



Documentation of the work of the
General Assembly First Committee (GA1) NMUN simulation*



Radical empathy,
—
Peace reimagined

NMUN•NY 2023
Conference A
2 – 6 April 2023

** National Model United Nations (nmun.org) organizes simulations of the UN. The resolutions in this document were the work of dedicated college and university students attending our conference. They are not official UN documents, and their contents are not the actual work of the UN entity simulated.*

General Assembly First Committee (GA1)

Committee Staff

Director	Anthony Bassey
Assistant Director	Alejandro Better Corral
Chair	Nicole Kach

Agenda

1. Addressing the Illicit supply of weapons to Non-State Actors
2. Youth Disarmament, Non-Proliferation, and Peace

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (For-Against-Abstain)
GA1/1/1	Addressing the Illicit supply of weapons to Non-State Actors	Adopted without a vote
GA1/1/2	Addressing the Illicit supply of weapons to Non-State Actors	94 in favor, 16 against, 30 abstentions
GA1/1/3	Addressing the Illicit supply of weapons to Non-State Actors	95 in favor, 23 against, 23 abstentions
GA1/1/4	Addressing the Illicit supply of weapons to Non-State Actors	101 in favor, 21 against, 19 abstentions
GA1/1/5	Addressing the Illicit supply of weapons to Non-State Actors	92 in favor, 22 against, 27 abstentions
GA1/1/6	Addressing the Illicit supply of weapons to Non-State Actors	89 in favor, 29 against, 23 abstentions
GA1/1/7	Addressing the Illicit supply of weapons to Non-State Actors	99 in favor, 19 against, 23 abstentions
GA1/1/8	Addressing the Illicit supply of weapons to Non-State Actors	87 in favor, 29 against, 25 abstentions
GA1/1/9	Addressing the Illicit supply of weapons to Non-State Actors	80 in favor, 29 against, 32 abstentions

GA1/1/10	Addressing the Illicit supply of weapons to Non-State Actors	95 in favor, 24 against, 36 abstentions
GA1/1/11	Addressing the Illicit supply of weapons to Non-State Actors	83 in favor, 36 against, 22 abstentions
GA1/1/12	Addressing the Illicit supply of weapons to Non-State Actors	89 in favor, 35 against, 17 abstentions

Summary Report

The General Assembly First Committee held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Youth Disarmament, Non-Proliferation, and Peace
- II. Addressing the Illicit supply of weapons to Non-State Actors

The session was attended by representatives of 153 Member States and 2 Observers;

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of II, I, beginning discussion on the topic of "Addressing the Illicit supply of weapons to Non-State Actors". By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 16 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics strengthening border control, building frameworks for regional organizations, education on these issues, the need to develop more effective tracking, and tracing instruments for illicit arms movement. Collaboration immediately filled the room as delegates rapidly grouped together to share ideas, to find common grounds and to build actions to solve global issues related to armed violence.

On Wednesday, 12 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, none of which had amendments. The committee adopted 12 resolutions following voting procedure, none of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including the encouragement to develop new methods to track weapons and ammunition inside and beyond borders, increasing awareness activities toward the public and industries, in addition to inviting the creation of forums and other discussion platforms to allow constant communication on the topic between Member States. Delegates express professionalism and passion in debating these topics, and developing radical ideas to resolve the related challenges.



Code: GA1/1/1

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Addressing the Illicit Supply of Weapons to Non-State Actors

The General Assembly First Committee,

Reaffirming its commitment to the maintenance of international peace and security,

Deeply disturbed by the findings of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) that estimates 1 million deaths were caused by small arms and light weapons (SALW) between 2010 and 2015,

Gravely concerned by the roughly 1 billion SALW that remain in global circulation,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 75/78 on “United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific” and the devastating ramifications of the illicit supply of weapons to non-state actors (NSAs),

Alarmed by the dangers posed by stockpiled weapons in post-conflict States outlined in General Assembly resolution 60/68,

Drawing attention to the importance of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015), especially Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 and the inherent relation between Quality Education and the establishment of Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions,

Emphasizing the global effort to realize SDG 16, with special consideration of target 16.4, which aims to diminish the flow of illicit finances and arms, bolster the recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized crime,

Recalling further the success of the Illicit Arms Records and Tracing Management System (iARMS) and Project DISRUPT under International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), in tracking stocks of illegal firearms and preventing further transactions of said firearms,

Stressing international guidelines, such as iARMS, where the development of a legal framework would prevent the illicit supply of weapons in areas of trade, transfer and disposal of small arms,

Taking into account the potential threats of belligerent ideologies and their connection to arms trafficking,

Guided by protocol 55/25 of the 2003 *UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime* which seeks to facilitate approaches to establish criminal offenses for NSAs and assist victims regarding their human rights,

Affirming the importance of educating the domestic population and private sector in relation to the illicit supply of weapons to NSAs,

Aware of Member States’ role in proxy wars, greatly increasing the chances of illicit weapons being supplied to NSAs,

Acknowledging the relevance of building information systems as well as the marking and tracing of SALW to limit the illicit supply available to NSA induced conflict,

Recognizing Security Council (SC) resolution 2117 (2013) on and resolution 6625 of the League of Arab States, which stress the importance of information sharing and cooperation between Member States to prevent and combat the illicit supply and trade of small arms and light weapons to NSAs,

Bearing in mind article 2.7 of the *Charter of the United Nations* which ensures domestic sovereignty for every Member State, also keeping in mind the role of justice when establishing laws pertaining to state sovereignty,

Underscoring lawful weapons trade as a cornerstone of Member States' economies and committing to maintaining economic and social independence of weapons exporters,

Mindful of the extensive span of lands that require control and monitoring to reduce the illicit supply of weapons,

Appreciating the steps some Member States have taken in strengthening their borders through active enrollment and participation in United Nations directed initiatives such as the *Container Control Program* (CCP) and the *International Tracing Instrument* (ITI),

Highlighting the Member States' commitment towards the 2001 *Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects* (PoA),

Noting with approval the ratification of the *Arms Trade Treaty* (ATT) by 113 State Parties, establishing the highest standards for the international implementation of regulations regarding the trade of weapons,

Viewing with appreciation the efforts of the African Union for its initiative in Silencing the Guns in Africa, while also recognizing the collaborative efforts of the European Union, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (EU-ASEAN), and the Organization of American States (OAS),

1. *Gives condolences* to the millions of people who have died as a result of SALW, and on behalf of those passed, emphasizes the necessity of curbing the illicit supply of weapons to NSAs;
2. *Acknowledges* the causal link between global afflictions such as climate change, inequity, and the illicit sale of SALW and the impact that those issues have upon each other;
3. *Welcomes* Member States to adhere to the ATT, with emphasis on:
 - a. Article 7, which sets regulations for exportation of listed arms affected by the treaty and encourages transparency of export;
 - b. Article 8, which establishes regulation for import and further emphasize the importance of strong border security;
 - c. Article 15, which encourages international cooperation while preserving national sovereignty;
 - d. Article 16, which concerns international assistance to build state capacity to implement effective mechanisms to trace and stockpile SALW and enforce all laws and regulations of the ATT;
4. *Recognizes* the importance of collaborating with the Security Council to create comprehensive and effective firearm laws and treaties like the *Bamako Convention* regarding SALW;

5. *Amplifies* the critical need for all Member States to incorporate the PoA and the ITI for the purpose of cultivating enhanced tracing mechanisms of SALW on a global scale;
6. *Calls upon* all Member States to collaborate in reducing the illicit supply of weapons, through the implementation of marking and tracing systems and development of legal frameworks that would prevent the illicit supply of weapons in areas of trade, transfer, and disposal of small arms;
7. *Emphasizes* the importance of solidifying Exporting State confidence, and recommends the UNODC's Tracking Illicit Financial Flows to differentiate between legal and illegal arms transfers to:
 - a. Emphasize risk assessment protocols and mitigation initiatives in virtue of Article 11 of the ATT when trafficking weapons;
 - b. Increase safety in trade without infringing upon Exporting State confidence;
8. *Further emphasizes* the importance of existing programs, such as the CCP and the ITI, that can be bolstered and more widely adopted by:
 - a. Expanding the CCP's geographical reach by inviting Member States outside of the 73 currently participating as of 2021;
 - b. Increasing the CCP's functionality by implementing additional *Air and Sea Cargo Control Units (ACCU)* and border cross screenings in participating Member States with an emphasis on intercepting illicit SALW;
9. *Suggests* that Member States increase communication and transparency regarding the import and export of weapons moving across their borders by:
 - a. Developing a standardized record-keeping system for arms exports including information on the type and quantity of weapons, the countries of origin and destination, and the end-user of the weapons;
 - b. Pursuing a multilateral approach in sharing technological know-how and monitoring strategies, including iARMS;
10. *Urges* the establishment of a voluntary regulatory procedure with adaptations to regional contexts to individually monitor the importation and exportation of strategic goods by:
 - a. Strengthening border control through monitoring of imports and exports while recognizing exceptional Member States' that do not benefit from continuous fixed borders;
 - b. Strengthening the national capacity of border monitoring during times of conflict either within or between Member States;
11. *Requests* the collaboration with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to implement protection initiatives that will prevent the further isolating or creation of tension amongst minorities, indigenous peoples, or refugees;
12. *Further welcomes* Member States to recognize women and children as vulnerable groups, which are disproportionately affected by SALW related violence, in the interest of:
 - a. Addressing human rights violations perpetuated by the supply of illicit weapons;

- b. Acknowledging women's rights to their general well-being, with a particular emphasis on their equal participation in society;
 - c. Supporting UNICEF's efforts to defend the rights of children around the world, as well as ensuring the protection of their lives and futures;
- 13. *Recommends* the employment of regional organizations to better educate and empower domestic groups, such as:
 - a. Youth populations, to prevent their enlistment in belligerent groups and promote participation in peacebuilding, paying special attention to developing Member States;
 - b. Private institutions, to ensure that they have the education and collaboration mechanisms set in place in dealing with the illicit supply of weapons to NSAs which involves:
 - i. The creation of a national list of NSAs involved in violent acts made available to public and private sectors;
 - ii. Encouraging the showing of universal training videos in partnership with private sector partners to discourage the sale of weapons to NSAs;
 - c. Policymakers, to educate them on disposal of SALW, such as engaging in melting weaponry, reallocation of arms, and other weaponry destruction practices;
- 14. *Encourages* Member States to support tracing initiatives, disarmament, education, non-proliferation, and peacebuilding funded through UN bodies such as the UNODA and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP);
- 15. *Further requests* action on the disposal of SALW *by* engaging in weaponry destruction practices such as melting weaponry or reallocation of arms;
- 16. *Insists* that Member States design and enact rehabilitation policies that focus on the disarmament, demobilization, and deradicalization of recognized belligerents;
- 17. *Advocates* for consideration of Member States in supporting *Climate Objectives for Universal Resilience and Adaptation for Granting Equity* (COURAGE) to address all of these issues at a wholesale rate.



