

Code: Resolution 1/1
Committee: General Assembly Plenary
Topic: Prohibition of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Americas

1 *Reaffirming* the commitment of the international community to the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR)
2 Article 3 that states, “Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person,”
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4 *Recognizing* the grave threat posed to lives and property by the proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons
5 (SALW) in every Member State, and not just in the Americas,
6
7 *Concerned* about the rising number of people globally that are impacted by violence primarily caused by use of
8 illicit weapons and the security threat posed by the transfer of SALW,
9
10 *Commends* the commitment of the General Assembly First Committee in its disarmament efforts to combat the illicit
11 trade and transfer of SALW,
12
13 *Recalling* the United Nations (UN) Charter with due focus on Article 10 that states that the General Assembly “may
14 make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations”,
15
16 *Praises* the General Assembly Fifth Committee for its diligence in allocation of monetary and technical resources in
17 the United Nations System,
18
19 *Further recalling* the goals of prevention, combat and eradication of Small Arms and Light Weapons as stressed in
20 the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in
21 All its Aspects in the UN document A/CONF.192/15 by the Program of Action Implementation Support System
22 (PoA-ISS),
23
24 *Reaffirming* the direction taken by the General Assembly during its sixty-seventh session regarding to assist states in
25 curbing the illicit trafficking of SALW as put forth in Resolution A/67/176,
26
27 *Further commends* the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) for its role in encouraging the
28 citizens of Member States in laying down their SALWs,
29
30 *Acknowledging* the mandate of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) established by the
31 First Special Session of the UN General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament in order to “promote informed
32 participation by all States in disarmament efforts,”
33
34 *Respecting* the programs initiated by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) in establishing educational
35 initiatives and assisting Member States with supplies and resources for further academic career opportunities,
36
37 *Guided by* the Global Firearms Programme established by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
38 that aids in strengthening the capacities of Member States “to respond to the challenges and threats” posed by
39 proliferation of SALW,
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41 *Expressing appreciation* for the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and its projects that (as per its
42 mandate) work tirelessly to reduce the risk of armed conflicts and promote early recovery in the aftermath of
43 conflicts,
44
45 *Viewing with appreciation* the work of civil society organizations that help manifest the interests and will of citizens
46 and work tirelessly on the ground level to aid governments of Member States in containing proliferation of SALWs,
47
48 *Convinced* that attractive incentives that enable international cooperation, monetary and technical in nature, and
49 support play a major role in offering Member States an impetus to implement pre-existing United Nations (UN)
50 protocols,
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52 *Noting* the need for more innovative and progressive ideas that could finally build an international consensus and
53 boost the Member State implementation of existing UN Protocols to combat the menace of illicit weapons trade in
54 the Americas to find comprehensive and sustainable solutions,

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56 *The General Assembly Plenary,*

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58 1. *Encourages* Member States to make every effort to offer multiple incentives to domestic citizens including but
59 not limited to educational incentives, implementation of arms control facilitation programs, and other initiatives
60 that may aid in successfully and comprehensively containing the proliferation of SALW;
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62 2. *Requests* Member States to ensure safe containment of the proliferation of SALW by focusing on the
63 investment aspect of public initiatives such as:
64
65 a. Education programs by:
66 i. Updating Primary School systems by collaborating with UN bodies such as UNICEF
67 when needed in order to:
68 1. Provide educational resources like notebooks and updated textbooks;
69 2. Provide adequate reading and writing materials;
70 3. Provide free meals to participating students in the International Disarmament
71 Fund for Development program;
72 ii. Updating Secondary School systems by collaborating with local and regional civil society
73 organizations operating at a national level within Member States' borders to:
74 1. Encourage greater use of technology for education purposes;
75 2. Ensure availability of well-rounded unbiased educators;
76 iii. Providing technical/vocational training in collaboration with United Nations Institute for
77 Training And Research (UNITAR), UNDP and local civil society organizations;
78
79 b. Arms control facilitation programs by:
80 i. Setting up specific locations determined by the Member State where arms could be:
81 1. Voluntarily surrendered;
82 2. Legally itemized by national registries set up by the respective Member States
83 and/ or regional bodies;
84 3. Recycled with the option to opt-in to the incentive program aforementioned;
85 ii. Taking into account existing procedures such as the Global Firearms Programme initiated
86 by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in order to establish
87 standardized steps that specify the process from the submission of arms to the processing
88 of arms to the reimbursement/incentives for citizens respecting the principle of national
89 sovereignty;
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91 3. *Further requests* the GA First Committee in collaboration with willing and able Member States, expand the
92 mandate of the established International Disarmament Fund for Development (IDFD) under UNIDIR (per
93 Article 2, paragraph 2 of the UNIDIR Statute that provides it with a broad framework to address issues dealing
94 with international security and disarmament) in order to provide technical assistance for:
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96 a. The implementation of reconciliatory measures such as general amnesties, pardons, and stay
97 orders aimed towards incentivizing citizens to disarm;
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99 b. The initiation of illicit weapon tracking systems and mechanisms; and
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101 c. The introduction of already existing UN protocols on disarmament aforementioned;
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103 4. *Calls for* collaboration between Member States and the UNDP for technical training provided by the education
104 apparatus of NGOs and the international community, whereby UNDP would play the role of a facilitator, to
105 eligible individuals in addition to the current programs that provide training to NGOs and government bodies in
106 Member States participating in the International Disarmament Fund for Development program with funding

107 divided according to the number of SALWs surrendered by citizens and guaranteed by Member States under the
108 oversight of the IDFD by including training on:

- 109
- 110 a. Starting and running businesses with focus on accounting and finance;
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- 112 b. Liberal arts;
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- 114 c. Science & Technology with focus on engineering and manufacturing; and
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- 116 d. Research and analysis on functioning of Government & Administration;
- 117
- 118 5. *Proposes* the creation of a recommended timeline of 24 months in collaboration with Member States and the
119 General Assembly in which Member States must meet their individual targets to initiate and implement their
120 disarmament and incentive programs keeping in mind:
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- 122 a. The estimated number of illicit weapons in circulation in the country;
- 123
- 124 b. The unique situations of Member States depending upon their diverse political/geopolitical
125 situations and factors that might hinder the disarmament programs;
- 126
- 127 6. *Further encourages* all Member States to voluntarily establish national agencies or bodies and institutional
128 infrastructures, regardless of changes to current political leadership, responsible for the coordination and
129 cooperation with regional and international agencies, especially relating to:
- 130
- 131 a. Policy guidance regarding the research and development of new techniques to combat the
132 evolution of manufacturing, distribution, and trafficking of SALWs, in reference to methods such
133 as, but not limited to, 3D printing and new raw materials such as synthetics and plastics;
- 134
- 135 b. Reconnaissance of efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light
136 weapons in all its aspects, from regional and international agencies such as UN Regional Centre
137 for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UN-LIREC) and
138 UN Coordinating Action on Small Arms (CASA) as brought forward in the Programme of Action;
- 139
- 140 c. Combating all relevant illicit manufacture, control, trafficking, circulation, brokering and trade, as
141 well as tracing, finance, collection and destruction of small arms and light weapons;
- 142
- 143 d. To function as a national point of contact to act as liaison between regional governments within
144 each Member State on matters relating to the implementation of the Programme of Action
145 coordinated with the UNODC's Border Liaison Officer (BLO) Programme, the World Customs
146 Organization (WCO), and the UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) in order to:
- 147 i. Collecting data from existing independent monitoring agencies, and governmental
148 monitoring bodies within each Member State;
- 149 ii. Analyzing this data efficiently in order to facilitate its interpretation;
- 150 iii. Reporting this data to the aforementioned regional and international agencies;
- 151
- 152 7. *Suggests* the implementation of domestic programs in Member States offering those previously incarcerated for
153 trafficking, and or ownership of illicit weapons the opportunity to acquire the same technical training and
154 education incentives offered to other citizens for surrendering/registering their arms as a means of reintegration
155 into society;
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- 157 8. *Further suggests* Member States to collaborate with the UN General Assembly and other international
158 organizations like their respective regional blocs to provide technical resources to the civil society organizations
159 conducting field work on the ground level to aid:
- 160
- 161 a. Technical experts in the fields of:
- 162 i. Education;

