

**Code:** Resolution 1-1

**Committee:** The General Assembly First Committee

**Topic:** Curbing the Illicit Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons

1 *Encourages* Member States to observe the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate  
 2 the Illicit Trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons in All of Its Aspects (PoA) as a suggested framework of  
 3 procedure with the focus on protecting civilians and other non-combatants,  
 4

5 *Deeply concerned* by the direct impact of small arms and light weapons on civilians especially women and children,  
 6 political dissidents, journalists, foreign relief and development workers, and international peace keeping troops,  
 7

8 *Recalling* the UN Programme of Action on Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons In All Its Aspects (PoA)  
 9 as the primary international agreement on the control of SALW and information exchange especially in regards to  
 10 stolen or lost weapons at a national, regional and global level,  
 11

12 *Affirming* A/RES/68/56, which sets a precedent for regional actors to take the lead in heightened border security and  
 13 arms control,  
 14

15 *Noting with approval* the progress made in A/RES/68/43, which highlights the critical importance of information  
 16 sharing as a tool that Member States can use to understanding specific SALW issues at a domestic and international  
 17 level,  
 18

19 *Welcoming* the creation of A/RES/57/68 which encourages private manufacturers to cooperate on providing  
 20 information for weapons production and inform of SALW transfer in combating illegal trade,  
 21

22 *Applauding* the long-standing and effective bilateral and multilateral agreements in place across the globe and the  
 23 need to expand and further implement similar policies in regions most affected by the Illicit Trafficking of Small  
 24 Arms and Light Weapons,  
 25

26 *Notes with appreciation* the development of the International Tracing Instrument (ITI) while paying attention to  
 27 potential methods not clarified by the ITI,  
 28

29 *Applauds* the INTERPOL as an effective SALW record keeping body, particularly with its efforts from Illicit Arms  
 30 Records Tracing Management System (iARMS),  
 31

32 *The General Assembly First Committee,*  
 33

- 34 1) *Welcoming* regional actors to create an open dialogue to promote cooperation and address the issue of  
 35 territorial integrity particularly brought about by the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons;  
 36
- 37 2) *Endorses* the existing Small Arms Advisory Network (SAAN) as a primary information collection body in  
 38 terms of trade distribution of SALW:
  - 39 a) Encourages Member States to cooperate with the SAAN in order to maximize the effective ability of  
 40 between the network,
  - 41 b) Supports SAAN to further act as the intermediary body for information between Member States and  
 42 the private sector as a method to promote international cooperation during the SALW trade process,
  - 43 c) Emphasizes SAAN and information sharing as an imperative method to gain understanding of trade  
 44 issues between Member States and therefore give Member States the ability to take a more accurate  
 45 approach in curbing illicit trade and any injustice with the use of SALW,
  - 46 d) Recommends the Committee of Experts on the Public Administration to conduct bi-annual reviews on  
 47 the progress of SAAN as a communicator of information regarding SALW trade across borders in  
 48 order to further maximize productivity and the effectiveness of SAAN,
  - 49 e) Suggesting the tightening of focus of the SAAN to establish all of the following;  
 50