Code: GA1/1/2

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Addressing the Illicit Supply of Weapons to Non-State Actors

The General Assembly First Committee,

Considering that several Member States within the international community focus on disrupting the flow of other types of illicit goods like gold mining used to finance terrorist activities, and that Member States have different necessities and challenges concerning the security of their borders,

Deeply concerned about the 857 million global firearms circulating in the hands of civilians, of which only 12% are reported as registered according to the Small Arms Survey Database,

Affirming the mandate of the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) in addressing the humanitarian impact of conventional weapons,

Expressing utmost concern towards the millions of people displaced by the lack of legally binding rules governing arms transfers, especially women and children,

Emphasizing the Organization of American States (OAS), as a regional institution dedicated to the promotion of peace, security, and cooperation among its Member States, recognizes the importance of effective border management and international collaboration in addressing cross-border threats,

Acknowledging the interdependent nature of border security and the role of intelligence sharing among Member States through the usage of the tech 4 Tracing initiative to better ensure the safety and well-being of citizens all around the world,

Desiring to strengthen regional and global partnerships to combat transnational threats, foster economic development, and promote the well-being of all people, in accordance with the principles and objectives enshrined in the OAS Charter and relevant international agreements while also recognizing that these partnerships must uphold all relevant privacy laws to maintain sovereignty,

Reiterating that the 2000 *Bamako Declaration* calls for a stronger international partnership and cooperation in addressing and monitoring the illicit transfers of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) by promoting a culture of peace, safety and sustainable development in the continent,

Cognizant of the importance of reinforcing the sovereign authority of Member States whose aim is building and keeping control over the illegal flow of arms across national territories,

Recognizing the fact that a rebuilding of systems of law enforcement, of jurisdiction and the army apparatus in order to strengthen border control and address the threat that the illicit arms trafficking is posing,

Acknowledging the use of maritime routes for the illicit trade of firearms,

Taking note that national governments work collaboratively with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to advocate peace domestically and regionally by coordinating with INTERPOL and reinforcing International Tracing Instrument (ITI) mechanisms to safeguard their societies from SALW proliferation,

Expressing utmost concern towards the millions of people displaced by the lack of legally binding rules governing arms transfers, especially women and children,

Reaffirming commitment to the multilateral implementation of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, especially Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17 “global partnerships” by bearing in mind the lack of accessibility to funding for lesser developed nations, and Sustainable Development Goal 16.4, which focuses on the significant reduction of the flow of illicit arms,

Supportive of the partnership between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and World Customs Organization’s Container Control Programme,

Recognizing the divergence in the defining criteria of accountability for Non-State Actors (NSA),

Acknowledging the preexisting regional bodies that many Member States are already a part of, and the successes they have achieved regionally, as well as the inquisition civilians may fear acting against NSAs,

Underlying Security Council Resolution 1373 mandating the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) to directly address the threats imposed by terrorist NSAs,

Taking into consideration all efforts to combat the illicit trade in weapons, including the implementation of targeted sanctions and the development of a national action plan in many countries,

1. *Suggests*, within the next fiscal year, the creation of an index which could include advanced studies underlining the different challenges, necessities, and specificities of each Member state regarding their border security, on a voluntary basis of the Member states in which the studies will be conducted, which would make it easier to take specific measures in the future;
2. *Further recommends* the Member State parties to the 2013 *Arms Trade Treaty* (ATT) to ask a consultative opinion from the International Court of Justice on the topic of international responsibility acquired by breaching their international obligations imposed by the ATT in the subject of the prevention of human rights violations, furthering our understanding on the legitimacy of international ATT-bound sanctions, alongside our knowledge on the substantive limits imposed by sovereignty to international responsibility and the factual situations that make them arise by:
 - a. Inviting the main interpretative body of the United Nations to publish a detailed body of soft, auxiliary law aiding Member States party to the ATT to ensure compliance with the Treaty;
 - b. Providing a frame of reference for Member States party to the ATT in order to guarantee application and execution of preventive or mitigative operations on illicit SALW trading;
3. *Encourages* the expansion of the ATT Academies to:
 - a. Engage regional counterparts on the potential linkages between the ATT and issues specific to specific regions;
 - b. Promote the importance of multilateral instruments and firm commitments by Member States through regional and bilateral agreements and protocols;
4. *Encourages* Member States to model the Camden Asset Recovery Inter-Agency Network that promotes regional intelligence sharing to allow the targeting of financial assets of Non-State Actors to impede the acquisition of SALWs;
5. *Encourages* Member States develop education programs under the supervision of UNODC to train border guards as well as recruits;

6. *Urges* Member States to enhance regional and global cooperation on border management, information sharing, and tracing, tracking, and marking small arms and light weapons by:
 - a. Strengthening information sharing among Member States, in compliance with relevant international privacy laws and regulations, to effectively combat transnational threats, such as terrorism, organized crime, and the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons;
 - b. Promoting cooperation and capacity-building initiatives among Member States to enhance border security, prevent the illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons, and ensure the social, economic, and environmental well-being of all people in the region;
Encouraging the adoption and implementation of international standards for the tracing, tracking, and marking of small arms and light weapons, in line with the United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons and the International Tracing Instrument;
 - c. Tasking the United Nations, in cooperation with relevant international organizations and Member States, to provide technical assistance, training, and resources for the effective implementation of border management strategies, information sharing, and tracing, tracking, and marking small arms and light weapons;
7. *Urges* Member States to convene biannually in a regional High-Level Forum for Border Control Enhancement through promoting interstate cooperation to ensure the harmony among border control strategies:
 - a. Through ensuring the sharing of progressive technologies for detection of arms transfers;
 - b. Through strategizing counter-terrorist approaches on a sub-regional basis for illicit NSA activity;
8. *Urges* Member States to continue and increase support of international and regional efforts to control the illicit trade of SALW at border crossings and ports of entry by:
 - a. Emulating bilateral border inspection and interdiction programs like the *African Union Border Programme (AUBP)* to prevent illicit weapons from crossing through multiple Member States;
 - b. Adopting a universal serial number and tracking system to identify the origin of weapons;
9. *Recommends* Member States look to the successes of the African Union and the *Bamako Declaration* for advice in domestic policy surrounding SALW and working to promote a culture of peace, safety and sustainable development;
10. *Calls* upon the Regional Centres for Peace, Disarmament and Development to establish a tight collaboration with the ITI and the International Criminal Police Department (INTERPOL);
11. *Strongly encourages* Member States to submit expert reports to provide policy recommendations countering the illicit supply of weapons and enhance awareness on the possible use of the global standard platforms to update their recordkeeping capacities with INTERPOL;

12. *Strongly recommends* to constitute a Regional Input Branch within UNODA to create an expert commission comprised of members from each regional block that is focused on reporting regional arms data to give operative advice on weapons policies recommendations;
13. *Strongly supports* the reimplementation of the project Target by INTERPOL and the creation of regional platforms that aims to strengthen capacity building and awareness toward disarmament by offering online training to counter-terrorism officers in regional places;
14. *Calls upon* the CTC and UNODA to create a formal framework for holding stakeholders involved in illicit arms trade accountable through:
 - a. Increasing standardization tracking system from arms producers and suppliers;
 - b. Instating a protocol for states whose weapons are seized within other member states or international waters;
 - c. The creation of additional policies and treaties to better define incriminating acts illicit trafficking of arms as needed;
 - d. Public transparency in weapons being traded legally, and documentation accessible by international courts;
15. *Proposes* Member States adopt the UNODA's *Global Maritime Crime Programme* (GMCP) incorporate the work of the GMCP to be utilized in border security management as well as the improvement of customs, port authorities, navy and coast guard officials by Enhancing and enforcing port regulations that deliver verification certificates, on-site post-delivery inspections, and end use monitoring of confirming certificates in accordance with MOSAIC;
16. *Reaffirming* the value of incorporating technological advancements and innovative solutions in the development of border management strategies and the exchange of intelligence information by:
 - a. Drawing *attention to* the Member states by encouraging the use of the Humanium Metal Initiative, which works as a program for governments to highlight their initiative in order to destroy all illicit weapons within a network;
 - b. Encouraging Member states to use the same information sharing platforms;
17. *Recommends* the establishment of a specialized GA1 sub-committee with a 12-month mandate, commencing with 6 months of adoption, to investigate and develop a comprehensive strategy for addressing the illicit supply of weapons to non-state actors, with specific focus on:
 - a. Enhancing the capacity and proficiency of border security personnel through increased funding and targeted training programs;
 - b. Identifying and setting measurable goals for reducing the illicit flow of arms across borders, with periodic assessments every 3 months, and adjusting strategies accordingly;
 - c. Coordinating with relevant UN bodies such as UNODA and Member States to share best practices and promote international cooperation in curbing arms trafficking;
 - d. Presenting a detailed report and recommendations to the General Assembly at the conclusion of the 12-month mandate, including potential resolutions and policy changes for further consideration;

18. *Recommends* Member States to collaborate with each other and the UN Development Programme, and establish a fund dedicated to SDG 16.4, which aims to combat the illicit supply of weapons to non-state actors, and will:
 - a. Provide financial assistance to economically developing nations, and relevant regional organizations;
 - b. Assist in the creation of stronger border and port security and screening;
 - c. Ensure that funds go directly to combating the illicit trade of SALWs;

19. *Recommends* that Member States implement a discretionary buyback program directed at the dissolution of violent NSAs participating in the illicit weapons trade, active unlicensed civilian stockpiles, and those who willfully surrender their weapons, to reduce human suffering by:
 - a. Creating a more sustainable local environment through developmental projects such as schools, roads, and water wells in exchange for illicitly obtained weapons;
 - b. Allowing for their reintegration into society in exchange for their weapons;
 - c. Precluding prosecution for individuals who would otherwise be afraid to cooperate by;
 - d. *Encouraging* the establishment of a protection program that is applicable to informants who turn in their SALW's and/or provide relevant information on illicit operations perpetrated by other NSA's.



