

National Model United Nations

Week A

March 17 – March 21, 2013



General Assembly First Committee

Documentation

General Assembly First Committee

Committee Staff

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Agenda

1. Combating the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects
2. Women, Disarmament, Non-Proliferation, and Arms Control
3. Regulating Information and Telecommunication Technology in the Context of Security

Resolutions adopted by the committee

Document Code	Topic	Vote (Y/ N/ Abstention/ Non-Voting)
GA1/1/1	Combating the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects	48 / 40 / 47 / 5
GA1/1/2	Combating the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects	72 / 30 / 33 / 5
GA1/1/3	Combating the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects	62 / 41 / 30 / 7
GA1/1/4	Combating the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects	56 / 31 / 44 / 9
GA1/1/5	Combating the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects	66 / 34 / 25 / 15
GA1/1/6	Combating the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects	54 / 39 / 31 / 16

General Assembly First Committee Summary Report

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

The session was attended by representatives of 132 Member States and one non-member state observer. Formal debate opened with several statements concerning the adoption of the agenda. After a 30 minute suspension, the committee immediately adopted its provisional agenda and decided to proceed with work regarding the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons.

Over the next several committee sessions, working groups formed to collaborate on several key sub-topics. Generally, discussions focused around improving international transparency in arms transfers, especially by furthering the development of tracing instruments. Additionally, some groups proposed incentive programs for Member States to eliminate stockpiles of weapons, and others highlighted a gendered component in their initiatives. During the second session, the committee voted twice to maintain the speakers time at ninety seconds after motions were proposed to both increase and decrease the standard time. By the end of the third session, working groups made excellent progress on working papers spanning a wide variety of approaches to combating the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons.

After the sixth session concluded, 22 working papers were in circulation on a range of issues, including the development of regional frameworks, cooperation with non-governmental organizations, and reducing border permeability. As a demonstration of the committee's pledge to eradicating the illicit trade in SALW, working groups were encouraged to collaborate with each other to consolidate and strengthen their respective proposals. By the end of the sixth session, multiple working papers were successfully merged as groups intensified efforts to work towards consensus on key concerns. Also during the sixth session, the speakers' list was closed by a vote of 80 in favor and 54 against, but motions to modify the speaking time remained unsuccessful.

Before the conclusion of the seventh session, the dais accepted 13 draft resolutions which were the result of extensive revision and collaboration. Nine friendly amendments were subsequently introduced to better clarify the objectives of certain draft resolutions, as well as to include significant points from working papers that had not been accepted as draft resolutions. Two unfriendly amendments were also introduced to modify separate draft resolutions. During the final session, both of these amendments along with eight attempts to divide the question were rejected by the committee. While the committee did not adopt any draft resolutions by

acclamation, six resolutions were ultimately accepted for recommendation to the plenary committee. The committee then voted to adjourn the meeting.

Code: GA1/1/1

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Subject: *Combating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects*

1 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 66/47 of 12 January 2012, resolution 65/64 of 13 January 2011, and
2 resolution 64/50 of 12 January 2010 which reaffirms the United Nations commitment to establish a
3 framework through which the international community achieves the eradication of the illicit trade in small
4 arms and light weapons in all its aspects,
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6 *Reaffirming* respect of the principle of non-interference in the sovereignty of Member States recognized in
7 Article 2.7 of the Charter of the United Nations,
8

9 *Recognizing* its resolution 41/128 of 4 December 1986 that reinforces the right to social and economic
10 development for each individual in order to improve human skills and create secure human ecosystems,
11

12 *Further recognizing* the right of freedom from violence as listed in the United Nations Millennium
13 Declaration of 8 September 2000,
14

15 *Recognizing* the need for Member States to increase national capacity to implement the previously accepted
16 Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light
17 Weapons in All its Aspects, and welcoming efforts by Member States to comply with the Programme of
18 Action by creating national legislation concerning the criminalization of illicit arms brokering, ensuring the
19 security of arms stockpiles, and establishing national points of contact,
20

21 *Noting with concern* the secrecy surrounding international and regional arms transfers,
22

23 *Reaffirming* the possible uses of information voluntarily offered by Member States regarding arms transfers
24 as a mechanism to ensure the safe and responsible transfer of arms between countries,
25

26 *Noting with satisfaction* that various Member States have diligently reported official arms transfers to the
27 UN Register of Conventional Arms, but realizing that many arms transfers are not reported, which creates
28 opportunity for illicit trade in small arms and light weapons,
29

30 *Recognizing* that developing countries are affected disproportionately by the substantial social and
31 economic effects of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons,
32

33 *Realizing* the necessity to establish clearly defined borders within developing countries, as the illicit trade
34 in small arms and light weapons is greatly facilitated by the porous nature of these borders,
35

36 *Reinforcing* the regulation of the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons comprised within existing
37 borders of developed nations,
38

39 *Noting also* that developed countries lack the capacity to enforce existing domestic regulation of trade in
40 small arms and light weapons and require assistance from the international community,
41

