



Regulating Arms Trade in the War against Terror

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles that are written in the Charter of the United Nations,

Keeping in mind the need for stability and protection for citizens who are the victims of terrorist attacks,

Alarmed by the increase of harsh activities by terrorist organizations, affecting civilians by spreading fear and terror using violence, abductions, bombings and beheadings,

Noting with deep concern the overall rapid increase in terrorist activities in recent years,

Recognizing the challenges the victims face at the conflict and their needs for recovery,

Noting with deep concern that the illicit trade of arms to non-stated actors has increased rapidly,

1. *Urges* all the member states who sell arms to illegitimate terrorist organizations to cease these sales;
2. *Recommends* the following category-based definition of non-state armed groups in which:
 - a. armed groups are defined as a group in possession of weapons that are not in the organizational structure of an internationally recognized state,
 - b. category 3 are groups that violate human rights and law of the respective countries they are operating in with the open use of violence against the collective in order to spread fear and force a religious or ideological system, without the intent of an outcome that respects human rights and regionally accepted laws,
 - c. category 2 are groups that disrespect the law of the respective countries they are operating in with the open use of violence in the region they are operating in, with the intent of an outcome that does respect human rights and regionally accepted laws,
 - d. category 1 are defined as groups that act in defense from genocide or any other form of oppression;
3. *Encourages* the member nations to hold the sellers and producers responsible for any sold weapons by:
 - a. not allowing arms traders to sell arms to governments and rebel groups that are known to disregard fundamental human rights on a regular basis,
 - b. still allowing the trade of arms to category 1 groups,
 - c. giving the right to trade arms to legitimate governments, if the security of the state and/or its population is threatened by non-governmental groups;
4. *Urges* the member states to enforce strict regulations in their respective borders and stop illicit trade;
5. *Encourages* the respective country to hold the importers and buyers of the weapons responsible by:

- a. imposing the responsibility on buyers to strive to ensure that weapons do not end up in the hands of terrorists or terroristic rebel groups,
 - b. restricting the sale of weapons to illegitimate forces, such as terrorist groups and rebels that are fighting against legitimate governments;
6. *Strongly recommends* tracking of the weapons exported and imported by the member countries;
7. *Requests* setting up check points in conflict areas designed to filter the flow of arms into the region with the purpose of:
 - a. increasing security and control by placing peacekeepers or military observers to the areas that are in ongoing conflicts,
 - b. controlling incoming ships that have the aim of importing and exporting arms,
 - c. tracking shipments in general which will be funded by the organizations that benefit from the trade;
8. *Considering* that the aforementioned be financed by member states that are currently not in a state of war, which are encouraged to spend at least 0.5% of their military expenditures on security and control of the arms and weapons within their country;
9. *Urges* member states to inform the international community about any imports of heavy arms;
10. *Strongly recommends* regular checks on weapon inventories by UN observers in member states suffering from an ongoing armed conflict, in close cooperation with the respective military authorities.
