



ÇAPAMUN'23



GA1: DISEC **Study Guide**

Agenda Item 1: *Combating the human rights violations in the region of GUAM Organization for Democracy and Economic Development in the context of armed conflicts*

1. Letter from the Secretary General

On behalf of our organization team, it is my utmost pleasure and honor to invite you to our inaugural Model United Nations conference. We have worked tirelessly to put together an entertaining and instructive program, and we are delighted to have you join us as we explore some of the most pressing issues confronting the globe.

Our Academic Team has chosen committee topics that piqued their interest and curiosity, resulting in a wide range of diverse committees. Delegates will undoubtedly find a committee that matches their interests and skills, ranging from thought-provoking General Assembly committees to dynamic crisis committees. We are excited to give a remarkable experience for the delegates in attendance, with committees targeted to provide you the opportunity to gain a greater understanding of many issues ranging from sovereignty disputes to the protection of migrant workers' rights.

We seek to establish a welcoming and educationally inclusive environment for participants of all levels of experience, as we value the insights and perspectives that each delegate will bring to the conference. Meanwhile, we also strive to give you unforgettable memories apart from the committees. All of our participants will be provided with an environment in which they can connect, participate in activities, and build social skills as well as friendships.

Our secretariat has been and will continue to work relentlessly to provide you with the finest experience possible this year, and I hope to see you all in March. We hope that our conference will ignite your interest in international issues and provide you with the necessary skills to take home with you and use confidently for years to come. Thank you for your participation once more. I am looking forward to meeting you at Çapa Model United Nations Conference 2023.

Sincerely

Ayşe Şule Ercantürk
Secretary General

2. Letter from the Chair

Dearest Participants, it is my utmost pleasure to serve you as your President Chair and welcome you all to this session of the CAPAMUN'23.

I certainly hope that ÇAPAMUN will be a memorable experience for you all whether you are an experienced delegate or a first timer. I am more than happy to be answering your questions before, during and after the committee sessions! If you want to contact me you can do so from my personal email which I will list below.

Best regards,

Osman Meral

4.osman44@gmail.com

3. Introduction to the Committee

The Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) was created when the charter of the United Nations was signed in 1945, and is the first committee in the United Nations General Assembly.

There are two main bodies that report to DISEC: the Disarmament Commission (UNDC) and the Conference on Disarmament (CD).

UNODA provides substantial support in the disarmament of weapons of mass destruction such as nuclear, chemical and biological weapons. Its aim is to enhance the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. In addition, UNODA cooperates with relevant international organisations and specialised agencies of the UN, in particular the IAEA, the OPCW and the CTBTO PrepCom, and also supports multilateral treaties such as the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Biological Weapons Convention.

The Conference of Disarmament (CD) is made up of 65 member states, including the five NPT nuclear weapon states. The conference focuses on issues such as transparency in armaments, prevention of nuclear war, cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament, transparency in armaments, effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon states against the use of nuclear weapons.

DISEC deals with the maintenance of international peace and disarmament, including issues such as nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, conventional weapons, and disarmament and international security. And has made the first General Assembly resolution “ Establishment of a Commission to Deal with

the Problems Raised by the Discovery of Atomic Energy” in 1946, 24th of January in London.

All resolutions passed by DISEC are non-binding resolutions and must be formatted as recommendations to the 193 nations in the committee.

DISEC sessions are split into three distinctive stages: (1) general debate, (2) thematic discussions and (3) actions and drafts. These debates take up to several days or weeks, and though this won't be the exact procedure for our conference, it is important that you keep this information in order to understand why and how we do the procedure during the conference.

4. Definition of Key Terms

GUAM:

Organisation for Democracy and Economic Development-GUAM (hereinafter – GUAM) is an international regional organisation which includes ***the Republic of Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine.***

Disarmament:

The reduction and limitation of national armament by general global agreement through such global forums. Disarmament treaties don't require the overall decrease of a country's armaments but rather focus on their removal from certain regions. In general, disarmament is a lengthy process where a country or countries agree on physically reducing the number of certain types of weapons that they may hold, following clear instructions set on their agreement.

