



# LITERATURE REVIEW ON GUN CONTROL WRITING



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## GUN CONTROL

Weapons are tempting goods, especially when dealing with criminal groups that engage in illegal arms trafficking or aim to acquire weapons illegally in order to commit a crime and with the help of weapons. In addition to legal trade, allowed and legally prescribed trade, there is also illicit trafficking in weapons that supplies criminal organized groups, paramilitary formations and terrorist organizations. Literature review on gun control is provided below.

When it comes to the notion of "weapons" or illicit arms trafficking, one of the oldest documents of the international community does not contain definitions that would specify these terms, which is the European Convention on the Control of the Acquisition and Possession of Firearms by Individuals (Council of Europe, 1978). The International Community defines these defenses in the Protocol to Combat Illegal Production and Trade in Firearms, Parts and Components and Ammunition Supplementing the Convention UN against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000, according to which: unauthorized production means 'manufacture or assembly of firearms, parts and components and ammunition'. Illegal trade means: "import, export, acquisition, sale, delivery, movement or transfer of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition" from the territory of a country which is a party to another country's territory if any of the affected countries have not given their consent under the Protocol or if the weapon has not been marked in accordance with Article 8 of the Protocol (Council of Europe, 1978). The term "weapon" means "any portable weapon with a discharge tube, designed to eject or can be converted to throw bullets or missiles through an explosion, excluding antiques or their replicas." in the UN issue, there are other international documents that elaborate this content, which is the UN Arms Trade Treaty (UNODA, 2014), which deals with the definition of trade and also specifies what types of weapons are subject to regulation with the same treaty. This agreement includes: military tanks, armed combat vehicles, high-caliber artillery systems, military aircraft, combat helicopters, warships, missiles and rocket

launchers as well as small arms and light weapons. The terms "transfer", which includes export, import, transit, international delivery and mediation, are covered by the terms already mentioned in the agreement. Unlawful arms trafficking is not only an illegal activity performed by individual groups formed in order to carry out organized criminal activities, but that activity is much more than unlawful, it acquires characteristics of a transnational form of organized crime from the way in which the goods are traded from one territory to another territory. Illegal trade in weapons arises as a consequence of complex international relations, it is a form of organized crime that is closely linked to political developments, political crises and conflicts at the international level. This type of criminality is particularly cost effective and those who deal with it gain profit and power. In practice, three types of weapons trading are known (Wezeman, 2003):

1. Legal and open trade with other countries in accordance with established rules and procedures in the framework of the legislation of both countries;
2. Secret and illegal - illicit trade with other states through third countries;
3. Secret supply to non-state entities through intermediaries on the black market.

Regarding the transfer of weapons, the same is done through legal or illegal crossings with a special strategy. Most often, the procedure of smuggling with weapons takes place with the strict rules and procedures of the heads of these groups. The whole process takes place undercover, through various channels and roads where in relation to the transport has a specially developed strategy characterized by reconnaissance of border crossings through hidden channels and crossings, examination of customs and police controls, possession of transport or engagement of means of transport with falsified documents. In the performance of this crime, the perpetrators of the illicit activity simultaneously in some close time intervals carry out several crimes. Criminal offenses of this kind that fall within the domain of organized crime are most often associated with many other crimes.

Illegal trafficking in weapons is based on its characteristics as one of the forms of organized crime (Paoli et al., 2017). Such trade is closely related to many other criminal offenses and negative aspects in the society, very often illegal trade in weapons is intertwined with corruption, terrorism as a current phenomenon in the society, money laundering which actually ends the final plan of such criminal groups, extortion and many other crimes and deviant behaviors such as alcoholism, gambling, racket, drug addiction and prostitution. What is specific to the illicit trade in weapons as a form of organized crime is that as a criminal activity is an activity or activity that involves more people, criminal groups, gangs and associations, that is, whole criminal networks operating in several countries for the purpose to reach the desired destination - to successfully trade the illicit goods. An individual could not and would not have the necessary facilities to commit such an illegal activity. Operations of this kind are performed in a global field in which an individual cannot be accomplished. Large shipments of such transfers are very often associated with more people, and that pulls the line between illicit arms trafficking and corruption and abuse of office. Most people are operated by a number of people, some of whom are connected with the law enforcement authorities or in general with state authorities. Therefore, illicit arms trafficking is included in those forms of organized crime where the operations are carried out by professionals, which means that the illicit arms trade is related to the crime of white collar, with people who are hiding under the cap of their functions with the intention of helping or commit a crime of this kind. Under the guise of legal groups, such groups manage to execute illegal activities and cure profit from illegal businesses. The earnings of such illegal businesses is enormously large, often in addition to gaining profit, these criminal organized groups aim to gain power in the states or in individual institutions or in the labor market. The primary goal of such groups is financial, but we also know that profit itself contributes to gaining real power that is related to politics. Illegal trade in weapons without exception is related to money laundering. Money acquired in an illicit manner with the illicit trade in weapons is "dirty money", money that must be justified before the institutions from which it was acquired. The trader cannot, however, insert

them in the real turnover without first being "laundered" that is to put them in the legal transactions of the legal economy. Money laundering as a process is carried out in several stages - ranking, concealment and integration with the sole purpose of concealing the illegal roads from which they are actually acquired.

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