



PyleaMUN 2026

Committee: **Security Council**

Topic: **Combating Illicit Small Arms Trade**

Student Officers: **Miltiadis Stoltidis** (Chair), **Aikaterini Pachini** (Co-Chair), **Ioannis Markadas** (Vice Chair)

1. Personal Introductions

Dear Delegates,

My name is Miltiadis Stoltidis, I am an 11th grader from the German School of Thessaloniki and I will be serving as the President of the Security Council. It is a great honour to welcome you to the first PyleaMUN.

First and foremost, I would like to congratulate you on choosing to attend this conference. Based on previous experiences, I am confident that such events are immensely beneficial, as they not only provide an excellent opportunity to broaden your horizons and improve your English skills but also allow you to gain insights into current events and explore the captivating world of politics and diplomacy.

This year's agenda constitutes a very significant and highly debatable issue that needs to be resolved for the international community to move into an era of political stability and prosperity. The topic covered in this study guide is "Combating Illicit Small Arms Trade". This study guide should provide you with the fundamental information on this topic. Nevertheless, you are highly encouraged to carry out your research to get a better and more profound understanding of the topic. The bibliography can be beneficial to the research process. Because of the significance of the topic that you will have to address at the Security Council, I expect all of you to be prepared and to be keen to participate in a fruitful debate.

Should you have any questions regarding the topic, do not hesitate to contact me via my email address: m.stoltidis@gmail.com.

Sincerely,
Miltiadis Stoltidis

Dear Delegates,

My name is Katerina Pachini, and I am currently an 11th grade student at the American Farm School of Thessaloniki. In this year's Pylea MUN I have the honour of serving as the co-chair of the Security Council.

Having participated in multiple conferences in the past, I remain excited to continue my journey and engage in even more multifaceted debates. It is my firm belief that MUN conferences can push one to evolve, both intellectually and personally. They provide an unparalleled opportunity to communicate and collaborate, adapt to new situations, familiarize yourself with constantly evolving world level issues and, most importantly, think innovatively in the attempt to resolve those issues.

In conclusion, I look forward to meeting all of you and diving deeper into this year's highly critical topic regarding tackling Illicit Small Arms Trade. I hope that this study guide will prompt further and deeper research into your countries policies and the multifaceted nature of the subject at hand. I wish you all the best in your preparation for the fruitful dialogue to be conducted.

Sincerely,
Katerina Pachini

Dear Delegates,

I am Ioannis Markadas, originally from Thessaloniki, and a first-year student at the 1st General High School of Pylaia. At the first ever Pylea MUN, I have the utmost honour of co-chairing the Security Council. Having served as a delegate in various committees and twice in the one you are participating this year, I decided to convert my knowledge into action for other students and assist them in their MUN passion discovery and debating abilities. Furthermore, I firmly view MUN conferences as a chance for self-assurance reinforcement and development of critical thinking.

This year's overarching theme covers the "combat of Illicit Small Arms Trade and the development of international frameworks for awareness campaigns, policy proposals, and community outreach for curbing the flow of illegal firearms and light weapons". This topic demands immediate tackling, owing to the fact that it strongly influences socioeconomic aspects and part of the global supply chain.

Keep in mind that the present study only aims to contribute to your research process and policy statement, position paper and draft resolution construction. Therefore, you are expected to be authentic and avoid plagiarism by any and all means. Keep in mind that AI use is strictly prohibited and all your papers could and would be checked accordingly.

For any further inquiries feel free to contact me at: ioannismarkadaspyleamun@gmail.com

Faithfully,
Ioannis Markadas

2. Topic Introduction

Combating illicit small arms trade is a topic of great importance for promoting political stability, economic growth and the protection of unarmed populations, as well as upholding the values of the UN (United Nations) charter, achieving the sustainability goals of the UN and last but not least ensuring that human rights are respected and not under any threat. As an issue that transcends national and regional boundaries, a realistic approach to tackle this issue requires multilateral cooperation and measures to be taken on a political, humanitarian and legal level. The illicit trade fuels armed conflicts, terrorism, organized crime, and human rights violations, undermining both international peace and domestic stability. Despite numerous previous attempts to counter this problem, from both governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), this issue remains and most efforts have been proven to give only short-term answers to this ongoing humanitarian and political crisis, thus putting many human lives and regional stability under serious existential threat.

