



United Nations Office on
Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

GWH JMUN 2025

BACKGROUND GUIDE



AGENDA: Combating the trans-national trafficking of illicit firearms



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LETTER FROM EXECUTIVE BOARD

Greetings delegates!

It gives us immense pleasure to welcome you to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) at Greenwood High Junior Model United Nations 2025. We are excited to have you as part of this committee and look forward to witnessing the ideas, speeches and solutions you will bring to the table.

First and foremost, do read this background guide (BG) and be familiar with the rules of procedure before committee as it is crucial for all of you delegates. We would like you to keep in mind that this is just meant to serve as a starting point for your research. It must not by any means be your only source of research. It aims to provide you with a foundation to kickstart your research and enhance understanding of the topic. Hence, we as your Executive Board highly urge you to conduct thorough research into various dimensions of the agenda, including its social, political, economic, and legal aspects. We also suggest understanding how your country's foreign policy works and how various rights get affected w.r.t the agenda (legally). Whether you are a seasoned MUN delegate or a first-timer, we urge each of you to come to the committee well-prepared.

Do not feel taken aback by the research, foreign policy and other details of the allotted country. Whether or not you believe in the policies and stance's your country follows, it is your job to represent your country and their policies while standing by it, no matter what. It's all part of the fun. Hence, be well researched on your country's stance on the agenda.

In particular, we request that you refer to the Nature of Proof addendum in the BG to understand what we consider acceptable sources of information in case a situation arrives where the Executive Board will have to verify a delegate's source on a matter.

Usually we would refrain from interfering in the flow of debate unless absolutely necessary. The responsibility of ensuring productive, fun and engaging debate rests

with you. However, given the fact that this is a junior committee, we will help you here and there when it comes to flow.

One thing we would like all of you to understand is that a MUN is not all competition, it's about teamwork and coming together to solve global issues. That being said, we are excited to see what you bring to the table and look forward to an enriching and memorable experience together. Feel free to reach out to us via whatsapp for any queries.

Note: Position papers are not required for this committee.

Kudos and all the best!!

Head Chairperson: Varshini J (+91 6361319834)

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RULES OF PROCEDURE

The rules of procedure are an important part of every Model United Nations conference and it's important for all delegates to acknowledge themselves with it.

Some Important Terms:

- *Yielding (giving)*
 - During a speech, if a delegate does not use all his time, they can choose to yield (give) their time to either the EB, another delegate, to points or comments.
- *Simple Majority*
 - Simple majority is half the committee + 1 [$(1/2 * \text{the total committee strength}) + 1$] of the committee and it is required to pass a motion.
- *Absolute Majority*
 - Absolute majority is 2/3rd of the committee strength and is required to pass a resolution. For a Resolution to pass, it must have an absolute majority of votes.
- *Verbatim (the way of saying)*
 - Verbatim literally means the verbal word-for-word saying. Verbatim in a MUN is very important because wording can be extremely crucial during speeches. Verbatim is also important to carry out actions in a MUN like to raise a motion or ask a point.

Motions

A motion is essentially an order to do something in a MUN. There are many types of motions in a MUN. Few of them have been discussed below -

Motion to Enter formal session

Verbatim: The delegate of (country) would like to raise a motion to enter formal session)

Motion to begin roll call

Verbatim: The delegate of (country) would like to raise a motion to begin roll call

Motion to begin the GSL

Verbatim: The delegate of (country) would like to raise a motion to establish the GSL allotting 60/90 seconds per speaker

Motion to raise a moderated caucus

Verbatim: the delegate of (country) would like to raise a motion to enter a moderated caucus on the topic (state the topic) for a time period of (state total time) allotting (state how many mins per speaker) minutes per speaker

Motion to move into an unmoderated caucus

Verbatim: the delegate of (country) would like to raise a motion to move in to an unmoderated caucus for a time period of xyz minutes

Motion to suspend committee

Verbatim: The delegate of (country) would like to raise a motion to suspend committee

Motion to adjourn committee

Verbatim: the delegate of (country) would like to raise a motion to adjourn the committee.

Motion to table draft resolution

Verbatim: the delegate of (country) would like to raise a motion to table draft resolution (name of resolution)

A motion is recognised when the EB says “Delegates, we will be recognising motions, are there any motions on the floor?” in response to which, if any delegate has a motion, they must raise their placard.

