and
18 technologies, by the fact that making SALW easier to disassemble necessarily implies difficulties for the infallibility
19 of marking and tracing systems,

20
21 *Noting* with deep concern the difficulties arising from faulty stockpile management, due to lacks in financial or
22 technological resources, which will lead to illicit trade of SALW,

23
24 *Recognizing* United Nations (UN) General Assembly (GA) resolutions 68/34 and 70/29 in requesting international,
25 technical, and financial support to strengthen the institutions and take action to combat the illicit trade in small arms
26 and light weapons could be implemented further,

27
28 *Recalling* GA resolution 69/60 recognizing the potential technologies can provide towards the eradication of illicit
29 trade of small arms and light weapons,

30
31 *Further recalling* Security Council resolution 2220 (2015) especially clause 5 emphasizing the position of
32 intergovernmental organizations to assist in capacity building,

33
34 *Fully alarmed* that developing states do not always have the same technological capabilities as developed countries
35 because of the lack of financial resources and international support,

36
37 *Having considered* the threat of 3D-printing devices undermining national mechanisms on manufacturing, marking,
38 and record keeping of SALW,

- 39
40 1. Encourages Member States to take measures to apply new technologies, such as radio frequency identification
41 (RFID) and Microdot technology, towards small arms marking and tracing, and furthering the effectiveness and
42 reducing the problems for the application should get clarified in the annual report submitted to the UN Office of
43 Disarmament Affairs (UNODA);
44
45 2. *Urges* Member States to review and improve national legislation and regional regulations on SALW, by:
46
47 a. Setting specific rules for both the manufacture and post-manufacture marking applied to the polymer
48 parts;
49
50 b. Advocating control components for all firearms, especially modular small arms and light weapons;

- 51 c. Clarifying the information that should be marked on the control component by working in cooperation
52 with major manufacturers in order to establish standardized identification features;
53
- 54 d. Recommending to set other rules especially for polymer and modular design such as optimization of
55 record-keeping practices, tracing, and detecting;
56
- 57 e. Forming national licensing systems for the purchase of 3D-printers and materials needed for printing
58 weaponry, and regulate 3D-printing ingredients producers and 3D printer tracing system;
59
- 60 f. Tracing the export and import of small arms and light weapons for illicit trade to accurately visualize
61 the trade map locally, regionally and across the globe;
62
- 63 3. *Recommends* Member States to emphasize on the spread and development of SALWs marking and tracing
64 technology, including:
65
- 66 a. The diffusion of marking technologies that would allow post-manufacture marks to be applied to
67 polymers (e.g. laser engraving or micro-percussion);
68
- 69 b. Seeking ways on how to develop new techniques for the recovery of marks on polymer parts that have
70 been already removed or altered;
71
- 72 c. Suggesting Member States to apply “smart guns” technology in referring to all forms of electronic
73 personalized safety technology, in order to ensure that a weapon can be fired only by its authorized
74 user;
75
- 76 4. *Emphasizes* the importance of technical training assistance, including encouragement towards the national
77 governments of Member States to start training programs such as:
78
- 79 a. Teaching local staff about the operations and maintenance of the technical devices on how to identify
80 control components for all firearms, whether standard or modular, for marking, record-keeping, and
81 tracing purposes;
82
- 83 b. Expanding the collaboration between UN regional bodies and national sectors on technical assistance
84 and training;
85
- 86 5. *Further encourages* the transfer of technology to developing countries, while:
87
- 88 a. Stressing the importance of the sufficient and full use of the funds and resources that have been
89 donated;
90
- 91 b. Requiring reports from the beneficiaries about the specific uses of those resources donated;
92
- 93 c. Urging for the creation of a Small Arms Technology Integration Fund (SATIF) to fund the
94 implementation of microchips into every firearm in production to keep tracking of SALW by
95 encouraging Member States, which support this fund, to donate and help the implementation of a
96 microchip into all firearms;
97
- 98 6. *Invites* Member States to implement the sharing of information through:
99
- 100 a. Instituting a common database within the already existing PoA Implementation Support System (PoA-
101 ISS) from which every Member State can obtain and share information on new technologies
102 concerning the implementation of the PoA;
103
- 104 b. Guaranteeing free access to the database to police forces in order to eradicate transnational organized
105 crime;
106

