



American Model United Nations
General Assembly First Committee

GA 1st/II/6

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Consolidation of peace through practical
disarmament measures

SUBMITTED TO: The General Assembly First Committee

The General Assembly First Committee,

1 *Recognizing with zest* the potential dangers of the trade and use of small arms, in
2 the context of global, regional, and local security,

3
4 *Acknowledging* that both economic and political policies must be implemented in
5 order to achieve the goals of fostering safety,

6
7 *Expressing* the hope that a combination of regional aid and international
8 transparency will hold States accountable while making action communication natural,

9
10 *Endorsing* the definition that small arms are those which may be moved and
11 operated by a single person,

12
13 *Fully aware* of the great presence of small arms in many of the regional blocs,

14
15 *Noting* the importance of diminishing the current stockpiles with the express
16 purpose of curtailing illegal activities in this market,

17
18 *Encouraging* further enhancing a universal system of tracking and transparency
19 for small arms and light weapons (SALW),

20
21 *Seeking* broader trade regulations and standards by major arms exporters in an
22 effort to diminish the illicit trade of SALW,

23
24 *Drawing attention* to political instability as one of the direct causes of the illicit
25 trade of SALW,

26
27 *Further Encouraging* the establishment of regional frameworks to address
28 practical disarmament with a large emphasis on educational programs such as, but not
29 limited to:

- 30 (a) Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) programs,
31 (b) Organized courses, workshops, as well as seminars on the importance of the
32 dangers of small arms; information is focused on the youth,

33
34 *Deeply concerned* by the large existing arms stockpiles in nations around the
35 world,

36
37 *Acknowledging* the State's duty and right to national security and self defense,
38

39 *Observing* that multiple States' stockpiles have surplus and/or obsolete weaponry,
40

41 1. *Proposes* that nations undertake the following economic and political policies,
42 such that they may address the exorbitant supply of small arms in the market, as well as
43 the demand and quantity demanded by:

- 44 (a) Instituting educational programs to curtail demand;
45 (b) Curtailing the quantity demanded of small arms, through a two-tiered
46 approached, which includes, but it not limited to;
47 (i) Implementation of corrective economic legislation in order to decrease quantity
48 demanded and potentially cover the negative externalities and social costs
49 imposed by imperfect markets, namely small arms markets;
50 (ii) Increasing the entry opportunity costs through fees and regulation for
51 firms in the small arms market;
52

53 2. *Encourages* the establishment of regional committees in situations where
54 multilateral organizations for cooperation do not already exist, which include but are not
55 limited to Association for Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), African Union (AU),
56 Organization of American States (OAS), and European Union (EU), which fall under the
57 auspices of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), and work in
58 conjunction with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and regional
59 banks, which serve various purposes:

- 60 (a) If the individual state sees fit, overseeing the implementation of these
61 aforementioned policies within these states and make further suggestions to:
62 (i) Suggest for the execution of policies which encourage better security;
63 (ii) Coordinates these policies with those of other countries within the
64 region;
65 (iii) Promotes bilateral and multilateral negotiations and communications in
66 order to encourage more nation-based pacts and resolutions;
67 (b) Focusing on commerce so as to protect state sovereignty and promote fair and
68 safe international trade;
69

70 3. *Requests* the implementation of an arms buy-back program in which interested
71 states may sell their arms to certified non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or
72 governments, in return for compensation such as the following but not limited to:

- 73 (a) Favorable loans from the IMF (i.e. lower interest rates);
74 (b) The removable of existing sanctions;
75 (c) Direct monetary transactions;
76

77 4. *Recommends* that the arms acquired in aforementioned program be re-purposed
78 through methods including but not limited to:

- 79 (a) Returning the arms to raw material state to be further re-purposed or sold back
80 to the market, granting transacting firms are non-weapons related;
81 (b) Low-cost improvements of national defense initiatives, thereby allowing for
82 greater domestic focus and utilization of scarce resources;

83
84 5. *Calls upon* these regional committees to meet throughout the year and discuss
85 the movement of small arms and related transactions in their regional areas;

86 (a) Trusting that a more natural, organic set up of regional blocs would encourage
87 more cooperation than an impersonal international body constantly checking into
88 their affairs;

