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Security Council

Chair Report

Topic 2: The Issue of Arms Trafficking in the United
States

Chairs: Olwen Brown & Ava Au Yeung



Message from the Chairs

Greetings, delegates, and welcome to the VSAMUN Security Council! We are Olwen Brown and Ava Au Yeung, in years 11 at the French International School and 10 at the Island School, respectively.

The Security Council is one of the longest-standing councils and one of the six central bodies of the United Nations. It was founded in 1945, shortly after the end of World War II, with the purpose of safeguarding international peace and security. At any given time, the council is made up of fifteen members, with each having one vote. The United States, the United Kingdom, France, China, and the Russian Federation are permanent members who are granted the power to veto any and all resolutions. Delegates are reminded that any decision of the Security Council is legally binding on all UN member states.

Given that the Security Council is one of the most advanced and fast-paced councils on the MUN circuit, the chairs hold our delegates accountable for productive debate and diplomatic discussions. Delegates are urged to conduct in-depth study of countries' stances and understand the clashes between the two topics thoroughly beyond this given chair report. We expect every delegate to be well-prepared on the topic to facilitate engaging discussions over the course of the conference, while making lasting, productive, and fun memories along the way.

Should you have any questions, feel free to email either of us! We look forward to meeting you all at VSAMUN.

Best wishes,

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Background Information

Every day, more than 100 Americans are killed by gun violence, including 64 by firearm suicide, 39 by firearm homicide, and 3 by other variations of gun violence. Furthermore, almost 200 Americans visit the emergency room every day for nonfatal gunshot injuries. Over half of these incidents involved firearm attacks. While gun-related death statistics constitute the most trustworthy sort of gun violence data currently accessible, it is critical to remember that gun fatalities are merely the more prevalent issue when it comes to the pandemic of gun violence and gun trafficking.

Aside from gun killings, many more individuals have been shot at and survived, have been fired at but not hit, or have witnessed gun violence. Additional people are affected by gun violence in various ways, such as by living in affected neighbourhoods, losing loved ones to gun violence, or being threatened with a gun.

This leads to the issue of gun trafficking in the United States, which is a longstanding and significant issue.

Linkages to gun violence

- Mass shootings

It is not uncommon for mass shootings in America to have been publicised by the media worldwide, with some notable ones being the Sandy Hook School shooting in 2012, the Robb Elementary School shooting in Uvalde, Texas, in 2022, and the Monterey Park shooting in 2023.

Referencing history, mass shootings are not rare in the United States: just in 2022 alone, there were approximately 647 mass shootings in the United States, killing over 44,000 people and injuring many others. In 2023, America had already surpassed 100 mass shootings by the first week of March, having had more shootings at this point in the year than in any previous year, dating back to 2013.

Mass shootings have often been shown to lead to increases in gun sales, especially in the aftermath of the event. This increased demand can sometimes create increased opportunities for arms traffickers to obtain guns in an illegal manner. Furthermore, some mass shooters had previously obtained guns through illegal and trafficked ways, which led citizens to call for stricter gun policies in the U.S.

- Organised crime activity / Illegal gang violence

Linking the issue back to government data, it shows that stolen firearms, untraceable weapons, and other lethal tools are being utilised in an increasing number of gun crimes in the United States. In February 2023, the ATF released a comprehensive federal report on guns used in crime. Being the first of its kind in 20 years, it aims to provide extra information to the public regarding stolen firearms and gun trafficking. The data is available from 2017



through 2021, and during that period, local law enforcement agencies saw a reduced turnaround time for a lawfully obtained gun to be used in a crime.

Gun legislation, controls and rights

- Gun legislation

Theft:

According to the ATF, theft is a key way in which legally bought weapons wind up in the hands of criminals. Over five years, almost one million firearms were stolen from regular people and reported to authorities.

However, private gun owners are not compelled by federal law to report the loss or theft of their firearms to the police. Correspondingly, while local laws vary, many states do not mandate the reporting of a stolen gun, and as such, the number of gun thefts might be much greater.

Ghost guns:

Ghost guns, or privately manufactured weapons, pose a growing concern as they are beginning to be used in crime. The main reason for this concern owes to the fact that law enforcement organizations are only now beginning to standardize training on how to recognize, identify, and report ghost weapons.