At an international level, many organizations have made efforts to tackle this topic. For instance the UN Programme of Action on small arms and light weapons (UNPoA), which was adopted by all UN member states in 2001, provides a framework for actions to resolve the illicit trade in light weapons. This political framework has been the cornerstone of international initiatives aimed at mitigating the pervasive and destructive effects of small arms and light weapons (SALW). Moreover, this piece of legislation has driven states to strengthen their national control systems in the past two decades, like no other in recent history. Another major effort of the international community to combat this problematic situation, has been the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) of 2013, which further strengthens these efforts by legally binding all involved parties to regulate international transfers of conventional weapons and prevent any distribution to unauthorized users. However, the absence of universal adherence and weak implementation mechanisms limit their effectiveness, particularly in conflict-affected or fragile states. Furthermore, the fact that, due to the time these measures were taken, they may be outdated is also contributing to the continuity of this crisis, makes it critical to reassess all previous guidelines and policies, and approach this topic in a new way, directed to their adaptation in the decades to come.

Since significant disparities exist between national legislative bodies, legal frameworks and enforcement capacities, accordance of actions between governments in many areas is lacking, leading to situations, where loopholes are exploited by non-state actors, criminal networks, and insurgent groups, in order to further destabilize certain regions, to proceed with terrorist attacks and of course achieve other goals, that do not comply with international law or human rights. In addition, some states maintain stringent export controls, transparent reporting systems, and strong law enforcement coordination, while others face systemic corruption, limited resources, or insecure borders that facilitate trafficking, which only worsens the problem. As the illicit trade is deeply intertwined with global economic and political interests it often involves networks that span continents and has great economic resources and political power that cannot be tracked.

Regional organizations play a vital role in enriching the already-existing political frameworks via measures such as cooperative actions and confidence-building. Various initiatives, e.g. Silencing the Guns in Africa by 2020 have also fostered an environment, in which African countries can collectively join their efforts to promote political stability in a challenged region, where multilateral actions need to be taken, as they consist the only way to ensure that the illicit trade of small arms is fully resolved.

Debates about the best way to control the illicit small arms trade often revolve around the trade-offs between state sovereignty and collective security. Those advocating for more international regulation argue that harmonized standards are necessary for preventing diversion and reducing armed violence globally. Critics argue that heightened international regulation may lead to the erosion of state sovereignty, especially in those states with legitimate defence and security needs. The tension between these opposing views has frustrated the establishment of binding international enforcement mechanisms to date.

Conclusively, combating the illicit small arms trade demands sustained multilateral cooperation, harmonized legal standards, and effective enforcement. Although the existing international and regional frameworks provide an important foundation in this area, progress remains uneven due to differences in political will, constraints on resources, and competing security priorities. The persistence of this problem underlines the urgent need for a collective commitment to address not only the supply of illicit arms but also the underlying drivers of demand that sustain armed violence around the world.

3. Definition of Key Terms

Biennial:

“happening once every two years”¹

Capacity Building:

“the process of developing and strengthening the skills, instincts, abilities, processes and resources that organizations and communities need to survive, adapt, and thrive in a fast-changing world”²

Disparity:

“a lack of equality or similarity, especially in a way that is not fair”³

¹ “Biennial.” *Cambridge Dictionary*, Cambridge University Press, <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/biennial>

² “Capacity-building.” *UN Academic Impact*, United Nations, <https://www.un.org/en/academic-impact/capacity-building>

Illicit:

“illegal or disapproved of by society”⁴

Loophole:

“a small mistake in an agreement or law that gives someone the chance to avoid having to do something”⁵

Multilateral:

“involving more than two groups or countries”⁶

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO):

“an organization that tries to achieve social or political aims but is not controlled by a government”⁷

Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW):

“Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) are defined by the International Tracing Instrument / ITI (International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons) as “any man-portable lethal weapon that expels or launches, is designed to expel or launch, or may be readily converted to expel or launch a shot, bullet or projectile by the action of an explosive, excluding antique small arms and light weapons or their replicas”. ”⁸

4. Historical Background

³ Cambridge Dictionary. “Disparity.” Dictionary.cambridge.org, dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/disparity. Accessed 19 Nov. 2025.