5. Introduction to the Topic

GUAM was established in 2006 in Kyiv and the name “GUAM” comes from an abbreviation of the member parties who are Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, and Moldova. Despite the short-term participation of Uzbekistan from 1999 to 2005, the members stayed constant. Before being established in 2006, the institutional development of the GUAM was strongly progressive; it was founded on 10 October 1997 during the Second Council of Europe Summit in Strasbourg but was refounded on 7 June 2001 after the signing of the GUAM Yalta Charter during the Summit of Heads of State. The time taken and the step by step processing affected positively and deepened the connections between the members with reciprocity.

The GUAM's main goals are strengthening of democratic values, ensuring the supremacy of law and respect for human rights; ensuring sustainable development; strengthening international and regional security and stability; deepening European integration for the creation of a common security space and the enlargement of

economic and humanitarian cooperation; developing of socio-economic, transport, energy, scientific, technical and humanitarian potential; stimulating of political interaction and practical cooperation in fields of mutual interest. Since 2019 the chairmanship of the GUAM belongs to Ukraine, conflictingly, the GUAM doesn't have many constructive statements or feedbacks on the Russo-Ukrainian conflict. The GUAM has many international connections and cooperations including the UN, USA, Baltic Assembly and EU. The GUAM was granted observer status in the UN General Assembly in 2003.

The GUAM focuses on many subjects such as Security and Combating Crime, Economy, Trade and Transport along with Culture and Tourism with Youth and Sports. The members kept the scope of the GUAM wide enough for many external relations and internal, concrete connections. The GUAM values sovereignty and fraternity which intensifies the cooperation spirit.

The GUAM documents dwells on reassuring the well functioning of systems and agreements on an international basis. Especially Europe-Caucasus-Asia transport corridor, signing of the Agreement on the establishment of Free Trade Area and the establishment of the GUAM Business Council. Expansion of the legal functioning of the organization is accompanied by the intensification of the activities of the sectoral Working Groups, the development of cooperation in the customs and border areas, the prevention and elimination of the consequences of emergencies etc.

The GUAM members are located in an extremely episodic region where the conflicts start from The Soviet Union and come all the way to nowadays. Therefore, the declarations and statements are frequently updated. Flicking through the documents on the Russo-Georgian conflict, it is easy to understand that the GUAM was and is highly alarmed until this day. The GUAM generally has a peaceful yet clear attitude towards the events happening to almost major parties or major parties.

A. The Russo-Georgian Conflict

The conflicts related to the separatist regions in Georgia has their origins in Soviet and pre-Soviet politics in the South Caucasus. In total, over 80 ethnic groups live in Georgia, the largest, and politically most significant, being Georgians, Armenians, Russians, Abkhaz and South Ossetians. Georgia has gone through two bloody interethnic wars since 1988, as well as a short two-phase civil war. The latter was between different political factions struggling over control of the Georgian state, while the former were essentially the result of increasingly aggressive Georgian nationalism during, and after, the dying days of the Soviet Union.

In the aftermath of the Russian Revolution, Georgia effectively became independent. In April 1918 it joined with Armenia and Azerbaijan to form the Transcaucasian Democratic Federative Republic, but left after one month and declared

independence as the Democratic Republic of Georgia. Georgians suppressed a peasant rebellion in the current South Ossetia with great severity in 1918, after a few months Georgia became independent as the Democratic Republic of Georgia, and in the next year outlawed the National Soviet of South Ossetia and refused to grant autonomy to the region. A Russian-backed Ossetian force attacked the Georgian Army and People's Guard in June 1920. A number of Ossetian villages were destroyed in the Georgian response to the insurgents, and 20,000 Ossetians were forced to flee to Soviet Russia. On the other side, Abkhazia was initially controlled by a group of Bolsheviks, before ultimately joining the DRG, though its status was never clarified. In 1921 the Red Army invaded Abkhazia and Georgia, eventually incorporating them into the Transcaucasian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic.

Initially, Abkhazia was formed as an independent Soviet republic, the Socialist Soviet Republic of Abkhazia (SSR Abkhazia), though it was united with the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic by a treaty; in 1931 the SSR Abkhazia was downgraded to an autonomous republic within the Georgian SSR, to much opposition from the Abkhaz.



Map of Georgia showing its separatist regions and neighbouring countries

In 1990, South Ossetia made a declaration on its state sovereignty. The Georgian Parliament approved a measure on December 11th that essentially ended South Ossetia's autonomy. Russia intervened and a state of emergency was declared in South Ossetia. In 1991, Georgia declared independence.

