

Draft Resolution DISEC 2/1.1

DISEC Second Committee

Co-sponsors: Republic of Angola, Republic of Austria, Kingdom of Belgium, Republic of Benin, Republic of Botswana, Burkina Faso, Republic of Cabo Verde, Republic of Chad, People's Republic of China, Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Arab Republic of Egypt, Republic of El Salvador, Republic of France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Republic of Guatemala, Republic of Haiti, Holy See, Republic of India, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Principality of Monaco, Romania, Russia Federation, Republic of Serbia, Republic of Slovenia, Syrian Arab Republic, Kingdom of Thailand, Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, Republic of Turkey, United Mexican States, United States of America, Republic of Uzbekistan, and Republic of Yemen

Topic: "General and complete disarmament- The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects"

Taking note controlling small arms and light weapons: Tracking and regulating,

Fully believing in strengthening Border control,

Taking into account scanning imports and exports,

Desiring countries to enforce a national guard that's sole purpose is to track and control legal and illegal weapons, while minimizing the use of guns

Having adopted monitoring manufacturing of small arms and light weight weapons,

Suggesting the lowering of the production rate of small arms and light weapons,

Aware of lowering accessibility to small arms,

Realizing the need for control of small arms and light weapons,

Remembering and Strengthening the Arms Trade Treaty of 2013,

Affirming that countries have gun cultures that normalize the use of guns,

Keeping in mind that 90% of all civilian deaths or injuries are caused by these types of weapons,

Noting further that most small arms last for a long time and can still be useable for after 100 years,

Emphasizing that every year 500,000 people die because of Small Arms and Light Weapons (S.A.L.W.S)

Remembering that in the Cold War many countries made weapons and sent them to their allies, and some are still in action against other countries globally

Recalling and observing that the global arms trade has increased by 16% in the last 10 years,

Recognizing the need for the following solutions;

1. Calls upon governments to strengthen borders, ocean security and increase port security in weaker areas
2. Encourages control of exports and imports of arms;
3. Encourages that nation's citizens must pass frequent tests maintaining a person's mental and emotional stability, while allowing for present provisions that work regarding hunting
4. Considers creating government access to arms manufacturing with standards that are agreed upon by United Nations members
5. Further requests working towards lowering arms accessibility;
6. Encouraging conventional arms identifying codes;
7. Calls upon nations to identify and control illegal trade routes;
8. Encourages educating on the dangers and laws of S.A.L.W. uses;
9. Further proclaims that background checks should be conducted on anyone purchasing any type of S.A.L.W.;
10. Considers decreasing the kinds of S.A.L.W.s available to citizens;
11. Encourages countries to create a legislation based on the international arms trade code;
12. Calls upon all member states to develop cooperative strategies to eradicate the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons.