



23-24

DECEMBER

2023

UNSC

United Nations Security Council



LETTER FROM SECRETARY GENERAL

Dearest Delegates,

It is with great pleasure and enthusiasm that I extend a warm welcome to each of you as you embark on your HASTRAIN'23 journey. As the Secretary-General of the Kadir Has University Model United Nations HASTRAIN Conference 2023, I am honored to guide you through this enriching experience of diplomacy, collaboration, and international engagement.

The Model United Nations is a unique way to practice your critical thinking, negotiation skills, and a deep understanding of global affairs. This study guide has been carefully crafted to provide you with the essential information and resources to navigate the complex issues that will be addressed during our conference. Whether you are participating for the first time or you are an experienced participant, this guide is designed to assist you in your preparation and contribute to the success of your committee sessions.

I encourage you to approach the conference with an open mind, a commitment to understanding diverse perspectives, and a dedication to finding creative and effective solutions to the global challenges we face. Remember that your role as a delegate is not only to represent the interests of your assigned country but also to contribute to the collective effort of finding resolutions that benefit the international community as a whole.

As the Secretary-General, I am confident that the HASTRAIN'23 will be a memorable and transformative experience for each one of you. Take full advantage of the opportunities to engage with your fellow delegates, share your ideas, and build lasting connections.

In conclusion, I extend my gratitude to each and every one of you for your enthusiastic participation. May this be an amazing and rewarding experience I cannot wait to meet you all in person and witness the positive impact we can create together.

#welcomehome, Delegates!

Sincerely,

Aylin Rassad

LETTER FROM DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL

Dear Delegates,

It is with great enthusiasm and anticipation that I extend my warmest welcome to each and every one of you at the Kadir Has University Model United Nations Conference Hastrain'23. As the Deputy Secretary General, it is my privilege to be a part of this inspiring gathering of young minds and future leaders in diplomacy.

As you prepare for this conference, I urge you to dive into comprehensive research, critically analyze the provided study guides, and develop innovative policy recommendations. I understand the dedication and diligence required to excel in Model United Nations, and I am confident that each of you will rise to the occasion.

Through this conference, I hope to see you not only excel in the art of diplomacy but also develop a deeper understanding of global affairs, empathy for different perspectives, and respect for diverse cultures. Remember, the essence of MUN lies in fostering an atmosphere of dialogue, negotiation, and cooperation.

In addition to the committee sessions, Hastrain'23 offers a range of workshops, networking opportunities, and social events that are designed to enhance your overall experience. I encourage you to take advantage of these opportunities to expand your knowledge, build lasting connections, and forge friendships with like-minded individuals from around the world.

Your role as a delegate is not just to represent a country or organization, but to embody the ideals of global citizenship, empathy, and leadership. Your active participation and thoughtful contributions will undoubtedly shape the outcome of the conference.

As we embark on this MUN journey together, I extend my wholehearted support and encouragement to each of you. I am eager to witness your intellectual prowess, diplomatic finesse, and commitment to constructive dialogue during the sessions. At Hastrain'23, I am confident that your dedication and passion will set the stage for an unforgettable conference experience.

On behalf of the Secretariat and the entire organizing team, I wish you the very best in your preparations for the conference. Embrace the challenges, engage with an open mind, and let the spirit of diplomacy guide you towards impactful resolutions and enriching interactions.

I am honored to be a part of this transformative experience with you, and I look forward to meeting you all at Hastrain'23. #Welcomehome , all!

Warm regards,

Nazrin Sadigova

Table of Contents

- 1. Letter From the Committee Board**
- 2. United Nations Security Council**
- 3. Definitions**
- 4. Agenda Item: Agenda Item: Combating the illegal provision of arms and weapons of mass destruction**
 - 4.1. Previous Measures Taken**
 - 4.2. Introduction to the Agenda Item**
 - 4.3. Illegal Arms and Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Provision**
 - 4.4. Regional Overview**
- 5. Conclusion**
- 6. Questions to be Addressed**
- 7. References**

1. Letter From the Committee Board

Dear participants,

It is our utmost honor to welcome you all to our committee, UNSC. We are Bartu Malakçı and Atahan Akçalı; currently studying electrical and electronics engineering at Yaşar University and molecular biology and genetics at Istanbul Technical University, respectively. We are proud to serve you as your Committee Board.