War broke out when Georgian soldiers stormed Tskhinvali, the capital of South Ossetia, amid escalating ethnic tensions. The fight is said to have claimed more than 2,000 lives. In 1992 another war, which lasted 13 months, broke out between the

Georgian government and separatist forces. In 1994 a ceasefire was agreed upon and signed between the Georgian government and separatists. Russian peacekeeping forces are deployed to the area.

In 2003 The Rose Revolution, which was a nonviolent change of power that occurred in Georgia in November 2003, saw Eduard Shevardnadze ousted from power and replaced by Mikheil Saakashvili as President. Saakashvili promised to bring Georgia back together and recovered authority over its secessionist regions. Adjara, an autonomous province of Georgia that had been led by a pro-Russian leader, received a new government in 2004. The breakaway provinces of South Ossetia and Abkhazia increased tensions between Georgia and Russia in 2008. Georgia launched a military offensive to retake South Ossetia, but Russian forces soon repulsed it. Russia then launched a military operation and occupied South Ossetia and Abkhazia, recognizing both regions as independent states. A ceasefire was eventually brokered, but tensions remained high and Georgia's breakaway regions remained outside its control.

Recently, while Georgia tried to deepen its ties with the West and NATO, Russia continued to occupy and support the separatist territories of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. Skirmishes and occasional incidents occurred along the administrative boundaries of the two regions, but full-scale conflict has so far been avoided.

These annexations, which are clearly contravening international law and the articles of the UN Charter, have caused terrible results for human rights of Georgians. It didn't matter if they flee their homes or stay in the two occupied regions, both desperate groups of people have suffered negative outcomes for which they bear no responsibility. Russia's forced displacement of thousands of ethnic Georgians led to thousands of deaths, including women and children forced to change their daily life patterns drastically in order to remain alive. Those who survived had to give up their possessions and essentially their rights to see their families, other loved ones they left behind. The new illegitimate borders between occupied regions and the rest of Georgia have prevented Georgians from visiting cemeteries where their loved ones are interned. Discriminations against Georgians who remained (for example, in the context of health care access, education and social services) frequently occurred and in some cases they had been tortured, brutally murdered, and subjected to other violations of their internationally guaranteed human rights. They have also suffered serious violations of their cultural rights. Cultural heritage sites have been demolished and the Georgian language has been suppressed.

B. The Russo-Ukrainian Conflict

Following the Ukrainian Revolution of Dignity in 2014, Ukraine's Crimean Peninsula was occupied by unmarked Russian forces, and later illegally annexed by Russia, while pro-Russia separatists simultaneously engaged the Ukrainian military in an armed conflict for control over eastern Ukraine; these events marked the beginning of the Russo-Ukrainian War. In a major escalation of the conflict on 24 February 2022, Russia launched a full-scale invasion of the Ukrainian mainland across a broad front, causing Ukraine to sever all formal diplomatic ties with Russia.

