management strategies;

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	GA 1st/I/9
SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: 7	The Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects
SUBMITTED TO:	The First Committee
SUBMITTED BY:	Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger
The First Committee	
<i>Recognizing</i> the sovereignty of all Member States, as defined in article 2.1 of the United Nations Charter,	
Guided by the reality that small arms and light weapons (SALW) trade is most prevalent in Africa and has on many occasions resulted in civil war,	
Further recognizing the need for a further reduction in SALW trade and transportation,	
Alarmed by the damage d trade,	done to the global community as a result of the prolific SALW
Deeply concerned about the use of SALW in local conflicts around the globe, including those involving child soldiers in Africa,	
Emphasizing the severe s affected by SALW trade,	shortage of financial and human resources in the areas most
Noting with satisfaction the success of buy back programs instituted in Sierra-Leone,	
Believing a stronger cooperation would be present among many regional efforts rather than a singular global effort,	
Recalling the success of the South African Regional Police Chief Cooperation Organization (SARPCCO) program in unifying border patrol efforts in and around South Africa,	
Reaffirming the guidelines set forth by the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects,	
Organizations by:  (a) Providing or maintain (b) Contributing and open	to recognize the importance of Non-Governmental using previously committed funding; rating equipment pertaining to the control of the arms trade; all community on the importance of arms regulation and

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- 2. Encourages African Union Member States to implement border patrol efforts by:
- (a) Using the current program implemented in South Africa as a model;
- (b) Implementing SARPCCO programs to strengthen border security;
- (c) Further encouraging the development of SARPCCO-like programs in other regions to combat the illegal trafficking of arms;

3. *Urges* the international community to assist developing nations to secure their borders and support disarmament programs;

4. *Calls upon* the various unions of sovereign states, including but not limited to the Association of South East Asian Nations, the European Union, the United Nations, the Organization of American States, the African Union and the British Commonwealth, to help manage the proliferation of SALW among their fellow Member States;

- 5. *Requests* that the international community work with Africa's regional blocs to help secure the flow of trade and increase the knowledge of what is flowing into and out of states and making this information transparent by:
- (a) Providing and maintaining a closer connection between international customs to ease tracking of arms shipments over borders;
  - (b) Supporting implementation efforts for International Tracking Instruments (ITIs);
- (c) Supporting the mediation of conflicts by Member States of that bloc, so as to allow for negotiation of conflicts by those most familiar with the unique regional workings inherent to any area;

- 5. *Supports* the efforts of buy back programs conducted by the Economic Committee of West African States and individual states and seeks to continue the success of these programs by:
- (a) Providing a system of support by using these buy back funds to offer humanitarian aid in addition to financial aid to discourage the purchase of more weapons;
- (b) Recognizing the needs of the affected states to approve their standards of living, offering different forms of humanitarian aid in return for SALW on a case-by-case basis by this committee;

6. *Requests* the usage of these African programs as a model for implementation of such worldwide.

Passed, Yes: 52 / No: 16 / Abstain: 17