National Model United Nations

Week A

March 17 – March 21, 2013

General Assembly First Committee Documentation
General Assembly First Committee

Committee Staff

Director            María Luisa Ortega
Assistant Director  Nyla Langford
Chair               Kaitlin O’Neill
Rapporteur         Robyn Sellman

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

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

Recalling General Assembly resolution 66/47 of 12 January 2012, resolution 65/64 of 13 January 2011, and
resolution 64/50 of 12 January 2010 which reaffirms the United Nations commitment to establish a
framework through which the international community achieves the eradication of the illicit trade in small
arms and light weapons in all its aspects,

Reaffirming respect of the principle of non-interference in the sovereignty of Member States recognized in
Article 2.7 of the Charter of the United Nations,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The General Assembly First Committee,

1) Invites civil society and all relevant international, regional and local organizations, such as the
Organization of American States, the African Union, the Arab League, the European Union and
the World Bank, to work in cooperation with Member States in implementing the Programme of
Action at the national and global levels through:

a. Providing economic assistance and technical expertise to Member States in post-conflict
situations, especially in ensuring the safe recovery and disposal of excess small arms and
light weapons;
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.
Recalling General Assembly resolution 55/255 adopted in 2010, as well as General Assembly resolution 66/47 adopted in 2012, addressing the need to Combat the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in all its Aspects,

Emphasizing the universality of human rights and recognizing that the illicit trade of SALW represent critical infringement on human security as well as reminding all Member States that this is a human security issue and should not be solely regarded as a national security issue,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The General Assembly First Committee,

1) Encourages the cooperation and concerted efforts between Member States, international and regional organizations to achieve a global framework to combat and eradicate the Illicit Trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons;
2) **Calls for** the implementation of export controls which will seek to establish Member States’ accountability on the outflow of military equipment and SALW into the global market using methods such as:

   a. Increasing the facilitation of collaboration between Member States, specifically emphasizing the importance of and encouraging cooperation between developed and developing Member States in the weapons trade reporting process;

   b. Working in cooperation with the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs in all its current capacities and encouragement of expertise and support to all developing Member States who require assistance;

3) **Recommends** Member States to implement domestic export controls to increase accountability on the flow of military equipment and SALW through:

   a. The creation of a task force of UN appointed experts selected by the Secretary General which will provide expertise and support to developing Member States who require assistance,

   b. Increasing the facilitation of collaboration between Member States, specifically emphasizing the importance of and encouraging cooperation between developed and developing states in the weapons’ trade reporting process,

   c. The development of a working trade environment for the exchange of information and best practice exchange between UN agencies, NGOs and non-state actors;

4) **Encourages** Member States to implement legislation pertaining to exports in order to curb excess flow of SALW into the global market as well as developing procedures that will further eliminate the illegal brokering of arms between parties, through measures such as:

   a. Legislation establishing the necessity for a licensing system or similar regulatory procedures in which individual Member States would be required to present a special license for the export of any military equipment or SALW,

   b. The improvement of current national systems of exports so as to ensure a more detailed record of the quantity, destination and purpose of any military equipment,

   c. The acknowledgement that any goods and technologies that can be used for the production of SALW should be subject to similar export controls,
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:
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.
Recognizing the potential for the illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs) to assist in violations of human rights as determined by the *Universal Declaration on Human Rights*,

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

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

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

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

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

*The General Assembly First Committee,*

1) **Requests** the international community to fully utilize and implement the conditions of the PoA as the main forum for combating the illicit trade in SALWs;

2) **Encourages** Member States to endorse the utilization and effective implementation of measures outlined by the *PoA Implementation Support System* (PoA-ISS) through:

a. Increased allowance of access to the PoA-ISS to monitor national arms reporting frameworks, as a means of fulfilling the mandates set forth in the PoA and ITI;

b. Improved multilateral sharing and dissemination of best practices regarding proper SALW security and disposal procedures to be utilized by states on the forefront of the battle against illicit SALWs;
c. Participation within the PoA-ISS and future PoA Review Conferences to express capabilities, needs, and strategies to address the multi-faceted nature of illicit SALWs proliferation;

