QUESTION OF: LIMITING ARMS TRADE BETWEEN STATES THAT ARE NOT PARTICIPATING IN A CONFLICT OR THAT ARE NOT SITUATED IN CRISIS AREAS

The General Assembly,

Noting with regret that according to the Institute for Economics and Peace, the world has become progressively less peaceful and safe in the past ten years,

Deeply disturbed by the fact that nuclear weapons are the world’s most dangerous weapons and could consequently be a major threat to world peace,

Grieved by the fact that, globally, at least 251000 deaths outside war zones is caused by guns,

Fully aware that 875 million small arms and light weapons are in circulation worldwide and are responsible for over half a million deaths each year with tens of thousands of deaths outside of war zones,

Reiterating that despite the continuous efforts through treaties and the United Nations organisation to limit arms trade between states, the threat of having a world-scale deteriorating war has not ceased but the problem has rather been ignored by countries that benefit from unethical trading of arms,
Commission: Disarmament and International Security Committee

Sponsors: Cameroon, Canada, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Russian Federation, South Korea, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yemen

1. **Encourages** member states to actively participate in arms regulation;

2. **Supports** the United Nations’ efforts regarding the passed resolution 71/258 to prohibit nuclear weapons through the Prohibition of Nuclear weapons pact in 2017, however urges fellow members to extend this resolution to non-participants in the voting that took place;

3. **Urges** member states to review laws regarding arms permit by bringing forth legislative changes to make it hard to qualify owning guns legally;

4. **Calls** major weapon-producing states to safeguard against illicit diversion of arms;

5. **Trusts** states that manufacture and export conventional arms to work with other nations to ensure adequate control systems;

6. **Recommends** member states to ratify the UN’s Arms Trade Treaty and that:
   a. under Article 19 paragraph 1 of the Arms Trade Treaty, disputes between state parties should be settled more severely, and failure to reach consensus should lead to economic sanctions from the UN
   b. under Article 24 Paragraph 2 of the Arms Trade Treaty, state parties wishing to withdraw from the Treaty have to be subjected to a thorough investigation from the UN;

7. **Appeals** for more effective global norms, agreements and regulations to control and detect transfers of weapons and ammunition outside war zones;

8. **Calls upon** member states to support an act to ban all devices and accessories often known as “bump stock” that turn legal weapons into machine guns;
9. **Further recommends** the organisation to implement more frequent sessions in a year-course to encourage diplomacy as resolution to disputes and thus disincentivise military actions and interventions;

10. **Endorses** further taxes on arms to reduce the demand;

11. **Draws the attention** of CAAT’s which focuses on criterion 2c, stipulating that license should not be granted if there is a clear risk the equipment to be exported might be used in a serious violation of international humanitarian law;

12. **Demands** the establishing of an appropriate and subsidiary body with a mandate to regularly deal with nuclear disarmament along with other related arms control and adopt reduction measures in the conference on disarmament;

13. **Congratulates** the UN’s International Tracing Instrument for small arms and encourages it to become legally binding for member states.