- 107 c. Cooperating with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and such organizations that act at regional
108 and sub-regional levels;
109
- 110 7. *Calls* for the establishment of electronically controlled safety mechanisms in the following two aspects:
111
112 a. Biometric palm print scanners;
113
114 b. RFID-tagged wrist watches;
115
- 116 8. *Strongly recommends* to enhance stockpile management in order to combat trafficking and misuse of SALW:
117
118 a. Further to incorporate a Bluetooth Security System, thereby all weapons will be automatically
119 registered with the Depot's main computer and all theft or loss will be detected at the earliest stage;
120
121 b. Suggests updating the management system and applying more recent technologies on the stockpile
122 management (smart ID-cards, RFID tags, locks, record-keeping systems);
123
124 c. Encourages Member States to ensure the enforcement of the existing weapon management systems,
125 and Member States should lay more emphasize on the choice of staff, responsibility training, and
126 regular rotation;
127
128 d. Further encourages to develop and popularize technology on weapon recycling and recovery to ensure
129 that used weapons be disposed on a regular basis;
130
- 131 9. *Further calls* for the cooperation between the regional departments of the UNODA and the National
132 Coordination Body to establish a formal Assessing Group to:
133
134 a. Evaluate whether the current regulating system is outdated or inefficient;
135
136 b. Decide whether financial assistance should be provided.



Code: POASALW/1/4

Committee: Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons Biennial Meeting of States

Topic: Adapting to Recent Developments in Small Arms and Light Weapons Technology

1 *The Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons Biennial Meeting of States,*

2
3 *Emphasizing* the necessity of respecting state sovereignty as stated in Article II of the *Charter of the United Nations*

4 (UN),

5
6 *Appreciating* the work of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the international community,

7
8 *Alarmed* by the lack of regional cooperation in the fight against illicit small arms and light weapons (SALW),

9
10 *Considering* the 2006 Small Arms and Light Weapons Review Conference's (A/CONF.192/15) goal of adapting to

11 developing technologies,

12
13 *Highly appreciating* the focus of Security Council resolution 2117 (2013) regarding timely and accurate information

14 sharing,

15
16 *Expressing its appreciation* of the extensive research conducted by the UN Institute for Disarmament Research

17 (UNIDR),

18
19 *Recognizing* the efforts of the UN Office on Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and the International Tracing

20 Instrument (ITI) to track and trace SALWs in the fight against illegal proliferation,

21
22 *Reaffirming* the purpose of the Biennial Meeting of States with the Report of the 2001 UN Conference on the Illicit

23 Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (A/CONF.192/15) to reduce human suffering caused by

24 the illicit trade of SALW,

25
26 *Recognizing* the means by which the *Protocol Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their*

27 *Parts and Components and Ammunition* (Firearms Protocol) and the ITI to provide guidance and direction to the

28 Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All

29 Its Aspects (PoA SALW),

30
31 *Guided by* the UN Secretary-General's Report on Small Arms (S/2011/255), calling upon states to create a group of

32 experts to deal with the advancements in technology of small arms and light weapons,

33
34 *Stressing* the urgent need for a board of experts to further adapt and mitigate the developments of SALWs based on

35 international regional cooperation,

36
37 *Affirming* the significance of the need to implement the outcomes of the Meeting of Governmental Experts (MGE)

38 as stated in General Assembly (GA) resolution 69/51, the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its

39 Aspects,

40
41 1. *Establishes* the Collaboration of Technological Experts (CTE), to be a branch of the MGE, with the purpose of

42 addressing technology adaptations of SALW and promoting communication about such topics through:

43
44 a. Intends for the CTE to be established and fully functional by March of 2017:

45
46 i. The continual development of a report to be presented annually to the UN Secretariat, the GA

47 and UNODA, in addition to an overarching report to PoA SALW during their biennial

48 meetings;

49 ii. Continual research and collaboration shall be discussed upon the creation of such reports;

50

- 51 b. Experts shall discuss agenda topics such as:
52
53 i. The creation of assistance and incentive programs aimed at more effective reporting and
54 technologies with SALW;
55 ii. Investigating new technologies regarding SALWs manufacturing and illicit trade;
56 iii. Developing new strategic technologies to combat the effects of SALWs;
57 iv. Researching tactics on the destruction of illicit arms and stockpile management;
58 v. Adapting to technology including, but not limited to, 3D printers, nanochips, microchip
59 tracking, micro stamping;
60 vi. Increasing security of small arms and light weapons transportation;
61 vii. Understanding trends within pre-existing small arms exchanges;
62
- 63 2. *Encourages* the collaboration of Member States at the local and regional level for the purpose establishing
64 communication with regard to technologies in the form of information sharing and accurate, timely reporting;
65
66 a. Member States are encouraged to increase transparency between international organizations through
67 reporting and information sharing;
68
69 b. Member States should be updated on information sharing technologies presented by the International
70 Conference on Information and Communication Systems (ICICS) to ensure global efficiency and
71 accuracy;
72
73 c. Encourages collaboration with NGOs for the purpose of information sharing to research and develop
74 policies regarding SALWs;
75
- 76 3. *Suggests* increased international cooperation as emphasized by MGE3 through means including, but not limited
77 to:
78
79 a. The use of the ITI;
80
81 b. Sharing of technologies and information amongst Member States and civil society purview of research
82 and data collection for the purpose of the CTE;
83
84 c. Contributing, when possible, to trust funds such as the UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on
85 Arms Regulation (UNSCAR) to assist Member States in the development of their technologies and
86 information infrastructure;
87
88 d. The need for the GA to continue providing funding to the PoA SALW to ensure that all research and
89 information sharing needs are met.