- 163 ii. Public policy;
164 iii. Science and Technology;
165
166 b. Machinery related to compliment educational efforts;
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168 9. *Calls upon* willing and able Member States, individuals and private donors to donate monetary funds to the
169 IDFD under the jurisdiction of the GA Fifth Committee;
170
171 10. *Seeks further* participation from Member States in reconstruction and development programs focusing on
172 SALW such as the World Bank multinational program coordinating effective Disarmament, Demobilization,
173 and Reintegration (DDR) programs, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development projects
174 on SAWL, as well as the UNSCAR program under the UNODA, along with contributing Member States such
175 as Japan and the United Kingdom and their commitment to \$300 Million and \$50 Million donation respectively
176 respectively every five years conditional upon a period review by the UNODA in order to aid states struggling
177 with containing the proliferation of SALW and encourages other able and willing states to follow suit;
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179 11. *Declares* support for individuals that willingly give up arms and calls upon Member States to utilize the
180 incentives programs to encourage citizens to disarm;
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182 12. *Expresses hope* that measures leading to the goal of disarmament will be worked out in detail and agreed upon
183 in the shortest possible time

Code: Resolution 1/2
Committee: General Assembly Plenary
Topic: Prohibition of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Americas

1 *Reminding* the body of the General Assembly's responsibility to maintain international peace and
2 security as defined within Article 11.1 of the *Charter of the United Nations* (UN),
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4 *Further recalling* the body of the General Assembly's responsibility towards the regulation of
5 armaments as set out in Article 11.1 of the *Charter of the United Nations*,
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7 *Bearing in mind* the diversity within the body,
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9 *Emphasizing* the importance of state sovereignty and respecting the initiative to protect it,
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11 *Bearing in mind* that the primary concern of states is the protection of the lives of their citizens as
12 stated in the *Declaration of Human Rights*,
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14 *Noting* that emerging economies in the Americas are Member States and are entitled to be treated with
15 respect and proper deference, allowing them to manage internal affairs, and under no circumstances
16 be robbed of self-determination,
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18 *Recalling* that high-handedness and arbitrary sanctions, coupled with a rising trend in regime change,
19 are not conducive to promoting the mutually sought-after prosperity of a Member State,
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21 *Noting* with deep concern the large number of second hand arms entering the black market on a yearly
22 basis,
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24 *Further noting* with deep concern the pervasiveness of transnational small arms and light weapons
25 (SALW) trafficking through porous borders,
26

27 *The General Assembly Plenary*,

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29 1. *Encourages* the collaboration between existing Specialized Agencies such as the International Maritime
30 Agency, the Border Liaison Officer Programme, and the World Customs Organization so as to:
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32 a. Develop a framework of recommendations for the training of border officers;
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34 b. Provide funding for the above mentioned training program;
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36 2. *Recommends* the use of the Export and Control and Border Security Program, which has been proposed and
37 incorporated by the United States, as a framework and template which is to be expanded on an international
38 level, and therefore:
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40 a. Suggests that states implement this framework at their discretion;
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42 b. Asks that SALWs manufacturing states provide funds that can be used in the implementation, this is
43 to:
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45 c. Clarify that this will allow SALW manufacturers to sell legal weapons at a profit by ensuring that
46 the illegal weapons are not being circulated;
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48 d. Ensure SALW manufacturers will have the opportunity to grow their business on an international
49 level;
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51 3. *Suggests* this framework to be used to:

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- a. Create recommendations for regulations and legislation;
 - b. Offer training to border officers;
 - c. Provide equipment and to improve border security;
4. *Invites* all Member States of the General Assembly to partake in the program so as to ensure the removal of illegal SAWL weapons within their jurisdiction;
 5. *Emphasizes* the preservation of existing national regimes, as set in place by the state, while bolstering the capacity of each state to effectively manage the flow of illicit arms passing through their respective borders;
 6. *Acknowledges* that states are sovereign over their respective territories and as such are responsible to ensure peace and security;
 7. *Requests* that each sovereign state should be responsible for its trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons, including newly produced weapons, second hand/old weapons, and ammunition of old and new weapons;
 8. *Also recognizes* the need for stringent control measures concerning the production, use, and sale of small arms and ammunition;
 9. *Requests* states, which manufacture and distribute weapons and ammunitions, to act on their laws regarding their manufacturers and distributors to become more transparent in regards to their weapon and ammunition production, distribution, and sale, and to appropriate sufficient restrictions as to avoid spill over to the illegal market;
 10. *Suggests* the provision of UN officials in the production facilities of said states, at each state's discretion, to oversee the regulations and legislation;
 11. *Invites* states, civil society groups, and all relevant international and regional organizations such as the Organization of American States and the World Bank, to work in cooperation with Member States in the implementation of the *United Nations Convention against Transnational Crime* and United Nations Program of action on the regional, national, and international levels through:
 - a. The utilization of expertise and assistance, through the creation of a forum for discussion between transnational civil society and post-conflict and heavily trafficked states in areas provided such as:
 - i. Strengthening of borders while respecting state sovereignty;
 - ii. Safe recovery of illegal weapons and ammunition from caches and depots;
 - iii. Disposal of excess small arms and light weapons and its ammunition via programs of the UNDOA;
 - iv. Initiating dialogue between weapon producing states, their major weapons and ammunition manufacturers and weapon buying states about security concerns;
 - b. Work towards the creation of a regional agreement, within regional organizations, that would, so as to secure their borders and remove all traces of illegal weapons in their streets, do the following:
 - i. Account for the trade and practices of Member States in Small Arms and Light Weapons
 - ii. Survey willing Member States regarding the number of found illegal Small Arms and Light weapons;
 - iii. Facilitate the disposal means of these Small Arms and Light weapons;
 - iv. Coordinate with concerned law enforcement officials, locally and internationally,
 12. *Asserts* the responsibility of each and every state to determine the appropriate means by which small arms and ammunition may be controlled to prevent the harm of person under the state's stewardship;

110 13. *Recognizes* that legitimate governments must maintain the territorial integrity of their Member States, and
111 can only do so with a degree of certainty that they will have the appropriate tools of defense, in this case
112 being small arms.

Code: Resolution 1/3
Committee: General Assembly Plenary
Topic: Prohibition of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Americas

1 *Observing* that participation in armed conflict is often related to economic and social hardship,
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3 *Recalling* the principles of sovereignty engendered in the *Charter of the United Nations* (UN),
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5 *Guided by* the importance of a comprehensive approach to the problem of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)
6 proliferation in the Americas,
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8 *Noting* that the Security Council's report on small arms, 2011/255, indicates participation in armed groups can be a
9 source of perceived legitimacy to those propagating armed violence,
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11 *Observing* the effectiveness of cultural activities as mean of conflict mediation and mitigation as highlighted by
12 initiatives, such as those of Ser Paz, undertaken in Ecuador which promotes the use of public space for artistic
13 expression and peaceful community engagement,
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15 *Further recalling* the report to the General Assembly of the Programme of Action (PoA-ISS) to Prevent, Combat
16 and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, A/CONF.192/2012/RC/4,
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18 *Noting with deference* Article 96.1 of the *Charter of the United Nations* authorizing the General Assembly to request
19 the International Court of Justice (ICJ) to give an advisory opinion on any legal question,
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21 *Recognizing* the strengths of the United Nations' Plan of Action in coordinating and facilitating Small Arms and
22 Light Weapons (SALW) issue, especially the partnerships between existing regional organizations and UN bodies,
23

24 *The General Assembly Plenary,*
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- 26 1. *Encourages* Member States in the Americas to coordinate with efforts for the collection and disposal of SALW
27 with existing programs and regional bodies working in cooperation with PoA-ISS such as the Andean
28 Community (CAD), Caribbean Community (CARICOM), Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR),
29 Organization of American States (OAS), and the Central American Integration System (SICA), to foster
30 partnerships and collaborative efforts within the Americas and globally;
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- 32 2. *Suggests* the implementation of regional incentive programs within the regional organizations listed above,
33 through the PoA-ISS and the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) that will:
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 - 35 a. Be funded by the UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulations (UNSCAR) and
36 donor support from the Netherlands and United Kingdom and other interested Member States,
37 provided that:
 - 38 i. Funding will be contingent upon a 5 year review from the UNODA;
 - 39 ii. Funding will be allocated based upon needs assessed by the UNDOA and governing
40 Members and the regional incentives program;
 - 41 b. Work in cooperation with existing regional collection and disposal programs, such the United
42 Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the
43 Caribbean (UNLIREC) to facilitate arms collection and disposal;
 - 44 c. Provide the opportunity for Member States to make social and economic changes that will
45 alleviate the hardships which contribute to SALW conflict and trade, such as, decreasing
46 unemployment, contributing material and human resource support as well as other needs identified
47 by the regional incentive program and Member States;