42 *The General Assembly First Committee,*
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- 44 1) *Invites* civil society and all relevant international, regional and local organizations, such as the
45 Organization of American States, the African Union, the Arab League, the European Union and
46 the World Bank, to work in cooperation with Member States in implementing the Programme of
47 Action at the national and global levels through:
 - 48 a. Providing economic assistance and technical expertise to Member States in post-conflict
49 situations, especially in ensuring the safe recovery and disposal of excess small arms and
50 light weapons;
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- b. Initiating dialogue between neighbouring Member States about common security concerns, including border security;
 - c. Working towards regional agreements concerning law enforcement and criminalization of illicit trafficking;
- 2) *Calls upon* Member States to improve the free flow of information to help the UN increase international regional transparency in regards to SALW, in particular by:
- a. Agreeing to accurately disclose arms transfers at the end of each calendar year in December to the UN Register of Conventional Arms, except for those transactions that are delicate to the country's national security or international relations;
 - b. Encouraging that all exporters of small arms and light weapons that deny an arms transfer provide a written explanation to be delivered to the Secretariat for the denied arms transfer, thus rendering it necessary for any other Member State wanting to sell weapons to this country to justify the new transaction;
- 3) *Recommends* that the Secretariat work in cooperation with the United Nations Office of Disarmament (UNODA) and the UNODA's regional centers to offer further technical expertise to Members States, in particular by:
- a. Working in close cooperation with experts on small arms and light weapons drawn from the universities, think tanks, and governments of the Member States that request technical assistance from the UNODA;
 - b. Working within Member States that voluntarily request technical assistance in marking small and light weapons or ammunition, or in border control;
 - c. Also providing technical workshops and local trainings regarding the social impact of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, including post-conflict management of small arms and light weapons in the context of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, and cross-border cooperation concerning border security;
 - d. Provide non-binding recommendations regarding possible measures that could be taken by the respective governing parties of Members States;
- 4) *Requests* that all Member States that are willing to do so volunteer to provide financial assistance to developing countries that have developed proposals aimed at eradicating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, especially those proposals regarding:
- a. Government control of border areas;
 - b. Public awareness of national, regional and international initiatives aimed at combating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, including the Programme of Action and the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons;
 - c. Gun buy-back plans.

Code: GA1/1/2

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Subject: Combating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects

1 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 55/255 adopted in 2010, as well as General
2 Assembly resolution 66/47 adopted in 2012, addressing the need to Combat the Illicit
3 Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in all its Aspects,
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5 *Emphasizing* the universality of human rights and recognizing that the illicit trade of
6 SALW represent critical infringement on human security as well as reminding all
7 Member States that this is a human security issue and should not be solely regarded as a
8 national security issue,
9

10 *Acknowledging* that the proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) directly
11 contributes to issues such as sexual violence, violence against women and the increase in
12 the number of child soldiers, and is a direct contributor to low human development,
13

14 *Recalling* the right of freedom from violence as expressed in the previously adopted
15 Millennium Development Goals,
16

17 *Recognizing* the importance of working with and improving current institutions and
18 systems rather than the creation of new ones,
19

20 *Further recognizing* the dual responsibility held by SALW exporters as well as importers,
21 and the crucial nature of all Member States who are involved in the exportation process,
22

23 *Realizing* that the free flow of information and technology between Member States is
24 integral to combating the illicit trade of SALW and the necessity of developing a
25 transparent infrastructure between Member States as well as exporters and importers, and
26 strengthening existing mechanisms,
27

28 *Stressing* that all peace agreements stemming from state conflicts should include
29 provisions for the disarmament and destruction of stockpiles of SAWL so as to keep them
30 from being tools of destruction in subsequent conflicts,
31

32 *Noting* the existence of the government-based I 24/7 information database within the
33 European Union,
34

35 *The General Assembly First Committee,*
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37 1) *Encourages* the cooperation and concerted efforts between Member States,
38 international and regional organizations to achieve a global framework to combat
39 and eradicate the Illicit Trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons;
40

