said arms;

GA 1st/I/10

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION:	The Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects
SUBMITTED TO:	The First Committee
SUBMITTED BY:	Japan, Viet Nam, Chile, China, Austria, Republic of Korea, Egypt, Kenya, Pakistan, Bangladesh
The First Committee	
	angers of the illicit trade of Small Arms and Light e 1000 deaths per day attributed to illicit SALW,
<i>Recalling</i> General Assembly RES/63/72 of 2 December 2008 as well as the previous resolutions entitled "The Illicit Trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects," including RES/56/24 of December 2001,	
Recognizing the necessity of consideration that munitions provide	Emonitoring SALW, as well as munitions with e force behind SALW,
Encouraged by the success of transparency in arms shipping and p	of end-user certificate programs that provide ourchasing internationally,
Underlining the fact that reg sovereignty of states must be respect	tional organizations of countries do exist and that the ted by Member States,
Encouraged by the success of that provides an incentive for individual	of national buy-back programs and other programs dual disarmament,
Recognizing that certain state effectively implement arms control	es and/or regions may require additional support to measures,
SALW, utilizing International Traci (a) <i>Creating</i> regional database munitions tracking by country of ori point of arrival and/or client;	s to create a system for tracking the distribution of ng Instruments (ITI) by: ses of information on weapons and igin, manufacturer, serial number, export destination, cates, as defined as a signatory by member states that

receive a specific transfer of arms and subsequently agree about the final destination of

31	
32	2. Proposes the creation of a United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs
33	subcommittee charged with overseeing the creation and implementation of an
34	international database regarding SALW, with the charge of the following:
35	(a) Ensure representation of all regional groups;
36	(b) Coordinate the exchange of information between regional groups;
37	(c) Be authorized to recommend action to the Security Council;
38	
39	3. Calls upon existing regional organizations, such as the AU, MERCOSUR, etc.
40	to create legislation on a regional level to monitor the distribution of SALW;
41	
42	4. Encourages the creation of new regional organizations to monitor SALW,
43	noting that such organizations will be voluntary and will retain state sovereignty;
44	
45	5. Urges the renewal of a focus on humanitarian efforts to resolve the root causes
46	of violence resulting from the illicit trade of SALW;
47	
48	6. Suggests the consideration of a new program aiming to encourage and support
49	information sharing and advising among member states in order to manage the trade of
50	SALW by providing United Nations experts and non-partial organizations to conduct
51	training workshops while stressing that such programs are always optional and such
52	agents are subject to accountability.

Passed, Yes: 80 / No: 10 / Abstain: 4