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- d. Encourage Member States to share similar incentive initiatives in collaboration with the Anti-Crime Capacity Building Program (ACCBP), which ensures the identification of issue gaps through a multidimensional approach that considers positive past accomplishments;
 - e. Facilitate the transfer of sustainable economic and social incentives facilitated through cooperative American regional organizations, to be chosen by the individual or community surrendering the SALWs, such as, but not limited to providing:
 - i. Amnesty in the case of illicit possession or trading of SALW;
 - ii. Raw materials and resources;
 - iii. Education and work training stipends;
 - iv. Work opportunity within the regional exchange facilities;
 - v. Work programs and initiatives within the community;
 - vi. Rehabilitation and reintegration support for those affected by SALW conflict, including ex-combatants and victims that takes into consideration the particular qualities of each community;
 - f. Establish moving collections teams, overseen by the UNODA and governing Member State, which will travel to affected communities, and facilitate the collection of SALW according to the best practices laid out by the PoA-ISS, and the transfer of incentives which may include:
 - i. Delivering goods;
 - ii. Involving third-party education and work specialists;
 - iii. Managing volunteer positions within the regional exchange teams for work opportunities;
 - g. Manage the applications of Member States to the regional incentive program through the UNODA;
 - h. Transport collected SALW in accordance with best practices to the UNODC and PoA-ISS for disposal or recycling;
 - i. Include the participation of women from the community and in external expertise to include the gender perspective;
 - j. Record the amount of SALW received and the incentives which are given through the regional incentive programs;
 - k. Create a holistic overview of the social and economic challenges which push individuals and communities to the use of SALW, and provide a perspective of the social and economic challenges from those people which experience them by:
 - i. Reporting to the PoA-ISS and UNODA every 5 years, with special attention to the types of incentives asked for within the local communities;
 - ii. Publishing an annual report for the governing Member states with the number of weapons and types of incentives;
3. *Suggests* that affected states implement similar prevention and mitigation initiatives like Ser Paz, through the capacity building partnerships outlined above, which will:
- a. Promote cooperation between state and local institutions and community members to utilize existing infrastructure to facilitate cultural activities such as the painting of wall murals or any other activities the local community may deem suitable to engage local participants in armed conflict in non-violent activities;
 - b. Encourage the local private sector to offer employment opportunities to local youth as a means of deterring engagement in activities of organized crime;
 - c. Facilitate investment in local athletic and cultural activities as a means of engaging the public and inducing a sense of community and fostering a positive culture of non-violence;

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4. *Encourages* states take rehabilitative judicial action against those convicted of SALW related offenses that considers the need for reconciliation and reintegration of the offender within the community, and further:
 - a. Requests the Secretary-General submit a request to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) for an advisory opinion on how states affected by armed conflict can best address SALW related crimes through their judicial systems;
 - b. Expresses its hope that the ICJ will include within its publication:
 - i. Recommendations on how judicial systems can best administer rehabilitative rather than punitive sentences when sentencing SALW related offences;
 - ii. State specific legal recommendations on the topic;
 - c. Acknowledges the sovereign nature of Member States, and therefore stresses that there is no obligation for Member States to adhere to this advisory opinion;
 - d. Expresses its hope that Member States will provide relevant information to the ICJ should the Court call on them to do so;
 - e. Encourages affected states to review the findings of the ICJ at the time they are published;
 - f. Encourages the GA to discuss the findings of the ICJ following their publication;
 - g. Hopes that this advisory opinion may serve as a resource for all states considering the legal implications of problems of armed conflict;
 5. *Emphasizes* the need for multilateral cooperation, and the inclusion of all affected Member States, especially those in the Americas, to ensure that particular regional and local concerns are addressed.

Code: Resolution 1/4
Committee: General Assembly Plenary
Topic: Prohibition of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Americas

1 *Highlighting* Article 1 of the *Charter of the United Nations* which notes the purpose of the United Nations to
2 maintain international peace and security and Article 26 which calls for the maintenance of international peace and
3 security,
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5 *Noting with deep regret* the vast amount of deaths caused by unregulated trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons
6 (SALW) and the cyclical nature of violence it perpetuates through Member States in the Americas,
7
8 *Keeping in mind* the spirit of the United Nation's International Decade for the Promotion of a Culture of Peace and
9 Non-Violence for the Children of the World and current efforts such as "UNiTE" which address the impact of
10 violent media and toys on children's desensitization to violence,
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12 *Recognizes* toys of violence as swords, guns, bows and arrows, and other mediums that promote violent activities
13 and toys of peace as sports materials, bicycles, and other materials that promote a positive lifestyle,
14
15 *Affirming* the work of the Arms Trade Treaty A/RES/61/89, that seeks to regulate the transfer of SALW and their
16 parts, accessories, and ammunition throughout the international community,
17
18 *Fully supporting* the *United Nations Millennium Declaration*, A/RES/55/2, which emphasizes the need for long
19 lasting peace through multilateral cooperation in order to overcome socio-economic hindrances to educational
20 development and cultural divergences,
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22 *Reaffirming* the founding principle of the Parliamentary Forum on Small Arms and Light Weapons on the
23 advancement of the SALW agenda as a platform for greater action on SALW in the Americas by supporting
24 parliamentarians in and contributing to the advancement of stakeholders and actors such as civil society
25 organizations,
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27 *Viewing with appreciation* the successful efforts, observed in Uruguay and neighboring countries, from the United
28 Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
29 (UNLIREC), A/RES/68/60, that implement measures promoting economic, social, and educational development, in
30 regards to firearm-related instruments with the collaborative assistance of the Organization of American States
31 (OAS),
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33 *Recalling* the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light
34 Weapons in All Its Aspects (PoA-ISS), A/CONF.192/15, and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and
35 Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition to serve as a supplementing agent to the
36 Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and
37 Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (ITI) as a means to promote safety
38 and security,
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40 *Having approved* Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security which identifies women as
41 agents in peace and security, and the negative impact armed conflict has on the community by limiting educational
42 development, impeding economic sustainability, and destabilizing security through all systemic levels of
43 government,
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45 *Recalling further* Security Council Report 2011/255, S/RES/2011/255, which notes that armed violence prevention
46 must account for the range of resilience factors such as education agencies, and conflict prevention to mitigate the
47 effects of small arms and light weapons within societies,
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49 *Having examined* the progress of S/RES/1209, which targets the large scale illegal arms trade in Africa by
50 encouraging additional legislation among African Member States and complimentary assistance measures placed
51 through the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms,

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Approving the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and associates as a vital resource for funding and expertise,

The General Assembly Plenary,

1. *Endorses* Member States to initiate unique domestic programs, such as the “Arms for Life” in Uruguay, adjusting sociological and educational awareness by supplying children with toys of peace in exchange for violence based material, in addition to educational awareness on peaceful and amicable dialogue;
2. *Strongly recommends* that Member States fulfill their obligations to UNODA by implementing the Program of Action International Support System (PoA-ISS) in addition to submitting the biannual national report on the implementation of the International Tracing Instrument (ITI), which will assist Member States to combat the illicit proliferation of SALW by actively incorporating local and regional research institutions;
3. *Recommends* Member States re-evaluate the promotion and sale of toys and other media in order to mitigate a culture of violence which may include: toys in the form of SALW, video games and activities that normalize violence, and playgrounds and community games that encourage violent activity;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include “The Influence of the Media” as a topic within the next Small Arms Report to the Security Council as well as the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to create an agenda item discussing the role of media in perpetuating armed violence within Member States especially in regards to SALW;
5. *Encourages* Member States to ensure the representation of women in decision making processes and in administering development programs regarding SALW in all its components and the illicit transfer of arms by:
 - a. Providing education seminars on women’s empowerment in the community and alternative means for providing for their families;
 - b. Utilizing local women’s expertise in the education of community members;
 - c. Ensuring at least 33 percent of the participants in decision making and development programmes in regards to SALW are women;
 - d. Working with NGOs that specialize in communal development through the empowerment of women;
6. *Calls for* a database system to be developed within INTERPOL’s Illicit Arms Records and Tracing Management System (“iArms”), which tracks and collects data on lost and stolen arms by developing a global repository of information that will be accessible to its Member States for reporting and querying lost, stolen, smuggled or trafficked firearms and trans-regional information exchange in curbing transnational illicit trade of SALW in the Latin America and Caribbean;
7. *Invites* Member States to sign the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), and strengthen its ability to end the illicit trade of SALW through:
 - a. Extending technical assistance to the ATT-related projects, in a multi-organizational collaboration with the UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR), European Union (EU), OAS, African Union (AU), UNODA, UNLIREC, UNIDIR, and NGOs by sharing best practices which include but are not limited to:
 - i. Cross checking of SALW related policies and programs;
 - ii. Building capacities which involve a wide range of ministries and government agencies, such as those dealing with foreign affairs, defense, internal affairs, justice and economy through workshops and trainings organized by multi-organizational collaboration;

