FORUM: Disarmament Commission

QUESTION OF: Measures to Prevent the Individuals’ Illegal Possession and Usage of Firearms

MAIN SUBMITTER: Kenya

CO-SUBMITTERS: DPRK, Philippines, Israel, Central African Republic, United States of America, Ukraine, Belgium, China, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan

THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION,

*Recalling* all the previous Disarmament Commission resolutions on the topic of individuals’ illegal possession and usage of firearms, as well as other relevant resolutions, are thereby recalled to solve the issue of illegal possession and usage of firearms,

*Highlighting* the fact that in the United States, between 2007 and 2017, there were over 1000 mass shootings with illegal firearms which had a huge impact on innocent individuals and families,

*Deeply concerned* about the increase in crime rate such as in 2021, crime rate per 100,000 people in the US was 395.7 people due to the individuals possessing illegal firearms and their usage,

*Acknowledging* even unauthorized individuals can purchases firearms easily due to flaws in laws, lack of background checking, and licensing procedure,

*Recognizing* social and economic factors such as, social inequality, unemployment, and high levels of poverty may foster an atmosphere to cause crime and use illicit guns,

1. Requests nations’ governments to reinforce the existing laws and regulations based on individual usage of firearms, especially people with recidivate armed violence through ways but not limited to:
   1. Having more supervision of the village with frequent armed violence in ways but not limited to:
      1. Setting up more CCTVs in hidden areas, especially in remote places,
      2. Placing more police stations in towns,
      3. Having monthly checks in the village of any individual usage of firearms,
      4. Asking police and gun stores in the neighborhood to keep track of firearm purchases,
   2. Increase the training period for firearm danger and its possession according to the level of crime that they commit in addition to their given sentence and fine,
   3. Be sentenced to at least five years in prison for all nations, if a person's illegal firearm possession gets caught;
2. Calls upon Member States to improve customs to control the flow of goods and detect illegal firearms transported across international borders in ways such as but not limited to:
   1. Improve and install technologies and equipment to enable advanced scanning technologies and electronic tracking systems to detect firearms with but not limited to:
      1. X-rays,
      2. GPS-enabled technologies,
      3. Wave scanners,
   2. Provide specialized training for customs officers in identifying and handling firearms through ways but not limited to:
      1. Increase their income for they to be more committed to firearm detection,
      2. Provide monthly or annual education workshops for them to be expert at identifying illegal firearms through the help of advanced technology,
      3. Hiring younger generations as they are more familiar with recent advanced technology equipment such as X-rays,
   3. Place trained detection dogs around international borders I know what you mean but needs reworded to detect possible illegal firearms, however, as the number of detection dogs is limited, place them in areas the illegal firearms are traded the most often,
   4. Work with firearm manufacturers, legal dealers, and exporters to make records of the number of transported legal firearms to identify the number of illegal firearms transported;
3. Further reminds non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Small Arms Survey and Institute for Security Studies (ISS) to spread awareness of armed violence and arms control, especially targeted on the nations with poor governmental systems, through ways but not limited to:
   1. Bringing volunteers who are trained in armed violence to educate the community about the severeness of small arms and light weapons (SALW) through ways but not limited to:
      1. Online education,
      2. Face-to-face education,
      3. Practical based education,
   2. Implementing mandatory gun education in middle schools to aware students in the early stages of the hazards of illegal firearm possession and usage as middle school students have the most potential to be involved in gun violence:
      1. Developing age-appropriate gun safety education programs into the school curriculum,
      2. Specifying the possible consequences of the misuse of firearms through real-life examples,
      3. Putting gun violence awareness posters around the schools for students to be notified whenever they forget,
   3. Making promotional advertisements on social media platforms such as Instagram, YouTube, or Twitter through ways but not limited to:
      1. Realistic videos of armed violence,
      2. Posters to promote the safe usage of firearms,
      3. Cartoons that briefly explain the severity of the individual procession of firearms,
      4. Interviews of people who are negatively impacted by armed violence;
4. Emphasizes the need to improve social and economic factors such as unemployment, social mobility, health care, and education for individuals to reduce the possibility of them being involved in a crime with the use of illicit guns such as but not limited to:
   1. Collaborating with NGOs such as Minority Rights Group International (MRG) and Teachers Without Borders (TWB) to have surplus educational equipment for students at school such as:
      1. Writing utensils,
      2. Textbooks for different subject areas,
      3. Technological devices such as computers or iPads,
   2. Requesting WHO (World Health Organization) and other healthcare organizations to donate medical-related supplies for people with economic hardship,
   3. Establishing free job search sites or recruitment sites for people suffering from unemployment, especially targeting the householder family with but not limited to:
      1. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
      2. Kelly Services
      3. Tiger Recruitment
5. Considers health and medical organizations such as the American Medical Association (AMA) or National Institution of Health (NIH) to support individuals who committed gun violence with physical or mental therapy to prevent future recurrence through ways but not limited to:
   1. Having group therapy by calling all the individuals who have committed gun violence to discuss their experience and the negative consequences of gun violence,
   2. Launching solution-focused brief therapy (SFBT) around the world to identify the main causes of gun violence and prevent future consequences,
   3. Prioritize Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) for all individuals who have the potential to commit future gun violence as it helps to adjust their behaviors and thoughts beforehand;
6. Requests the government to install bulletproof areas in public spaces such as public parks, schools, and libraries to enhance safety for individuals in ways such as but not limited to:
   1. Cooperate with companies that produce bulletproof products,
   2. experiment with diverse materials such as Kevlar, Lexan, and carbon fiber composite materials to produce trustworthy and effective bulletproof walls to install in public areas,
   3. Raise funds to install bulletproof in public areas from official and non-official organizations;
7. Encourages all the countries to enhance searching for black markets and illegal trades to regulate people trading illegal firearms as black markets are the most common places for individuals to purchase illegal guns in ways such as but not limited to:
   1. Associating cryptocurrency brokerages to track transactions between people such as:
      1. Coinbase,
      2. eToro,
      3. Gemini,
   2. organize an international community with experts to search for black market and illegal trading in ways such as:
      1. International Police to be in charge of all the illegal gun trade,
      2. FBI to be in charge of people who are involved in illegal gun trade,
      3. White hackers detect all the records of illegal gun trade through black markets,
      4. Forensic Service to explore all individuals involved in gun violence,
   3. Associate with international organizations by receiving information to track suspected of possessing and trading a weapon from such as:
      1. World Customs Organizations,
      2. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF),
      3. National Tracing Center (NTC).