

AAKAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE 2019

DISARMAMENT AND
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
COMMITTEE

Illicit Trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons

Under-Secretary-General responsible for DISEC: Kerem Ceylan



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I. Letter from Secretary-General

Most esteemed participants,

It is my greatest honor to welcome you all as your Secretary-General of Model United Nations of Aldemir Atilla Konuk Anatolian High School which will be held on 19-21 January in Antalya.

Let me introduce myself.I am Devrim Özen. Currently ,I am a 11th grader at Aldemir Atilla Konuk Anatolian High School.

With my precious organization and academic team,our prior goal is to reach the quality that we missed from Model United Nations.I,as your Secretary-General can assure you that since the very first beginning of what we achieved,we tried our best to let you have the best experience.As the results of our numerous discussions about committees in total four of them being General Assembly committees,a special committee and lastly Joint Crisis Cabinet. The committees will provide you a wider perspective of what we can expect from future.

As a General Assembly committee,Kerem CEYLAN our valuable Under-Secretary-General wrote this magnificent study guide in two days in order to make this conference better.In this committee you are going to discuss about illicit trade of small arms and light weapons.

I would to thank Kerem CEYLAN for this such an important committee.He is the one of the most important MUNer behind MUNs.He did his best in order to make this committee better.

Delegates study guide is not only source for informations.I highly encourage you to work on this issue to be full of knowledge and comprehensive.

While I have full belief in our Academic Team,our admirable Organization Team with the lead of Bora YENİGELEN and his deputy Berfin Lara ÇAPAR will take the quality higher than what we expect.

To finish my word I can not wait to see you here to let my dream come true.For debate,for the experience,for the awards-for whatever reasons,I know it will be an amazing experience to let my participant Express their thoughts.Concluding my letter,I would like to invite you all to the first edition of MUNAAKAL.I look forward to meeting you in person.

Sincerely

Devrim ÖZEN

II. Letter from Under-Secretary-General

Esteemed Participants of Brexit Negotiations Board,

I am fraught with utter elation and contentment to welcome you to the Model United Nations of Aldemir Atilla Konuk Anatolian High School Conference 2019. I am honored to announce that I have been accoladed with being the Under-Secretary-General responsible for Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) simulated in MUNAAKAL'19.

I, as a representative of Secretariat responsible for, designated our committee as Disarmament and International Security Committee to draw attention to the everincreasing threat of terror by the illicit trades of small arms and light weapons.

I highly encourage you to read this study guide in the best possible way so that you would have some researches to enhance your knowledge regarding the topic that would be discussed.

If you have any questions, I am more than happy to help you with it. Please do not hesitate to contact me via keremceyln@gmail.com.

Kindest Regards

Kerem Ceylan

Under Secretary-General Responsible for DISEC

III. Introduction to Disarmament and International Security Committee

In October 1945, after several rounds of negotiation in San Francisco, the United Nations was formally set up. France, the United States, the United Kingdom, the Republic of China, and the Soviet Union were the primary signatories with another 46 countries attending the debate.

As a part of its structure, the General Assembly consists of several commissions and committees, which allow the over 190 members states to deliberate over crucial issues of current global affairs. The committee, to which you are a delegate, is called the Disarmament and International Security Committee (hereafter, referred to as DISEC). As one of the six principal committees of the General Assembly, DISEC is also known as the First Committee.

The First Committee focuses mostly on matters that deal with conflict and conflict prevention, disarmament and international security. Ratified by nearly 190 members of the General Assembly, the Treaty of the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) is perhaps one of the most well-known and important resolutions concerning the reduction and limitation of arms.¹ In effect since 1970, the NPT resolution continually aims to reduce the spread of nuclear technology while increasing collaboration on the peaceful use of nuclear technology as an energy source for civilian, not military, consumption. The NPT is one of the best demonstrations of how the First Committee can have a lasting effect on global security policy.