- 108 iii. Giving policy advice for Member State's import, transport, and brokering controls
109 through inter-regional exchanges of legislators, technical experts, and equipments
110 through the UNIDIR;
111
- 112 b. Assigning a monitoring team who will oversee Member States' projects development and progress
113 under the auspices Department of Public Security of OAS and thereon submit interim and final
114 fund allocation and progress reports to the UNSCAR with the explicit permission of each Member
115 State;
116
- 117 8. *Expresses* the desire that Member States will work through regional and multilateral organizations to devise
118 conferences and forums which target marginalized groups affected by SALW, and in which states share
119 best practices of community building by:
120
- 121 a. Working through regional organizations, such as the OAS and agencies within the UN such as
122 UNLIREC and UNDP by providing an environment conducive to these dialogues;
123
- 124 b. Working with United Nations Development Programmes (UNDP) Crisis Prevention and Recovery
125 focus area of Conflict Prevention to support the direct collaboration with, and assistance to,
126 Member States within the Americas to:
127 i. Increase citizen and community security by working directly with civil society
128 organizations in order to understand their perceptions of the security challenges they face;
129 ii. Discuss updated laws and challenges to peace within religious institutions, educational
130 facilities, and community centers to underscore the tailored needs of the community,
131 collaborating with the legislative powers within Member State;
132
- 133 c. Utilizing a budget of fifty million dollars provided by Japan for the creation of programmes
134 dedicated to education and cultural efforts supporting the non-proliferation of illicit small arms;
135
- 136 9. *Recommends* the establishment of strong regional protocols in order to harmonize legislative frameworks
137 concurrent with existing international and national frameworks, such as the South African Development
138 Community (SADC) protocol, whose mandates would include, but not be limited to:
139
- 140 a. Improving efforts to prevent, combat, and eradicate the illicit manufacturing of firearms,
141 ammunition, and other related materials, namely by:
142 i. Enacting legislation to specify criminal offenses for those engaged in crimes that involve
143 illegal firearms, as defined by each State to combat illicit trade of SALW;
144 ii. Prohibiting unrestricted possession of small arms by civilians within the context of
145 separation in terms of ceremonial, vocational and military service of state civilians;
146 iii. Enacting provisions that regulate firearms brokering in the territories of Member State
147 parties;
148
- 149 b. Improving the capacities of police, customs, border guards and peacekeeping officers, the military,
150 and the judiciary to fulfill their roles in the implementation of the Protocol, by training local law
151 enforcement agencies with regards to sovereignty, to intensify the search and processing of
152 information on illegal weapons that are still in the possession of civilians;
153
- 154 c. Enhancing state capacity to maintain and manage secure storage of state-owned firearm and
155 dismantling the excess supply of illicit arms due to illegal weapons stockpile;
156
- 157 d. The creation of a register of arms suppliers and a standardized licensing body of the Americas and
158 the Caribbean that verifies the legitimacy of end-use certificates of SALW passing through, as
159 well as keep registers for:
160 i. Individuals and legal entities that buy, sell, exchange, import, export and distribute
161 firearms;
162 ii. Ports of shipment and importation, including intermediate points;
163 iii. Individual and institutional firearms owners;

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- e. Undertaking to develop national and regional public education awareness programmes to enhance public involvement in the prevention of SALW;
 - f. Sending regional representatives to the Parliamentary Forum on Small and Light Weapons, established in 1999, for the purpose of information sharing on best practices for border controls and weapons disposal;
10. *Endorses* local and communal initiatives against the illicit use of SALW in relation to Community Violence Reduction (CVR) programs by:
- a. Utilizing non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as “Viva Rio” which empowered Brazilian women through a campaign against weapons;
 - b. Encouraging NGOs to invest in education programs that focus on primary and secondary aged children through programmes such as:
 - i. After school programs that provide a safe and interactive environment while introducing peaceful and amicable dialogue among peers;
 - ii. Interactive theatrical performance situations that provide simulating situations that educate children on the proper response in potentially dangerous instances;
 - iii. Programmes directly in line with The Republic of Cuba’s constitutional language which stresses the importance of constructive activities for children, equal education opportunities and socio-economic development;
11. *Further encourages* Member States to endorse and provide funding for training and capacity building programmes in coordination with The United Nations Civilian Capacity Initiative towards disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes designed to:
- a. Encourage Member States in regions afflicted by violence perpetuated by SALW to send security and government officials who deal with these issues to international conferences and forums for discussion and training to gain practical knowledge from international experts in these issues;
 - b. Eliminate the flow of ammunitions of paramilitary and insurgent forces by working alongside civil society to designate safe zones in which communities work with multi-level government agencies, while respecting state sovereignty;
 - c. Underscore the peace-building process through South-South collaboration, based on the South-South Cooperation Exchange Mechanism of the UNEP, by developing common knowledge and approaches to the nature of conflict by:
 - i. Enhancing persons familiar with the needs and wants of the community;
 - ii. Paying particular attention to the marginalized groups, such as indigenous tribes, tribal leaders to underscore the security of such areas;
 - iii. Working through their Ministry of Interiors and defense to streamline administrative procedures to evaluate and secure stockpiles of weapons within their state;
 - d. Work to re-establish families affected by SALW conflict by providing shelters, hospitals, schools and job training initiatives designed to eliminate the precursors of conflict for individuals within Member States by:
 - i. Incorporating psychological awareness programmes for children and youth by working with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), and UN Women;
 - ii. Ensuring mentorship programmes at the local level for involved or at risk to youth to reintegrate with the community;
 - e. Reintegrating incarcerated persons through programmes involving vocational and technical education as necessary to provide new incentives to prevent future recidivism;

220 12. *Resolved to combat the illicit flows of SALW by creating a weapons collection, recycle, and trade*
221 *initiative, titled “Trade for Trade” which will:*

- 222
- 223 a. Use initiatives such as “Palas Por Pistolas” program in Mexico as a model initiative toward
224 voluntary compliance of surrendering weapons in order to eradicate weapons in the community
225 and the National Programme for the Voluntary Surrender of Firearms (NPVSF) in Argentina
226 which led to the destruction of over 160,000 firearms and 1 million ammunition units through the
227 approved recycling of weapons for useful farming implement;
- 228
- 229 b. Recycle the traded guns to create agricultural tools, building materials, and other raw materials,
230 overseen by the United Nations Industrial Development Program (UNIDO) and The United
231 Nations Development Program’s (UNDPs) Weapons Collection Management and Destruction
232 (WCMD) Programmes;
- 233
- 234 c. Coordinate with NGOs to initiate Community Violence Reduction (CVR) programs and cooperate
235 with the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) with an emphasis towards the
236 United Nations Research Center for Peace Disarmament and Development in Latin America and
237 the Caribbean (UNLIREC) for the funding of similar NGO programs;
- 238
- 239 d. Utilize the United Nations Trust Fund Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation,
240 (UNTFSCAR) so that civil societies can receive economic incentives for capacity-building to
241 implement the initiative;
- 242
- 243 e. Cooperate with local businesses to employ those individuals that are part of the education and
244 vocational programs, as well as allow access to the products created from the recycled SALW
245 using funds from the United Nations Trust Fund for the Consolidation of Peace through Practical
246 Disarmament Measures especially for post-conflict states;
- 247
- 248 f. Expand the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) metal recycling program, which
249 provides financial and technical support to recycling facilities, to include small arms and light
250 weapons by:
- 251 i. Cooperating with existing metal recycling plants with the capacity to deal with SALW
252 which are already funded by UNEP;
- 253 ii. Creating a 5 year pilot project in Ecuador, who has agreed to the financial and technical
254 support, which will be expanded to other Member States if successful;
- 255
- 256 g. Implement a period of amnesty created by each State for individuals to trade in illicit SALW in
257 return for region-based incentives, which include but are not limited to:
- 258 i. The provision of raw materials, community incentives, agricultural tools, building
259 materials;
- 260 ii. Providing education and vocational training for persons, families and communities
261 affected by conflict for the purpose of:
- 262 1. Moving communities and citizens away from the illicit SALW trade;
- 263 2. Educating citizens of Member States to improve their capacity to provide for
264 their respective families and communities;
- 265 3. Allowing for the healthy growth of regional and State economies.

