The General Assembly First Committee,

Bearing in mind the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly 4.7 which aims to ensure that all citizens are knowledgeable in promoting sustainable development, non-violence, and human rights among others,

Gravely concerned by the continued illicit trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), which has been the main factor in causing conflicts such as sexual violence towards women and children, the plight of terrorism, the impeding the development of the most vulnerable nations, and the perpetuation of humanitarian crises abroad,

Emphasizing the highly potent threat of illicit trafficking of SALWs and its negative effect on humans, especially civilian, security, prolonging and exacerbating conflicts, preventing aid from reaching civilian populace, impeding economic and social growth and playing a major role in fast tracking the achievements of terrorism,

Noting with approval the progress made on combating illicit SALW trafficking as a result of the framework of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), United Nations Arms Embargoes, the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (PoA), and the great potential and future success of the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (ITI),

Guided by UN Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration Standards (IDDRS) efforts to categorize different SALW control programs that are implemented in three main levels, which will be Direct, Cooperative, and National,

Observing with contentment the past endeavors of various pertinent United Nations (UN) bodies such as but not limited to the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs and the UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR),

Appreciating highly the United Nations Children’s Fund for having launched programs to help children and adolescents learn about the danger of small arms and alternatives to gun violence,

Also emphasizing the vitality of General Assembly resolution 71/36 of December 5, 2016, which is solely dedicated to developing mechanisms and systems that aim to prevent gun brokers from exploiting legislative loopholes,

Recognizing the importance of Member States to work with civil society in combating the trafficking of guns as mentioned in General Assembly resolution 70/29 of December 7, 2015,

Recognizing the importance of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in working with community members to educate and raise awareness about the dangers of SALW,

Desiring Member States to maintain open discussions with their neighbor states and with states that are most affected by the SALW trade, in efforts to enhance the security of their borders to end the quantity of unlicensed SALW transferred,

Expresses its hope that West African nations work in collaboration with the UN to address the danger of light weapons diffusion and work on a solution to track their imports, exports and manufacture;

Recognizing the success of Mozambique’s Tools for Arms Program, an incentive program where civilians turned in their weapons in turn for farming tools,
Guided by the Bamako Declaration to implement measures on a national, regional, and international level to approach the proliferation of SALW, with respect to international law and principles outlined in the UN Charter, the most prominent of which being for state sovereignty,

Noting with satisfaction the successes of multilateral cooperative agreements such as but not limited to the Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control, and Reduction of Small Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa (Nairobi Protocol),

Reaffirming the Saferworld and SaferAfrica actions in cooperation with the National Focal Point to enact comprehensive assessments and mapping of small arms problems,

Recognizes the links between poverty and instability and the proliferation of SALWs,

Affirming the role that State leaders have in the cessation of the illicit trade of SALW and the need for them to be equipped with the knowledge, strategies, and overall awareness on the issue at hand,

1. Requests Member States to implement and support national, regional, and international guidelines which assists in the efforts of widespread education for communities regarding the illicit trade of SALW such as the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines;

2. Also requests Member States to take further advantage of the ITI and include any SALW currently in circulation that fall outside the definition of Antique Weapons, as defined in paragraph four of the ITI, for the purpose for recording and tracking into the ITI;

3. Endorses cooperation between developed and developing Member States in order to promote border security, territorial integrity and prevention of the illicit trading through training personnel on more advanced equipment that involves ITI in conjunction with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC);

4. Urges the UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) and regional organizations to collaborate on the implementation of biannual capacity building training programs for state actors specifically for the management of SALW and their manufacturing, stockpiling, and marking;

5. Encourages the use of strategies that implement broader legislation, based upon the Nairobi Protocol, on the national and regional level for the purposes of ensuring progress towards set goals encouraging the use of educational, law enforcement strategies that implement broader legislation on the regional level, based upon the best practices from the Nairobi Protocol, to ensure consistent progress is made:

   a. Establishing multiple sub-regional protocols, one to five in a continent, to lay out a consistent policy in each region, acknowledging the differences in handling the issue on every continent;

   b. Educating community members on current legislation regarding arms trafficking through awareness programs;

   c. Educating community members on responsible firearms ownership;

   d. Promoting regional cooperation amongst police, borders and customs agencies in combating the proliferation of SALW;

   e. Encourages developed member states to support funds such as the ATT Trust and UNSCAR to ensure the most vulnerable nations have the resources to effectively combat the illicit SALW trade;

   f. Encourages developed Member States to support funds such as the ATT Trust and UNSCAR to ensure the most vulnerable States have the resources to effectively combat the illicit SALW trade;
6. Suggests the idea of introducing an international institution to stimulate further research and action and help ensure all children to grow up free from violence, without the need to protect themselves with SALW, and enjoy a genuine opportunity to develop to their full potential;

7. Urges Member States to propose an amendment to the ATT at the first available conference of States parties, as mentioned under Article 20 of the text, in order to focus on closing any and all loopholes to the treaty especially weapons producing states who may have violated the sovereignty of Member States;

8. Suggests where feasible, the implementation of country-specific programs that reward people for turning in their SALW to officials who will destroy the weapons safely and efficiently;

9. Further invites Member States to adopt agreements similar to the Nairobi Protocol, with the aim of synergizing policies, establishing central registries of civilian-owned firearms, facilitating interagency cooperation across borders, and to curb corruption associated with the illicit manufacturing of, and trafficking in, illicit possession and use of SALW;

10. Draws attention to the tracking from the point of manufacture or importation to the last known point of possession for SALW through the adoption of concrete reports of SALW exports and imports using confidence building measures (CBM):
   a. Proposes that the international community cooperate to effectuate the withdrawal of financial aid and resources to countries involved in armed conflicts and trafficking of SALW;
   b. Advises Member States to support targeted intelligence-led police operations aimed at curbing the firearms supply to terrorist networks and violent individuals;

11. Further calls upon the PoA to discuss in Seventh Biennial Meeting of States on the PoA, 2018, the development of specific and detailed international, regional, and domestic legislation that ensures lawful practices of licensed brokers, with a focus on:
   c. Registering all brokers operating within their territory;
   d. Controlling the brokerage licenses permitted by the local governments, ensuring they require more rigorous assessment tests;
   e. Ensuring that all brokering transactions provide full disclosure on import and export licenses or authorization and accompanying documents of the names and locations of all brokers involved in the transaction;

12. Calls upon local governments to create anonymous reporting mechanisms through which citizens can report the illegal use and/or trade of SALW through utilizing multiple methods of communication;