What makes the DISEC's work so timely and interesting is the fact that all resolutions emerging from the General Assembly are not legally binding and therefore cannot be subject to any legal action. Hence, even if the General Assembly overwhelmingly passes a resolution, it is no guarantee that any action will be implemented. Indeed, because at the end of the day, nations interest sometimes affects voting behavior at the GA, some members states may simply disregard part or all of a resolution.



IV. Introduction to the Agenda Item

a. Glossary

- i. **Small Arms:** “Any man-portable lethal weapon that expels or launches, is designed to expel or launch, or may be readily converted to expel or launch a shot, bullet or projectile by the action of an explosive, excluding antique small arms and light weapons or their replicas, (Specifically designed for individual use)”
- ii. **Light Weapons:** “Any man-portable lethal weapon that expels or launches, is designed to expel or launch, or may be readily converted to expel or launch a shot, bullet or projectile by the action of an explosive, excluding antique small arms and light weapons or their replicas, (Specifically designed for use by two or three persons serving as a crew, although some may be carried and used by a single person)”
- iii. **Firearms:** “Firearm’ shall mean any portable barreled weapon that expels, is designed to expel or may be readily converted to expel a shot, bullet or projectile by the action of an explosive, excluding antique firearms or their replicas. Antique firearms and their replicas shall be defined in accordance with domestic law. In no case, however, shall antique firearms include firearms manufactured after 1899.”

- iv. **Illegal black-market transfers:** "In clear violation of national and/or international laws and without official government consent or control, these transfers may involve corrupt government officials acting on their own for personal gain."
- v. **Legal Transfers:** "These occur with either the active or passive involvement of governments or their authorized agents, and in accordance with both national and international law."

b. Introduction to the Problem

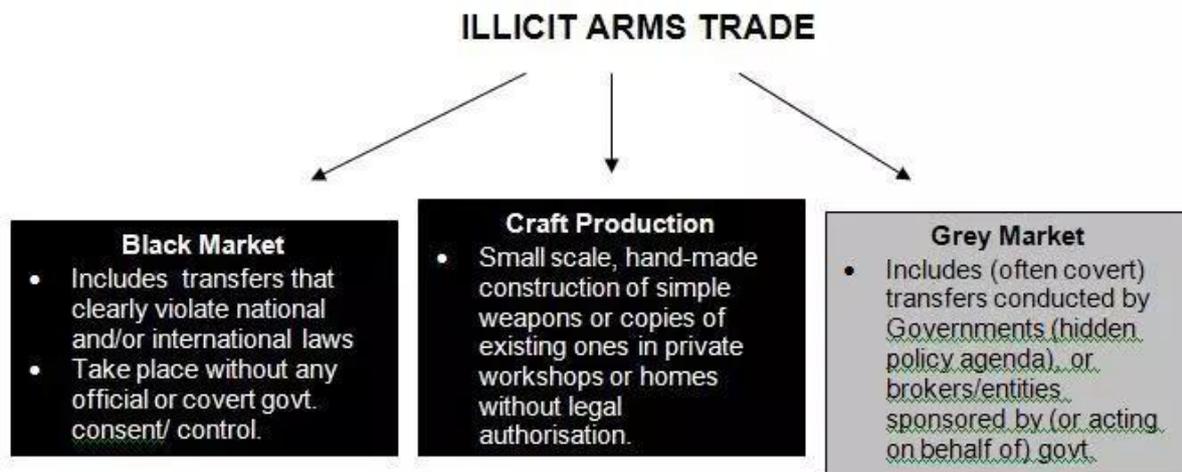
The act of trade dates to the ancient ages of humanity. Morphing into various forms ranging from agricultural trading to the present-day issue of trafficking of illicit substances and arms, trade has dictated most social and diplomatic relations throughout the reign of time. It has gained importance in today's world in which the conduct between nations depends on economic gain and loss. Thus, it is not unusual to see all sorts of parties, ranging from third party suppliers to high ranking government officials, partaking in these illegal activities.

