

**Título** Proliferación y comercio internacional de armas - Clase en el marco de la materia "Introducción a las Relaciones Internacionales"

---

**Tipo de Producto** Material Didáctico

---

**Autores** Rubbi, Lautaro Nahuel

---

## Código del Proyecto y Título del Proyecto

---

D16S01 - Las relaciones comerciales entre China y Argentina en materia de defensa en el período 2003 - 2015

---

## Responsable del Proyecto

---

Rubbi, Lautaro Nahuel

---

## Línea

---

Agenda Internacional

---

## Área Temática

---

Ciencias Políticas y Relaciones Internacionales

---

## Fecha

---

Diciembre 2016

---

**INSOD**

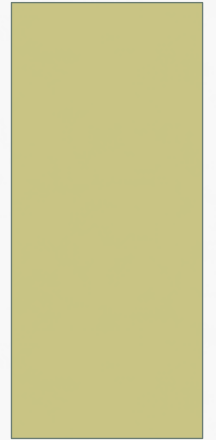
Instituto de Ciencias Sociales y Disciplinas  
Proyectuales

**UADE** 



# LA PROBLEMÁTICA DE LA PROLIFERACIÓN DE ARMAS

LIC. LAUTARO N. RUBBI



# 12,000,000,000

**BULLETS ARE PRODUCED EVERY YEAR**

ALMOST 2 FOR EVERY PERSON ON THE PLANET

## 74% OF THE WORLD'S WEAPONS

ARE SUPPLIED BY THE 5 PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL AND GERMANY

\*2010 arms deliveries by value, to nearest whole percentage. Source: Congressional Research Service.