Our agenda item is crucial due to the rise of the illegal arms market created by the recent conflicts ongoing throughout the globe. These illegal transactions are increased due to the increasing demand for arms and ammunition which then finds its way to the black market. The member states need to find restrictions and regulations for controlling and preventing arms to be reached to the terrorist groups and local gangs and make sure that only is used for aiding countries in conflict and self-protection.

Before wrapping up, we want to thank the secretariat of Hastrain'23 for offering this spot for the both of us. We hope you have as much fun as we had preparing this guide, and we're looking forward to meeting you in a few weeks!

Our warmest regards,

Bartu Malakçı & Atahan Akçalı

2. United Nations Security Council

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is at the forefront of international peace and security as the main body tasked with maintaining global stability. Established by the United Nations Charter in 1945, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is tasked with managing crises worldwide, preventing war, and addressing threats to international peace. The Security Council, which consists of 15 members in total, five of whom are permanent members with veto power, is essential in deciding how international relations are handled.

The UNSC is made up of fifteen member states, with the United States, China, France, Russia, and the United Kingdom being the five permanent members with veto power. The ten remaining seats are held by non-permanent members, who are appointed by the General Assembly to two-year terms. The rotating membership of the Council ensures a broad representation of perspectives and regions. The main responsibilities and powers of the UNSC are outlined in Chapters VI and VII of the UN Charter. Using negotiation, mediation, and other peaceful techniques to resolve disputes amicably is the subject of Chapter VI. Nonetheless, in order to maintain or restore international peace and security, the Security Council is authorized by Chapter VII to take action, including the use of force.

Maintenance of International Peace and Security: The UNSC is in charge of identifying and resolving threats to international peace, whether they come from hostilities, acts of aggression, or other destabilizing factors.

Peacekeeping Operations: The Council may authorize the deployment of peacekeeping forces to conflict-affected areas in order to facilitate the implementation of ceasefires, supervise accords, and foster political discourse.

Sanctions: At the UNSC's discretion, any state or entity that endangers global peace and security may be subject to diplomatic and economic sanctions, among other measures.

Referral to the International Criminal Court (ICC): The Council is able to forward cases involving crimes against humanity, war crimes, and genocide to the ICC for prosecution and investigation.

A decision by the Security Council cannot be made without the consent of at least nine of its fifteen members, including the votes of each of the five permanent members. The veto power of the P5 members frequently has a major effect on the actions of the Council. Despite its significance in preventing and terminating hostilities, the UNSC has its share of challenges and critics. The effectiveness of the decision-making process, representational imbalances, and the veto power of permanent members are among the topics that continue to be debated by the international community.

3. Definitions

Small arms: Although there isn't a single, agreed-upon definition of what constitutes a small arm or a light weapon, portability is thought to be a necessary component. small arms "range from clubs, knives, and machetes to those weapons just below those covered by the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms," according to the Panel of Governmental Experts on Small Arms. Small arms are generally defined as weapons intended for single use, whereas light weapons are intended for use by multiple people working as a crew.

Due to their special qualities, small arms are appealing to irregular warfare, terrorism, and criminal activity. They are affordable, simple to handle, transport, and conceal, and capable of inflicting significant casualties.

Weapons of mass destruction (WMD): Weapons of mass destruction are defined as "[...] atomic explosive weapons, radioactive material weapons, lethal chemical and biological weapons, and any weapons developed in the future which might have characteristics comparable in destructive effect to those of the atomic bomb or other weapons mentioned above," according to a 1977 General Assembly resolution A/RES/32/84-B.

Weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) are a type of weapon that have the following potential uses:

- ❖ Generating a massively destructive effect in a split second that has the potential to kill millions of civilians, endanger the environment, and drastically change the course of future generations' lives;
- ❖ Usage of toxic or poisonous substances to cause death or severe injury to humans;
- ❖ Spreading poisons or disease-causing organisms to endanger or kill people, pets, or plants;
- ❖ Providing chemical, biological, or toxic agents, as well as nuclear explosive devices, for use in hostilities or armed conflicts.