Code: POASALW/1/5

Committee: Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons Biennial Meeting of States

Topic: Adapting to Recent Developments in Small Arms and Light Weapons Technology

1 *The Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons Biennial Meeting of States,*

2
3 *Emphasizing* that the right of individual and collective self-defense recognized in Article 51 of the *Charter of the*
4 *United Nations* (UN) and that the legitimate security demands of all countries should be fully taken into account,

5
6 *Understanding* the sovereign right of any state to regulate and control conventional arms exclusively within its
7 territory, pursuant to its own legal or constitutional system, but bearing in mind the responsibility of member nations
8 to co-operate on illicit small arms and light weapons (SALW) trafficking under their obligations to the *Charter of*
9 *the UN* regarding maintaining international peace and security,

10
11 *Affirming* the importance of efficiently combating the trade of illicit weapons in all states, and the importance of
12 international cooperation expressed by Security Council resolutions 2117 (2013) and 2220 (2015), and addressing
13 collaborative efforts against illegal transportation of SALW,

14
15 *Recognizing* the work of the UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR) in
16 mobilizing resources to support the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) and assisting Member States,
17 law enforcement agencies, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in adopting the recommendations of the
18 Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All
19 Its Aspects (PoA SALW),

20
21 *Taking* note of the role of the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and
22 Reliable Manner, Illicit SALW (ITI) in marking, record-keeping and tracing weapons to combat illicit trafficking
23 and realizing the increasing need for international coordination,

24
25 *Bearing in mind* the recommendations of the PoA SALW with regard to stockpile management, destruction of
26 surplus weapons, including the report of the Secretary-General of the UN on methods of destruction of small arms,
27 light weapons, ammunition and explosives (S/2000/1092),

28
29 *Acknowledging* the effectiveness of weapon redemption programs in multiple Member States, such as Argentina's
30 Programa Nacional de Entrega Voluntaria de Armas de Fuego and Australia's National Firearms Buyback Scheme,

31
32 *Further recognizing* the difficulties of protecting against illicit SALW maritime trade,

33
34 *Having considered The Role of Regional Organisations in Stemming the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light*
35 *Weapon*, a joint report of the UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) and the Geneva Forum, on the role
36 that regional organizations play in combating illicit trafficking of weapons and aware of existing frameworks
37 implemented by Member States to provide accountability for regional and national sales,

38
39 *Aware* of the success of South Africa in implementing microdot tracking technology on commercial vehicles which
40 led to a decrease in vehicle related crime, emphasizing the fact that microdot technology has been proven to work on
41 a large scale commercial market,

42
43 *Observing* that the modernization of SALW illicit manufacturing and transfer as a threat toward peace and security
44 for all human beings and that current weapons tracing technology faces numerous challenges due to technological
45 innovations in polymer based weapons and 3D printing mechanisms,

46
47 *Emphasizing* the important role that global weapons and trade databases, as well as civil society organizations
48 (CSOs), serve in maintaining knowledge and providing references for regulatory bodies in tracking, researching, and
49 advising government institutions on the illicit trafficking of SALW,

50

51 *Encouraged* by the success of the Norwegian Initiative on Small Arms Transfers (NISAT) and the National
52 Ballistics Information System (NABIS) and using said framework to aid Member States real time data sharing and
53 reporting for or weapons sales, ammunition tracing, serial number tracking, and weapons locations,
54

55 *Having considered* the Report of the Secretary-General on Small Arms and Light Weapons (S/2015/289) on small
56 arms and light weapons, especially recommendations to track ammunition flows into arms embargoed areas,
57 stockpile management, Illicit Arms Records and Tracing Management System global firearms database of the
58 International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), and the guidelines for storage management as stated in the
59 report,
60