USA  
35%

UNITED KINGDOM  
7%

GERMANY  
7%

RUSSIA  
15%

FRANCE  
4%

CHINA  
6%

# 518

**MILLION GUNS IN THE WORLD**

## 26 MILLION PEOPLE

FORCED TO FLEE THEIR HOMES

BECAUSE OF ARMED CONFLICT



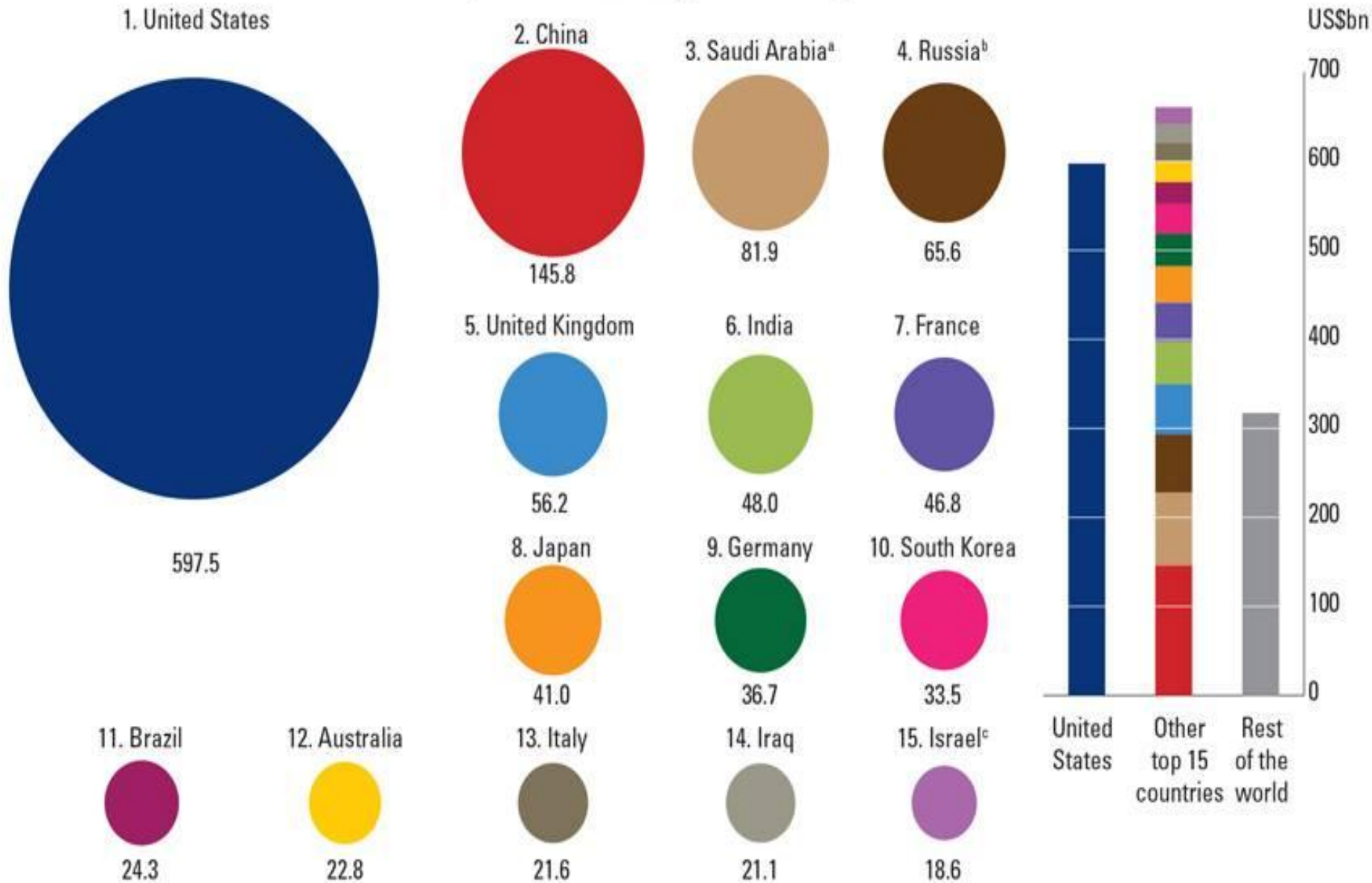
# 60%

OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS INVOLVE SMALL ARMS OR LIGHT WEAPONS



**1 PERSON EVERY MINUTE IS KILLED BY ARMED VIOLENCE**

## Top 15 Defence Budgets 2015<sup>†</sup> US\$bn



<sup>a</sup>Includes Interior Ministry funding; <sup>b</sup>Under NATO defence spending definition; <sup>c</sup>Includes US Foreign Military Assistance

Note: US dollar totals are calculated using average market exchange rates for 2015, derived using IMF data. The relative position of countries will vary not only as a result of actual adjustments in defence spending levels, but also due to exchange-rate fluctuations between domestic currencies and the US dollar. The use of average exchange rates reduces these fluctuations, but the effects of such movements can be significant in a number of cases.

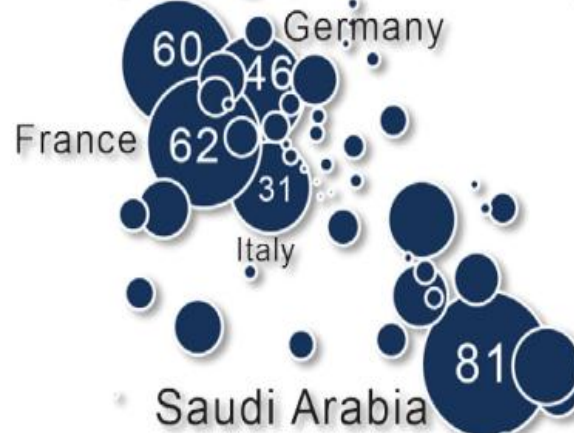
# America as Superpower

The world's largest defense budgets (\$bn)