13. Further recommends fellow Member States to promote or establish national weapons-tracking programs within law enforcement agencies that will:
   a. Effectively and efficiently give detailed reports and carry out thorough investigations on SALW due to a focus on a smaller area and the operations being carried out at a local level;
   b. Facilitate reports and findings of the regional tracking centers, that will be able to pinpoint the exact areas of illicit trafficking of SALW and on a larger scale presenting the regional tracking centers with the exact nations facing this issue thereby leading to the proper:
      i. Allocation of funds to the challenged areas, rather than all areas, so as to bring about effective utilization;
      ii. Transfer of adequate weapon tracking devices and technologies as well as human personnel to such challenged areas;
14. Confronting the inherent conditions leading to organized crime and systemic violence, chiefly related to state instability which frequently impacts the trade of SALW, by conceivably allocating funds from the UNSCAR or ATT Trust fund;

15. Calls upon Member States to promote inclusivity of all nations, especially developing nations, within disarmament bodies and institutions such as Conference on Disarmament, United Nations Disarmament Commission, and Fellowship Programme;

16. Strongly suggests the use of UN Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration Standards (IDDRS) in efforts to categorize different SALW control programs, whose primary target are to reduce the socioeconomic and humanitarian impact of uncontrolled proliferation and possession, by implementing these programs in three main levels: Direct, Cooperative, and National;

   a. Directed programs operating under the guidance of UN mandates, Security Council resolutions, and military assessments;
      i. Comprises the disarmament mechanisms in Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR);
      ii. Assisting in the establishment of a secure and safer environment;
      iii. Ensures monitoring of coordination among different units that facilitate physical disarmament initiatives to decrease the occurrence of a weapons imbalance between various warring parties;
      iv. Assists in the establishment of a secure and safe environment which is the initial goal for the SALW control programme;

   b. Co-operation programs works in unison with directed programs if the appropriate mandate is authorized within the UN;
      i. Proposes the use of “incentives” for voluntary disarmament actions;
      ii. Takes into consideration the complexities of the SALW control environment and highlights when a directed program is useful;
      iii. Manages practical incentives to be rewarded to the parties that do participate in the program;

   c. National control programs that support environments that emphasize the significance of political stability and local security in SALW eradication;
      i. Consists of a combination of directed and cooperation programs;
      ii. Aims to decrease the proliferation of SALW’s with efforts such as stockpile reduction and/or prevention of crime;
      iii. Encourages a coalition of cooperation between local legislations to establish punitive measures aimed at punishing those who violate these provisions;
      iv. Endorses the use of the framework provided by the Regional Micro-Disarmament Standards/Guidelines (RMDS/G) consisting of regulation, management, and coordination of the national SALW programs to ensure maximum effectiveness on an international level;

17. Welcomes the international community to establish a relationship with civil society in order to increase the capacity of organizations that work in local communities to assist in impeding the expansion of trafficking of SALW;

18. Asks Member States to adopt sufficient programs, recognizing the need to improve the relationship between capacity building programs and development outcomes, resulting in the disarmament and the disposition of SALW;

   a. Refining management domestically to avoid surplus in stockpiling and should be done by developing frameworks for both Non-Governmental Organizations and Member States through the UNIDIR; in addition to serving as a bridge between research and state development;
b. Utilizing UN bodies such as UNESCO, to develop awareness campaigns to draw emphasis on the importance of the ATT on both ammunitions and weapons;

19. Also suggests the implementation of programs which are aimed towards reducing the trafficking of weapons and its negative effects by 2030;

20. Also asks Member States to implement the effective disarmament of combatants and the disposition of collected SALW by ensuring reporting, documentation, and tracking of SALW movement;

21. Suggests the implementation of country specific timelines, made by local and state officials, to assess the progress towards reducing the trafficking of weapons and its negative effect, in which Member States are encourage;

   a. Report their records weapons to the UN;

   b. Keep records for a period of at least 30 years in accordance with the ATT and subsequently add them to an international online database for public viewing and transparency.
The General Assembly First Committee,

Emphasizing that the most fundamental rights to “life, liberty and security of person” should be guarded by all means, in accordance with the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*,

Regretting that the illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons (SALW) is responsible for the deaths of 55,000 persons annually, according to the *Secretary-General Report 52/298*, August 27, 1997,

Emphasizing the role of International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS) as an educational resource to assist in combating the illicit trade of SALW,

Highlighting the importance of the *Bamako Declaration* which underscored the importance of the development of mechanisms that coordinate and harmonize efforts to address the illicit proliferation, circulation, and trafficking of small arms and light weapons,

Recognizing the existence of international treaties that address shared information amongst Member States concerning small arms and light weapons, such as the *Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects* (PoA) and the *Arms Trade Treaty* (ATT),

Taking into account claims to sovereignty by Member States in the realm of international arms trade,

Reaffirming the United Nations (UN) PoA objectives to improve national small arms laws, import/export controls, and stockpile management along with cooperation and assistance,

Acknowledging the disproportionate effects that illicit small arms and light weapons trafficking has on vulnerable populations, especially including sexual violence against civilians, along with long term psychological illness, and potential terrorism, as recognized by the Security Council itself citing the link between the presence of SALW and atrocities in Security Council Resolution 2117,

Taking into consideration the economic and security advantages of further securing legal and national stockpiles and armories of SALW,

Emphasizing the role that education and technology plays in combating the illicit spread and trafficking of SALW,

Acknowledging the significance of awareness campaigns which highlight the consequences of illicit trafficking,

Recognizing the effectiveness of regional bodies as a means to mitigate the conflicts involved with illicit trafficking of SALW,

Expressing appreciation for the efforts made by United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) towards promoting awareness of the threats of illicit trafficking of SALW,

Appreciating efforts made by the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) Firearms Reference Table (IFRT) in regards to sharing of databases specified towards the identification of SALW

Observing the preventive measures provided by INTERPOL’s International Weapons and Explosive Tracking System (iARMS) in maximizing actions to diminish the further spread of illicit SALW trafficking,
1. Urges Members States to clarify trade standards nationally and within their regional bodies by:
   a. Suggesting international product-serialization standards to be adopted by parties hereto;
   b. Encouraging Members to enforce SALW standards for manufacturers who refuse serial coding, with economic repercussions;
   c. Imploring Member States to refuse to import SALW in violation of standards established herein;
   d. Strengthening borders between regional bodies, conditional on local open-border agreements;