3) Requests Member States to continue the submission of their voluntary comprehensive annual arms export reports to the relevant UN bodies, such as the United Nations Register of Convention Arms and the United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database;

4) Further encourages future PoA Review Conferences to facilitate comprehensive dialogue on the particular effects of illicit SALWs proliferation on vulnerable populations, such as women and children, that lead to effective measures that discontinue the grave acts of violence on these populaces;

5) Further requests Member States to implement domestic legislation requiring arms manufacturers to apply tracking mechanisms, such as radio-frequency identification tags, ballistic imprinting, and ammunition barcoding, on all arms and ammunitions shipments produced within their respective states that adhere to the ITI;

6) Calls upon developed Member States, to increase technological, financial, and capacity building assistance to Less Developed Countries (LDCs) for the purpose 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

Reaffirming the purposes and principles contained within the Charter of the United Nations as well as respect for and commitment to international law,

Recalling its resolution 61/89 on the feasibility, scope and draft parameters for establishing internationally acceptable standards for the import, export and transfer of smalls and light weapons,

Recalling further the significance of the UN Programme of Action in solving illicit trade in small arms and light weapons at the multiple levels,

Acknowledging the Ottawa Treaty which placed emphasis on building non-armed communities,

Noting with regret the absence of common international standards on the import, export and transfer of small arms and light weapons,

Recognizing the great need for the international community to cooperate in establishing said international norms,

Further recognizing the severe condition of the theft of small arms and light weapons from stockpiles and arsenals represents a major source of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons,

Reaffirming the necessity of international cooperation and assistance at the local, national, regional and global levels to prevent, combat, and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects,

The General Assembly First Committee,

1) Requests that Member States undertake initiatives to:

a. Thoroughly investigate all currently existing stockpiles and arsenals of small arms and light weapons that exist within the respective Member States’ national borders,

b. Repair, upgrade, and otherwise take any actions necessary to ensure the safety of existing stockpiles and arsenals of small arms and light weapons, through:

i. Changing the location of said stockpiles and arsenals,

ii. Upgrading security systems,

iii. Ensuring the safety of security guards and/or commissioned police officers that work at stockpiles and arsenals,
c. Consider destroying and recycling any redundant or unnecessary stockpiles of small arms and light weapons;

2) Requests that the Secretariat assist the General Assembly to amend loopholes and overcome all shortcomings in existing UN programmes and organizations to increases efficiency and comprehensiveness, especially through:

a. Including a humanitarian focus to the Arms Trade Treaty by considering the needs of ethnic and indigenous groups,

b. Adding a gender perspective to existing UN programs including the Programme of Action, by:
   i. The recognition of the underlying effects of the illicit trade of SALW on women and girls,
   ii. The facilitation of unrestrictive, non-discriminatory panels mandated to further empower women in the decision-making and peace building process in Member States through the use of public events and training programs in cooperation with the United Nations Populations Fund,
   iii. Highlighting greater balance between genders in formulating proficient measures to curb the illicit trade of SALW,

c. Increasing transparency in the manufacturing, marketing, licensing, transferring and brokering of small arms and light weapons;

3) Calls upon civil society and all relevant organizations to take an active part in the combating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons through:

a. Assisting Member States in raising public awareness of measures taken to combat the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons,

b. Establishing close cooperation with the relevant security agencies of every organizations’ respective Member States,

c. Monitoring the efforts of Member States in combating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, thereby providing transparency and accountability;

4) Further requests that all Member States endeavor to:

a. Increase transparency and openness in the exportation of small arms and light weapons,

b. Fully comply with the Programme of Action by establishing a national point of contact for Member States that have not done so,
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.
Noting with dissatisfaction that the proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) create violence, enables the upsurge and further increases civil wars, and has a devastating effect upon stability, negatively affecting the lives of millions of citizens,