- 41 2) *Calls for* the implementation of export controls which will seek to establish
42 Member States' accountability on the outflow of military equipment and SALW
43 into the global market using methods such as:
44
- 45 a. Increasing the facilitation of collaboration between Member States,
46 specifically emphasizing the importance of and encouraging cooperation
47 between developed and developing Member States in the weapons trade
48 reporting process;
49
 - 50 b. Working in cooperation with the United Nations Office for Disarmament
51 Affairs in all its current capacities and encouragement of expertise and
52 support to all developing Member States who require assistance;
53
- 54 3) *Recommends* Member States to implement domestic export controls to increase
55 accountability on the flow of military equipment and SALW through:
56
- 57 a. The creation of a task force of UN appointed experts selected by the
58 Secretary General which will provide expertise and support to developing
59 Member States who require assistance,
60
 - 61 b. Increasing the facilitation of collaboration between Member States,
62 specifically emphasizing the importance of and encouraging cooperation
63 between developed and developing states in the weapons' trade reporting
64 process,
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 - 66 c. The development of a working trade environment for the exchange of
67 information and best practice exchange between UN agencies, NGOs and
68 non-state actors;
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- 70 4) *Encourages* Member States to implement legislation pertaining to exports in order
71 to curb excess flow of SALW into the global market as well as developing
72 procedures that will further eliminate the illegal brokering of arms between
73 parties, through measures such as:
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- 75 a. Legislation establishing the necessity for a licensing system or similar
76 regulatory procedures in which individual Member States would be
77 required to present a special license for the export of any military
78 equipment or SALW,
79
 - 80 b. The improvement of current national systems of exports so as to ensure a
81 more detailed record of the quantity, destination and purpose of any
82 military equipment,
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 - 84 c. The acknowledgement that any goods and technologies that can be used
85 for the production of SALW should be subject to similar export controls,
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- d. The promotion of a sense of accountability on behalf of the exporting party in regards to the party that weapons are exported to while being conscious of any issues that would pose a threat to human security;
- 5) *Stresses* the importance of developing a framework in order to regulate brokers' activities through multilateral levels in periods of peace and conflict by:
- a. Implementing an evaluation system in which each Member State over arms broker by strengthening the restriction of issuing of illegal brokers' licensing and operations, as well as strengthening the control of legal brokers' licenses,
 - b. Clarifying the application of different supervision measures depending on different types of arms transfer and sale,
 - c. Improving the already existing database for SALW regulation regarding the purpose, destination, quantity transferred, purchasers, sellers, and manufacturers;
- 6) *Calls upon* all Member States to improve the free flow of information to help the United Nations increase international and regional transparency in regards to SALW, in particular by:
- a. Recognizing the importance of all Member States to disclose all arms transfers on a yearly basis,
 - b. Recommending the adoption of a training program for State officials to improve domestic arms marking and tracking capabilities,
 - c. Calling for the development of regional frameworks to the EU I 24/7 system to increase the flow of information and resources within the European Union through:
 - i. Encouraging Member States to consult with national manufacturers and distributors of SALW to regulate their usage through Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) chips or other appropriate tracking technologies,
 - ii. Suggesting all Member States to refer to the *Programme of Action* and work to increase transparency of the international trade of SALW;
- 7) *Further requests* Member States to continuously consider the monitoring and controlling of the reduction of SALW stockpiles as a priority in peacekeeping and peace building efforts through measures such as, but not limited to:

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- a. The conduct of a complete post-conflict evaluation of SALW stockpiles of all actors involved in an armed conflict,
 - b. The installation of reporting requirements on the progress of these stockpiles to the ITT,
 - c. The strengthening of the capacity of regional groups to adequately address the consequences of SALW, proliferation and ammunition,
 - d. The development of an appropriate discourse for the effective disposal of illicit SALW stockpiles initiating such efforts on a regional and sub-regional organizational level;
- 8) *Affirms* the need for training programs to strengthen border controls in regard to exporting of SALW, if not already implemented by Member States, by:
- a. Endorsing the reform of current border control initiatives as well export policies pertaining to military equipment and SALW,
 - b. Encouraging Member States to increase the proportion of female representation in peace building initiatives as well as training processes that focus on all aspects of the illicit trade of SALW,
 - c. Promoting the increased training of various enforcement agencies at the regional and international levels and modeling them after initiatives such as Interpol's I 24/7,
 - d. Facilitating trust building between military forces or civil society groups and citizens through media and education campaigns which will then enable the voluntary delivery of SALW,
 - e. Recommending Member States to issue national reports on their status regarding the implementation of training programs.

Code: GA1/1/3

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

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

1 *Recognizing* the potential for the illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs) to
2 assist in violations of human rights as determined by the *Universal Declaration on*
3 *Human Rights*,

4
5 *Recalling* the goals of A/RES/60/288 and A/RES/61/71 toward the total eradication of the
6 illicit trade in SALWs,

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8 *Further Recognizing* the need to strengthen existing international programs and measures
9 such as the *United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the*
10 *Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (PoA)* and the
11 *International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable*
12 *Matter, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (ITI)*, to combat the illicit trade in SALWs,
13 as outlined in A/RES/64/50,

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15 *Noting with appreciation* the commitments of the international community toward the
16 development of a comprehensive international Arms Trade Treaty,

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18 *Bearing in mind* the commitments and duties of Member States toward international
19 cooperation in the maintenance of peace, security, and nonviolence, as referenced in
20 A/RES/65/50 and in the Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime,

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22 *Further Recalling* Member States sovereignty as preserved in the Charter of the United
23 Nations,

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25 *The General Assembly First Committee*,