## United States



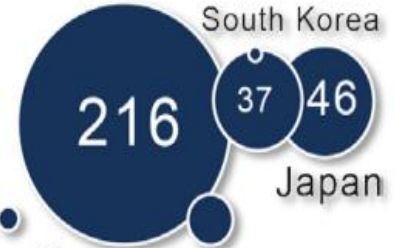
## United Kingdom



## Russia



## China



## Brazil



## Australia



Source: Mapping Worlds, SIPRI

## VARIACIÓN EN 2015 POR PAÍSES

En %

### Las cinco grandes potencias en gasto militar

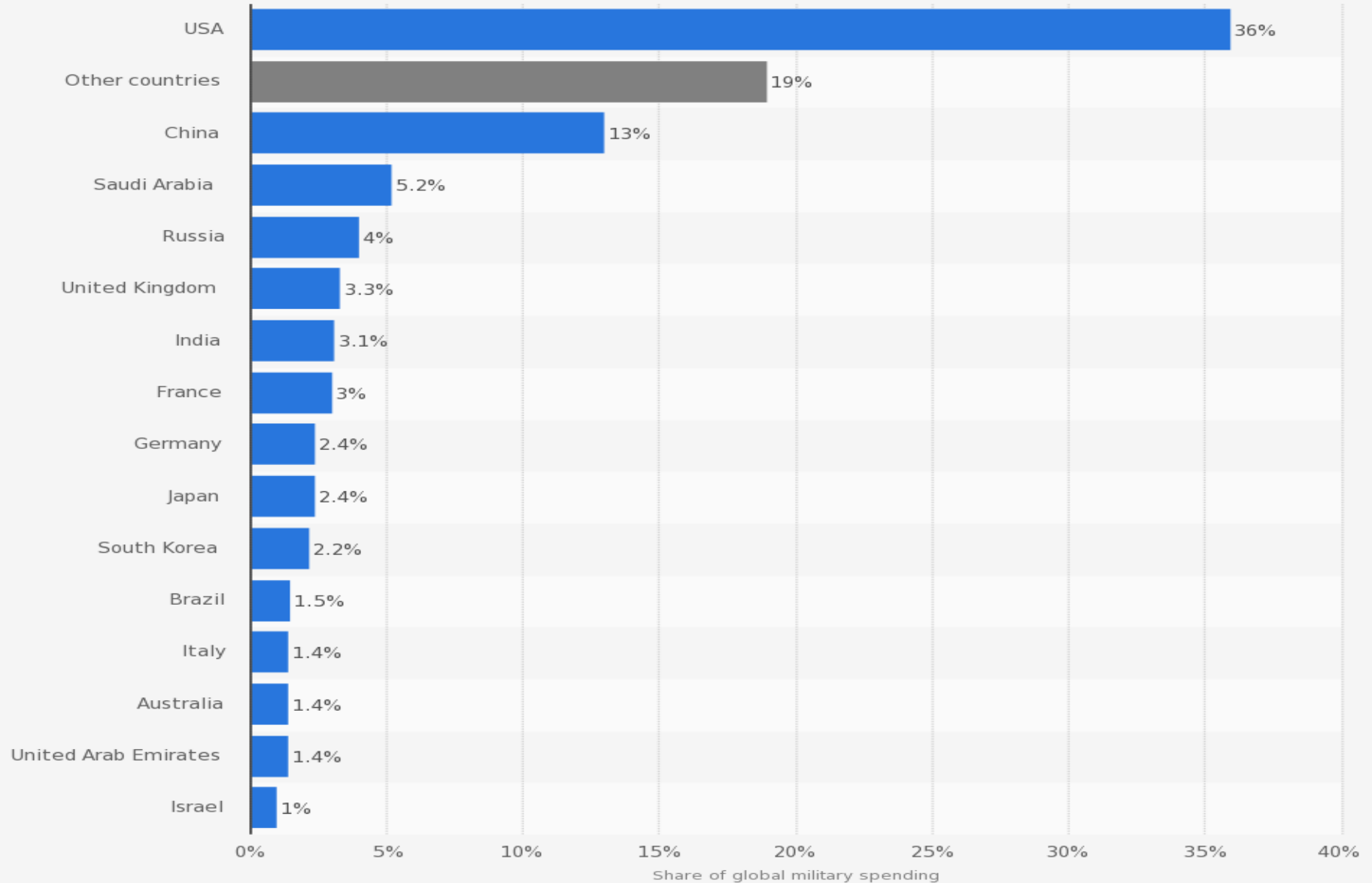
			% total mundial
EE UU	-2,4		36,0
China			13,0
Arabia Saudí	-5,7		5,2
Rusia			4,0
Reino Unido	-8,2		3,3

