

NMUN•NY 2016



27 – 31 MARCH 2016

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

Courage
for **peace**



Compassion
in **action**

CONFERENCE B

Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons

Committee Staff

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Chair	Arvind Krishnan
Rapporteur	Jake Speirs
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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/RES/1/1	Adapting to Recent Developments in Small Arms and Light Weapons Technology	Adopted by acclamation
POASALW/RES/1/2	Adapting to Recent Developments in Small Arms and Light Weapons Technology	128 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 11 abstentions
POASALW/RES/1/3	Adapting to Recent Developments in Small Arms and Light Weapons Technology	124 votes in favor, 6 votes against, 13 abstentions
POASALW/RES/1/4	Adapting to Recent Developments in Small Arms and Light Weapons Technology	125 votes in favor, 1 votes against, 17 abstentions
POASALW/RES/1/5	Adapting to Recent Developments in Small Arms and Light Weapons Technology	126 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 14 abstentions
POASALW/RES/1/6	Adapting to Recent Developments in Small Arms and Light Weapons Technology	126 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 15 abstentions
POASALW/RES/1/7	Adapting to Recent Developments in Small Arms and Light Weapons Technology	Adopted by acclamation

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 147 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.” Monday afternoon, the committee spent suspensions divided into smaller regional blocks, and began discussing potential ideas for working papers. Discussions included the expansion of microchip tracking technologies, the reformation Arms Trade Treaty in developing member states, emphasizing the registration and tracking of ammunition, and the improvement of information sharing between member states and the UN Registry for Conventional Weapons. The session was diplomatic and productive. By the end of Monday evening’s session, the Dais received a total of 18 working papers covering a wide range of issues. By Tuesday morning, significant overlap between working papers was noticed and delegates were encouraged to collaborate and discuss with their fellow delegates to identify potential opportunities for mergers. All second drafts were received by the end of the session. The evening session led to further merging of working papers and dialogue between delegates as comments for second drafts were returned. At the end of the evening session, the initial 18 working papers had been merged to leave 7 working papers.

By Wednesday morning, the Dais had 7 merged working papers. By the end of the morning session, the dais accepted the first draft resolution. During the afternoon session, delegates continued finalizing working papers for final draft submission and the speaker’s list was closed. The hard deadline for draft resolutions was set as 3:30pm, at which point all final drafts of working papers were received. The dais approved the second draft resolution shortly after, and delegations which had reached this stage began reviewing other submitted resolutions. By 4 pm, all seven working papers had been accepted as draft resolutions. The committee moved into voting bloc at 4:15 pm Draft resolution 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5 and 1/6 passed by placard vote, with a notable majority voting for adoption. Draft resolution 1/1 and 1/7 were adopted by acclamation.



Code: POASALW/RES/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 (PoA SALW) Biennial Meeting of States,*
2

3 *Recognizing* that according to the 2001 Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms
4 and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, the sharing of effective and feasible practices is crucial to the implementation
5 of the Programme of Action (PoA), and the rise of technical advancements pertaining to Small Arms and Light
6 Weapons (SALW) technology as indicated in the Secretary-General's Report on Recent Developments on Small
7 Arms and Light Weapons Technology and their Implications for the International Tracing Instrument (ITI) at the
8 Fifth Biennial Meeting of States (BMS) on Illicit Trade in Small Arms,
9

10 *Fully aware* that, according to the Second Meeting on Governmental Experts (MGE2) and the 2012 Small Arms
11 Survey, SALW manufacturers have the technical expertise, capability, and experience necessary to recommend
12 innovations which make SALW safer to use, easier to detect, and increasingly difficult to abuse,
13

14 *Recognizing* the endeavors of civil society as noted by the United Nations Programme of Action Implementation
15 Support System document, "Regional Organizations – Helping to build synergies within Regions and between
16 them," including the efforts of the International Criminal Police Association, the League of Arab States, the
17 Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, United Nations Coordinating Action on Small Arms, the East
18 African Community, the Organization of American States (OAS), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and
19 the Regional Centre on Small Arms, the Small Arms Survey, and Reaching Critical Will, in bringing attention to
20 issues relating to new SALW technologies,
21

22 *Understanding* that the technology surrounding SALW is developing more rapidly than governments are able to
23 adapt and that it is essential for global stability that Member States, in coordination with the global community,
24 strive to respond to these unprecedented developments,
25

26 *Recalling* Chapter III, paragraph 10 of the PoA-SALW, which states that "[s]tates are encouraged to consider
27 international cooperation and assistance to examine technologies that would improve the tracing and detection of
28 illicit trade in SALWs, as well as measures to facilitate the transfer of such technologies" emphasizing the need for
29 further research addressing the development of arms based technology,
30

31 *Keeping in mind* that the Silicon Valley-based Smart Tech Challenge, with a top prize of merely \$500,000 dollars,
32 sparked significant newfound interest in SALW fingerprint-identification technology, which according to analysts
33 from the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDR) prevents anyone but the owner from firing
34 the weapon, serving as an indicator for the possibility of future successful private grant-based competitions,
35

36 *Recognizing* that in regards to existing firearms, as addressed by the 2015 MGE, there is a gap between illegal use
37 and safety regulations, as well as a threat of firearms ending up in unauthorized hands rather than those who
38 purchase SALW through legal channels,
39

40 *Lauds* the efforts of General Assembly resolution 60/81 (2005) that discusses in detail the ITI which lists the
41 mechanisms available to the international community to accurately trace SALW, and also attempt to identify the
42 challenges of the current systems,
43

44 *Reiterates* the sentiments set forth by the MGE2, which state, "the absence of an international standard on the
45 marking of modular weapons risks creating a situation where the tracing of these weapons will be increasingly
46 hampered and even become impossible,"
47

48 *Recognizing* the importance of the Report of the Secretary-General on Recent Developments in Small Arms and
49 Light Weapons (A/CONF.192/BMS/2014/1) and the 2015 Small Arms Survey Issue Brief, which express alarm
50 regarding the ability of new technology advances to foil traditional security and tracking systems,
51

52 *Noting* the need to promote new solutions in combating recent developments in SALW technologies, such as the
53 labeling and tracking of modular and polymer weapons, and making these solutions widely available to Member
54 States as expressed in the BMS6 and the MGE2,
55

56 *Recalling* the vital role that the MGE plays as a voice of expertise in providing Member States information on the
57 advancement of SALWs technology,
58

59 *Fully aware* of the role financially developed Member States have in supporting other Member States with fewer
60 available resources, in order to help these Member States adapt to new tracing mechanisms,
61

62 *Recognizes* programs and tactics already in place for tracking the illicit transfer of SALW, furthermore encouraging
63 all Member States to coordinate multilateral action as encouraged in Security Council resolution 2220 (2015),
64

- 65 1. *Encourages* the next MGE to consider and include in the agenda the recent advancements in SALW for the
66 purposes of researching and exploring new ways to understand SALW technologies to:
67
 - 68 a. Include incorporating feed devices that stamp cartridges as they are extracted from firearms, promotion
69 of the production of perishable weapons, weapon components, and ammunition, inclusion of Radio
70 Frequency Identification in weapons and weapon components production, and using alphanumerical
71 codes to internationally trace weapons and its accessories back to its original origins to support the
72 prevention and eradication of the illicit trade and mismanagement of SALW;
73
 - 74 b. Facilitate a push for comprehensive research on the technology required to prevent accidental
75 discharge of modular weapons while being transported and consider options, such as hydraulically
76 actuated pressurized carrying cases for these weapons with an ambient pressure-sensitive squat
77 switch;
78
 - 79 c. Support the publication of detailed reports by non-governmental experts on new technology and its
80 implementation strategy through the use of Regional Organizations, Governmental Experts and the
81 UNIDR;
82
- 83 2. *Encourages* Member States to utilize dialogue at the BMS to explore further research partnership opportunities
84 available through non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and international organizations (IOs), especially
85 those identified in the “Regional Organizations – Helping to build synergies within Regions and between them
86 (2016)” to properly plan and review funding capabilities for research programs;
87
- 88 3. *Recommends* that Member States to research the use of fingerprint recognition, Radio-frequency identification
89 (RFID) chips, and proximity sensor inspired technology in the public domain by conducting workshops in
90 collaboration with technology manufacturers to ensure that the weapons are being used by authorized users, as
91 suggested at the Second Open-Ended Meeting of Government Experts on the PoA SALW in 2015, in order to
92 prevent needless accidental fatalities of government personnel and civilians alike;
93
- 94 4. *Encourages* Member States to explore possible research partnership opportunities available through Non-
95 Governmental Organizations and International Organizations, especially those identified in the “Regional
96 Organizations – Helping to build synergies within Regions and between them (2016)” to properly plan and
97 review funding capabilities for research programs;
98
- 99 5. *Recommends* that Member States research the use of fingerprint recognition, RFID chips, and proximity sensor
100 inspired technology by conducting workshops in collaboration with technology manufacturers to ensure that the
101 weapons are being used by authorized users, as suggested at the MGE2 entailing:
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 - 103 a. Benefits and limitations of the new technology;