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- 27 1) *Requests* the international community to fully utilize and implement the
28 conditions of the PoA as the main forum for combating the illicit trade in SALWs;
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30 2) *Encourages* Member States to endorse the utilization and effective
31 implementation of measures outlined by the *PoA Implementation Support System*
32 (PoA-ISS) through:
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34 a. Increased allowance of access to the PoA-ISS to monitor national arms
35 reporting frameworks, as a means of fulfilling the mandates set forth in the
36 PoA and ITI;
 - 37
38 b. Improved multilateral sharing and dissemination of best practices regarding
39 proper SALW security and disposal procedures to be utilized by states on the
40 forefront of the battle against illicit SALWs;
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- 42 c. Participation within the PoA-ISS and future PoA Review Conferences to
43 express capabilities, needs, and strategies to address the multi-faceted nature
44 of illicit SALWs proliferation;
45
- 46 3) *Requests* Member States to continue the submission of their voluntary
47 comprehensive annual arms export reports to the relevant UN bodies, such as the
48 United Nations Register of Convention Arms and the United Nations Commodity
49 Trade Statistics Database;
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- 51 4) *Further encourages* future PoA Review Conferences to facilitate comprehensive
52 dialogue on the particular effects of illicit SALWs proliferation on vulnerable
53 populations, such as women and children, that lead to effective measures that
54 discontinue the grave acts of violence on these populaces;
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- 56 5) *Further requests* Member States to implement domestic legislation requiring arms
57 manufacturers to apply tracking mechanisms, such as radio-frequency
58 identification tags, ballistic imprinting, and ammunition barcoding, on all arms
59 and ammunitions shipments produced within their respective states that adhere to
60 the *ITI*;
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- 62 6) *Calls upon* developed Member States, to increase technological, financial, and
63 capacity building assistance to Less Developed Countries (LDCs) for the purpose
64 of achieving national implementation of the *PoA* and *ITI*.

Code: GA1/1/4

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Subject: Combating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons

1 *Reaffirming* the purposes and principles contained within the Charter of the United
2 Nations as well as respect for and commitment to international law,
3
4 *Recalling* its resolution 61/89 on the feasibility, scope and draft parameters for
5 establishing internationally acceptable standards for the import, export and transfer of
6 smalls and light weapons,
7
8 *Recalling further* the significance of the UN Programme of Action in solving illicit trade
9 in small arms and light weapons at the multiple levels,
10
11 *Acknowledging* the Ottawa Treaty which placed emphasis on building non-armed
12 communities,
13
14 *Noting with regret* the absence of common international standards on the import, export
15 and transfer of small arms and light weapons,
16
17 *Recognizing* the great need for the international community to cooperate in establishing
18 said international norms,
19
20 *Further recognizing* the severe condition of the theft of small arms and light weapons
21 from stockpiles and arsenals represents a major source of the illicit trade in small arms
22 and light weapons,
23
24 *Reaffirming* the necessity of international cooperation and assistance at the local,
25 national, regional and global levels to prevent, combat, and eradicate the illicit trade in
26 small arms and light weapons in all its aspects,
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28 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

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30 1) *Requests* that Member States undertake initiatives to:

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32 a. Thoroughly investigate all currently existing stockpiles and arsenals of small
33 arms and light weapons that exist within the respective Member States'
34 national borders,
35
36 b. Repair, upgrade, and otherwise take any actions necessary to ensure the safety
37 of existing stockpiles and arsenals of small arms and light weapons, through:
38 i. Changing the location of said stockpiles and arsenals,
39 ii. Upgrading security systems,
40 iii. Ensuring the safety of security guards and/or commissioned police officers
41 that work at stockpiles and arsenals,
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- 43 c. Consider destroying and recycling any redundant or unnecessary stockpiles of
44 small arms and light weapons;
45
- 46 2) *Requests* that the Secretariat assist the General Assembly to amend loopholes and
47 overcome all shortcomings in existing UN programmes and organizations to
48 increase efficiency and comprehensiveness, especially through:
49
- 50 a. Including a humanitarian focus to the Arms Trade Treaty by considering the
51 needs of ethnic and indigenous groups,
52
- 53 b. Adding a gender perspective to existing UN programs including the
54 Programme of Action, by:
- 55 i. The recognition of the underlying effects of the illicit trade of SALW on
56 women and girls,
57
- 58 ii. The facilitation of unrestrictive, non-discriminatory panels mandated to
59 further empower women in the decision-making and peace building
60 process in Member States through the use of public events and training
61 programs in cooperation with the United Nations Populations Fund,
62
- 63 iii. Highlighting greater balance between genders in formulating proficient
64 measures to curb the illicit trade of SALW,
65
- 66 c. Increasing transparency in the manufacturing, marketing, licensing,
67 transferring and brokering of small arms and light weapons;
68
- 69 3) *Calls upon* civil society and all relevant organizations to take an active part in the
70 combating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons through:
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- 72 a. Assisting Member States in raising public awareness of measures taken to
73 combat the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons,
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- 75 b. Establishing close cooperation with the relevant security agencies of every
76 organizations' respective Member States,
77
- 78 c. Monitoring the efforts of Member States in combating the illicit trade in
79 small arms and light weapons, thereby providing transparency and
80 accountability;
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- 82 4) *Further requests* that all Member States endeavor to:
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- 84 a. Increase transparency and openness in the exportation of small arms and
85 light weapons,
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- 87 b. Fully comply with the Programme of Action by establishing a national
point of contact for Member States that have not done so,

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- c. Obtain effective control over the export of small arms and light weapons by strengthening the end-user licensing mechanism,
- d. Submit national reports every six to twelve months to effectively share experiences in designing and implementing such plans.