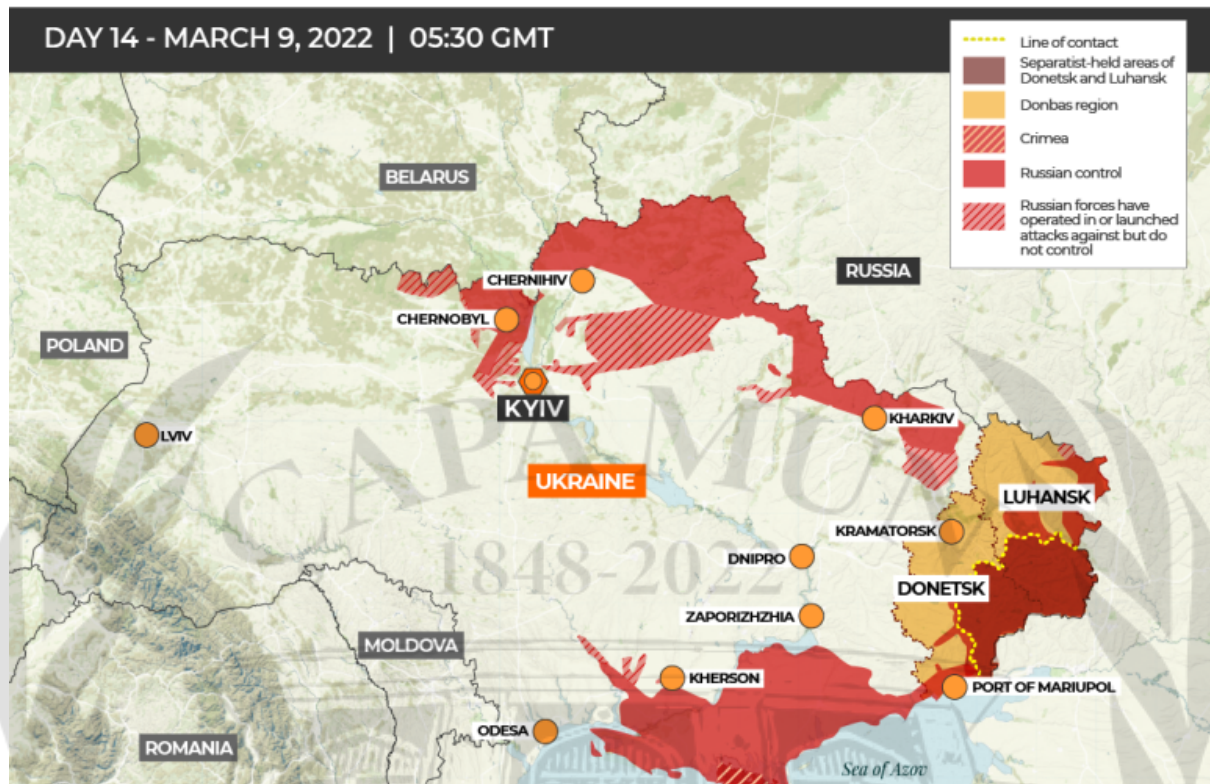
From early 2021 into the first month of 2022, Russia built up a massive military presence surrounding Ukraine, including from neighbouring Belarus. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) accused Russia of preparing an invasion of the Ukrainian mainland, which the Russian government denied. As tensions rose over the buildup, **Russian President Vladimir Putin criticised the enlargement of NATO and demanded that Ukraine be barred from ever joining the military alliance.** He also expressed Russian irredentist views and questioned Ukraine's right to exist, falsely stating that the Ukrainian state was established by Vladimir Lenin under the Soviet Union.

On 21 February 2022, Russia officially recognized the Donetsk People's Republic and the Luhansk People's Republic, and openly sent Russian troops into Ukraine's separatist-controlled territories. Three days later, Putin appeared on a televised broadcast and announced the beginning of a **"special military operation"** in Ukraine, signalling the start of Russia's full-scale invasion of the Ukrainian mainland. As the Russian military moved into eastern and southern Ukraine, and also into northern Ukraine from Belarus, the 2022 Russian invasion was heavily condemned by much of the international community, with many countries and organisations accusing Russia of having grossly violated both Ukrainian sovereignty and international law. International sanctions against Russia, which have been imposed in some form by various countries since 2014, were ramped up after February 2022. Additionally, due to its active role in support of Russia's invasion, **Belarus has also faced international boycotts and sanctions.**

The United Nations is making the protection of civilians its priority and will intensify its humanitarian operations in and around Ukraine. The United Nations needs safe and unhindered access to all areas affected by the Russian military offensive. There is an urgent need to establish a safe passage for life-saving medical supplies and health personnel.

The World Health Organization (WHO) has strongly condemned acts of violence against health centres, which are violations of international humanitarian and human rights law. As of 28 March 2023, WHO has authenticated 859 attacks on health care

since the war began



6. Timeline of events

- On the night of 23 to 24 February 2022, Russia launched a military offensive in Ukraine. The United Nations considers this attack to be a violation of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Ukraine. It is contrary to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.
- On 25 February, the Secretary-General of the United Nations appointed Amin Awad of Sudan as Assistant Secretary-General to serve as United Nations Crisis Coordinator for Ukraine.
- On 28 February, the prosecutor of the International Criminal Court opened an investigation for **war crimes and crimes against humanity**.
- On 7 April, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution calling for **Russia to be suspended from the Human Rights Council**. The resolution received a two-thirds majority of those voting, minus abstentions, in the 193-member Assembly, with **93** nations voting in favour and **24** against.
- End of April, the **UN Secretary-General visited Russia and Ukraine**.

