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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The General Assembly First Committee,

1) Welcoming regional actors to create an open dialogue to promote cooperation and address the issue of territorial integrity particularly brought about by the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons;

2) Endorses the existing Small Arms Advisory Network (SAAN) as a primary information collection body in terms of trade distribution of SALW:
   a) Encourages Member States to cooperate with the SAAN in order to maximize the effective ability of between the network,
   b) Supports SAAN to further act as the intermediary body for information between Member States and the private sector as a method to promote international cooperation during the SALW trade process,
   c) Emphasizes SAAN and information sharing as an imperative method to gain understanding of trade issues between Member States and therefore give Member States the ability to take a more accurate approach in curbing illicit trade and any injustice with the use of SALW,
   d) Recommends the Committee of Experts on the Public Administration to conduct bi-annual reviews on the progress of SAAN as a communicator of information regarding SALW trade across borders in order to further maximize productivity and the effectiveness of SAAN,
   e) Suggesting the tightening of focus of the SAAN to establish all of the following;
3) **Encourages** open communication on best practices for curbing SALW trade and welcomes bi-lateral and sub-regional cooperation focused on eliminating the illicit trade of SALW including practices not limited to:
   a) Moderation of the circulation of arms trade, patrol in States land, sea, and air, borders in search of smuggler’s coming into State’s borders should be proliferated with the help of the adoption of technologies,
   b) Coordination with manufacturers, traders, brokers, financiers, and transporters of small arms and light weapons to acquire proper licensing and registration as in accordance with Article 6 of the Arms Trade Treaty;

4) **Invites** Member States, regional organizations, and intergovernmental organizations with the capabilities to do so to assist fellow member states in implementing the obligations stipulated in the Arms Trade Treaty by providing:
   a) Technical training in the area of record keeping, tracing, and responding to tracing requests,
   b) Expert Training in the area of securing of government stockpiles and stockpile management,
   c) Contributions to ATT Voluntary Fund overseen by the United Nations Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation under Article 16 of the ATT in order to ease the burden of ATT implementation;

5) Recommends methods of efficient small arms and light weapons identification procedures which can be improved with:
   a) Advocates for employments of laser-inscription of serial number that allows for a tamper proof means of providing identification factors for illicit firearms,
   b) Recommends the implementation of serial numbers that provide unique sequences with numbers specific to country of origin,
   c) Encourages Member States to engage in information-sharing with groups of experts such as the European Union’s iTRACE and relevant United Nations entities in order to share best practices on tracking the serial numbers of SALW;

6) **Welcomes** further collaboration of INTERPOL and SAAN in terms of gathering information on non-state actors as well as weapons manufacturers to create a sub-regional registry on part with the aforementioned issues not addressed by the ITI including the pre-existing INTERPOL checkpoints on the point-to-point distribution of weapons in and out of Member States;

7) **Strongly encourages** the implementation of instruments for the demilitarization of surplus ammunition within conflict areas, in order to establish regional stability:
   a) Using the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) as the model for demilitarization of surplus ammunition and stockpiled weapons for efforts to assist regions who are prone to instability, demilitarization of surplus ammunition will be conducted, ensuring environmental and community safety by eliminating the environmental hazards associated with stockpiles of surplus ammunitions, reducing the risk of armed conflict
Recalling resolution A/RES/61/90 regarding the preservation and perseverance of the three United Nations Regional Centers for Peace and Disarmament, all of whose programming has garnered positive results as stated within their reports to the UNDP at existing regional offices,

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

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

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

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

Bearing in mind the importance of state sovereignty in the disarmament process,

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

The General Assembly First Committee,

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

2. Recommends the expansion of the UNODA’s RDB by:

   a. Requesting the Chief of the Branch encourage the creation of Regional Centres for Peace and Disarmament congruous to those in existence in Africa (UNREC), Latin America and the Caribbean (UN-LiREC), and Asia and the Pacific (RCPD) in neutral areas of Europe and North America where they currently do not exist, in order to emulate the previously successful Centre programs such as:
      i. Improved educational opportunities provided by the Regional Centres as per their existing programming aims;
      ii. Increased economic strength through provided workforce opportunity and monetary buyback programs within RDB parameters;
      iii. Incentivized SALW and ammunition amnesty programs providing for a safer environment within each region;