Terrorist groups: There is no agreed-upon definition of terrorism, despite the fact that statements, resolutions, and international "sectoral" treaties have defined some specific requirements and fundamental components. The High Commissioner for Human Rights requests that States follow the key components of acts of terrorism listed in Security Council resolution 1566 (2004) and the Special Rapporteur's model definition in the absence of an internationally accepted definition of what constitutes terrorism. Terrorism entails, at the very least, the threat or actual use of violence to compel governments or populations in order to result in death, serious injury, or the kidnapping of hostages.

National definitions of terrorism are actually still primarily up to the States, which causes differing interpretations in domestic counterterrorism laws. Certain States' ambiguous definitions of terrorism have resulted in laws and practices that discriminate against specific groups and violate people's fundamental freedoms. International standards of legality and legal certainty must always be adhered to by national definitions.

Black market: An illicit market or set of transactions that have some element of illegality or are defined by noncompliance with an institutional set of rules is known as the "black market," "underground economy," or "shadow economy." If the rule identifies the range of products and services whose manufacture and distribution are forbidden or restricted by law, then breaking the rule is tantamount to engaging in black-market commerce because the transaction is illegal in and

of itself. Members of the illegal economy are those who produce or distribute goods and services that are forbidden. The arms trade is another example of a shadow market. The arms trade is illegal in some countries, but it is still a very lucrative business. This is because there is a high demand for weapons, and people are willing to pay high prices for them.

4. Agenda Item: Combating the illegal provision of arms and weapons of mass destruction

4.1. Previous Measures Taken

International law forbids the transfer of illegal weapons, including weapons of mass destruction (WMDs), which poses a serious threat to international security. Through a variety of agreements, treaties, and sanctions, governments all over the world, along with international organizations, strive to stop the illicit trade in weapons of mass destruction and armaments.

The spread of illicit weapons and WMDs can have negative effects that exacerbate instability, terrorism, and hostilities. The goal of international efforts is to stop the trafficking of these weapons, destroy black markets, and hold people and organizations responsible for their participation in these kinds of activities.

Key international agreements and initiatives addressing the issue include:

The Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) is a multilateral agreement that attempts to control the flow of conventional weapons across international borders and stop them from being diverted into unapproved markets or uses.

Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT): The NPT is an international agreement designed to promote nuclear energy's peaceful applications and stop the spread of nuclear weapons. It creates a foundation for global collaboration on non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament.

Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC): The creation, manufacture, storage, and application of chemical weapons and their precursors are outlawed by this arms control agreement. The objective is to eradicate current chemical weapons stockpiles and stop them from resurfacing.

The Convention on Biological Weapons (BWC) is an international agreement that forbids the creation, manufacturing, and procurement of biological weapons and poisons. It focuses on using biological sciences and technologies in a peaceful manner.