Code: GA1/1/3

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Addressing the Illicit Supply of Weapons to Non-State Actors

The General Assembly First Committee,

Recalling the purposes and principles of *The Charter of the United Nations* (1948), especially Article 1.1 of *The Charter of the United Nations*,

Noting with deep concern the rise of international as well as domestic terrorism and the threat this poses to not only the individual but to entire countries and society as we know it,

Acknowledging the critical role of international cooperation in addressing the illicit supply of weapons to non-state actors,

Emphasizing the importance of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015), precisely Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 on peace, justice, and strong institutions, as well as SDG 17 on partnerships for the goals to build a nonviolent and peaceful global community,

Recognizing that disarmament of non-state actors, arms control, and non-proliferation are essential for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Fully aware of the horrific consequences caused by terrorist attacks perpetrated through the illicit supply of weapons to aggressive non-state actors, which have irrevocably harmed societies around the world,

Recognizing the need to prevent, combat, and eradicate the illicit supply of weapons to non-state actors,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 51/210 (1996), which describes terrorist activities as follows: criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons, or particular persons for political purposes are in any circumstance unjustifiable, whatever the considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other nature that may be invoked to justify them,

Reaffirming that information-sharing for the tracking and tracing of small and light weapons is inherently essential in the collective effort to combat the proliferation of SALWs to non-state actors,

Recalling 2001 *The Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition (Firearms Protocol)* which promotes cooperation through sharing information on organized criminal groups known to take part in the illicit manufacture and trafficking of weapons,

Acknowledging the International Tracing Instrument (ITI) as a vital instrument in providing clear instructions for the tracing of small arms and light weapons but also the need for the ITI to be continually improved,

Recalling further the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG) drawing attention to its work on improving ammunition stockpile management,

Reaffirming the success of programs and initiatives of fellow Member States regarding export licenses, and further recommending their review by fellow Member States and following this the possibility of their implementation, or the implementation of similar such programs,

Further reaffirming the importance of the 2013 *Arms Trade Treaty* (ATT) in terms of promoting the responsibility in international transfers of conventional arms,

Prioritizing the sharing of information among Member States, technology, and databases to combat the illicit supply of small arms and light weapons (SALWs),

Deeply conscious of the frequency of serial number alteration and destruction of small arms and light weapons by non-state actors according to the UN Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament, and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC) reports and its effects on tracing capabilities,

Highlighting the importance of reviewing the officially recognized definition of a Non-State Actor (NSA) of the UN to ensure its inclusivity and that it extends to all necessary groups and/or individuals,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 2616 (2021) and 2220 (2015), which underscored the importance of preventing the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation, and misuse of small arms and light weapons by non-state actors, as well as the need to strengthen controls over the international transfer of arms to prevent their diversion to unauthorized recipients,

Draws attention to previously conducted programs seeking to regulate the possession of weapons to non-state actors,

Highlighting the significance of the *Program of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects* (POA) of 2001, which serves as a primary framework in guiding the eradication of illegal arms trafficking organizations of all Member States,

Considering that most illicit weapons originate from post-conflict zones and that these often enter the illicit weapons market, furthering the proliferation of weapons to non-state actors,

1. *Strongly encourages* Member States to independently combat the illicit supply of small arms and light weapons to the best of their ability through:
 - a. The review of current arms regulations to identify possible gaps or weaknesses within legislation which expedite the process in which arms traffickers supply and equip non-state actors and insurgents;
 - b. The review of root causes within Member States which allow non-state actors to become armed with weapons that have the ability to kill and cause terror;
2. *Promotes* multilateralism and cooperation among Member States to improve the establishment of joint mechanisms for more effective tracking and tracing of small arms and light weapons through the sharing of best practices, information, and expertise;
3. *Calls upon* all Member States to extend all existing production, storage, and tracking requirements to the PoA to include all Small Arms and Light Weapons, especially currently only serialized or even unmarked weapons from mass production;
4. *Emphasizes* the need for mutual foreseeability measures and open records strategies to enhance transparency and accountability in arms transfers and prevent diversion:
 - a. Strategies should center around openness in the information sharing process between Member States, intergovernmental organizations and UN bodies;

- b. In accordance with Member States' national security, information sharing will be protected from the reach of civilians and civil groups to account for the sake of transparency as well as security;
5. *Further calls* upon all Member States to expand said marking requirements to apply to ammunition as well;
6. *Calls* for the inclusion of ammunition in all relevant aspects of the PoA where feasible, including stockpile management, tracing and marking, and border controls, due to the equally threatening nature of mishandled ammunition;
7. *Requests* the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to establish a multilateral and omniscient database framework for tracking and tracing SALW building onto the already existing structures of the International Tracing Instrument while simplifying it and enhancing its effectiveness, and further calls all Member States that:
 - a. Member States who already have established national databases adapt their database structures;
 - b. All other Member States implement the database system;
 - c. Member States share and exchange knowledge, work closely together, and help with the implementation or adaptation processes;
8. *Further recommends* that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) establishes an international standard for individual weapons and ammunition marking;
9. *Urges* all Member States to implement the new marking standard into State policy and strongly suggests all Member States to adapt their existing marking protocols to feature the new standard to work with the database framework;
10. *Strongly advises* Member States to participate in regional serial number restoration training and education programs to enhance tracing capabilities;
11. *Calls for* the development of protocols that address the disposal of small arms and light weapons:
 - a. Including obsolete surplus, seized or collected small arms, light weapons, and ammunition;
 - b. Encourages Member States to dispose of such weapons in a safe, secure and environmentally sound manner;
12. *Draws attention to* the underlying economic and social factors that contribute to the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons;
13. *Urges* Member States to address the factors named in the previous operative clause, including through poverty reduction, development, and conflict prevention initiatives;
14. *Encourages* all Member States that have not yet done so to individually review the ATT, or at least review the mechanisms proposed by the ATT and voluntarily implement sections of the treaty as a domestic policy to strengthen the international framework for regulating the arms trade;
15. *Calls* for more significant implementation and enforcement of the ATT.



Code: GA1/1/4

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Addressing the Illicit Supply of Weapons to Non-State Actors

The General Assembly First Committee,

Reaffirming Article 11 and 26 of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945), which calls on Member States to maintain international peace and security and presents goals for reduced reliance on weapons and increased global security as well as Article 33 in Chapter VI, which encourages the peaceful settlement of disputes,

Recognizing the harm caused by the illicit flow of small arms and light weapons (SALW) propagated by non-state actors (NSAs), as outlined in Security Council resolution 2117 and General Assembly resolution 64/864,

Reiterating the contents outlined in *Addressing the Linkages Between Illicit Arms, Organised Crime, and Armed Conflict* by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), which both emphasize the correlation between the introduction of weaponry and cycles of insecurity and violence,

Acknowledging the importance of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically SDG 1, 4, 5, 10, 11, and 16 (16.4.2),

Reflecting on the success of regional and transregional action, such as the European Union (EU) - League of Arab States (LAS) project for the purpose of fostering regional and global cooperation and collaboration,

Recognizing the ability for regional, intergovernmental organizations to effectively address the issues of the illicit supply of weapons to NSAs, as laid out in Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), while ensuring that national sovereignty is not infringed upon,

Affirming the importance of the United Nations Global Counter Terrorism Strategy in strengthening border security both at sea and on land and maintaining a State's ability to provide stability and peace for its citizens,

Regarding the Small Arms Survey (SAS), which establishes three pillars that focus on the inflation of intelligence exchange, disruption of unlawful trafficking, and erosion of criminal networks by targeting their finances in order to combat the illicit trade of SALW to NSAs,

Deeply concerned about the inefficiencies of the existing organizations and instruments that help combat the issue of monitoring the SALW, and that certain Member States may not have the capacity to engage in region-specific best practice sharing,

Appreciating the importance of education about SALW, such as the short courses and other educational initiatives from the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and the vital influence national educational curricula have on the outcomes of children, with the goal to combat further illicit supply of weapons to non-state actors,

Deeply concerned by the lack of accountability by NSAs with unregistered small arms and the heightened risks of human rights violations, especially with regards to war crimes or acts of genocide,

Taking note of how illicit arms trading prolongs both intrastate and interstate conflicts, as seen in both the 2020 UN Report on Firearms Trafficking and the 2022 UNIDIR-UNODC study on addressing the linkage between illicit arms trade to non-state actors and organized crime,

Noting the continued proliferation of SALWs and their relation to SDG 11, which encourages lasting peace for urban development that is inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable,

Considering that, for tracing to be successful, regional actors in Member States at many levels must have the support to properly follow recommended policies; it thus falls on all Member States to assist other Member States at their requests in an effort to engage collectively in arms tracing,

Recalling the mandates to Member States set by Security Council resolution 2616 (2021) to both improve their tracing capabilities with small arms, light weapons, and their ammunition, as well as to support Member States in the implementation of these systems,

Recognizing the 2001 UN *Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects* (PoA), the 2005 International Tracing Instrument (ITI), and the intention to reaffirm the commitments to regulate, prevent, and eradicate the illicit international trade of SALW,

Considering Article 12 of the 2013 *Arms Trade Treaty* (ATT), which focuses on the diversion of conventional weapons, and the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG), which provides effective levels of safety and security of ammunition stockpiles,

Reiterating that all Member States are recommended to register arms with the UN Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA) for the purpose of creating transparency in armaments and building confidence within Member States,

Recalling the 2006 General Assembly resolution 60/68, pointing out the relevance of optional tracing measures like the International Tracing Instrument (ITI) that recognizes the importance of border security and the implications of illicit arms on underdeveloped areas, as well as General Assembly resolution 75/241 (2020) on *the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects*,

Affirming the importance of the United Nations Global Counter Terrorism Strategy in strengthening border security on both on land and sea, and maintaining a states ability to provide stability and peace for its citizens,

1. *Recommends* the establishment of a UN-system wide SALW Data Center within the framework of the ITI and PoA under the administration of UNODA, and while respecting state sovereignty, that:
 - a. Invites willing and able Member States to submit data regarding the amount of weapons and money contributed to the arms industry and the circulation of weapons within their jurisdiction to the UN SALW Data Center at least once a year;
 - b. Includes the total amount of weapons within the jurisdiction of the state and state agencies, the amount of weapons in civilian hands, the amount of weapons which cannot be traced back to their current position, the qualifications of the weapon owners, the existing and suspecting trafficking routes, the major suppliers of weaponry, the suspicious financial interactions regarding weapon trades, and comprehensive record-keeping on the ITI and its implementation;
 - c. Provides insights into the effects of governmental regulation of arms flow and weapon trades;

