



American Model United Nations
General Assembly First Committee

GA First/II/2

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects

SUBMITTED TO: The General Assembly First Committee

The General Assembly First Committee,

1 *Deeply concerned* about the reemerging threat of small arms and light weapons (SALW) across
2 national borders,

3 *Recalling* the 2001 United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms (UNPoA), which provides
4 a comprehensive framework for State regulation, international cooperation and capacity-building to
5 combat the illicit trade of SALWs,

6 *Acknowledging* the shortcomings of the UNPoA, especially with the disproportionate resources
7 developing Member States have to contribute to this framework,

8 *Observing* that International Tracing Instruments (ITI) are no longer as effective through the use
9 of ghost guns, which are manufactured through 3D-printing without standardizable serial numbers,

10 *Affirming* the 2018 United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) project review
11 analyzing the proper steps towards improvement and implementation of the ITI to account for modern
12 challenges,

13 *Bearing in mind* that, with the rise of global conflict, SALW trade from active warzones and mis-
14 use of stockpiling is an increasingly grave concern,

15 *Having considered* the correlation between corruption and SALW trade across State borders,

16 *Recalling* the United Nations commitment to helping Member States with reconstruction, recov-
17 ering from SALW trade through economic redevelopment and reestablishing positive cultural norms
18 and expectations of disarmament, cooperation, nonviolence and peaceful resolution of conflict,

19 *Recognizing* the crucial role that arms manufacturing plays in many States' economies,

20 *Emphasizing* Member State's inalienable sovereignty over domestic regulations and self-determination,

21 *Reaffirming* the value of the Youth 4 Disarmament Initiative as a platform for fostering youth
22 engagement in disarmament research, dialogue and global peacebuilding,

23 *Recognizing* the "Youth Leader Fund for a World Without Nuclear Weapons," coordinated by
24 United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) for its role in equipping youth with the knowl-
25 edge for global efforts for the elimination of nuclear weapons,

26 1. *Calls* for the re-examination of the UNPoA in light of:

27 (a) Issues of vagueness present in the original UNPoA;

28 (b) Issues related to collaborative efforts at the international level;

29 (c) The need for regional cooperation as regional cooperation has been shown more
30 effective in preventing the spread of SALW;

31 2. *Supports* efforts for Member States within specific geographic regions should establish re-
32 gional norms for effective legislative measures to establish criminal offences under their State law
33 especially as it pertains to the illegal manufacturing and stockpiling of SALW within areas of their juris-
34 diction;

35 3. *Encourages* the adoption of universal marking standards for SALWs at the levels of manu-
36 facturing, importing and transferring, including but not limited to:

37 (a) The promotion of the laser-engraving of unique serial codes that resist tampering
38 or removal;

39 (b) The marking of all State-owned weapons used by law enforcement and military;

40 (c) The creation of annual reports on SALW collection and marking standards, with the
41 hope that these reports can be further compiled by the UNODA for international transparency;

42 4. *Invites* Member States at the international level to cooperate with State or non-state actors
43 on issues of SALWs, with specific emphasis towards disarmament and demobilization of regions and
44 areas previously affected by war and conflict, focusing on the reintegration of peoples back into civilian
45 life;

46 5. *Recommends* actions from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United
47 Nations Industrial Development Organization to promote reinvestment in areas historically disadvan-
48 tagged by conflict and SALW trade routes, increasing capabilities to combat SALW trade;

49 6. *Reinforces* standards set by the United Declaration of Human Rights in highlighting victims
50 of gun violence in order to;

51 7. *Encourages* local authorities to remain mindful of community struggles through their regu-
52 latory interactions and re-normalize values of property, community and family;

53 8. *Promotes* education surrounding gun safety, border security, and etiquette to help minimize
54 youth gun deaths;

55 9. *Calls for* increased forum discussions on methods to limit racial, ethnic or gender-based
56 violence, aspiring to limit undocumented home/community-based violence through the UNODA;

57 10. *Further calls for* the renewed ITI implementation that focuses on the tracing of ghost guns
58 manufactured without traditional verification methods by:

59 (a) Suggesting the creation of a new Open-Ended Working Group within the UNODA
60 geared towards compiling digital materials used in the printing of 3D weapons and others noncon-
61 ventionally created where this group will ;

62 (i) The creation of annual reports on SALW collection and marking standards, with the
63 hope that these reports can be further compiled by the UNODA for international trans-
64 parency;

65 (b) Supporting regional cooperation in information sharing to prevent the widespread
66 laundering and production of ghost guns;

67 (c) Encouraging the implementation of measures in domestic laws prohibiting the sale
68 of unmarked spare parts kits to reduce additional sources of ghost guns;

69 (d) Investigating warehouse stock of raw materials with potential to be used in ghost
70 gun creation to examine potential for cataloging for additional verification;

71 (e) Affirming joint international operations between Member States and customs au-
72 thorities utilizing the ITI to combat illicit trade in order to share and enhance Member States' capabilities
73 and encourage collaboration on intelligence;

74 11. *Calls upon* Member States to establish a voluntary Ammunition Mass-Tracking Inspection
75 System (AMATIS) within their own Member States within the framework of the Programme of Action
76 and the ITI to strengthen State capacity to detect and prevent ammunition diversion;

77 12. *Recommends* adoption of a comprehensive definition of AMATIS as:

78 (a) A lot-based registration process in which each manufactured lot of ammunition
79 receives a unique record documenting its lot number, date of manufacture, total mass, and associated
80 product details;

- (b) A mass-verification procedure whereby Member States voluntarily re-weigh ammunition lots at check points of and update the relevant documentation;
- (c) A discrepancy-trigger mechanism under which significant differences between the expected and observed mass of an ammunition lot prompt an audit or investigation by the reporting state, in which they're urged to share findings with relevant international and region bodies;
- (d) A resource-accessible framework leveraging existing customs, border, and port-of-entry infrastructure, requiring no individual round-marking or intrusive domestic regulatory changes;
- (e) A voluntary information-sharing channel enabling participating Member States to cooperate with INTERPOL, UNODA, and regional organizations to analyze diversion patterns and strengthen transparency across ammunition supply chains;
13. *Further invites* Member States' use of intentional firearm microstamping that utilizes the forces generated when a gun is fired to leave a microscopic, identifiable code on the spent cartridge case;
14. *Endorses* the implementation of improved stockpile management policies to prevent the reintroduction of SALWs once recovered;
15. *Urges* the adoption of improved stockpile management policies in the following ways:
- (a) "Destruction after Decommission" policies to permanently prevent weapons reentering circulation once recovered by domestic law enforcement;
- (b) Voluntary, independently-verified audits of state and private warehouse inventories, with attention to regions historically affected by stockpile mismanagement;
- (c) Digital licensing systems to reduce document tampering and forged end-user certificates;
- (d) Standardized protocols for the transportation, warehousing, and emergency recall of SALW to reduce vulnerability during movement and storage;
16. *Requests* the UNDP to consider incentives based on implementation of improved stockpile management policies as outlined above;
17. *Calls for* the stronger execution of the Youth 4 Disarmament, encouraging young scientists, engineers and innovators to contribute to disarmament research and technological solutions for global peace and security;
18. *Strongly encourages* Member States to invest in Official Development Assistance to fund study abroad programs to directly increase education on disarmament within developing Member States, as first recommended in the 1970 World Youth Assembly held in the General Assembly's 25th Session.

Passed, Yes: 68 / No: 3 / Abstain: 12