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- b. Detailed design plans (if possible prototypes);
 - c. Implementation strategy (including the method and speed of manufacturing and distribution);
 - d. Cost-benefit analysis on proposed technology;
6. *Endorses* research opportunities that could help develop strategies to prevent crime stemming from stolen/trafficked weapons such as:
- a. Engineer Fingerprint sensors during the manufacturing process that will render a weapon useless if used by an unauthorized individual in order to deter the misuse, illicit transportation, and trafficking of SALW;
 - b. RFID chips in tandem with Global Positioning Satellites (GPS) to better streamline tracing mechanisms;
 - c. Token-based proximity sensors that require an additional safety token such as a bracelet or an authorization box that would render a weapon useless in its absence;
7. *Invites* Member States and regional organizations to provide feedback at the 2020 BMS in relation to the implementation and effectiveness of national technological development research programs, and provide its findings to the international community to support the sharing of the best practices and substantive findings to combat and eradicate the illicit trade in SALW;
8. *Further recommends* the MGEs to look into finding solutions to accidental deaths caused by friendly fire in the case of mistaken identity due to the resolution of modular scopes by considering use of currently available technology such as dismounted Combat ID Solution-Target Location Navigation systems for light weapons and attire embedded tokens, that display a warning on the user's scope when they are aiming at friendly targets;
9. *Expresses* hope that Member States would consider encouraging their domestic arms manufacturers to begin the preliminary use of standardized markings similar to Quick Reference (QR) Codes (unique for every weapon) on modular weapons in order to determine if such technology can be used to assist Member States through the following methods:
- a. Identify modular parts of a specific weapon based on the weapon's category, class and type;
 - b. Accurately tracing any transfers of and/or transactions including modular weapons and modular parts;
 - c. Providing aid in local, domestic, and national reporting measures;
10. *Encourages* Member States to share the aforementioned standardized markings pertinent to core components and/or structural elements with the ITI upon completion of the preliminary stage, with an eye towards regional security and stability;
11. *Recommends* that during the next meeting of the BMS explore the benefits and practicality of unifying existing regional databases and their information regarding laws, regulations, and other information on combating the illicit trade of SALWs such as:
- a. The electronic database for the implementation of the Code in Article II of the working paper submitted by Nicaragua during the conference to review progress made in the implementation of the PoA SALW to prevent, combat, and eradicate the illicit trade in SALW in all its aspects;
 - b. Article 9, Operative 6 of the *Central African Convention for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, their Ammunition, Parts and Components that can be used for Manufacture, Repair and Assembly*, which establishes an electronic database accessible to all States Parties;

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12. *Supports* cooperation with intergovernmental organizations, such as International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), to share knowledge and information by collaborating with criminal police authorities and their exposure to SALW;
13. *Further recommends* that the next MGE research factory symbols and serial numbers on auxiliary attachments, and accessories in their use to curb the divergence of arms and weapons such as upper receivers, lower receivers barrels, fore grips, sight optics, and under-barrel grenade launchers.



Code: POASALW/RES/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 (PoA SALW) Biennial Meeting of States,*

2
3 *Welcoming* the steps made by the international community in the field of combating uncontrolled manufacturing,
4 trade and spread of small arms and light weapons by adoption of International Tracing Instrument (ITI), *Arms Trade*
5 *Treaty*, and Firearms Protocol,

6
7 *Recognizing* the need for an international definition of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and acknowledging
8 the lack of an accredited official definition of universal application for the international community,

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10 *Reaffirming* the measures outlined in the ITI that specifically deals with record keeping of SALW on national
11 territory and within manufacturers' registers,

12
13 *Aware* of the urgent need to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit manufacturing and trade of small arms and light
14 weapons and to be able to respond accurately to its development, which poses threat to national, regional and
15 international security, economic development and people's right to live in peace as laid down in General Assemblies
16 resolutions 67/58, 70/29, 70/40, and 70/49,

17
18 *Noting with deep concern* the unknown number of SALW still circulating in war torn and conflict areas,

19
20 *Recognizing* the efforts of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin
21 America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC) to combat the trafficking of SALW through training courses,

22
23 Deeply alarmed by the growing number of conflict and terrorist attacks by small arms and light weapons, namely in
24 Africa, reported in the Report of the Secretary-General 2015/289,

25
26 *Observing* a large, unknown amount of SALW not in governmental or official military use and the insufficient
27 protection of arms stockpiles in crisis areas,

28
29 *Takes note* of the *Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms,*
30 *Ammunitions, Explosives, and Other Related Materials*, which refers to the agreement by Member States to set the
31 precedent at the international level regarding global cooperation,

32
33 *Fully alarmed* about the illicit manufacture transfer and circulation of SALW and their excessive accumulation and
34 uncontrolled spread in many regions of the world,

35
36 *Having considered further* the extensive range of humanitarian and socio-economic consequences, which represent a
37 serious threat to peace, reconciliation, safety, security, stability and sustainable development at the individual, local,
38 national, regional and international levels stated in A/CONF.192/BMS/2014/WP.1/Rev.1,

39
40 *Recognizing* the usefulness of the Norwegian Initiative on Small Arms Transfers (NISAT) system as it has
41 successfully incorporated over one million records of imports and exports of SALW to its online database,

42
43 *Encouraging* the implementation of technologies to strengthen stockpile management of SALW in post-conflict
44 regions, and in other unstable regions such as Africa, South and Central America, and Europe,

45
46 *Concerned* that the lack of universal standards for marking techniques regarding SALW and its ammunition will
47 inhibit the efficient tracking of weapons,

48
49 *Recognizing* the need for established standards regarding the marking of modular weapons,

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51 *Recognizing* the need for established standards regarding the marking of modular weapons as a multilateral tool to
52 provide developing countries with the support to comply with Section III, Articles 7-8 of the ITI, as well as Article 8
53 of the Firearms Protocol,
54

55 *Acknowledging* the advancement of three-dimensional printing technology as an issue pertinent to the regulation of
56 illicit small arms,
57

58 *Calling* on Member States to regard the unlicensed distribution of computer aided design files for the production of
59 SALW via three-dimensional (3D) printing devices as voiced in the 2014 Fifth Biennial Meeting of States (BMS),
60

61 *Taking into account* the 2015 Small Arms Survey Behind the Curve-New Technologies, New Control Challenges,
62 where it identifies the new developments in the use of polymer in the weapons industry, such as its new ability to
63 develop 3D printing and the potential threat it poses to the production of unmarked, untraceable weapons,
64

65 *Emphasizing* the essential role that proper management of stockpiles of SALW play, especially in settings of
66 conflict, in combatting both violence and illicit trade as identified in the outcome documents of the Fifth BMS
67 (A/CONF.192/BMS/2014/2),
68

69 *Recalling* the emphasis placed by General Assembly resolution 69/49 on the need for the reduction of illicit weapon
70 stockpiles, surplus, and unused obsolete military-grade weaponry, especially considering the large number of
71 weapons which accumulate post-conflict,
72

73 *Reaffirming*, the findings of the Report of the *United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and*
74 *Light Weapons in All Its Aspects*, which reminds all Member States of the importance of accurate record keeping in
75 the implementation of the PoA SALW,
76

77 *Reminding* that according to the Small Arms Survey (2015) there are over 875 millions of SALW in use across the
78 globe,
79

80 1. *Calls for* a discussion regarding the definition of small arms and light weapons to be put on the agenda for
81 the next Review Conference, and recommending that the definition should include major key factors as
82 proposed by the 1997 United Nations Panel of Governmental Experts:
83