2. Recommends the implementation of a comprehensive, multi-step training program, concerning the risks and preventive methods against illicit trafficking of SALW, directed towards the training of government officials, local authorities, and border controls in Member States:
   a. Detect and deter crime involved with the trafficking of SALW;
   b. Utilizing effective emerging technologies, such as RFID, in order to better prevent illicit trafficking;
   c. Recognizing the benefits and adopt the international database that will be available to all member states;

3. Recommends that Member States perennially imperiled by illicit trafficking of SALW create regional task forces purposed for better border control by:
   a. Facilitating bilateral agreements which aim to make interstate borders impermeable to arms;
   b. Coordinating with local law enforcement agencies in order to better prevent, identify and arrest criminal traffickers;

4. Suggests that Members affected by SALW trafficking cooperate with established databases, such as the International Police Organization (INTERPOL), INTERPOL Firearms Reference Table (IFRT), to effectively share information with the purpose of:
   a. Producing an efficient identification and tracking system for all SALW whereby Member States may voluntarily submit information, regarding:
      i. The manufacturer, country of origin, and region in which the weapon was produced, if available by encouraging Member States to voluntarily turn over weapons manufacturers data to the UN to properly differentiate legal weapons from those that are being trafficked;
      ii. The identity of the intended recipient of the weapon, if the legal precedent of volunteering Member so permits;
   b. Recording data within each country that the weapons are exported/imported to with regards to:
      i. Records of imports and exports of legal SALW;
      ii. Records of the destruction of illicit SALW within each local economic community;

5. Suggesting that Member States effectively utilize the INTERPOL’s iARMS or other relevant tools by:
   a. Linking a suspect to a potential firearm in a criminal investigation;
   b. Identifying potential illicit SALW traffickers and brokers.
   c. Eradicating the firearms supply to terrorist networks or other violent groups;
6. Requests an amendment to A/CONF.192/15, the Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects by adding to the biennial UN PoA new agendas concerning both regulatory frameworks and technological evolution to include other important topics such as:

   a. Regulatory frameworks and practices to reduce illicit proliferation of SALW;
   b. Examination of new technological advances in order to effectively improve upon preventative measures;
   c. Providing recognition to distinguished Members who have accomplished successful action towards framework goals;

7. **Encourages** the efficient management of stockpiles for the purpose of making more secure and efficient techniques in order to:

   a. Encourage voluntary regional or bilateral agreements that includes a personnel exchange program that will:
      i. Include personnel from one Member State to train the personnel in other Member States to increase proficiency and reduce the number of legal arms being syphoned from stockpiles for illicit purposes;
      ii. Conclude once the training Member State and participating Member State agree on a set date not after 2030;
   b. Establish regionally and bilateral agreements that allow the sharing of stockpile management technologies and techniques that would:
      i. Allow at-risk stockpiles to be secured with an increase in effective prevention technologies and techniques;
   c. Calls for voluntary, documented, and environmentally sustainable destruction of illicit surplus weaponry and ammunition commandeered by Member States during campaigns against criminal organizations, with possible destructive methods, such as melting and decommissioning;

8. **Urges** Member States to launch international awareness campaigns through assistance of UNESCO, voluntarily offered by local experts from willing Member States or local nongovernmental organizations that will:

   a. Raise awareness and inform the general population of the nature and consequences of SALW trafficking;
   b. Encourage community members to refrain from partaking in the illicit trafficking of SALW, with direction towards other possible options to improve the standard of living.
The General Assembly First Committee,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations (UN Charter),

Welcoming greater interagency cooperation between Member States in accordance with Article 26 of the UN Charter to "promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world’s human and economic resources;”

Affirming the framework of the Arms Trade Treaty, Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, the Protocol against Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking of Firearms, their Parts, Components and Ammunition, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, and the SALW related issues under the Rule of Law and Human Security covered under the UN Development Assistance Framework, International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS) 03.10,

Highlighting the obligations cited in the European Union Strategy for Combating Illicit Accumulation and Trafficking of SALW and Accompanying Ammunition, EU Regulation 258/20123 to improve tracking and control of civilian firearms exports from the European Union, EU Decision 2013/698/ supporting the global reporting mechanism on illicit small arms, light weapons, and other illicit conventional arms and ammunition, the EU Action Plan to Combat against Illicit Trafficking in and Use of Firearms and Explosives, as well as the Action Plan on the illicit trafficking of firearms between the EU and the South East Europe Region for the years 2015-2019,

Approving other international documents by regional or nongovernmental organizations in efforts to deal with this issue, specifically Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) Decision FSC.DEC/3/12 to reissue the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons (Decision FSC.DOC/1/00),

Desiring member states to review and revitalize security measures regarding the production and processes of arms, ammunition, and accessories, in reference to General Assembly resolution 70/35, of December 7, 2015 and the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Control for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies,

Expecting Member States in the position to do so to provide technical support and assuming responsibility to monitor and report the trade and production of ammunition supplies,

Reaffirming and recognizing our commitment to reaching the Sustainable Development Goals, 16.1 to 16.4 to “significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere” and “significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows,” as highlighted in paragraph 18 of Secretary General Report A/72/122, of July 7, 2017,

Having examined Secretary General Report A/72/122, of July 7, 2017 in regard to the standard modules of the International Small Arms Control Standards,

1. **Encourages** Member States to review the production of ammunition and requiring serial identification on manufactured weapons, ammunitions, and accessories;

2. **Further invites** fellow Member States to collaborate in decreasing the trafficking of small arms and light weapons through UN Regional Peace Centres;

3. **Calls upon** Member States to increase cross-border cooperation at national and regional levels in addressing the problem of the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons with respect to each Member State’s sovereignty over its borders with the help and facilitation of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA):
a. Which calls upon the cooperation of the UNODA to provide instruction, technological assistance, and operational structure for oversight and building relationships between Member States according to their region;

4. **Recommends** utilizing the support of the United Nations Coordinating Action on Small Arms (CASA) and ISACS Partners with the implementation of new technologies such as the mapping arms data visualization application;

5. **Further recommends** the improvement of tracking and control of civilian firearms exports including measures targeting their import and transit, with assistance and monitoring conducted by the United Nations Commission on Disarmament;

6. **Expresses** the hope that Member States will celebrate the first Day of Disarmament led by CASA with the help of hundreds of ISACS Partners including governments, sub-regional organizations, civil society groups, and private sector companies by:

   a. Raising awareness of the dangers of all aspect of SALW through social media campaigns and events.
Code: GA1/1/4
Committee: General Assembly First Committee
Topic: Addressing the Illicit Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons.

