



*American Model United Nations*  
**General Assembly First Committee**

GA First/1/2

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures

SUBMITTED TO: The General Assembly First Committee

*The General Assembly First Committee,*

1 *Recalling* the United Nations' previous resolutions on the subject of disarmament, particularly  
2 resolution 61/89 of 18 December 2006 and resolution 75/49 of 17 December 2020,

3 *Guided by* the Agenda 2030 and more specifically Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16:  
4 Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions, which acknowledges how global stability is a cornerstone of  
5 SDGs and that unchecked arms proliferation undermines these objectives by fostering conflict and  
6 insecurity,

7 *Emphasizing* the essential role of the United Nations in the creation of increased openness and  
8 transparency in the field of armaments that could enhance confidence, ease tensions, strengthen re-  
9 gional and international peace and security, and contribute to restraint in military production and the  
10 transfer of arms,

11 *Recognizing* the ideals expressed in Articles 26 and 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, which  
12 address issues of sovereignty and territorial integrity,

13 *Further emphasizing* the need for appropriate measures that will lead to a regulated arms trade  
14 without causing unintended harm,

15 Insurgency groups,

16 *Recognizing* resolution 46/36 passed on 3 January 1992, specifically section L titled "Trans-  
17 parency in armaments," which creates the United Nations Registry for Conventional Weapons,

18 *Recognizing* the importance of the Saving Lives Entity (SALIENT) initiative in providing sustain-  
19 able funding mechanisms to enhance cross-sectional approaches to reducing illicit small arms,

20 *Concerned by* the usage of small arms by actors not recognized by the United Nations, which  
21 destabilizes countries and regions,

22 1. *Stresses* the importance of ratifying the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) to enhance cooperation and  
23 collaboration between Member States in the Global South and North;

24 2. *Defines* non-state actors for this resolution as:

25 (a) Insurgency groups;

26 (b) Internationally recognized terrorist groups;

27 (c) Actors committing acts of war while not wearing uniforms that represent a State  
28 recognized by the UN;

29 (d) Groups with intentions of violence against states or their people or intentions of in-  
30 hibiting any state's functions of government;

31 3. *Encourages* Member States to welcome advisors and collaborative efforts within the global  
32 community led by the United Nations through:

33 (a) Creating joint programs between the United Nations and Member States that;

- 34 (i) Increase global support specifically within areas such as the Middle East, by providing  
35 advice to State security and disarmament agencies;
- 36 (ii) Explore possibilities to reform security and disarmament agencies as seen necessary  
37 by the participating State(s) and relevant United Nations agencies;
- 38 (iii) Allow United Nations representatives to confirm compliance with relevant interna-  
39 tional agreements;
- 40 (b) Cooperating with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to imple-  
41 ment local disarmament measures within their borders;
- 42 (c) Cooperating with regional coalitions, including but not limited to;
- 43 (i) European Union (EU);
- 44 (ii) Arab League (AL);
- 45 (iii) African Union (AU);
- 46 (iv) Organization of American States (OAS);
- 47 (v) Caribbean Community (CARICOM);
- 48 (vi) Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN);
- 49 (vii) Pacific Islands Forum (FIS);
- 50 (viii) Oceania Regional Coalition (ORS);

51 4. *Calls on* international organizations such as the United Nations Office for Disarmament Af-  
52 fairs (UNODA) to emphasize the importance of continued funding for peacekeeping operations and to  
53 promote other incentivizing programs that allow the United Nations to have strong consideration for  
54 lifting sanctions;

55 5. *Requests* the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly, at its discretion, increase funding  
56 allocated to the:

- 57 (a) United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC);
- 58 (b) United Nations Office on Counter-Terrorism;
- 59 (c) UNODA;
- 60 (d) United Nations Coordinating Actions on Small Arms Mechanism;
- 61 (e) United Nations Disarmament Commission;

62 6. *Calls for* the UNODA commission to provide oversight on conventional weapons by:

- 63 (a) Monitoring the movement and acquisition of arms by non-state actors;
- 64 (b) Promoting enhanced transparency and accountability in the utilization of trade of  
65 weapons;
- 66 (c) Delivering periodic reports and actionable recommendations to Member States and  
67 relevant international organizations on mitigating illicit arms and trade effectively;
- 68 (d) Holding actors that are in violation of maintaining transparency and lack adherence  
69 to actionable reporting requirements accountable by enforcement of standing mechanisms regarding  
70 the global standing of violators;

71 (e) Overseeing the implementation and expansion of educational programs such as the  
72 United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) focused on enhancing awareness about  
73 the dangers of the small-arms trade to nations globally while increasing resources and tools targeted  
74 at combating small-arms trade, promoting intellectual and technological advancement;

75 7. *Denounces* terrorist organizations, arms traffickers, drug cartels or otherwise violent un-  
76 aligned non-state actors acting outside the bounds of the law and encourages the United Nations

77 Security Council (UNSC) to combat these groups that continue to benefit from illicit activity in accor-  
78 dance with resolution 60/288 of 20 September 2006;

79 8. *Reaffirms* its belief in providing support to implement Disarmament, Demobilization and Rein-  
80 tegration (DDR) programs monitored by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to sup-  
81 port the sustainable development of Member States;

82 9. *Encourages* increased support for international airports to detect and intercept illegal arms  
83 through programs such as the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the Airport Com-  
84 munication Project (AIRCOP) by:

85 (a) Emphasizing the importance of AIRCOP in intercepting high-risk cargo including traf-  
86 ficked small arms;

87 (b) Expanding the AIRCOP program to additional airports in under-supported regions  
88 that move high volumes of illegal small arms;

89 10. *Builds on* the United Nations Register for Conventional Arms by:

90 (a) Strongly urging all Member States to provide biannually, for the Register, data on  
91 imports and exports of arms;

92 (b) Strongly urging Member States to provide the Secretary-General with their bian-  
93 nual report on imports and exports of arms, available background, information regarding their military  
94 holdings, procurement through national production and relevant policies, and requests the Secretary-  
95 General to record this material and to make it available for consultation by Member States at their  
96 request;

97 11. *Calls upon* each Member State to establish and maintain an effective system for regulating  
98 dealers and brokers of small arms and light weapons (SALWs) that aims to:

99 (a) Register all brokers operating within each respective state's sovereign territory;

100 (b) Regulate all manufacturers, dealers, financiers, traders, and transporters of SALWs  
101 through licensing;

102 (c) Ensure that all registered dealers seek and maintain proper authorization for each  
103 transaction that occurs;

104 (d) Ensure that all transactions have provided full disclosure on the import and export  
105 licensing or authorization and relevant documentation of all involved parties such as states and firms  
106 directly involved in the purchasing, shipment, and transportation of the sale of SALWs;

107 (e) Address licensing, registration, and checking regularly all independent manufactur-  
108 ers, dealers, brokers, and traders;

109 (f) Develop a training program for border control officers and other law enforcement  
110 institutions in the states impacted by SALWs and illegal weapons trafficking;

111 12. *Suggests* that weapons confiscated by States be demilitarized, and any of the recovered  
112 materials used in them such as metal be repurposed for domestic non-military oriented manufactur-  
113 ing to further encourage disarmament;

114 13. *Invites* the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly to consider a reorientation of SALIENT's  
115 work as a joint funding initiative by the UNODA and UNDP by: :

116 (a) Targeting funding to be allocated to countries that are working to secure military  
117 bases where these weapons are being stored and countries that are working to secure borders where  
118 weapons are being transported by non-state actors;

119 (b) Utilizing a comprehensive and holistic approach, where support is provided by in-  
120 ternational organizations and regional bodies;

121 14. *Implores* the United Nations to prioritize coordinated international efforts to address and  
122 combat cartel activity worldwide, including enhanced cooperation, resource allocation and capacity-  
123 building initiatives.

Passed, Yes: 67 / No: 16 / Abstain: 13