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

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

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

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

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

Considering the causal interrelation between the trade in SAWL with organized criminal and terrorist activities,

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

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

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

Guided by incentive based gun reduction programmes such as the Angola Disarmament Mode and national buyback programmes such as those implemented in Uruguay and Australia where residents may exchange guns for goods,
Aware of the severity of the illicit trade in SALW, which has been a catalyst in over 90% of civil wars and regional conflicts waged globally since 1990,

Fully considering the importance of preserving state sovereignty, as outlined in Article 2 (7) of the UN Charter,

Further reaffirming the sovereign right and responsibility of any Member State to accept, regulate, and control the transfer of arms taking place within its own territories,

Bearing in mind its resolutions 60/81, 66/47, and 67/58, which emphasize implementing the Programme of Action in order to prevent, combat, and eradicate the illicit trade of SALW,

Emphasizing the value of regional cooperation in mitigating the illicit trade of SALW,

Encouraging the development of capacity building within those Member States most in need of developing national security and defense,

Further recalling resolution 67/49 on confidence building measures in the field of conventional arms,

Declaring non-aggression and security as major goals for the international community and disarmament strategies,

Further Recognizing efforts taken by NGOs and other relevant organizations regarding the provision of assistance to states for the implementation of the Programme of Action,

Reaffirming the importance of Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) programs for Member States experiencing conflict, and encouraging further strengthening of existing programs,

Concerned by the violence caused by the illicit trafficking of SALW against women and children,

Aware of the fact that women are made particularly vulnerable to domestic violence by the Illicit Trade Small Arms and Light Weapons proliferation, and that they provide unique and necessary perspectives in reducing that proliferation,

Strongly believing in the importance of disarmament, especially in post-conflict areas, through programs for the voluntary surrender of weapons and ammunition by civilians whose weapons are the major source of illicit trade of SALW,

Further Recalling the Nairobi Protocol for the SALW in the Great Lakes region and in the Horn of Africa as an important example of a regional strategy which curbs the illicit trafficking of arms,
Keeping in mind the Bamako Declaration on an African Common Position on the Illicit Proliferation, Circulation and Trafficking of SALW of November 30, 2000, emphasizing disarmament and arms control policies that extend beyond the national level,

The General Assembly First Committee,

1) **Encourages** Member States to investigate and report annually to the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) on essential information regarding the illicit trade of SALW within their borders, such as the number of weapons that go missing from shipments each year;

2) **Calls for** the establishment of Regional Frameworks for Cooperation in Combating Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons (RFCCAT):
   a. Further directs that RFCCAT oversight be undertaken by the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA),
   b. Emphasizes that implementation of such falls to the Member States and supranational organizations relevant in each of these respective zones;

3) **Recommends**, under the RFCCAT, the establishment of specific regional zones whose purpose is to promote the standardization, harmonization, and establishment of policies regarding illicit trade in small arms and light weapons; in this regard:
   a. Preliminarily bases these zones on, but does not limit by design to, the UN regional offices for disarmament, divided as follows:
      i. A Latin American Arms Control Zone facilitated by the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and Caribbean headquartered (UNLIREC) in Lima, Peru,
      ii. An Asian zone facilitated by the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament for Asia and the Pacific headquartered in Kathmandu, Nepal,
      iii. An African zone facilitated by the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa headquartered in Lomé, Togo;
   b. The policies to be standardized, harmonized, and established include:
      i. The adoption of similar practices in manufacturing, selling, transporting, tracking, importing, and exporting small arms and light weapons, both internal to the zone and in relation to its outside,
      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,
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;