From 2017 to 2021, the number of suspected ghost weapons collected by law enforcement agencies and forwarded to the ATF for tracing and monitoring "rose by 1,083 percent." The ATF finds that this implies, among other things, that these ghost weapons are increasingly being used to commit crimes. Yet those guns are difficult to monitor since they lack serial numbers or other tracking markers, and the U.S. lacks enforcement or legislation to resolve the issue.

To view other legislative bills passed by Congress in past years, please view the "Timeline" section of this chair report for more information.

- Gun controls

But the right to keep and bear arms is not limitless, although it may seem contradictory when looking back at the current status quo. The United States Congress and state legislatures have the authority to enact controlling legislation, and the United States Supreme Court has upheld some firearms restrictions, such as bans on carrying concealed weapons and possessing certain types of weapons, as well as prohibitions on the sale of guns to certain groups of people. These prohibitions and bans stem from laws such as the Gun Control Act of 1968 or the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act of 1993. (*See 'Timeline' for further elaboration*)

Previously, President Biden had expressed his frustration that gun control legislation had not been enacted effectively, despite having passed a significant gun control bill in 2022. This control bill had been passed after several mass shootings in the previous month, with the



purpose of it being to impose harsher checks on young purchases of guns and actively urge states to remove firearms from “people considered threats”. As of 2023, little has been done in Congress so far after the bill was signed into effect.

- Gun rights

Protected by the 2nd Amendment, the right of the people to keep and bear arms is guaranteed by the United States Constitution: "A well-regulated militia, being essential to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed."

The United States currently (2022) owns 46 percent of the world's civilian-owned weapons while having fewer than 5% of the world's population (2018). It has the most guns per capita, an average of 88 guns per 100 people. *(See 'Key Actors' for further elaboration)*

Gun trafficking and its relation to regions in conflict

- Transnational sale of weapons

Every year, tens of thousands of weapons are transported over state lines and into the hands of criminals. These firearms can reach the criminal market via a variety of means. This includes, among other things, dishonest licensed gun dealers, straw purchases, illegal gun sellers, and theft or loss from vendors, transportation firms, and individual weapons owners. States with lax gun restrictions, such as the United States, are frequently used to provide crime firearms to states with stricter gun laws and inside their borders.

With increasing frequency, illegal firearms are often found at crime scenes, even in other regions such as Canada and Mexico. *(See 'Key Actors' for further elaboration)*

- Illicit arms acquisition within fragile and conflict-affected regions

Organized criminal networks may transport weaponry and ammunition straight to active combat zones. These networks may contribute to launching or expanding a conflict by distributing surplus armaments from a previous fight to new locations, for example, or by bypassing arms embargoes.

This poses several problems:

1. For starters, an increase in the supply of weaponry and ammunition, or the introduction of a new type of weapon in a society rife with conflict or organised crime, might trigger or perpetuate violent conflict.
2. Second, the link between arms-crime-conflict can lead to a spiral of instability and an increased need for weapons for self-defence by the local people and businesses.
3. Lastly, when non-state armed groups use illegal guns to undertake revenue-generating operations in a conflict scenario, these weapons may indirectly finance the continuing battle and influence the group's motivation to fight.

As a result, non-state armed groups with illegitimate economic interests may jeopardize peace negotiations or impede post-conflict recovery efforts.



Key Terms

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)	To prevent and eliminate the illicit trafficking and diversion of conventional weapons, the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) is a global agreement that governs the transfer of conventional weapons internationally. The Treaty became effective on December 24, 2014.
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)	<p>The ATF is a law enforcement agency within the United States Department of Justice that protects communities in the region from violent criminals, criminal organisations, illegal firearms use and trafficking, illegal explosives, arson, bombings, terrorism, and the illegal diversion of alcohol and tobacco products.</p> <p>They strive to safeguard citizens through information sharing, training, research, and the use of technology in collaboration with communities, businesses, law enforcement, and public safety organisations.</p>
Straw purchasing	Straw purchasing takes place when a person who is not forbidden from obtaining a firearm acquires one on account of another person. That person is generally someone who is prohibited from owning or having a firearm under the law.
Weapons trafficking	The process of transporting or moving firearms, guns, weapons, parts and ammunition from a legal to an illegal market.



Key Clashes

The threat gun trafficking poses to sustainable development and security

The dispersion and smuggling of weapons and ammunition, according to Robin Geiss, Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), is a "defining issue" in compromising the rule of law and security. Non-state armed groups (NSAGs), criminals, and terrorist actors use these weapons to dismantle populations and aggravate conflict situations, including by perpetrating egregious breaches of humanitarian legislation and laws on human rights, as well as aggression against women and children in a wide range of situations.