The General Assembly First Committee,

Recalling Security Council resolution 2217 (2015), which highlights the international community’s grave human rights concern of the threats that arise from the misuse of illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons (SALW),

Recalling, Safeworld’s training module, impact of small arms and light weapons on conflict, security, and human development, modern SALW have accounted anywhere between 35 and 60 percent of all deaths and injuries in warfare since 1990,

Reaffirming, the principles of development and enforcement put forth by the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (PoA),

Recognizing, the usage of the PoA Implementation Support Systems, developed by the United Nations Office Department Affairs, as well as programs developed by Member States shall benefit from the implementation of the PoA,

Believing, the illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons is a direct threat to both security and quality of life,

Viewing with appreciation, a global cooperation among all Member States to agree on a specific code of conduct that ensures commitment and enforcement,

Taking into consideration, the best practices of nations which have seen success in the suppression of illicit arms trafficking,

Emphasizing, the roles that education and technology plays in combating the illicit spread and trafficking of small arms and light weapons,

Noting with deep concern, the grave human rights violations that often accompany the illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons, particularly against civilian populations,

Having examined, the small arms survey in Geneva, which emphasizes that at least 875 million SALW are stockpiled,

Understanding, the difficulties encountered by Member States and the implementing of efficient buyback programs to reduce the enormous pool of weapons, especially those SALW lost in post conflict areas,

Upholding, the ideals of protecting state sovereignty so that each individual Member-State retains the right of self-determination,

1. **Directs attention** to the ability of Quick Response Codes (QR codes) to track the manufacturer and current owner of the SALW, thus maintaining an awareness of the person and company to every gun in circulation:
   a. A QR code is defined as a matrix barcode that allows an easily readable set of data, this set of data is converted to a specific string of characters;
   b. The original purpose of a QR code is for product trafficking, document management, and item identification;

2. **Calls upon** all Member States to adopt national legislation to ensure the successful implementation of the QR system in newly manufactured weapons:
a. Member States are responsible for the implementation and fulfillment of the QR codes in their respective country;

b. The QR code shall be permanently affixed during the manufacturing process;

3. **Encourages** that States adopt the goal of the implementation of the QR system to their current arsenal:
   a. The member state is set with the responsibility of setting a standardization of the placement of the QR scan;
   b. Member states are encouraged to have a graduated system in which until such a time as they can implement QR codes, they keep a database of serial numbers for SALW;

4. **Further Encourages** Member States to adhere to the QR system are welcome to sell any surplus of SALW on an international market;

5. **Urges** the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to examine the addition and removal of SALW with the Member States, thus creating a database within the world system;

6. **Requests** the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) to incorporate the promotion and assessment of the framework of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) and considers improvements to the ATT by providing services in the following:
   a. Assist Member States seeking to create compatible legal frameworks as a mediator;
   b. Provide recommendations for best practices on legal and regulatory frameworks;
   c. Where possible, assist Member States in acquiring the relevant tracking and monitoring technology;
   d. Act as a mediator, or where necessary, as a receiver and distributor of intelligence on the patterns and locations of the illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons;
   e. Encourages in cross-border cooperation with neighboring states in the training of security and customs services to strengthen and develop their administrative, technical and operational capacity to limit smuggling and illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons;
   f. Further Encourage participation & ratification in the PoA and the the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons;
   g. Encourages a regional focus with the aim of forming specific policies while considering unique aspects of each region;

7. **Encourages** Member States to participate in an international accountability system where developed states can help less developed countries facilitate their legal buyback of stock piles by purchasing SAWL for a lessened price;

8. **Suggests** Member States to discourage imports and exports of arms do not adhere to this program;

9. **Calls for** Member States to incorporate volunteer training in region groups by Non-Governmental Organizations in reporting illicit arm sales to empower vulnerable groups such as women and children;

10. **Encourages** the exploration of new technologies in the field of smart weapons to prevent non-state actors from using illegally obtained SALWs;
11. *Recommends* exploring the feasibility of making Radio Frequency Identification technology accessible, further increasing security of military stocks and adversely affecting the ability of such SALWs to enter the illicit trade;

12. *Encouraging* the participation of each Member State in this endeavor to reduce the illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons.
The General Assembly First Committee,

Recognizing the potential of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) to be a foundational framework to curb the illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons (SALW),

Bearing in mind the importance of the globally agreed upon Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (PoA),

Supporting the voluntary nature of the trust fund under the United Nations Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulations (UNSCAR) for Alliance of Civilizations to provide assistance and resources to Member States to help implement the ATT and hinder the proliferation of SALW,

Recalling that the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women defines gender based violence as any act that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life,

Stressing that contextual factors, such as humanitarian crisis, including conflict and post-conflict situations, may increase women’s vulnerability to gun violence,

Noting with satisfaction the successful firearms buyback programs in Member States such as Australia and Latin America,

Acknowledging the illegal possession of SALW is not only a threat to state security, but as a danger to civilian life as well,

Keeping in mind the extreme violence the international community is subject to, with subsequent aftereffects in the areas of education, gender equality, and the global economy,

Aware of the importance of effective measures for combating illicit SALW transfers, and Noting with deep concern the lack of internationally standardized penalties and consequences,

Affirming the efforts of the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (ITI) in curbing the illicit trade of SALW to unintended users,

Taking into consideration the goals expressed in Article 1 of the ATT, which aims to prevent the diversion of illicit arms through civil society due to a lack of consensus on general standards,

Realizing that effective border control to eradicate illicit weapons transportation must be a multinational collaborative effort,

1. Requests all Member States to sign and ratify the ATT;

2. Humbly asks those Member States with substantial reservations in regards to the ATT to provide an official opinion on how the ATT should be amended to ultimately achieve universal implementation;

3. Calls upon Member States to increase funding for UNSCAR;

4. Encourages effective and full implementation of Member States’ commitment for the ITI through ensuring that weapons are properly marked and that records are kept, especially where attention is paid to:
a. A possible partnership with International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) or regional services such as ASEANAPOL, in order to exchange information on weapons tracing;

b. Micro stamping every firing pin individually, as to enable tracing of essential weapon parts;

5. **Invites** all Members States to comply with United Nations Coordinating Action on Small Arms program and International Small Arms Control Standards and assist with SALW tracking on both a national and regional basis with an understanding that regional tracking methods may vary from nation to nation for privacy and security reasons;

6. **Urges** Member States to increase women’s participation across all initiatives fighting the illicit trade of SALW in an effort to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 5 and accomplish gender equality and empower all women and girls, in particular target 5.5, in order to:

   a. Increase the proportion of women in managerial positions to improve effectiveness, provide perspective, and safeguard against gender-based gun violence;

   b. Increase the proportion of women in national and local governments to affect policy on the trade of SALW;

