Committee: United Nations Disarmament

Question of: The control of civilian gun possession after the end of a civil war

Main Submitter(s): France

Co-submitter(s): South Korea, Qatar, Bangladesh

THE DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE,

*Acknowledging* the difficulties in regulating firearms after a major conflict,

*Recognizing* the Arms Trade Treaty created on 2nd April 2013 which prevents the flow of international arms trade to regions of conflict,

*Recalling* the success of the German Weapons Act in disarming its population shortly after the First World War,

*Noting* *with* *concern* the current number of Iraqi civilians in possession of class 3 weapons,

*Acknowledging* the need of comprehensive firearms and ammunitions regulatory act to be legislated in order to prevent further damage,

*1.*Recommendsthe establishment of a separate governmental body to regulate the production and purchase of small arms immediately at the conclusion of the war and its function will consist of but is not limited to:

a) Setting a quota on the number of firearms to be manufactured per month,

b) Imposing progressive taxes on purchases of ammunition depending on the increasing demand for guns and ammunitions,

c) Reducing the damage caused by small arms by reducing their effectiveness by but is not limited to:

i. Changing the shape of ammunition,

ii.  Regulating the amount of force released out of a firearm when being imported or produced,

d) Legislating sanctions for crimes relating to illegal gun possession;

2.    Requestsfor a trading system between governments and civilians where firearms can be exchanged for incentives such as but not limited to:

a) Food,

b) Water,

c) Medical aid, this includes:

i.  First aid kits,

ii. Medicine,

d) Temporary Shelter;

3.     Considersthe formation of an act, which penalizes any civilian, found in possession of unregistered firearms, these include but are not limited to:

a) Long sentences,

b.) Heavy fines,

c.) Permanent confiscation of firearms in possession,

d) Permanent confiscation of the right to own a firearm;

4.     Proclaimsfor strengthened customs security to ensure that arms are not illegally transferred in and out of nation states this can be done by but not limited to:

a) Heavy security checks when goods are moving in and out of a country this can be done by:

i. Sensors,

ii. X-ray scanners,

ii. An increase in number of military personnel.