⁴ Cambridge Dictionary. “Illicit.” @CambridgeWords, June 2022, dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/illicit. Accessed 19 Nov. 2025.

⁵ ---. “LOOPHOLE | Meaning in the Cambridge English Dictionary.” Cambridge.org, 22 Jan. 2020, dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/loophole. Accessed 19 Nov. 2025.

⁶ ---. “Multilateral.” @CambridgeWords, Cambridge Dictionary, 5 Nov. 2025, dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/multilateral. Accessed 19 Nov. 2025.

⁷ ---. “NGO.” @CambridgeWords, Cambridge Dictionary, 27 Mar. 2024, dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/ngo?q=NGO. Accessed 19 Nov. 2025.

⁸ Bonn International Centre for Conflict Studies (BICC). “Weapons - SALW Guide.” Salw-Guide.bicc.de, Bonn International Centre for Conflict Studies (BICC), salw-guide.bicc.de/en/weapon/categories. Accessed 19 Nov. 2025.

The issue of illicit small arms and light weapons trade rose to prominence during the post-Cold War era, while vast stockpiles of surplus weapons from the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) and proxy conflicts started circulating on unregulated markets. Conflicts in the Balkans, West Africa and Central America in the 1990s revealed how easily trafficked small arms could prolong violence, empower non-state armed groups and undermine fragile peace processes. Simultaneously, the rising interconnection of global transportation networks gave the opportunity to criminal organizations to expand smuggling routes, thus linking tense regions to transnational organized crime.

Major international outrage and many concerns rose by governments, as well as citizens, forced the United Nations to take its first major measures to combat this crisis, by establishing the Panel of Governmental Experts on Small Arms. The Panel's aim was to document the humanitarian and security implications of SALW proliferation. Growing concerns further resulted in the creation of the 2001 UN Programme of Action (PoA), the very first comprehensive global framework, dedicated to prevent, combat and therefore eradicate illicit SALW trade through national controls, stockpile management and international cooperation. In addition to that, the International Tracing Instrument (ITI) of 2005 established standardized procedures to identify and trace weapons across borders.⁹

Regional organizations aligned their efforts with the UN to tackle this issue of great significance. For instance the Convention on Small Arms of 2006, the Nairobi Protocol of 2004 in East Africa and the OSCE Document on SALW of 2000 strengthened regional frameworks on possession, transfer and storage. Meanwhile ongoing conflicts in the Middle East, the Horn of Africa and Latin America continued demonstrating the persistent gap between international commitments and implementation viability.¹⁰

A ground-breaking change in the field came with the Arms Trade Treaty, which set legally binding standards on regulating international transport of conventional arms and obligated states to assess risks of diversion to illicit markets. Unfortunately, despite these advancements, global trafficking remains due to weak governance, corruption, porous borders, and growing demand among terrorist organizations and criminal networks.¹¹

All in all, eliminating illicit SALW is much needed for international peace, security, political stability, human rights protection and sustainable development.

5. Timeline of Key Events

The historical timeline of this topic aims to provide you with the needed specifications in order to collect a thorough and descriptive amount of information.

⁹ Reaching critical will. "UN Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons." www.reachingcriticalwill.org, www.reachingcriticalwill.org/disarmament-fora/salw.

¹⁰ Regional Center on Small Arms. "Nairobi Protocol – RECSA." National Centre on Small Arms, National Centre on Small Arms, www.recsasec.org/nairobi-protocol.

¹¹ Woolcott, Peter. "Arms Trade Treaty." [Legal.un.org](http://legal.un.org), 2 Apr. 2013, legal.un.org/avl/ha/att/att.html.

