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**Third United Nations Conference to Review  
Progress Made in the Implementation of the  
Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and  
Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light  
Weapons in All Its Aspects**

New York, 18–29 June 2018

**Working paper submitted by Indonesia on behalf of the  
Movement of Non-Aligned Countries**

**Establishment of a United Nations fellowship programme on small  
arms and light weapons**

1. The States members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries reaffirm the continued importance, validity and relevance of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects as a universal framework in mobilizing the political will at the international level to address the multifaceted challenges of the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, and strongly call for its balanced, effective and full implementation.
2. Acknowledging that Governments bear the primary responsibility for implementing the Programme of Action at the national level and for preventing, combating and eradicating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, the Non-Aligned Movement stresses that fulfilling this objective effectively is dependent on, among other things, the national capacity of each State, including the availability of the required financial resources, technical capabilities and technological means.
3. Recognizing the progress made so far in the implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons (International Tracing Instrument), the Non-Aligned Movement underlines that their continued and effective implementation requires identifying and addressing their implementation challenges, particularly in developing countries.
4. The Non-Aligned Movement emphasizes in this regard that the lack of the required technical knowledge and expertise is one of the main obstacles to the implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument by developing countries, and accordingly calls for practical measures to overcome this challenge.



5. Against this background, and in line with the proposals contained in its working papers submitted to previous Review Conferences of the Programme of Action and to the Biennial Meetings of States, the Non-Aligned Movement continues to propose the establishment of a United Nations fellowship programme on small arms and light weapons as a practical measure to improve the technical knowledge and expertise of developing countries required for the implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument.
6. Accordingly, the Movement recommends the inclusion of the following recommendation in the final document of the third Review Conference:

In order to improve technical knowledge and expertise for the implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument, in particular in developing countries, the Review Conference decides to recommend that the General Assembly adopt a resolution, at its seventy-third session, to mandate the Office for Disarmament Affairs to establish a United Nations fellowship programme on small arms and light weapons. The primary objective of the fellowship programme should be to promote technical knowledge and expertise in more Member States, particularly developing countries, in areas related to the implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument. The fellowship programme is primarily intended for persons already or soon to be entrusted with responsibilities related to the implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument in their respective countries. Accordingly, fellowships should normally be awarded to candidates who are nominated by their Governments and are expected to be individuals involved in or designated for work on issues related to the technical implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument in their States. In selecting candidates, overall geographical balance and the greater needs of developing countries should be taken into account. Candidates should be selected by a panel appointed by the Secretary-General, on the basis of the aforementioned criteria. Up to 60 fellows a year would be selected, largely from developing countries, to attend the programme. Training courses should not exceed three months. Drawing on expertise from the United Nations system, from Member States and from relevant research institutes, the programme should cover all technical areas related to the effective implementation of the Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument. The fellowship programme should be launched in 2020 and funded through the regular budget of the United Nations. At the same time, the Office for Disarmament Affairs should make every effort to progressively improve the quality of training and increase the number of fellows by attracting further financial resources and other contributions and assistance from interested Member States, and through greater use of existing knowledge and expertise in relevant bodies and institutions of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, as well as other relevant international and regional institutions, in particular the World Customs Organization and the International Criminal Police Organization, and other relevant research institutes and civil society. The Secretary-General is requested to report biennially to the General Assembly and the Review Conference or the Biennial Meeting of States on the implementation of the programme.