The arms trade (or "gunrunning") is also one of the largest sources of unregulated income on a global scale. Virtually every imaginable conflict has a third party that is closely related to it, either as a fueling component that provides the base reason for the conflict, or as a supplier which provides a steady flow of armaments to the conflicting parties. Regardless of their role or identity, these suppliers allow and promote the existence of most terrorist organizations/organized crime groups. These suppliers mostly provide small arms and light weapons that allow criminal organizations to persist and advance in a region.

The 1997 Report of the UN Panel of Governmental Experts on Small Arms provides a more refined and precise definition, which has become internationally accepted. This distinguishes between small arms (revolvers and self-loading pistols, rifles and carbines, submachine guns, assault rifles, and light machine guns), which are weapons designed for personal use, and light weapons (heavy machine guns, hand-held under-barrel and mounted grenade launchers, portable anti-aircraft guns, portable anti-tanks guns, recoilless rifles, portable launchers of anti-aircraft missile systems, and mortars of calibers less than 100 mm), which are designed for use by several persons serving as a unit. Ammunition and explosives also form an integral part of small arms and light weapons used in conflict.

The exploitation of the elevated consumer demand, along with the usage of arms as an

underground trade currency, have further normalized and institutionalized illicit trade. As frequent reports of government officials and organizations involved in this type of commerce surface and the number of related arrests rise, corruption increases accordingly. As a result, investigations and international court cases to lose substantiality and halt their investigations directed to mitigating the effects of the trade, creating a vicious circle.



c. Characteristics & Global Scope of Illicit Arms Trafficking

Due to the fine line between the legal and illegal sale of armaments, data measuring the exact amount and value of trafficked arms is yet to be found. There are, however, estimations by the European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) that the illegal trade of small arms and light weapons alone constituted a \$1 billion-a-year global business in 2013. Also, according to the latest credible records collected, the number of small arms projected to be in circulation exceeded 600 million and accounted for around 6090% of conflict deaths in the world. Although these approximate figures fall short of providing a complete understanding of the illicit arms industry’s development, they certainly reveal the detrimental potential it holds in today’s tumultuous world.

The trafficking of firearms is unlike many of the other forms of trafficking discussed in this guide because firearms are durable goods. In addition, the modern pistol or assault rifle represents a “mature technology”, so current weapons holders do not need to regularly update

their stock to remain competitive. Consequently, the number of new small arms purchased each year is only about 1% of those already in circulation, and this likely applies to both licit and illicit markets. There are two primary markets for illicit arms – those who need weapons for criminal purposes, and those who need them for political ones. The movement of firearms from the United States to Mexico represents an example of the first, while the outflow of guns from Eastern Europe serves as an example of the second.

Weapons trafficking has a significant history as an international challenge. As early as 1993, the United Nations recognized the growing technical sophistication of conventional weapons, a continued increase in their destructive capacity, and the subsequent amplification of the “destabilizing effects” of weapons trafficking (United Nations 1995, pp. 13-15). Further UN reporting in the 1990s also revealed the relationship between the destabilizing impact of illicit weapons and terrorism, mercenary activity, subversion, organized crime. The development of the black market in conventional weaponry has certainly paralleled instability seen in Latin America and Africa in the 1980s, Southeast Europe and Central Asia in the 1990s, and North Africa and the Sahel today. In response, the UN Disarmament Commission report in 1995 emphasized the importance of synchronizing national policies to support the broader international effort, noting that, “legal, political and technical differences in internal control of armaments and their transfer, and in some cases, inadequacy or absence of such controls, can contribute to the growing illicit traffic in arms,” (United Nations 1995, p. 14). While progress on the 2013 UN Arms Trade Treaty – signed by 17 European Union nations and the United States – may help to mitigate the risk of illicit international transfer of conventional weapons, without also addressing the drivers of this trade, such as weaknesses in state structures, the impact of these broader efforts will remain limited.