61 *Reinforcing* the necessity of gender mainstreaming within data reporting systems through the collection of gender-
62 disaggregated data to ensure that women are involved at all levels of programme design, implementation, and
63 monitoring and evaluation, as well as so that the gendered impacts of SALW can be adequately monitored due to the
64 fact that higher rates of sexualized and gender-based violence occur simultaneously with the ongoing technological
65 deployment of SALW, as documented in General Assembly (GA) resolution 69/61,
66

67 1. *Calls upon* Member States to support research by the UNIDIR and the PoA SALW into global standards for
68 weapons and ammunition tracing as well as stockpile management and recommend that Member States request
69 assistance via funding from UNSCAR for implementation of technologies including:
70

- 71 a. Microdot technologies and radio-frequency identification (RFID) tags on weaponry and ammunition,
72 to assist in securing national and law enforcement armories;
73
- 74 b. Regulation of ammunition stockpiles, which would be linked to the International Tracing Instrument
75 (ITI);
76
- 77 c. Placing serial numbers or other markers on components of the firearm that, when destroyed, render the
78 weapon inoperable; that is, on integral parts of the receiver such as the fire-control group;
79
- 80 d. Data collection on cost-effectiveness and feasibility of each of these methods in the context of regional
81 situations, combined with research from the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA);
82

83 2. *Encourages* Member States of the PoA SALW to safely manage surplus SALW:
84

- 85 a. Following the guidelines set out in the Small Arms Survey and the methods of destruction provided in
86 the Report of the Secretary-General on Methods of destruction of small arms, light weapons,
87 ammunition and explosives (S/2000/1092) by securely disposing of retrieved weapons in order to halt
88 the proliferation of their illegal use;
89
- 90 b. Incorporating microdot technology in the management of confiscated weapons that are due for
91 disposal;
92
- 93 c. Recycling weapon materials and parts whenever possible for use in non-military technology or
94 infrastructure;
95
- 96 d. Remaining cognizant of distinct cultural conditions among states wherein varying incentives may be
97 more appropriate, including, but not limited to, a redemption program to retrieve illicit arms from non-
98 state actors to encourage disarmament;
99
- 100 e. Declaring support for regional efforts for the legal prosecution of those engaging in the brokering of
101 illegal arms who do not voluntarily engage in disarmament by national legal bodies, and legal
102 prosecution of citizens without licenses, possessing illegal arms;
103

104 3. *Encourages* Member States to adopt recommendations for technologically progressive port authorities under
105 Chapter XVIII of the GA resolution 25/255 in order for more regional and international cooperation in an effort
106 to halt the illicit arms flow;

- 107 4. *Recommends* the international community utilize regional bodies to hold meetings with Member States
108 regarding illicit SALW trafficking for issues such as:
109
- 110 a. Discussing tracking methods such as electronic tracking technology that are used to stop the illicit
111 trade of SALW;
 - 112
 - 113 b. Working with NGOs and relevant ministries on best practice methods for border patrols, weapons
114 tracing, information sharing, and investment in communication technology;
 - 115
 - 116 c. Using regional reports to update other Member States on progress, and collect data on weapons
117 trafficking from all Member States including weapons purchases of member governments;
 - 118
- 119 5. *Suggests* that the agenda for the Fourth Meeting of Governmental Experts (MGE4) of June 2019 PoA SALW to
120 include:
121
- 122 a. Consideration of technopolymer-based, electron beam freeform fabrication, and stereolithographic
123 printing of firearm components;
 - 124
 - 125 b. Consideration of the use of fused deposition modeling of firearms;
 - 126
 - 127 c. Consideration of direct and selective metal laser sintering and selective laser melting in the production
128 of firearms and their components;
 - 129
 - 130 d. Consideration of standards for marking of small arms and light weapons systems, in terms of what
131 markings should be applied and where;
 - 132
- 133 6. *Recommends* the international community to implement the following reforms to the marking and manufacture
134 of their weapons systems regarding:
135
- 136 a. Regional and global standardization of weapons markings such as the UK Implementation Report for
137 International Marking and Tracing Instruments, so that not only alphanumeric serial numbers but also
138 other information about the weapon system is easily available to those attempting to trace the weapon
139 system; possible important information may include caliber and chambering of the system, make and
140 model, manufacturer, and country of origin;
 - 141
 - 142 b. The threat of polymer weapons: serial numbers and other markings based upon the conclusions of
143 subclause (a) should be marked through methods that are easily recoverable after attempted destruction
144 of markings, such as lasers or micro-percussion;
 - 145
 - 146 c. The modularity of modern weapon systems: serial numbers and other markings based upon the
147 conclusions of subclause (a) should be applied to all receiver components of a weapon system, though
148 not to other parts such as the barrel, stock, or magazine;
 - 149
 - 150 d. Licensing programs for the sale of 3D printers so as to regulate access to such equipment; a
151 collaboration of legislatures from each participating member state should work to enact licensing
152 regulation that:
153
 - 154 i. Criminalizes the illicit and unlicensed use of 3D printers inter alia, production of weapons;
 - 155 ii. Ensures that licensing requires criminal record checks, and regular reviews of said licenses,
156 with special access for scientific and educational purposes;
 - 157 iii. Recommends resource sharing with all states who wish to participate in the program;
 - 158
- 159 7. *Encourages* voluntary participation within SALW databases in order to create not only strong regional
160 cooperation but to convert a regional approach into an integrated international one:
161