Code: GA1/1/5

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Subject: Combating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects

1 *Noting with dissatisfaction* that the proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons
2 (SALW) create violence, enables the upsurge and further increases civil wars, and has a
3 devastating effect upon stability, negatively affecting the lives of millions of citizens,
4

5 *Acknowledging* the regional and geographic nature of the illicit flow and trade in small
6 arms and light weapons,
7

8 *Noting with concern* the inability of previous efforts to adopt an internationally
9 comprehensive and legally binding arms trade treaty on a global level,
10

11 *Recalling* United Nations Disarmament Commission (UNDC) guidelines and
12 recommendations for disarmament on a regional level adopted in 1993, which utilized a
13 1981 UN report by Governmental Experts on regional disarmament who found unused
14 potential for disarmament at the regional level,
15

16 *Aware of* the global disparity in the arms trade specifically regarding manufacturing
17 states in contrast to importing states,
18

19 *Pleased by* the degree to which Member States in geographical and regional blocks tend
20 to share common challenges and interests with regards to the illicit trade in SAWL,
21

22 *Considering* the causal interrelation between the trade in SAWL with organized criminal
23 and terrorist activities,
24

25 *Pleased with* the progress made by the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace,
26 Disarmament and Development in Latin America and Caribbean in collaboration with
27 IANSA Women's Network and SweFOR in their women only training institute on
28 women, gender and small arms,
29

30 *Recognizing* the efforts undertaken by and effectiveness of regional initiatives, including
31 the Central American Integration System, and the 2002 Arab Model Law on Weapons,
32 Ammunitions, Explosives and Hazardous Material, and the African SADC Association,
33

34 *Further Recognizing* the need for regional or national training centers in conjunction with
35 United Nations' mission to combat the illicit trades in Small Arms and Light Weapons
36 (SALW) in all its aspects,
37

38 *Guided by* incentive based gun reduction programmes such as the Angola Disarmament
39 Mode and national buyback programmes such as those implemented in Uruguay and
40 Australia where residents may exchange guns for goods,
41

42 *Aware of the severity of the illicit trade in SALW, which has been a catalyst in over 90%*
43 *of civil wars and regional conflicts waged globally since 1990,*
44
45 *Fully considering the importance of preserving state sovereignty, as outlined in Article 2*
46 *(7) of the UN Charter,*
47
48 *Further reaffirming the sovereign right and responsibility of any Member State to accept,*
49 *regulate, and control the transfer of arms taking place within its own territories,*
50
51 *Bearing in mind its resolutions 60/81, 66/47, and 67/58, which emphasize implementing*
52 *the Programme of Action in order to prevent, combat, and eradicate the illicit trade of*
53 *SALW,*
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55 *Emphasizing the value of regional cooperation in mitigating the illicit trade of SALW,*
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57 *Encouraging the development of capacity building within those Member States most in*
58 *need of developing national security and defense,*
59
60 *Further recalling resolution 67/49 on confidence building measures in the field of*
61 *conventional arms,*
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63 *Declaring non-aggression and security as major goals for the international community*
64 *and disarmament strategies,*
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66 *Further Recognizing efforts taken by NGOs and other relevant organizations regarding*
67 *the provision of assistance to states for the implementation of the Programme of Action,*
68
69 *Reaffirming the importance of Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR)*
70 *programs for Member States experiencing conflict, and encouraging further strengthening*
71 *of existing programs,*
72
73 *Concerned by the violence caused by the illicit trafficking of SALW against women and*
74 *children,*
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76 *Aware of the fact that women are made particularly vulnerable to domestic violence by*
77 *the Illicit Trade Small Arms and Light Weapons proliferation, and that they provide*
78 *unique and necessary perspectives in reducing that proliferation,*
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80 *Strongly believing in the importance of disarmament, especially in post-conflict areas,*
81 *through programs for the voluntary surrender of weapons and ammunition by civilians*
82 *whose weapons are the major source of illicit trade of SALW,*
83
84 *Further Recalling the Nairobi Protocol for the SALW in the Great Lakes region and in*
85 *the Horn of Africa as an important example of a regional strategy which curbs the illicit*
86 *trafficking of arms,*
87

88 *Keeping in mind* the Bamako Declaration on an African Common Position on the Illicit
89 Proliferation, Circulation and Trafficking of SALW of November 30, 2000, emphasizing
90 disarmament and arms control policies that extend beyond the national level,
91