2. *Urges* the establishment of an ad hoc committee, under the name of United Nations Arms Tracing Committee (UNATC), to evaluate existing arms weapons tracing instruments, such as the Illicit Arms Records and Tracing Management System (iARMS), the ITI, and the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines (IATG), and to highlight their strengths and weaknesses by:
 - a. Deferring to the supervision of the UNODA and the UNODC;
 - b. Evaluating and reforming the existing UN mechanisms to trace and track weapons and ammunitions through:
 - i. Identifying strengths and weaknesses of existing tracing instruments at every level;
 - ii. Giving non-binding recommendations to the UN Committee in charge to enlarge the tracing instruments;
 - iii. Recommending the ITI to gather every year instead of every two years;
 - iv. Tackling the inaccuracy of existing report about weapons stockpiles, trafficking routes, national data, and transnational crimes;
 - v. Encouraging the maintenance of records and semi-annual reports from each Member State;
 - c. Including the establishment of financial support networks between Member States and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that request the need for resources to strengthen their reporting and tracking capacities and mechanisms;
3. *Suggests* the establishment of regional conferences overseen by the aforementioned ad hoc committee with the purpose of best practice sharing between member states and education in order to:
 - a. Create an environment for Member States to have the space to discuss and collaborate on issues surrounding the illicit trade of weapons to NSAs, supported by regional security experts as well as the UN SALW Data Center;
 - b. Consider regions by groups of Member States in close proximity or ideology, such as Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), the African Union (AU), the EU, and the United Nations Regional Center for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC);
 - c. Encourage international support through information exchange, financial allocation, and capacity building, as seen in the EU-LAS partnership project;
 - d. Address root causes of armed conflict with NSAs through helping reduce poverty by strengthening existing regional institutions for marginalized groups such as the Arab Women Organization, The Euro-Arab Youth Forum, The Arab Regional Consultative Process on Migration and Refugee Affairs, and other institutions;
 - e. Work toward the establishment of regional arms trade treaties to promote more reliable and efficient clauses that address the illicit supply of SALW to NSAs and collaborating with other organizations on points of entry, where differing borders of regional inter-governmental organizations (IGO) meet, to collaborate and address the problem at a smaller scale:

- i. Through an expanded framework built upon the PoA and other internationally recognized treaties;
 - ii. Voluntary and left to the discretion of the previously mentioned regional conferences;
- 4. Stresses the importance of education on the dangers of illicitly supplying small arms and light weapons to NSAs in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. The creation of education initiatives by Member States to teach necessary knowledge of military and weapons to youth in ways such as:
 - i. Implementing and standardizing disarmament education curricula in schools and universities, emphasizing the cruciality of anti-radicalization in volatile regions;
 - ii. Supporting voluntary regional partnerships involving the organization of sessions between UN Peacekeepers and National Forces in schools and universities by creating different educational programs for youth and children between the ages of 6-24, in a program named P&P (Proliferation of Peace);
 - iii. Encouraging UNODA publication of resources related to disarmament and SALWs as well as translating existing documents to all member languages;
 - iv. Educating youth about the dangers of the activities of NSAs, the effects of SALWs on communities, and the correct uses of weaponry with regards to military practices;
 - b. Calling upon Member States to re-educate and rehabilitate prisoners convicted of crimes related to illicit arms trading;
 - c. Implementing the Climate Objectives for Universal Resilience, Adaptation and the Granting of Equity (COURAGE) guidelines for the purpose of climate-friendly destruction of SALWs:
 - i. To train and educate members of existing institutions responsible for the dismantling of SALWs on eco-friendly methods of doing so;
 - ii. To explore sustainable methods of hazardous waste disposal following aforementioned destruction of weapons;
 - d. Encouraging education initiatives to inform young people about the consequences of violent behavior and the use of SALW by NSAs;
 - e. Helping reduce poverty by strengthening existing regional institutions for marginalized groups, such as the Arab Women Organization, the Euro-Arab Youth Forum, the Arab Regional Consultative Process on Migration and Refugee Affairs;
- 5. *Recommends* that the United Nations Institute of Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) and independent researchers submit an annual report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, regarding the weapons transactions between State and non-state actors that highlights arms and ammunition sales;
- 6. *Suggests* that all Member States and their respective national governments work together in order to enable the creation and improvement of treaties addressing illicit arms trade;

7. *Urges* Member States to improve their national legislation to include certain measures of background checks of purchasers, importers, and exporters;
8. *Suggests* that all State Parties enhance their implementation of the treaty by aligning it with the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines, including through requiring end-user certificates and implementing effective stockpile management practices with the aim of preventing diversion, illicit trafficking, and unauthorized access to ammunition;
9. *Strongly encourages* willing Member States to establish a National Center for Countering Illicit Trade to collaborate with the World Customs Organization to further enhance counter-terrorist strategies preventing the escalation of threats on global supply chains;
10. *Urges* Member States to create national strategies to combat terrorism and align these policies with the Global Strategies for the Prevention of Violent Extremism and Fight Against Terrorism utilizing the International Court of Justice;
11. *Invites* Member States to consider discourse with NSAs and the national governments to facilitate peace through mediation, like the achievement of the 2011 Darfur Peace Agreement in Doha;
12. *Further invites* Member States to improve the capacity of national law enforcement agencies to detect, trace, and intercept illicit arms shipments by:
 - a. Training law enforcement personnel on the use of advanced technology and equipment;
 - b. Suggesting increased regional collaboration on existing international maritime task forces focused on counterterrorism and counter-piracy to protect coastal borders;
13. *Welcomes* the allocation of voluntary trust funds within the United Nations Development Programme, in coordination and cooperation with regional IGOs such as the ASEAN, the AU, the LAS, and the EU, to:
 - a. Assist in the establishment of optional tracing equipment and technologies in developing nations such as the ITI, and initiating regional-regional instruments that can send further data to the UNODA and be studied and addressed by the international community;
 - b. Establish capacity building programs to acquaint specialized authorities with the knowledge to enhance the use of said progressive infrastructure and ensure effective protection of borders and supply chains;
 - c. Call on UNSCAR to support the financing of border control technologies;
 - d. Address abandoned arms by suggesting regional IGOs to implement procedures to secure and neutralize these weapons and avoid possible reactivations in the future;
14. *Suggests* the development of a framework for the iteration upon the methods and techniques of SALW's and ammunition tracking and as well as dual use goods control, through the enactment of technological research, and development by:
 - a. Establishing the Broad Efficient Regularisation of Traded Hazardous Arms (BERTHA), a voluntary regional framework that aims to make the recording of the trade of SALW more accessible and efficient across the globe;

- b. Restructuring and broadening the scope of the ATT, ITI, and all other relevant UN tracing instruments for the further implementation of the mentioned programs aimed at helping Member States to establish or improve their arms transfer and SALW's controls, as well as keeping in line with such protocols;
- c. Coordinating intergovernmental agencies that already operate on a regional level and incite the spread of new methods and technologies that aim to stop illicit SALW trade;
- d. Spreading expertise, technological advancements, and information on SALW, their ammunition, and dual-use goods control to all Member States and relevant actors;
- e. The implementation of a voluntary, bi-annual update on the list of dual-use goods, as the rapid technological advancement introduces new sorts of civilian equipment that are being used by NSAs;
- f. Maintaining a better level of understanding of items that are categorized as SALW, focusing on post-armed-conflict countries in order to prevent unauthorized handling of such items by untrained individuals and thus potential casualties;
- g. Working jointly with UN bodies, including UNODA and the World Trade Organization, to formulate ammunition serial code standards at the discretion of willing and able Member States in line with the principles set by Security Council resolution 2616 (2021).



Code: GA1/1/5

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Addressing the Illicit Supply of Weapons to Non-State Actors

The General Assembly First Committee,

Guided by the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations (1945) to maintain international peace and security and of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) to ensure the freedom, security and equal rights to all human beings,

Taking notes of the 2013 Arms Trade Treaty and the 2001 Firearms Protocol, while recognizing the role of illegal conventional arms trafficking and its central contribution to global violence, violation of human rights, human suffering and destabilization of peace,

Reaffirming the multilateral implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) and all its dimensions and targets including indicators under SDG target 16.4, focusing on improving weapons tracing,

Taking note of member states who assist in the funding of counter-terrorist organizations such as the UN Counter-Terrorism Center,

Underlining SDG 9 (industry, innovation & infrastructure) and SDG 13 (climate action) by taking intensive measures to significantly reduce arm flow through sustainable infrastructures,

Recognizing the importance of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy as established by UN Security Council Resolution 2370, which explicitly aims to combat the issues of terrorism, organized crime, and the illicit trade of SALWs,

Recognizing the rising, yet silent, threat of privately made firearms, surnamed “ghost guns”, manufactured clandestinely from scratch, dual-use pieces or with 3D printed parts,

Emphasizing collaboration within UN bodies such as United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in the analysis of illicit weapon supply information of non-state actors,

Recognizing that vulnerable populations often have to turn to illicit activities in order to make a living because of an evident lack of work opportunities,

Deeply convinced that the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) can play a crucial role towards ensuring a proper and viable future for youth in their national territory and in this manner, contribute sufficiently to global disarmament,

1. *Recommends* the Office of the High Commissioner of Disarmament Affairs for the establishment of a joint information sharing agency mandated to:
 - a. Gather information from regional organizations from different backgrounds and expertise to get a detailed overview of the technical and technological needs of Member States struggling with illicit weapon supply and trade to non-state actors;

- b. Treat and analyze the gathered information and collaborate with major international organizations including but not limited to: UNODC, INTERPOL;
 - c. Provide guidelines and tools based on gathered information and knowledge to Member States struggling with illicit conventional weapons in circulation such as:
 - i. Appropriate weapon neutralization techniques to effectively decommission seized weapons as well as unused military and law-enforcement weapons;
 - ii. Secure storage and transportation to storage of deactivated firearms;
 - iii. Accessible methods to recover destroyed markings on small arms and light weapons;
 - iv. Effective methods to recognize weapon traffickers and smugglers;
 - v. Comprehensive overviews of illicit weapon flows to better dismantle illicit weapon trade networks;
2. *Recommends* the founding of regional voluntary funds within the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in coordination and cooperation with regional intergovernmental organizations (IGO) to:
- a. Welcome regional powers to spearhead its respective regional fund, that would equitably invest in developing nations to directly supply the monetary needs to develop infrastructure and fund operations;
 - b. Address abandoned arms by suggesting regional IGOs implement procedures to secure and neutralize these weapons and avoid possible reactivations in the future;
 - c. Collaborate with other organizations on points of entry, where differing borders of regional IGOs meet, to collaborate and address the problem at a smaller scale;
3. *Encourages* the international community to develop more efficient and more sustainable disposals, rehabilitation and recycling mechanism in accordance with the SDG's in order to mitigate the number of weapons reaching the supply of Non-State Actors by:
- a. Providing knowledge and guidelines for the proper storage and security of activated and deactivated weapons;
 - b. Putting their focus on weapons coming from abandoned military and police force stockpiles as well as the ones lefts in post-conflict areas in a timely manner;
 - c. Demining and deactivating surplus weapons in post-conflict areas under the supervision of neutral UN observers, with the permission of the governing regional authority;
 - d. Developing more sustainable deactivation facilities;
 - e. Encouraging the recycling of old weapon's components and materials;
 - f. Investing in the physical security of storage facilities to prevent the diversion and theft of SALW;
4. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to create a task force, the United Nations Privately Made Firearms Task force (UNPMFT), composed of experts on weaponry

destined to enable Member States to curb the illicit private fabrication of firearms resulting from the assembly of dual-use components and 3D printed parts by:

- a. Inviting UN organs to considering the definition of privately made firearms (PMFs) as weapons manufactured without the prior authorization of the effective government from either scratch or several components and presenting no serial number;
 - b. Ensuring a better understanding of this rising issue by releasing a report identifying;
 - c. Providing a guideline for Member States to follow advising appropriate legislations to implement nationally and effective regulatory measures for tracing, control, and regulation;
 - d. Organizing regional and national training programs in partnership with the UNODC to give Member States the information and expertise necessary to stem the production and sale of such illicit arms;
5. *Expresses* its appreciation of Member States monetary contributions to counter-terrorist organizations and storage facilities for a continuing interest in the counter-terrorism efforts;
6. *Supports* the development of an ongoing personnel reserve, Directory of Safe Firearm Storage (DSFS), under guidance of the UNODA to assist transitioning Member States with weapons storage and management upon request that will be:
- a. Provided by developed Member States on a voluntary basis;
 - b. Equipped with specialized experts who will provide technical assistance and training to local authorities in charge of weapons management;
7. *Further encourages* collaboration between the CESSCR and regional organizations in providing work opportunities to prevent youth from drifting into arms traffic lead by NSAs by:
- a. Encouraging Member States to engage with the CESSCR in the establishment of community recreational programs which would contribute to youth's guiding away from NSAs;
 - b. Supporting voluntary Member States national governments to employ and create internship for youth;
 - c. Inviting NGOs support through short-term training in the purchase of youth personal skills;
8. *Suggests* that Member States who sell or donate weapons to other Member States conduct advanced studies of the recipient Member States of these weapons, under a voluntary basis of each Member State, to ensure that the recipient of those weapons have the means to guarantee the security of said weapons and ammunition, and that they will not fall into the hands of NSAs by:
- a. Determining the eligibility of the Member States who are to receive the weapons according to specific criteria regarding the infrastructure and the security capacities regarding the possession of those weapons, with reference to UN training and guidelines;
 - b. Publishing annual statistics, as a monitoring mechanism, that display the shares of weapons provided by each donor state that end up being acquired by NSAs and used in illicit undertakings.



Code: GA1/1/6

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Addressing the Illicit Supply of Weapons to Non-State Actors

The General Assembly First Committee,

Contemplating the efficacy of the 1968 *Non-Proliferation Treaty* (NPT) and the 2013 *Arms Trade Treaty* (ATT) pertaining to illicit sales of weapons to non-state actors,

Taking note that according to the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), non-state actors include organizations and individuals that are not affiliated with, directed by, or funded through the government, which include corporations, private financial institutions, and NGOs, as well as paramilitary and armed resistance groups,

Believing that while the adoption of the ATT is a massive step towards fighting the illicit arms trade, it is too broad and has been interpreted in a way that can be exclusive to the Member States,

Realizing that the United Nations (UN) lacks a working definition of untraceable weapons known as ghost guns and that it is necessary to define such in order to lead to greater global cooperation and response on this issue,

Reaffirming the importance of all Member States' cooperation for the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 on "peace justice and strong institutions by providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels",

Viewing with appreciation the positive effects of gun-control regulations within Member States that ban the use and ownership of Small And Light Weapons (SALWs), based on the UN Security Council Resolution 1540 on "Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction", which facilitates border security and surveillance, increased cooperation with neighboring countries, and the repression of illegal arms manufacturing and smuggling networks,

Strengthening cooperation already existing between neighboring states in order to protect borders from the illicit trade of weapons and the repression of illegal arms manufacturing and smuggling networks,

Noting with deep concern the lack of education programs for the youth targeted at disarmament, security awareness, and culture of peace,

Emphasizing the need for multilateral cooperation to successfully achieve the creation of a supranational database,

Recognizing the inherent threat stemming from missing information on weapons records, most impacted by data voids and untraceable weapon transfers, which can contribute negatively to the illicit trade of arms,

1. *Proposes* a coalition of the Member States to introduce a treaty for all Member States that targets taking actions to prevent the illegal sales of SALWs:
 - a. The Member States of the GA First Committee shall be those of the Signatories which are named in the Resolution Coalition;
 - b. The actions of the treaty under the UN shall be non-legally binding but only

encourages countries to work together;

- c. To establish strong relations among Member States to solve the crisis of illicit sales to non-state actors;
 - d. Does not discredit the powers of the NPT or the ATT;
2. *Defines* non-state actors (NSAs) as organizations and individuals that are not affiliated with, directed by, or funded through the government, which includes corporations, private financial institutions, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), as well as paramilitary and armed resistance groups with the intention of destabilizing and endangering current governments;
 3. *Invites* Member States to strengthen or create regional organizations to combat the illicit transfer of weapons to non-state actors, specifically those that emphasize international trade regulation, such as the Economic Community of West African States, Non-violence International Southeast Asia, African Union, and the Oceania Customs Organization, as regional cooperation has shown to be more successful than a global framework;
 4. *Defines* untraceable weapons as ghost guns, which are weapons that do not have a serial number and cannot be easily traced, especially one assembled at home from either homemade or illegally purchased parts without any government-issued background check;
 5. *Suggesting* new reporting approaches and standards to combat missing information on weapons records by:
 - a. Introducing annual reporting that indicate progress towards better tracing of ghost guns;
 - b. Establishing detailed reports of weapon exporters and recipients on figures of weapon imports and production as well as total weapon inventory to fill the data voids through the comparison of such figures;
 6. *Encourages* Member States to participate in the creation of a new international treaty regarding border security, awareness, and intelligence, as well as addressing regional and international security for all nations;
 7. *Emphasizes* that a large portion of the ghost guns are manufactured by both 3D printers and polymer materials that currently have no means of global regulation:
 - a. Suggest Member States maintain investigations into untraceable weapons that are 3D printed or manufactured with polymer materials, as well as establish limitations on 3D printer capabilities;
 - b. Stressing the statistics used in order to control the evolution of those arms and prevent future threats that these weapons pose on our residences;
 8. Suggests educating the youth on the current global disarmament movement:
 - a. By introducing the idea that educating its youth can only create benefits for a more secure environment;
 - b. Integrating an awareness campaign led by the local law enforcement to encourage youth to participate in community-based initiatives to maintain the global disarmament movement;
 9. *Calls upon* Member States of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) committee to

create regional cooperation on databases on weapons transactions to combat the illicit transfer of weapons to non-state actors and discuss border security:

- a. The purpose of regional intelligence committee will target the prevention of illicit sales of weapons to non-state actors with the primary purposes of:
 - i. Regional state representatives meet to discuss updates and procedural measures;
 - ii. Acts as a regional security council that targets imminent threats and dangers;
 - iii. Promoting independent security of each country's sovereignty by implementing a regional approach to finding solutions for illicit sales of any and all SALWs;
10. *Calls upon* Member States to enter illegal gun manufacturers and NSAs in a collective database to update current threats to regional safety and security:
- a. Following upon the already existing UNODC data portal that gathers extensive statistics on illicit firearms trafficking;
 - b. Further developing the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute by inviting Member States to collaborate in order to share regional and international intelligence on the illicit supply of weapons to non-state actors.



Code: GA1/1/7

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Addressing the Illicit Supply of Weapons to Non-State Actors

The General Assembly First Committee,

Noting with concern the effects of conflicts and war, past and present, on the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons to non-state actors, caused by extant small arms, land mines, and other weapons,

Taking note of the unique challenges faced by countries with a long history of conflict and their impact on the trade flows of small arms and light weapons (SALWs), often overlooked by current measurements and treaties,

Appreciating the work of United Nations (UN) organizations that concentrate on regional approaches to further develop their program on national and international cooperation,

Aware of the necessity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)- World Customs Organizations (WCO) Container Control Program (CCP) in detecting and interdicting flows of illegal arms within and across borders,

Affirming the significance of the 2015 *Beijing Platform for Action in Advancing Women and Girls' Rights* in curbing armed violence against women,

Recalling the 2017 International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA) Conference which states that the consequences of SALW proliferation include murder, intimidation, rape, torture, sexual abuse, sexual harassment, and humiliation, forced prostitution, and increases the likelihood of trafficking of women and girls, and moreover, asserts that gender is inextricably connected with cultural standards,

Having devoted attention to the implementation of the 2014 *Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)*, the 2001 *Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in SALW in All Its Aspects (PoA)*, and the 2005 *International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (ITI)*,

Noting with interest the achievements of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) in the organization of international cooperation to fight against the threat caused by the illicit trafficking of SALWs to non-state actors,

Recognizing the efforts of international law enforcement agencies to diminish illicit weapons and maintain surveillance over legal weapons,

Reminding all Member States of the General Assembly resolutions 75/241, 74/51, and 60/68, which encourage them to strengthen governmental and citizen cooperation in combating illicit arms trafficking and utilize cooperation with United Nations institutions like INTERPOL,

Recognizing the successes of weapons buy-back programs of the United Nations Transitional Administration in Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (UNTAES) and national successes with amnesty programs,

Understanding the unique importance of high-traffic routes on land and sea in combating and preventing the illegal trade of SALWs and their supply to non-state actors,

Recognizing the efforts on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 13: “Climate Action”, 14: “Life Below Water”, 15: “Life on Land” and 17: “Partnerships for the Goals”, addressing the environmental impacts of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs), the disposal of such, the remediation of affected areas, and enable research and monitoring of their impacts,

Calling to mind the importance of providing adequate incentives to restore and manage our earth's ecosystem and support developing countries,

1. *Encourages* collaboration between the United Nations Office on Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and the UNODC to:
 - a. Implement a program incentivizing countries to take responsibility for the SALWs left behind during military operations in other Member States;
 - b. Suggests that UN organizations act in place of collapsed states to implement programs to become responsible for SALWs left in post-armed-conflict regions with the regional governing state's permission;
2. *Suggests* that Member States work in partnership with the UNODA and the UNODC in the sharing of information for registering and tracking weaponry with the goal of:
 - a. Expanding and updating the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA), which currently enables informational exchanges between over 170 States on the origin and destination of weapons, to also include:
 - i. Information concerning the origin, internal structure, purpose, organization, and *modus operandi* of non-state actors that are supplying and buying illegal firearms;
 - ii. Information concerning trade routes of illegal firearms commerce in order to study patterns;
 - iii. Background information on the root causes of illicit supply and use of weapons by non-state actors, emphasizing the situation and purpose of the use of weapons;
 - b. Standardizing the procedure for record-keeping weapons to follow UNODC's most recent recommendations from the Technical Guide to the Implementation of the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, so that the UNROCA database can be used by multiple Member States to:
 - i. Coordinate border operations, as common identification mechanisms allow for improvements in the efficiency and strictness of border control for weapons trade;
 - ii. Decrease the number of weapons that return to non-state actors after they are apprehended and marked;
 - iii. Map the origin and destination of weapons to serve as the basis for new multilateral agreements and programs;
 - iv. Enable cooperation on combating illegal arms trade with non-state actors;
 - c. Provide specialized training to Member States in the marking and record-keeping of firearms by providing practical skills to counter illicit firearms trafficking and organizing international and regional intelligence gatherings;