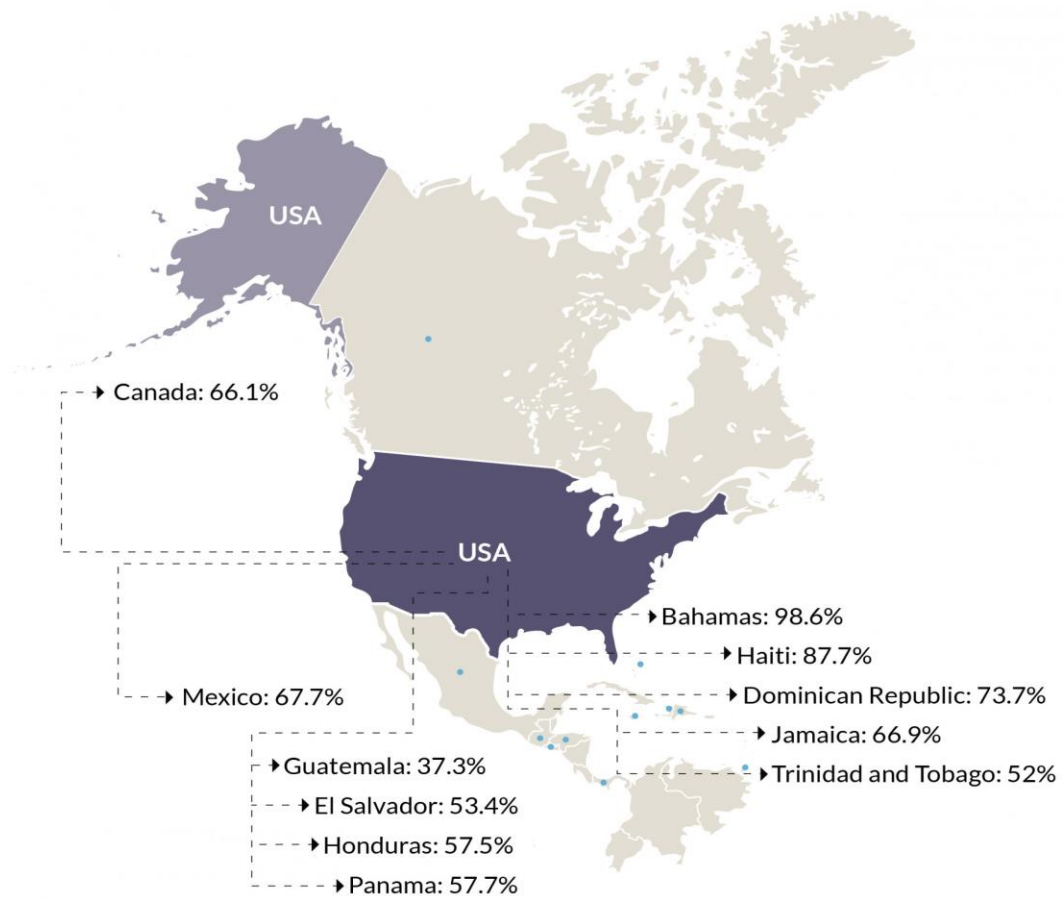
In order to dismantle networks engaged in the illicit arms trade and the provision of WMD, governments also work together through intelligence sharing, law enforcement cooperation, and sanctions. International organizations like the United Nations, Interpol, and regional bodies are frequently used to coordinate efforts.

4.2. Introduction to the Agenda Item

Analyzing how guns enter illicit markets, how they help other criminal markets thrive, what steps governments take to control their flow within and across borders, and how firearms exacerbate crime and violence in communities around the world are all necessary to investigate the connections between firearm trafficking and other forms of organized crime. Governments should place a high premium on tracking and discouraging the trafficking of illicit firearms if they are to address this. A large portion of modern organized crime is fueled by illegal firearms. Whether illicitly manufactured, repurposed from previous conflicts, diverted from official stockpiles, or smuggled from locations where the supply is lawful and easily accessible, research in several regions has revealed that weapons and ammunition trafficking strengthen and expand illicit markets across the world.

The Small Arms Survey estimates that in 2017, there were 857 million weapons in civilian hands worldwide. Just 12% of this total were said to have been registered. Increased gun

availability, especially assault weapons, which started to flow south when the US federal assault weapons ban expired in 2004, has been connected to a rise in killings in one of the world's most dangerous regions: Latin America.



Percentages of US manufactured or imported firearms seized by country in North-Central America and the Caribbean, 2020.

Weapons caches are drawn to conflict zones, and because of their lengthy lifespans, weapons from past armed conflicts and civil wars are still in circulation there. A large number of them end up in the hands of criminals, who use them to commit acts of violence both at home and overseas. Firearms give criminal organizations the ability to wage wars for supremacy, intimidate governments, force communities into submission, demand extortion payments, commit robberies and hijackings, engage in poaching, and commit a wide range of other crimes.

According to the GI-TOC's Global Organized Crime Index 2021, arms trafficking is the third most common illegal market worldwide, with a concentration in Asia, the Americas, and Africa. The illicit arms trade poses a significant danger to democracy and community resilience because it facilitates organized crime and criminal markets in general. According to the Index, the illegal trade in non-renewable resources, smuggling, and human trafficking are all connected to the trafficking of weapons. Illegal arms trade has also been strongly associated with drug trafficking in Europe and violent criminality in Latin America and Africa. This policy brief offers an overview of the origins and flows supporting the worldwide illicit guns trade and the influence this has on the dynamics of organized crime. It is based on GI-TOC research on arms trafficking patterns in several locations. In addition, the brief looks at the weaknesses in the current international regulatory frameworks and makes suggestions for governments, as well as regional and global organizations, that are attempting to combat this black market.