92 *The General Assembly First Committee,*
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- 94 1) *Encourages* Member States to investigate and report annually to the United
95 Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) on essential information
96 regarding the illicit trade of SALW within their borders, such as the number of
97 weapons that go missing from shipments each year;
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- 99 2) *Calls for* the establishment of Regional Frameworks for Cooperation in
100 Combating Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons (RFCCAT):
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 - 102 a. Further directs that RFCCAT oversight be undertaken by the United Nations
103 Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA),
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 - 105 b. Emphasizes that implementation of such falls to the Member States and
106 supranational organizations relevant in each of these respective zones;
107
- 108 3) *Recommends,* under the RFCCAT, the establishment of specific regional zones
109 whose purpose is to promote the standardization, harmonization, and
110 establishment of policies regarding illicit trade in small arms and light weapons;
111 in this regard:
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 - 113 a. Preliminarily bases these zones on, but does not limit by design to, the UN
114 regional offices for disarmament, divided as follows:
115
 - 116 i. A Latin American Arms Control Zone facilitated by the United Nations
117 Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin
118 America and Caribbean headquartered (UNLIREC) in Lima, Peru,
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 - 120 ii. An Asian zone facilitated by the United Nations Regional Centre for
121 Peace and Disarmament for Asia and the Pacific headquartered in
122 Kathmandu, Nepal,
123
 - 124 iii. An African zone facilitated by the United Nations Regional Centre for
125 Peace and Disarmament in Africa headquartered in Lomé, Togo;
126
 - 127 b. The policies to be standardized, harmonized, and established include:
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 - 129 i. The adoption of similar practices in manufacturing, selling, transporting,
130 tracking, importing, and exporting small arms and light weapons, both
131 internal to the zone and in relation to its outside,
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 - 133 ii. The coordination of customs control legislation and its enforcement on
national and regional levels, especially through the implementation of
Regional Import Certificates (RIC), the aim of which is the regulation of
the transfer of illicit guns between borders,

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- iii. The implementation of compatible and consistent classification schemes with regards to both weaponry and ammunitions, as determined internally to these zones, and to implement these through agreed-upon import/export regulations,
 - iv. The collaboration in establishment of and joining in voluntary transparent information sharing practices in order to more efficiently monitor these various processes and counter corruption,
 - v. The examination of the most effective military and police force policies of Member States;
- 144 4) *Further recommends* the following regarding the operation of these offices and
145 zones:
146
- 147 a. Policy-oriented meetings taking place internally to these zones and on a
148 regular basis with the aim of taking concrete and progress-oriented steps to
149 address the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons,
150
 - 151 b. Incorporating region-specific research and expertise in order to gain more
152 efficient and productive regional insight,
153
 - 154 c. Annual conventions between the various RFCCAT zones and respective
155 UNODA offices for the purpose of sharing best practices between offices and
156 zones,
157
 - 158 d. Collaboration between existing regional civil society organizations (CSO) and
159 NGOs to collect information and data to be submitted to the RFCCAT
160 oversight offices,
161
 - 162 e. The re-delineation of zones as circumstances change, taking into consideration
163 recommendations by the UNODA;
164
- 165 5) *Requests* that Member States distribute aid through the UNODA to RFCCAT
166 zones and specific developing nations, where such is necessary, because the
167 infrastructure proves inadequate to dealing with the illicit trade in Small Arms and
168 Light Weapons at the moment:
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- 170 a. This aid may take the form of monetary assistance, provision of resources,
171 distribution and access to information, training workshops,
172
 - 173 b. Zones to adopt policies to equitably split the burden of implementation;
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- 175 6) *Recommends* the intensification of information-sharing measures in relation to
176 SALW nonproliferation by:
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- a. Turning the Biennial Meeting of States, in its capacity as a body that propagates information on beneficial practices in reaching PoA goals, operate on an annual basis, so as to facilitate more timely sharing of information:
 - i. Using conclusion documents produced by the body as recommendations to the General Assembly on appropriate practices;
 - ii. Including the mandate of addressing underlying causes for regional arms trade, such as armed conflicts, organized crime, and drug trafficking;
 - iii. Empowering the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) to incorporate United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin American and the Caribbean (UNLIREC), Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC), and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD) in creating regional databases, through creating a joint register of purchaser and vendors of firearms, ammunition, explosives and related materials, thereby establishing a security information system that will comprise of the national databases of all Member States by region;
 - iv. Encouraging the empowerment of regional security bodies, such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), and the Organization of American States (OAS), to share relevant information on arms control efforts; Add something about the member state whose information is being shared with the international community being able to consent;
 - 7) *Requests* UNODA regional offices, when appropriate, to provide more training opportunities to help make effective measures:
 - a. Recommends UNODA regional offices to hold voluntary workshops for the training of border security officers to help standardize procedures such as inspections at key border crossing points;
 - b. Further recommends that the training courses will help Member States strengthen the implementation of PoA guidelines;
 - c. Encourages the education of both men and women to help understand the issues regarding cross-border cooperation;
 - d. Emphasize Member States to support these training centers by actively investing and partaking in making border security more effective;
 - 8) *Recommends*, where feasible, the implementation of a variety of incentivizing programs to transition into regions into more peaceful conditions, including:

- 222 a. Trade back programs that, where fiscally permissible, allow the exchange of
223 small arms and light weapons for a variety of relevant goods such as bicycles
224 or mobile phones,
225
- 226 b. Programs that grant amnesty to those willing to turn in illicit weapons,
227
- 228 c. Disarmament programs such as exemplified by the Angola Disarmament
229 Mode, which allow states to destroy illicit and discharged weapons in
230 exchange for low interest development loans by institutions such as the World
231 Bank or IMF;
232
- 233 9) *Recommends* the establishment of a regional framework, including within the
234 African States, that will meet annually for:
235
- 236 a. Experience sharing on:
237
- 238 i. Effective management of borders control in terms of combating trafficking
239 and illicit trade of SALW;
240 ii. Legislature aiming to prevent illegal trade of SALW;
241
- 242 b. Providing better multilateral regional cooperation in terms of combating the
243 illicit trade of SALW;
244
- 245 10) *Recommends* that Member States join in the prevention of illicit weapon
246 circulation and misuse by participating in efforts to strengthen relevant law
247 enforcement projects in their respective countries;
248
- 249 11) *Reiterates* the necessity of developing multilateral training programs that improve
250 the effectiveness of existing border control efforts on a national level;
251
- 252 12) *Calls upon* Member States to enhance collaboration with organizations such as
253 the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), as well as the Post-Conflict
254 Program for Women, and other reliable bodies, intended to prevent sexual and
255 domestic violence resulting from the illicit trade of SALW;
256
- 257 13) *Suggests* that groups tasked with implementing the various zone-specific
258 mechanisms targeting the illicit trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons involve
259 women on numerous levels, including implementation and decision-making and
260 as such:
261
- 262 a. Facilitating training conferences through the UNODA in order to involve
263 women in the non-proliferation and peace-building processes,
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- 265 b. To build on and replicate internationally the progress made by the UNLIREC
266 women-only training institute women, gender and small arms held in Lima,
267 Peru in September 2010;

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- 14) *Recommends* that Member States create education and media-based initiatives in order to combat the domestic nature of Small Arms and Light Weapons violence:
- a. Suggests education and media-based initiatives to address these issues,
 - b. Reiterates the importance of involving women in decision-making and implementation processes;
- 15) *Further encourages* Member States to increase the role of women in the decision making process in:
- a. Tracking weapons between borders,
 - b. Reducing proliferation,
 - c. Decreasing the misuse of guns;
- 16) *Calls for* the creation of a Weapons for Development Initiative (WDI):
- a. With the aim of incentivizing the destruction of SALW,
 - b. Mitigating the demand aspect of the SALW market,
 - c. Monitoring the flow of arms,
 - d. Educating populations on the negative ramifications of illicit gun ownership,
 - e. Lessening the amount of existing SALW,
 - f. Increasing stability through development and aid,
 - g. Establishing sustainable means to collect and monitor SALW and to provide incentives for such measures to be willingly adopted, including:
 - i. Education,
 - ii. Job training,
 - iii. Humanitarian Aid;
- 17) *Further calls* for the WDI to be a three-step process where the amount of aid received is varied according to the level of involvement equaling:
- a. Physical surrender and destruction of arms for maximum aid,
 - b. Adding a tracking mechanism to existing SALW to receive moderate aid,

- 314 c. Training and education on SALW to amount to minimal aid;
315
316 18) *Appeals* to the UNODA, relevant NGOs, and private companies that have
317 benefitted from the licit trade of SALW to assist with the funding of the program;
318
319 19) *Stresses the need* to equip already existing regional and sub-regional institutions
320 with a mandate to oversee the implementation of the WDI in their respective
321 regions;
322
323 20) *Further encourages* Member States to ensure greater enforcement of
324 comprehensive domestic legal frameworks that would assist both local authorities
325 and international organizations in investigating and identifying illicit arms trade
326 dealers, with the help and support of the International Court of Justice when
327 requested;
328
329 21) *Encourages* all Member States that have yet to do so to immediately implement
330 the Program of Action;
331
332 22) *Reaffirms* its commitment to the Geneva Conventions.

Code: GA1/1/6

Committee: General Assembly First

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

1 *Recalling* the principles of equal rights and self-determination of peoples as enshrined in
2 the Charter of the United Nations,

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4 *Noting further* the importance of the Manila Declaration and the United Nations Centre
5 for Peace and Disarmament for Asia and the Pacific,

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7 *Fully aware of* the importance of territorial integrity in order to maintain a secure
8 international environment and avoid the outbreak of conflicts,

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10 *Recognizing* the relevance of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs
11 (UNODA) to produce regular reports on the effectiveness of the implementation of
12 existing legislation and to promote demilitarization in regional conflicts and post conflict
13 areas,

14

15 *Convinced of* the importance of a global initiative to eliminate the illicit trade of small
16 arms and light weapons in all its aspects,

17

18 *Recognizing* that the illicit trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) is
19 fundamentally an economic problem of supply and demand,

20

21 *Further Recalling* its resolution 66/47 of 12 January, 2012 on the illicit trade in SALW,

22

23 *Emphasizing* the importance of supporting the creation of an effective Arms Trade Treaty
24 and its implementation to address the adverse effects of the international arms on global
25 peace and security in each Member State,

26

27 *Calling upon* the United Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the
28 Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (PoA),

29

30 *Keeping in mind* Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on the important role of women
31 in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peace-building initiatives,

32

33 *Fully aware of the fact* that the illicit trade of SALW represents one of the major
34 impediments towards achieving regional and global security,

35

36 *Bearing in mind* the importance of nationwide educational programs for both law
37 enforcement and civilians, informing them of the dangers of SAWL,