Code: Resolution 1/5
Committee: General Assembly Plenary
Topic: Prohibition of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Americas

1 *Noting with deep concern* widespread regional cycles of violence causing damage to quality of life and short- and
2 long-term economic development caused by Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) trafficking in the Americas as
3 noted by the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs that “the illicit circulation of small arms, light weapons
4 and their ammunition destabilizes communities, and impacts security and development in all regions of the world,”
5

6 *Believing* that SALW trafficking is an international problem requiring a solution involving regional cooperation, and
7 holding this to be fully compatible with state sovereignty,
8

9 *Emphasizing* the need for standardized international procedures for collection, publication, and statistical analysis of
10 data on SALWs trafficking, thus allowing for the precise identification of where and when SALWs are sourced,
11 transported, and delivered, as well as where profits are highest so that, with this data, regional efforts could then be
12 targeted and coordinated most efficiently and effectively,
13

14 *Bearing in mind* the work of extant United Nations (UN), non-governmental organizations (NGO), and
15 governmental bodies and programmes in the area of limiting SALWs trafficking, and supporting collaboration with
16 these bodies and programmes, including: the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit
17 Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in all Its Aspects (PoA-ISS), the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), the Inter-
18 American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of Trafficking of Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and
19 Other Related Material (CIFTA), the UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), the UN Office of
20 Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), the UN Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin
21 America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC), among others,
22

23 *Reaffirming* the right of each Member State to self-defense, codified in Article 51 of the *Charter of the United*
24 *Nations*, and taking this to include Member States’ right to manufacture, import and retain small arms and light
25 weapons for self-defense and security needs, to participate in peacekeeping operations in accordance with the
26 Charter,
27

28 *The General Assembly Plenary*,

29
30 *1. Proposes* the integration of a united tracking mechanism, coordinated by all Member States producing SALW, in
31 the form of country-specific physical and technological markings for the effective tracking of small arms, light
32 weapons, and ammunition magazines in order to destabilize the accumulation and misuse of SALW weapons and
33 their components, and further:
34

- 35 a. Encourages Member States and factories to internally implement and enforce the International Tracing
36 Instrument (ITI) at their specific manufacturing companies of SALW;
37
- 38 b. Recommends providing non-removable and internationally accepted markings that manufacturers will
39 include during production which will include:
 - 40 a. Year of Manufacture;
 - 41 b. Country of Origin;
 - 42 c. Serial Number with a specific serial code of each manufacturer;
43
- 44 c. Urges Member States to consider identifying and regulating dual-use components;
45
- 46 d. Recognizes the effectiveness of “iTRACE” as an example of efficient international tracking information
47 systems to combat illicit trafficking by providing technical and investigative support to all Member States
48 adopting this system and aiding national arms export control agencies in identifying risks prior to export;
49
- 50 e. Encourages Member States to contribute to the implementation of an international tracking mechanism
51 program with technical, financial and knowledge support;

52
53 f. Affirms the application of initiatives to support tracking of SALW which will support this type of system
54 by making officials from each involved state aware of the extent of this program, especially in terms of law
55 enforcement, border and customs, and control agencies;
56

57 2. *Supports* financial, technical and knowledge sharing efforts to create a database for information sharing on
58 international weapons tracking, which will encourage widespread adoption of international tracking systems, so that
59 data may be collected, compared, analyzed, and publicized, allowing for the precise identification of where SALWs
60 are being sourced, transported, and delivered, as well as where trafficking profits are highest, and which will be
61 done by the following means;
62

63 a. Cataloguing unique identifiers on all legally manufactured weapons and all confiscated illicit weapons;
64
65 b. Standardizing methods of data collection, cataloguing, and statistical analysis;
66
67 c. Strategically using this data to coordinate and target regional efforts most efficiently and effectively;
68
69 d. Encouraging all Member States to support the database financially, technically, and with knowledge
70 sharing support;
71

72 4. Calls upon Member States in a position to do so, upon request of another Member State, to deeply consider
73 providing assistance, including: technical and financial assistance, and to support the implementation of the marking
74 and tracking programs;
75

76 5. *Stresses* the necessity for regional and international cooperation, asking Member States and appropriate
77 international and regional organizations, upon request of another Member State, to deeply consider providing
78 assistance, including financial assistance on a voluntary basis, technical and financial assistance in order to support
79 national, regional, and international efforts in weapons marking and tracking programs;
80

81 6. *Invites* Member States, regional organizations, and intergovernmental organizations to adopt and implement
82 existing initiatives such as the Programme of Action (PoA) and the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) by establishing
83 regional protocols based on the needs and consensus of countries in the Americas and the Caribbean;
84

85 7. *Welcomes* all Member States to collaborate with the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) to
86 create their own Area Control List (ACL) which determine which countries will need permits to trade legal SALW
87 nationally as well as internationally, allowing better management and location of the weapons crossing borders in all
88 respect of state sovereignty according to the principles below:
89

90 a. Requiring permits to be signed by the Member State's respective government official as is chosen by the
91 head of government;
92
93 b. Requiring open communication among participating Member States to determine what will be imported
94 and exported between each respective Member States;
95
96 c. Encouraging Member States to submit reports of transaction permits to UNODA every three years to
97 ensure cooperation;
98
99 d. Focusing specifically on the countries of the Americas;
100

101 8. *Directs attention* to the UNODA and more specifically the branch of the United Nations Regional Center for
102 Peace, Disarmament, and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean to increase funding which shall be sent
103 directly to this organization for the following purposes:
104

105 a. Allowing education to teach the police forces of the Member States to determine and combat the issues of
106 illicit trading within their own country;
107

- 108 b. Helping the countries in the Americas to gain instruments to destroy weapons;
109
- 110 9. *Believes* the illicit trade of SALW leads to a lower quality of life defined by the UN as “the notion of human
111 welfare measured by social indicators rather than by “quantitative” measures of income and production”:
112
- 113 a. Lowered quality of life leads to an exponential drop in the economy that has both short and long term
114 effects;
115
- 116 b. Member States are strongly encouraged to take part in weapons tracing initiatives as an incentive for
117 furthering sovereignty, a safer society, higher quality of life and better economy;
118
- 119 c. The United States, Japan, Canada, and Panama are willing to take on the financial burden of sponsoring
120 this plan as Member States with a large reach into the developing world;
121
- 122 d. Member States tracking SALW and parts thereof are responsible for implementing programs they receive
123 funding for;
124
- 125 e. There will be an effectiveness review three years after the implementation of this plan to see how
126 successfully this program has been carried out;
127
- 128 10. *Strongly encourages* Member States to take part in weapons tracing initiatives as an incentive for furthering
129 sovereignty, a safer society, higher quality of life, and better economy.
130

Code: Resolution 1/6
Committee: General Assembly Plenary
Topic: Prohibition of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Americas

1 *Concerned* about the negative impact of small arms on societies of the world, and convinced of the need for
2 bilateral, regional and international cooperation in the move towards prohibiting small arms in the Americas,
3

4 *Recognizing* the existence of illicit armed conflict in the world, and specifically in the Americas between citizens
5 and local governments,
6

7 *Convinced* that adequate negotiation is fundamental to an effective prohibition of illicit small arms in the Americas,
8

9 *Realizing* that this issue should not just be looked at on a state to state level, and calling for the inclusion of non-
10 governmental organizations, multinational corporations, and non-state actors in the negotiations,
11

12 *Cognizant* that education is of the utmost importance to Member States in teaching communities about small arms
13 and light weapons,
14

15 *Stressing* that the Holy See's mission is to act as a mediator between Member States, and to help them towards
16 reaching consensus,
17

18 *The General Assembly Plenary,*
19

20 1. *Regrets* the use of illicit small weapons, and light arms in human societies, and reaffirms the need to eradicate
21 weaponry as a means of conflict resolution, while recognizing:
22

23 a. Important models that can serve as examples:

- 24 a. The efforts of the UNDP's (United Nations Development Program) "Chose Life, Not
25 Weapons" campaign has proven to be extremely effective in countries in the EU;
26 b. The advocacy campaign of Mexico "Palas Por Pistolas" also known as "Shovels for
27 Guns" has been extremely effective in Mexico and can serve as a model initiative to be
28 followed by other Member States;
29 c. A campaign called the "Arab Model Law on Weapons, Ammunitions, Explosives, and
30 Hazardous Materials," which ensures legal acquisition and registration of arms for self-
31 defense to prevent these arms from spilling over to non-state actors;
32

33 b. Guidelines to these actions are as follows:

- 34 a. Member States should take necessary measures to ensure the prosperity of human life and
35 human development as guaranteed in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*;
36 b. Combined effort between states, international, and local actors is necessary in deterring
37 the amount of illicit small arms and light weapons;
38

39 2. *Reaffirms that* these goals can be achieved by working with all Member States and by using previously set
40 programs, including the Programme of Action and the United Nations Prevention and Criminal Justice
41 Programme Network;
42

43 3. *Welcomes* bilateral, regional, and international support to solve these issues and to create human-centered
44 approaches;
45