7. **Recommends** willing and able Member States to implement a buy-back program, modeled after the Australian National Firearms Buyback Program, or creation of a set of anonymous drop off locations for SALW, and suggests turned over weapons are utilized in ways that give back to the communities; including but not limited to:

   a. Melting down materials to be used in the betterment of local communities, such as constructing other jungle gyms among other innovative solutions;

   b. Dissembling and selling raw materials, and using the profits to aid regional development initiatives;

8. **Asks** for a collaborative effort between Member States to consider the potential of a regional strike-point system to prosecute repeat offenders found with an illegally acquired weapon, or without a license;

9. **Further recommends** that Member States criminalize the illicit transfer, acquisition, use, marking, ownership, and any unofficial application of weapons, and adopt more stringent regulations for the legal acquisition of weapons, including but not limited to the acquisition of legally obtainable small arms to specified groups of individuals, as determined by Member States;

10. **Suggests** Member States establish a line of action which addresses the consequences of violations of the aforementioned guidelines regarding SALW and therefore, ensuring that each Member State mandates the tracing of SALW both in circulation and immediately after creation;

11. **Emphasizes** the need for all Member States sharing a border to cooperate and hold one another accountable in only allowing sanctioned trades to cross borders through co-enforced monitoring of goods transfers, in order to promote international collaboration and responsibility.
The General Assembly First Committee,

Guided by Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations, which calls for the promotion and maintenance of peace and security among Member States,

Affirming that each Member State’s sovereignty is important in regard to monitoring and control of their border,

Encouraging Member States to adopt United Nations (UN) language regarding these issues to unify Member States,

Noting with deep concern that many Member States do not currently have comprehensive legislation pertaining to the issue of illicit small arms and light weapons (SALW) trafficking,

Recognizing the need to emphasize education programs in high-poverty regions that focus on helping women and children advance as active, contributive members of society,

Recalling the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (2011), in which 15 Member States discuss the measures to reinforce all existing arms trafficking legislation and develop strategies to 16 enhance intelligence sharing between states,

Approving Member States to allow for increased involvement from nongovernmental organizations (NGOs),

Advising the United Nations Office of Geneva to expand the Conference on Disarmament by inviting the participation all Member Nations belonging to the African Union and more generally with the Organization of Solidarity of the People of Asia, Africa, and Latin America,

Bearing in mind Southern African Development Community region framework titled Protocol on the Control of Firearms, Ammunition and Other Related Materials to develop national and regional public education and awareness programs to enhance public involvement in tackling illicit trafficking,

Understanding that Member States and corporations receive large amounts of economic benefit from selling arms,

Understanding that in the past, sanctions placed on Member States and corporations that sell illicit arms has not seen a decrease in the number of illicit arms trafficking,

Recognizing the regional differences and relationships between Members States regarding borders and information sharing in regard to illicit arms trade,

Fully aware that the collaboration of Member States in their address of institutionalized complicity is crucial to the project of stabilizing all countries who face issues with internal and transnational violence,

Recalling S/RES/2117 (2013) and the need for full and effective implementation by States at the national, regional, and international levels of the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (PoA) and the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace (ITI),

Further recalling the international efforts to combat brokering of small arms and light weapons through the adoption of the Arms trade Treaty (ATT) by taking measures, pursuant to their national laws such as identify priority areas for twelve capacity building and the exchange of knowledge on the implementation of the ATT,
Notes} that empowering women with tools to create local disarmament programs has positive impacts in increasing
the number of illicit SALW turned in, as exemplified in the Movement Against Small Arms Control in West Africa
(MALAO)’s program in Senegal,

Guided by Section I, Article 16 of the PoA which recognizes the contribution of civil society, non- governmental
organizations and industry in assisting the government eradicate and combat the illicit trafficking of small arms and
light weapons, as well as Security Council Resolution 1325, which recognizes the role of women in the prevention
and resolution of conflict, peace and security building and their equal participation and full involvement in the
maintenance of peace and security,

Bearing in mind that civil societies are effective mechanisms to localize the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
and ensure accountability and transparency amongst governments through data collection, information sharing,
reporting and monitoring,

Affirming General Assembly resolution 67/189 of 27 March 2013 and its support for data collection and the positive
influence it can have on strengthening local justice systems as well as international corporation,

Deeply concerned by the amount of armed child soldiers present today due to the illicit trafficking of small arms and
light weapons as described in Human Rights Council resolution A/HRC/RES/34/22 of 2017 and supports the efforts
to bring perpetrators of child recruitment to justice and criminalize the recruitment of child soldiers as well as
increasing transparency,

1. Urges the creation of an international plan known as D.I.M.E.S, and the implementation and jurisdiction of this
plan will fall under the General Assembly First Committee:

a. D will stand for suggested domestic legislation that will encourage:

i. Member States should seek to create domestic legislation to start decreasing illicit trafficking of
SALW and to enforce stricter controls for small arms and light weapon markets through
authorized organizations such as police and military bodies;

ii. Member States should uphold the frameworks of all past international efforts, such as ATT to
decrease the number of illicit arms;

iii. The further promulgation of the UN PoA specifically for Member States who have yet to adhere to
the program through strengthening inter-governmental partnerships between 155 Member States;

iv. Member States should adopt the UN definition of arms brokering which is defined as; “a person or
entity acting as an intermediary that brings together relevant parties and arranges or facilitates a
potential transaction of small arms and light weapons in return for some form of benefit, whether
financial or otherwise”;

v. Member States to work with the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) to
establish gender-based approaches to disarmament by empowering women to be instruments of
change in their local communities by developing local education and buyback programs to:

1. Provide informational resources from UNODA towards local women’s groups to develop
unique strategies to fit the varying needs of Member States;