84 a. Small Arms as revolvers and self-loading pistols, rifles and carbines, assault rifles, sub-machine
85 guns;
86

87 b. Light weapons as heavy machine guns, hand-held under barrel and mounted grenade launchers,
88 and light machine guns, portable anti-aircraft guns, portable anti-tank guns, recoilless rifles,
89 portable launchers of anti-tank missile and rocket systems, portable launchers of anti-aircraft
90 missile system, mortars of calibers of less than 100 as well as single-rail-launched rockets and
91 120mm mortars as long they can be operated by a light vehicle;
92

93 c. Ammunition, parts and accessories to all these arms and weapons as a part of SALW, as per the
94 existing mandate;
95

96 2. *Encourages* the optional attendance of national judicial authorities, security and intelligence agencies at
97 Meetings of Governmental Experts (MGE) and at the BMS to foster dialogue and receive reports in order
98 to achieve more effective tracing and combating the illicit manufacturing, trade and development of small
99 arms and light weapons;
100

101 3. *Urges* the next MGE to discuss international standards of labeling and tracking of small arms and light
102 weapons, in order to keep safety and security measures one step ahead;
103

104 4. *Encourages invitation* of Member States to participate more actively in MGE with the purpose of
105 enhancing engagement with SALW manufacturing industries in order to support the effective

- 106 implementation of the PoA SALW and the ITI and to ensure the process remains fully informed of relevant
107 technical developments;
108
- 109 5. *Emphasizes* the NISAT, created by the Peace Research Institute Oslo, should be present at the next MGE
110 and address:
111
- 112 a. Previous successes regarding the tracking of SALW namely the Small Arms Survey of 2002 conducted by
113 experts from around the world;
114
- 115 b. The ease with which weapon tracking can be conducted from a personal computer;
116
- 117 c. The multilateral approaches that the system encourages namely the incorporation of weapon tracking
118 information from all member states around the world;
119
- 120 6. *Acknowledges* the advancement of three-dimensional printing technology as a pertinent issue to the
121 regulation of illicit small arms and *encourages* the MGE to set the agenda to voice the adoption of
122 international standards for the use of three dimensional printing technology;
123
- 124 7. *Emphasizes* regional cooperation between regional actors and nongovernmental organizations, in order to
125 prevent proliferation of the technology to conflict areas and war zones where these technologies would
126 have negative impact on whole societies;
127
- 128 8. *Encourages* the adoption of national legal frameworks to strengthen national and regional policy to combat
129 illicit trade of technological advancements as well as their use in manufacturing of small arms and light
130 weapons;
131
- 132 9. *Encourages* the support of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs in facilitating training
133 courses at the regional level, similar to those of UNLIREC, in order to combat the spread of illicit small
134 arms and light weapons through activities aimed at:
135
- 136 a. Improving stockpile management and weapons and ammunition destruction;
137
- 138 b. Providing legal assistance;
139
- 140 c. Training security sector officials;
141
- 142 10. *Further invites* discussion in addition to the classic marking methods, such as RFID, microdot
143 technologies, and nano-tracing:
144
- 145 a. RFID-transponders, which will enable acquire information from a short distance without the need
146 of direct line of sight. These transponders give the opportunity to store large amounts of
147 information and have the ability to track and capture both moving objects, and large numbers of
148 weapons at once, making them invaluable in the management of legal SALW stockpiles;
149
- 150 b. Microdot, which can be used on small, medium and large weapons and due to its low cost, makes
151 it a universal option in tracking SALW as they enable weapons, at any stage of their life-cycles, to
152 be tracked covertly;
153
- 154 c. Microstamping, which is a new technology using lasers to make microscopic marking on firing
155 pin and breech face of handguns, that engraves stamp cartridge casing before they are ejected and
156 that will help identify the make, model, and serial number of the weapon;
157
- 158 d. Nano tracing, which can be used on weapons by printing microscopic particles of unique
159 identifiers, is exceptionally useful in determining whether a small arm or light weapon is
160 registered or not;
161

- 162 e. Laser-marking technologies, which is applied directly on the cartridge allow more information to
163 be recorded on each round of ammunition;
164
- 165 11. *Recommends* Member-States to comply with the guideline of the Safe and Efficient Small Arms Collection
166 and Destruction Programmes, which applies measure to implement micro-disarmament through the
167 collection of SALW that are used in areas affected by conflict;
168
- 169 12. *Calls for* further research on durable marking solutions in order to tackle the problematic use of polymer in
170 weapons production such as:
171
- 172 a. The use of laser engraving to mark existing weapons to make them easier to track;
173
- 174 b. The use of dot-pen, micro-percussion, Nano-tracing, and micro-stamping methods to better trace
175 and mark small arms and light weapons to prevent them from falling into illicit trade;
176
- 177 c. The use of metallic inserts in the polymer frame of newly produced weapons to trace them
178 throughout their life-cycle;
179
- 180 d. The use of radioisotopes in marking and tracing systems, a technique that may in the future be
181 applied to the recording of ammunition;
182
- 183 e. Micro percussion, approved by the Gravotech Marking Group, which is a high quality type of
184 marking that works better on plastics and metallic parts because of the control automatic
185 identification and permanent traceability;
186
- 187 13. *Encourages* the improvement of already existing stockpile management systems for all Member States in
188 line with the Technical Guidelines For the Management of Conventional Ammunition Stockpiles
189 disarmament developed since 2011, to prevent illicit arms flows and through the recycling of surplus
190 SALW by recommending that:
191
- 192 a. Member-States to destroy SALW that are used in war torn areas affected by conflict as soon as
193 they are reported to iARMS;
194
- 195 b. Large numbers of unused weapons in stockpiles be melted down and recycled to prevent their
196 reuse on the black market, and also to reduce the danger associated with SALW, and help work
197 towards the United Nations' 2030 Sustainability goals by recycling the molten waste into useful
198 materials to help states develop;
199
- 200 c. Calling upon Member States with higher levels of development to aid states with lower
201 development levels with additional funding, while simultaneously calling upon the states receiving
202 aid to provide accurate information affirming that the funding is being used properly.



Code: POASALW/RES/1/3

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 (PoA SALW) Biennial Meeting of States,*

2
3 *Guided by the purposes and principles of the Articles 2.1 and 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, as the*
4 *maintenance of international peace and security is particularly vital when adapting to recent developments in small*
5 *arms and light weapons (SALW) technologies, upholding the principles of national sovereignty and self-defense,*

6
7 *Recognizing the role of national reporting and information sharing systems in curbing the illicit trade of small arms*
8 *and light weapons, as referenced in Article 33 of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the*
9 *Illicit Trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects (PoA SALW) and the importance of information*
10 *sharing systems in combatting the illicit flow of SALW, particularly the role of specific model information sharing*
11 *platforms such as such as Interpol's iARMS, i-WETS, National Integrated Ballistics Information Network, National*
12 *Database and Registry Authority, Norwegian Initiative on Small Arms Transfers E-Tracing,*

13
14 *Emphasizing the role of the security sector, particularly border security, in curbing the illicit trade of SALW, as*
15 *highlighted in Security Council resolution 2117, in that advancements in SALW technology result in heightened*
16 *insecurity, crime, destruction, and death caused by the proliferation of SALW technology,*

17
18 *Cognizant of the importance of international cooperation in curbing the illicit trade of SALW, as identified in*
19 *Section III of the PoA SALW, specifically as it relates to the potential benefits associated with increased*
20 *cooperation between international law enforcement organizations, member states, and civil society organizations at*
21 *the discretion of Member States,*

22
23 *Recalling the Second Open-Ended Meeting of Governmental Experts (MGE), the Sixth Biennial Meeting of States*
24 *(BMS) on the Implementation of the PoA SALW, which stresses the importance of bridging gaps in SALW tracking*
25 *and record-keeping technologies,*

26
27 *Noting with appreciation the benefits of E-modules in training to enhance the capabilities of law and border*
28 *enforcement officials as referenced in Security Council resolution 2151 (2014),*

29
30 *Noting with appreciation, the role of multilateral organizations, such as the Global Coalition Against ISIL,*
31 *Operation Northern Thunder, the Islamic Coalition Against Terrorism, the United Nations Counter-Terrorism*
32 *Center, the Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism (CICTE), Security Council resolution 1540 and the 1540*
33 *Committee in combatting terrorism to prevent Non-State Actors (NSAs) from obtaining SALW and utilizing*
34 *advancements in SALW technology as referenced by Article 7 of the PoA SALW,*