Over a ten-year period, from 1998 to 2008, the international community spent over \$2 billion on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) in addition to other initiatives specifically designed to tackle the challenges of small arms proliferation. However, conventional and state-to-state arms transfers may demand more robust end-use monitoring and tracking mechanisms that could be verified by independent parties such as digital and non-removable serial numbers. Combating weapons trafficking also requires attacking demand as well as supply. This is perhaps a more politically sensitive problem, though, given

the myriad of laws governing private ownership of weapons in dozens of nations as well as the “grey market” (legal but not transparent) of weapons flowing in and out of North America and Africa in particular.

d. Facts on Illegal Small Arms

Illegal small arms are routinely used by criminals, or by warlords and child soldiers in war-torn countries, even under arms embargoes. Due to their illegal nature, statistics on the trade and use of illegal small arms are rare and not always reliable. The following are general statistics that indicate the magnitude of the consequences of illegal small arms and light weapons.

- According to the Small Arms Survey (an independent research project at the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva, Switzerland), about 25% of the \$4 billion annual global trade in small arms is “illicit” or not recorded as required by law.
- In Colombia: 1 in 10 deaths is caused by firearms; 93% of the victims are men. 80% of all homicides in the country are committed with firearms. The country has recorded 700,000 registered firearms and estimates that 2.4 million illegal guns are in circulation. Between 1979 and 2005 more than 475,000 people were killed using firearms through crime – organized and petty – and the ongoing conflict. (Source: Conflict Analysis Resource Centre, Colombia, press release, 5 April 2006).
- 80% of the guns used in crime in Mexico originate from outside the country (Source: Small Arms/Firearms Education and Research Network). 50% of the guns used in crime in Canada were smuggled into the country (Source: Canadian Professional Police Association). Legally owned guns can end up in the hands of criminals: in Brazil for example, a government study in Rio de Janeiro found that 72% of the guns used in crimes had at one time been legally registered. (Source: Governor do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, 2005).
- Small arms and light weapons are responsible for the majority—between 60 and 90%, depending on the conflict—of direct conflict deaths, of which there were between 80,000 and 108,000 worldwide in 2003. (Source: Small Arms Survey 2005)
- Contemporary conflicts also cause a possibly larger but unquantifiable number of indirect deaths due to conflict-related social disruption, which leads to malnutrition and deaths from preventable diseases. Research shows that small arms also play an important role in these deaths, by restricting the access of humanitarian and relief organizations to vulnerable populations. (Source: Small Arms Survey 2005). For instance, according to the British medical journal *The Lancet* (January 2006) and the International Rescue Committee, 3.9 million people have died because of the war in the Democratic Republic of Congo since 1998.
- In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, more than 17,000 children have been removed from armed groups (as of May 2006). UNICEF and its partners supported the demobilization and care of 11,361 of those children, 14% of whom were girls. Of these, 8,646 were reunited with their families and reintegrated into their communities.

(Source: Protection Section/UNICEF Kinshasa, as of May 31, 2006) u The Monitoring Group on Somalia reported (S/2005/153) that approximately 10,000 tons of charcoal were being illegally exported from Somalia every month to finance the mobilization of militias and to purchase arms. (Source: Report of the UN Secretary-General on small arms, 17 February 2006)

- At least 200,000 non-conflict-related firearms deaths occur each year, worldwide. These include homicide, suicide, and unintentional shooting deaths. Globally, firearms are used in 6% of suicides and in almost 40% of homicides. (Source: Small Arms Survey 2004)
- As of June 2005, legislative controls over illegal arms brokers existed in only 32 of the United Nations' 191 States. (Patrick Mc Carty, "Scratching the surface of a global scourge: the first five years of the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms," Disarmament Forum, No. 1, 2006, United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research)

X. Former Efforts

Arms transfers and trafficking have continued to spiral, in part, because the international community has not effectively enforced UN sanctions, criminalized embargo violations, penalized financial institutions that act as conduits for weapons purchases, failed to promote indigenous controls over African arms production and sales to countries under UN arms embargoes, or taken actions against countries that serve as arms transshipment points.