The use of illegal arms and ammunition has a hurtful, gender-specific, and age-related impact on everything from mortalities, injuries, forced migration, and significant distress to lengthy socioeconomic effects on education and healthcare availability, humanitarian provision of services, civilian safeguards, and most importantly, sustainable growth.

It is commonly recognized that the dissemination, illicit trade, and diversion of small arms and light weapons (SALW) across the world constitute a substantial danger to national, regional, and global peace and security. This is because the illegal movement of SALW undermines societal and cultural development, economic expansion, sustainable growth, and civil liberties.

Additionally, when linking back to one of the aforementioned points in this subsection, we see that when illicit trafficking and diversion of SALW happen in the context of an armed conflict, whether it is a civil war or an intercommunal, regional, or inner turmoil, it feeds the conflict and offers enormous difficulties to stability, peacekeeping operations, and counterterrorism efforts. This allows the reader to conclude that gun trafficking has a significant and inherently detrimental effect on sustainable development and security.

See "Possible Solutions" for further elaboration on how this issue might be addressed.

The longstanding issue of illicit firearm trading

The long-standing issue of illicit firearm trading remains intrinsically harmful. On other issues already addressed in the chair report, illicit firearm trading shows that there are lucrative trades of firearms over a vast expanse of land, violating preexisting national and international law.

Generally, the same actors are involved in the illicit weapons trade as they are in the legitimate weapons trade: makers, merchants, government officials, and users. Yet, covert networks are common in the illegal transfer of firearms. These networks are made up of producers, weapons traders, and those who transport and sell weapons to users who require them but may not be able to receive such weaponry on an ordinary basis.



Another crucial issue concerning illicit firearm trading is the heavy emphasis on economic benefits or incentive, instead of focusing on human rights and the non-proliferation of firearms. As estimated amounts reach up to 1 billion USD, the worldwide effect of transnational crime has begun to reach historic proportions. Despite being one of the least profitable illegal enterprises, arms trafficking generated an estimated 1.7–3.55 billion in 2014, ranking it ninth in the \$1.6-2.2 trillion criminal economy.

In the meantime, crime organizations have adopted new technology, developed horizontal network structures that are difficult to track and disrupt, and broadened their operations, which has resulted in unparalleled levels of crime across the globe.

See 'Possible Solutions' for further elaboration on how this issue might be addressed.



Key Actors

<u>Country</u>	<u>Relevant Information</u>
Australia (Commonwealth of Australia)	<p>Despite having moderately strict gun laws, there is currently a thriving illegal gun market in Australia. In the region, common means of obtaining guns include family, friends, criminal ties, brokers, and even theft. However, one of the most frequent means of obtaining illegal firearms or firearm parts is through a method known as "straw purchasing." (See 'Key Terms' for further elaboration)</p> <p>Although the market for illegal gun trafficking is closed off to the general public, for well-connected individuals in whom people in criminal circles have faith, it is relatively easy to gain access to firearms. Furthermore, gang-related shootings have been recently prevalent, with shootings occurring in areas such as New South Wales and Victoria.</p>
Canada	<p>Weapons in Canada are federally regulated, indicating that issues concerning gun violence and gun trafficking are not as evident as in the United States. Nevertheless, there is still a recurring problem that needs to be solved.</p> <p>One of Canada's biggest issues concerning firearms is the illegal smuggling of guns coming from its geographical neighbor, the United States: according to the Toronto Police Service, 86% of handguns that were able to be sourced were from the U.S. The sources of these guns varied, from drones, smugglers, and even the legal purchase of firearm parts alike.</p>
China (People's Republic of China)	<p>Being one of the countries with the lowest rate of gun-related crimes, China plays an active role in controlling the illegal trafficking of guns within its region. Having launched a domestic procedure to carry out the UN Firearms Protocol, it indicates a resolution to address the topic at hand.</p> <p>In July 2020, China formally ratified the Arms Trade Treaty, a multilateral agreement that controls the exchange of conventional weapons internationally. The signing of the pact reflects the country's desire to work with other countries to solve the issue of firearm proliferation. China has also taken a strong stance on the subject and has repeatedly stated that the US is bound to play a role in reducing gun proliferation.</p>