46 4. *Suggests* that this can be created by linking civil service organizations with citizens themselves as an effort to
47 reduce the need for weapons and the need for trading of these weapons as demonstrated by the work of the
48 International Action Network on Small Arms, which is an example of a program that can be expanded upon to
49 help find a common ground for these issues;
50

- 51 5. *Urges* the international community to establish sustainable and long lasting standards that focus on all peoples
52 of the world, without discrimination, as those rights mentioned in Article 2 of the *Universal Declaration of*
53 *Human Rights*;
- 54
- 55 6. *Recommends* that states should be ready to use not only resources and materials within their borders, but to look
56 outward, as demonstrated in the use of Education Without Borders, which has been able to educate children,
57 and families on the dangers of illicit weapon use, and how they can make a difference in their own
58 communities;
- 59
- 60 7. *Further requests* the international community demonstrate its readiness to address the underlying causes of the
61 proliferation of small arms and light weapons by creating educational programs to educate' populations on the
62 dangers of small arms and light weapons and to help them learn about their rights and others rights of being a
63 human;
- 64
- 65 8. *Emphasizes* that solutions to the proliferation of illicit small arms is needed;
- 66
- 67 9. *Further reaffirms* the original *Charter of the United Nations*, recognizing that all Member States should work
68 together with one another in the spirit of brotherhood, without infringing upon each others' sovereignty.
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74

Code: Resolution 1/7
Committee: General Assembly Plenary
Topic: Prohibition of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Americas

1 *Recognizing* the negative effects of Small Arms in internal and external conflicts,
2

3 *Further recognizing* the importance of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) as an initial step towards greater transparency
4 in armaments transfers,
5

6 *Recalling* General Assembly Resolution 66/47 and its encouragement to reiterate and reinforce previous United
7 Nations (UN) efforts to control prohibition of SALW,
8

9 *Emphasizing* the importance of the implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate
10 the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, adopted by the United Nations Conference on
11 the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,
12

13 *Reaffirming* the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) research about illicit trafficking of small
14 arms, light weapons, and ammunition found that SALW promotes destabilization and infringes upon security and
15 development in all regions of the world,
16

17 *Emphasizing* the importance of national sovereignty, as stated in Article 2.1 of the UN Charter, in regulating the
18 conventional trade of arms within each Member States' own territory and according to its own legal system,
19

20 *Acknowledging* the success of regular regional cooperation efforts in groups such as Western Balkans Parliamentary
21 Forum on SALW and El Programa Centroamericano para el Control de Armas Pequeñas y Ligeras (CASAC) in
22 regards to augmenting regional communication towards setting precedence for strong trade transparency,
23

24 *Taking note of* the successful work done by Airport Communication Program (AIRCOP) launched by United
25 Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), and
26 the World Customs Organization (WCO), which strengthened detection, interdiction, and investigates the capacities
27 of participating airports in disrupting illegal networks,
28

29 *Bearing in mind* the success of regional programs which foster community relations in order to mitigate the
30 underlying security causes, such as gangs, drug trafficking, and illegal activity, that contribute to the reliance on
31 small arms and light weapons,
32

33 *The General Assembly Plenary,*
34

35 1. *Strongly recommends* the expansion of the UN Registry of Conventional Arms to include the term "Small
36 Arms" to increase transparency in all armaments between Member States;
37

38 2. *Emphasizes* the need for an international standardized program, introduced during manufacturing, to track small
39 arms and light weapons with a focus on the Americas from 2015 to 2025, the following is an overview for the
40 program:
41

42 a. The program will be designed to extend the UN Register of Conventional Arms database,
43 providing the information technology for monitoring the system, it will be created in collaboration
44 with regional partners such as OAS and UNODA;
45

46 b. This program is accessible to states on a voluntary basis, designed to help states experiencing
47 issues with the illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapon, in return for participation states
48 will have access to international support through the UN Register of Conventional Arms that will
49 facilitate dialogue on efficiency and best practices;
50

- 51 c. Information submitted to the registry should include: manufacturer, number, model, calibre, and
52 elements of the transaction (date, entities involved, license) similar to the system implemented by
53 Portugal's Ministry of Interiors' register for domestic small arms;
54
- 55 3. *Calls upon* Member States to hold an international conference in the year 2020 with arms developers and
56 manufactures to develop a timeline and target for creating common standards on ammunition marking in order
57 to better track the origin and transfer of ammunitions from one state to another, such that:
58
- 59 a. Member States will come together and participate in the conference on the creation of global
60 ammunition marking for civilian use to ensure quality and proper identification of these
61 ammunitions;
62
- 63 b. The conference endeavours to develop minimal standards on where the different regional systems
64 would gather to exchange best practices, especially members of the OAS and EU;
65
- 66 c. The conference will be based on the results of the conference Member States part of the tracking
67 program will adopt the NATO ammunition marking system in military use in order to ease the
68 stockpile management, transportation, record keeping, and identification for operational needs,
69 including the producer, the last two digits of the year of production, and the NATO design parted
70 to identify the ammunitions;
71
- 72 d. Member States will send experts from their country in this field to the UN Committee of Experts
73 to develop the most efficient and economic technology to create the standardization of global
74 ammunition marking;
75
- 76 e. Following the report of experts mentioned above, there will be the recommended creation of a
77 guidebook, published by the UNODA, for Member States concerning the standards for marking
78 ammunitions for civilian use;
79
- 80 f. In addition to the conference an bi-annual survey for manufacturers to determine the amount of
81 guns produced, type of markings utilized, and future strategies for tracking mechanism will be
82 created to ensure that targets created in the conference are met;
83
- 84 4. *Endorses* the creation of a quality certificate for organizations, based on the arms registry of and awarded by the
85 UNODA, proving that the organization has a history of responsible weapons' management use as an incentive
86 to build up a collaboration of trustworthy weapon's trade partners which could also strengthen the trade
87 protocols;
88
- 89 5. *Expresses its hope* that the American Member States will install more UN-Border Control missions in critical
90 spots with high gun flow, similar to the efforts made the aforementioned programs and focused on the regional
91 critical access spots such as rainforests and other environmental facets;
92
- 93 6. *Recommends* that weapon manufacturing states will reconsider their export policies and protocols towards
94 stronger regulations while also taking into legislative account the special sensitivity of border regions;
95
- 96 7. *Invites* American Member States to establish a regular forum on SALW related issues, with:
97
- 98 a. The forum's location alternating between American Member States in order to insure equal
99 representation;
100
- 101 b. A suggested agenda to include:
102 i. Presentation of the individual state level reports as encouraged by the ATT;
103 ii. Presentation of recent measures taken on by individual Member States to improve
104 domestic weapon and ammunition tracking;
105 iii. National level progress in the harmonization and implementation of legislation regarding
106 SALW;

- 107 iv. National and regional programs that have proven successful in the eradication of SALW;
108 v. Education of police forces and border security officials by international SALW experts;
109
- 110 8. *Identifies* the impact of financial stability on the illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons by:
111
- 112 a. Implementing a reporting system organized by the UNODA to ensure that money allocated for
113 tracking programs is efficiently utilized for tracking small arms and light weapons by requesting
114 reports from states receiving funding regarding the allocation of funds and documentation of
115 expenditures;
116
- 117 b. Receiving voluntary donations from Member States;
118
- 119 9. *Draws attention to* the importance of education on a sub-national level that will target all individuals in society
120 including private businesses, families, and schools through the donation of public and private spaces for the
121 creation of peace murals to foster mutual respect and recognition between youth and the greater community.