3. *Recommending* interregional cooperation between member states and relevant UN organs in collaboration with INTERPOL, such as:
 - a. The organization of a side panel to enable knowledge exchange about Disarmament affairs in post conflict local communities by:
 - i. Tasking UNODA with the organization of this side panel;
 - ii. Inviting Least Developed Post Conflict Member States and other relevant stakeholders as United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT), Special Peacekeeping Missions, local leaders, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) as well as civil society;
 - iii. Holding the side panel at the next Disarmament High Level segment of 2024;
4. *Invites* the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDR) to:
 - a. Conduct a study on recent trade flows in countries with a history of prolonged conflict to deal with a problematic surplus of older, 'leftover' weapons, funded by the Saving Lives Entity (SALIENT);
 - b. Provide a report on the study listed above;
 - c. Present the above report to the General Assembly, allowing further discussion regarding suitable solutions on an informed basis;
5. *Encourages* the further support of regional initiatives like the United Nations Regional Center for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC) to:
 - a. Extend community-based programs that enhance disarmament and Non-Proliferation education campaigns;
 - b. Organize conflict resolution initiatives;
 - c. Support programs that provide alternative livelihoods for individuals;
6. *Appeals to* the enhancement of interregional cooperation and transparency, especially in the Balkan region, the Middle East, Eastern Europe, ASEAN States, Latin American and the Caribbean (LACs), and Africa regarding cross-border transport of the SALW through:
 - a. Creating regional and international committees collecting information related to the illegal production as well as distribution of SALWs;
 - b. Implementing monthly reports made by border control services and integrating regional law enforcement initiatives of each state into this committee;
 - c. Establishing Regional Groups of Governmental Experts to supervise a UNIDIR-sponsored database on regional detection of illicit transfers of weapons and submit progressive recommendations for enhancement of interstate transparency accordingly;
7. *Recommends* that UNODC, in partnership with its regional branches, engages in biannual meetings to open a dialogue:
 - a. Discussing the CCP's level of involvement with the protection of national borders;

- b. Contributing to the creation of an annual report to share details on the arms trade;
 - c. Promoting further dialogue in the form of multilateral agreements and UN-led forums to facilitate collaboration between regional blocks and individual nations in combating issues outlined in the CCP;
8. *Invites* Member States to cooperate to ensure the well-being and safety of women and children as well as ethnic, religious, cultural, and all other minorities, aiming to promote a higher standard of living and security for the most vulnerable groups by:
 - a. Developing programs of leadership following SDG 4: “Quality Education” to promote and maintain the level of education of the youth and communities;
 - b. Collecting information concerning the violence against women and children within Member States;
 - c. Cooperating with organizations, such as the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and their Regional Offices that empower women to the implementation of the “Silencing the Guns” agenda;
9. *Highly recommends* that the Member States that have not signed Article 6 of the ATT do so, as it explicitly addresses prohibitions against arms transfers;
10. *Recommends* that governments at all levels cooperate with INTERPOL by integrating local and national databases for the purpose of better locating and eliminating the supply chains of illegal and unregistered SALWs, and tracking the movements of such weapons across international borders with the understanding that Member States maintain sovereignty over the data provided;
11. *Suggests* that all Member States introduce End-Use-Certificates (EUCs) into their national policies to restrict and track international transfers of weapons and ammunition, and enhance such policies including but not limited to:
 - a. Cooperating with INTERPOL to establish and enforce a program for the location and interception of firearms, ammunition, and military equipment with falsified or a lack of EUCs;
 - b. Further cooperation with INTERPOL to increase its End-Use-Monitoring in order to strengthen the usage of EUCs;
 - c. Encouraging Member States to cooperate to further enforce common standards and accountability for the issuance of EUCs for firearms, ammunition, and military equipment;
 - d. Suggesting that Member States oversee the maintenance of EUCs for firearms, ammunition, and military equipment, for 2 years after purchase;
 - e. Suggests increased access to grants, concessional loans, and other forms of aid through the UNSCR-SALIENT joint funding which extends efforts towards reducing SALWs and WMDs with the already existing programs;
12. *Recommends* nations to consider increasing their efforts on the reduction of ownership of weapons, including by implementing buy-back programs and amnesties for illegal or unregistered weapons, and the destruction of weapons obtained in this fashion;

13. *Recommends* that Member States strengthen and enhance their ability to interdict the trafficking of small arms across and through their borders by:
 - a. Strengthening partnerships with the UNODC, especially the UNODC-WCO CCP, in collaboration with regional offices;
 - b. Building and maintaining key maritime infrastructure to enhance the capacity of anti-piracy and anti-trafficking operations for Member States with maritime borders;
 - c. Recommending that these nations seek loans for these improvements from the World Bank or other international financial institutions;
 - d. Recommending that the World Bank consider preferential treatment in terms and interest rates for these loans;

14. *Suggests* that Member States collect and share information for the non-state actors and circumstances linked to the illicit supply of weapons to non-state actors, with the goal of:
 - a. Collecting figures and background information on the root causes of illicit supply and use of weapons by non-state actors, these root causes can be indicated by the collection of data on:
 - i. The group supplying and using illicit weapons;
 - ii. The situation and purpose of the use of weapons;
 - b. Targeting the root causes by enhancing the social and economic environment through further legislation, social programs, education, and improved welfare;

15. *Encourages* Member States to take all necessary measures to prevent the use and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) and ensure their safe and secure storage, and as such prevent their potential delivery to non-state actors across the world, by:
 - a. Signing and swift ratification of the NPT and the TPNW;
 - b. Approving legislation regulating the development, acquisition, manufacture, possession, transport, delivery, transfer, and/or use of nuclear, chemical, and/or biological weapons;

16. *Urges* Member States to support international initiatives that seek to promote the protection and preservation of the Earth's ecosystems and biodiversity from the use of WMDs by sensibilizing civilians about the impacts that the use of a WMD has on local, national, regional, and international environments.



Code: GA1/1/8

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Addressing the Illicit Supply of Weapons to Non-State Actors

The General Assembly First Committee,

Guided by the principles of the *United Nations Charter* (1945), specifically article 1.2 and 52; upholding Member States individual sovereignty and urging the utilization of regional action and regional arrangements for dealing with current day matters relating to combating the illicit trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) to non-state actors (NSA),

Working towards attaining all the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically SDG 16 (promote peace, justice and the creation of inclusive and sustainable institutions), and highlighting the significance of the SDG 16.4, which targets the reduction of illicit arms flows for the 2030 Agenda as well as SDG 10 (aiming to reduce inequality within and amongst countries),

Expressing concern that vulnerable communities are more susceptible to be involved with NSAs participating in criminal activities such as the illicit trade of arms,

Mindful of the 2013 *Arms Trade Treaty* (ATT), ratified by 113 State Parties, which established the highest requirements for international application of weapons trade laws, specifically its article 3, which called upon Member States to establish and maintain a national control system to regulate the export of ammunition/munitions fired, launched, or delivered by conventional arms such as SALW,

Approving of the mission of the International Center for the Prevention of Crime, which gives the opportunities to national governments, local authorities, public agencies, specialized institutions, and non-governmental organizations to exchange information in a forum about knowledge, experience and programs in crime prevention and community safety,

Inspired by the 2001 *United Nations Plan of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate, the Illicit Trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons* (PoA) and its establishment of an international framework to counteract the spread of illegal arms to ensure the safety and security of all Member States,

Reiterating the need for international and regional cooperation in combating the illicit trade of SALW, which are largely manufactured privately, as mentioned in the 2020 *United Nations Global Study on Firearms Trafficking*, to NSAs while protecting the sovereignty of Member States,

Recognizing the importance of projects like EU-LAS, which includes the European Union and the League of Arab States (LAS), where conflict zones are both a destination and a source for illicit arms, enhancing security in post-conflict situations by strengthening LAS Member States' control over SALW at key stages of their life cycle,

Appreciating regional initiatives such as the Association of South East Nations (ASEAN) Plan of Action in Combating Transnational Crime, which fosters cooperation and encourage the sharing of knowledge in tackling this issue,

Deeply appreciative of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 1992/22, which gave the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice their mission to combat national and transnational crime and to create prevention in urban areas,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 60/68 on "Addressing the negative humanitarian and development impact of the illicit manufacture, transfer and circulation of small arms and light weapons

and their excessive accumulation”, which addresses the negative humanitarian development impact of the illicit manufacture, transfer and circulation of SALW and their excessive accumulation in order to promote development and socio-economic conditions,

Emphasizing the importance of knowledge and education on the illicit trade of weapons to counter the radicalization of vulnerable communities and lower the rate of their involvement in the illicit supply of weapons to non-state actors, as stated by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO),

Guided by initiatives giving greater access to quality education to marginalized communities on the issues of SALW and NSA such as the *UN Youth Strategy*, which promotes involvement and education on the issues at hand,

Confident in the work done by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the *Humanitarian Assistance Project*,

Taking into consideration the reintegration efforts made by the Casa Alianza organization, who have a therapeutic and awareness-raising approach to help remove youth from criminal groups, terrorist organizations, or other violent NSA groups, further reducing the actions and power of NSAs in the trade of illicit weapons,

1. *Recognizes* the importance in strengthening awareness about the dangers of SALWs and bolstering preventative measures regarding vulnerable populations highly targeted for recruitment by NSAs, all the while recognizing the sovereignty and policies of each Member State;
2. *Encourages* educating marginalized communities on the dangers of armed conflicts through:
 - a. Directing attention to marginalized communities without access to education and financial dependency, potentially by incentivizing such communities with an increase of the accessibility of programs for underprivileged people, youth, persons with disabilities, as well as possibly recognizing different ‘push factors’ such as unstable economic status, lack of access to clean water, sanitation, food, and education, thereby tailoring programs accordingly;
 - b. Recalling that socially and economically vulnerable populations are easier targets to NSA’s enrollments and that education and social initiative can elevate citizen’s livelihoods to prevent that;
 - c. Reducing the recruitment of persons into violent non-state organizations through existing UN mechanisms and partnerships through the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA);
3. *Fully supports* the building of a rehabilitation program, based upon the Casa Alianza movement, that would aid in removing people from criminal groups and other violent NSAs, by:
 - a. Working upon the reinsertion of marginalized communities, such as:
 - i. Inmates, often pushed back into the industry of the supply of weapons after serving their time, who would have the opportunity to break the cycle and reduce the amount of potential NSAs;
 - ii. Youth, as defined by the UN as those between the ages of 15-24, who represent a vulnerable and fragile community and tend to be recruited or forced into armed groups;

10. *Invites* Member States to put further efforts to regulate the production and export of SALWs on a national scale which can be achieved by:
 - a. Implementing licensing systems for manufacturers and SALW owners;
 - b. Ensuring that private seller's sales records are collected and/or maintained in federal databases;
11. *Underlines* the need for states to enhance their efforts in promoting collection programs for SALW's for the effective measures of preventing the spread of illegal firearms, and using collection methods to contribute to the sustainability of other Member States:
 - a. Urging member states to implement legal frameworks that encourage buyback programs for SALWs, noting that economic resources developed by the UN could be used to legally collect SALWs with government aid;
 - b. Recognizing the need for sustainable solutions to gun refurbishing projects, and to update the current way the UN handles the melt down of weapons and address its environmental effects;
 - c. Emphasizing the realization of SDGs 9, 11, and 12, by promoting the repurposing and utilization of collected in the construction of windmills, railway equipment, and infrastructure development in Member States;
 - d. Implementing the *International Ammunition Technical Guidelines* (IATG) when it comes to SALW collection, stockpile management, and destruction;
12. *Encourages* Member States to be proactive within their regions and utilize regional policies to create better personalized solutions to mitigate the illicit trade of SALW to NSA according to their specific contexts and issues.