   b. Allowing these Regional Centres to continue with their outlined programming and implement these programs at the new Regional Centres, including:
      i. Non-compulsory best-practice seminars for both domestic armed services and licensed civilians on the topics of armed violence and development in partnership with UNDP and the Geneva Declaration Secretariat;
      ii. Comparative studies on armed violence in schools with aims at facilitating institutional responses to firearms proliferation and armed violence in schools;
      iii. Armed violence and peace education projects for civil society and youth;
3. Appeals to the RDB to, through Regional Centres, establish a SALW and ammunitions amnesty buyback program that:

a. Increases workforce capacity and economic opportunity on the ground wherever Regional Centres are located by employing local citizens from RDB-registered States to be trained by an active-presence UN management team in order to:
   i. Screen local citizens for involvement with unsavory or illicit arms dealers as well as non-state actor involvement;
   ii. Assist in the marking, registering, and sales of SALWs and their ammunitions;
   iii. Ensure the security and safety of all citizens within each region;

b. Facilitates the means to trade stockpiles and otherwise found unmarked, unregistered, or otherwise illicit SALWs and their ammunitions to regulate, register, and sell through the Regional Centre to established, licit arms dealers or military contractors;

c. Suggests that cooperative domestic governments within the regions of new Centres register with existing RDB systems in their new respective Regional Centres and uphold that commitment within their own States;

d. Encourages military contractors and established, licit arms dealers to register with their local Regional Centre in order to be able to purchase remarked previously illicit SALWs and their ammunitions at a fair trade price while benefiting the economies of their neighboring countries through the following steps:

   i. Illicit SALWs and their ammunitions can be turned in by government or other legitimate parties;
   ii. Regional Centre trained employees will re-mark and register the weapons directly through the Centres themselves in order to facilitate transparent records and collaboration between regions;
   iii. After registering now-licit weapons, employees simplify their sale to licit arms dealers or government contractors at a fair price to be established by the Regional Centre based on local economic value;
   iv. Full profit less the cost of registration and labor will be returned to the government or legitimate party in a timely manner to be established by the RDB;

4. Decides to include this topic in the 2015 General Assembly First agenda in order to continue great strides toward the eradication of illicit small arms and light weapons and their ammunitions.
Acknowledging the rising threat of the illicit trade and trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW),

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The General Assembly First Committee,

1) Encourages member states to adopt and implement existing initiatives such as the program of action, the ATT, and the International Tracing Instrument:

2) Calls upon each United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament to institute regional bodies to be known as Regional Tracing Centers (RTCs) to be modeled after the successes of RECSA along with strongly encouraging the member states to consider the implementation of a goal-based financial aid system:

   a. The goal-based system will disperse funds from the voluntary trust fund to Member States who show that they have been truthfully reducing the illicit trafficking of SWAL in accordance with the ATT throughout their respective regions.

   b. Establishing regional protocols based on the needs and consensus of their Member States;

   c. Facilitates capital distribution of weapon marking technologies, such as laser imprinting, within regions by:

      i. Member States on their prerogative;

      ii. UNIDIR;

      iii. Deliberating NGOs of the Fifth Biennial Meeting of States to Consider the Implementation of the Programed of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects;

      iv. All other relevant actors;
3) Encourages intelligence sharing between Member States used to pinpoint locations and sizes of stockpiles:
   a. Creation of an international database under the United Nations’ supervision to facilitate the sharing of
      information;
   b. Recruiting the INTERPOL in the process of information gathering for the database;

4) Calls upon the INTERPOL to act in post-conflict states to implement basic structures of regional training
   for capacity building of Member States’ domestic policing agencies with the purpose of effectively
   operating their mission of confiscating illicit SALW by:
   a. Training course is under the direction of Training the Trainers Programme;
   b. Training course focuses on the identification of the alteration of marked weapons;
   c. Requesting national police to collect the seized weapon data and record it as computerized information
      and report them to the Special Rapporteur;
   d. Further requesting national police to directly report to government;
   e. Encouraging government to share collected data of confiscated weapons;
   f. Educating national police for classifying category of weapon based on its functions with the aid of
      military experts groups under the Inter Institutional Training Course (IITC);

5) Emphasizes the voluntary nature of disarmament while encouraging Member States with extra stockpiles to
   voluntarily dismantle their supply with financial incentives from the ATT fund;