4.3. Illegal Arms and weapons of mass destruction (WMD) provision

Peace, security, and stability are seriously threatened by the illegal arms trade, which is a major global concern. The illicit arms trade is a covert network that operates outside of legal frameworks. It involves the production, trafficking, and distribution of weapons illegally and contributes to a number of problems, such as organized crime, terrorism, and armed conflicts.

In the shadow of black markets, where traffickers in weapons take advantage of open borders and carry out covert transactions, the illicit arms trade thrives. These actors frequently avoid detection by law enforcement by navigating a convoluted web of criminal networks. Criminal groups usually use the inadequate regulations to divert lawful shipments of small arms and light weapons (SALW) or to manufacture weapons for black market sales. Corrupt officials in government or law enforcement agencies can be crucial in enabling the illegal arms trade, either by supplying forged documents, accepting bribes, or by overlooking smuggling operations.

Illegal weapon proliferation is facilitated by weak governance, political instability, and regional conflicts. The ramifications are severe, resulting in a rise in violence, violations of human rights, and community dislocation. Illegally traded weapons frequently end up in the hands of terrorists and rebels, escalating hostilities and directly endangering international peace and security.

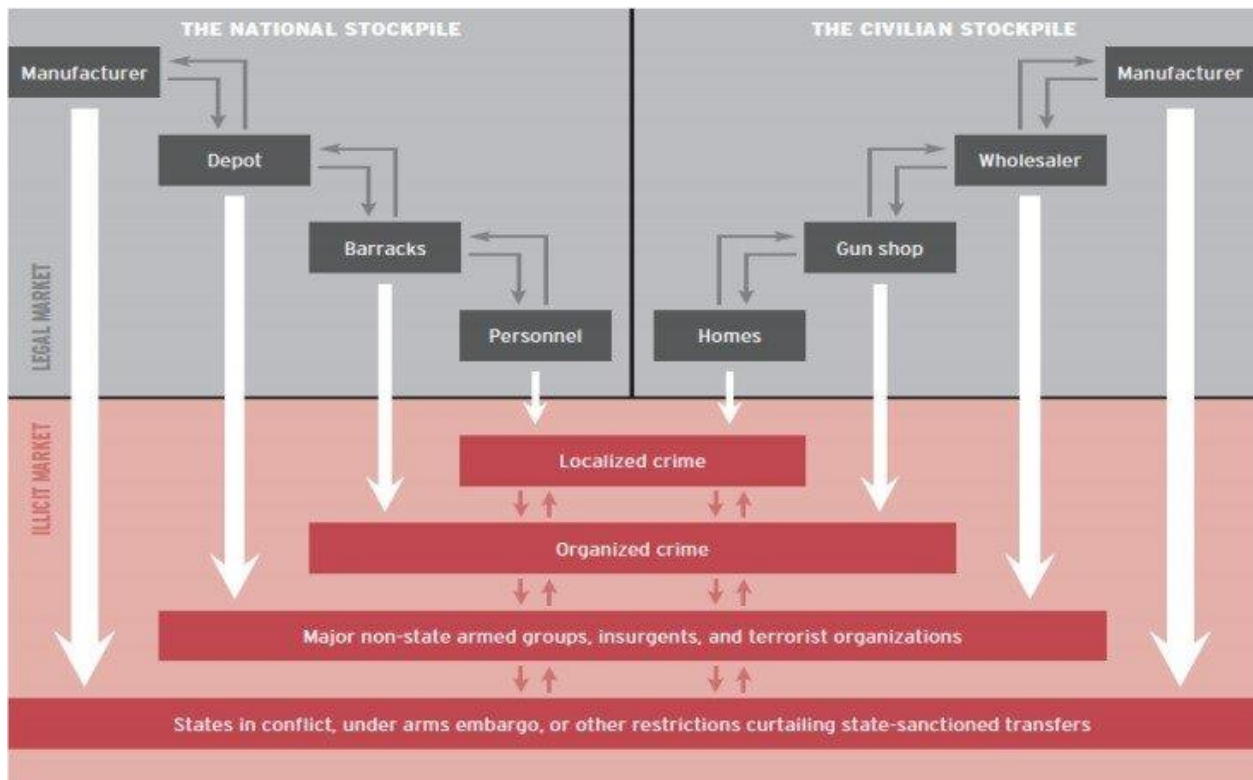
Although private organizations are primarily responsible for arms trafficking, governments also play a role in the illegal ammunition trade that violates UN arms embargoes. According to Amnesty International, the top five countries for authorized arms exporters are the US, Russia, France, Germany, and China, while the top five countries for authorized arms importers are Saudi Arabia, India, Egypt, Australia, and Algeria. While international flows of SALW provide insight into the supplier-intermediator-user chain of the illegal firearm trade, black markets operate on a local or regional scale and are primarily found in conflict-affected areas where the demand for illegal weapons is high.

