FORUM: General Assembly 1: Disarmament and International Security

ISSUE: Limiting access to arms for NSAGs

MAIN SUBMITTER: The Republic of Kenya

CO-SUBMITTERS: Brazil, Germany, Canada, Armenia, India, Ghana, Congo, Hungary, Turkey, Pakistan

The general assembly, first committee,

*Viewing with concern* the disturbance of order and threatening of human lives by Non-State Armed Groups,

*Referring to* previous UN conferences that stressed the importance of countering this issue,

*Taking into account* the investigation of the green political foundation, who’s research have detected the sources of arms of NSAGs,

*Pointing out* the growing online activity of NSAGs, mainly in the form of social media platforms,

*Shocked by* the violence installed by NSAGs, which is made possible due to their access to both legal and illegal arms,

*Alarmed by* the interest of NSAGs in accessing WMD,

*Encouraging* all delegations present to acknowledge the access to arms for NSAGs as being a worldwide problem that is empowered by globalisation,

*Welcoming* all delegations present to unite for the purpose of countering this issue,

1. Suggests to freeze all sorts of funds of individuals known to be member of a terrorist organisation, including;
2. Printing money,
3. Transfer of money,
4. Other activities involving usage of a bank-account,
5. Urges to support governments of LEDC’s and countries where NSAGs are currently present in protecting their stock of arms, by means such as, but not limited to:
6. Security technology,
7. Sharing knowledge in order to develop a water tight security scheme,
8. Proposes to improve ties with independent research officials, such as DARPA, in order to collect knowledge on the illegal arms trade;
9. Considers coding frequently used materials for the creation of explosives available to individuals and keeping track of the amounts of such goods an individual purchases;
10. Encourages to set up a campaign that raises awareness amongst civilians, including but not limited by;
11. Emphasizing the illegality of funding members of NSAGs,
12. Warning for strategic tactics of NSAGs used to obtain funds and/or arms,
13. Recommends to create a detailed list on arms used by NSAGs and based on this list tighten measures of legal purchases, which regulations include, but are not limited to;
14. A thorough background check every four years in order to check if one is still capable of carrying the responsibility of a weapon licence,
15. Calls for punishments for supporting NSAGs, in forms of, but not limited by;
16. A fine,
17. Loss of economic aid from the UN,
18. Proposes for the UN to provide funding for those who lose income from a denial of selling arms to NSAGs, in order to compromise these economic losses.