Country: Kazakhstan 

Committee:DISEC

Agenda Item: Representing one of the most destructive weapons and indiscriminating tolls of warfare with the capability of resulting mass consequences and casualties. Chemical weapons utilize toxic chemicals for implicating harm on people while biological weapons use living organisms and toxins derived from them to cause disease or death.

Kazakhstan is a rebuplic that located in Central Asia, nortwest of China. Kazakhstan have borders with China (1765 km), Kyrgyzstan (1212 km), Russia (7644 km), Turkmenistan (413 km), Uzbekistan (2330 km). Kazakhstan have 2 million 724 thousand 900 kilometresquare area and 19,5 million (IMF 2021) population. In Kazakhstan life expactancy is about 70,8 years. If we take a look to economy, Kazakhstan have $197 billion GDP(IMF 2021).GDP per capita $26.300 in 2014, $26.300 in 2015, $25.700 in 2016, $10.106 in 2021. Kazakhstan allocated a budget $1.648 billion for army. It is a low rate compared GDP (less than 1%).

On the other hand Kazakhstan haven’t nuclear weapen. Kazakhstan recognizes nuclear and biological weapons affect for life. Kazakhstan as a leader for nuclear disarmament. The President of Kazakhstan, Nazarbayev, legislatived proposal to UN to International Day against Nuclear Tests in 2nd December 2009. The proposal was adopted by UN. Moreover Kazakhstan had a potantial for being a leader of nuclear weapons. Kazakhstan has never pursued a biological warfare (BW) program, and acceded to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC) in 2007. Kazakhstan has not engaged in chemical weapons production since it gained independence in 1991. However, the Soviet Union pursued a chemical warfare (CW) program on its territory until 1987, when President Gorbachev formally decided to halt the CW program. When the Soviet Union collapsed in December 1991, Kazakhstan inherited 1,410 nuclear warheads deployed on RS-20 [NATO designation SS-18 ‘Satan’] missiles and Tu-95 [Bear] heavy bombers. The Kazakhstani parliament approved the ratification of the START I Treaty on 2 July 1992. Kazakhstan formally acceded to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) on 14 February 1994 and transferred its last nuclear warhead to Russia in April 1995. Kazakhtan using nuclear for just energy not for weapon.

In conclusion. İf we want gum up a possible disase like WWIII, we have to arrange international disarmament agrement especially biological, chemical and nuclear. Kazakhstan committed to decions of UN. Kazakhstan’s main solution is that set up a overgovernments state for preserving and reconciliation. This state represent authoritarian World State for peace. The State disposal overpowered weapons and accelerate disarmament efforts.