35
36 *Recognizing the importance of assistance and capacity building for both developing and underdeveloped countries in*
37 *monitoring the trade of SALW, as highlighted in Security Council resolution 2117, particularly as it relates to*
38 *adapting to recent technology developments,*

39
40 *Remembering the International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS) 5.30-5.50, which stresses the importance of*
41 *safe collection, security, disposal, and recycle of SALW in excess,*

42
43 *Keeping in mind the growing role the World Wide Web and has played so far in combating the illicit trafficking of*
44 *SALW, in that the use of the online technologies has positive benefits for the tracing of SALW,*

45
46 *Emphasizing Security Council Debate Report 11889 on "Human Cost of Small Arms, Light Weapons Stressed in*
47 *Security Council Debate", as the illicit manufacture, use, and trade of SALW have devastating humanitarian*
48 *impacts, which are further impacted by recent developments in SALW technology, and the implications for the*
49 *safety and security of global citizens and the international community as a whole,*

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Noting the importance of using proper security and safety measures such as stockpile management facilities in the international community as outlined in Article 16.1 the *Arms Trade Treaty*, which establishes that stockpile management is a vital part of curbing the illicit trade of SALW,

Affirming the guidelines set up within the International Tracing Instrument (ITI) to highlight the importance of marking, tracing, and record-keeping of all SALW within the international community,

Alarmed by the growing influence of transnational organized crime and the prevalent rise in the illicit trade of SALW it supports, as cited in Section 3 of the *Protocol Against The Illicit Manufacturing Of And Trafficking In Firearms, Their Parts And Components And Ammunition, Supplementing The United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (Firearms Protocol)*,

Cognizant of the recent increase in the manufacture and transfer of SALW, which has implications for the ability of the international community to uphold Article II.11 of the PoA SALW, of which new SALW are increasingly composed of high-quality polymers, resulting in lower cost, lighter weight, and moisture resistant structures, as well as a lack of national regulation and criminalization for 3-D printer schematics related to the production of SALW, their parts and components and ammunition,

Taking into consideration the significance of the Secretary-General Report on “Recent developments in small arms and light weapons manufacturing, technology and design and implications for the implementation of the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons,” which notes specific obstacles for SALW manufacturing such as new materials, new concepts for design, and 3D printing, as well as the need to adopt modern tracing and record-keeping technologies in weapons manufacturing, as identified in the report of the Secretary-General 2015/289,

Cognizant of the significant value of Radio Frequency Identification technology (RFID) lies in the enhanced management of legal SALW stockpiles, weapons transfers, and control over authorized use of weapons and draws attention to the need to employ RFID in SALW to maximize tracking mechanisms before the new models are distributed as suggested by the Chair of the Second MGE in 2015,

Draws Attention to RFID technology and its ability to improve the record keeping of SALW, especially for labeling the legal arms in circulation to keep them from the black market,

Fully aware of the importance of the RFID chip’s function with a clear understanding that the chip is undetectable, so if the weapon's serial number is removed, the identification chip will remain in place to ensure safety from any modifications,

Recognizes the importance of Fingerprint Identification technology in reducing the risk of small arms being illegally acquired from civilians and used by terrorist entities or other criminals, as Fingerprint Identification technology significantly reduces the number of individuals unauthorized to utilize the trigger mechanisms of mentioned weapons, as stated in by Security Council resolution 2117,

Draws attention to the importance of Man-portable Air- defence Systems (MANPADs) and their uses in ensuring land to air weapons can only operate in an authorized place and acknowledges the risk of land to air weapons falling into the hands of terrorist groups and people without the proper authority,

1. *Encourages* relevant regional organizations, such as the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia (CICA), the Inter-American Defense Board (IADB), Arab League, and the Pacific Islands Forum Programme for Coordination and Assistance for Security and Development in Africa, to share information and best practices so as to combat illicit flows of SALW through:
 - a. South-South Cooperation to be facilitated by the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation;
 - b. North-South and Triangular Cooperation through the Perez Guerrero Trust Fund, an assistance mechanism under the Group of 77;

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- c. Joint security operations through United Nations Regional Centers for Peace and Disarmament and regional organizations to collaboratively combat illicit flows of SALW;
 2. *Recommends* Member States support capacity building initiatives in developing states by providing available resources to support the United Nations Regional Centers for Peace and Disarmament in its programs and initiatives, such as the work done by United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament, and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean's Inter Institutional Training Course on Combatting Illicit Firearms Trafficking for law enforcement officials;
 3. *Suggests* border security technologies such as Large Vehicle Borne X-Ray Scanning Systems and Biometric Screening be added to the agenda in the next MGE in order to further research the feasibility as reported by specific member states in the SAS-OP28 Analysis of National Reports to secure land and maritime borders and monitor the movement of alternative materials used for advanced SALW;
 4. *Reaffirming* the success of regional meetings on SALW under the PoA SALW and the effectiveness of collaboration with regional bodies in adapting to recent development of SALW technologies;
 5. *Welcomes* the attendance of the International Telecommunications Union at the next MGE in order to research the feasibility of utilizing Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) to Member States to allow them to train law enforcement with E-learning initiatives such as the UNODC's E-Learning Programme;
 6. *Suggests* that the next MGE put on the agenda research on the potential uses and feasibility of new technologies, particularly illicit uses of SALW technologies and the benefits of ICTs, particularly as it relates to the potential of utilizing ICTs for surveillance for Non-State Actors (NSAs), in the area of reporting, military application and tracking of SALW;
 7. *Suggests* to the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) research on the feasibility of implementing recommendations made by the Secretary General on adapting to new SALW technologies under the report of the Secretary-General 2015/289 and the BMS outcome document (A/CONF/.192/BMS/2014/1), particularly laser engraving, micro-stamping, RFID, barcodes, and biometric identification, regarding better utilization of new technologies for marking and tracing SALW, in order to strengthen the marking, record-keeping and tracing of manufactured SALW and to effectively monitor the illicit flow of SALW;
 8. *Recommends* the MGE include an agenda item on researching the feasibility of emerging technology such as Microdot technology in conjunction with RFID, for the purpose of discrete traceable tagging, as well as Biometric identification technology, for the purpose of safe and secure use and transfer of SALW, including:
 - a. Further research on the potential implementations of RFID technology as a method to effectively determine when legal Member State firearms have been stolen;
 - b. A discussion on the feasibility of implementation of the technology to occur during the manufacturing process, before the weapons are distributed, in order to increase the efficiency of tracking mechanisms;
 - c. Research on the feasibility of Microdot technology in conjunction with RFID for a discrete traceable tagging and cataloging system to further strengthen tracking mechanisms and trace stolen weapons and report the merits of Microdot technology and how it can be used;
 - d. An analysis on how Member States can utilize Biometric identification technology such as Fingerprint Identification for civilian arms, ensuring greater safety within civilian communities and preventing theft and illegal trading of domestically owned SALW within Member States to better use to increase safety, operator accountability and reduce theft and illicit trade of weapons;
 9. *Invites* the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) to strengthen emphasis on model national programs that ensure safe confiscation, security, recycle, destruction and management of SALW stockpiles to

- 161 facilitate the process of controlling the rapid technological developments of SALW, such as researching the
162 plausibility of:
163
- 164 a. The integration of an arms retrieval program;
 - 165
 - 166 b. Safety and security of physical stockpiles, through a potential collaboration with the United Nations
167 SaferGuard Programme based on recommendations made in Development of Technical Guidelines for
168 the Management of Conventional Arms Ammunition Stockpiles to aid in the implementation of
169 effective stockpile management with SALW, so as to increase the accuracy of relaying information
170 and managing diversion of SALW between Member State's National Points of Contact within the
171 international community;
 - 172
 - 173 c. Safe disposal and recycle of SALW to convert SALW into goods and services that can be used to
174 further help the population affected by illicit SALW, through the Regional Approach to Stockpile
175 Reduction (RASR) so as to assist in the overall stability of the area on a local, national, and regional
176 level;
 - 177
- 178 10. *Recommends* that the MGE research geo-restricted MANPAD systems, which is a system applied to land-to-air
179 weapons that restrict their use outside of a geographical area, in order to prevent the diversion of MANPADs by
180 NSAs or other unauthorized groups;
- 181
- 182 11. *Suggests* the MGE to research and suggest model legislation that is adaptable to the changes in technology
183 developments, to be modeled after Chapter 3 of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's Model Law
184 against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition
185 towards domestic legislation that regulates the manufacture of SALW so as to regulate the use of high-quality
186 polymers for weapons production and enforce regulation on the creation, illicit disbursement, and the
187 production of 3D-printed firearms, their modular components, and stereolithographic CAD files, including the
188 3D-printing and experimental OBJ type schematics which constitute weapon designs, as exemplified as vital in
189 the 2015 Summary of the Chair on the Second MGE;
- 190
- 191 12. *Encourages* the MGE to research the benefits of expanding INTERPOL's Firearms Programme to further aid
192 with providing through training and assistance with management and storing of SALW within each Member
193 State to include incentives to Member States in the form of expert consulting groups who could contribute to
194 national security research and projects including, but not limited to, Safer World and the International Alert.