- 51 3) *Encourages* open communication on best practices for curbing SALW trade and welcomes bi-lateral and  
52 sub-regional cooperation focused on eliminating the illicit trade of SALW including practices not limited  
53 to:  
54 a) Moderation of the circulation of arms trade, patrol in States land sea, and air, borders in search of  
55 smuggler's coming into State's borders should be proliferated with the help of the adoption of  
56 technologies,  
57 b) Coordination with manufacturers, traders, brokers, financiers, and transporters of small arms and light  
58 weapons to acquire proper licensing and registration as in accordance with Article 6 of the Arms Trade  
59 Treaty;  
60
- 61 4) *Invites* Member States, regional organizations, and intergovernmental organizations with the capabilities to  
62 do so to assist fellow member states in implementing the obligations stipulated in the Arms Trade Treaty by  
63 providing:  
64 a) Technical training in the area of record keeping, tracing, and responding to tracing requests,  
65 b) Expert Training in the area of securing of government stockpiles and stockpile management,  
66 c) Contributions to ATT Voluntary Fund overseen by the United Nations Trust Facility Supporting  
67 Cooperation on Arms Regulation under Article 16 of the ATT in order to ease the burden of ATT  
68 implementation;  
69
- 70 5) Recommends methods of efficient small arms and light weapons identification procedures which can be  
71 improved with:  
72 a) Advocates for employments of laser-inscription of serial number that allows for a tamper proof means  
73 of providing identification factors for illicit firearms,  
74 b) Recommends the implementation of serial numbers that provide unique sequences with numbers  
75 specific to country of origin,  
76 c) Encourages Member States to engage in information-sharing with groups of experts such as the  
77 European Union's iTRACE and relevant United Nations entities in order to share best practices on  
78 tracking the serial numbers of SALW;  
79
- 80 6) *Welcomes* further collaboration of INTERPOL and SAAN in terms of gathering information on non-state  
81 actors as well as weapons manufacturers to create a sub-regional registry on part with the aforementioned  
82 issues not addressed by the ITI including the pre-existing INTERPOL checkpoints on the point-to-point  
83 distribution of weapons in and out of Member States;  
84
- 85 7) *Strongly encourages* the implementation of instruments for the demilitarization of surplus ammunition  
86 within conflict areas, in order to establish regional stability:  
87 a) Using the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) as the model for demilitarization of surplus  
88 ammunition and stockpiled weapons for efforts to assist regions who are prone to instability,  
89 demilitarization of surplus ammunition will be conducted, ensuring environmental and community  
90 safety by eliminating the environmental hazards associated with stockpiles of surplus ammunitions,  
91 reducing the risk of armed conflict

**Code:** Resolution 1-2

**Committee:** The General Assembly First Committee

**Topic:** Curbing the Illicit Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons

1 *Recalling* resolution A/RES/61/90 regarding the preservation and perseverance of the three United Nations Regional  
 2 Centers for Peace and Disarmament, all of whose programming has garnered positive results as stated within their  
 3 reports to the UNDP at existing regional offices,

4  
 5 *Aware* that programs of action are more successful when implemented at both domestic and regional levels,

6  
 7 *Viewing with appreciation*, the UNODA's (UN Office for Disarmament Affairs) Regional Disarmament Branch  
 8 (RDB) response to the international call for substantive expertise regarding disarmament and confidence-building  
 9 measures in the conflict-prevention and post-conflict peacebuilding efforts of the UN system, including supporting  
 10 the development and implementation of practical disarmament measures,

11  
 12 *Noting with satisfaction* the UN Disarmament Commission (UNDC)'s findings that regional and global approaches  
 13 to disarmament and arms limitation complimented each other and should be pursued simultaneously in order to  
 14 promote regional and international peace and security,

15  
 16 *Guided by* the current success of the UNODA's RDB (Regional Disarmament Branch) which currently serves more  
 17 than 135 States through three established Regional Centres for Peace and Disarmament,

18  
 19 *Bearing in mind* the importance of state sovereignty in the disarmament process,

20  
 21 *Welcoming* the cooperation between the Regional Centres and the UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Security Sector  
 22 Reform (SSR) composed of 11 UN agencies and departments addressing different dimensions of security sector  
 23 reform processes,

24  
 25 *The General Assembly First Committee*,

26  
 27 1. *Encourages* all capable Member States and intergovernmental organizations to aid in securing Small Arms and  
 28 Light Weapons (SALWs) and their ammunitions, through providing monetary, marking, logistical, facility-  
 29 based, and/or other support to UNODA's RDB,

30  
 31 2. *Recommends* the expansion of the UNODA's RDB by:

- 32  
 33 a. Requesting the Chief of the Branch encourage the creation of Regional Centres for Peace and  
 34 Disarmament congruous to those in existence in Africa (UNREC), Latin America and the  
 35 Caribbean (UN-LiREC), and Asia and the Pacific (RCPD) in neutral areas of Europe and North  
 36 America where they currently do not exist, in order to emulate the previously successful Centre  
 37 programs such as:  
 38 i. Improved educational opportunities provided by the Regional Centres as per their existing  
 39 programming aims;  
 40 ii. Increased economic strength through provided workforce opportunity and monetary buyback  
 41 programs within RDB parameters;  
 42 iii. Incentivized SALW and ammunition amnesty programs providing for a safer environment  
 43 within each region;  
 44  
 45 b. Allowing these Regional Centres to continue with their outlined programming and implement  
 46 these programs at the new Regional Centres, including:  
 47 i. Non-compulsory best-practice seminars for both domestic armed services and licensed  
 48 civilians on the topics of armed violence and development in partnership with UNDP and the  
 49 Geneva Declaration Secretariat;  
 50 ii. Comparative studies on armed violence in schools with aims at facilitating institutional  
 51 responses to firearms proliferation and armed violence in schools;  
 52 iii. Armed violence and peace education projects for civil society and youth;

53  
54  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60  
61  
62  
63  
64  
65  
66  
67  
68  
69  
70  
71  
72  
73  
74  
75  
76  
77  
78  
79  
80  
81  
82  
83  
84  
85  
86  
87  
88  
89  
90  
91

3. *Appeals* to the RDB to, through Regional Centres, establish a SALW and ammunitions amnesty buyback program that:
  - a. Increases workforce capacity and economic opportunity on the ground wherever Regional Centres are located by employing local citizens from RDB-registered States to be trained by an active-presence UN management team in order to:
    - i. Screen local citizens for involvement with unsavory or illicit arms dealers as well as non-state actor involvement;
    - ii. Assist in the marking, registering, and sales of SALWs and their ammunitions;
    - iii. Ensure the security and safety of all citizens within each region;
  - b. Facilitates the means to trade stockpiles and otherwise found unmarked, unregistered, or otherwise illicit SALWs and their ammunitions to regulate, register, and sell through the Regional Centre to established, licit arms dealers or military contractors;
  - c. Suggests that cooperative domestic governments within the regions of new Centres register with existing RDB systems in their new respective Regional Centres and uphold that commitment within their own States;
  - d. Encourages military contractors and established, licit arms dealers to register with their local Regional Centre in order to be able to purchase remarked previously illicit SALWs and their ammunitions at a fair trade price while benefiting the economies of their neighboring countries through the following steps:
    - i. Illicit SALWs and their ammunitions can be turned in by government or other legitimate parties;
    - ii. Regional Centre trained employees will re-mark and register the weapons directly through the Centres themselves in order to facilitate transparent records and collaboration between regions;
    - iii. After registering now-licit weapons, employees simplify their sale to licit arms dealers or government contractors at a fair price to be established by the Regional Centre based on local economic value;
    - iv. Full profit less the cost of registration and labor will be returned to the government or legitimate party in a timely manner to be established by the RDB;
4. *Decides* to include this topic in the 2015 General Assembly First agenda in order to continue great strides toward the eradication of illicit small arms and light weapons and their ammunitions.

**Code:** Resolution 1-3

**Committee:** General Assembly First Committee

**Topic:** Curbing the Illicit Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons

1 *Acknowledging* the rising threat of the illicit trade and trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW),

2  
3 *Confirming* the General Assembly resolution 68/54, 68/56, and 68/57 with respect to the beneficial effect of regional  
4 cooperation to curtail the hazardous consequences of illegal arms trafficking.

5  
6 *Endorsing* programs already in effect including the Program of Action (PoA) and the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) as  
7 well as commending the progress that has been made thus far,

8  
9 *Emphasizing* the threat of existing stockpiles and the consequences on international security if they are not dealt  
10 with accordingly, acknowledging existing stockpiles facilitate illicit trade of SALW, that the aforementioned  
11 stockpiles are easy targets for non-state actors, criminals, and terrorist organizations, and that the lack of  
12 maintenance, resources and training in developing countries lead to unplanned explosions, and other deadly  
13 incidents,

14  
15 *Recognizing* the need for intelligence sharing between member states regarding SALW stockpiles,

