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## **Question of: The question of limiting access to arms by terrorist organizations**

*The Disarmament Committee,*

1. Urges Member States to enact measures to adequately protect military arsenals, armories and arms depots by, but not limited to:
  - a. Stationing a garrison to prevent the theft, sale or illicit transfer of arms from the base,
  - b. Instituting multiple-factor authentication systems for all transfers of arms approved by the military, relying on factors such as:
    - i. identification papers issued by the military,
    - ii. signed authorizations from commanding officers,
    - iii. biometric scanning of fingerprints, retinae, or faces of the individuals responsible for the handling and transfer of arms and ammunition,
  - c. If deemed necessary, the UN will provide funds to Member States to purchase biometric identification systems which would otherwise be unable to afford them;
2. Expects Member States to combat corruption that enables arms to be transported freely in ways such as but not limited to:
  - a. planting whistle-blowers in international trade organizations to alert relevant authorities of illicit arms trade,
  - b. enticing officials to report cases of bribery relating to the illicit trade of arms in ways such as but not limited to:
    - i. providing cash benefits for reporting such cases,
    - ii. educating officials about the dangers and consequences of illicit arms trade,
    - iii. enacting legal penalties to officials convicted of bribery, such as a heavy fine and/or ban of exercising public service, and in worst cases, prison,
  - c. conducting extensive background checks on officials appointed to the control of arms trading in order to ensure that they are free of corruption;
3. Urges all countries to sign and adopt an agreement which limits the presence of oil from terrorist sources on the global market, thus cutting an import source of income and hampering these organizations from being able to purchase weapons, emphasizing that this agreement will work on the same basis as the Kimberley Certificate Scheme of 2003 which successfully tackled the similar issue of blood diamonds,
  - a. All legitimate oil pumps and fields would be issued an identification number proving legitimacy and allowing for all oil barrels and shipments to be tracked to the point of origin,
  - b. All countries and companies would agree to not import oil from illegitimate sources,
  - c. Countries would agree to prosecute companies which fail to comply by these rules;
4. Urges all nations to take steps to prevent terrorist organizations acquiring and using handheld firearms through measures such as but not limited to:
  - a. The creation of a coalition of nations using combined military resources to guard weapon depots within conflict zones, noting that Member States would join at their own and local government's discretion, noting that:

- i. UN aid funding will be provided to local governments with insufficient means to enforce the measures suggested,
    - ii. At local government's discretion existing weapons in such conflict zones can be confiscated by local authorities,
  - b. Requests that the UN Security Council designate the areas of conflict addressed and aid in the planning of the deployment of military forces to guard weapon stocks;
- 5. Calls for the creation of a UN body, Protection Entity of Arms Control Everywhere (UNPEACE) that will:
  - a. Work alongside Transparency International to screen the legitimacy and legality of the clients of gun manufacturers,
  - b. work alongside the Egmont group which works to prevent money laundering by establishing Financial Intelligence units, which are national centers that analyze financial transactions for terrorist activity and specifically the illicit transactions made by terrorist groups when they buy and sell arms.