2. Expand upon the disarmament and buyback programs run by the United Nations Regional
Center for Peace and Disarmament in Africa such as MALAO by encouraging other Member
States to adopt protocols that will provide platforms for women to voice their concerns and
influence their communities to participate in the buyback programs;

b. I will stand for incentivize with the goal of:

i. Urging Member States to recognize the illegality of selling arms to conflict areas where the
national government is destabilized and potentially complicit in violations of human rights and
groups that are creating conflict;

ii. Allowing Member States access to proper technologies and techniques such as, stockpile
techniques;
iii. Member States who continue to sell illicit arms to unstable governments and potentially complicit in violations of human rights may experience subjective unfavorable standing with other participating Member States, who are encouraged to utilize economic power and influence to achieve desired outcomes that mitigate the illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons and against Member States who do not respect international standards such as economic and trade embargos;

c. M will stand for mitigation with the understanding that the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons create conflict areas that lead to an environment of desperation that is contributive to crime:
   i. Calling on Member States to work to rebuild conflict stricken cities that have been cause by illicit arms trade once the conflict has left the area;
   ii. Assisting women and children affected by or left behind within a conflict area by getting these individuals and their families to a safe zone that operates work programs internationally and internally;
   iii. Encouraging Member States to adopt the United Nations Development Programme Capacity Development in Post-Conflict Countries;

d. E will stand for educate with the goal of:
   i. Member States should implement programs to educate children on the dangers of weapons trafficking and armed violence, and in turn provide alternatives for participation in organized or individualized crime such as youth development programs;
   ii. Suggests that education be used to inspire change in the social and cultural mindset towards weapons by:
      1. Developing national and regional public education awareness programs among youth to deconstruct the image of weapons as masculine and romanticized by:
         a. Expanding to other Member States the Youth Against Crime (YAC) program that engages in initiatives that are collectively organized and conducted by youth, creating self-empowerment against the allure of small arms within a peer community;
         b. Recommending a mentorship program between instructors and students in both the public and private sector that guides them towards opportunity and away from illegal behaviors;
         c. Empowering the programs with the collective logistical and financial help of international nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) as well as multi-stakeholder partnerships such as the Global Partnership for Education that operate locally within the affected Member States;
         d. Coupled with financial assistance from United Kingdom’s Office of Developmental Assistance (ODA) as well as the Organization of Solidarity with the People of Asia, Africa, and Latin America;
      2. Initiating community-based public seminars and marches to advocate for the recognition of the dangers and consequences of weapons use by utilizing advertising entities such as Seven Paths in Angola, which spreads awareness campaigns through social and multimedia platforms;
      iii. Initiating public seminars and marches to advocate for the recognition of the dangers and consequences of weapons use by:
         1. Engaging in initiatives informing younger populations of programs collectively organized and conducted by youth aimed at educating and creating awareness within their peers similar to:
            a. The YAC program to use youth to engage youth;
            b. ‘No guns, please we are children!’;
            c. World Sports Alliance;
2. Utilizing advertising entities such as Seven Paths in Angola, which uses advertising campaigns in social and multimedia platforms;

3. Member States to organize and manage education and awareness programs at quarterly intervals by engaging civil societies to enable people to better understand the impact of illicit trafficking and misuse of SALW especially in areas of armed conflict against women and children;

iv. Strongly calling upon Member States to establish and provide Career and Technical Education (CTE) workshops and seminars to various different population segments:

1. Endorsing CTE program through internationally and nationally recognized higher education institutions to encourage an increased number of active participants,

2. Encouraging NGOs to provide multi-media workshops to make entrepreneurial knowledge more easily accessible to individuals seeking to start their own businesses;

3. Engaging and working closely with local educational institutions to draft technical education programs which focus on providing accessible knowledge regarding the creation of business plans streamlining the process for entrepreneurs to start up new businesses,

4. Providing individuals that have been involved in active or past insurgencies that have been fueled by the illicit trade of SALW the ability to enroll in alternative career training and educational programs provided by the Member State that has custody of said individual after they have served their designated consequences,

5. Allowing for the active inclusion of marginalized and victimized demographics such as women, children, and the elderly in the provision of extensive career and technical education self-empowerment programs in the affected Member States;

v. Calls upon Member States to engage in counteractive measures towards fighting the prevailing extent of corruption within State militaries using forces of education and developmental empowerment of the low-ranking military personnel that make up the majority of the armed forces and are the most common sources of corruption within the militaries to stimulate attitudes and cultures of resentment towards engaging in corruption as sources of income, which in turn suppresses the dispersion of SALW:

1. Urges the national application of programs similar to the Tools and Resources for Anti-Corruption Knowledge to provide the different military branches of the states with means and resources of extending tools that inhibit the extensive nature of corruption;

2. Devising computerized self-assessment checklists analogous to the Omnibus Survey Software and its implementation and execution within State militaries through the help of information technology departments and groups to revolutionize the entire attitude of military personnel towards corruption;

3. Step-by-step implementation of the Resource Embezzlement Rehabilitation Initiative proposal by South Africa in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime:

   a. The initiative is primarily aimed at tracking and further targeting the flow of odd and uneven numbers of revenues generated within the military forces of different Member States;

   b. Creation of collaborative multinational expert panels from various parts of the world that primarily focus on working with investigative branches of the State militaries towards education the local military personnel to empower them to pursue initiatives of tackling corruption within the State militaries;

   c. Engaging in training the local militaries with the help of such multinational expert panels for identifying and countering acts of financial embezzlement related to smuggling and missing inventories;

   e. S will stand for Safe Zones with the goal of:
i. Member States to create “safe zones” within developed nations to provide a spot for displaced individuals who suffer from crime caused illicit trade from small arms and light weapons:

1. Within the safe zones displaced individuals will be provided shelter, protection, and food;
2. Individuals will be protected against any human rights violations, with emphasis on sexual assault, sex trafficking and drug usage;

f. Funding for the D.I.M.E.S plan will come from the ATT Trust Fund, the United Nations Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR), NGOs, and fellow Member States:

i. Working with entities at the national, regional and international levels which are eligible to receive the funding:

1. Submitting relevant projects which are consistent with the objectives of UNSCAR;
2. Using the available opportunity of the emergency situation fund to encourage the implementation of special-circumstances projects when needed;
3. The General Assembly calls for requiring a full bi annual report on tracing the efficiency and results of the sponsored projects;

2. **Urges** Member States to engage in active monitoring of trade routes in order to counter illicit gun trafficking through the use of expanding the powers of regional bodies by:

a. Intentionally disseminating traceable weapons to Dark Web Markets to locate and identify buyers and sellers;

b. Utilizing available technologies, such as drones, to supplement available manpower to allow for the monitoring of larger areas and borders;

c. Increasing the collaboration with local drug enforcement agencies of fellow Member States in their mechanisms and of their ability to investigate and trace weapons that have been illicitly traded;

d. The formation of an intergovernmental group of experts on illicit trafficking of small arms analyzation to educate and encourage law enforcement to report criminal firearms trafficking and smuggling routes to 51 International Criminal Police Organization to better utilize their index and tracing analyzation;