<p>India (Republic of India)</p>	<p>Despite having a strong framework to combat gun trafficking in the region, India claims to confiscate thousands of illegally trafficked firearms every year, most often from non-state actors such as terrorists or other armed groups. Having called for international assistance as a developing country, India emphasises the need to strengthen and implement the UN Programme of Action and the International Tracing Instrument.</p> <p>Furthermore, in the annual Small Arms Survey and its sub-section, the Small Arms Trade Transparency Barometer, India has consistently ranked below 12 since 2004, with the lowest scale being 8.75. The barometer compares public reporting among major arms-exporting nations on a scale from strong (from 10 to 25) to weak (from 1 to 10);</p>
<p>Kenya (Republic of Kenya)</p>	<p>In comparison to other East African nations, the level of firearms and ammunition smuggling in Kenya is considered high, especially given the large number of civilians in possession of firearms.</p> <p>Due to the concentration of illegal firearms, some civilians and non-state actors are considered to have superior power over Kenyan security forces. In some extreme instances, the security forces have needed backup from the Kenya Defense Forces to halt ethnic fighting.</p> <p>Over the past several decades, the Kenyan government has attempted to resolve conflicts in counties by issuing arms to community members, where they can act as police reservists to ensure the region's security. However, this has proven unsuccessful, as many of these weapons could not be traced later due to poor record-keeping. Some of the guns provided to the reservists have also been illegally bartered and found on the black market, which has since then contributed to the ongoing illicit gun trafficking in the country.</p>
<p>Mexico (United Mexican States)</p>	<p>Mexico has long had restrictive firearms laws, with only one gun store in the country, monitored and run by the Mexican army. Although this is a positive indicator of the government's crackdown on firearms, it also shows that all other firearms in the region are illegally trafficked into the area.</p> <p>Experts have estimated that at least half a million firearms in Mexico are being illegally trafficked in from the United States, and around 70% of firearms seized at crime scenes are also from the U.S., with a majority of those weapons being military grade. As the gun industry in the U.S. provides easy access to firearms for organized crime syndicates</p>



	<p>and other non-state actors, the problem appears to lie not only with those who purchase arms illegally but also with the dealers, who engage in unlawful business practices.</p>
Russia (Russian Federation)	<p>The level of firearms and ammunition smuggling in Russia is moderate. In 2021, the number of criminal charges connected to illicit arms trafficking in Russia was 12,3000, the lowest level since 2010. Although this shows progress in terms of gun controls and policy restrictions, there are still 2 million unregistered guns in Russia, and the number of stolen weapons continues to increase by 10% every year.</p> <p>Concerning the present Russo-Ukrainian war, Russia is currently increasing domestic military production, while Western nations are contributing large sums of military aid to Ukraine, therefore expanding the worldwide arms sector. This raises the likelihood of smuggled weapons being used in the war and ending up in the hands of transnational violent non-state organizations such as ISIS.</p>
The United Kingdom	<p>Because it is unlawful to buy a gun without a permit in most regions of the country, the level of gun crime in the United Kingdom is rated one of the lowest in the world. Yet, recent data show that illicit weapons and ammunition are becoming more common in the UK, with trafficked weaponry originating from international networks.</p> <p>Furthermore, British investigators have traced some of the illegal American guns to poorly supervised gun shows in places like Florida. Officials also uncovered American armaments disguised as vehicle engines onboard a cargo ship. The increased presence of American weapons on the streets, which was previously unknown, correlates with a rise in serious violent crime, such as murders and stabbings, which poses concerns for British security forces in the future.</p>
The United States of America	<p>Being one of the key actors in the topic at hand, the major issue of gun violence and gun trafficking in the United States not only poses a threat to the region itself but to countries worldwide, as every year, criminals obtain tens of thousands of firearms through illegal trafficking.</p> <p>Gun control laws are especially lax in the United States, owing to the 2nd Amendment, which states citizens have a constitutional right to bear arms. This constitutional right has resulted in an average of 88 guns per 100 people, with this large number leading to around 114,994 people being shot every year.</p>



	<p>Gun trafficking in the United States also presents itself as a challenge: as many trafficked weapons are later used in crimes, which is further explored in the Background Information section of this chair report. In a national sense, the transfer of firearms tends to flow from states with weak gun regulations to states with strong gun controls. According to ATF statistics from 2010 to 2020, 73 percent of crime weapons confiscated in New York—a state with strict gun laws—came from out of state. This relates to the issue of gun trafficking corridors, which has the potential to undermine gun policy efforts in American states.</p>
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Timeline