The "straw purchaser" is one of the most common methods for a firearm to get into the black market after leaving the legal system. It happens when an unauthorized gun buyer makes a

gun purchase through a third party, known as a "straw purchaser." This is a widely used technique in the US that has been used to move SALW from US citizens with clean records to violent armed groups in Mexico.

Although it is difficult to distinguish between various types of illicit firearm trafficking, UNODC has identified three main categories as the sources of illicit firearms:

- ❖ *Illicit manufacturing* involves the illicit production of factory-produced copies of existing designs or the artisan production of design weapons.
- ❖ *Diversion or theft* involves the theft or loss of property from authorized producers, the unauthorized distribution of military supplies, or the leaking or looting of already-existing military supplies.
- ❖ *Transformation, repurposing, and reactivation of arms* means modifying an easily obtained replica gun so that it performs like a restricted weapon.



Transport companies are frequently used to supply illicit end-users, which severely violates civil aviation rules and challenges international and national legislations. The growth of private military companies, the world's black markets, the Internet, and the expansion of global trade have further complicated the study of this domain. Networks of authorized and unauthorized actors take advantage of the high interconnectivity in the global scenario and the ability to bypass borders.

In the end, the illegal trafficking of firearms exacerbates disputes, unsettles communities, and impedes progress. Illegally held SALW increase the lethality of violent crimes, add to armed groups' arsenals, and cause incalculable suffering to humankind. A more nuanced approach to markets related to weapons is needed in order to decrease the supply of illicit ammunition. This includes analyzing local dynamics, identifying leakages from the regulated to the unregulated market, and improving comprehension of the supplier-intermediator-user chain of the illicit firearms trade.

4.4. Regional Overview

Europe

Initiatives to combat the illegal firearms trade, a comparatively small market controlled by organized crime groups, have gained momentum in Europe as a result of recent terrorist attacks. For their operations, organized crime groups frequently depend on the availability of weapons. Nonetheless, the EU's gun market is still relatively small. Small-scale weapon trafficking takes place, with the weapons either being trafficked for personal use or to fulfill specific orders.

For the few organized criminal groups involved, the trafficking of weapons is almost entirely a secondary source of income rather than their main source of income. The majority of groups get into the arms trade through other illegal activities, which can provide contacts, information about current routes, and infrastructure for smuggling weapons.

Weapons and organized crime groups involved in arms trafficking generally come from the former Soviet Union and the Western Balkans (where the weapons were usually illegally held following recent conflicts in the region). In addition to trafficking in weapons, outlaw motorbike gangs have established chapters in the Western Balkans. Criminal routes already in place are used by organized crime groups to traffic in weapons.

The main sources of illegal weapons are:

- ❖ the reactivation of neutralized weapons;
- ❖ burglaries and thefts;
- ❖ the embezzlement of legal arms;
- ❖ the selling of legal arms on the illegal market, including the Darknet;
- ❖ the reactivation of decommissioned army or police firearms;
- ❖ the conversion of gas pistols.

According to Europol's 2014 estimate, there were nearly 500,000 stolen or lost firearms in the EU. Organized criminal groups are discouraged from engaging in weapons trafficking due to the comparatively high risks involved. Nonetheless, criminals will take advantage of weaknesses in reputable supply chains to get weapons and ammunition when there is a demand for them.