Numerous international and regional programs aspire to reduce the flow of weapons into sub Saharan Africa. These initiatives have succeeded only in documenting the devastating impact that arms transfers have on Africa.

a. The United Nations

The UN has imposed arms embargoes against Liberia and Somalia and against various insurgent groups, including the Revolutionary United Front (Sierra Leone), National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), and Hutu and ex-Far extremists in Central Africa. The United Nations has perhaps made its greatest effort to enforce its arms embargo against UNITA by essentially freezing its bank accounts, restricting the travel of UNITA officials, and limiting UNITA's ability to market diamonds. Despite these measures, UNITA continues to wage a fierce guerrilla war. None of the embargoes has been enforced effectively despite repeated violations acknowledged by the UN and revealed by non-governmental organizations such as Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch. Similarly, the recently expired one-year (2000-2001) arms embargo against Eritrea-Ethiopia failed to deter weapons deliveries of heavy and light equipment to either party.

Beyond arms embargoes, the UN and some member states, notably Canada and Great Britain, have advocated a "name and shame" policy. According to UN Secretary General Kofi Annan, the "public identification of international arms merchants" is the single most important tool in

combating the arms trafficking problem. On September 24, 1999, the UN Security Council held its first ministerial meeting on small arms; this led to a Security Council presidential statement urging member states to curb arms trafficking. The UN's "name and shame" strategy has had no impact on weapons flows.

Neither the UN nor any of its member states has focused on Africa's role in arms trafficking. In particular, there has been no UN action against countries like Burkina Faso, Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda; all are major transshipment points for arms shipments to west, central, and eastern Africa. The UN Register of Conventional Arms, which has been in operation since 1993, has received data about weapons sales from 153 nations. However, the response by African states is among the lowest in the world.

b. Organization of African Unity.

In July 1999, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) issued a declaration on the *Illicit Proliferation, Circulation and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons* that called for a coordinated African solution to the arms trafficking problem. In collaboration with the Pretoria-based Institute for Security Studies, the OAU devised the *Initiative on Small Arms Proliferation and Africa*, designed to raise awareness of the small arms proliferation problem and to facilitate an in-depth discussion of the menace it poses.

Several sub-regional initiatives aim to control arms trafficking, but they lack the investigative capabilities and legal authority to enforce strictures against arms trafficking. Mali, working through the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS--Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo) devised the West African Small Arms Moratorium that imposed a renewable three-year (1998-2001) voluntary ban on the manufacture, import, and export of weapons throughout member states. Because of a lack of resources for enforcement, this moratorium failed to impact significantly on arms trafficking activities in Liberia and Sierra Leone. Weapons sales to other West African countries also continued unimpeded. There are at least 8 million small arms in West Africa, according to some estimates, with more than half in the hands of insurgents and criminals. Criminal elements in Ghana alone reportedly possess some 40,000 small arms.

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) Committee on Small Arms seeks to control weapons flows to Africa by encouraging all states to observe and enforce UN arms embargoes and to criminalize their violations. SADC has yet to persuade its members (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe) to undertake such actions.

c. Arms Trade Treaty (2014)

The Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) is a multilateral, legally-binding agreement that establishes common standards for the international trade of conventional weapons and seeks to reduce the illicit arms trade. The treaty aims to reduce human suffering caused by illegal and irresponsible arms transfers, improve regional security and stability, as well as to promote

accountability and transparency by state parties concerning transfers of conventional arms. The ATT is not an arms control treaty, per se, and does not place restrictions on the types or quantities of arms that may be bought, sold, or possessed by states. It also does not impact a state's domestic gun control laws or other firearm ownership policies. The ATT is the product of nearly two decades of advocacy and diplomacy. After years of preparation, a UN diplomatic conference was formally convened in July 2012, but fell short of reaching consensus on a final text and another two-week-long diplomatic conference was convened in March 2013 to complete work on the treaty. However, Iran, North Korea, and Syria blocked consensus on the final treaty text, leading treaty supporters to move it to the UN General Assembly on for approval. On April 2, 2013, the UN General Assembly endorsed the ATT by a vote of 156-3, with 23 abstentions. The treaty opened for signature on June 3, 2013 and entered into force on Dec. 23, 2014.