Code: Resolution 1/8
Committee: General Assembly Plenary
Topic: Prohibition of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Americas

1 *Recalls* United Nations (UN) resolutions A/RES/66/36, A/RES/66/53, A/RES/68/48, and A/RES/65/64 promoting
2 confidences building measures (CBMs) amongst states to address the topic of Prohibition of Small Arms and Light
3 weapons in The Americas,

4
5 *Convinced* that efforts to promote regional disarmament will contribute to international peace and security,

6
7 *Directs attention to* UN A/RES/66/54 which emphasizes the importance of disarmament and development within
8 Latin America and the Caribbean,

9
10 *Noting with approval* the success of the *Kinshasa Convention*, in effectively addressing regional traffic and use of
11 SALW,

12
13 *Guided by* the principles of the *Charter of the United Nations* to maintain international intentional peace and
14 security, and to take effective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace caused by illicit small
15 arms and light weapons (SALW),

16
17 *Acknowledging* the legitimate political, security, economic, and commercial purposes of the international trade in
18 conventional arms with respect to the right of self-defense and the right of state sovereignty,

19
20 *Understanding* the crucial importance of disarmament and Arms control in resolving international conflict,

21
22 *Fully believing* in the importance of disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration programs in regions affected by
23 conflict to facilitate lasting and substantive peace,

24
25 *Recognizing* the threat illicit SALW poses to development and international security,

26
27 *Noting with approval* article 16 of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), which provides for the creation of a voluntary trust
28 fund, that enables developing states to receive financial assistance in combating illicit SALW,

29
30 *Taking into account* the importance of regional approaches to the implementations of this Program of Action to
31 further coordinate with states to be able to alleviate issues through dialogue and confidence building, such as the
32 OAS and UNROCA in working with state governments and NGOs especially in areas of most need such as Central,
33 North, and South America,

34
35 *Reiterating* that illicit brokering in Small Arms and Light Weapons is a serious problem that the international
36 community should address urgently,

37
38 *The General Assembly Plenary,*

- 39
40 1. *Endorses* the adoption of regional confidences building measures (CBMs) through systematic transparency
41 support and information sharing among states, which will:
42
43 a. Through the collaboration of the OAS and the UNROCA for the purpose of encouraging and
44 facilitating inter-government transparency and collective development to solidify trust in the program;
45
46 b. Recommends inter-region dialogues to further project the notion of confidence building among states
47 especially those effected by illicit SALWs;
48
49 2. *Recommends* states adhere to the inter-American Convention, focusing on disarmament of illegal weapons
50 in the Americas, and:
51

- 52 a. Noting the significance of strengthening the enforcement of this international law and the success it
53 has had in Latin America;
- 54
- 55 b. Recognizing international trade of conventional weapons and highlighting their importance with
56 regards to self-defense, this convention allows for legal trade and use of SALWs but ensures the safety
57 of nations by prohibiting the illicit practices often associated with SALWs;
- 58
- 59 c. The adoption of this convention and strict adherence to would further lead to the success of not only
60 the states, but the region as well;
- 61
- 62 3. *Suggests* for a multi-organizational partnership between the OAS and the UNODA (United Nations Office
63 for Disarmament affairs), UNLIREC (United Nations Regional Center for Peace, Disarmament and
64 Development in Latin America and the Caribbean) DDR (Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration)
65 programs in order to ensure the monitoring and transparency of SALW in the region:
- 66
- 67 a. Recognizing the importance of inter-state dialogue to ensure the transparency of practices in relation to
68 small arms and light weapons;
- 69
- 70 b. Recommends an annual open forum for discussion and coordination for furthering the alleviation of
71 the issue at hand;
- 72
- 73 4. *Further recommends* strengthening each states national security and anti-crime units to be able to further
74 alleviate the issue at hand through multi-faceted collaboration;
- 75
- 76 a. Through the UNROCA and OAS as a means to help coordinate and regulate national security and anti-
77 crime units to ensure transparency both nationally and regionally;
- 78
- 79 b. Supporting the integration of successful implementation of this program by streamlining efforts that
80 have proven effective;
- 81
- 82 5. *Strongly suggests* the adoption of the awareness advocacy Disarmament for Development under the
83 auspices of but not limited to UNEP and UNDP, in order to internationalize the said awareness program in
84 order to facilitate the adoption of this program, UNEP, UNDP along with states that have successful
85 adopted this program could coordinate educational efforts to ensure a greater understanding of all this
86 program entails;
- 87
- 88 6. *Endorses* the advocacy of Disarmament for Development Campaign based on Mexico's program *Palas*
89 *por Pistolas* consisting of:
- 90
- 91 a. Incentives for the voluntary donation and surrender of illicitly possessed weapons without
92 criminalization with goods that facilitate personal economic development such as shovels,
93 hammers, etc.;
- 94
- 95 b. Supports educational programing that promotes awareness of the links between illicit trafficking
96 and usage of SALW and threats to human security, poverty, oppression of minority groups and
97 effective governance;
- 98
- 99 c. Encouraging states to donate recycled tools to further develop their most underdeveloped regions;
- 100
- 101 7. *Notes with gratitude* Australia, Japan, and the Netherlands as primary funding states for this program and
102 welcomes other willing Member States to join in funding efforts aimed at promoting the success the
103 advocacy Guns for Development;
- 104
- 105 8. *Urges* states to enter into dialogue with national and international SALW producers, with a view to
106 cooperative exchange of information;
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9. *Mindful of* the necessity of mutual and equal cooperation in Confidence Building Measures between states;
 - a. Recognizing the well-established efficacy of CBM's in fostering trust and cooperation among states;
 - b. Emphasizing that all Confidence building measures ought to be established and maintained between parties that are equal;
 10. *Endorses* the creation of Conference on Security and Cooperation in the Americas (CSCA);
 - a. Modeled after the successful Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE);
 - b. With the mandate to monitor existing CBM and develop and implement future ones;
 11. *Urges* states participating in CBM to fully and transparently disclose and participate in Information sharing, reports, on-site inspections, evaluations and observations through various means of communication up to the states disclosure and facilitated through the OAS;
 12. *Calls upon* states to supply relevant information on government policy, legislations, on the transfers of all SALW, both to and from other parties, on all stockpiles of supplies, seizures and destruction of SALW. To determine and share modes of transport and points of entry and exit for SALW;
 13. *Encourages* Member States to adhere to the aforementioned clauses.

Code: Resolution 1/9
Committee: General Assembly Plenary
Topic: Prohibition of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Americas

1 *Recognizing* the relationship between proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons and development as
 2 stated in A/RES/61/64 adopted by the General Assembly 6 December 2006,

3
 4 *Aware* that the presence of SALW help create conditions that lead to violations of other human rights such as
 5 right to education, healthcare development and participation in government outlined in the articles 25,26 and 29
 6 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UNHR),

7
 8 *Noting with deep concern* the detrimental effects of the proliferation of unregulated SALW on human
 9 development and human security indicators such as life expectancy, infant mortality, access to health and
 10 educations services,

11
 12 *Bearing in mind* that reducing the impact of SALW proliferation and building a strategy for a long-term solution
 13 is, without any doubt, a crucial task to promote peace around the world,

14
 15 *Keeping in mind* the Practical Disarmament Measures of 1995, which stress the importance of actions such as
 16 trust-building measures, demining, reintegration of former combatants, security sector reform, small arm
 17 recollection, involvement of the civil societies, and other methods of micro-disarmament in aiming to remove
 18 weapons from the circulation and raising awareness about the potential dangers of said weapons,

19
 20 *Recognizing* the immense influence the media has on shaping public perception on criminal activities linked to
 21 SALW, as noted by Secretary-General Ban-Ki Moon in his remarks on the UN Global Media Campaign,

22
 23 *Noting* the increasing use of media by terrorist organizations and cartels in the form of population videos and
 24 “Narco Cinema” as a means of communication in recruiting combatants and gathering resources which
 25 contribute to the proliferation of SALW,

26
 27 *Emphasizing* the impact of the media in the dissemination of information as well as its effects in the formation
 28 of opinion on subject matter involving SALW particularly as it affects children,

29
 30 *The General Assembly Plenary,*

31
 32 1. *Recommends the conduction of* workshops that will be mandated to better understand the impact of strategic
 33 communication and media on SALW in the Americas:

34
 35 a. Those workshops that will be promoted and will be financed by the United Nations Regional Centre for
 36 Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and Caribbean (UNLIREC) and with the
 37 collaboration UNODA;

38
 39 b. It is to be held every two years starting from 2016 in the capitals wishing to host it;

40
 41 c. Government’s representatives and international, regional and local non-governmental organizations are
 42 to discuss issues and challenges faced in their respective countries and exchange views on their
 43 respective successful program of action regarding the non-proliferation of Small and Light Weapons in
 44 order to strengthen cooperation and achieve mutual benefits through modern technologies with the
 45 collaboration of experts from all over the world;

46
 47 d. The agenda will be set by the UNODA in collaboration with participants countries;

48
 49 2. *Invites* South American and Central American countries to organize Gun Recollection Program aiming at
 50 recollecting small and light weapons in the hand of the civilians through organizing programs in
 51 collaboration with the Organization of American States, UNODA and locally based NGOs:

52
 53 a. They consist of time-limited actions held every 6 months in the main cities of the countries in
 54 order to collect the Small and Light Weapons;

