

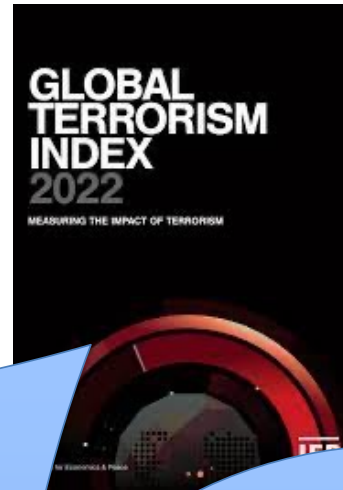
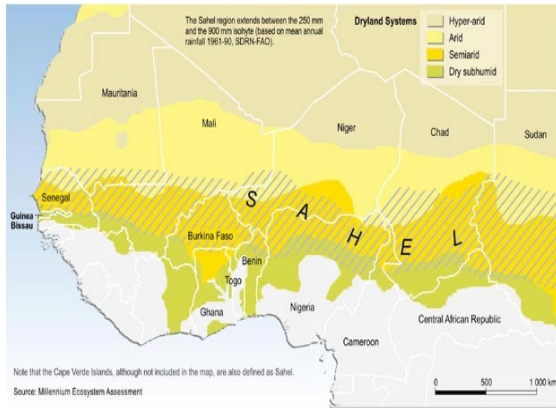


UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO  
DIPARTIMENTO DI STUDI INTERNAZIONALI,  
GIURIDICI E STORICO-POLITICI

Giovedì 19 marzo  
**Criminalità organizzata, terrorismo e  
traffico di armi. Il volto globale della  
criminalità organizzata**

Mariele Merlati





**Sahel has become the new epicentre of terrorism ...**  
**many criminal organisations are representing themselves as Islamic insurgencies.**

**Sahel region in sub-Saharan Africa is now the epicentre of terrorism ...** Adding to the complexity, many criminal organisations increasingly represent themselves as Islamic insurgents



## Types of operational patterns for organised crime and terrorist groups

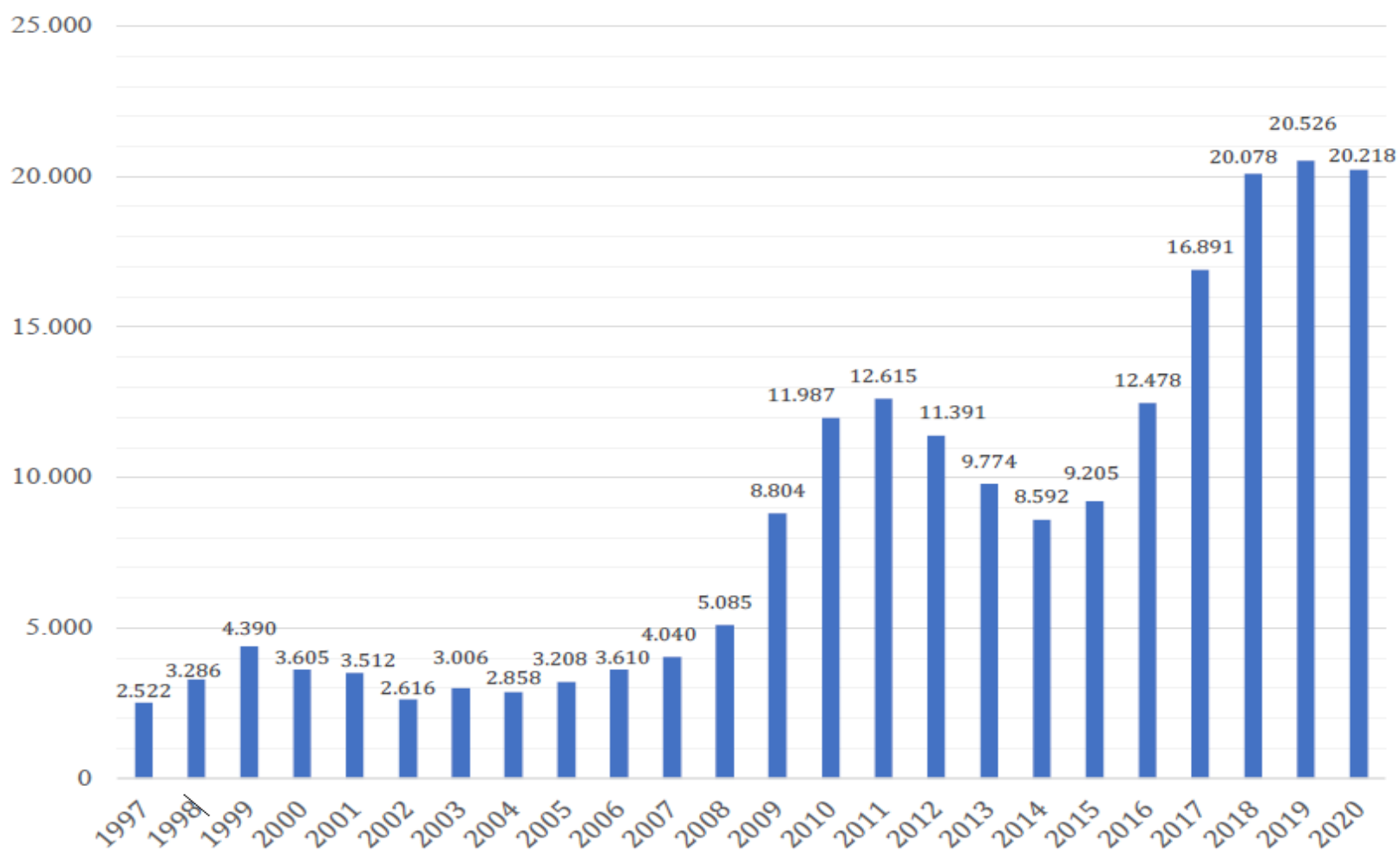
Coexistence

Cooperation

Convergence



Grafico I - Omicidi dolosi commessi con armi da fuoco in Messico (1997-2020)<sup>14</sup>

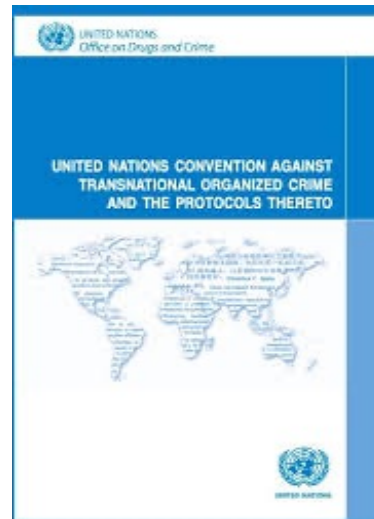


# Immagine I – Le principali rotte del traffico di armi dagli Stati Uniti al Messico<sup>19</sup>



# UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

**Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition** (adopted by General Assembly resolution 55/255 of 31 May 2001)



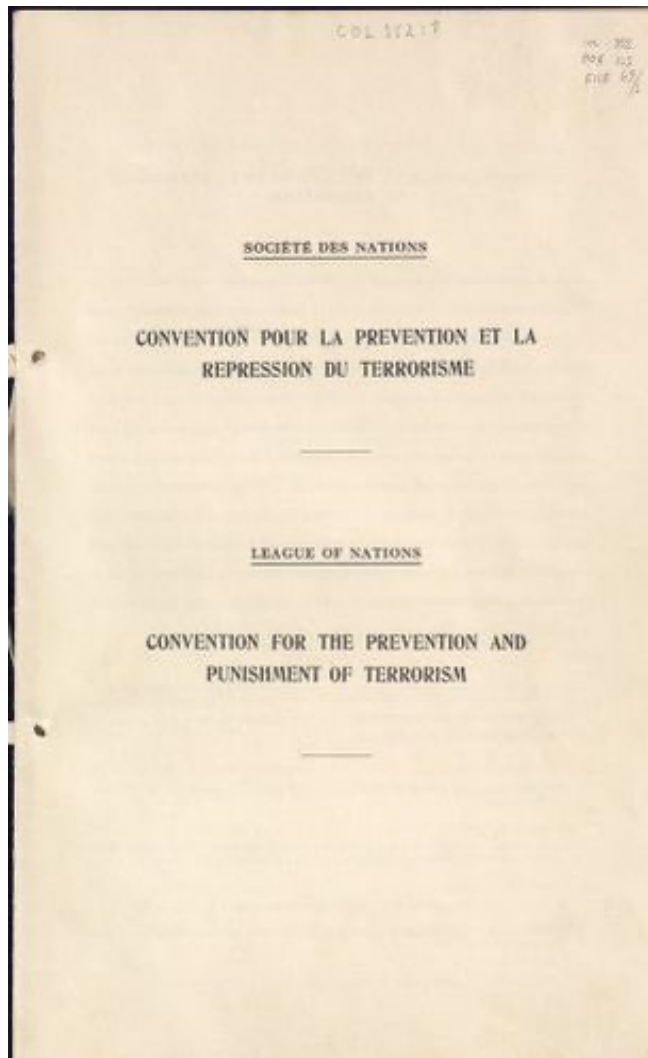
<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/organized-crime/intro/UNTOC.html>



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO  
DIPARTIMENTO DI STUDI INTERNAZIONALI,  
GIURIDICI E STORICO-POLITICI



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO  
DIPARTIMENTO DI STUDI INTERNAZIONALI,  
GIURIDICI E STORICO-POLITICI



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO  
DIPARTIMENTO DI STUDI INTERNAZIONALI,  
GIURIDICI E STORICO-POLITICI

It is already an offence under the Foreign Enlistment Act for a person to engage in this country in the preparation of an insurrectionary expedition to proceed against a friendly State, but fresh legislation would be required to make it an offence for a body of foreign revolutionaries or of British sympathisers to conspire in this country to bring about an insurrectionary movement in another country involving, say, the capture and detention of members of the Government, the seizure of strategical points, the interruption of communications etc.

In certain circumstances public opinion in this country would no doubt welcome the suppression of such activities but in other circumstances public opinion might be opposed to treating such activities as crimes. If there are no constitutional means of changing a bad Government, it can only be changed by measures involving force or the display of force; and public opinion might not support legislation which would make it a crime for foreigners or British subjects to concert measures in this country either for carrying out an armed insurrection in a foreign country or for bringing about a mass rising in the hope of effecting a bloodless revolution.

**If all states were at all times decently governed, presumably anyone who attempted by force to overthrow an existing government should be a hostis humanae generis; but when the government is itself a terrorist government, I think the person who endeavors to overthrow it by the only means available is not necessarily to be so regarded**

It may, however, prove difficult to frame so narrow a definition as to exclude insurrectionary movements. Unless the representatives of other countries, particularly of France were prepared to support the view outlined in the preceding paragraph, it will hardly be practicable for the United Kingdom representative in the atmosphere of an international committee to maintain the thesis that in certain countries and in certain circumstances insurrection is justifiable and that His Majesty's Government cannot properly be asked to suppress in this country preparations for an insurrection against a friendly power.

Although, therefore, it should be the aim of our representative to limit the Convention to "terrorist" activities which are sporadic in their effect and to exclude mass movements of an insurrectionary character, the extent to which he can press this view will depend on the amount of support it receives from other countries. It would seem impolitic so to

**Leslie Stuart Brass**



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO  
DIPARTIMENTO DI STUDI INTERNAZIONALI,  
GIURIDICI E STORICO-POLITICI

**«Many of the weapons in the hands of terrorists in India have been smuggled from countries abroad where no proper control over sale is maintained»** Memo from the Government of India to the UnderSecretary of State for India, Subject International Suppression of terrorism, 2 marzo 1935, H045/18080, TNA.

**«Potential danger of a terrorist would be reduced very considerably if steps could be taken to prevent him from arming himself with revolvers and pistols»** Committee for the International repression of terrorism, Report to the Council on the First session of the Committee, India, 8 maggio 1935, DO 35/187/6; India Office, 16 aprile 1935, H045/18080, TNA

**«Just as chemists may not supply narcotic drugs except on a medical prescription, so armourers should not be allowed to sell arms except to persons who can produce authority to carry or possess them».** Committee for the International Repression of Terrorism, Report to the Council on the First session of the Committee, 8 maggio 1935, DO 35/187/6



## Article 13

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of head (5) of Article 2, the carrying, possession and distribution of fire-arms, other than smooth-bore sporting-guns, and of ammunition shall be subjected to regulation. It shall be a punishable offence to transfer, sell or distribute such arms or munitions to any person who does not hold such licence or make such declaration as may be required by domestic legislation concerning the possession and carrying of such articles; this shall apply also to the transfer, sale or distribution of explosives.

2. Manufacturers of fire-arms, other than smooth-bore sporting-guns, shall be required to mark each arm with a serial number or other distinctive mark permitting it to be identified; both manufacturers and retailers shall be obliged to keep a register of the names and addresses of purchasers.

## Article 14.

1. The following acts shall be punishable:

- (a) Any fraudulent manufacture or alteration of passports or other equivalent documents;
- (b) Bringing into the country, obtaining or being in possession of such forged or falsified documents knowing them to be forged or falsified;
- (c) Obtaining such documents by means of false declarations or documents;
- (d) Wilfully using any such documents which are forged or falsified or were made out for a person other than the bearer.