16  
17 *Keeping in mind* the financial personnel and technical resources required in maintaining stockpiles of weapons,

18  
19 *Taking into account* the need for international regulations regarding the monitoring and dismantling of stockpiles  
20 belonging to nations involved in the illicit trade and trafficking of small arms and weapons,

21  
22 *Guided by* the implementation of a financial aid committee to support nations in implementing the ATT in their  
23 respective regions,

24  
25 *Emphasizes* the threat of existing stockpiles and the consequences on international security if they are not dealt with  
26 accordingly,

27  
28 *Recognizing* the United Nations Convention Against Transactional Organized Crime, by establishing standards and  
29 procedures such as marking of illicit weapons and deterring the illegal manufacturing of illegitimate SALW  
30 manufacturing,

31  
32 *The General Assembly First Committee,*

- 33  
34 1) *Encourages* member states to adopt and implement existing initiatives such as the program of action, the  
35 ATT, and the International Tracing Instrument:
- 36  
37 2) *Calls upon* each United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament to institute regional bodies to  
38 be known as Regional Tracing Centers (RTCs) to be modeled after the successes of RECSA along with  
39 strongly encouraging the member states to consider the implementation of a goal-based financial aid  
40 system:
- 41 a. The goal-based system will disperse funds from the voluntary trust fund to Member States who show  
42 that they have been truthfully reducing the illicit trafficking of SWAL in accordance with the ATT  
43 throughout their respective regions.
  - 44 b. Establishing regional protocols based on the needs and consensus of their Member States;
  - 45 c. Facilitates capital distribution of weapon marking technologies, such as laser imprinting, within  
46 regions by:
    - 47 i. Member States on their prerogative;
    - 48 ii. UNIDIR;
    - 49 iii. Deliberating NGOs of the Fifth Biennial Meeting of States to Consider the Implementation of the  
50 Programed of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light  
51 Weapons in All Its Aspects;
    - 52 iv. All other relevant actors;

- 53  
54  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60  
61  
62  
63  
64  
65  
66  
67  
68  
69  
70  
71  
72  
73  
74  
75  
76  
77  
78  
79  
80  
81  
82  
83  
84  
85  
86  
87  
88  
89  
90  
91  
92  
93  
94  
95  
96  
97  
98  
99  
100  
101  
102  
103  
104  
105
- 3) *Encourages* intelligence sharing between Member States used to pinpoint locations and sizes of stockpiles:
    - a. Creation of an international database under the United Nations' supervision to facilitate the sharing of information;
    - b. Recruiting the INTERPOL in the process of information gathering for the database;
  - 4) *Calls upon* the INTERPOL to act in post-conflict states to implement basic structures of regional training for capacity building of Member States' domestic policing agencies with the purpose of effectively operating their mission of confiscating illicit SALW by:
    - a. Training course is under the direction of Training the Trainers Programme;
    - b. Training course focuses on the identification of the alteration of marked weapons;
    - c. Requesting national police to collect the seized weapon data and record it as computerized information and report them to the Special Rapporteur;
    - d. Further requesting national police to directly report to government;
    - e. Encouraging government to share collected data of confiscated weapons;
    - f. Educating national police for classifying category of weapon based on its functions with the aid of military experts groups under the Inter Institutional Training Course (IITC);
  - 5) *Emphasizes* the voluntary nature of disarmament while encouraging Member States with extra stockpiles to voluntarily dismantle their supply with financial incentives from the ATT fund;
  - 6) *Calls for* the implementation of the International Small Arms Control Standard to regulate and dismantle existing stockpiles:
    - a. Additional funding will be provided for the International Small Arms Control Standard:
      - i. With these funds, the standards will be expanded and be developed into training and education of this issue;
    - b. Reducing the stockpiles of SALW would increase international security;
    - c. It would also reduce the number of deaths by small arms and light weapons;
    - d. It will decrease the availability of weapons to terrorists;
    - e. Utilize the voluntary trust fund that was established by Article 16 of the ATT;
    - f. Providing in-kind and financial support to arms control and disarmament projects such as those under the aegis of NATO Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC)/ Partnership for Peace (PFP) Trust Fund, Organizations for Security and Co-Operation in Europe (OSCE) Assistance Mechanism, and UN Projects;
  - 7) *Supports* the adoption of a standardized marking of weapons within each region prescribed with an RTA in order to facilitate tracking of SALW as well as to differentiate between legitimate and illegal possession and transfer of arms across borders by:
    - a. Implementing the provisions set by the International Tracing Instrument;
    - b. Inscribing designated marking number on a universally accepted and non-removable so that numbers cannot be easily scratched, erased, or replicated by any level of force which shall include:
      - i. Country of manufacture;
      - ii. Year of manufacture;
      - iii. Unit specific serial number;
      - iv. Country where imported when SALW is transferred among borders;
    - c. Giving effort to RTAs of marking system to facilitate the process of identifying the origin of products and producers;
    - d. Diversifying the marking code and number depending on the national number along with each types of weapons and serial number;
  - 8) *Encourages* Member States in agreement to provide technical and/or humanitarian based assistance to states that wish to voluntarily reduce and dismantle their stockpiles:

- 106 a. Utilizing funds from the voluntary trust fund established by Article 16 of the ATT, technical  
107 experts will be dispatched to the respective regions affected by excess stockpiles. They will be paid  
108 with the funds dispersed by the voluntary trust fund;  
109
- 110 9) *Endorses* the cooperation and coordination with local militaries to ensure that SALW remain in the  
111 possession of the state:  
112 a. The technical experts will coordinate and train with the respective local militaries;  
113 b. If this proposal is not accepted, the issue should be examined by Security Councils for further  
114 action;  
115
- 116 10) *Decides* to include the provisional agenda of the next session of the General Assembly First Committee,  
117 under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item to focus on the management of  
118 unmanaged weapons stockpiles:  
119 a. Assess the progress made by affected states who have voluntarily chosen to comply with this  
120 framework:  
121 i. Create a step-by-step program of allocation and realizations in order to disperse the financial  
122 aid;  
123 b. If progress is unsatisfactory, the committee will discuss further solutions and disciplinary actions  
124 such as freezing the specified region’s funds;  
125
- 126 11) *Calls for* the 2015 Meeting of Government Experts on the Programme of Action for the Illicit Trade of  
127 Small Arms and Light Weapons to focus their attention towards technological marking and tracing system  
128 advancements in order to develop an annex supplementary to the International Tracing Instrument  
129 regarding new technological advancements and their implications and;  
130 a. *Calls Upon* all relevant actors to participate in these deliberations including:  
131 i. Civil Society;  
132 ii. NGOs;  
133 iii. International, Regional, and National actors and experts.  
134  
135  
136  
137  
138  
139  
140  
141

**Code:** Resolution 1-4

**Committee:** United Nations General Assembly First Committee

**Topic:** Curbing the Illicit Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons

1 *Reaffirming* the intention of S/RES/1261 to fully support the development of Disarmament Demobilization and  
 2 Reintegration (DDR) that reintegrate former combatants including but not limited to insurgents and child soldiers  
 3 into civil society,  
 4

5 *Expecting* clarification and potential amendments of the *Arms Trade Treaty* (ATT) language improved on April of  
 6 2013,  
 7

8 *Noting with satisfaction* the funding or creation of programs that mirror the efforts made by the United Nations  
 9 Development Program (UNDP) and the Stability Pact established in the South East Europe Small Arms  
 10 Clearinghouse which aims at assisting in that region with regular border patrol,  
 11

12 *Reaffirming* that border security remains a sovereign prerogative and commitment for Member States, as mentioned  
 13 in the *Charter of the United Nations*, outlining principles upholding sovereign equality and territorial integrity,  
 14

15 *Realizing* that the proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALW) is often a response to a demand from non-  
 16 state actors who believe they have little political recourse and therefore use violence as a means to achieve their  
 17 political ends,  
 18

19 *Reaffirming* that the ATT does not infringe upon the usage of small arms for recreational activities by responsible  
 20 parties who have obtained arms legally solely for these reasons,  
 21