Code: POASALW/RES/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 (PoA SALW) Biennial Meeting of States,*

2
3 *Fully aware* of the lack of capacity in underdeveloped countries to fund and feasibly implement the latest, most
4 expensive SALW tracking technology without external aid from the international community,

5
6 *Emphasizing* the importance of non-governmental and nonprofit organizations in facilitating the recycling of
7 stockpiled weapons,

8
9 *Reminding* Member States of the concerns voiced at the Second Open-ended Meeting of Governmental Experts
10 (MGE) in the Chair's Summary document, regarding the new challenges to developing countries posed by
11 technological innovations in SALW,

12
13 *Noting with profound concern* the number of countries incapable of reporting according to the Small Arms Survey
14 due to lack of time, financial resources, administrative capacity, and/or technological capacity which leads to the
15 phenomenon of reporting fatigue,

16
17 *Taking note* of the *Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms,*
18 *Ammunitions, Explosives, and Other Related Materials,* which refers to the agreement by Member States to set the
19 precedent at the international level regarding global cooperation on illicit arms,

20
21 *Expressing its appreciation* for the European Union's and other regional organizations recent contributions in
22 assisting developing regional and sub-regional organizations that are working towards implementing measures to
23 curb the spread of illicit SALW, namely through Council Decision 2013/768/CFSP, hereby referred to as the
24 *Implementation Support Program (ISP),* which offers educational assistance to Asia and the Pacific (UNRCDP),
25 Africa (UNREC), Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC), West Africa (ECOWAS), and Europe (OSCE)
26 through Section 3.6 of the Implementation Support Program,

27
28 *Noting the success* of the Norwegian national database in modeling excellent, efficient national management
29 tracking of SALW,

30
31 *Noting* the problems recognized by the United Nations in the Fifth Biennial Meeting of States (BMS) concerning
32 marking mechanisms on polymer-based SALW that stem from their vulnerabilities to manipulation and erasure by
33 traffickers, resulting in the failure to adequately regulate SALW,

34
35 *Also taking note* of the importance of the Small Arms Trade Database, which is available for every country to utilize
36 as a resource and enables transparent information sharing on weapon trades occurring all over the world,

37
38 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 2117 Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) (2013), which calls for
39 increased stockpile safety, improved supervision, and better tracking of weapons,

40
41 *Recalling* the Firearms Protocol of 2001, which calls for the sharing of information regarding the illicit trade of
42 SALW and the global cooperation of Member States,

43
44 *Drawing attention* to the 2013 recommendation of the Secretary-General in report 2013/503, which encourages
45 Member States to cooperate with relevant international, regional and sub-regional organizations with regards to
46 sharing information for tracing illicit weapons,

47
48 *Acknowledging* the "microdot technology," as "a very small piece of identifying information that can be read at a

49 short distance (20 -25 cm) by a magnification device” with a high temperature resistance as defined by the working
50 paper of Austria, Belgium and Germany to the Second Open-ended MGE (MGE2) held in June 2015,
51

52 *Noting* that the application of microdot markings to multiple locations on a weapon makes it difficult for third
53 parties to completely remove the identification information without significantly damaging the weapon,
54

55 *Further noting* the practicality of implementing microdot technology, as is articulated in the research article,
56 “Ultrathin Selective Molecular Imprinted Polymer Microdots Obtained by Evanescent Wave Photopolymerization,”
57

58 *Recognizing* the gaps in the International Tracing Instrument (ITI), primarily Article 3, which requires Member
59 States to apply tracing markings “to an essential or structural component of the weapon where the component’s
60 destruction would render the weapon permanently inoperable and incapable of reactivation, such as the frame and/or
61 receiver,”
62

63 *Having considered that* to prevent, combat, and eradicate the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons, further
64 action should be taken regarding airport security,
65

66 *Acknowledges* the success of the Norwegian Initiative on Small Arms Transfers (NISAT), which the world’s only
67 online global database of Small Arms transfer that is viewable by any Member State or individual,
68

69 *Referencing* “The Control of Air Transportation of Small Arms and Light Weapons and Munitions,” which stated in
70 2008 that the strict enforcement of air safety regulations was potentially the most effective tool in the face of the
71 sustained violations of the arms embargo,
72

73 1. *Suggests* that adopting model laws similar model laws to that of the European Union’s Implementation Support
74 Program be proposed in the next BMS and MGE in order to:
75

76 a. Share expertise held by developed Member States in regards to technological advances in SALW,
77 namely technology regarding: marking, tracing, as well as the use of online databases to record and
78 report illicit SALW;
79

80 b. Increase regional and sub-regional cooperation between States in reducing the proliferation of illicit
81 SALW in the international community;
82

83 2. *Further suggests* that Member States discuss the implementation of registration mechanisms of legal, polymer
84 SALW at the PoA SALW Review Conference;
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86 3. *Recommends* that the next MGE assess and discuss the efficacy of the ITI in light of new and continuing
87 technological developments;
88

89 4. *Recommends* the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs look into the implementation of microdot
90 marking technology to better regulate SALW in regards to the need for simple and cost effective technology
91 that can be easily implemented among Member States;
92

93 5. *Encourages* all Member States to collaborate more closely in combatting illicit SALW trade to discuss mitigate
94 such factors as active insurgent or belligerent groups utilizing illicit SALW, and the influx of migrants fleeing
95 violence exacerbated by SALW;
96

97 6. *Recommends* the 7th BMS prioritize airport security as a topic on the agenda, specifically in regard to:
98

99 a. Implementing more frequent updating security personnel regarding the on-going technological
100 developments in SALW in all its domains;
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102 b. Addressing the installation of newly developed scanning systems;
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104 c. Training of personnel on new security measures;

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- d. Detecting new polymer weaponry;
 - e. Ensuring proper implementation of PoA SALW procedures and protocols among airport security;
7. *Suggests* that the next MGE invite representatives from the NISAT to discuss the study and regulation of illicit SALW trafficking in an effort to promote transparent information sharing regarding SALW among Member States.