### El gasto se dispara en la frontera entre Europa del Este y Rusia

Regional 2015/2014		7,5
Lituania		33
Polonia		22
Eslovaquia		17
Letonia		14
Rumania		11
Estonia		6,6
Entre 2006 y 2015		90

Fuente: Informe SIPRI de abril de 2016 / EL PAÍS

## Share of world military expenditure of the 15 states with the highest military expenditure 2015

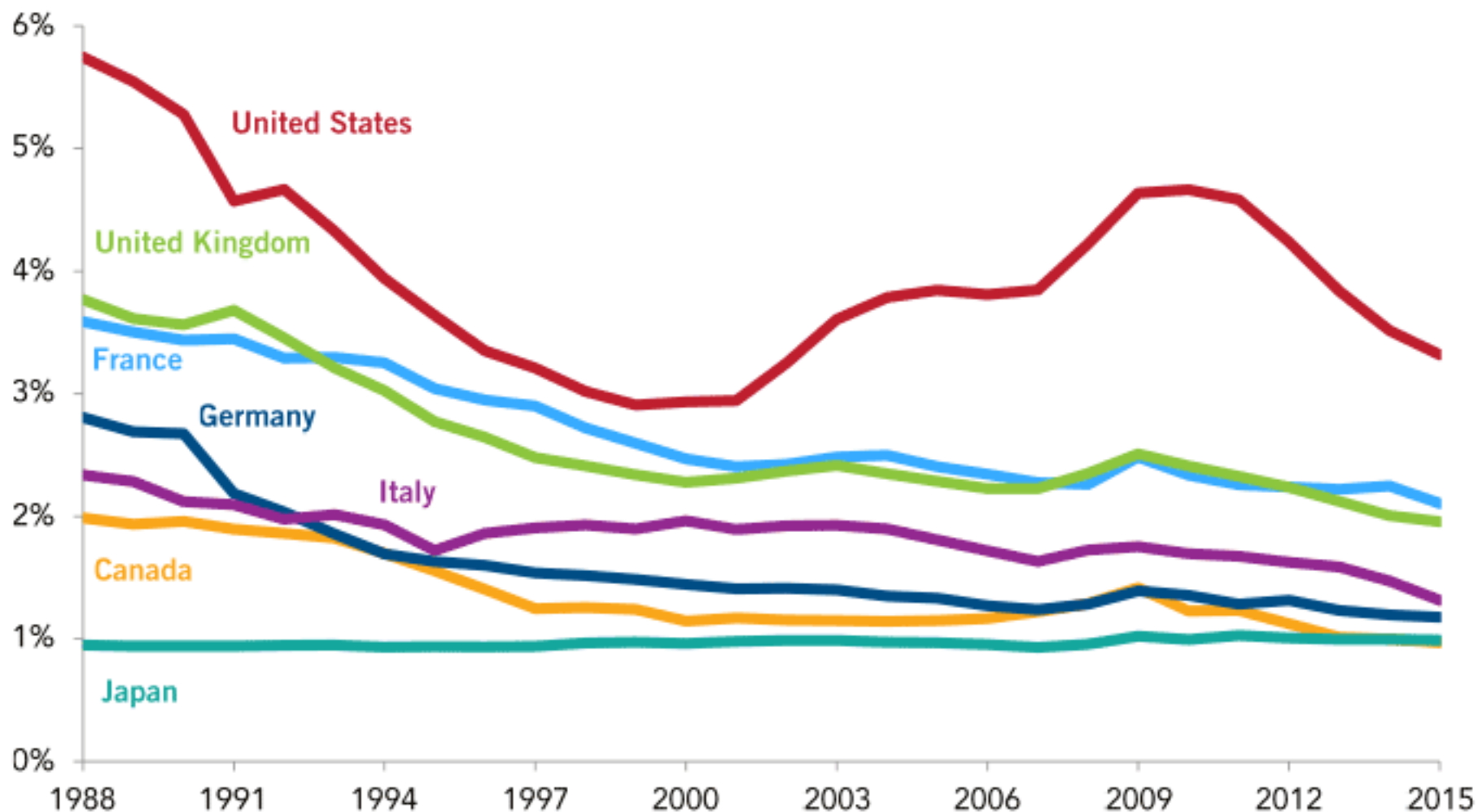


Source:  
SIPRI  
© Statista 2016

Additional Information:  
Worldwide

## The U.S. has historically devoted a larger share of its economy to defense than many of its key allies

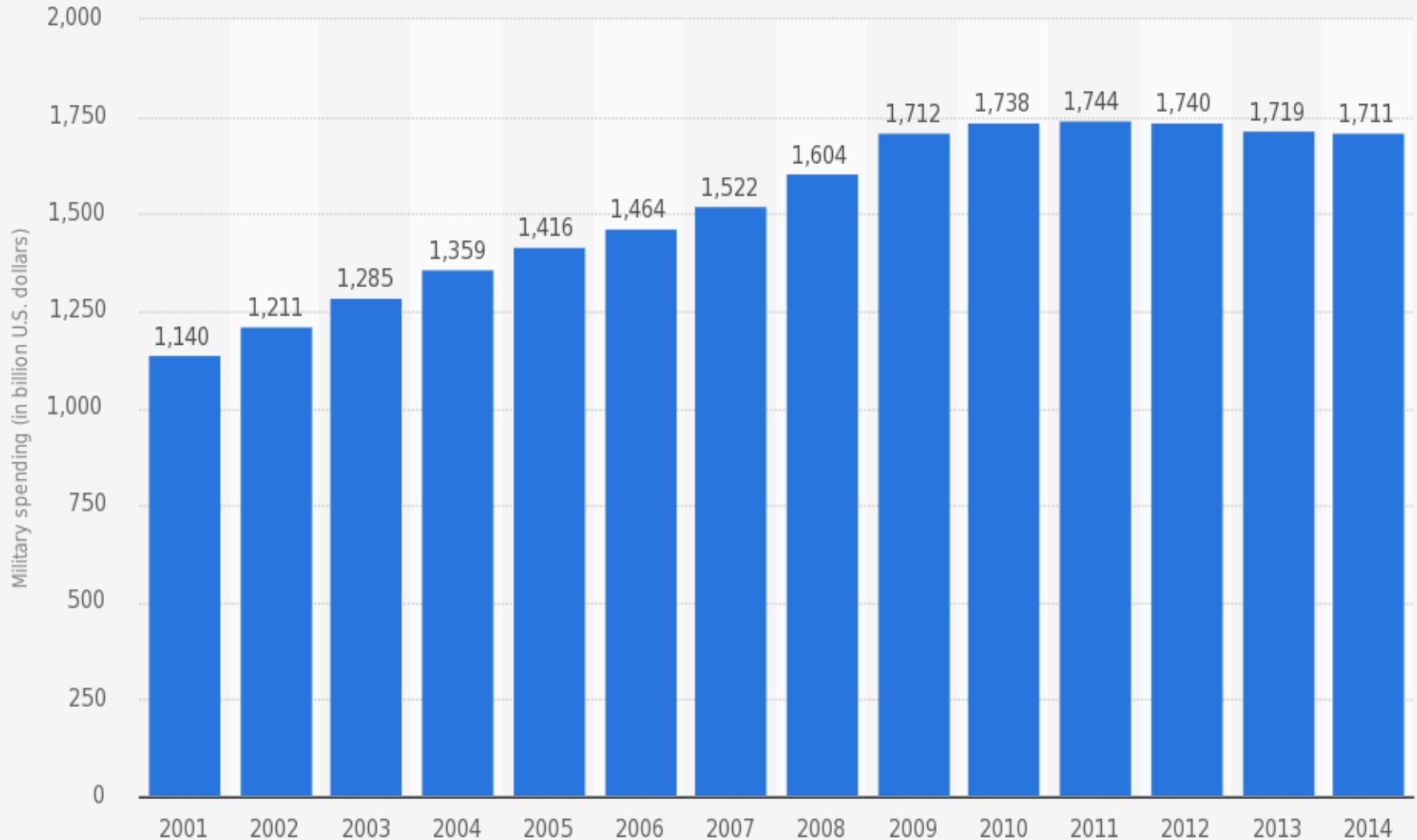
### DEFENSE SPENDING (% OF GDP)