22 *Recalling* the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) research about illicit circulation of SALW,  
 23 and their ammunition as they promote destabilization among communities, and infringe on security and  
 24 development in all regions of the world,  
 25

26 *Reaffirming* the actions of *Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration* under UN Peacekeeping in acting  
 27 proactively to protect civilian populations from small arms while contributing to the peace process,  
 28

29 *The General Assembly First Committee,*  
 30

- 31 1. *Endorses* cooperation among Member States to establish an international tracking system for SALW in order to  
 32 prevent unnecessary violence that may be a result of weapons possession by militant rebel groups:  
 33
- 34 a. Employment of United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), and Norwegian  
 35 Initiative on Small Arms Trade (NISAT) to gather data in order to create an international database;  
 36
  - 37 b. Adoption of a stockpile identification framework established by the Organization for Security and  
 38 Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) on the illicit trade of SALW;  
 39
- 40 2. *Suggests* effective amendments to the ATT by adding the following clauses to the list of Principles in the ATT:  
 41
- 42 a. “Ensuring the accommodation of regional differences that may affect Member States’ abilities to  
 43 implement the terms set forth by this treaty”;  
 44
  - 45 b. “Information regarding arms trade records to be accessed with the explicit consent of relevant  
 46 bodies, including national government and international organizations , for specific and expressed  
 47 goals”;  
 48
  - 49 c. Convene every two years until the six year mark to discuss the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) for  
 50 purposes of:  
 51

- 52  
53  
54  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60  
61  
62  
63  
64  
65  
66  
67  
68  
69  
70  
71  
72  
73  
74  
75  
76  
77  
78  
79  
80  
81  
82  
83  
84  
85  
86  
87  
88  
89  
90  
91  
92  
93  
94  
95  
96  
97  
98  
99
- i. Allowing further dialogue between Member States who have and have not yet ratified the ATT;
  - ii. Creating possible amendments to the ATT in December 2020 when it is open to alterations to better suit the needs and policies of all Member States;
3. *Encourages* Member States to coordinate an International effort with the following UN organizations and advisory bodies through incentive-based weapons exchange programs to halt the flow of illicitly-obtained SALW:
- a. United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (UNPKO) in the collection of SALW for the purpose of recycling these weapons;
  - b. The Peacebuilding Commission in establishing legislature regarding the provision of incentives for the return of SALW from non-state actors to state agencies;
4. *Suggests* that follow-up programs coordinated by the UNPKO, and the Peacebuilding Commission, where nations will be required to:
- a. Achieve and maintain international standards comparable to those of the OECD before further funding can be distributed to incentive-based weapons exchange programs;
  - b. Maintain transparency within the aforementioned organizations regarding the transactions of the funding for incentive programs;
5. *Considers* the use of Small Arms Advisory Network of the Program of Action Implementation Support System (PoA-ISS) a primary resource in providing assistance to Member States, who have yet to implement the PoA, in creating national reports regarding the status of PoA implementation;
6. *Suggests* that Member States consider the strengthening of the non-governmental and intergovernmental organization collaboration with the assistance of United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) thus improving monitoring, regulation and transparency on weapon manufacturing and border control by:
- a. Calling upon various local government units to work as one cohesive actor in maintaining strong border security;
  - b. Promoting stricter border control and customs inspection on all legally imported and documented firearms;
  - c. Collaborating with these intergovernmental and non-government organizations to come to governments' aid to disseminate knowledge and information.