The **EB** shall recognise three motions and for a motion to pass, the delegates must vote in favor of the motion, i.e. $\frac{1}{2} + 1$ of the committee (simple majority) must vote for the motion. If a delegate has the same motion as one that has already been raised, they have the option to second the motion. If a delegate has a similar but slightly different motion then one that has already been raised, they have the option to amend the motion.

Language:

Delegates are expected to use English throughout the committee session during formal and informal debate. Usage of unparliamentary language will not be looked upon. It's also recommended not to use personal pronouns in your speech. Instead of saying “I believe”, say “The Delegate believes”.

Roll Call:

The chairperson announces each portfolio's name. When a delegate's country is called, they should answer either “**present**” or “**present and voting**”. However, please note: If a delegate says, “**present and voting**”, they must vote on the resolution/documentation at the end of the committee and can not change their voting stance to present on day 2. If your stance is present on day 1, you have a chance to change to present and voting or stay present. This can be raised by a delegate of an allotted country by simply raising a motion to begin a roll call.

General Speaker's List (GSL):

The committee usually begins the formal debate by starting the ‘GSL’ (General Speaker’s list). It allows all delegates to express their stance on the given agenda, and a GSL is non-exhaustive.

Moderated Caucus:

When the committee wants to debate on specific topics under the agenda, this motion can be raised. You must also decide a specified total time period, with a specific amount of time per speaker. In case a delegate does not speak, they can send in their point through a chit to the executive board. Remember to utilize the potential of chits.

The format of the substantive chit must be as listed:

SUBSTANTIVE CHIT (Underline and in capital letters)

- - Moderated Caucus: (topic of the mod)
 - To: Executive Board
 - From: country name
 - List your points here (In bullet points only. Provide a brief of your speech and just include the main content.)

Yielding Time:

The delegate, who has been recognized by the Chair to address the body on a substantive issue, may yield any time following their remarks after their speech. Yields may be made in two ways: to points of information (questions), to another delegate or to the Chair. In this committee we will not be entertaining yielding time to another delegate.

- ***Yield to questions:*** Delegates shall be selected by the Chair to ask one question per speech. The Chair has the right to call order to any delegate whose question is, in the opinion of the Chair, not designed to elicit information.

- *Yield to the Executive Board:* Such a yield should be made if the delegate does not wish his/her speech to be subject to comments or questions. The Chair shall then move on to the next speaker.

Unmoderated Caucus (UNMOD):

This motion is proposed when delegates wish to discuss **drafting resolutions** or the status of the committee. The rules of the moderated caucus are suspended. You can raise it as the delegate of your allotted country by raising a motion to suspend formal debate and move into an unmoderated caucus within a specified time period.

An unmod is usually raised to do two things -

- *Lobbying:* Lobbying, in simple words, means forming a team with other delegates. This is usually done for the purposes of getting signatories and forming blocs (discussed in Resolution).
- *Roadmap:* Forming a roadmap basically means discussing how to structure the debate. This can be used to discuss how many more

Moderated Caucus topics are going to be raised and how much time should be kept for drafting a resolution, what do y'all want to discuss in moderated caucuses etc.

Note: Delegates must maintain a basic sense of decorum, there will be no standing or tables or chairs and no profanity during an unmoderated caucus. We understand that shouting and screaming during unmods cannot be avoided given the fact that the entire committee comes together to voice out ideas in a limited time frame, however, try to maintain decorum and avoid screaming too loudly.

Points:

Point of Parliamentary Enquiry:

Delegates can raise this point to clarify the status of the committee or

further understand the rules of procedure. (For example: to know if the EB is accepting more speakers, or which delegate is speaking next.)

Point of Personal Privilege:

Delegates can raise this point to address **personal issues**. (For example: to ask another delegate to repeat a point they made in their speech or to be excused from the committee)

Point of Order:

Delegates can raise this point to point out logical or factual inaccuracies in other delegates' speeches. This can be of two types:

- *a factual inaccuracy*
- *a logical fallacy*

Example of Point of Order: “Point of Order: Factual Inaccuracy: The delegate in their speech stated that Karachi is the capital of India, however this is factually inaccurate because New Delhi is the Capital of India.”