6) Calls for the implementation of the International Small Arms Control Standard to regulate and dismantle
   existing stockpiles:
   a. Additional funding will be provided for the International Small Arms Control Standard:
      i. With these funds, the standards will be expanded and be developed into training and
         education of this issue;
   b. Reducing the stockpiles of SALW would increase international security;
   c. It would also reduce the number of deaths by small arms and light weapons;
   d. It will decrease the availability of weapons to terrorists;
   e. Utilize the voluntary trust fund that was established by Article 16 of the ATT;
   f. Providing in-kind and financial support to arms control and disarmament projects such as those under
      the aegis of NATO Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC)/ Partnership for Peace (PFP) Trust
      Fund, Organizations for Security and Co-Operation in Europe (OSCE) Assistance Mechanism, and UN
      Projects;

7) Supports the adoption of a standardized marking of weapons within each region prescribed with an RTA in
   order to facilitate tracking of SALW as well as to differentiate between legitimate and illegal possession
   and transfer of arms across borders by:
   a. Implementing the provisions set by the International Tracing Instrument;
   b. Inscribing designated marking number on a universally accepted and non-removable so that
      numbers cannot be easily scratched, erased, or replicated by any level of force which shall include:
      i. Country of manufacture;
      ii. Year of manufacture;
      iii. Unit specific serial number;
      iv. Country where imported when SALW is transferred among borders;
   c. Giving effort to RTAs of marking system to facilitate the process of identifying the origin of
      products and producers;
   d. Diversifying the marking code and number depending on the national number along with each
      types of weapons and serial number;

8) Encourages Member States in agreement to provide technical and/or humanitarian based assistance to
   states that wish to voluntarily reduce and dismantle their stockpiles:
a. Utilizing funds from the voluntary trust fund established by Article 16 of the ATT, technical experts will be dispatched to the respective regions affected by excess stockpiles. They will be paid with the funds dispersed by the voluntary trust fund;

9) **Endorses** the cooperation and coordination with local militaries to ensure that SALW remain in the possession of the state:
   a. The technical experts will coordinate and train with the respective local militaries;
   b. If this proposal is not accepted, the issue should be examined by Security Councils for further action;

10) **Decides** to include the provisional agenda of the next session of the General Assembly First Committee, under the item entitled “General and complete disarmament”, the sub-item to focus on the management of unmanaged weapons stockpiles:
   a. Assess the progress made by affected states who have voluntarily chosen to comply with this framework:
      i. Create a step-by-step program of allocation and realizations in order to disperse the financial aid;
   b. If progress is unsatisfactory, the committee will discuss further solutions and disciplinary actions such as freezing the specified region’s funds;

11) **Calls for** the 2015 Meeting of Government Experts on the Programme of Action for the Illicit Trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons to focus their attention towards technological marking and tracing system advancements in order to develop an annex supplementary to the International Tracing Instrument regarding new technological advancements and their implications and;
   a. **Calls Upon** all relevant actors to participate in these deliberations including:
      i. Civil Society;
      ii. NGOs;
      iii. International, Regional, and National actors and experts.
Reaffirming the intention of S/RES/1261 to fully support the development of Disarmament Demobilization and
Reintegration (DDR) that reintegrate former combatants including but not limited to insurgents and child soldiers
into civil society,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The General Assembly First Committee,

1. **Endorses** cooperation among Member States to establish an international tracking system for SALW in order to
prevent unnecessary violence that may be a result of weapons possession by militant rebel groups:

   a. Employment of United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), and Norwegian
      Initiative on Small Arms Trade (NISAT) to gather data in order to create an international database;
   
   b. Adoption of a stockpile identification framework established by the Organization for Security and
      Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) on the illicit trade of SALW;

2. **Suggests** effective amendments to the ATT by adding the following clauses to the list of Principles in the ATT:

   a. “Ensuring the accommodation of regional differences that may affect Member States’ abilities to
      implement the terms set forth by this treaty”;
   
   b. “Information regarding arms trade records to be accessed with the explicit consent of relevant
      bodies, including national government and international organizations, for specific and expressed
      goals”;
   
   c. Convene every two years until the six year mark to discuss the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) for
      purposes of:
3. **Encourages** Member States to coordinate an International effort with the following UN organizations and advisory bodies through incentive-based weapons exchange programs to halt the flow of illicitly-obtained SALW:

   a. United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (UNPKO) in the collection of SALW for the purpose of recycling these weapons;
   
   b. The Peacebuilding Commission in establishing legislature regarding the provision of incentives for the return of SALW from non-state actors to state agencies;

