



## First Committee

GA 1st/I/3

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Conventional Arms Control at the Regional and Subregional Levels

SUBMITTED TO: The First Committee

SUBMITTED BY: Zambia, Uganda, Namibia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Nigeria, Albania, Sierra Leone, Ethiopia, Congo, Madagascar, Djibouti, Senegal, Algeria, United States, Spain, Portugal

### *The First Committee*

- 1       *Reaffirming* its resolutions A/RES/59/88, A/RES/60/71 and A/RES/60/75,
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- 3       *Declaring* that all nations should be more actively involved in disarmament on
- 4 regional and subregional level,
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- 6       *Convinced* that disarmament on regional and subregional levels will enhance
- 7 global stability and development,
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- 9       *Reaffirming* rights of the sovereign states to regulate legal arms trade on their
- 10 territory and to acquire arms necessary to equip its military forces and law enforcing
- 11 agencies,
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- 13       *Reaffirming* the sovereignty of all member nations involved in the disarmament
- 14 program,
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- 16       *Recalling* the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the
- 17 illicit trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (2001),
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- 19       *Noting with concern* that the illicit trade of weapons is still fueling conflict
- 20 throughout the world,
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- 22       1. *Calls upon* nations to continue the pursuit of the cessation of the illicit trade of
- 23 small arms and light weapons within their own borders;
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- 25       2. *Suggests* that already existing regional bodies continue to seek regional
- 26 solutions to this international problem associated with the trade of conventional weapons;
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- 28       3. *Endorses* those regions who do not have existing bodies create commissions

RES:121

for the purpose of establishing border control standards for the purpose of limiting the illicit arms trade and regulation of the existing legal arms trade;

4. *Urges* that member states consider implementing new legislation comparable to the *Programme of Action to Prevent Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in all its Aspects*, in order to reduce the problems that arise from the trade and use of conventional weapons;

5. *Urges* that the existing United Nations bodies created for the purpose of weapon registration and documentation reassess their methods so that they are more efficient and effective, to reach the goal of reducing the number of arms illicitly obtained by 5% worldwide within one year;

6. *Suggests* that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in conjunction with NGOs, work together on a case-by-case basis, consider the socioeconomic and cultural conditions of each state and region, in order to establish aide programs in areas dealing with illicit arms trade;

7. *Affirms* that these programs will be used for the purpose of bartering weapons in return for appropriate economic and social aide and incentives, including but not limited to:

(a) public infrastructure development,

(b) the supplemental fulfillment of human needs where appropriate,

(c) scholarships to pursue education,

(d) debt relief for the purpose of fostering economic development;

8. *Suggests* that a reciprocal relationship be formed between appropriate member states and United Nations lending and development institutions to make available financial resources and expertise for infrastructure development in exchange for destroying stockpiles of small arms;

9. *Affirms* also that the substantive and financial work of these programs will be under the supervision of the UNDP, Arms and Registration Office, and the UN Auditor General in conjunction with the appropriate United Nations lending and development institutions;

10. *Calls* for the formation of controlling bodies for the program in each participating state in order to monitor progress and goals appropriately to each situation;

11. *Suggests* that unnecessary stockpiles of arms be destroyed in order to prevent recirculation and further civil unrest;

75           12. *Recommends* that the Social and Humanitarian Committee assess the situation  
76 of former combatants and their reintegration into their societies as a major part of the  
77 conflict resolution process.

Passed, Yes: 56 / No: 13 / Abstain: 19