- The UN Security Council adopted a statement on 6 May 2022 in which it **strongly supports the Secretary-General's efforts to achieve a peaceful solution in Ukraine.**
- On 17 March, the Pre-Trial Chamber of the UN-backed International Criminal Court (ICC) issued an **arrest warrant for President Vladimir Putin of Russia**, in connection with alleged war crimes concerning the deportation and **"illegal transfer" of children from occupied Ukraine.**

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Agenda Item 2: Preventing the illicit trafficking in firearms and the protocol against manufacturing components sticking up with transnational organised crime

7. Introduction to the Committee

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Illicit Trade:

Illicit trade is the flow and activity of counterfeit substances and people. This could include things such as narcotics, human trafficking, wildlife, weapons of all kinds, and more. Illicit trade doesn't only hurt citizens but also hurts economies, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) deals with this problem. The OECD Task Force on Countering Illicit Trade (TF-CIT) works with countries to understand the all round risks and threats it causes on the global economies better. The World Health Organisation (WHO) combats the health aspects of the issue, especially the trade in tobacco products. The World Trade Organisation (WTO) tackles all issues regarding the global illicit trade between countries. The WTO deals with the rules of trade in the world and is the heart of international agreements and negotiations. Its aim is to ensure trade is done lawfully and flows as freely as possible.

Conventional Weapons:

Conventional weapons are weapons that aren't necessarily weapons of mass destruction but are rather weapons that are most commonly known weapons that are widely used in conflict and crime settings and surround a wide range of equipment, including battle tanks, large-calibre artillery systems, armoured combat vehicles, attack helicopters, combat aircraft and uncrewed combat aerial vehicles (UCAV), landmines, warships, missile and missile launchers, small arms, cluster munitions, and light weapons and ammunition. The terms "arms limitation" and "arms control" are used more often than "disarmament" for the usage of conventional weapons because the UN Charter does not forbid its member states to own and/or use conventional arms when this is done in accordance with the international law.

Small Arms:

Small arms are weapons designed for individual use. They include, inter alia, revolvers and self-loading pistols, rifles and carbines, sub-machine guns, assault rifles and light machine guns.

Light Weapons:

Light weapons are weapons designed for use by two or three persons serving as a crew, although some may be carried and used by a single person. They include, inter

alia, general purpose or universal machine guns, medium machine guns, heavy machine guns, rifle grenades and such.

Lucrative Business:

Businesses are considered lucrative when it generates profits rather than losses. An investment is considered lucrative if the investor receives more money compared to what they put in.

9. Introduction to the topic

The Protocol Against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition (Firearms Protocol) is a treaty on anti-arms trafficking including Small Arms and Light Weapons that is supplemental to the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. It is one of the so-called Palermo protocols.

The Protocol was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly as Resolution 55/255 on 31 May 2001; the treaty entered into force on 3 July 2005. It was signed by 52 parties and as of October 2022 it has 122 parties, including the European Union.

The states that have signed the protocol but have not yet ratified it are Australia, Canada, China, Iceland, Japan, Monaco, Seychelles, and United Kingdom. In February 2022, France (since February 2019) and Germany (since October 2021) are the sole among the top six arms exporting countries to have ratified the protocol. The other four – United States, Russia, China, and United Kingdom – have not.

The growing interconnected global economy provides countless opportunities for people and businesses, however this has also created an environment for illicit affairs to take place. For many years, the trading in weapons has been one of the world's most profitable businesses. People have been making money off of transporting, selling and producing weapons. These actions done by many countries (known or unknown) have created gun violence, gang violence and such activities to get out of hand more and more over the past years. The availability of these weapons and munitions leads to political repression, human suffering, crime and terror among civilians. The irresponsible transfers of arms can damage entire regions, lead to many kinds of abuse by being used as a threat and arms and weaponry blockages. The investment in such weaponry and the disruption of development in countries that undergo conflict and high levels of violence is highly discouraged. We should bear in mind that countries that undergo conflict and widespread crimes have more difficulty than others when it comes to agreeing and conforming to internationally agreed development goals. In April 2013 the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), before which there was no global set of rules governing the trade of unconventional weapons, was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations. The ATT sets a strong set of international rules and standards in

order to guide countries on their decision of what arms and how they would be transferred and whether or not to authorise them. It creates and provides an environment for countries to cooperate and assist each other in order to create systems on how to handle these weapons. The ATT promises to reduce armed conflict and violence, helps create an environment for the UN to carry out peacekeeping, peacemaking and post-conflict peacebuilding operations with the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, helps create a safer environment for humanitarian organisations and operations across the globe such as food aid, protecting refugees, working on gender equality and empowering women since such weapons can be used to threaten such activities, camps and people.