4) Further recommends the following regarding the operation of these offices and zones:

a. Policy-oriented meetings taking place internally to these zones and on a regular basis with the aim of taking concrete and progress-oriented steps to address the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons,

b. Incorporating region-specific research and expertise in order to gain more efficient and productive regional insight,

c. Annual conventions between the various RFCCAT zones and respective UNODA offices for the purpose of sharing best practices between offices and zones,

d. Collaboration between existing regional civil society organizations (CSO) and NGOs to collect information and data to be submitted to the RFCCAT oversight offices,

e. The re-delineation of zones as circumstances change, taking into consideration recommendations by the UNODA;

5) Requests that Member States distribute aid through the UNODA to RFCCAT zones and specific developing nations, where such is necessary, because the infrastructure proves inadequate to dealing with the illicit trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons at the moment:

a. This aid may take the form of monetary assistance, provision of resources, distribution and access to information, training workshops,

b. Zones to adopt policies to equitably split the burden of implementation;

6) Recommends the intensification of information-sharing measures in relation to SALW nonproliferation by:
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:
a. Trade back programs that, where fiscally permissible, allow the exchange of small arms and light weapons for a variety of relevant goods such as bicycles or mobile phones,

b. Programs that grant amnesty to those willing to turn in illicit weapons,

c. Disarmament programs such as exemplified by the Angola Disarmament Mode, which allow states to destroy illicit and discharged weapons in exchange for low interest development loans by institutions such as the World Bank or IMF;

9) **Recommends** the establishment of a regional framework, including within the African States, that will meet annually for:

a. Experience sharing on:
   
i. Effective management of borders control in terms of combating trafficking and illicit trade of SALW;
   
   ii. Legislature aiming to prevent illegal trade of SALW;

b. Providing better multilateral regional cooperation in terms of combating the illicit trade of SALW;

10) **Recommends** that Member States join in the prevention of illicit weapon circulation and misuse by participating in efforts to strengthen relevant law enforcement projects in their respective countries;

11) **Reiterates** the necessity of developing multilateral training programs that improve the effectiveness of existing border control efforts on a national level;

12) **Calls upon** Member States to enhance collaboration with organizations such as the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), as well as the Post-Conflict Program for Women, and other reliable bodies, intended to prevent sexual and domestic violence resulting from the illicit trade of SALW;

13) **Suggests** that groups tasked with implementing the various zone-specific mechanisms targeting the illicit trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons involve women on numerous levels, including implementation and decision-making and as such:

a. Facilitating training conferences through the UNODA in order to involve women in the non-proliferation and peace-building processes,

b. To build on and replicate internationally the progress made by the UNLIREC women-only training institute women, gender and small arms held in Lima, Peru in September 2010;
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,
c. Training and education on SALW to amount to minimal aid;

18) Appeals to the UNODA, relevant NGOs, and private companies that have
benefitted from the licit trade of SALW to assist with the funding of the program;

19) Stresses the need to equip already existing regional and sub-regional institutions
with a mandate to oversee the implementation of the WDI in their respective
regions;

20) Further encourages Member States to ensure greater enforcement of
comprehensive domestic legal frameworks that would assist both local authorities
and international organizations in investigating and identifying illicit arms trade
dealers, with the help and support of the International Court of Justice when
requested;

21) Encourages all Member States that have yet to do so to immediately implement
the Program of Action;

22) Reaffirms its commitment to the Geneva Conventions.
Recalling the principles of equal rights and self-determination of peoples as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The General Assembly First Committee,
1) **Encourages** Member States to eliminate the possession, trade and stockpiling of illicit small arms and light weapons and also encourage the implementation of UN Program of Action;  

2) **Calls upon** all Member States to focus on addressing the root causes of violence and on building sustainable and secure societies;  

3) **Encourages** the multilateral cooperation between Member States to aid in taking steps towards eradicating all forms of illicit trade forms through the existing Programme of Action on equal level worldwide, by:  

   a. Voluntarily submitting reports in a timely manner,  
   b. Establishing follow-up mechanism on the basis of learned experience;  