**Code:** Resolution 1-5

**Committee:** General Assembly First Committee

**Topic:** Curbing the Illicit Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons

1 *Guided* by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations to maintain international peace and  
 2 security, and to take effective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace caused by illicit small  
 3 arms and light weapons,  
 4  
 5 *Underlining* the need to prevent and eradicate the illicit trade in conventional arms and their diversion into uses for  
 6 unauthorized ends including but not limited to violent acts by non-state actors,  
 7  
 8 *Acknowledging* the legitimate political, security, economic, and commercial purposes of the international trade in  
 9 conventional arms, as well as the legitimate trade and lawful ownership and use of certain arms for recreational,  
 10 cultural, historical, and sporting activities,  
 11  
 12 *Deeply alarmed by* the funding of the trafficking of small arms and light weapons by profits generated from the  
 13 illegal industrialization of natural resources,  
 14  
 15 *Emphasizing* the importance of national sovereignty in regulating the conventional trade of arms within its own  
 16 territory according to its own legal system,  
 17  
 18 *Fully believing* in the importance of disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration programs in regions affected by  
 19 conflict,  
 20  
 21 *Noting with approval* article sixteen of Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) which provides for the creation of a voluntary  
 22 trust fund by which developing states seeking to implement measures of the Arms Trade Treaty, can receive  
 23 assistance overseen by United Nations Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation,  
 24  
 25 *Encouraging* such reaffirming efforts as those taken by the African Union in their Common Position on an Arms  
 26 Trade Treaty as seen in Principles 14-17 and especially Principle 18,  
 27  
 28 *Noting vigorously* that violations of several pillars of the United Nations system including those of peace,  
 29 development, and human rights, have resulted from the illegal trade of small arms and light weapons,  
 30  
 31 *Confident* that transparency in armaments can help determine if excessive or destabilizing accumulations of arms is  
 32 taking place,  
 33  
 34 *Expecting* that regionally focused solutions such as those proposed in the Kinshasa Convention are critical to the  
 35 mitigation of the illegal small arms and light weapons trade  
 36  
 37 *Reaffirms* the Bamako Declaration of the African Union and other international agreements that urge countries to  
 38 seize and destroy illegal and extralegal small arms and light weapons,  
 39  
 40 *Fully aware* of the International Trade Instrument (ITI) which is an attempt at international cooperation in regards to  
 41 the marking, tracing, and record-keeping of small arms and light weapons,  
 42  
 43 *Bearing in mind* that the African Union Border Programme (AUBP) is actively working to establish clear borders  
 44  
 45 *Further noting* The Best Practice Guidelines on Tracing and Brokering under the Nairobi Convention, which  
 46 establishes regional operation procedures for the systematic tracing of small arms and light weapons from  
 47 manufacturer to purchaser,  
 48  
 49 *Having adopted* the definitions stated in The International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a  
 50 Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons,  
 51  
 52 *Further emphasizing* the desirability of achieving universal adherence to this Treaty,

53  
54  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60  
61  
62  
63  
64  
65  
66  
67  
68  
69  
70  
71  
72  
73  
74  
75  
76  
77  
78  
79  
80  
81  
82  
83  
84  
85  
86  
87  
88  
89  
90  
91  
92  
93  
94  
95  
96  
97  
98  
99  
100  
101  
102  
103  
104  
105  
106  
107

*The General Assembly First Committee,*

Determined to act in accordance with the following principles:

1. *Requests* an annual United Nations conference for the purpose of reviewing each nation's commitment towards tracking and reporting the trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons;
  - a. Encourages the cooperation between Member States who attend and the United Nations to provide a transparent flow of information for the annual United Nations report, as recommended by the United Nations Programme of Action on Implementation Support System;
  - b. Suggests that Individual Member States also consider reviewing the transparency of firms heavily involved in the trade of small arms and light weapons;
2. *Urges* all weapons trades between sovereign states to be submitted to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms;
  - a. In order to respect their sovereignty, encourages all countries to regulate and manage the internal sale and export of Small Arms and Light Weapons as they see fit;
  - b. Registering a weapon will include providing the serial number of the weapon;
3. *Recommends* the creation of a naval Contact of Interest list to be promulgated consisting of naval vessels suspected of transporting illegal small arms and light weapons;
  - a. Supports the cooperation of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and its many agencies in the administration and coordination of international resources and intelligence;
  - b. Establishes the use of a transparent information network to be utilized by member states in the reporting of said naval vessels placed on the Contact of Interest list;
    - i. The dedicated information network will be comprised of intelligence information collected on vessels suspected of illegal trafficking of small arms and light weapons such as flag of origin, homeport, destination, and vessel type;
4. *Trusts* that Member States focus on the reduction of the supply of illicit weapons, their component materials, and their funding through confiscation;
  - a. Management of the confiscated supplies is at the discretion of the Members States responsible for capturing the illicit small arms and light weapons and related materials;
  - b. If weapons and/or materials are confiscated, countries are encouraged to provide detailed evidence to demonstrate that they chose to deal with the confiscated supplies in a responsible manner, such as documenting their procedure with video evidence and/or the invitation of monitors;
  - c. Supports all member states who choose to turn over confiscated weapons and materials to the United Nations for the purpose of destruction;
  - d. Calls upon the United Nations Security Council to make seizures of stockpiles of small arms and light weapons a priority of peacekeeping missions;
  - e. Recommends the United Nations Environmental Program to validate the credentials of Private Sector firms to ensure that profits from the extraction of natural resources are not being allocated to fund small arms and light weapons trafficking;
5. *Invites* Member States to maintain open discussions with their neighbor states and with the states that they regularly trade small arms and light weapons with, in an effort to enhance the security of their borders to the end of reducing the quantity of unlicensed small arms and light weapons transferred;
  - a. Further encourages all member states to consider reviewing their domestic guidelines and regulations so that they are in accordance with international law for the seizure of illicit weapons;
  - b. Endorses cooperation between developed and developing Member States in order to promote border security, territorial integrity and prevention of illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons by;
    - a. Training personnel on the use of advanced equipment;
    - b. Providing surveillance, communications, tracking, and tracing equipment;
    - c. Provision of funding for the continued support and operation of border crossings;

- 108 c. Designates regional bodies in conjunction with the United Nations including the African Union, Arab  
109 League, European Union and others as potential international bodies responsible for coordinating the  
110 interdiction of suspected vessels transporting illicit small arms and light weapons through regional  
111 specific joint task forces;
- 112 d. Encourages the expansion of the Regional Center on Small Arms (RECSA) within the areas of;  
113 i. Improving the human capacity at border points by clearly distinguishing the roles of border  
114 patrollers and customs agents;  
115 ii. Investment in surveillance systems and scanners;  
116 iii. Policing and patrolling at key border points;  
117
- 118 6. *Proposes* the integration of a tracking mechanism, introduced during production, in the form of country-  
119 specific physical and technological markings for the effective tracking of small arms, light weapons, and  
120 ammunition magazines in order to destabilize the accumulation and misuse of Small Arms and Light  
121 Weapons, and their related critical weapon components and materials;  
122 i. Specifically, Member States should internally implement and enforce the ITI system  
123 at their specific manufacturing companies of Small Arms and Light Weapons;  
124 ii. Additionally Member States should consider identifying and regulating dual-use  
125 components;  
126 iii. Recognizing the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, and the effectiveness of  
127 iTRACE as examples of effective international law to combat illicit trafficking;  
128
- 129 7. *Requests that* Member States refrain from supplying illegal Small Arms and Light Weapons to violent non-  
130 state actors as a means to help mitigate illicit trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons and the  
131 resultant human rights violations;  
132
- 133 7. *Seeks* inclusion of the various implementing UN bodies, such as the UN Organization Stabilization Mission  
134 in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO), that are tasked with Disarmament, Demobilization,  
135 and Reintegration (DDR) during the Arms Trade Treaty biennial Review Conference, in order to facilitate:  
136 a. Case-specific response to Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration;  
137 b. Establishment of best practices with respect to response-planning;  
138 c. Provide an opportunity for affected states to articulate their unique circumstances;  
139
- 140 8. *Welcomes* the contribution of resources by all member states to the international fund of the ATT, overseen  
141 by UNSCAR, to encourage assistance to Member States that wish to ratify the ATT but are not able to do  
142 so with resources including, but not limited to:  
143 a. Monetary assistance;  
144 b. Material assistance;  
145 c. Logistical assistance;  
146 i. Capacity-Building;  
147 ii. Technology-Sharing;  
148 iii. Legislative Assistance;  
149 iv. Building Public Support;  
150 v. Prosecution and Justice groups.