

ALEXMUN

UNODC LEVEL 2



“We share a
common
destiny. We
can master it
only if we
face it
together”

ILLICIT TRAFFICKING AND MISUSE
OF FIREARMS IN THE UNITED
STATES AS A TREAT TO GLOBAL
SECURITY

TOPIC B

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)



DEAR DELEGATES,

Welcome to the Model of United Nations of Alexander Bain

Irapuato, ALEXMUN 2020, we are fortunate and glad to have you in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

We would like to remind you that you will be debating a recent crisis topic that has been affecting many nations, so we hope your development will go open-mind and with diplomacy willing to do agreements to protect human rights and find possible solutions. Referring to **TOPIC A:** The opioid crisis in Middle east countries

TOPIC B: Illicit Trafficking and Misuse of Firearms in The United States as a threat to global security

Delegates please, in case there is any doubt, do not hesitate to approach any member of the chair.

WELCOME TO ALEXMUN 2020

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The committee Profile

The committee was established in 1946 by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), to assist the ECOSOC in supervising the application of the international drug control treaties. In 1991, the General Assembly (GA) expanded the mandate of the CND to enable it to function as the governing body of the UNODC. The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) established CND as the central policy-making body of the United Nations on drug issues. that means that UNDCP is now administered as part of UNODC

The objective as within policymaking body the United Nations system and guide international action against drugs and crime by dealing with on all matters about the control of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, and their precursor chemicals. Such matters include illicit drug production, trafficking, drug abuse, and money-laundering; also UNOCD is fully aware and is dealing with topics as “crime prevention and criminal justice, human trafficking and migrant smuggling, trafficking in cultural property, firearms, maritime crime and piracy, terrorism, cybercrime, and wildlife crime.” the committee deals with Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Affairs, and its Fifth Committee, which deals with budgetary matters relating to the governing bodies functions.

TOPIC B: Illicit Trafficking and Misuse of Firearms in The United States as a threat to global security

Unfortunately, organized crime is a reality facing our society today. Organized crime manifests itself in many ways, it can be from the types we traditionally know, to international networks. Illegal arms trafficking and misuse of them is directly related to organized crime since they are used as tools that facilitate criminal activities. Commonly, trafficking activities of both weapons and drugs and people are intertwined.

No country in the world is left out of this conflict. However, some have a more important and significant role. This is the case of the United States of America, the largest firearm producer in the world.

According to statistics on Gun Trafficking & Private Sales from the Giffords Law Center to prevent gun violence, “more than half a million firearms are stolen each year in the United States and more than half of stolen firearms are handguns, many of which are subsequently sold illegally”. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives “ATF” reported from an inspection made between 2008 and 2010 that over 62,000 firearms were missing from licensees’ inventories with no record of sale in the United States , also they found out that 16,000 firearms disappeared from gun manufacturers’ inventories without explanation between 2009 and the middle of 2011. “Nearly 80% of Mexico’s illegal firearms and most recovered crime guns in major Canadian cities are imported illegally from the U.S.” The whereabouts of these firearms are uncertain, however, they are known to be distributed around the world and used for illegal activities. For this reason, the Illicit trafficking and misuse of firearms in the United States represent a fairly serious threat to global security.

Since the main purpose of the United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC) is to coordinate international actions against crime, they created the Global Firearms Programme. This program was created to assist states in building effective criminal justice systems to respond to the challenges posed by organized criminality specifically related to the trafficking of firearms.

International Treaty that delegates can consult: Arms Trade Treaty (TT)

More Information at <https://thearmstradetreaty.org/>

KEY QUESTIONS:

To what extent does your country can provide any kind of aid given the perception of the crisis?

To what extent the current situation of Illicit Trafficking and Misuse of Firearms in the United States attempts against the security of your country and the dignity of its citizens?

To understand the magnitude of the problem, how different is the current situation of your country related to Illicit Trafficking and Misuse of Firearms to the one in the United States?

What is the relationship of your country with the United States of America and what impact does it have around Illicit Trafficking and Misuse of Firearms?

COUNTRIES

1. Afghanistan
2. Germany
3. Pakistan
4. Republic of Yemen
5. France
6. United States of America
7. China
8. United Kingdom
9. Saudi Arabia
10. Argentina
11. Iran
12. Iraq
13. Syria
14. Spain
15. North Korea
16. Mexico
17. Ecuador
18. India
19. Egypt
20. Japan
21. Denmark
22. Norway
23. Sweden
24. Colombia
25. Russia
26. Canada

27. Israel
28. Qatar
29. Turkey
30. Jordan

REFERENCES:

UNODC. "Global Firearms programme". UNODC. <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/firearms-protocol/index.html> (last access: 02/9/2019).

United States department of Justice Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives. "Firearms Commerce in the United States. Annual Statistical Update 2018". ATF. <https://www.atf.gov/file/130436/download> (last access 02/9/2019).

Giffords Law Center. "Statistics on Gun Trafficking & Private Sales". Giffords Law Center. <https://lawcenter.giffords.org/gun-traffickingprivate-sales-statistics/> (last access: 02/9/2019).