<u>Date</u> (DD/MM/YY)	<u>Event</u>
1791	The Bill of Rights gained final ratification alongside the 2nd Amendment, making it officially valid.
1837	A law banning handguns in Georgia is passed; however, the law is ruled unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court and is hence thrown out.
1927	The Miller Act is passed, forbidding the ‘mailing of concealed weapons’.
1934	The National Firearms Act of 1934 is passed by Congress, which serves to control the production, sale, and ownership of fully automatic firearms.
1938	The Federal Firearms Act of 1938 sets the first restrictions on the sale of regular firearms. After the act was passed, persons selling guns would have to own a Federal Firearms License, along with the mandated recording of the name and address of persons who had bought guns.
1968	The Gun Control Act of 1968 was created for the sole purpose of regulating the ownership of firearms, for example, by prohibiting firearms from being sold to people such as minors, criminals, or persons considered incompetent.
1972	The federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) was created as a law enforcement agency within the United States Department of Justice. In charge of regulating the firearms and explosives industry, ensuring the safety of the public from crimes involving firearms, explosives, arson, etc.
1976	One of the first anti-handgun laws are passed, which mandates registration for all firearms within the District of Columbia.
1986	Penalties for the illegal possession of firearms have increased due to the creation of the Armed Career Criminal Act . This act also falls under the Gun Control Act of 1968. However, other restrictions on gun sales are relaxed under the Firearms Owners Protection Act , where obligatory laws are constructed concerning the usage of firearms during the commission of an offense. Finally, the Law Enforcement Officers Protection Act prohibits the ownership of bullets that can penetrate bulletproof clothing.
1988	The Undetectable Firearms Act is signed into law, making it unlawful to manufacture, import, sell, ship, distribute, possess, transfer, or receive any firearm that cannot be detected by walk-through metal detectors.



1989	After the shooting of five children on a school playground in Stockton, California, the state subsequently banned the ownership of semi-automatic assault rifles.
1990	The Crime Control Act of 1990 makes it illegal in the United States to manufacture or import semiautomatic assault rifles. There are "gun-free school zones," with explicit punishments for violators.
1994	<p>The Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act establishes a five-day waiting period before buying a weapon and requires local law enforcement to conduct background checks on gun buyers.</p> <p>The Violent Crime Prevention and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 prohibits the sale, manufacture, importation, or possession of specific assault-type weapons for ten years. However, as Congress has not renewed it, the law will be null and void as of September 13, 2004.</p>
10/2005	The Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act , which President Bush signed, prohibits victims of crimes involving weapons from suing gun manufacturers and dealers. A change to the law mandates that trigger locks be included with all new firearms.
5/10/2017	The Background Check Completion Act changes the federal criminal code, stopping licensed gun dealers from selling a firearm to an unlicensed individual before a background check is enacted.
2021-2022	<p>The Prevent Gun Trafficking Act is introduced by Congress. This measure creates new federal criminal charges for gun trafficking and other connected activities.</p> <p>The law creates a new federal criminal charge for gun trafficking. The bill also allows for the confiscation of the weapons and ammunition used in the offence, as well as the property used in the offence and the revenues (or property related to the proceeds) from the offence.</p> <p>Additionally, the bill makes it unlawful to sell or dispose of a firearm or ammunition to anyone who knows or has reason to suspect that the person intends to do so in violation of federal law, or to anyone who knows or has reason to suspect that the person intends to do so in violation of the laws of another state.</p>
5/25/2022	The Bipartisan Safer Communities Act , signed by Joe Biden, president of the United States, comes into effect and is seen as one of the most significant gun control laws established in recent years. Aside from the provision of funds,



	<p>which aims to improve security, the most prominent part of the law is the increase in criminal background checks for gun buyers.</p>
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Past Actions by the Council

<u>Past Action</u>	<u>Relevant Information</u>
Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms (The Firearms Protocol)	<p>The protocol adds to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, which was adopted in 2000.</p> <p>With the purpose of enhancing and consolidating international collaboration, as well as creating coherent procedures to prevent, fight, and remove the unlawful manufacture and trafficking of guns, their parts and components, and ammunition, it acts as the first legally binding instrument on small arms that has been recognised globally.</p>
Register for Conventional Arms	<p>Since 1993, states have been asked to declare yearly exports and imports of large weaponry to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA) to prevent destabilizing arms accumulations.</p> <p>Since 1993, the majority of states have participated in UNROCA at least once. However, this number has unfortunately dropped in recent years, with only 25% of nations worldwide participating in the register.</p>
The CIFTA	<p>CIFTA stands for the Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials.</p> <p>With a goal to develop a regional standard for the control of illicit weapon production and trafficking, CIFTA highlights the necessity for export, import, and transit authorizations or permits, as well as the fortification of export checkpoints, among other things.</p> <p>The Convention attempts to encourage and facilitate collaboration and the sharing of information and experiences among OAS</p>



