



American Model United Nations
General Assembly First Committee

GA 1st/I/1

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Establishment of Common International Standards
for the import, export, and transfer of Conventional Arms

SUBMITTED TO: First Committee

SUBMITTED BY: Eritrea, Nigeria, Zambia, Cape Verde, Malawi, New Zealand, Haiti,
Bolivia.

The General Assembly

- 1 *Bearing in mind* the importance of national sovereignty as deemed under the
- 2 United Nations Charter and understanding the role of conventional arms in national
- 3 defense,
- 4
- 5 *Deeply concerned* by the sheer magnitude of human suffering caused by illicit
- 6 arms trafficking,
- 7
- 8 *Taking into account* the necessity for novel methods to combat the issue of
- 9 transnational arms trade,
- 10
- 11 *Realizing* the need for international transparency in the trade of conventional
- 12 arms,
- 13
- 14 *Declaring* the necessity for international standards in combating illicit arms
- 15 brokering,
- 16
- 17 *Alarmed* by the role of illicit arms in fueling instability, organized crime, and
- 18 terrorism,
- 19
- 20 *Recalling* the effectiveness of regional agreements such as The Nairobi Protocol
- 21 for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great
- 22 Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa in dealing with the issue of the transnational trade
- 23 of conventional arms,
- 24
- 25 *Noting* that private intermediaries often obscure the movement of arms,
- 26
- 27 *Recognizing* that social and economic development can only take place in stable
- 28 communities,
- 29
- 30 *Acknowledging* the role the illicit arms trade plays in the destabilization of

31 governments,

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33 *Fully aware* of the fact that 80 percent of states lack laws concerning brokers who
34 export arms,

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36 1. *Encourages* that all Member States enact domestic legislation to support the
37 content of the following resolution;

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39 2. *Reaffirms* the terms ‘conventional arms’, ‘small arms’, and ‘light arms’ in
40 accordance with the Wassenaar Arrangement on export controls for conventional arms
41 and dual-use goods and technologies;

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43 3. *Urges* Member States to ratify the Convention on the Prohibition of Use,
44 Transfer, Stockpiling, and Production of Anti-Personnel Mines;

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46 4. *Calls* for the expansion of the United Nation Registrar of Conventional Arms to
47 include ammunition, cluster bombs, and land mines;

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49 5. *Recommends* the establishment of the necessary infrastructure to track the
50 movement of conventional arms across state borders, most especially at major shipping
51 chokepoints throughout the world:

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53 (a) Especially taking note of the tracking of munitions due to the importance they

54

55 (b) Taking advantage of regional cooperation and expertise in the field of arms

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57 6. *Calls for* Member States that desire assistance in stockpile management and
58 destruction to be able to receive assistance through the United Nation's LiREC program,
59 'Training the Trainers';

60

61 7. *Encourages* the increased cooperation between regional bodies that track arms
62 shipments in the form of a comprehensive and international computer database to track
63 these arms movements and increase the transparency of arms shipments:

64

65 (a) Tracking should be reported to the United Nations by individual states on a
66 continuous basis as the information becomes available and assistance should be
67 provided to those states who desire it;

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69 (b) Tracking would include the use of monitoring systems between importing and
70 exporting countries to safeguard the shipment of international arms being
71 transferred;

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73 8. *Recommends* Member States create legislation to track domestic arms
74 movements to decrease the number of arms which would fall into the hands of illicit
75 brokers and in turn be sold illicitly to non-state actors and other destabilizing groups:

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(a) States not able to effectively enact and execute this legislation should be
afforded the opportunity of legal counsel for the frame working of such legislation
and law from other UN members states;

77 (i) This may be directed through a UN database of states seeking aid to link them
78 with those who are offering aid;

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80 9. *Calls for* the United Nations, regional bodies, and Non-Governmental
81 Organizations to offer specialized training in the tracking and confiscation of arms for
82 domestic law enforcement in dealing with the illicit arms trade;

83

84 10. *Supports* the use of regional agreements and bodies to help increase border
85 security to allow for effective tracking of cross-border trade of arms;

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87 11. *Reaffirms* the importance of the use of import and export marking in helping
88 the process of tracking;

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90 12. *Encourages* regional bodies to increase collaboration and sharing of effective
91 practices;

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93 13. *Reaffirms* resolution, A/RES/62/22, calling for continued cooperation between
94 Member States;

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96 14. *Proclaims* the necessity of apprehending and prosecuting illicit arms brokers
97 through information sharing by national, regional, and international law enforcement
98 bodies;

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100 15. *Notes* the need for regulation of non-state arms brokers due to their propensity
101 to inhibit the tracking of arms:

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103 (a) Utilizing methods such as:

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105 (i) Documentation of arms transactions of non-state arms brokers;

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107 (ii) Monitoring the financial activity of brokers and using banking laws to inhibit
illicit arms transactions;

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16. *Reaffirms* the right and ability of Member States to receive and use weapons.

Passed, Yes: 68 / No: 31 / Abstain: 30