The UN coordinates and cooperates on all issues regarding arms trade, builds collaboration with related issues such as the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and the stockpiling of such weapons and its management, provides advice and assists on such topics.

Countries have been trying to take action on this issue for years. In 2001, the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (PoA), was adopted by countries for the purpose of improving national light and small arms laws and regulations, reinforce stockpile management, to insure that weapons are marked correctly and done by reliable sources, to improve cooperation and assistance in weapons tracing, and engage in global cooperation in such matters. In 2005, the UN General Assembly adopted the International Tracing Instrument (ITI) for the tracing of illicit small and light arms for the matter. On May 31st 2001 the Firearms Protocol was adopted by the UN. The Protocol is on controlling and regulating illicit arms and the transfer of arms and the investigations on related offences. On December 24th 2014 the Arms Trade Treaty was adopted by the UN. The treaty is on regulating the international flow of conventional arms. The UN also provides a guide for countries and policymakers on the issue which is the Modular Small-arms-control Implementation Compendium (MOSAIC). The UN also provides a funding facility, of which s aim is to help countries tackle the issue of armed violence and the usage of small arms and light weapons, which is the Saving Lives Entity (SALIENT). SALIENT works with UNODA (the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs) and the UNDP (the United NationsDevelopment Programme). The current supporters of the entity are France, Switzerland, Sweden, Japan, New Zealand and Germany. Another sustainable functioning funding mechanism held by the UN is the United Nations Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR). The corporation's aim is to fund conventional arms control (including small arms and light weapons), transparency in armaments, and more.

Currently, the largest exporters of weapons are the United States, the United Kingdom, Russia, Germany and France. Over 50% of these exports are done by the United States with 30% and Russia with 24%. The largest importers of weapons are

India, South Korea, China, Singapore and Pakistan. India with the largest percentage imports 10% of the weapons imported.

10. History

For several decades, the trade in weapons has been among the most lucrative businesses in the world with predictable increases year after year. The ready availability of weapons and ammunition leads to human suffering, political repression, crime and terror among civilian populations. Irresponsible arms transfers can destabilize an entire region, enable violations of arms embargoes and contribute to human rights abuses. Investment is discouraged, and development disrupted in countries experiencing conflict and high levels of violence. Countries affected by conflict or pervasive crime have the most difficulty attaining internationally agreed development goals.

With the Industrial Revolution in the late 1800's, the tension between countries created an arms race which led to the first world war. With more technological advancements, more dangerous weapons were found and traded among countries through trade routes. The demand for firearms increased during the First World War, and with this the sale of weapons and ammunition to allied forces also increased. This arms race established other World Wars, the Civil Wars between countries and more conflict (such as Iran and Iraq in the 1970's and 1980's).

When the Second World War emerged, as they were using advanced technology, the weapons produced became far more dangerous and it led to the well-known creation of the US, nuclear bombs. After the US other countries made their own nuclear bombs and exported them to allied forces, for example the Soviet Union exported nuclear bombs to Ukraine, of which Ukraine later got rid of.

The United States and the Soviet Union became the two main exporters of weapons as they were the two main players during the Cold War. During the time, the top importers were China, former West Germany, Egypt, Iran, Libya, Iraq, India and the United States. These imports led to security concerns and further conflict between countries.

With the table below (on the other page), you can see the 40 largest importers of major arms and their main suppliers which are the exporters throughout 2018-2022.

Table 2. The 40 largest importers of major arms and their main suppliers, 2018–22

Percentages below 10 are rounded to 1 decimal place; percentages over 10 are rounded to whole numbers.