i. Adoption of the Treaty

Assembly of 2 April 2013 (71st Plenary Meeting) adopted the ATT as a resolution by a 154-to-3 vote with 23 abstentions. North Korea, Iran, and Syria voted in opposition. China and Russia, among the world's leaders in weapon exports, were among the 23 nations that abstained. Cuba, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, and Sudan also abstained. Armenia, Dominican Republic, and Vietnam did not vote. The treaty was opened for formal signature by all states in New York on 3 June 2013. It entered into force on 24 December 2014, 90 days after the date of the 50th ratification.



United Nations General Assembly vote on the Arms Trade Treaty in 2013.

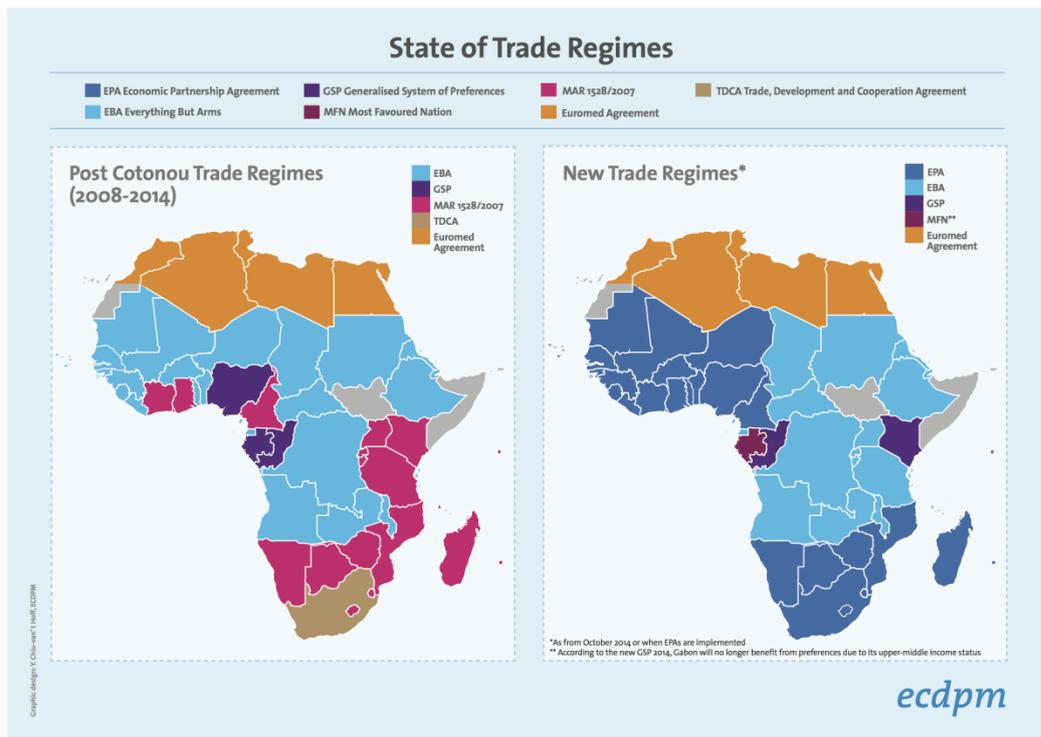


XI. Case Study

a. Africa

Only a handful of African countries have the capacity to manufacture arms and ammunition with South Africa topping the list. The small arms component of the South African industry comprises less than ten manufacturers and their output are insignificant cant in terms of the global small arms trade. Further, because national governments tightly monitor and regulate African manufacturers, very limited numbers of African-manufactured arms and ammunition enter the illegal market. Instead, small arms are seized or stolen from government forces, looted from state armories, purchased from corrupt soldiers and stolen from private owners. Similarly, peacekeepers are occasionally relieved of (or voluntarily part with) their small arms, which often end up in rebel arsenals. The ambush of Guinean peacekeepers in January 2000, for example, netted Sierra Leonean rebels more than 550 weapons, including assault rifles, machine guns, rocket-propelled grenades and two tons of ammunition.

