**FORUM**: General Assembly 1

**QUESTION OF**: Intercepting Weapon Flows to Rebellion Groups

**MAIN SUBMITTER**: The United States of America

**CO-SUBMITTERS**: Mali, DR of the Congo, Laos PDR, Chad, Niger, Qatar, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Ukraine, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Republic of the Philippines, Indonesia, DPRK, Sweden, The Republic of Korea

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Emphasising* the principles of international collaboration as outlined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States,

*Expressing its appreciation* for nations capable of following as many of these considerable resolutions,

*Keeping in mind* each State’s sovereign right and responsibility to remain central providers of security in conformity with the rule of law,

*Pointing out* the necessity for all member states to take appropriate measures at regional and global levels to find an acceptable solution to this problem urgently,

*Recalling* a previous relevant United Nations resolution “Protocol against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms”, which illustrates the disquieting evidence of the scale of illicit arms trafficking,

*Recognising* that disarmament, arms control and nonproliferation are essential for the maintenance of national peace and security,

*Further recognising* the security, social, economic and humanitarian consequences of the illicit and unregulated trade in conventional arms,

1. Proposes that the UN officially defines the following terms as outlined below:
   1. “rebellion group”: a polity that uses armed conflict in opposition to established government (or governments) for reasons such as to seek political change or to establish, maintain, or to gain independence,
   2. “illicit arms”: illegal trade of contraband, ammunition and small arms;
2. Strongly encourages member states to engage in sharing of information and cooperate operationally with regard to monitoring traffic in illegal firearms in the context of anti-terrorism;
3. Calls for preventative strategies be implemented such as, but not limited to:
   1. requiring foundational education about the danger of organised criminal groups and rebellion groups for students of an appropriate age,
   2. banning all advertisement and social media and posts for weaponry and/or about violent actions involving weapons to avoid promotion of violence, especially to minors;
4. Urges member states to revisit security measures of storage areas for arms and weaponry by means including:
   1. requiring security camera infrastructure,
   2. ameliorating systems of registration and data logging by encouraging modernisation of infrastructure, including the use of computers in all offices,
   3. requiring that security footage can be demanded at any moment by local, national and/or global authorities in the event of theft, suspicion of theft, or any other suspicious activity;
5. Strongly recommends all nations to revisit their laws regarding purchase and access of weaponry with the aim of ensuring appropriate accessibility to anyone, ranging from small and large firearms in ways including:
   1. allowing only residents with national citizenship to purchase firearms,
   2. ensuring selling points are registered with and monitored by the government,
   3. encouraging local governments to adopt policies requiring a licence to purchase any type of firearm or weaponry,
   4. emphasises that any cooperation or trading of firearms with known members of a rebellion group is firmly prohibited and will have the highest form of consequences, resulting in withdrawal of permit for manufacture or selling,
   5. emphasises that the selling and manufacturing of military grade weapons will result in a fine and withdrawal of permit selling and manufacturing permit; including chemical, nuclear and automatic weaponry;
6. Asks for the creation of the Coalition for Preventing and Intercepting Weapon Flows to Rebellion Groups (CPIWFRG), which would work with the relevant Member States, as well as with the UNIDIR in order to prevent and intercept weapon flows to rebellion groups on an international level by:
7. establishing national legislative structures and systems for marking, tracing and stockpile management,
8. developing common international standards or guidelines on the control governing transfers of small arms and light weapons;
9. Hopes that member states incorporate strategies to reduce existing illegal stockpiles by setting aside funds for firearm-buyback programs, and emotionally and financially support whistleblowers in whatever means necessary.