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174
- a. Include gender-disaggregated data to ensure accountability, transparency and complete information in reporting, as well as effective incorporation of gender-inclusive SALW policies as technology advances affect men, women, and children differently;
 - b. Encourage the utilization of frameworks such as the Second Information Schengen System, NISAT, and NABIS which will lay the foundation for a database that shifts focus from people moving across borders to cross-border illicit arms transfer as technology progresses:
 - i. Allowing Member States to voluntarily provide data to respond to higher levels of both already existing arms as well as new arms created from technological advances;
 - ii. Creating awareness in other states of any illicit arms activity and will incorporate collected data into a possible control mechanism to oversee the destruction of SALW in the aftermath of armed conflicts and to protect border security.



Code: POASALW/1/6

Committee: Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons Biennial Meeting of States

Topic: Adapting to Recent Developments in Small Arms and Light Weapons Technology

1 *The Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons Biennial Meeting of States,*

2
3 *Emphasizing* the importance of all relevant parties having a proper understanding of the harm that is caused by
4 Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW),

5
6 *Welcoming* cooperative measures between developed and developing Member States to enhance the effectiveness of
7 international monitoring systems and transparent practices,

8
9 *Keeping in mind* the aim of the United Nations (UN) Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation that
10 aims to mobilize resources to support the implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and
11 Eradicate the Illicit Trade on Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects (PoA SALW),

12
13 *Noting with approval* the significant purpose of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) in regulating and preventing the
14 circulation of illegal SALW,

15
16 *Believing* in the importance of stockpile management, as was discussed in the Fifth Biennial Meeting of States
17 (BMS),

18
19 *Reaffirming* Security Council resolution 2117 (2013), which addressed the illicit trade between Member States upon
20 which weapons embargoes have been placed and emphasized the role member states in maintaining stockpile
21 security, as being one of the very first resolutions to address issues of SALW,

22
23 *Convinced* of the need for further research in advanced tracking and marking technologies that could be
24 implemented by Member States, with an emphasis on methods and technologies which are practical and economical
25 for developing Member States,

26
27 *Concerned* that the PoA SALW does not effectively implement and accommodate the needs of technology of states
28 in order to address the issue of SALW,

29
30 *Bearing in mind* Chapter 3 Paragraph 10 of the PoA SALW providing that “states are encouraged to consider
31 international cooperation and assistance to examine technologies that would improve the tracing and detection of
32 illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, as well as measures to facilitate the transfer of such technologies,”

33
34 *Recalling* the *Caribbean Community Declaration on Small Arms and Light Weapons* that states the establishment of
35 necessary actions at the national and regional level to fully combat the illicit trade in SALW and their ammunition,

36
37 *Fully aware* of the disparity in funding and resources between developed and developing Member States as well as
38 between regions, as well as the need for capacity building and development of structure by partnerships between
39 states and cooperation especially in African, Caribbean and Latin American States,

40
41 *Taking note* of the importance of respecting the principles of national sovereignty including in maintaining law
42 enforcement, non-interference in internal affairs and the inherent right of self-defense for every state, as well as the
43 respective social, political, and cultural particulars of each Member State,

44
45 *Guided by* the Report of the UN Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects
46 (A/CONF.192/15), which expresses the importance of marking firearms with serial numbers, type of weapons,
47 expiration dates, and state of manufacture,

48

49 *Having examined* also the efforts of regional and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) including the
50 Organization of American States (OAS), Firearms Standards and Small Arms Survey to alleviate the issue of
51 SALW,
52

- 53 1. *Endorses* further voluntary financial contributions to autonomous bodies such as the UN Institute for
54 Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) in order to support continued research and collaboration between States,
55 international organizations, civil society, the private sector, and academia to develop sustainable and effective
56 solutions to issues related to SALW;
57
- 58 2. *Recommends* the involvement of the UNIDIR and Meetings of Governmental Experts (MGE) to conduct further
59 research on advanced tracking and marking technologies in order to implement an effective method of marking
60 and tracking that can be agreed upon by many Member States for purposes such as researching new
61 technologies that are cost effective and efficient in developing countries such as:
62
 - 63 a. Microdots as a tracking mechanism which will be registered uniquely to each owner and are a process
64 of incorporating microscopic tracking mechanisms onto SALW technology;
 - 65
 - 66 b. Serial numbers on registered SALW;
 - 67
- 68 3. *Recommends* that the Meeting of Governmental Experts (MGE) examines further the dangers of 3D printed
69 weapons and other new weapons such as polymeric and modular weapons, specifically in regard of non-state
70 actors and present recommendations on how to tackle the singularities;
71
- 72 4. *Calls upon* Member States to provide international assistance to combat SALW through North-South and
73 South-South partnerships by providing technical expertise through training programs, funding and information
74 sharing through various international agencies such as the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), as
75 well as further support for:
76
 - 77 a. Regional Centers of Small Arms associated with disarmament such as the UN Regional Center for
78 Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, which have successfully
79 worked to provide training and resources to developing countries in regards to incorporating
80 technology to combat SALW;
 - 81
 - 82 b. UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulations, which supports implementation of
83 the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) and PoA SALW to aid UN partners, international and regional
84 organizations, NGOs, and research institutes;
 - 85
- 86 5. *Supports* the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to build the infrastructure of developing states in order for
87 these states to accommodate for the new technological advancements in tracking and monitoring SALWs and
88 the education of law enforcement by:
89
 - 90 a. Calling upon developed nations to donate and give loans to fund sustainable development projects in
91 developing states;
 - 92
 - 93 b. Allowing loans to be facilitated by finance corporations such as World Bank and International Finance
94 Corporation;
 - 95
 - 96 c. Promoting peaceful agreements between states through dialogue;
 - 97
- 98 6. *Calls upon* developed states to assist in the development of capacity building, technologies, programs, methods,
99 and information by investing and donating to the enhancement of institutional capabilities in developing states
100 to support the domestic development of tracking technologies and equipment:
101
 - 102 a. Suggests the use of cost effective marking technologies that use dot pin micro-percussion as this
103 process is near impossible to erase;
 - 104

- 105 b. Encourage further research and innovation in order to further the capabilities of current tracking
106 technologies;
107
- 108 7. *Further invites* Member States to support the development of effective means to detect, destruct, and clear areas
109 of SALWs as they represent major destabilizing threats to the developing regions especially in rural areas by:
110
- 111 a. Increasing collaboration with NGOs on the subject matter through agreements with Member States as
112 they have proved to be a successful instrument in the fight on anti-personnel mines;
113
- 114 b. Continuing to share information and resources in a timely, comprehensive manner to the Programme
115 of Action Implementation Support System database between Member States with the goal of educating
116 populations about the danger of SALW violence especially in rural areas where issues such as high
117 rates of poverty, illiteracy, and gang violence persist;
118
- 119 8. *Supports* the transfer of the techniques and methods, through the use of expert training and in collaboration with
120 best practices that have been adopted, which will facilitate the tracking and reporting of weapons sales and
121 transfers, specifically through:
122
- 123 a. Education and training of law enforcement, border security, or any other associated firearms tracking
124 and reporting personnel in developing nations;
125
- 126 b. Development and sharing of any automated programs or databases which facilitate and improve record
127 keeping;
128
- 129 c. Development of a domestic framework to monitor arms brokers, in efforts to increase accountability;
130
- 131 d. Collaboration with NGOs as well as independent sovereign entities, such as the Norwegian Capacity,
132 to strengthen and contribute to the development of infrastructure within developing states;
133
- 134 9. *Encourages* international, regional and cross-regional coordination and information sharing mechanisms to stop
135 the illicit trade and manufacturing of SALW by paying special attention in customs frontiers where SALW can
136 be easily trafficked through governmental organizations such as the Caribbean Community and Common
137 Market and OAS, NGOs, and international organizations;
138
- 139 10. *Appeals* to the international community to assist in improving stockpile management as this matter continues to
140 be a major destabilizing threat to regional and global safety, especially developing countries which continue to
141 face challenges regarding improper storing of SALW and therefore ask for support by:
142
- 143 a. Updating the PoA SALW to accommodate technological advancements and incorporate ideas such as:
144
- 145 i. Biometric data verification methods;
146 ii. Barcodes;
147 iii. Biometric Technologies;
148 iv. Smart ID-cards;
149
- 150 b. Further develop and invest in training peacekeeping personnel to correctly read the codes and maintain
151 orderly records of identified weapons and unifying a system that guarantees all Member States an
152 effective method of guarding confiscated weapons;
153
- 154 11. *Encourages* Member States to utilize available tools to monitor the status of SALW through the sharing of
155 information and establishing a reviewing mechanism for the International Small Arms Control Standards
156 (ISACS) assessment tool to improve SALW legislation among Member States through:
157
- 158 a. The UNIDIR and ISACS in order to improve the establishment of international standards on marking
159 and tracing new SALW, using ISAC Assessment Tools (ISACS-AT) that allow governments to
160 compare any existing small arms controls in order to identify areas of improvement;

