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THE ISSUES OF UNREGULATED ARMS TRAFFICKING IN THE WORLD

Kuderbekova Asem Esenkyzy

asemakuderbekova17@gmail.com

Second-year student of International Relations, Regional Studies department,

L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian national university, Astana, Kazakhstan

Scientific supervisor – A. N. Zholdasbekova

Every day thousands of people are killed, injured or forced from their homes because of armed conflicts and gun violence. Twelve billion rounds of ammunition are produced in the world each year. That's almost enough to kill all the people in the world twice over. For five years now, the International Arms Trade Treaty has been in place, establishing strict rules to regulate the international arms trade, but the global arms trade market still thrives and continues to engage in gross human rights abuses. This is because major arms exporters like China, Russia and the United States have not ratified the treaty. But even countries that have ratified it do not comply with the

treaty and supply arms and ammunition to places where they can be used to commit serious violations of international humanitarian law, including war crimes.

In modern armed conflicts, it is usually the civilians who suffer the most. Artillery, mortars, guided bombs and missiles destroy hospitals, homes, markets and transportation systems, condemning survivors to poverty. People are losing everything they have. And this is the price of the unregulated arms trade.

The irresponsible arms trade affects the lives of people living in areas of military conflict and political instability and beyond. Armed violence is a daily tragedy that affects the lives of people around the world, the vast majority of whom do not live in conflict zones. More than 500 people around the world die every day because of gun violence. And I think it's time to think about this issue.

On December 24, 2014, the Arms Trade Treaty became international law. The purpose of this treaty is to prevent lethal weapons from falling into the hands of people who would use them to commit human rights violations, including genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes.

More than 100 countries have acceded to the treaty and more than 30 more have signed, the first step toward participation.

This treaty saves lives, but only if it is properly implemented and if states are held accountable when they violate it.

The global arms market is estimated to be worth at least \$95 billion. States, because they are the ones who license arms transfers, play a key role in this trade, but the defense industry itself is also heavily involved in all aspects of arms transfers around the world.

Today, many more people die as a result of crime than during armed conflicts. In 2017, almost half a million people died as a result of homicides worldwide, and this number far exceeds the number of people killed during active armed conflicts (89,000 people) and during terrorist attacks (19,000 people). If the number of homicides continues to grow at the current rate of 4 percent, then by 2030, target 16.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals, which provides for «a significant reduction in the prevalence of all forms of violence and a reduction in mortality rates from this phenomenon worldwide,» will not be met.

The scale of organized crime and gang violence varies greatly by region. The countries of the Americas have the highest homicide rates, accounting for 37 percent of the global homicide rate in this region, which accounts for only 13 percent of the world's population. Organized crime generates political instability, including targeted attacks on police, women, journalists and migrants. Meanwhile, political violence no longer affects only low-income States. Over the past 15 years, more than half of the world's population has lived either in places where serious acts of political violence have been committed, or in close proximity to such places.

Every year, corporations ship vast quantities of military equipment to the most unstable regions of the world. These weapons and equipment are often misused in armed conflicts and political unrest accompanied by serious human rights violations.

Many defense companies continue to profit from the sale of weapons that are used to commit serious human rights and humanitarian law violations. Illicit flows of small arms fuel conflicts and have had enormous negative consequences in post-conflict states, including enormous loss of life. The leakage of light weapons from state storage facilities strengthens the military capabilities of terrorists, insurgents, and other criminal groups. To ensure a more responsible trade in conventional arms and ammunition, authorizing arms transfers on the basis of international human rights obligations should be seen primarily as a means to prevent serious human rights abuses. The

decision-making process should take the approach of preventing arms transfers where there is a risk that a group will use them to commit serious human rights abuses.

How many times have we heard about shootings in the streets, in schools, in public institutions? And this, too, is a consequence of the easy availability of guns. And the war in Syria, in Yemen and in other countries where civilians are killed because of the war with illegally acquired ammunition. All of this is a consequence of the uncontrolled circulation of weapons. How many more people have to die before this challenge is eliminated.

As a young generation, I want you to understand that this is a very serious problem that takes many innocent lives. Today there is a war going on in every corner of the world. It must be stopped. Don't go to war, don't kill people. We can all work together to solve this.

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CHANGES IN THE INFORMATION SPACE: TRADITIONAL AND NEW MEDIA IN THE INFORMATION SOCIETY

Maratov Ilyas Assylbekovich

MA Student (Regional Studies) of the
L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Astana, Kazakhstan
Supervisor – A.Ospanova

Abstract. The importance and role of information in international relations is rapidly growing, according to this article.

Information is evolving into a strategic resource, with the information component playing a critical role in enhancing countries' competitive potential and advancing international relations. The goal of modern technological transformation is to hasten the development of communication and information-gathering, processing, and storage technologies.

The "infrastructure of globalization" is based on the information revolution, which influences the dynamics of processes that lead to changes in the key parameters of the international environment.

The development of new technologies greatly facilitates the process of dynamic transformation in the international system. The subjects of international relations, as well as their policies, are subject to the multidimensional impact of the technological factor. Technological progress leads to the redistribution of power in the international environment, contributes to changes in its structure, forms the links between the key actors of international relations, and is a source of increased range, intensity and efficiency of cross-border actions.