	<p>(Organisation of American States) Member States.</p>
<p>The UN Disarmament Agenda</p>	<p>Created in 2018, the UN Disarmament Agenda has been split into 3 sections: disarmament to save humanity, disarmament that saves lives, and disarmament for future generations. A subsection on arms trafficking is underlined under the section ‘Disarmament that Saves Lives’.</p> <p>This subsection focuses on conventional weapons in our current society, addressing the excessive accumulation and illicit trade in conventional arms. It recognizes that efforts made by the UN have been fragmented and minuscule, however, it aims to ‘provide a more sustainable solution with a strong development focus’.</p> <p>It is envisaged that by integrating the United Nations' work on small guns into the frameworks for development aid, a more comprehensive and successful approach to ending armed conflict and preserving peace will be made possible.</p>
<p>The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime</p>	<p>The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime was established by General Assembly Resolution 55/25 on November 15, 2000. The Convention is a significant advancement in the fight against transnational organised crime and shows that Member States understand the gravity of the issues it poses, as well as the necessity of fostering and enhancing close international collaboration to address those issues.</p> <p>States that formally recognize this tool commit to enacting several measures against transnational organised crime. This may include the establishment of domestic criminal offences, the adoption of new and comprehensive frameworks for extradition, legal assistance between countries, law enforcement cooperation and so forth.</p>



Possible Solutions

While delegates are encouraged to conduct additional research concerning possible solutions to increase the scope of the debate, some suggestions are outlined below:

- Assisting in local violence prevention and intervention programs
- Coordinating with the United Nations to address such issues (For example, the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons)
- Establish common standards and regulations for the international transfer of arms
 - Requiring background checks for all gun sales worldwide
 - Setting an age minimum for citizens to purchase guns
- Monitoring illicit arms sales and trafficking
- Updating conventions and protocols designed to combat gun trafficking regularly (For example, the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons and the Firearms Protocol)



Bibliography

Background Information:

- Linkages to gun violence
 - Mass shootings
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 - Organised crime activity / Illegal gang violence
 - <https://www.npr.org/2023/02/10/1153977949/major-takeaways-from-the-atf-gun-violence-report>
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 - <https://www.npr.org/2023/02/10/1153977949/major-takeaways-from-the-atf-gun-violence-report>
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- Gun trafficking and its relation to regions in conflict
 - <https://legal.un.org/avl/ha/att/att.html>
 - https://www.unodc.org/documents/firearms-protocol/2022/UNIDIR-UNODC_Adressing_the_linkages_between_illicit_arms_organized_crime_and_armed_conflict.pdf

Key Terms:

- [Arms Trade Treaty \(ATT\)](#)
- [Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives \(ATF\)](#)
- [Straw purchasing](#)
- [Weapons trafficking](#)

Key Clashes:

- The threat gun trafficking poses to sustainable development and security
 - <https://press.un.org/en/2021/sc14708.doc.htm>
 - <https://www.icct.nl/project/small-arms-light-weapons-salw>
- The longstanding issue of illicit firearm trading
 - <https://warpp.info/en/m5/articles/illegal-arms-trade#:~:text=The%20illegal%20arms%20trade%20iswithin%20and%20across%20national%20borders.>
 - <https://www.cfr.org/report/global-regime-transnational-crime>

Key Actors:

- [Australia](#)
- [China \(1\)](#)
- [China \(2\)](#)
- [India \(1\)](#)
- [India \(2\)](#)



- [Kenya \(1\)](#)
- [Kenya \(2\)](#)
- [Mexico](#)
- [Russia \(1\)](#)
- [Russia \(2\)](#)
- [UK \(1\)](#)
- [UK \(2\)](#)
- [US \(1\)](#)
- [US \(2\)](#)

Timeline:

- <https://www.thoughtco.com/us-gun-control-timeline-3963620>
- <https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/2280>

Past Actions by the Council:

- [Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking of Firearms](#)
- [Register for Conventional Arms](#)
- [The CIFTA](#)
- [The Organised Crime Convention](#)
- [The UN Disarmament Agenda](#)
 - [PDF Version of the Agenda](#)