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- b. Recommends Member States to join the International Small Arms Control Standards, which can enable law enforcement to develop research process by funding workshops about firearms control;
 - c. The International Criminal Police Organization's (INTERPOL) Illicit Arms Records and Tracing Management Systems (iARMS), which coordinates the partnership between law enforcement agencies and the international community;
 - d. The ISACS intra-agency support under the UNIDIR will create workshops in developing countries for the purpose of education of technological updates;
 - e. Accelerating the advancement of phase 3 of the ISACS Assessment Tool project which can provide tailored legislative advice and counsel to the states as we approach the matters of technology, training, stockpiling facilities within regional borders, and funding of programs that will improve such the currently improper state;
- 176 12. *Recommends* to incorporate the following facets of international arms trade into the ISACS to create more
177 comprehensive guidelines for SALW legislation by:
178
- a. Applying more stringent regulation between arms transactions and foreign governments;
 - b. Creating a global network through the Coordination on Small Arms to track the both legal and illicit weapons by monitoring the methods used in controlling SALWs such as border controls, cooperation, markings, record keeping, and stockpile management;
- 184
- 185 13. *Appeals* to Member States who have not ratified the ATT to ratify this important document to aid in the further
186 progression to prevent the illicit trade in SALW;
187
- 188 14. *Encourages* research institutes and NGOs to take advantage of the UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation
189 on Arms Regulation by developing proposals on best practices for Member States on weapon management.



Code: POASALW/1/7

Committee: Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons Biennial Meeting of States

Topic: Adapting to Recent Developments in Small Arms and Light Weapons Technology

1 *The Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons Biennial Meeting of States,*

2
3 *Guided by Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, Action with Respect to Threats to the Peace, Breaches*
4 *of the Peace, and Acts of Aggression,*

5
6 *Alarmed by recent tragedies involving Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) including, but not limited to, the*
7 *proliferation of terrorism, crimes against humanity, and various war crimes,*

8
9 *Deeply concerned by the lack of enforcement of the Security Council mandated arms embargos,*

10
11 *Expressing the need to build upon existing frameworks in order to accommodate new developments in SALW in*
12 *order to increase transparency in combating illicit trade, the fluidity of transnational markets, and terrorist threats,*

13
14 *Requesting the adaptation of existing frameworks in light of new technological developments of SALW,*

15
16 *Recalling United Nations (UN) General Assembly (GA) resolutions 70/29 on the Assistance to States for Curbing*
17 *the Illicit Traffic of Small Arms and Light Weapons and Collecting them and 70/49 on the Illicit Trade of Small*
18 *Arms and Light Weapons on all its Aspects, regarding the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects and assistance to*
19 *States for curbing the illicit traffic in SALW and collecting them,*

20
21 *Considering the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and*
22 *Components and Ammunition (Firearms Protocol),*

23
24 *Supporting fully every Member State's effort to apply the International Tracing Instrument (ITI), International*
25 *Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG), and the International Small Arms Control Standard (ISACS),*

26
27 *Recognizing the existing SALW reporting template provided by the UN Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)*
28 *and acknowledging its imperfections,*

29
30 *Stressing the necessity for international cooperation and assistance, including financial and technical assistance, as*
31 *well as sharing technology and facilitating efforts to effectively implement the Programme of Action to Prevent,*
32 *Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (PoA SALW),*

33
34 *Upholding Security Council resolution 2117 (2013), the first-ever Security Council resolution dedicated to SALW,*
35 *regarding the importance of effective physical security and management of stockpiles of SALW,*

36
37 *Recalling GA resolution 70/35 regarding problems arising from the accumulation of conventional ammunition*
38 *stockpile in surplus,*