Code: POASALW/RES/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 (PoA SALW) Biennial Meeting of States,*

2
3 *Cognizant of the impact of the Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons (PoA SALW) and the*
4 *International Tracing Instrument (ITI) on precedent for future national and regional strategies, such as those outlined*
5 *in the International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS),*

6
7 *Highlighting the potential immediate threat to international peace and security as well as social economic, and*
8 *humanitarian consequences that arises from the illicit production and unregulated circulation of small arms and light*
9 *weapons (SALW) as expressed in the PoA SALW preambulatory clause in Paragraph 2,*

10
11 *Recognizing that in accordance with the United Nations (UN) International Security Trends and Realities that trend*
12 *analysis within the international arms trade requires standardization and cooperation, as stated in General Assembly*
13 *resolution 69/51 (2014),*

14
15 *Stressing the importance of confidence-building measures for the curbing of illicit small arms and light weapons in*
16 *accordance General Assembly resolution 70/42, and encouraging the promotion of bilateral and regional confidence*
17 *building measures within this framework,*

18
19 *Conscious of the need to address both conventional and emerging technologies to stem the flow of illicit arms*
20 *recognized in General Assembly resolution 70/49 (2015),*

21
22 *Reaffirming the spirit of the ITI and its goal to keep the international community informed about tracing and*
23 *monitoring methods concerning SALW including the use of various developing technologies,*

24
25 *Recognizing the realization that recommendations from the PoA SALW must consider the complimentary natures of*
26 *the ITI and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) to surmount duplications of effort and*
27 *harmonize the coordination of cooperative member states,*

28
29 *Recalling the Institute of Development Studies' article "War and Poverty" of 2010, a North American and European*
30 *study, as well as research conducted by the Justice Policy Institute in their report "Education and Public Safety,"*
31 *within the United States in 2007, both of which found a positive correlation between education levels and crime*
32 *rates, including crimes conducted with SALW,*

33
34 *Keeping in mind the 2012 Outcome Document of the PoA SALW, as well as UNIDIR Five Years of Implementing*
35 *the United Nations PoA Regional Analysis of National Reports, both of which affirm the importance of global,*
36 *regional, sub-regional, North-South, South-South, and cooperation with non-governmental organizations (NGOs)*
37 *and civil society organizations (CSOs) in order to assist with the elimination of the illicit SALW trade as well as the*
38 *SALW trade,*

39
40 *Encouraged by the capacity for increased coordination between research bodies like the PoA SALW and*
41 *governmental bodies as offered, facilitated, and outlined within the UNIDIR Cyber Index's International Security*
42 *Trends and Realities,*

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44 *Recognizing the sporadic and consequently ineffective Member State reporting through the PoA SALW and the*
45 *need for pivotal change in weapons tracking as a result,*

46
47 *Understanding the potential of utilizing Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) chips to track SALW because of*
48 *their cost-effectiveness and reliability as outlined in the second Meeting of Governmental Experts (MGE2) and in*
49 *both the reports "Behind the Curve – New technologies, New control challenges" by the Small Arms Survey in*

50 September 2015, and “A Real Lightweight Mutual Authentication Protocol for Low-Cost tags” conducted by the
51 Computer Science Department of the Carlos III University of Madrid,
52

53 *Recalling* the “Missile Technology Control Regime’s Guidelines for Sensitive Missile-Relevant Transfers,” which
54 discusses the outfitting of shipments containing missile technology with GPS trackers as a potential means to end
55 the illicit transfer of SALW,
56

57 *Referring* to Security Council resolution 2220 (2015) on customs cooperation and networks for information sharing
58 to face illicit SALW, which supports capacity building in nations upon request for safety of stockpiles, security in
59 arms transfer, and effective collection and disarmament,
60

61 *Noting* General Assembly resolution 70/35 on problems arising from the accumulation of SALW and ammunition
62 stockpiles in excess,
63

64 *Taking note* of the Secretary-General’s report on SALW 2015/289, especially Recommendation 8, as it outlines the
65 relevance of technologies for the improvement of stockpile management and SALW destruction efforts,
66

67 *Recalling* the success of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic created by Resolution 1136
68 (1997) and their work with the Mission interafricaine de surveillance des accords de Bangui’s two-phase program
69 under recommendation from the Secretary-General in his Fifth report to the Security Council pursuant to resolution
70 1125 (1997) that first offered individuals a small incentive to relinquish their weapons without questioning for a
71 period of 25 days and then legally pursued those who failed to turn in their illegal weapons, ultimately collecting
72 1,373 small arms and nearly 118 light weapons as stated in report 1998/221,
73

74 *Commending* the success of national programs addressing SALW, including the National Firearms Agreement in
75 Australia, which was a compulsory agreement that bought back 650,000 SALW from 1989 - 1995 and led to
76 decreased small arms and light weapons violence from 4.3 incidents per 1,000,000 to 2.5 per 1,000,000, as well as
77 Finland’s Gun Amnesty Program, enacted in Finland’s criminal code Chapter 41, Section 1, Paragraph 4,
78

79 *Further recalling* the excellent model put forward by the *Bamako Declaration on an African Common Position on*
80 *the Illicit Proliferation, Circulation and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons*, which promotes
81 transparency and comprehensive solutions in addressing the problems with SALW technology,
82

83 *Recognizing* the work of non-governmental organizations such as the Civil Society Conflict Prevention Network,
84 which organized a workshop on global principles for international arms transfers, the Center for Strategic Studies of
85 Angola, which promotes studies and research on the field of disarmament, and Viva Rio, which works in
86 Mozambique to reduce SALW in cooperation with Mozambique police forces,
87

88 *Recognizing* the success of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique established by Security Council resolution
89 797 (1992) and their work with the Mozambican Christian Council to launch Arms for Tools in 1995, which takes
90 civilian volunteered weapons and compensates with a bicycle while using the weapon to create public art,
91

92 *Acknowledging* the success of the *Nairobi Protocol* regarding public and community education and awareness
93 programs, as well as the positive effect they have in decreasing in the illicit trafficking of SALW,
94

95 *Commending* the effectiveness of the Small Arms Survey in researching global policy in SALW, and the fact that
96 they remain the most-cited nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) engaging in SALW trade research to date,
97

98 1. *Recommends* Member States research the feasibility of implementing voluntary SALW amnesty programs, as
99 per existing national models, including the viability of tiered remuneration programs and reward systems for the
100 return of illegal weapons;
101

102 2. *Recommends* the next agenda of the MGEs set technological advancement at a regional level as a topic of
103 discussion, including the conducting of further research into ongoing SALW technology changes, in order to
104 better draft policy recommendations on new and developing SALW technology, with particular emphasis on
105 enhancing regional and international cooperation;

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3. *Encourages* a greater emphasis on research towards new technologies in order to enhance regional and international cooperation, coordination and confidence-building measures that will allow transparency of information and resource sharing by discussing incentives to increase national reporting and best practice sharing with NGOs and Member States;
 4. *Suggests* that the next MGE set the agenda to include discussion on the development of national plans within the MGE on the management of surplus weapons, post-destruction audit and verification of surplus weapons, and existing multiphase action plans created by nations in developing regions, in order to promote utilizing new technologies in the management of SALW stockpile;
 5. *Recommends* the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) to discuss the implementation of regionally-based workshops and training that enhance knowledge of new SALW technological developments amongst Member States' security personnel;
 6. *Recommends* the MGE, in collaboration with INTERPOL, discuss the feasibility of consolidating a standardized international list of polymers and materials associated with the 3D printing of weapons and the viability of a system of cross-referencing weapon-associated polymers with licensed weapons manufacturers;
 7. *Recommends* the UNODA discuss creating an update to the UNIDIR Cyber Index to address the open source proliferation of 3D weapons schematics in order to increase information sharing and cooperative efforts to track and interdict 3D weapons schematics, and to also establish UN best practices on combatting the illicit production of SALW using 3D printers through relevant new technology developments, such as:
 - a. Providing licensing to commercial producers, dependent upon operation size and production quantity of 3D printers;
 - b. The branding of printers with serial number and ability to automatically engrave serial numbers on printed weapons;
 - c. Authorizing blueprints to be serialized and individualized such that they are recognized by serial number-printing 3D printers;
 - d. The monitoring of internet trafficking of 3D printing technology, as per the guidelines set forth by General Assembly resolution 58/199 and its "Elements for protecting critical information infrastructures" Annex;
 8. *Recommends* the MGE to discuss the possibility of including the sales of weapons blueprints into PoA SALW reporting;
 9. *Recommends* the UNODA consider an update to the International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS) framework as established by recommendations in the 2012 UNODA Second Review Conference on the United Nations Program of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons regarding the problem of blacksmithing or hand-forged small arms to recommend that states pursue rigorous policies to register all weapons produced or imported legally in official databases, as this will assist in identify the existing black market trade across states, including the feasibility of:
 - a. Registered legal weapons to include the attachment of tags, where any makeshift weapons should be disposed of;
 - b. Integrating databases across countries and be made accessible to regional bodies in order monitor not only the movement SALW in one country but between neighboring nations, for instance the National Commission for Small Arms for West Africa;
 - c. Encouraging Member States to combine such registration policies with goals of seizing and destroy all illicit firearms;