1970-1980s	Post-colonial conflicts and cold war was the first time that surplus weapons from previous military stockpiles were stocked in various areas and specifically in Africa, Latin America and Asia. Although at the time no international frameworks existed, these years fuelled the policies and regulations that were established after. The only measures taken were limited to local attempts to informally control stockpiles and promote disarmament campaigns and protocols.
1995	The United Nations General Assembly adopted the resolution 50/70, which was the first ever that recognized SALW illegal trade significantly affected conflicts, intra-state crimes and human rights infringements.
1996-1997	The Nairobi Protocol in East Africa was passed to control weapons and properly manage stockpiles. Simultaneously, a UN expert group began establishing the essential frameworks for discussion and solution proposals.
1999-2000	The Programme of Action (PoA) held multiple discussions and created the first legislations regarding stockpile management and marking surplus weapons aiming to destroy them. The OSCE document on SALW helped impose these measures more a in more streamlined manner.
2001	The PoA was formally recognised by the UN and all member states agreed to comply with its guidelines, specifications and requirements regarding external-state dialogue facilitation and aforementioned disarmament measures.
2002-2004	NGOs and civil society commenced stronger advocacy to secure implementation, transparency and strengthened monitoring. Regional authorities updated local law enforcement offices and familiarized them with the technical abilities and protocols regarding weapon destruction and gradual disarmament.
2005	The International Tracing Instrument (ITI) enhanced and assisted PoA by the implementation of a plan that traces illicit SALW. Signatory states decided and agreed on keeping a record that marks weapons. This resulted in easier access to recover weapons from conflicts and shed light to the origin of the illegal light weapons distribution.
2006-2013	Negotiations for the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) took place underlining the constraints and delineating the legal frameworks that the aforementioned Treaty should bind with. Increased diplomatic involvement was observed and for the first time member states autonomously acted recognizing the significance of

	the problem.
2013	The ATT was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly formalising and legalising any further involvements for the resolution of the topic. One of the main causes that resulted in its successful implementation was the imposition of stricter import and export control.
2014	The ATT was put into action. Delegations began reforming their regional policy in order to achieve compliance with treaty's requirements and obligations which were but not limited to: transfer oversight and close observation, transportation risk assessment and stockpile administration.
2015-2016	Measures and policy intensification occurred in order to reassure that the goals of the working papers and previous treaties were properly and accordingly met. European Union regulations and legal alterations started coexisting with the ones proposed and imposed by the UN.
2017-2019	Review surveys were conducted and meetings were appointed in order to inform about further improvement and assess the quantity and quality of any progress that have been made. Common weaknesses have been acknowledged such as weak governance, trafficking networks, lack of technical resources and insufficiency of the existing ones and last but surely not least civil society's abstention.
2020-2021	New obstacles emerged including online arms trafficking from non-supervised sources (dark web), the creation of 3D printed light weapons and modular ones. International assistance emphasized the importance of sufficient long term results over short term entangling intervention. NGOs intervention and civil society was seen as crucial in achieving control of the arms.
2022-2023	UNIDIR (United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research) and UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) progress assessments and reports documented that even though political commitment and dedication to the terms of the diplomatic accords, implementation gaps persisted and were still present especially in countries of the Global South in which available resources, funds and means are limited. Efforts focused on integrating legislation and enforcement measures in a more successful manner. Additionally stockpiles destruction and a social outreach in awareness campaigns.

2024-2025	Ultimately, UN resolutions 79/40 reaffirmed the need for cooperation, cohesion, assistance and multifaceted and layered advances towards disarmament. Current tactics highlight the significance of combination of the international frameworks and treaties (PoA, ITI, ATT) with NGO assistance and cooperation, advocacy and local community programs. The situation still remains critical and it is of undeniable priority. However with constant and specified evaluation and provision, technical advancements and regional harmonization and collective unity it is feasible that the current crisis can be disentangled.
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6. Current Situation

In 2025 the illicit arms and light weapons trade continues to pose a substantial threat in global peace, security and foundational human rights. Despite the long-lasting efforts and attempts that have been made regarding the imposition of reformed and renewed legislations for instance the ATT (Arms Trade Treaty), the Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons (PoA), and the International Tracing Instrument (ITI) many impediments arise, hindering the ultimate adoption of the aforementioned accords.