39
40 *Appreciating the role that non-governmental organizations (NGOs) continue to play in record keeping, tracing, and*
41 *management of SALW, in accordance with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL),*

42
43 1. *Requests regional organizations to play an active role as a platform in sharing technological information*
44 *regarding recent development in SALW technology both tracking and producing through:*

- 45
46 a. *Utilizing the resources provided by regional organizations involved in SALW such as the European*
47 *Union, the African Union, the Caribbean Community, the Union of South American Nations, and*
48 *South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation;*

49

- 50 b. Proposing bilateral agreements between Member States on the subject of regular assistance and
51 cooperation of relevant authorities by sending tracking and manufacturing experts as well as fostering
52 cooperation between private companies in the field of armament;
53
- 54 c. Suggesting the use of the Group of Interested States in Practical Disarmament Measures (GIS) to assist
55 developing countries in the organization and maintenance of a management system to ensure
56 cooperation from existing agencies within the state;
57
- 58 d. Encouraging the creation of north-south bilateral information-sharing measures to ensure accurate
59 reporting, including jointly developed or agreed programmes, aimed at increasing cooperation between
60 Member States;
61
- 62 e. Updating the existing PoA Implementation Support System (POA-ISS) website to include a section
63 dedicated to the creation and submission of reports, which includes:
64
- 65 i. The UNODA Template;
66 ii. A link for report submission;
67 iii. Examples of acceptable reports;
68
- 69 2. *Moves* for the reformation of the Matching Needs and Resources Program by:
70
- 71 a. Expanding the scope of the assistance proposal including in the annual National Report submitted to
72 the UNODA:
73
- 74 i. Assistance proposals must be complete and budgets must be included for at least half of the
75 phases of the project;
76 ii. Any changes related to the use of donor funds must be approved by the donor nation;
77
- 78 b. Requiring all states receiving this assistance to provide a complete report to the UNODA the year
79 following the year in which the approved project begins;
80
- 81 c. Calling for all states receiving assistance to provide complete, public reports of all transactions carried
82 out with donor funds to the UNODA, making it available to the donor states;
83
- 84 d. Enacting financial security measures whereby donor states may withdraw funding in situations limited
85 to:
86
- 87 i. The failure of the receiving state to provide the required follow-up financial report of
88 transaction carried out using donor funds to the UNODA, in which specific misuses of donor
89 funds must be cited by the state withdrawing assistance;
90 ii. The failure of the receiving state to fulfil the requirement of providing a complete UNODA
91 report in the year following the year in which the approved project begins;
92
- 93 3. *Emphasizes* the need to ensure the security and management of weapons storage facilities in order to prevent
94 illegal acquisition of SALW and uncontrolled proliferation of ammunition by:
95
- 96 a. Encouraging Member States to share their most effective stockpile management techniques with
97 reference to technological information sharing previously noted in clause three at each biennial
98 meeting of PoA SALW;
99
- 100 b. Suggesting Member States establish National Points of Contact; and to make optimal use of the
101 INTERPOL Illicit Arms Records and tracing Management System the European Union-funded project
102 iTRACE, aiming to provide policymakers with verified information on transfers of diverted
103 conventional arms;
104

- 105 c. Urging Member States to properly contain seized arms and either mark or destroy them in an effort to
106 keep them out of the hands of NGOs;
107
- 108 d. Strengthening already existing stockpile management capabilities through assessment of stockpile
109 environment by conducting stockpile location reports that determine potential security risks to the
110 stockpile to be presented at each biennial meeting of PoA SALW;
111
- 112 e. Asking Member States to execute additional stockpile governing efforts such as:
113
- 114 i. Investigating the identity of all those at the stockpile location with security
115 responsibilities by conducting background checks, online accounting procedures, security
116 training, education, staff briefings, and detailed action on discovery of intrusion, theft,
117 loss or surplus;
118 ii. Establishing national emergency task forces, to adequately respond to events of theft, loss
119 and/or surplus with domestic stockpiles;
120
- 121 4. *Encourages* the adaptation and modernization of the UNODA SALW reporting template to better report on
122 SALWs and their technology within each Member State by:
123
- 124 a. Including a section to report on new and developing SALW technology researched within the Member
125 State;
126
- 127 b. Consolidating questions to act in accordance with ITI, the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), and UNODA;
128
- 129 c. Distributing relevant responses from reports to appropriate UN programs and committees;
130
- 131 d. Allowing Member States to comment on figures included in their reports to elaborate on changes
132 UNODA expectations in reported values from year to year.