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10. *Further invites* Member States to actively prevent illicit trade of SALW between nations by proceeding upon the recommendation made in the BMS5 outcome document (A/CONF.192/BMS/2014/2) to increase regional responses to combat illicit trafficking of SALW through multilateral cooperation, and providing alerts to the border-securities of neighboring nations on cross border smuggling;
 11. *Recommends* that the MGE research the means to eliminate unsupervised reproduction of 3D printed weapons, as highlighted originally by the June 2015 MGE2, particularly through monitoring the use of mediums containing widely available blueprints/layouts used for the 3D printing of untraceable firearms, and introducing pre-assigned tracking mechanisms to widely available blueprints/layouts used for the 3D printing of untraceable firearms;
 12. *Recommends* the MGE discuss the possibility of developing a model for tiered licensing programs within individual Member States to track 3D printer manufacturers and operators in national and international SALW reporting, with certification of manufacturers and operators adhering to forthcoming standards as outlined in ISACS;
 13. *Encourages* the MGE to discuss and research the impact of universally accessible GPS technology and microchips on SALW, particularly in regions where the tracking of SALW presents additionally challenges and the marking and tracking of ammunition;
 14. *Recommends* that the MGE engage in further research on the link between those who access blueprints or layouts of 3D weapons, and networks that smuggle and misuse 3D weapons, as the threat of this connection is not yet established in existing PoA SALW research;
 15. *Emphasizes* the need for MGE consider expanding the definition of SALW to include new developments in light weapons which use uranium-based ammunition such as uranium-based portable rockets in weapons such as ‘thermobaric saws,’ as they present a similar pattern of trafficking to established SALW;
 16. *Suggests* all PoA SALW Member States observe existing model templates for weapons trafficking data, such as the iTrace instrument, in order to foster dialogue on more effective regional tracing program that can assist in identifying points where SALW escape lawful channels;
 17. *Further suggests* that the MGE engage in dialogue on how the development of new manufacture materials can impact SALW, with particular attention paid to:
 - a. Suggesting new materials like polymers (plastics developed by nanotechnology) that can improve the coding process with a better marking and tracking;
 - b. Proposing new kinds of materials in order have lowering production costs;
 - c. Suggesting new materials that can be reused after disposal without impact for the environmental and avoiding toxic emissions according to zero discharge processes idea;
 18. *Endorses* that all states recognize the impact of new technology developments in combatting SALW traceability issues through dialogue on the feasibility of:
 - a. Ensuring that producers provide the necessary technology and instruction material to the armories in customer states before transactions are carried, ensuring an adequate amount RFID replacement tags are provided as well as RFID tag readers with the necessary software and middleware;
 - b. Increasing the adoption of RFID technology through RFID tags being placed on all newly produced and existing SALW, to the most possible extent with the creation of a core element on which the RFID chip is placed as previously discussed in the MGE2;

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- c. Providing an adequate national legal framework, which will incentivize the SALW manufacturers in adapting to the recommendations that have been made;
 - d. Giving countries the alternative to send in their old weapons directly and to get them back as "new" weapons (recycled or repurposed) and marked with RFID.



Code: POASALW/RES/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 (PoA SALW) Biennial Meeting of States,*

2
3 *Recalling* Goal 16 of the Sustainable Development Agenda, which promotes peaceful, just, and enduring
4 institutions, and the importance of this goal in promoting the Programme of Action,

5
6 *Reaffirming* the importance of the Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons (PoA SALW) in
7 working against the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons (SALW),

8
9 *Recognizing* the crucial role that the United Nations International Tracing Instrument (ITI) and the Firearms
10 Protocol have in strengthening and developing international norms governing SALW and developing and
11 implementing international measures to eradicate manufacture and trafficking of illicit SALW,

12
13 *Further recognizing* the contributions of Member States who have upheld the underlying goals of the *Arms Trade*
14 *Treaty* by working to develop national broker regulations and encouraging international regulations concerning the
15 local and international trade of SALW,

16
17 *Recalling* the adoption of General Assembly resolution 70/49 of 2015 on “The illicit trade in small arms and light
18 weapons in all its aspects,” which recognizes the threat of the illicit flow of SALW,

19
20 *Reiterating* Security Council resolution 2220 on “Small Arms,” which encourages all civil society, international, and
21 regional organizations to identify, explore, and share new mechanisms and instruments to enhance existing coding
22 and tracking techniques in order to prevent the diversion of SALW into zones of conflict,

23
24 *Reaffirming* the conclusion of the Security Council in resolution 1631 on “Cooperation between the United Nations
25 and regional organizations in maintaining international peace and security, particularly regarding the importance of
26 regional and subregional bodies in regulating the movement of SALW on borders,”

27
28 *Fully aware* of the difficulties facing Member States that prevent them from continuing reporting and cooperation of
29 Member States with the current reporting guidelines of the PoA SALW,

30
31 *Noting with satisfaction* the important role that regional and sub-regional bodies play in coordinating responses to
32 violent non-state actors, exemplified in the *Kinshasa Convention*,

33
34 *Commending* the report from the Bonn International Center for Conversion particularly in the Transparent Reporting
35 for a successful *Arms Trade Treaty*, further incentivizing reporting to the PoA SALW,

36
37 *Noting* that although the PoA SALW does not specifically refer to ammunition as an integral part of the illicit trade
38 of SALW, it does recall the Secretary-General’s recommendation in report 52/298 to include ammunition as part of
39 its definition of weapons,

40
41 *Acknowledging* that all SALW, licit and illicit in both manufacture and trafficking, requires ammunition and that
42 emerging technologies in this field are not exempted from this limitation, as discussed in the PoA SALW Second
43 Open-Ended Meeting of Governmental Experts (MGE) Discussion Paper,

44

45 *Observing* the conclusion of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research in the report “Developing a
46 Mechanism to Prevent Illicit Brokering in Small Arms and Light Weapons,” that the scope of regulation concerning
47 interaction with private brokers needs to be broadened,
48

49 *Recalling* the report “Developing a Mechanism to Prevent Illicit Brokering in Small Arms and Light Weapons,”
50 which recommends and outlines effective measures to establish consistent licensing systems governing arms and
51 ammunition brokers such as the national enforcement of end-user or import certificates,
52

53 *Recognizing* the role local firearms manufacturing enterprises play in providing information on conventional
54 ammunition stockpiles, including but not limited to ballistics and rifling marks of their products following Article 7
55 of the Firearms Protocol,
56

57 *Further recalling* the adoption of the General Assembly resolution 68/52 on “Problems arising from the
58 accumulation of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus,” which urges Member States improve stockpile
59 management capabilities and limit the growth of conventional ammunition surpluses via the SaferGuard
60 Programme,
61

62 *Further recalling* the BMS outcome document (A/CONF.192/BMS/2014/1), which notes the increasingly negative
63 impact that the development of technology in relation to SALW has had on global security, the development of
64 arms, illicit trade and arms management,
65

66 *Noting* that three-dimensional (3D) printing and other developing technology have the capacity to pass undetected
67 through security systems, posing a threat to the security of sovereign Member States, and recognizing the risks
68 inherent in underutilization of online resources to track and coordinate the movement of SALW, particularly as
69 digital technology threatens to make 3D printed weapons a reality, as noted in the the “Final Summary of the Chair”
70 in the Second Open-Ended MGE (MGE2),
71

72 *Recognizing* the potential advantage of using perishable ammunition and firearms, which can be made to cease
73 functioning after a time by engineering their chemical propellants to become inert after a certain period of time, in
74 proxy warfare, as noted by the head of the International Small Arms Control Standards in reference to promising
75 developing technology that should be considered in the future,
76

- 77 1. *Recommends* that the PoA SALW be amended at the 2018 Review Conference so that ammunition is explicitly
78 stated as an integral part of illicit trade regarding SALW, and as a major problem facing the goals of the PoA
79 SALW;
80
- 81 2. *Encourages* those Member States that participate in the BMS to consider creating recommendations on the
82 production and access to materials used to produce SALW and particularly ammunition if they do not currently
83 do so by:
84
 - 85 a. Including in their National Action Plans ways that regulation on those materials can be included in
86 national legislation, including a review of the recommendations from the Model Law against the Illicit
87 Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition,
88 developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, which provides sample legislation on
89 ammunitions brokering for individual Member States to apply in compliance with the Firearm
90 Protocol;
91
 - 92 b. Implementing up-to-date legislation to interact with developing technologies, consistent with the
93 guidelines on National Action Plans to implement the PoA SALW;
94
- 95 3. *Proposes* to include relevant developments in best practices on the agenda in the next BMS including:
96
 - 97 a. Analysis of Modeling programs in which Member States that possess a developed online security
98 system make it available and work with the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs to organize

