

**Forum:** Special Conference

**Question of:** Evaluating and revising regulatory systems of arms exports

**Submitted by:** Sweden

**Co-submitted by:** Japan, Cameroon, Tunisia, Turkey, Malawi, Brazil,  
Burundi, Germany, Yemen



**The Special Conference:**

*Fully aware* that the link between politics and the arms can bring about the development of the “military-industrial complex”; a situation where armed forces, commerce, and politics become closely tied,

*Reminding* that according to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), the five biggest exporters in 2010–14 were the United States, Russia, China, Germany and France, and the five biggest importers were India, Saudi Arabia, China, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Pakistan,

*Acknowledging* that the exports of the U.S. and Russia combined, account for more than half of all the world's’ weapons exports whilst Russia accounts for 27%,

*Guided* by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Recalling* both the preamble and chapter 1 of the Charter of the United Nations, which call for the promotion of international peace, security and the protection of human rights,

*Further recalling* the United Nations Disarmament Commission Guidelines for international arms transfers in the context of General Assembly resolution 46/36H of the 6<sup>th</sup> of December 1991,

*Defining* Arms control as international restrictions upon the development, production, stockpiling, proliferation and usage of small arms, conventional weapons, and weapons of mass destruction,

*Recalling* the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty on the 24 of December 2014, to regulate international trade, ratified by 69 states and signed but not ratified by a further 61 states,

*Regretting* the deaths of thousands of innocent people each year as a result of armed crimes,

*Concerned* about the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons that account for an estimated 60-90% of the 100,000+ conflict deaths each year (Small Arms Survey 2005) and tens of thousands of additional deaths outside of war zones,

*Noting with concern* that funds of the state government are spent on developing new weapons diverting these funds from health care and education:

1. **Recommends** that all member states to sign and ratify the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) so as to
  - A. promote the regulation of international trade of conventional weapons
  - B. promote national and international peace
  - C. reduce human suffering
  - D. develop
    1. co-operation
    2. Transparency
    3. Accountability
    4. responsible action by and among all member states
    5. ensure that it is properly enforced within one's own nation;
2. **Calls upon** all nations who have signed the ATT to incorporate the treaty into national legislation;
3. **Encourages** all member nations to inhibit weapon supply to Countries
  - A. Supporting terrorism
  - B. violating international treaties;
  - C. which have not signed the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT);
4. **Recommends** that all current arms embargoes be maintained with the utmost rigor with a particular emphasis on those concerning "dual use" weapons so as to
  - A. Demonstrate the UN's disapproval of a behaviour by a certain actor
  - B. Enable nations to maintain a neutral standing in an ongoing conflict
  - C. Limit the resources available to actors that may be used to inflict violence upon others;
5. **Encourages** all member nations to control or prohibit transfers of arms to third parties through the national implementation
  - A. Of UN control systems
  - B. Of electronic tracking of all arms;
6. **Calls** upon all member states to sign and ratify by 2020
  - A. the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC),

- B. the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)
  - C. the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) agreements
  - D. the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (TWC)
  - E. the International Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation and the Commission nuclear Test Ban Treaty organisation (CTBT);
7. **Urges** all member states to seek assistance, be it legislative, economic or technical, from national and international organisations, member states having ratified the ATT, the UN and supranational organisations involved in the field of arms exports for relevant issues such as but not limited to:
- A. Disarmament
  - B. Legislation
  - C. Implementation
  - D. Stockpile management
  - E. Technological advancements;
8. **Recommends** all member nations to create a surveillance agency, the International Arms Antitrust Surveillance Agency (IASSA), which is responsible
- A. For examining and reporting illegal arms exports
  - B. For Monitoring the correct enforcement of the ATT
  - C. Producing a human rights risk assessment of all arms exports
  - D. For Monitoring the total capital being dedicated to the military industry each year and whether this amount is justifiable by the countries means
  - E. For Monitoring the social and economic areas affected by the diversion of capital and the structural adjustment programs (SAP's) that could be enforced to prioritize spending targeting the enhancement of social and economic conditions of the nation;
10. **Proposes** the creation of a trust fund, to be financed by contributions from any willing member states or NGOs, with the possibility of being used by all member states requiring financial aid for any of the decrees suggested in the above clauses after submission to and approval by the UN of their implementation programme.