4. **Suggests** that follow-up programs coordinated by the UNPKO, and the Peacebuilding Commission, where nations will be required to:

   a. Achieve and maintain international standards comparable to those of the OECD before further funding can be distributed to incentive-based weapons exchange programs;
   
   b. Maintain transparency within the aforementioned organizations regarding the transactions of the funding for incentive programs;

5. **Considers** the use of Small Arms Advisory Network of the Program of Action Implementation Support System (PoA-ISS) a primary resource in providing assistance to Member States, who have yet to implement the PoA, in creating national reports regarding the status of PoA implementation;

6. **Suggests** that Member States consider the strengthening of the non-governmental and intergovernmental organization collaboration with the assistance of United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) thus improving monitoring, regulation and transparency on weapon manufacturing and border control by:

   a. Calling upon various local government units to work as one cohesive actor in maintaining strong border security;
   
   b. Promoting stricter border control and customs inspection on all legally imported and documented firearms;
   
   c. Collaborating with these intergovernmental and non-government organizations to come to governments’ aid to disseminate knowledge and information.
Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations to maintain international peace and security, and to take effective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace caused by illicit small arms and light weapons,

Underlining the need to prevent and eradicate the illicit trade in conventional arms and their diversion into uses for unauthorized ends including but not limited to violent acts by non-state actors,

Acknowledging the legitimate political, security, economic, and commercial purposes of the international trade in conventional arms, as well as the legitimate trade and lawful ownership and use of certain arms for recreational, cultural, historical, and sporting activities,

Deeply alarmed by the funding of the trafficking of small arms and light weapons by profits generated from the illegal industrialization of natural resources,

Emphasizing the importance of national sovereignty in regulating the conventional trade of arms within its own territory according to its own legal system,

Fully believing in the importance of disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration programs in regions affected by conflict,

Noting with approval article sixteen of Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) which provides for the creation of a voluntary trust fund by which developing states seeking to implement measures of the Arms Trade Treaty, can receive assistance overseen by United Nations Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation,

Encouraging such reaffirming efforts as those taken by the African Union in their Common Position on an Arms Trade Treaty as seen in Principles 14-17 and especially Principle 18,

Noting vigorously that violations of several pillars of the United Nations system including those of peace, development, and human rights, have resulted from the illegal trade of small arms and light weapons,

Confident that transparency in armaments can help determine if excessive or destabilizing accumulations of arms is taking place,

Expecting that regionally focused solutions such as those proposed in the Kinshasa Convention are critical to the mitigation of the illegal small arms and light weapons trade

Reaffirms the Bamako Declaration of the African Union and other international agreements that urge countries to seize and destroy illegal and extralegal small arms and light weapons,

Fully aware of the International Trade Instrument (ITI) which is an attempt at international cooperation in regards to the marking, tracing, and record-keeping of small arms and light weapons,

Bearing in mind that the African Union Border Programme (AUBP) is actively working to establish clear borders

Further noting The Best Practice Guidelines on Tracing and Brokering under the Nairobi Convention, which establishes regional operation procedures for the systematic tracing of small arms and light weapons from manufacturer to purchaser,

Having adopted the definitions stated in The International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons,

Further emphasizing the desirability of achieving universal adherence to this Treaty,
The General Assembly First Committee,

Determined to act in accordance with the following principles:

1. **Requests** an annual United Nations conference for the purpose of reviewing each nation’s commitment towards tracking and reporting the trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons;
   a. Encourages the cooperation between Member States who attend and the United Nations to provide a transparent flow of information for the annual United Nations report, as recommended by the United Nations Programme of Action on Implementation Support System;
   b. Suggests that Individual Member States also consider reviewing the transparency of firms heavily involved in the trade of small arms and light weapons;

2. **Urges** all weapons trades between sovereign states to be submitted to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms;
   a. In order to respect their sovereignty, encourages all countries to regulate and manage the internal sale and export of Small Arms and Light Weapons as they see fit;
   b. Registering a weapon will include providing the serial number of the weapon;