Rebels and other armed groups are another major source of illicit small arms. According to UN investigators, Somali militias regularly buy arms from and sell arms to each other on the local black market. Finally, the unauthorized craft production of fi rearms by local gunsmiths is a significant source of illicit small arms in some areas. A recent study of craft production in Ghana by Emmanuel Kwesi Aning found that the country's unlicensed gunsmiths have the collective capacity to produce up to 200,000 fi rearms a year, some of which are reportedly "of a quality comparable with industrially produced guns". Governments and armed groups in neighboring states are also significant sources of illicit small arms. Many civil conflicts in Africa quickly transform into regional wars as neighboring governments provide material support to one or more of the parties to the conflict. This support often includes large numbers of small arms, many of which are transferred illicitly. Since 2000, UN investigators have documented weapons transfers by neighboring governments to armed groups in Somalia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Sudan, all of which were under UN arms embargoes at the time of the transfers.



b. USA

To date, the United States Government has taken the position that illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons poses the greatest threat to regional security in less-developed areas of the world undergoing civil strife. Thus, the United States believes that combating the illicit weapons trade should be the focal point of international efforts. U.S. diplomacy has been directed to achieving that outcome. Illicit trafficking includes illegal sales to insurgent groups and criminal organizations, illegal diversion of legitimate sales or transfers, and black-market sales in contravention of embargoes or national laws. The re-circulation of small arms and light weapons from one conflict to another, and illegal domestic manufacturing of these items are also considered elements of illicit trafficking. The United States has adopted a multi-pronged approach in its diplomacy to combat illicit small arms trafficking. The first element of United States policy is to attempt to curb black market or unauthorized transfers of small arms to zones of conflict, to terrorists, to international criminal organizations, and to drug traffickers. The second is to attempt to raise the arms export standards of other nations to U.S. standards. The third is to streamline and strengthen United States export procedures to improve accountability without interfering with the legal trade in and transfer of arms. The fourth is to support

the destruction of excess stockpiles of small arms, particularly in regions where conflicts have ended.