3. **Supports** the expansion of information sharing databases through the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and regional groups to promote effective anti-trafficking initiatives through the sharing, storage, and maintenance of:

a. Establish a voluntary international mechanism and system of communication between Member States that will facilitate the communication between states in the prosecution of arms brokers in order to assist states in their prosecution of arms brokers who have committed crimes across borders;

b. Impactful domestic and local policies and practices known to prevent non-state actors from obtaining illicit SALW;

c. The records and logistics generated by the International Tracing Registry, allowing for quicker trace requests;

d. Extending manufacturing records from the period of 30 years set by the ITI to 70 years, and all other records, including imports and exports, for at least 50 years;

e. A network of digitally shared intelligence for efficient and effective cooperation through the:

i. Broadcasting and recording of the Conference on Disarmament that;

ii. Encouragement of the expansion tele-conferences to foster collaboration;
1. Has invited third party contractors to present on effective anti-trafficking strategies at the Conference on Disarmament;
2. Includes all interested Member States;
3. Streaming of bilateral exchange visits between state actors that showcase unique, domestic practices of weapons management;

4. Requests that countries work to reduce trade of small arms and ammunitions and their profitability in the black market by investigating corruption of officials in the illegal trafficking of small arms and weapons:
   a. Resolves to incentivize the collection of illicit weapons and small arms by:
      i. Expanding on the involvement of the UNODA’s subsidization of investigative and smelting processes to benefit Member States’ resources to reutilize the ores for infrastructure;
      ii. Emphasizing the regional enforcement of the international tracing system (via the International Tracing Agency) in areas where illicit arms deals are severely impacting the general populace;
   b. Encourages Member States to both initiate their own investigations and allow them to be supplemented by:
      i. Creating whistle-blower programs that will allow for the protection of those who are willing to come forward at the discretion of the Member States’ precedent and procedure;
      ii. Providing a system of anonymity for women and other marginalized groups to turn in small arms;
      iii. Recommends the updating and strengthening of the “International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons” established under the PoA;
      iv. The update would require Member States to mark each weapon exported from said Member State with a barcode, QR code, or any other specific marking correlated with a specific serial number labeled on the weapon, along with the weapon type, model, caliber, and manufacturing date while also extending its reach to craft guns and weapons;
      v. Member states would be required to enter all the information labeled on the weapon be into a central database prior to exportation along with a designated destination, weapon type, model, caliber, and manufacturing date;
      vi. The expansion of the purview of the ITI to increase collaboration and establish a central system of communication between the United Nations Register for Conventional Arms and the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute’s Arms Transfers Database;
      vii. Member States are encouraged to adopt the updated guidelines of the ITI in order to benefit from the information provided in the database;
   c. Reaffirms the use of non-governmental organizations such as the Group for Research and Information on Peace and Security which promotes initiatives relating to the tracing and marketing of ammunition control and transparency in international transfers and shows positive effects through legislations and conventions;

5. Further recommends Member States to partner with civil society organizations (CSOs) that would work in conjunction with UNODA, United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research and the UN Coordinating Action on Small Arms and other UN bodies for disarmament, the CSOs would be assisted and cooperatively run with the UN bodies on security and disarmament:
   a. To facilitate state accountability to ensure that states build capacity, and policies to ensure the enforcement of instruments such as the ATT, ITI, and International Small Arms Control Standards to facilitate information sharing, data collection and efficient reporting;
b. To promote peace and raise the voices of women and vulnerable groups to report on suspicious activities involving the illicit sales of SALW in their region by creating awareness on the adverse effects of the use of the illicit trade of SALW especially in states of armed conflicts;

c. To facilitate efficient reporting and monitoring of small arms and light weapons and promote compliance and transparency by government and private sectors by;
d. Assessing the progress of the eradication of the free flow of small arms and light weapons;
e. Publishing periodic reports on the illicit use of SALW, arms flows from point of manufacture to point of possession, progress and statistics on the existence of the availability or reduction of SALW;
f. Recommending policies and expert officials to government organizations in charge of security.
The General Assembly First Committee,

Reiterating conviction to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) set forward by the United Nations General Assembly, specifically related to humanitarian issues as a cause for the rise in global violence associated with the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons (SALW), Emphasizing articles 2 and 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), which respectively establish that all individuals are guaranteed the rights set forward in the document without reservation due to one’s sex, religion, culture, socioeconomic standing, or national origin, and guarantee the right to life, liberty, and security of person, Underlining the successful international efforts of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) such as the Secretary General’s UNiTE campaign to End Violence Against Women, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, the United Nations Office on Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Maintenance and Supply Agency, Keeping in mind some of the primary sources of SALW violence, such as poverty, lack of education and lack of career opportunities, Expressing concern for the growing number of migrants and refugees currently entering the European continent as a direct result of conflict caused by SALW violence in conflict zones, Dismayed by the lack of action centered on security of displaced individuals, particularly as these communities are directly affected by the violence cause by the illicit trade of SALW, Reaffirming its commitment to Security Council Resolution 2220 (2015), which directly states that the excessive accumulation and destabilizing effect of SALW have a potential to endanger civilians, including women, children, refugees, internally displaced persons and other vulnerable groups, Gravely concerned by the existence of stockpiles of SALW across the European and Asian continents, Recalling further that nearly two thirds of all international migrants live in twenty countries, the largest numbers being in Europe and Asia, 1. Emphasizes the need to address the sources of SALW trafficking and violence by working to combat the existing cycle of violence, particularly through extending pre-existing programs to tackle poverty, lack of education, and lack of occupational opportunities for women, children, and at-risk communities by: a. Encouraging Member States to implement the Secretary-General’s UNiTE Campaign to End Violence Against Women’s “Women’s Empowerment Principles,” which highlight the link between women’s economic empowerment and the combating of violence against women as a means of providing employment opportunities for women, particularly migrant women, in counter-proliferation measures against SALW trafficking and peacekeeping efforts, in accordance with SDGs 5 and 8; b. Further encouraging the extension of UNODA peacekeeping efforts, in cooperation with the empowerment of women in community leadership positions as promoted by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women as a means of diversifying legislative efforts against the illicit trafficking of SALW;
2. **Encourages** Member States to expand the educational program “Learning for Peace” under UNICEF, which is aimed at promoting positive conflict resolution in conflict zones affected by SALW in order to break the cycle of violence associated with the trading and usage of illicit SALW in at-risk communities, particularly as this violence affects migrant communities and displaced individuals, in accordance with SDG 4;

   a. Recommends the promotion of diplomatic peacekeeping skills in civilian communities directly affected by conflict and violence caused by the illicit trafficking of SALW, and their respective leadership bodies, with a particular emphasis on the respect for all human life, in accordance with SDG 16, in order to improve the standard of living;

   b. Requests that Member States extending this program additionally provide relevant financial assistance to such aforementioned educational opportunities aimed at combating the usage of illicit SALW for the purpose of violence in underdeveloped and/or affected regions and/or nations, for the promotion of a global community of peace and stability;