An investigation conducted in 2016 by Italian law enforcement in collaboration with Europol highlighted the latter's value as a source of intelligence and its aptitude for identifying connections between cases that at first glance appeared unrelated in France, Italy, Malta, and Slovakia, with potential ties to gangs that smuggle immigrants from Egypt.

Middle East

Western Asia has the world's most extensive arms market, according to the results of the 2021 Global Organized Crime Index. The region's average score was 7.25 out of 10, higher than the global average of 4.92. Prolonged hostilities in Syria, Iraq, and Yemen, among other places, have led to a surge in small arms and heavy weaponry entering these nations, while neighboring

states are arming themselves more and more. For instance, gun ownership by civilians has become normal in Jordan, where weapons are frequently offered for sale in bazaars to anyone with the means to purchase them. It is discovered that more than 90% of the firearms used in violent crimes in the nation were obtained unlawfully. The desire for weapons in Western Asia is both a cause and an effect of the ongoing hostilities. The nations that scored highest on the Index for arms trafficking are all embroiled in some form of conflict: Syria, Iraq, Yemen, and Turkey all scored nine out of ten, with Libya (9.5) being the only nation that is not as highly ranked as it is a major source of arms entering the region. Long-standing hostilities between Israel and Arab nations, the Kurdish people's quest for independence, and the still-developing effects of political Islamism in Iraq, Syria, and neighboring states are additional factors that have fueled demand. The region is experiencing an increase in both legal and illicit firearms due to the conflicting interests of multiple parties.

The ongoing rivalry between Iran and Saudi Arabia, the latter supported by Russia and the former by the US, has resulted in the strategic arming of proxy organizations throughout the region, such as al-Qaeda affiliates, Hezbollah. For a long time, the Iranian government has been charged with surreptitiously supplying armaments to the Houthi rebels, who are Shi'ites battling for control of Yemen. The US and the UK, in turn, assist Saudi Arabia in arming the Yemeni government to suppress the rebels and quell unrest along their shared border. Western arms sales to the region are frequently linked to other humanitarian crises, such as the unintentional weaponization of the Islamic State, and deadly attacks on civilians. In addition to coming directly from other governments, weapons come from previous wars both within and outside the region. While Soviet-era weapons used in the 1990s Yugoslav wars have fallen into rebel hands amid Syria's ten-year civil war, leftover arsenals from the 1980s Iran–Iraq war are still in circulation in both countries today. The primary supplier of repurposed weaponry in the area, however, is Libya, where supplies were able to enter conflict zones to the east due to the chaos that followed the fall of the Gaddafi regime in 2011. For instance, it has come to light in recent years that Hamas has smuggled missiles and other weapons into Gaza by taking advantage of Libya's lax oversight procedures.

In addition to criminal organizations, Western Asian civilians are becoming more and more armed. In the midst of the region's economic and financial collapse, high rates of theft, and the

government's inability to stop crime and political violence, the small-arms trafficking market is expanding rapidly in many of the member nations. To defend themselves and their families from alleged threats, civilians buy firearms and other small arms. For example, so-called "house guns" are growing in popularity in Iraq and Lebanon, where the government has failed to stop robberies and clan disputes in recent years. The Small Arms Survey estimates that in 2021, about 20% of people in Iraq and 32% of people in Lebanon, respectively, were gun owners. The weaponization of civil society is not only a sad reflection of the public's growing mistrust of the government, but it also creates more opportunities for arms to enter or re-enter the illicit market, especially when more social unrest unavoidably breaks out.

Latin America

The various treaties, international agreements, and other related initiatives that the international community has undertaken have only been partially implemented by the governments of Latin America. Even though the US continues to be a major supplier of weapons, it also occasionally advocates for the removal of weapons from circulation. In response to pressure from the National Rifle Association and opposition to numerous international accords, the United States is hesitant to reduce its arms exports. The bulk of small arms are still imported from North America and Europe, despite the fact that a few Latin American nations produce their own weapons. Small arms proliferation in Latin America has resulted in several crises across the continent.