- 99 workshops and conferences in order to present it to the developing Member States and assist them in
100 the creation of their own;
101
- 102 b. Recommendations for implementing programs such as the Mapping Arms Data (MAD), which reduces
103 illicitly traded ammunition by tracing the transit of weapons and ammunition across borders;
104
- 105 c. Updating the reporting mechanism for the PoA SALW to include space in their national reports
106 concerning regulations on ammunitions brokers;
107
- 108 4. *Recommends* that Member States engage in dialogue on best practices and standards in online SALW security
109 systems including:
110
- 111 a. Tracking systems such as E-Tracing, targeting the illegal movement of SALW on Member States’
112 borders;
113
- 114 b. A ‘Red Flagging’ system that would note, censor, and track downloads of software that are compatible
115 with weaponization of additive manufacturing such as 3D printing of SALW, to be shared among
116 neighboring states States and submitted as part of the country report to the PoA SALW;
117
- 118 5. *Further proposes* to integrate into the agenda of the next MGE:
119
- 120 a. An examination of robust border monitoring systems, including developed systems such as the E-
121 Tracing program who overseas cross border movement of SALW and other tracking systems such as
122 RFID, microchips and biometrics designed to detect any weapons of any kind, regardless of the
123 generation of this technology;
124
- 125 b. Examining the plausibility of perishable weapons and ammunition, including the possibility of
126 consultation with manufacturing companies and exporting countries on implementing and distributing
127 that technology.



Code: POASALW/RES/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 (PoA SALW) Biennial Meeting of States,*
2

3 *Aware that tracing small arms and light weapons has been identified as an important component in preventing*
4 *proliferation in conflict regions as mentioned in Goal 16 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals established by*
5 *General Assembly resolution 70/1,*
6

7 *Reaffirming* Security Council resolution 2177 (2014), which emphasizes the necessity of preventing the illicit
8 trafficking of small arms and light weapons due to their contribution to global insecurity and human suffering,
9

10 *Stressing* General Assembly resolution 61/66 (2006) on the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its
11 aspects which emphasizes and encourages regional and sub regional initiatives to mobilize resources and expertise
12 to implement the Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons (PoA SALW) in Member States,
13

14 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 2220 (2015) adopted on its 7557th meeting on the importance of collaboration
15 within geographical regions in regards to the issues of small arms trade,
16

17 *Emphasizing* assistance and cooperation in aiding the lack of technology present within the developing world which
18 limits the ability of some Member States to effectively implement the PoA SALW as established by the Second
19 Open-Ended Meeting of Governmental Experts (MGE2),
20

21 *Reaffirming* concerns about the difficulty of marking and identifying modular weapons due to the lack of existing
22 standards and recommendations, as well as a lack of understanding considering the benefits of standardized
23 microchip technology expressed at the MGE2,
24

25 *Acknowledging* the success of the United Nations-backed “New Beginnings” gun amnesty program in Afghanistan
26 that successfully disarmed around 61,000 former combatants and 35,000 SALW over a period of three years,
27

28 *Noting with appreciation* the effectiveness of amnesty programs, exemplified by the Order of General Amnesty of
29 Iran leading to the collection of over 350,000 illicit weapons, that allow civilian populations to surrender illicit
30 SALW to be destroyed or repurposed as stipulated in Article 10 of the PoA SALW in cooperation with domestic
31 bodies,
32

33 *Having reviewed* the success of China’s Amnesty Model that reviews and further strengthens existing amnesty
34 policies or frameworks which conducted by a diverse group of experts and think tanks within the State,
35

36 *Encouraged* by the ground breaking development of Baseband Magnetic Stripe Data Transmission Technology
37 (BaMSDaTT), a technology that transmits a magnetic code produced by a small electric charge, currently used for
38 the mobile payment applications, that may be useful for weapons tracking for multiple reasons, including the
39 difficulty of rewriting BaMSDaTT and the difficulty of destroying this technology without harming the weapon in
40 accordance with recommendation 8 of Security Council resolution 2015/289 on the necessity to support technology
41 development to improve weapons tracing,
42

43 *Defining* read-write radio frequency identification chips (RFID) tag, according to the International Journal of
44 Computer and Electrical Engineering from February 2011, as an information chip on which ownership transfers can
45 be stored and read with an external device to help provide clarification of this technology,
46

47 *Noting* paragraph 33 of the Chair’s Summary from the MGE2 which discusses the ability of RFID to accurately
48 mark and track a wide variety of objects, including small arms and light weapons, with considerable ease and at

49 relatively low cost,

50

51 *Understanding* the importance of research into non-harmful radioactive isotope tracing materials, such as ⁹⁷Ru
52 polymer, Thorium, Curium and Technetium which are already used in a variety of medical and currency tracing
53 techniques,

54

55 1. *Invites the* Biennial Meeting of States (BMS) to open a dialogue on the creation of a more inclusive trust fund
56 promoting collaboration between geographically proximate nations to increase all Member States' ability to
57 utilize the advancement of technology and reporting mechanisms within the PoA SALW that:

58

59 2. *Further recommends* that the dialogue opens an inclusive model for the trust to allow Member States who have
60 not signed the *Arms Trade Treaty* to seek consensus on disarmament;

61

62 3. *Looks favorably upon* the adoption of an agency for developing Member States in how funds are distributed to
63 ensure all developing Member States are included in the dialogue;

64

65 4. *Suggests* the BMS consider adding to their agenda a discussion on the feasibility of weapons collection through
66 amnesty programs in order to facilitate increased coordination of SALW collection under domestic bodies to
67 destroy or re-purpose illicit SALW in exchange for shorter sentencing for possessors of illicit weapons;

68

69 5. *Encourages* continued multilateral cooperation between Member States in order to assist the progress of
70 technical expertise in order to discuss the feasibility of:

71

72 a. Integrating RFID technologies in stockpile management to simplify and streamline the management of
73 state-held stockpiles;

74

75 b. Creating common consensus in regards to national and regional reporting on developing technologies
76 in SALW in order to increase transparency among Member States;

77

78 c. Achieve a significant reduction in the trade of illicit arms through better understanding of the analytics
79 provided by member states to provide for accountability measures to be established at the regional
80 level;

81

82 6. *Recommends* the MGE prioritize discussion on the impact of new developing SALW tracking technology, such
83 as the increasing accessibility to 3D printing, hardware and software allowing the manufacture of illicit SALW,
84 and the feasibility, utility and affordability of BaMSDaTT;

85

86 7. *Draws upon* the MGE2 2015 Outcome Documents as well as the standards modeled by the International Small
87 Arms Control Standards (ISACS) to urge the next MGE to research RFID technologies in order to support the
88 future development of frameworks to combat illicit sales of small arms including but not limited to:

89

90 a. Incorporating microchip technologies, such as RFID, during the manufacturing process to augment and
91 eventually replace existing weapon marking systems, as per ISAC standard 3.10 such as
92 microdot technologies;

93

94 b. Utilizing RFID technology to track the movement of newly manufactured SALW on a regional level
95 an integration of RFID technologies in stockpile management and ensuring their compliance to ISAC
96 standard 03.20;

97

98 c. Expanding shared databases such as the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute the
99 purpose of including information pertaining to the origin and subsequent international
100 transfers of SALW with RFID technologies at its core, with respect to state sovereignty;

101

102 c. Integrating RFID microchips into the multiple component parts of modular weapons for the purpose of
103 tracing these weapons, such that each component is treated as a unique aspect, even in the event that
104 components are interchanged;

- 105 8. *Recommends* the next MGE build upon its previous discussions in the MGE2 2015 Outcome Documents to
106 include dialogue on feasibility of a dual RFID technology solution for weapon marking systems, which could
107 include one read-only RFID tag that provides a unique serial number of the weapon to be implanted on the
108 weapon at the manufacturing level and one read-write RFID tag containing analytics about the weapon's
109 previous recipients and whether the transaction occurred in line with internationally agreed upon resolutions;
110
- 111 9. *Recommends* further research on unique marking and tracing on existing SALWs through the use of
112 radioisotopes, a technique that may in the future be applied to the recording of ammunition.