Example of Logical fallacy: “Point of Order: Logical Fallacy: The delegate stated that to stop terrorism we must kill all muslims however this is logically fallacious as not all muslims are terrorists, not all terrorists are muslims and killing all muslims would be a violation of the Genocide Convention and International Law”

(In this case, if a solution proposed by delegate X does not make sense and is flawed. Hence, a POO: Logical Fallacy is raised to point out the flaw in the solution raised by delegate X)

Point of Information:

Delegates can raise this when they want to ask questions about another delegate's speech. Raise it by speaking as the delegate of your allocated agency and raising a **point of information**. If you do not receive a

satisfactory answer to your initial question, you can raise a follow-up question right after the delegate answers.

Note that Point of Information's are accepted only on GSL's. If a delegate wants to ask a question through chit, you can use the following format:

Point of information (POI):

To: Delegate of the portfolio you want to question

Via: Executive Board,

From: name of portfolio

State your question here (Keep it short and get to the point. Make sure to quote what the delegate said that made you raise a point of information.)

Right of Reply:

The Chair may recognize the **Right of Reply** only in instances of a grave insult towards a particular country, person or in the case of the IPC, an agency. Rights of Reply must be submitted in writing to the Chair, and may only be granted after a speech is completed. The Chair shall inform the Secretary-General of the circumstances surrounding the Right of Reply. If the RTR is understood to be for a valid reason and approved by the secretariat, both sides will be given a specific time period to justify themselves after which a ruling shall be made as to who wins the right of reply.

Press Conference (Press Con)

A **Press Conference** is when the IPC (International Press Conference) delegates, the Executive Board or the Heads of Press decide to question delegates about their countries. The line of questioning may be concerning issues in their country that are not relevant to the agenda at all. The goal of a Press Conference is to assess how well the delegates **understand their country**. They can be asked ANYTHING about their country. There is no use of research or internet allowed during a Press Conference. It can happen at any time during the course of the conference.

Resolution:

Remember: The ODC in this case is recommendatory hence only recommendatory clauses can be used in a resolution.

A **resolution** in a Model United Nations (MUN) conference is a formal document that outlines the issues being discussed and proposes solutions for addressing them. It is written by delegates, reflecting the opinions and agreements of the committee. A resolution includes clauses detailing actions, recommendations, and measures to be taken, and is typically adopted through a majority vote. Kindly refer to the **Questions A Resolution Must Answer (QARMA)** section towards the end of this document.

Sponsors are the primary authors of the resolution, actively involved in drafting and **promoting** it. **Signatories** support the resolution's discussion but **do not necessarily agree** with all its content. Delegates can be signatories to more than one bloc. Both sponsors and signatories are essential for bringing a resolution to the floor for discussion. Essentially, a resolution is first read out to committee followed by which we enter a **Question and Answer session** where delegates question the sponsors/authors about the resolution. Sponsors are expected to answer and clarify the questions delegates have in mind about it clearly. After this, we move into an amendment session where amendments are suggested. Amendments are of two types:

- **Friendly:** An amendment is considered friendly if all of the sponsors of the initial draft resolution are signatories of the amendment. Such an amendment is adopted automatically.
- **Unfriendly:** Unfriendly amendments are a decision of the Committee. An unfriendly amendment is not looked upon favorably by the sponsor of the resolution so it must have the approval of the Executive Board and majority of the committee in order to pass. Amendments to amendments are out of order.

Following the amendment session, the committee moves into a voting procedure to decide whether the resolution gets adopted or not. Delegates can answer yes, no or can abstain from voting.

The ratio for Preambulatory clauses: Operative Clauses is **1:3**. All preambulatory and operative clauses have to start with certain phrases. You can find them at Preambulatory and Operative Clauses List - Phrases & Meaning (www.wisemee.com/preambulatory-and-operative-clauses)

If **2/3rd** of the committee (absolute majority) vote in favor of a Resolution, it passes, however if 2/3rd of the committee does not vote in favor of the Resolution, it fails. A Resolution has a certain format that needs to be followed -

Resolution Format:

Name of the Resolution
Sponsors:

Signatories:

Topic:

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes

“Preambulatory Clauses”

- Every preambulatory clause ends with a comma (,)

“Operative clauses”

- Every Operative clause ends with a semicolon (;)
- Every sub-clause to a resolution should end with a comma (,) unless it is the last sub-clause to the main clause, which ends with a semicolon (;) and every main clause before starting with a sub-clause should have a colon (:).
- A Full stop shall be present **ONLY** at the end of the resolution.