89 (b) Designating a yearly conference of regional blocs to confer and exchange
90 information of everything that happened in their area in the past year;

91
92 6. *Acknowledges* that the decision of implementing these policies, as outlined by
93 the above-mentioned committees, is ultimately left for the state to decide;

94
95 7. *Affirms* that in cases involving inter-regional trade, the UNODA, in conjunction
96 with the relevant regional committees, should have ultimate jurisdiction in overseeing
97 this matter;

98
99 8. *Suggests* that all nations look to means of enhancing their border security and
100 limiting, if not, preventing the illicit transferring of all arms between countries through:

101 (a) Coordination from the previously or newly established regional committees for
102 greater bilateral and multilateral cooperation on the issue of border security;

103 (b) Utilization of the World Bank and the IMF to fund the increased security
104 through the extension of non-contingent loans;

105 (c) Looking to developmental banks to continue their extensions of grants for this
106 program;

107 (d) Encouraging the use of “virtual borders” (i.e. using cameras and other
108 electronic equipments to view and oversee these borders);

109
110 9. *Encourages* the implementation of a program which successfully aims to
111 demobilize current combatants, reintegrate them into society, promote social cohesion,
112 and incite economic growth and stability, through the following means:

113 (a) Paying combatants a monthly stipend, to be decided upon by the IMF, and
114 pardoning criminal acts or commuting sentences and strongly recommends the re-
115 enfranchisement of their civil liberties and political rights if they:

116 (i) Agree to renounce their official and unofficial associations with any
117 known combative, paramilitary, or terrorist non-state groups and turn in
118 their arms and ammunition;

119 (ii) Enter into a rehabilitation program, coordinated by the individual states,
120 that promotes the development of skills necessary for working in the
121 formal economy, enhances communication and interpersonal skills to
122 encourage greater social cohesion and foster civic duties, and conducts
123 psycho-therapy sessions;

124 (b) Extending lines of microcredit to those who have successfully completed the
125 aforementioned reintegration program, if they seek to begin their own business/practice;

126 (c) Acknowledging the importance of victim awareness and conducting victim-
127 combatant sessions in order to further the ideals of social cohesion and unity;

128
129 10. *Encourages* the use of pre-existing regional multilateral organizations;

130
131 11. *Further encourages* the UNODA to establish new regionally-centered
132 committees, to be headed by the UNODA, in order to coordinate efforts by countries to
133 track and abolish indiscriminate weapons, which includes, but is not limited to, anti-
134 personnel land mines and cluster munitions, such that there is assurance that these
135 committees:
136 (a) Work with regional governments to successfully track indiscriminate weapons;
137 (b) Coordinate with NGOs focused on indiscriminate weapons, such as anti-
138 personnel landmines and cluster munitions;
139 (c) Regional committees would also work with humanitarian non-governmental
140 organizations, such as the Red Cross, to provide victim assistance, monetary, medical, or
141 otherwise.
142
143 12. *Recommends* the creation of an automatic trigger program to curtail the illegal
144 production or trade of small arms which will entail:
145 (a) The advisory board will be comprised of three delegates from each of the nine
146 regions – Europe, North and Central America, South America, North Africa, Sub-Saharan
147 Africa, Middle East, East Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia – totaling 27 delegates;
148 (b) These delegates will rotate within their region every two years based upon a
149 lottery system;
150 (c) This international body will review national reports, conduct bi-annual
151 inspections, and implement strikes based upon the States' compliance with resolutions
152 already in place such as the Programme of Action and the International Tracing
153 Instruments;
154 (d) Such a strike may be allotted by a 2/3 vote from the advisory board;
155 (e) Upon the third strike, the advisory board will send a recommendation to the to
156 the Security Council to address the belligerent country;
157
158 13. *Further calls upon* the Member States to increase the longevity of the United
159 Nations Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration Program;
160
161 14. *Endorses* the work that demobilization, disarmament, repatriation,
162 resettlement, and reintegration programs are doing for displaced women and combatants
163 in conflict-afflicted communities.

Passed, Yes: 51 / No: 34 / Abstain: 18