Code: GA1/1/9

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Addressing the Illicit Supply of Weapons to Non-State Actors

The General Assembly First Committee,

Recalling the goals of the *Charter of the United Nations* in demonstrating the importance of maintaining international peace and security, promoting the rule of law and protecting human rights, and reaffirming the responsibility of the international community to prevent and combat the illicit trade in small arms, light weapons and large weapons systems,

Acknowledges General Assembly Resolution 76/32 on “assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them”, which urgently expressed the need to curb the illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons, particularly to non-state actors such as terrorist groups, criminal groups, and other violent extremist organizations that have no international responsibility or accountability, undermining the stability and security of several regions and posing a significant risk to civilians,

Recognizing the importance of increasing the role of the United Nations and its specialized agencies in preventing and combating the illicit supply of weapons to non-state actors, as is outlined by General Assembly Resolution 72/40 on “Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them”,

Cognizant of the Economic and Social Council Resolution 1995/27, which requested the Secretary-General’s devotion to establishing close cooperation with Member States to reconcile the lack of effective controls and regulatory frameworks, especially in the form of national measures to inhibit money laundering that contributes to terrorism financing, improve border management, and weak law enforcement and judicial systems in affected states,

Emphasizing the need to strengthen the capacity of states to prevent, detect, and respond to the illicit supply of weapons to non-state actors, through a comprehensive and integrated approach that addresses the causes and driving factors of such activities,

1. *Encourages* all states to fully implement their obligations as specified by previously mentioned resolutions and Security Council Resolutions 2616 and 2117, both of which focus on the illicit transferring, destabilizing, and accumulating of small arms and light weapons by:
 - a. Strengthening national efforts to identify and disrupt the financial flows that support the illicit supply of weapons to non-state actors by implementing measures such as targeted financial sanctions and trade embargos on governmental bodies and enhancing cooperation with voluntary participants in the private sector and international financial institutions, as exhibited by Nepal’s cooperation with the International Monetary Fund to inhibit money laundering;
 - b. Enhancing information sharing and cooperation among international law enforcement and security agencies, and promoting regional and international cooperation and coordination to prevent and combat the illicit supply of weapons to non-state actors;
 - c. Addressing other root causes of the illicit supply of weapons to non-state actors, including through the promotion of sustainable development, poverty reduction, conflict prevention and resolution, and the protection and promotion of human rights, particularly of vulnerable groups;

2. *Urges* the international community, including the United Nations through its specialized agencies such as, but not limited to, the United Nations Coordinating Action on Small Arms (CASA), to enhance their support to states in preventing and combating the illicit supply of weapons to non-state actors, including through:
 - a. Providing technical assistance, such as but not limited to capacity-building measures, and training to states in the development and implementation of effective yet voluntary legal and regulatory frameworks to control the production, trade, and transfer of small arms and light weapons, and in the strengthening of border management and law enforcement measures to prevent their diversion to non-state actors;
 - b. Supporting the establishment and strengthening of regional and international cooperation mechanisms to prevent and combat the illicit supply of weapons to non-state actors, including through the provision of funding, expertise, and equipment, and the promotion of information sharing and joint operations;
 - c. Enhancing efforts to identify and disrupt the financial flows that support the illicit supply of weapons to non-state actors, including through the implementation of targeted financial sanctions and other measures, and the promotion of cooperation with the private sector to prevent and detect illicit financial transactions related to the trade in small arms and light weapons;
 - d. Supporting efforts to address the root causes and drivers of the illicit supply of weapons to non-state actors, including through the provision of development assistance, humanitarian aid;
3. *Calls upon* this assembly to set precedent and redefine its definition of Non-State Actors to specify more groups and establish a clear definition.



Code: GA1/1/10

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Addressing the Illicit Supply of Weapons to Non-State Actors

The General Assembly First Committee,

Deeply committed to disarmament, non-proliferation and peace as portrayed in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Recalling Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) on the right to life, liberty, and security of person, as well as the threat that Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs) pose to these rights,

Acknowledging the International Tracing Instrument (ITI) which was adopted by the General Assembly (GA) in 2005 to enable Member States to identify and trace SALWs in a timely and reliable manner,

Recognizing the need for regional collaboration, as highlighted in the UN Conference for Disarmament (CD), aimed at halting the illicit transfer of weapons between borders,

Emphasizing the importance of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with a special focus on target 16.4 which aims to “significantly reduce illicit financial arms flows, and strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets”,

Reiterating the Biennial Meeting of the States (BMS) of the 2001 UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (PoA) and the stressing of emerging polymer weapons trade,

Emphasizing GA resolution 75/241 on “the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects” which states that sharing information and applying best practices, at the regional, subregional, and national levels, support the full and effective implementation of the PoA and the ITI and should therefore be an ongoing effort, to address ongoing challenges associated with the division of and illicit trade in SALWs,

Affirming the importance of the work done by the UN Coordinating Action on Small Arms (UN CASA) initiative, encompassing 24 UN agencies, set up under the authority of the Conventional Arms Branch of the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA),

Highlighting the Modular Small-arms-control Implementation Compendium (MOSAIC) guidelines; translating into practice the objectives of key global agreements that aim to prevent the illicit trade, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of SALWs encompassing, but not limited to, the PoA and ITI, being developed under UN CASA, and the commitment to share best practices on how Member States can improve the security of storage facilities and stockpile management mechanisms,

Noting that Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) programs have yielded tremendous success in disarming non-State actors (NSAs) by providing combatants with amnesty and a transition to civilian life through their disarmament,

Applauding the action done by the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) in actively tackling the illicit trade of weapons and gathering data in the Illicit Arms Records and

tracing Management System (iARMS) database,

Highlighting the PoA's framework to counter illicit trade in small arms and light weapons at national, regional, and international levels,

Gravely concerned that there were over 1.1 million small arms and light weapons seized in 2016 and 2017 alone by Member States, according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) *2020 Global Study on Firearms Trafficking*,

Regrets to note that urban warfare, due to small arms and light weapons, devastates the lives of 50 million people annually, according to United Nations Institute for Disarmament Affairs' (UNIDIR) *The Disarmament Security and Development Nexus Report (2019)*,

Taking note of the effectiveness of national gun laws in limiting the general supply of weapons being available for illicit trade,

Noting with approval the statement of the Group of 7 Non-Proliferation Directors Group on the regulation of the transfer of conventional weapons and ammunition,

Noting that the *Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)*, passed in 2013, lacks concreteness and enforcement measures, resulting in weak and inconsistent implementation,

Recognizing the sovereignty of Member States regarding exchanged information about the illicit supply of weapons,

Acknowledging guidelines for international arms transfers in the context of GA resolution 46/36H of 6 December 1991,

Emphasizing GA resolution 59/82 on "Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures", and resolution GA 60/68 on "Addressing the negative humanitarian and development impact of the illicit manufacture, transport and circulation of small arms and light weapons and their excessive accumulation",

Acknowledging existing regional frameworks such as the *Bamako Declaration on an African Common Position on the Illicit Proliferation, Circulation, and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weight Weapons 2000* which was developed by Member States of the Organization of African Unity to implement programs to further regional tracking resources,

Noting that Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) decided that all the Member States shall refrain from providing any form of support to non-State actors that attempt to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons,

1. *Recommends* the expansion of the database on illicit weapons by UN CASA with preexisting data from respective Member State databases as well as the connection of other existing UN databases and of international organizations like iARMS from INTERPOL to be developed into a centralized database encompassing information on:
 - a. Ownership, allowance of carrying, manufacturing site, import and export records;
 - b. Identification markings of weapons in circulation;
 - c. Data collected through the PoA and ITI;
2. *Welcomes* further participation by all Member States in the exchange of information regarding illicit weapons by joining the PoA and ITI;

3. *Proposes* to create a universally used template to display data with the help of UNIDIR, concerning the tracing and identification of Small Arms and Light Weapons as done by the ITI:
 - a. Suggesting an international template for data collection to ensure objective standards;
 - b. Encouraging all Member States to use the template to ensure the data is comparable and transparent;
 - c. Urging all Member States to submit national reports on their implementation of the UN PoA and its ITI and thus additionally contributing to the UN Register of Conventional Arms;
4. *Advises* following the position of the BMS and setting up the program Marking Identification Yielded by Technical Units supporting UN CASA (MI Y TU CASA):
 - a. Being set up as a technical unit working under the authority of UN CASA;
 - b. Consisting of experts from the mechanical and chemical industries;
 - c. Developing new permanent marking technologies for tracing weapons and ammunition;
 - d. Focusing on new chemical markers included in dual-use polymer goods;
 - e. Expanding the MOSAIC guidelines;
5. *Encourages* UN CASA to develop region-specific guidance on how Member States can implement the MOSAIC more efficiently with regard to national security in accordance with Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations:
6. *Invites* Member States to actively share and implement tracing technology as well as techniques of retrieving previous markings on weapons and ammunition in order to foster international traceability by cooperation on a regional and international level and with international organizations such as INTERPOL already employing this technology;
7. *Suggests* for the strengthening of the UN CASA mandate as a focal institution for action not only on small arms but on illicit weapons, by:
 - a. The aforementioned expansion of the UN CASA database;
 - b. The establishment of new tailored programs addressing illicit weapons trafficking under the authority of the joint initiative;
 - c. New development strategies of guidelines and compendia similar to MOSAIC;
8. *Encourages* the creation of a collaboration project under the supervision of UNODA named Border Agencies Knowledge Exchange (BAKE), to facilitate communication and information sharing between border control agencies, on the regional and international scale, considering:
 - a. The implementation of an online information-sharing platform for border agencies and officials to share knowledge and best practices on the detection and seizing of illicit weapons paying special attention to known trade routes;
 - b. Cross-border communication about emerging NSAs that are suspected of participating in illicit cross-border weapons trading;