A large majority of relevant weapons remain unregistered, unofficial and are accessible without any further background check and precautions. These not only markedly incite violence as means to mediate conflicts, but also inflict human right abuses and civil gang rivalries. This is primarily caused by weak and unstable governance, limited economic resources, underfunded law enforcement agencies, porous borders and intra-state corruption. These circumstances create fertile ground for SALW illegal distribution.

Meanwhile, stockpiles, surplus government arsenals and remnants from past combats are poorly supervised and therefore any potential leak falls into the hands of non-state armed groups and, eventually, cyber legislations regarding online markets are in an early stage of development and dealers exploit illegal digital sources like the dark web to disperse their plunder and establish contact with potential clientele. Consequently, it requires partnership between governmental and non-governmental organizations to guarantee fairness and impartiality, while concomitantly accomplishing its resolution.

Conclusively, even though global joint efforts have been made, ties have been formed, treaties have been signed and laws have been altered, reformed or even recreated the SALW illegitimate trade is a complicated matter that its resolution demands not only the aforementioned prerequisites, but constant amendments, oversight and collaboration.

7. Major Parties Involved

1. United States of America

The United States of America plays a pivotal role when it comes to combatting the illicit small arms trade due to their extensive regulatory capabilities, international security bilateral and multilateral partnerships and significant arms export system. The government strongly supports initiatives such as the UN Programme of Action and funds numerous capacity-building programmes to empower border control, stockpile management and tracing mechanisms in the most vulnerable regions. Even though the United States of America have yet to ratify the Arms Trade Treaty, they remain a dominant party on the topic through cooperative initiatives, intelligence sharing and technical assistance aimed at disrupting trafficking networks.

2. European Union

The European Union is a major actor in addressing illicit small arms flows, since it fiercely defends regulatory frameworks with diplomatic engagement. The European Union strongly promotes strict export control standards and the implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty, while also funding Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) programmes across the globe. Through the EU Strategy to Combat Illicit Firearms, Small Arms and Light Weapons, it assists partner states with tracing and marking technologies, reforms on border management and training on law enforcement.

3. Brazil

Brazil is also a significant player when it comes to efforts to curb illicit small arms trade, given its large domestic arms market and its role as a transit country for trafficked weapons in Latin America. The Brazilian government has strengthened export controls, expanded tracing mechanisms and promoted regional cooperation and accordance with international regulatory frameworks through the United Nations PoA. Moreover Brazil has invested heavily in border-security to eliminate trafficking routes, which has been proven to be quite efficient. Despite persistent challenges linked to corruption and porous frontiers, the Latin-American nation advocated for improved international coordination and responsibility.

8. Previous Attempts to Solve the Issue

The UN Programme of Action

The UN Programme of Action on small arms and light weapons (PoA) establishes guidelines addressing the effects of small arms in regard to achieving global stability. Having been adopted in 2001, it targets areas such as but not limited to; eradicating weapon mishandling through international collaboration, annual state-party reports and capacity building inside directly affected communities. Its efforts are amplified by cooperative progress reports and conferences,

as well as eight Biennial Meetings of States (BMS) that have been conducted, namely meetings occurring exclusively to discuss its progress. However, it has been deemed to disregard the deficiency of the requisite financial and material resources, making it more difficult for certain states to adhere to its suggestions. Furthermore, the UN PoA lacks solid legal repercussions and sanctions to be imposed in case of inadequate compliance.

The Firearms Protocol

The Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition, widely referred to as Firearms Protocol, is a legislative framework supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. It was adopted by Resolution 55/255 of the General Assembly in May 2001 and put to effect in 2005. It aims to contain illicit arms trading on a global scale, targeting prevention measures to deter legally produced weaponry from entering the illegal market. Through international cooperation the Firearms Protocol calls for adequate, transparent oversight of all levels of the manufacturing process as well as secure disposal of all arms. Regardless of having been ratified two decades ago, it remains one of the key instruments in combating illicit arms production. There are, however, certain drawbacks to be reviewed, mainly regarding limited or obsolete coverage of more recent technological advances and limited implementation by states, as highlighted in Resolution 12/3 in the Report of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of October 2004.