3. **Recommends** the creation of a naval Contact of Interest list to be promulgated consisting of naval vessels suspected of transporting illegal small arms and light weapons;
   a. Supports the cooperation of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and its many agencies in the administration and coordination of international resources and intelligence;
   b. Establishes the use of a transparent information network to be utilized by member states in the reporting of said naval vessels placed on the Contact of Interest list;
   i. The dedicated information network will be comprised of intelligence information collected on vessels suspected of illegal trafficking of small arms and light weapons such as flag of origin, homeport, destination, and vessel type;

4. **Trusts** that Member States focus on the reduction of the supply of illicit weapons, their component materials, and their funding through confiscation;
   a. Management of the confiscated supplies is at the discretion of the Members States responsible for capturing the illicit small arms and light weapons and related materials;
   b. If weapons and/or materials are confiscated, countries are encouraged to provide detailed evidence to demonstrate that they chose to deal with the confiscated supplies in a responsible manner, such as documenting their procedure with video evidence and/or the invitation of monitors;
   c. Supports all member states who choose to turn over confiscated weapons and materials to the United Nations for the purpose of destruction;
   d. Calls upon the United Nations Security Council to make seizures of stockpiles of small arms and light weapons a priority of peacekeeping missions;
   e. Recommends the United Nations Environmental Program to validate the credentials of Private Sector firms to ensure that profits from the extraction of natural resources are not being allocated to fund small arms and light weapons trafficking;

5. **Invites** Member States to maintain open discussions with their neighbor states and with the states that they regularly trade small arms and light weapons with, in an effort to enhance the security of their borders to the end of reducing the quantity of unlicensed small arms and light weapons transferred;
   a. Further encourages all member states to consider reviewing their domestic guidelines and regulations so that they are in accordance with international law for the seizure of illicit weapons;
   b. Endorses cooperation between developed and developing Member States in order to promote border security, territorial integrity and prevention of illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons by;
      a. Training personnel on the use of advanced equipment;
      b. Providing surveillance, communications, tracking, and tracing equipment;
      c. Provision of funding for the continued support and operation of border crossings;
c. Designates regional bodies in conjunction with the United Nations including the African Union, Arab League, European Union and others as potential international bodies responsible for coordinating the interdiction of suspected vessels transporting illicit small arms and light weapons through regional specific joint task forces;

d. Encourages the expansion of the Regional Center on Small Arms (RECSA) within the areas of;
   i. Improving the human capacity at border points by clearly distinguishing the roles of border patrollers and customs agents;
   ii. Investment in surveillance systems and scanners;
   iii. Policing and patrolling at key border points;

6. Proposes the integration of a tracking mechanism, introduced during production, in the form of country-specific physical and technological markings for the effective tracking of small arms, light weapons, and ammunition magazines in order to destabilize the accumulation and misuse of Small Arms and Light Weapons, and their related critical weapon components and materials;
   i. Specifically, Member States should internally implement and enforce the ITI system at their specific manufacturing companies of Small Arms and Light Weapons;
   ii. Additionally Member States should consider identifying and regulating dual-use components;
   iii. Recognizing the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, and the effectiveness of iTRACE as examples of effective international law to combat illicit trafficking;

7. Requests that Member States refrain from supplying illegal Small Arms and Light Weapons to violent non-state actors as a means to help mitigate illicit trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons and the resultant human rights violations;

7. Seeks inclusion of the various implementing UN bodies, such as the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO), that are tasked with Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) during the Arms Trade Treaty biennial Review Conference, in order to facilitate:
   a. Case-specific response to Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration;
   b. Establishment of best practices with respect to response-planning;
   c. Provide an opportunity for affected states to articulate their unique circumstances;

8. Welcomes the contribution of resources by all member states to the international fund of the ATT, overseen by UNSCAR, to encourage assistance to Member States that wish to ratify the ATT but are not able to do so with resources including, but not limited to:
   a. Monetary assistance;
   b. Material assistance;
   c. Logistical assistance;
      i. Capacity-Building;
      ii. Technology-Sharing;
      iii. Legislative Assistance;
      iv. Building Public Support;
      v. Prosecution and Justice groups.