Rank	Importer	Share of global arms imports (%)		Per cent change from 2013–17 to 2018–22 ^a	Main suppliers and their share of importer's total imports (%), 2018–22					
		2018–22	2013–17		1st	2nd	3rd			
1	India	11	12	–11	Russia	45	France	29	USA	11
2	Saudi Arabia	9.6	10	–8.7	USA	78	France	6.4	Spain	4.9
3	Qatar	6.4	1.5	311	USA	42	France	29	Italy	14
4	Australia	4.7	3.6	23	USA	73	Spain	19	Switzerland	3.0
5	China	4.6	4.2	4.1	Russia	83	France	8.1	Ukraine	5.6
6	Egypt	4.5	4.5	–5.3	Russia	34	Italy	19	France	19
7	South Korea	3.7	2.2	61	USA	71	Germany	19	France	7.9
8	Pakistan	3.7	3.0	14	China	77	Sweden	5.1	Russia	3.6
9	Japan	3.5	1.2	171	USA	97	UK	1.9	Sweden	0.3
10	United States	2.7	2.0	31	UK	24	Netherlands	13	France	11
11	UAE	2.7	4.1	–38	USA	66	Türkiye	7.4	Russia	5.4
12	Kuwait	2.4	0.9	146	USA	78	Italy	10	France	9.0
13	United Kingdom	2.3	1.7	31	USA	81	South Korea	13	Israel	2.8
14	Ukraine	2.0	<0.05	8 631	USA	34	Poland	17	Germany	11
15	Norway	2.0	0.5	285	USA	86	South Korea	8.2	Italy	3.5
16	Israel	1.9	1.8	2.9	USA	79	Germany	20	Italy	0.2
17	Netherlands	1.9	0.4	307	USA	95	Germany	3.9	Finland	0.6
18	Algeria	1.8	4.1	–58	Russia	73	Germany	10	France	5.2
19	Türkiye	1.3	2.4	–49	Italy	35	Spain	20	Russia	19
20	Singapore	1.3	1.4	–14	France	52	USA	26	UK	7.6
21	Thailand	1.0	0.9	–1.1	South Korea	33	China	14	USA	10
22	Brazil	0.9	0.6	48	France	39	UK	14	Sweden	13
23	Philippines	0.9	0.5	64	South Korea	42	Israel	22	USA	15
24	Indonesia	0.9	2.7	–69	South Korea	32	USA	26	France	12
25	Bangladesh	0.9	1.6	–48	China	74	UK	5.8	Türkiye	4.5
26	Poland	0.9	0.5	64	USA	56	South Korea	17	Germany	6.5
27	Viet Nam	0.8	2.8	–72	Russia	55	Israel	16	Belarus	10
28	Italy	0.8	1.3	–41	USA	92	Israel	4.4	France	2.0
29	Morocco	0.8	1.1	–30	USA	76	France	15	China	6.8
30	Myanmar	0.8	0.8	–3.0	Russia	42	China	29	India	14
31	NATO ^b	0.7	<0.05	2 700	France	66	USA	18	UK	15
32	Afghanistan	0.7	0.8	–11	USA	96	Brazil	2.6	Belarus	1.4
33	Canada	0.7	1.1	–36	USA	32	Australia	27	Spain	15
34	Greece	0.7	0.9	–26	France	48	USA	29	UK	12
35	Kazakhstan	0.6	0.8	–22	Russia	94	China	2.6	South Africa	1.8
36	Belarus	0.6	0.3	55	Russia	100	China	0.1
37	Serbia	0.5	0.1	743	China	43	Russia	31	Belarus	20
38	Chile	0.5	0.3	56	UK	38	Australia	36	USA	10
39	Jordan	0.5	0.8	–39	USA	40	UAE	20	Russia	17
40	Bahrain	0.5	0.1	380	USA	83	UK	7.0	Italy	4.1

.. = data not available or not applicable; NATO = North Atlantic Treaty Organization; UAE = United Arab Emirates.

^a Figures show the change in volume of the total arms imports per importer between the two periods.

^b The data is for imports by the organization itself, not the total imports by NATO member states.

Source: SIPRI Arms Transfers Database, Mar. 2023.

With the Russo-Ukrainian war, Ukraine became one of the biggest importers whereas Russia continues to lose ground in exports due to the embargos applied by other member states.

11. Main goals throughout the conference

- Coordinate the UN system on all issues related to the arms trade;
- Build synergies with related topics such as the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and weapons stockpile management;
- Provide advice and assisting in implementation and capacity-building

12. Bibliography

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