The Arms Trade Treaty

The Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) is an international treaty signed in April 2013. With 117 official state parties having adopted it and an additional 25 signatory countries, its objective is the administration of global arms trade. It targets the prevention of weaponry diverting from the legal circuit and being exploited for human rights violations, upholding accountability and transparency between all stakeholders involved. Obligations of the treaty parties encompass a structured authorization process for cross border trading and oversight -so as to curb transfers endangering peace and security- and tactical reports to the treaty Secretariat. Regardless of its significance, 53 states are yet to sign, and compliance has been incohesive, possibly due to ambiguities allowing free interpretation.

The AU Master Roadmap of Practical Steps to Silencing the Guns in Africa by 2020

The African Union (AU) Master Roadmap (AUMR) of Practical Steps to Silencing the Guns in Africa by 2020 is a strategy implemented by the African Peace Union in 2017 and endorsed by the UN Security Council Resolution 2457 in 2019. After recognition of armed conflict and terrorism as some of the main factors impeding development in the African Continent, the initiative addressed strategies such as the opportunity for citizens to voluntarily turn in weapons, awareness campaigns and ensuring sustainability and inclusivity in all approaches to counter arms proliferation and protect its population. It remains one of the key facets of its 2063 development Agenda.

9. Possible Solutions

Improved control during production

A possible method to limit arms diverting from the authorized supply chain and entering illegal markets would be through steps inside the line of production. For instance, internationally recognized registry numbers, namely serial numbers or codes distinctive for each singular weapon or component, and better inventory control through thorough records and regular check-ups could prevent weaponry and ammunition from slipping out of legitimate distribution channels. This would, nonetheless, pose the question of how a manufacturer could secure their stock management systems from intruders on both a physical and a digital level without overcomplicating the entire process. In order to be effective, these measures would need to be enforced and consistently implemented without variations from manufacturer to manufacturer, possibly by law.

Transborder cooperation

Arms exchange networks are often spread across multiple countries, with small arms smuggling transnationally prevailing as a major safety concern globally. Cross-border collaboration in covering different stages of import and export could be a step towards resolving this issue. By forming adequate oversight mechanisms and ensuring transparency in related documentation, states could limit breaches in the arms trade sector. It would, however, require technologically updated management systems as well as clear communication between all stakeholders involved to achieve efficiency in sharing information and investigating systematically. Optimizing reliability, consistency and accuracy on all fronts could generally minimize gaps that allow illegitimate transfers and undermine peace and stability.

Reduction of the number of existing arms

A key step toward limiting small arms trade and mitigating its negative repercussions would be the reduction of weapons in circulation. As attempted on several occasions in the past, states could provide incentives for the voluntary surrender of individually owned weapons, in combination with awareness campaigns highlighting the risks of armed possession and the societal benefits of disarmament to foster an open climate and willingness to contribute to the aforementioned goal. Furthermore, surplus arms left from past hostilities or regional conflicts (such as those located in Bosnia decades after the 1990s war) would need to be properly destroyed so as to avoid not only further redistribution but contamination and the formation of unstable minefields alike. Such initiatives would need to abide by international safety standards to maximize efficiency and ensure the protection of all citizens. Overall, the embedding of such policies within broader programs could increase their long-term effectiveness.

10. Blocs Expected

Bloc A

This bloc consists of the countries in favour of imposing stricter international guidelines for the mitigation of illicit small arms trade. The states included widely support the ratification of protocols and treaties such as the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) and the UN Programme of Action (PoA) as means for the promotion of peacebuilding and disarmament to tackle the issue. Moreover, they value prevention and accountability on all aspects of the issue to ensure stability and civilian protection. It could include Germany, Denmark and other members of the European Union, as well as the United Kingdom and Australia.

Bloc B

The second alliance encompasses those recognizing the need to regulate arms trade to minimize safety breaches and illegitimate trades but emphasize a context specific approach in accordance with each country's policy. They wish to integrate limited and specialized measures so as to respect national sovereignty and avoid excessive monitoring or what they deem as external control that jeopardizes their autonomy. Furthermore, countries relying on the arms manufacturing industry economically and politically could find drawbacks in a generalized resolution. Examples of more sovereignty-oriented countries that focus on an internalized approach could be Russia, China and Saudi Arabia, in addition to the United States.

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