55

- 56 b. These actions will be held under the guidance of the UNODA in order to supervise the
57 organization of these actions uniformly in Central and South America and avoid corruption and the
58 misuse of the collected weapons;
59
- 60 c. This collection of weapons should be largely advertised in order to encourage more people to
61 pursue this venue;
62
- 63 d. All data concerning the collected weapons must be sent to the United Nations Offices for
64 Disarmament (UNODA) and to the United Nation Institutes for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)
65 and the UN Register of Conventional Arms so as to collect information per countries of the
66 amount and types of small and light weapons collected;
67
- 68 e. The collected weapons must be stored in a safe location until their complete destruction or their
69 recycling;
70
- 71 3. *Urges* all Member States from the Americas to open a panel of discussion as a part of the Gun Recollection
72 Program in Vienna where United Nations Office for disarmament Affairs (UNODA) was established on the
73 possibility for all the states from the Americas, encouraging UNODA to organize the discussion:
74
- 75 a. Following this discussion, a report shall be made from the common experiences of the countries on
76 the best incentives that can take various forms, such as monetary incentives, education's programs
77 or exchange the guns with various types of tools to encourage citizens to give up their guns;
78
- 79 b. Member States should aim afterwards to establish in their territory, in accordance to their national
80 interests, an annual Amnesty Day;
81
- 82 c. The whole process of collecting guns will be carried out by UNODA and held under the
83 chaperonage of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) that has 9 regional
84 offices in the Americas in order to prevent the misuse of the collected weapons before The
85 Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms;
86
- 87 d. Following the recollection, each Member State is encouraged to send all information concerning
88 the amount and types of small arms and light weapons to the United Nation Institutes for
89 Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) to make it smoother for Member States to reduce the amount of
90 illicit gun manufactured or traded according to The Global Reported Arms Trade led by UN
91 Register of Conventional Arms;
92
- 93 4. *Suggests* the establishment of a framework that focuses on the social and media aspect of X in order to
94 change the perception of the average citizen about acquiring SALW and participating in criminal activities
95 through modern media by issuing a mandate that concentrates on four aspects:
96
- 97 a. Promoting the role of the UN and its work in the fight against SALW emphasizing on its successes
98 and accomplishments;
99
- 100 b. Countering negative media propaganda in order to reduce confrontation between ethnicities,
101 minorities and all other human beings;
102
- 103 c. Recommending the adoption of criteria prohibiting violent or violence enhancing broadcasts
104 among national and international media actors;
105
- 106 d. Also Recommending the enacting of policies which prohibits the media from broadcasting
107 messages that are prejudicial to the fight against Small Arms and Light Weapons;
108
- 109 e. Encouraging states to subsidize media productions endorsing social cohesion, progress and human
110 rights while discouraging the presence of gang culture, violence and impunity;
111
- 112 f. Stressing the need for Member States to implement non-violent cinema in the art and
113 communication schools in order to grasp the production of such media from its roots;

114 5. *Recommends* the international community address all aspects of public safety, in particular establishment of a
115 safe and secured environment to shelter the development of legitimate and stable security institutions through:
116

117 a. Building partnerships with various United Nations related agencies, such as but not limited to
118 United Nations Inter-Agency Working Group on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
119 (DDR), UN Executive Committee on Peace and Security (ECPS), Department of Peacekeeping
120 Operations, and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in effective information
121 strategy to conduct disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes to former combatants
122 and their families through:
123

124 i. Initiating negotiations between the government and the ex-combatants through the:

125 1. United Nations related agencies, such as but not limited to United Nations Peace
126 Keeping and United Nations Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
127 (UNDDR), which will act as the third-party intermediary who will oversee DDR
128 processes;

129 2. United Nations Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation who will
130 fund and assist in the operation and evaluation of DDR programmes;
131

132 ii. Conducting trainings of qualified DDR specialists, in collaboration with the United Nations
133 Integrated DDR Training Group (IDDRTG);
134

135 6. *Calls for* the social integration of the ex-combatants and their families in cooperation with International Labor
136 Organization, United Nations Peacekeeping and UNDP through:
137

138 a. Conducting voluntary censuses that will provide information on the former fighters for a registration
139 database;
140

141 b. Assessing and determining the ex-combatants' physical requirements and expectations and plans for
142 their post war life;
143

144 c. Issuing documentation to ex-combatants that will serve as their identity papers, proof of demobilisation
145 and eligibility for reinsertion benefits packages;
146

147 d. Raising public awareness of the ex-combatants in the community of the reintegration process through
148 the use of media such as flyers, television, and radio;
149

150 e. Providing reinsertion benefits packages covering their basic needs such as but not limited to food and
151 clothing, temporary shelter and building materials, health, psychological counselling and education;
152

153 f. Ensuring the ex-combatants with proper education through vocational or on-the-job trainings, such as
154 microenterprise management training, to integrate them in the job market and open them with decent
155 job opportunities;
156

157 7. *Further recommends* formal, informal and civic education for ex-combatants to be knowledgeable on new
158 skills, new techniques, particularly in conflict resolution to encourage the use of peaceful means in resolving
159 conflict and educate child soldiers formally and informally in order to reshape their attitudes and perspectives
160 through enlightenment and other educational methods.
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Code: Resolution 1/10
Committee: General Assembly Plenary
Topic: Prohibition of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Americas

1 *Keeping in mind* that the illegal trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) is a threat to social security,
2 stability, and development worldwide,
3

4 *Respecting* the principle of national sovereignty affirmed in Article 2 of the *Charter of the United Nations*,
5 which states that “nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in
6 matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state,”
7

8 *Supporting* Article 3 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) which states that everyone has the
9 right to life, liberty, and physical safety,
10

11 *Noting with deep concern* increased conflict and violence resulting from the increase in the illicit trade of
12 SALW and how it has affected the global community and respective regions such as the Americas,
13

14 *Recalling* the establishment of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) by the Organisation for
15 Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Ministerial Resolution of 23 July 1960, which promotes the
16 collaborative efforts between states of different continents in order to successfully discuss global issues,
17

18 *Reaffirming* the importance of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in
19 Small Arms and Light Weapons In All Its Aspects (PoA-ISS) in setting up guidelines for Member States to
20 promote regulation and collaboration,
21

22 *Recognizing* the efforts of the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) in their “#ENDViolence Against
23 Children” campaign, especially the work the organization has done in numerous regions around the globe by
24 developing initiatives and programs that cater to the needs of the Member States,
25

26 *Acknowledging* the success of community safety programs such as the “Northern Ireland Community Safety
27 Unit” and its commitment to the safety of children and youths through education and community support,
28

29 *Alarmed* by the increasing number of child soldiers recruited every year standing at overwhelming 300,000 due
30 to forced recruitment in operations that involve the trade of SALW according to the UNICEF Factsheet “Child
31 Soldiers,”
32

33 *The General Assembly Plenary,*
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- 35 1. *Welcomes* the efforts made by Member States on multi-national, regional and sub-regional levels in the
36 Illicit trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons such as the Economic Community of West African
37 States (ECOWAS) Small Arms Control Program, Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Reduction and
38 Control of SALW and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development
39 in Latin America and the Caribbean and further encourages all Member States to continue with the
40 proliferation process of SALW;
41
- 42 2. *Recommends* the implementation of an educational plan to eradicate violence among children and teens
43 and build awareness among Member State’s citizens by modeling the plan after the “Schools Without
44 Violence” program initiated by UNICEF which focuses on:
45
 - 46 a. Providing academic training in schools at all levels of education on the dangers associated
47 with the illicit trade of SALW;
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 - 49 b. Introducing a curriculum that seeks to promote civil education and reduce violence in primary
50 and secondary schools;
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 - 52 c. Informing teachers, parents and adults working in the education system to establish
53 constructive collaboration among all parties to further develop a child’s sense of civic duty
54 within a community;
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3. *Suggests* regional workshops, modeled after the United Nations Workshop on Small Arms and Light Weapons held in Beijing in 2005, be created on a triennial basis held in a determined location up to the discretion of the regional body, to address topics that concern the safety and protection of children facing the negative effects of SALW proliferation by:
 - a. Sharing policies applicable to each Member State within the respected region;
 - b. Increasing cooperation between non-governmental organization (NGOs), inter-governmental organization (IGOs), and government representatives by:
 - i. Engaging in South-South Cooperation with further guidance from the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation;
 - ii. Engaging in North-South Cooperation specifically in terms of technological assistance and scientific research;
 - iii. Triangular Cooperation such the cooperation that is illustrated between the members of the OECD's DAC;
 - c. Recognizing the importance of a safe environment for the development of children and youth;
 4. *Endorses* societal and community initiatives in sub-regional bodies such as ECOWAS, Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Organization of East Caribbean States (OECS), Organization of American States (OAS), as well as the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), in coordination with the United Nations Population Fund's division for Youth Participation and Leadership for the prevention of youth violence by utilizing the findings recognized in the World Health Organization's (WHO) Armed Violence Prevention Programme to establish or improve existing:
 - a. Safe routes for children traveling to and from school and/or other extracurricular activities;
 - b. Positive school environments to enhance students' overall academic experience;
 - c. After school programs and other extracurricular events.