



SECURITY COUNCIL / A

Safeguard of the international security related to military activity and weaponry development for the control of disputes

INTRODUCTION

Weaponry development has been expanding throughout the years, multiple companies have appeared and the production of new arms has been increasing due to many conflicts around in our world. Also, these new defense technologies will have an impact on many national security issues concerned the Western industrialized nations.

Arms development as we know it has been around since 1945 when World War II occurred; before this event there had been some industrialized armament production, but it was after this conflict the cue of weapon manufacturer came.

In our actual world, armed conflicts have been held recently, most of them caused by the desire of power of each country, these will led those countries to an arms race, which will have the effect to create new and better arms for the security of its country.

COUNTRIES INVOLVED

United States	Italy
Syria	North Korea
United Kingdom	Russia

Sales of weapons and military services exceeded \$400bn in 2010.. Sales from the 44 US-based companies went over 60% of all arms sales in 2010, with Lockheed Martin topping the list at \$35.7bn (£22.4bn) worth of arms sales in the same year.

Companies from the United States continue to dominate the Top 100 with total arms sales amounting to \$209.7 billion for 2015. From 2008-2012, the five biggest weapons exporters accounted to 75% of the volume of global arms exports.

Amount of weapons holdings in 2001

United States	38.54 million
China	34.28 million
North Korea	17.63 million
Israel	15.98 million
Syria	11.9 million
Egypt	11.25 million
India	10.54 million
South Korea	10.3 million
Tukey	10.05 million
Ukraine	9.52 million

WEAPONS EXPORTING

1. United States
2. Russia
3. Germany
4. France
5. China
6. United Kingdom
7. Italy
8. Israel
9. Sweden
10. Ukraine

As well based on the following information it shows how the middle east has been affected throughout the improper use of military policies and the letters form the permanent observer (Riyad Mansour) asks for the aid from the United Nations. Based on the facts occurred on the Friday, 14 July 2017.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

As it was established before arms development as we know it has been around since World War II in the year 1945; before this there had been some industrialized armament production, but it was after this armed conflict the cue of weapon manufacturer came.

I. 1945: World War II, first mass production of weapons due to situation

a. July 16: The first atomic bomb is tested in the Alamogordo desert, New Mexico. This as the outcome of the “Manhattan Project”, a secret U.S. government project in collaboration with the United Kingdom, during the race for the nuclear power.

b. August 6: The atomic bomb “Little Boy” was dropped at the Japanese city of Hiroshima, killing at least 70,000 inhabitants instantly.

c. August 9: A second atomic bomb is dropped in Nagasaki.

II. Other countries followed with the development of their own nuclear weapons: On August 29, 1949, the Soviet Union carries successfully its first nuclear test; by October 3, 1952, the United Kingdom’s first nuclear bomb is tested; France tested its first nuclear weapon on February 13, 1960. China became the fifth nuclear power four years after France, on October 16, 1964.

III. The conflict between U.S and the Soviet Union, also known as Cold War, was also a main cause that led to the expansion of arms production that continued for several decades.

IV. On 1970 the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) enters into force, after two years of being open for signature. The treaty establishes some guidelines for the use and development of nuclear weapons by the signature members.

V. On January 31st 1992, the Security Council met for the first time at the level of Heads of State and Government. The Council included in its agenda the item entitled “The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of the international peace and security.” The President outlined four purposes for the meeting.

- 1) the meeting marked a turning-point in the world and at the UN.
- 2) Council members should reaffirm their commitment to the principle of collective security, and to the resolution of disputes in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations. They should intend to deal with threats to international peace and security through the UN and its SC.
- 3) Council members should consider anew the means by which collective security through the United Nations and consider how best to update and develop them: Preventive action to avert crises; peacemaking to restore peace through diplomacy, peacekeeping to reduce tensions and consolidate efforts to restore peace.
- 4) Council members should commit themselves anew to upholding international peace and security through reinforced measures of arms control.

VI. During that same historic meeting, he also observed that, without economic development and prosperity, lasting peace and stability would not be achieved. Equally, however, only when conditions of security and peace were assured could sustained economic development take place.

CURRENT RELEVANCE

The military actions and weaponry development that some countries may take caused by disputes will have a huge impact in others. North Korea is a current example of this issue, the president of the United States of America has received several nuclear and missile threats. This taken actions by the Asian country would affect the near nations.

Bitzinger reports that what is produced by the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy and Russia accounts for 85 percent of the world's armaments production. These are the most influential players, with the largest output and the most money to spend on research and development.

PRIMARY ACTORS AFFECT THE ARMS INDUSTRY AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL

According to SIPRI, the “strong relationship between arms producers and governments and the industry’s perceived importance to national security ... shield it from the immediate impact of severe economic downturns. This status is reflected in the continued high levels of arms sales, high profits, large backlogs and strong cash flows generated by arms production.”

Since the turn of the 21st century, spending has increased again as long-planned projects have come online, the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan have continued, and various East and South Asian nations have boosted their spending levels.

The armaments produced by any nation are destined for its defensive purposes. In this global arms market, weapons made by several of the leading manufacturers are destined primarily for export: Britain’s BAE Systems (78 percent); France’s Thales (75 percent) and Dassault (70 percent); and Sweden’s Saab (68 percent). These figures for 2007 are matched by those of manufacturers in Israel (75 percent) and Russia (80–90 percent) for the same general period.

The globalization of the arms industry entails a significant shift away from traditional, single-country patterns of weapons production towards internationalization of the development, production, and marketing of arms. While wholly indigenous armaments production may be on the decline, multinational arms production-through collaboration on individual weapon systems increasingly via interfirm linkages across the international arms industry- appears actually to be expanding.

The development of an increasingly transnational defense technology and industrial base is fundamentally affecting the shape and content of much of the global arms trade. This changing defense market, in turn, will have a profound impact on a number of national security issues concerning the Western industrialized nations.

North Korea has fewer than 100 launchers for various versions of the SCUD missile that can travel from 200 to 600 miles. Estimates of deaths in the Syrian Civil War, per opposition activist groups, vary between 321,358 and 470,000.

1“First, I must draw your urgent attention to the dangerous situation in Occupied East Jerusalem. Over the years, we have cautioned that Israel’s pursuit of illegal policies and measures, along with incessant provocations and incitement by Jewish extremists and Israeli government officials”

The letter previously cited has been followed by other 614 letters, regarding the crisis in the now Occupied Palestinian Territory. In these letters the Permanent Observer explains Riyadh Mansour tells the General Assembly about stories when Israel. Regarding the letters the conflict in the middle East has been deciding the safeguard of the humans living in that area.

In the United states of America the weaponry development is increasing due to the wars that this country has been involved in. The USA is currently developing 10 weapons that can maltreat the global civilization. According to buisnessinsider the US military is developing different kind of armory in which are included biological weapons and unmanned aircrafts.

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