Remember to always use the conventional long form of a country in a resolution. Keep in mind that Sixteen countries have the word "the" within their official names.

For example, the official name of Niger is "Republic of the Niger, Afghanistan is Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, not The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. Additionally, abbreviations shall only be used once they have been introduced.

DRAFT RESOLUTION FORMAT

Title of Draft Resolution

Committee Name

Committee Agenda

Sponsors: (maximum number provided by Chair)

Signatories: (minimum number provided by Chair)

Preambulatory Clauses

Preambulatory Clause Operative Word Preambulatory clause ,

Operative Clauses

Operative Clause Operative Word ... operative clause:

Subpart 1,

Subpart 2

Notes:

List of clause key words:

<https://www.wisemee.com/preambulatory-and-operative-clauses/>

- You must ensure the key word is under the mandate of the committee (ex. GA committees can't use "demands")

There will be a minimum number of preambulatory and operative clauses provided

There is no maximum number of subparts for an operative clause

EXAMPLE DRAFT RESOLUTION

Resolution GA/3/1.1

General Assembly Third Committee

Sponsors: United States, Austria and Italy

Signatories: Greece, Tajikistan, Japan, Canada, Mali, the Netherlands and Gabon

Topic: "Strengthening UN coordination of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies"

The General Assembly,

Reminding all nations of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality and inalienable rights of all global citizens, [use commas to separate preambulatory clauses]

Reaffirming its Resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages Governments to work with UN bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental organizations,

Stressing the fact that the United Nations faces significant financial obstacles and is in need of reform, particularly in the humanitarian realm,

1. Encourages all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts; [use semicolons to separate operative clauses]

2. Urges member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid;

3. Requests that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;

4. Calls for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the private transnational sector to aid in funding the implementation of rapid deployment forces;

5. Stresses the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;

6. Calls upon states to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance; and

7. Requests the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through reconstruction and development. [end resolutions with a period]

Crisis

A crisis is a surprise in the committee. It is a fictitious change in the timeline of events. For example -

"Rishi Sunak, Prime minister of the UK has been found dead." In the event of a crisis, delegates are expected to present crisis documentation, Presidential Speeches and much more discussed below. It brings a dynamic change in the committee and forces the delegates to come up with creative plans of actions and strategies.

A crisis can occur at any time during the committee and the delegates will not be informed when a crisis update drops.

Crisis Updates

Crisis Updates are changes in the timeline of events and are announced by the EB at a random time. No delegate is going to have prior knowledge of the crisis update and it may bring dynamic change to the nature of the committee.

Provisional Speaker's List (PSL)

A Provisional Speaker's List (PSL) is essentially a statement made by the head of state. Practically, it is a 90 second speech given by the head of state addressing the Crisis at hand.

Note: If a country is addressed in the Crisis update, it is important for them to give a speech addressing the since they have to address a new issue in their country.

Nature of Proof and Evidence:

The following sources' documents will be regarded as reliable evidence for any claims made in committee or assertions that need to be confirmed:

1. Reuters
2. Human Rights Watch
3. Amnesty International
4. UN websites
5. Official government websites, documents and portals
6. State-operated News Agencies– These reports can be used in the support of or against the State that owns the News Agency. These reports, if credible or substantial enough, can be used in support of or against any Country as such but in that situation, they can be denied by any other country in the council.
7. Multilateral organizations like NATO etc

Sites like wikipedia, xinhua news agency etc will not be considered official sources of information. However, they can be used to gain a better understanding of any topic and may even be brought up in a debate if the information they provide is consistent with the views of a delegate or a government. If you're using wikipedia to gain information, kindly do not say that out loud. Go to the sources section of the wikipedia page and find the original source to back up your argument.