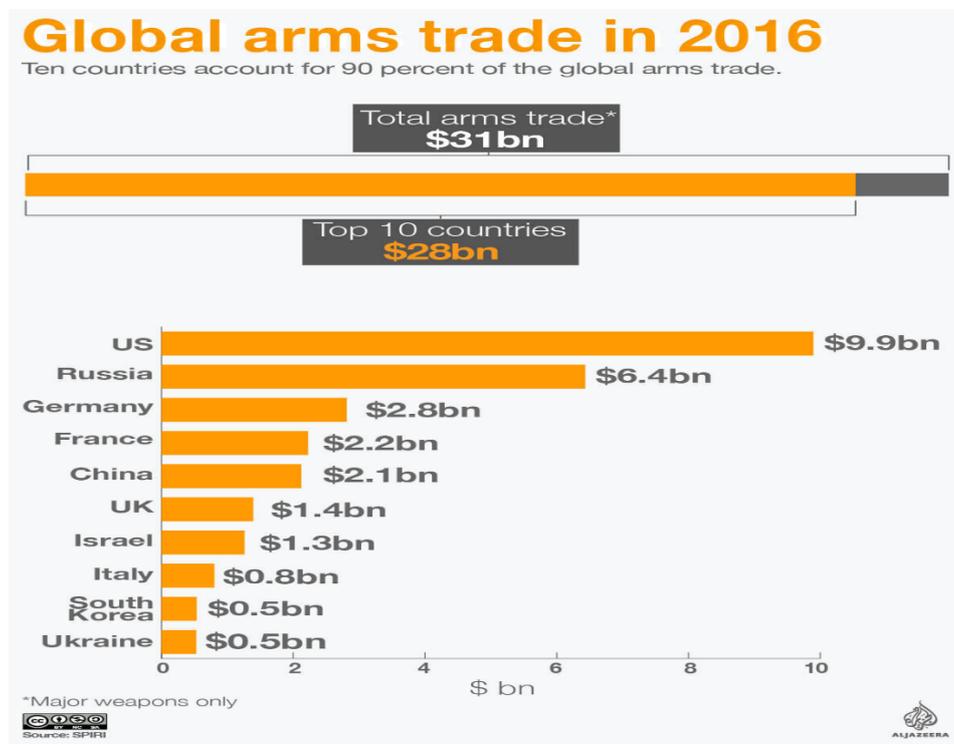
c. Europe

The EU recognizes that, in addition to the Weapons of Mass Destruction challenge, illicit trafficking in SALW is a security concern for all. SALW are responsible for almost 500 000 deaths a year, 300 000 of which occur in armed conflicts. The consequences of the illicit manufacture, transfer and circulation of SALW and their excessive accumulation and uncontrolled spread are central to four of the five security challenges identified by the European Strategy. SALW can contribute to terrorism and organized crime and are a major factor in triggering and spreading conflicts, as well as in the collapse of State structures. They represent a security concern for all. The European Union has therefore decided to actively address this problem through its SALW Strategy. The European Council adopted on 16 December 2005 the Strategy to combat illicit accumulation and trafficking of SALW and their ammunition. The EU SALW Strategy, building on existing EU policies and programmes, outlines a comprehensive approach using all instruments available to the EU. The EU is active in third countries affected by excessive accumulation of small arms but is also tackling the problem of the source of the illicit small arms flows. The Strategy identifies Africa as the continent worst affected by the impact of internal and cross border conflicts aggravated by the destabilizing influx of small arms and light weapons. The strategy also covers Eastern Europe, Asia and Latin America.

d. Middle East

Roughly since the 1970s the Middle East is going through a rapid militarization. Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates are among the top 4 arms importers of the world according to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) report. The authors of the report highlighted that the United States has sold or donated major arms to a diverse range of recipients across the globe. The biggest chunk of US major arms, 41 percent, went into Saudi Arabia and the rest of the Middle East. The huge number of weapons being shipped to the region annually both implies and causes further escalation of conflicts and perhaps the outbreak of new ones in the future. The question of illegal

arms trade should also be addressed. It is probably the bigger problem since it is impossible to track down and keep track of. The trade of illegal arms, especially small arms, is a huge destabilizing factor. The main issue is weapons illegally provided to terrorist organizations, or other destabilizing non-state groups. Corruption, states allegedly backing terrorist organizations or rebel groups and the incredibly fragile system of alliances in the Middle East contribute to the fact that weapons are often handed to violent extremist groups, against which sanctions, and trade restrictions cannot be used effectively. Typical methods of traffickers include bribery, counterfeit documents, relying on corrupt government officials or simply stealing from the stockpiles. The main exporters, the USA, Russia, China, Germany, France and the UK, which together have a market share of roughly 75% have so far failed to give an adequate response to this problem. One great achievement in fighting illegal arms trade deals is the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty in 2013, which aims to “establish and maintain a national control system, including a national control list” and “designate competent national authorities in order to have an effective and transparent national control system regulating the transfer of conventional arms” as stated at the UN website.



XII. Points that a Resolution Should Cover

1. When and under what circumstances should the trade of small arms and light weapons be allowed?
2. Which actions can be taken to mitigate the effect of illicit arms trade?
3. What kind of regulations should be addressed in order to maintain the control over the arms trade?
4. How can United Nations prevent the escalating threat of uncontrolled militarization in the Middle East?
5. What kind of precautions should be taken to combat with the illicit arms trade?
6. How can illicit arms trade be abolished in long term?
7. What improvements can be made to the previous acts and treaties?

XIII. Further Reading

- <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/weapons-and-markets/transfers/illicit-trafficking.html>
- <https://www.un.org/disarmament/topics/informationsecurity/>
- <https://medium.com/@SmallArmsSurvey/beyond-the-dark-web-arms-trafficking-in-the-digital-age-56ddd806587a>
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