The ongoing conflict in Colombia serves as the focal point of the largest and most well-organized illicit arms trafficking network. The ensuing arms race between rebels, paramilitaries, and regular people has had a severe effect on the nation's public safety. Anecdotal evidence indicates that the main transit hub for Colombia's illicit weapons imports is the sea route into Central America via Panama. The second main entry point is the US-Mexico border, where an estimate from the Mexican government indicates that 2,000 firearms are crossed every day.

There is evidence of small-scale, handcrafted weapon production in Chile, Brazil, Colombia, Honduras, and El Salvador, known as "craft production of small arms." Despite the fact

that the arms trade was sparked by Latin American civil wars, gun violence frequently rises after official conflicts have ended. El Salvador serves as an example, where there has been a noticeable increase in the proportion of gun-related homicides since the end of the civil war. Small arms are an essential component of the drug trade, serving as both a medium of exchange and a vital tool for distribution and cultivation.

Programs that address the proliferation and misuse of small arms at the international, regional, national, and local levels are sorely needed, and there needs to be close coordination between levels. Small arms policies should aim to manage demand, eliminate stockpiles, stop misuse, and regulate the supply of weapons. Latin American nations should receive assistance from foreign governments and donors in carrying out the various treaties and agreements pertaining to the disarmament of light weapons.

Gun violence reductions ought to be viewed as supporting economic growth. Government's stand to gain from the fight against the small arms trade by reducing health care costs, boosting productivity, and encouraging investment. Programs for gathering weapons have been very effective and ought to be expanded. For example, in just six months, 250,000 firearms were recovered in Brazil as a result of the National Voluntary Firearms Handover campaign.

5. Conclusion

The increasing demand on the various types of arms due to the conflicts in the globe caused an opportunity for illegal acts such as smuggling and increased demand and increment in the black market as well as political conflicts and armed attacks and protests. The gangs and terrorist groups have benefited from the increased arms and ammunition present in the cycle by illegal means which raised the question, is this caused by lack of regulations or corruption in the governments? This also showed that a conflict between two member states can easily affect the globe and boost illegal transactions and trade. The United Nations Security Council can implement new regulations as well as question the integrity of the already-existing ones. There are also examples of member states breaching the regulations and continue to further supply and contribute to the cycle. The

delegations of the UNSC are expected to address the current situation and find adequate solutions to them.

6. Questions to be Addressed

- Are the already-existing regulations for the illicit trade of arms enough and if not what are the new regulations that can be implemented?
- What can be done to reduce the corrupted personnel in the government to supply illegal arms to gangs and extremist groups?
- To combat the WMDs entering the illicit arm cycle, what treaty or regulations can be implemented?
- What are the new policies or programs needed to combat and eliminate the illicit trade and usage of arms?
- Is the “right to keep and bear arms” implemented by some portion of the member states and personal arms used by individuals a threat to global safety and security?
- Should collective support of member states for supplying a member state currently in conflict or war be regulated under the UN?

7. References

Small arms and light weapons. IPB. (n.d.). <https://ipb.org/small-arms-and-light-weapons/>

Weapons of mass destruction - office for disarmament affairs. Office for Disarmament Affairs - Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific. (2023, October 19). <https://www.unrcpd.org/wmd/>

United Nations. (n.d.). United Nations Security Council |. United Nations. <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/>

Illicit firearms trafficking. Europol. (n.d.). <https://www.europol.europa.eu/crime-areas/illicit-firearms-trafficking>

The Middle East as the world's Illicit Arms Depot. Global Initiative. (2023, March 24). <https://globalinitiative.net/analysis/middle-east-illicit-arms-trafficking-ocindex/>

Stohl, R. (2015, September 4). *The Small Arms Trade in Latin America.* GSDRC. <https://gsdrc.org/document-library/the-small-arms-trade-in-latin-america/>

Arms trafficking and organized crime. Global Initiative. (2022, August 23). <https://globalinitiative.net/analysis/arms-trafficking-and-organized-crime/>

Illegal arms trafficking. Illicit trade. (n.d.). <https://illicittrade.org/illegal-arms-trafficking>

How do shadow (black) markets develop in an economy?. tutor2u. (n.d.). <https://www.tutor2u.net/economics/reference/how-do-shadow-black-markets-develop-in-an-economy>