- c. The creation of regional anonymous hotlines for any civilian wishing to disclose information about arms dealing in their communities which would be accessible to any border agencies participating in the BAKE project;
9. *Encourages* participation in the Container Control Protocol (CCP) to more effectively combat the cross-border movement of illicit goods via containers;
10. *Urges* all Member States to utilize the ITI system to prevent the illicit transfer of small and light weapons by strengthening the cooperation among law enforcement agencies, customs and border control agencies on the domain of reading and monitoring incoming requests of all firearms;
11. *Recommends* Member States, if applicable, model their Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) programs after Sierra Leone's ongoing DDR Program, seeking to provide primarily non-monetary incentives to civilians and ex-combatants that turn in SALWs, such as:
 - a. Farming and agricultural equipment (i.e., motorbikes and tractors);
 - b. Fresh drinking water wells and food vouchers;
12. *Recommends* the Security Council to create a resolution with the same framework as the Resolution 1540 Committee, but considering SALWs, given its success in preventing terrorist organizations from obtaining weapons of mass destruction, and considering that SALWs are the primary weaponry employed by non-state actors;
13. *Urges all* Member States to consider reinforcing the ATT to a more comprehensive document that will prevent any subjective interpretation and politicization of the document in the future;
14. *Encourages* Member States to implement national coordination agencies or bodies like the 2000 *Bamako Declaration* with the aim of monitoring, tracking and controlling the illicit trade and circulation of SALW on a national basis by voluntarily sharing gathered data and information with related national and regional coordination agencies.



Code: GA1/1/11

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Addressing the Illicit Supply of Weapons to Non-State Actors

The General Assembly First Committee,

Considering the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17 of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development (Partnership for the goals),

Following in the footsteps of Articles 7 and 8 of the 2001 Protocol Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime adopted by the General Assembly,

Keeping in mind the SDG 16 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Peace, justice and strong institutions),

Fully aware of the weight of education affirmed by the Article 26 of 1948 The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, which states that "education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for humans rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace",

1. *Suggests* that all Members States share information and resources that can be used to combat the illicit trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs) to non-State Actors (NSAs) such as:
 - a. Technological advancements built or used by Members States could be borrowed by others if necessary;
 - b. Any information revolving around the trajectory or whereabouts of an NSA that possesses or trades SALW illicitly;
 - c. Information about the location, route and trading strategies linked to the criminal traffic of SALW to NSAs;
2. *Encourages* all Member States to cooperate in all aspects of the tracking of illicitly traded SALWs such as:
 - a. Investigating suspicious disappearances of small arms and light weapons from manufacturing companies;
 - b. Keeping records of all transactions relating to the manufacturing, buying and selling of SALW done illegally;
 - c. Making sure that all SALWs and their bullets are rightly marked to be able to follow their trajectory;
3. *Calls upon* Members States and international organizations to work together as closely as possible to achieve the best results in terms of control, regarding illicit manufacturing and exchange of weapons by:

- a. Inviting each Member State to improve the border security implementing new techniques and technologies to avoid the illegal trade and detention of weapons;
 - b. Suggesting a budget cap on military expenditures for each State Member proportionate to the injury and death rates related to small arms and light arms, with the exception of Member States who are involved in conflict which are defending themselves against an unlawful military attack;
4. *Suggests* that Member States engage the Information and Outreach Branch of the United Nations Office on Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), in the preparation of all bodies coming in direct contact with this issue by placing programs internationally and by spreading awareness by:
 - a. Modifying the current training programs such as the *UNODA Short Course Small Arms and Light Weapons* to make sure that they are up to date on all information related to the illicit trade of SALWs;
 - b. Teaching relevant stakeholders at the national and international levels the different techniques of arms traffickers thoroughly to learn how to prevent them;
 - c. Creating a system that allows the UNODA to evaluate the ongoing programmes by looking at the fulfillment of the results each of them must get, in order to enhance the global efficiency of UN educational programmes.



Code: GA1/1/12

Committee: General Assembly First Committee

Topic: Addressing the Illicit Supply of Weapons to Non-State Actors

The General Assembly First Committee,

Emphasizing the importance of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDG), especially SDGs 4 and 16,

Noting with deep concern the inherent relationship between quality education and the establishment of peace and justice, strong institutions, as knowledge is the foundation for making informed decisions,

Conscientious of the inseparable links between the world's largest problems such as climate change, inequity, and the illicit sale of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs) and the impact that those issues have upon each other,

Cognizant of the immediacy and urgency of the problem that the scourge of illicit SALWs poses, a problem that requires speedy and instant action and a developing of safeguards against a recurrence of the same problem in the future,

Deeply conscious of the importance of state sovereignty and the inherent right of states to make informed decisions on the legal frameworks that would be best suited to each state's specific concerns and objectives, as well as the importance of developing programs and ideas that address issues while still affording states said sovereignty without infringement,

Noting with appreciation the steps some Member States have taken in strengthening their borders through active enrollment and participation in United Nations (UN)-directed initiatives such as the Container Control Program (CCP) and the 2005 *International Tracing Instrument* (ITI),

Aware of the role that strong borders and ports play in the role of confiscating and destroying illicit SALWs, thus preventing the proliferation of those weapons into the hands of violent non-state actors,

Bearing in mind the success of previous educational and awareness-raising campaigns on the removal and destruction of weapons,

Appreciating the effectiveness that voluntary gun buyback programs had on the reduction of firearms, shown by the disarmament statute introduced in Brazil, with a reduction of 28% in injuries caused by firearms, in addition to 24187 weapons and explosives voluntarily handed in by the civilian population as part of the 2008 European Union Assistance on Small Arms and Light Weapons in Cambodia programme,

Believing that current resolutions such as The 2001 *UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons* (PoA) and the *Arms Trade Treaty* (2013), should be narrower in their suggestions and that the plague of SALWs would be better treated by a more regional approach,

Recalling the recent launch of the Disarmament Education Strategy, pertaining to conventional weapons, spearheaded by the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs Communications Division,

Also recalling General Assembly resolution 75/78 on "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific" as well as the devastating consequences of previous armed conflicts fueled or exacerbated through the illicit supply of weapons to non-state actors,

Deeply disturbed by the necessity for General Assembly resolution 60/68 on “Addressing the Negative Humanitarian and Development Impact of the Illicit Manufacture, Transfer and Circulation of Small Arms and Light Weapons and Their Excessive Accumulation” and the dangers posed by stockpiled weapons in post-conflict States,

Acknowledging Security Council Resolution 2117 (2013) and the importance of cooperation between Member States to combat illicit trade and accumulation of SALWs,

1. *Advocates* for Member States to consider Climate Objectives for Universal Resilience and Adaptation for Granting Equity (COURAGE) to tackle all of these issues at a wholesale rate;
2. *Encourages* all Member States to establish national and regional programs designed to raise awareness on how armed conflicts endanger the progress and ultimate achievement of the SDGs; and in this endeavor to consider historically successful programs such as, but not limited to:
 - a. The Cambodian Working Group for Weapons Reduction small arms education campaign;
 - b. The Peace Education Project MOMO program in pursuit of demilitarization in Korea;
 - c. The Albanian educational and vocational awareness city programs to educate and provide new opportunities for the youth;
 - d. The Mongolian Development Center’s Hidden Gems Program, which advocates for expanded teacher training and advanced education of modern ideals for youth in and out of the classroom;
 - e. The peace curriculum programs implemented in grades 3-10 in Nepal, which provide students with non-violent skills to reshape conflicts;
 - f. The Filipino National Youth Conference, which is a governmental body for including youth’s opinions and ideas in policymaking, fostering youth involvement and education;
 - g. The UN Establishment of the United Nations Youth Office, which Ireland unequivocally supports and which highlights the significance of the younger generation’s participation in achieving peace and security, sustainable development, and human rights;
3. *Desires* to expand the circle of inclusion of non-participatory Member States in the above-listed programs and programs similar to them via:
 - a. Extensive and cooperative dialogue from participating States regarding the benefits of joining programs such as the CCP and the ITI, as well as the same extensive and cooperative dialogue from reluctant States regarding their concerns over opting in to these programs;
 - b. Sharing of what each participating State has found to be their best practices in an effort to provide inspiration to newly-joined States who may not know where to begin in adapting policies both state-wide and regionally;
 - c. The formation of a summit to be held at the National UN Building in New York City so that all Member States both participatory and not will have equal opportunity to send representation to the discussions and represent their position;

4. *Calls upon* all Member States to strengthen their support to one another through the promotion and dissemination of existing information regarding the efficacy of current initiatives to tackle the illicit trade of SALWs, especially relating to region-specific experiences and knowledge;
5. *Encourages* Member States to increase educational training for weapon-carrying state forces in the topics of non-violent conflict-solving methods, so that civilians of any state can be secure in the knowledge that their state's forces will react properly to any given situation;
6. *Emphasizes* the importance of the existing CCP, which can be more deeply understood and potentially more widely utilized by:
 - a. Opening more extensive and cooperative dialogue between participating States and States with reservations about joining the program;
 - b. Requesting a UN Disarmament Commission report on the CCP's functionality by addressing new pathways for domestic recommendations such as additional Air Cargo Control Units and border cross screenings with an emphasis on intercepting illicit SALWs, in an effort to bring more knowledge and therefore greater comfort to currently-non-participatory States;
7. *Advocates for* continued education efforts geared toward governmental entities regarding the ITI, in an effort to:
 - a. Increase support towards peace efforts;
 - b. Promote multilateral transparency throughout different communities, countries and regions, especially economically-developing Member States;
 - c. Conform to COURAGE guidelines regarding the interconnectedness of issues to develop a set of regional standards that provide guidance on developing effective socioeconomic skills that are necessary to understand the SALW control system;
 - d. Strengthen prevention capacities on SALWs, thereby negating their harmful consequences on the civilian population;
8. *Calls upon* Member States to raise awareness about programs of safe disposal of certain weapons and the advantages of these programs, such programs being:
 - a. The safe disposal of excess SALWs in circulation through eco-friendly measures, in agreement with the COURAGE guidelines for a safer, greener world;
 - b. Buyback programs of civilian arms, with education provided to the citizens to ensure that even weapons owned through illicit means will face no repercussions so long as those weapons are returned in good faith.