3. **Recommends** refurbishing and extending the reach of the NATO Maintenance and Supply Agency (NAMSA), aimed at the reduction of existing stockpiles of illicit SALW by providing employment to migrant communities and displaced individuals, who are deemed capable of employment, as defined below, with this initiative:

   a. Fully supports occupational opportunities for eligible migrants and refugees in Europe and Asia under NAMSA for the purpose of combating existing stockpiles of SALW, in accordance with SDG 8 and:

      i. Recommends that NAMSA’s, occupational opportunities program adopts a proper vetting process in cooperation with and facilitated by the World Health Organization and other NGOs, such as Doctors Without Borders, to determine mental and emotional stability as well as physical strength in refugee and migrant applicants following a period of six months to a year of residency in said displaced community to ensure they can participate in the reduction of existing SALW stockpiles;

      ii. Establishes that the purpose of this action is to dismantle existing stockpiles of illicit SALW, and to refurbish, and recycle reusable metals, and other materials for usage in future applicable projects, in accordance with SDG 12 and 13;

      iii. Further calls upon the financial support of and sharing of relevant data by the UNODA in order to reach this end.
The General Assembly First Committee,

Recalling article 2, paragraph 7 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, which states nothing within the *Charter* shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are under the jurisdiction of individual Member States,

Restating General Assembly resolution A/RES/50/172 (1996) respecting the principle of national sovereignty and noninterference in other nations by Member States,

Acknowledging the importance of the preexisting framework provided by General Assembly resolution A/RES/52/289 (1997) which describes the control, collection, and disposal of small arms,

Commending the role of the *Arms Trade Treaty* (ATT) to directly combat war crimes, genocide, and crimes against humanity,

Bearing in mind the provisions and policies enacted by the ATT, specifically those regarding the monitoring of the import and export of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs),

Recognizing the necessity to review and reassess the present provisions within the ATT in accordance with evolving circumstances and technologies,

Noting the strengths of General Assembly resolutions 71/48 of 2016 and 71/52 of 2016, which aim to cease the trafficking of illicit SALWs in all its aspects and to assist Member States in the collection of SALWs respectively,

Recognizing the success of regional cooperation that allow Member States to improve their inter-state coordination, security and crisis management,

Highlighting the success of International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)’s Illicit Arms Records and Tracing Management System to prevent the spread of the illicit trade of SALWs through microstamping and tracing weapons at a regional level,

Strongly encourages building national capacities for combating illicit arms trafficking by implementing the International Small Arms Control Standards that directly contribute Sustainable Development Goals 16.1 and 16.4 which provide practical guidance on ways to develop educational institutions to eradicate illicit SALW,

Reaffirming the need for Member States to uphold the licensing regulations allotted under clauses 7, 11, and 14 of the *United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects* (PoA) to mitigate the number of illegal arms traffickers,

1. *Encourages* Member States to adopt SALW regulations and the ATT in relation to their respective capabilities by:

   a. Endorsing regional cooperation amongst countries in relatively stable nations to negotiate solutions based on existing international framework such as the ATT and the PoA to better suit the specific geopolitical and economic circumstances of the region;

   b. Working in conjunction with the Security Council to expand provisions similar to those enacted by Arms Embargo of 2011, such as materials and technologies aimed at assisting states in maintaining domestic security or achieving disarmament;
c. To encourage countries that are susceptible of becoming a source of illicit arms trafficking in accepting these aforementioned provisions;

d. Advocating for states to intensify their domestic legislation on the illicit arms trade by utilizing past UN international agreement such as General Assembly resolutions 71/48 (2016), 71/52 (2016), and 52/289 (1997);

e. Encouraging Member States to update their database to create a comprehensive and efficient method of apprehending arms traffickers and traffic;

2. Requests all Member States to build a compendious approach to tackle regional and national capacities for controlling illicit SALW trafficking through full implementation of International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS) with transparent, non-discriminatory, and balanced policies, that are not based on their specific national challenges and needs;

3. Endorses the establishment and development of comprehensive regional remote-border area surveillance programs, facilitated by agreements between cooperating Member States, which would improve border security via:

   a. Referencing the European Firearms Directive which established a minimum standard for registration and regulation of SALW between European Union members and it allows for the standard to be expanded per each member’s needs;

   b. Following the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies; which promotes transparency and responsibility for Member States’ small arms exports;

4. Endorses the establishment and development of comprehensive regional remote-border area surveillance programs, facilitated by agreements between cooperating Member States, which would improve border security via:

   a. Providing timely information about unusual or suspicious incidents of interest to intra-agency law enforcement authorities;

   b. Participate in and encourage the development of consultative and cooperative arrangements between consenting members of the African Union and European Union:

      i. Conduct joint and coordinated cross-border patrols;

      ii. Joint multi agency and interdisciplinary operation exercises;

      iii. Nominate and assign border liaison officers based on their individual merit and credibility;

   c. Provide border patrolling resources in remote border areas that specifically pose a significant threat as they constitute:

      i. Recommend drone surveillance technology to border patrol programs and departments;

      ii. Advise patrol departments on officer training, especially patrolling, disarmament, and de-escalation techniques;

      iii. Establish communication networks between Member States solely dedicated to joint cross-border patrols, overseen by the United Nations Communications Group;

5. Encourages Member States to cooperate and collaborate with the United Nation Office for Disarmament Affairs Regional Disarmament Branch and Conventional Arms to maintain peace and security:

   a. To ensure the reporting of the regulation and activities of national arms licensing bodies;
b. Providing training regarding regulatory practices of legal arms and monitoring the platform for the sharing of information concerning means of tracking;

c. Supporting peacekeeping operations and peacebuilding effort through international cooperation;

6. **Endorses** the support of UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR) from all capable Member States to mobilize resources and help create an effective national and regional registry database by:

a. Encouraging each Member State’s contribution of 2% of ATT support to UNSCAR;

b. Providing a regional organization to ensure the elimination of SALW in global terrorism;

c. Recommending all signatories of the ATT are active in the program in order to utilize a tracking and registry system for them;

d. Offering financial and technical assistance to other Member States that need to implement PoA effectively, as well as research and development for tracking systems and databases.