INTRODUCTION TO COMMITTEE

Note: The UNODC is a real entity, but it is not a committee in the traditional sense like the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) or General Assembly. Instead, the UNODC is an office and agency of the United Nations that focuses on addressing issues related to drugs, crime, terrorism, corruption, and trafficking. In real life, the UNODC is more of a facilitator, advisor, and implementer than a policymaking body like the Security Council. However for the purpose of a MUN, it is treated as a specialised body.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is meant to support member states in addressing challenges related to drugs, crime, corruption, and terrorism by presenting to the world very plausible and workable solutions and reports that aid in the development of both national and international legislations that help combat the very evils that threaten to bring upon destruction to the social threads and economic powers of both developed and developing nations.

It works to promote justice and uphold the rule of law by developing international standards and providing technical assistance. The UNODC focuses on preventing drug abuse, tackling organized crime, combating human trafficking, addressing corruption, and countering terrorism. Through research, policy advice, capacity-building initiatives, and international cooperation, the UNODC aims to create safer societies and strengthen global security in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

UNODC carries out the mandate of the two Commissions: *the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)* and the *Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ or 'Crime Commission')*.



INTRODUCTION TO AGENDA

Transnational trafficking of illicit firearms refers to the illegal movement, distribution, and sale of firearms across international borders. This issue fuels organized crime, armed violence, terrorism, and conflicts. Illicit firearms destabilize regions, threaten global peace, and hinder sustainable development. With advancements in transportation techniques and technology, smuggling firearms has become easier, creating a challenge for worldwide security.

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

Illicit Trafficking: The illegal trade, acquisition, sale, or transport of firearms, their parts, and ammunition across national or international borders in violation of laws and regulations.

Firearm: Any portable barrelled weapon that can expel a projectile by the action of an explosive, excluding antique or permanently disabled weapons, as defined by the UN Firearms Protocol.

Transnational Organized Crime: Crimes planned and executed by organized criminal groups that involve activities across national borders, as defined under the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC).

Diversion: The transfer of firearms from legal trade or possession to the illicit market through theft, fraud, or unauthorized transactions.

Marking: The process of applying unique and identifiable markings to firearms at the time of manufacture or import to facilitate tracing.

Tracing: The systematic tracking of firearms from their point of manufacture to the last known point of legal possession, often used in criminal investigations.

Broker: An individual or entity that facilitates the transfer or sale of firearms, their parts, or ammunition between parties, often operating across jurisdictions.

End-User Certificate (EUC): A document issued by the importing country certifying the intended use and user of the firearms, ensuring that they are not diverted to illicit markets.

Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW): A category of weapons that includes firearms designed for individual use (small arms) and weapons designed for use by several persons serving as a crew (light weapons), as defined by the UN.

Stockpile Management: Procedures and regulations implemented to secure and control the storage, handling, and inventory of firearms and ammunition to prevent theft or loss leading to diversion.

Dual-Use Goods: Items that have both civilian and military applications, such as components used to assemble firearms.



ASPECTS

SOCIAL ASPECT

The availability of illicit firearms increases crime rates and violence. Trafficking contributes to *conflicts, armed gang violence, and mass shootings, leading to deaths, injuries, and displacement of people.* Young individuals are often targeted by organized crime groups and are forced into arms smuggling. Proliferation of illegal weapons undermines public trust in law enforcement.

POLITICAL ASPECT

Illicit firearms fuel *insurgencies and terrorism, weakening governments, potentially leading to destabilization.* Arms trafficking often involves cross-border conflicts, leading to strained diplomatic relations. Corruption in customs, law enforcement, and border agencies allows illicit firearms to move undetected. Illegal firearms are also used by terrorist organizations to fund operations and carry out attacks.

ECONOMIC ASPECT

Illicit arms trade generates billions of dollars for organized crime networks. Additionally, Regions affected by armed violence face reduced foreign investments and pay a high economic price due to violence fueled by illicit arms.

LEGAL ASPECT

While this is just a list of legal frameworks, bodies, initiatives, etc pertinent to the agenda, we would highly urge delegates to further research on specific articles of these frameworks or jurisdiction of bodies that apply to the agenda or specific aspects on it as the **Executive Board** would not want to spoon-feed you when it comes to this.