4) **Recognizes** the competence and expertise of Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in the field of illicit trade of SALW and calls for the inclusion of NGOs in the decision making processes;  

5) **Further invites** cooperation with existing organizations in order to avoid overlap of information of the tracking an recording small arms and light weapons;  

6) **Urges** Member States to promote educational programs, raising awareness which will inform the community, especially the youth, of dangers of illicit trade of small and light weapons by:  

   a. Enhancing literacy, computer trainings and workshops, particularly in conflict and post-conflict scenarios where education has been aborted due to civil war or uprising;  
   b. Calling for trust building measures of the society in police and military forces through media and education campaigns to stabilize post conflict zones which will then enable voluntary delivery of illicit SALW and thus prevent them from circulating illicitly and avoid further conflict;  

7) **Emphasizes** the improvement of law enforcement to create dialogue and confidence in the military and police forces to more efficiently respond to further conflicts by educational programs preventing corruption and aiming to tackle the issue of illicit trade of SALW;  

8) **Further recommends** the reinforcement of existing national laws as well as the rehabilitation in post conflict zones to ensure the security and safety of citizens, and to ensure social order and secure the safety of the people to enhance prosperity and human development;
9) *Stresses* on the enforcement of collection and destruction of excess stockpiles of illicit small arms as defined by Member States, particularly in post conflicts regions;

10) *Further Recommends* strengthening the border control on national level through:

   a. Regulatory framework;
   
   b. Bilateral cooperation;
   
   c. Modernizing equipment;

11) *Supports* the development of an international voluntary database in which Member States can share information on small arms and light weapons in all its aspects to promote global cooperation:

   a. Furthermore this database is incentive based therefore Member States may have access if they contribute their information;
   
   b. Encourages all Member States to regulate, observe and record in this database small arms and light weapons produced and sold on a national level as well as submitting annual reports about their national arms' producers in order to eliminate inconsistencies between the number of produced and sold weapons;
   
   c. Draws attention of all Member States to agree upon a unified standard for Member States of the types of small arms and light weapons who fall under the international arms control regime;
   
   d. Emphasizes the need to trace small arms and light weapons through this database by marking and recording the small arms and light weapons which enter each Member States;
   
   e. Further urges international bodies to recognize and strengthen End User Certificates to ensure that small arms and light weapons arrive at the intended location and do not enter illicit trade networks;

12) *Further recommends* the exchange of best practices used by Member States in combatting the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons that have proven to be successful;

13) *Encourages* Member States to focus on national, regional and international measures for the full implementation of the Programme of Action (PoA) in:

   a. Latin America and Caribbean:
      
      i. To improve legislation in small arms;
To promote cooperation in sharing information on the issue;
To provide assistance to Member States within the region;
To keep in mind the United Nations Regional Center for Peace;
Disarmament in Latin America and the Caribbean (UN-LIREC), the Organization of American States (OAS) working to build small arms control programs;

b. Asia and the Pacific region:
Considers the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum in combating problems of control and tracing of small arms on regional level;
Endorses the organization of national training courses to strengthen the capacity of the law enforcement officers, such as police and customs agents;
Provides assistance to Member States of the region;

c. The Arab World:
To engage in joint programming with United Nations agencies on arm violence prevention;
To keep in mind the League of Arab States that deals directly with controlling and monitoring the illicit trade in small arms;
To provide assistance to Member States of the region;

d. Europe:
Raising awareness on local, national and global levels of the risk of uncontrolled arms;
Improving already existing polices in marking, registration and tracing of small arms and light weapons;
To keep in mind the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) addresses illicit trade issue in Europe to curb the major small arms export in the world;

e. Africa:
To provide upon request training to national defense and security of African States;
To regulate arms brokering;
To create regional and national action plans and strategies;
To keep in mind The Southern African Development Community (SADC), Inter-Government Authority on Development (IGAD) addresses issue of the illicit trade of small arms and control trade.