38

39 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

40

- 41 1) *Encourages* Member States to eliminate the possession, trade and stockpiling of
42 illicit small arms and light weapons and also encourage the implementation of UN
43 Program of Action;
44
- 45 2) *Calls upon* all Member States to focus on addressing the root causes of violence
46 and on building sustainable and secure societies;
47
- 48 3) *Encourages* the multilateral cooperation between Member States to aid in taking
49 steps towards eradicating all forms of illicit trade forms through the existing
50 Programme of Action on equal level worldwide, by:
51
- 52 a. Voluntarily submitting reports in a timely manner,
53
- 54 b. Establishing follow-up mechanism on the basis of learned experience;
55
- 56 4) *Recognizes* the competence and expertise of Non Governmental Organizations
57 (NGOs) in the field of illicit trade of SALW and calls for the inclusion of NGOs
58 in the decision making processes;
59
- 60 5) *Further invites* cooperation with existing organizations in order to avoid overlap
61 of information of the tracking an recording small arms and light weapons;
62
- 63 6) *Urges* Member States to promote educational programs, raising awareness which
64 will inform the community, especially the youth, of dangers of illicit trade of
65 small and light weapons by:
66
- 67 a. Enhancing literacy, computer trainings and workshops, particularly in conflict
68 and post-conflict scenarios where education has been aborted due to civil war
69 or uprising;
70
- 71 b. Calling for trust building measures of the society in police and military forces
72 through media and education campaigns to stabilize post conflict zones which
73 will then enable voluntary delivery of illicit SALW and thus prevent them
74 from circulating illicitly and avoid further conflict;
75
- 76 7) *Emphasizes* the improvement of law enforcement to create dialogue and
77 confidence in the military and police forces to more efficiently respond to further
78 conflicts by educational programs preventing corruption and aiming to tackle the
79 issue of illicit trade of SALW;
80
- 81 8) *Further recommends* the reinforcement of existing national laws as well as the
82 rehabilitation in post conflict zones to ensure the security and safety of citizens,
83 and to ensure social order and secure the safety of the people to enhance
84 prosperity and human development;
85

- 86 9) *Stresses* on the enforcement of collection and destruction of excess stockpiles of
87 illicit small arms as defined by Member States, particularly in post conflicts
88 regions;
89
- 90 10) *Further Recommends* strengthening the border control on national level through:
91
92 a. Regulatory framework;
93
94 b. Bilateral cooperation;
95
96 c. Modernizing equipment;
97
- 98 11) *Supports* the development of an international voluntary database in which
99 Member States can share information on small arms and light weapons in all its
100 aspects to promote global cooperation:
101
102 a. Furthermore this database is incentive based therefore Member States may
103 have access if they contribute their information;
104
105 b. Encourages all Member States to regulate, observe and record in this database
106 small arms and light weapons produced and sold on a national level as well as
107 submitting annual reports about their national arms' producers in order to
108 eliminate inconsistencies between the number of produced and sold weapons;
109
110 c. Draws attention of all Member States to agree upon a unified standard for
111 Member States of the types of small arms and light weapons who fall under
112 the international arms control regime;
113
114 d. Emphasizes the need to trace small arms and light weapons trough this
115 database by marking and recording the small arms and light weapons which
116 enter each Member States;
117
118 e. Further urges international bodies to recognize and strengthen End User
119 Certificates to ensure that small arms and light weapons arrive at the intended
120 location and do not enter illicit trade networks;
121
- 122 12) *Further recommends* the exchange of best practices used by Member States in
123 combatting the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons that have proven to be
124 successful;
125
- 126 13) *Encourages* Member States to focus on national, regional and international
127 measures for the full implementation of the Programme of Action (PoA) in:
128
129 a. Latin America and Caribbean:
130
131 i. To improve legislation in small arms;

- 132 ii. To promote cooperation in sharing information on the issue;
133 iii. To provide assistance to Member States within the region;
134 iv. To keep in mind the United Nations Regional Center for Peace;
135 v. Disarmament in Latin America and the Caribbean (UN-LIREC), the
136 Organization of American States (OAS) working to build small arms
137 control programs;
138
139 b. Asia and the Pacific region:
140
141 i. Considers the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the Pacific
142 Islands Forum in combating problems of control and tracing of small arms
143 on regional level;
144 ii. Endorses the organization of national training courses to strengthen the
145 capacity of the law enforcement officers, such as police and customs
146 agents;
147 iii. Provides assistance to Member States of the region;
148
149 c. The Arab World:
150
151 i. To engage in join programming with United Nations agencies on arm
152 violence prevention;
153 ii. To keep in mind the League of Arab States that deals directly with
154 controlling and monitoring the illicit trade in small arms;
155 iii. To provide assistance to Member States of the region;
156
157 d. Europe:
158
159 i. Raising awareness on local, national and global levels of the risk of
160 uncontrolled arms;
161 ii. Improving already existing polices in marking, registration and tracing of
162 small arms and light weapons;
163 iii. To keep in mind the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
164 (OSCE) addresses illicit trade issue in Europe to curb the major small
165 arms export in the world;
166
167 e. Africa:
168
169 i. To provide upon request training to national defense and security of
170 African States;
171 ii. To regulate arms brokering;
172 iii. To create regional and national action plans and strategies;
173 iv. To keep in mind The Southern African Development Community
174 (SADC), Inter-Government Authority on Development (IGAD) addresses
175 issue of the illicit trade of small arms and control trade.