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)

United Nations Firearms Protocol (2001)

United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC)

Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)

United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons (2001)

International Tracing Instrument (ITI, 2005)

UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001)

UN Security Council Resolution 2117 (2013)

Wassenaar Arrangement (1996)

ECOWAS Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons (2006)

Bamako Declaration (2000)

Kinshasa Convention (2010)

Nairobi Protocol (2004)

Organization of American States (OAS) Firearms Convention (1997)

Interpol Firearms Programme

European Union Firearms Directive

CARICOM Crime and Security Strategy

G7 Initiative on Small Arms

OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons

ASEAN Political-Security Blueprint

Global Firearms Programme by UNODC

United Nations Register of Conventional Arms

UN Secretary-General's Disarmament Agenda

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Initiatives

Regional Arms Control Agreements in Latin America (CIFTA)

OECD Anti-Corruption Measures in Arms Trafficking

Council of the European Union Strategy to Combat Illicit Firearms
UNODA's Small Arms Control Measures

SAARC Initiative on Combating Terrorism and Illicit Arms Trafficking
Arab Convention Against Terrorism

NATO Standards for Arms Transfers

Pacta sunt servanda - Agreements must be kept.

UNSC Resolution 2220 (2015)

UNSC Resolution 2352



CASE STUDIES

Mexican Cartels: Mexican cartels play a significant role in firearms smuggling, with most weapons originating from the United States. Weak regulations and a porous border till date allow these groups to acquire high-powered firearms, escalating violence and organized crime.

Operation Fast and Furious (USA-Mexico): This controversial U.S. government operation aimed to track firearms sold to straw purchasers linked to Mexican cartels. However, the plan backfired, with many weapons disappearing and later being used in violent crimes, exposing the risks of poorly managed anti-trafficking strategies.

Conflict in Libya: The collapse of Libya (Gaddafi's Regime) in 2011 left vast weapon stockpiles unsecured. These arms have since been trafficked across North Africa and the Sahel, fueling conflicts, terrorist activities, and criminal networks throughout the region.

Golden triangle smuggling: The Golden Triangle, including parts of Myanmar, Thailand, and Laos, is a hub for arms trafficking linked to drug production and insurgent groups. Corruption in the region along with weak border control measures facilitate the flow of illegal firearms in Southeast Asia.

Balkan Route: Following the Yugoslav Wars, large caches of weapons were left behind, which are still being circulated. The Balkan Route has become an important corridor for smuggling these firearms into Europe, supporting organized crime and terrorism.

West African Arms Trafficking: West Africa faces the issue of illicit trafficking of arms primarily because of weak border controls. Weapons from Libya which were circulated across the West African Region have been used by insurgent groups, criminal organizations, and pirates for years on end.





QUESTIONS A RESOLUTION MUST ANSWER (QARMA'S)

- How can existing legal frameworks be improved to tackle Transnational Trafficking of Illicit Firearms?
- How can governments address corruption in law enforcement agencies and customs authorities?
- What strategies can be adopted to rehabilitate and reintegrate individuals involved in arms trafficking?
- How can technology be leveraged to track and intercept illegal firearm shipments while respecting national sovereignty and privacy concerns?
- How can states address the role of non-state actors, such as organized crime syndicates or terrorist organizations, in exacerbating firearm trafficking?
- What role should customs and border control agencies play in curbing firearm trafficking, and how can their capacities be strengthened?
- How can states ensure compliance with international instruments like the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) and the Firearms Protocol?
- What mechanisms can be established to evaluate the effectiveness of national and international policies in reducing illicit firearm trafficking?

- How can the trafficking of firearms in conflict zones or fragile states be addressed, especially when linked to other transnational crimes like drug trafficking or human trafficking?
- How can the trafficking of firearms in conflict zones or fragile states be addressed, especially when linked to other transnational crimes like drug trafficking or human trafficking?
- How should the reintegration and rehabilitation of individuals involved in illicit firearm networks be managed to prevent recidivism?
- What role should the UNODC play in coordinating these efforts?
- What mechanisms can the UNODC propose to assess the effectiveness of national and regional initiatives aimed at combating illicit firearm trafficking?



Now that you know the basic underlying issues w.r.t the agenda at hand, it's up to you to figure out a solution to this.

Wishing you all
the very best!