SOURCE: Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, *SIPRI Military Expenditure Database*, April 2016. Compiled by PGPF.



## Trend of global military spending from 2001 to 2014 (in billion U.S. dollars)



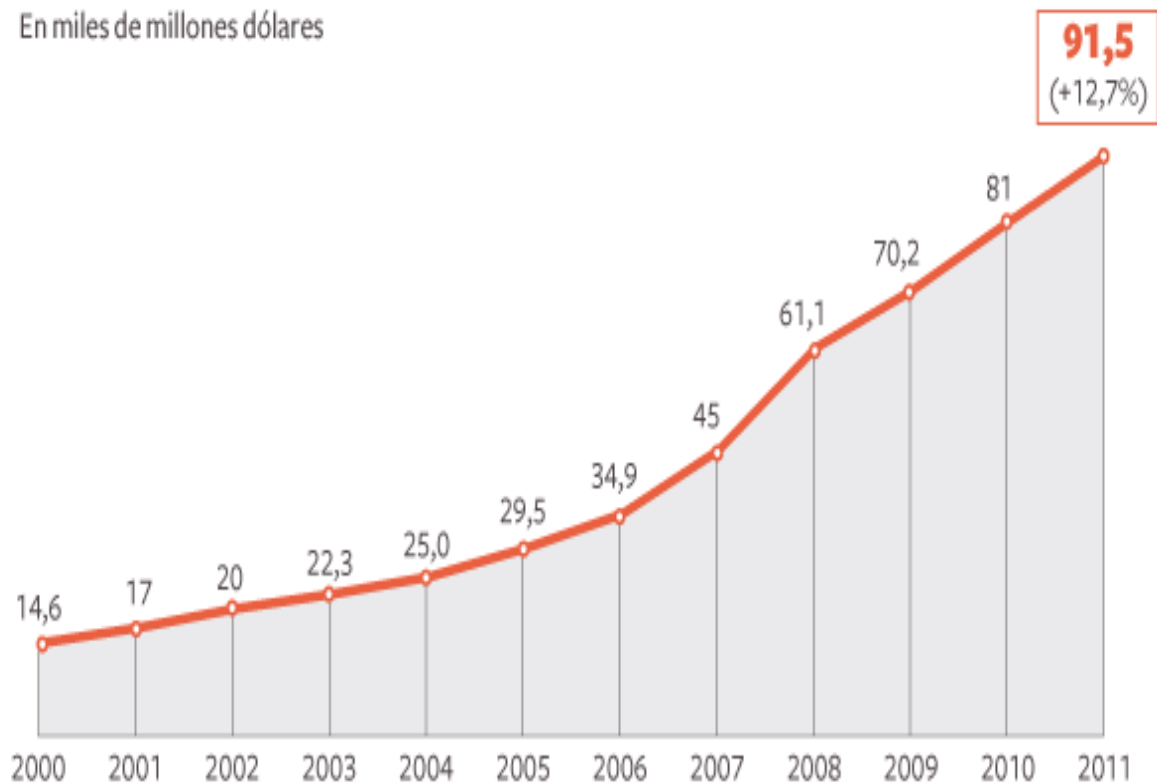
Source:  
SIPRI  
© Statista 2016

Additional Information:  
Worldwide

# Presupuesto de defensa de China

## - EVOLUCIÓN

En miles de millones dólares



## - COMPARACIÓN DE PRESUPUESTOS

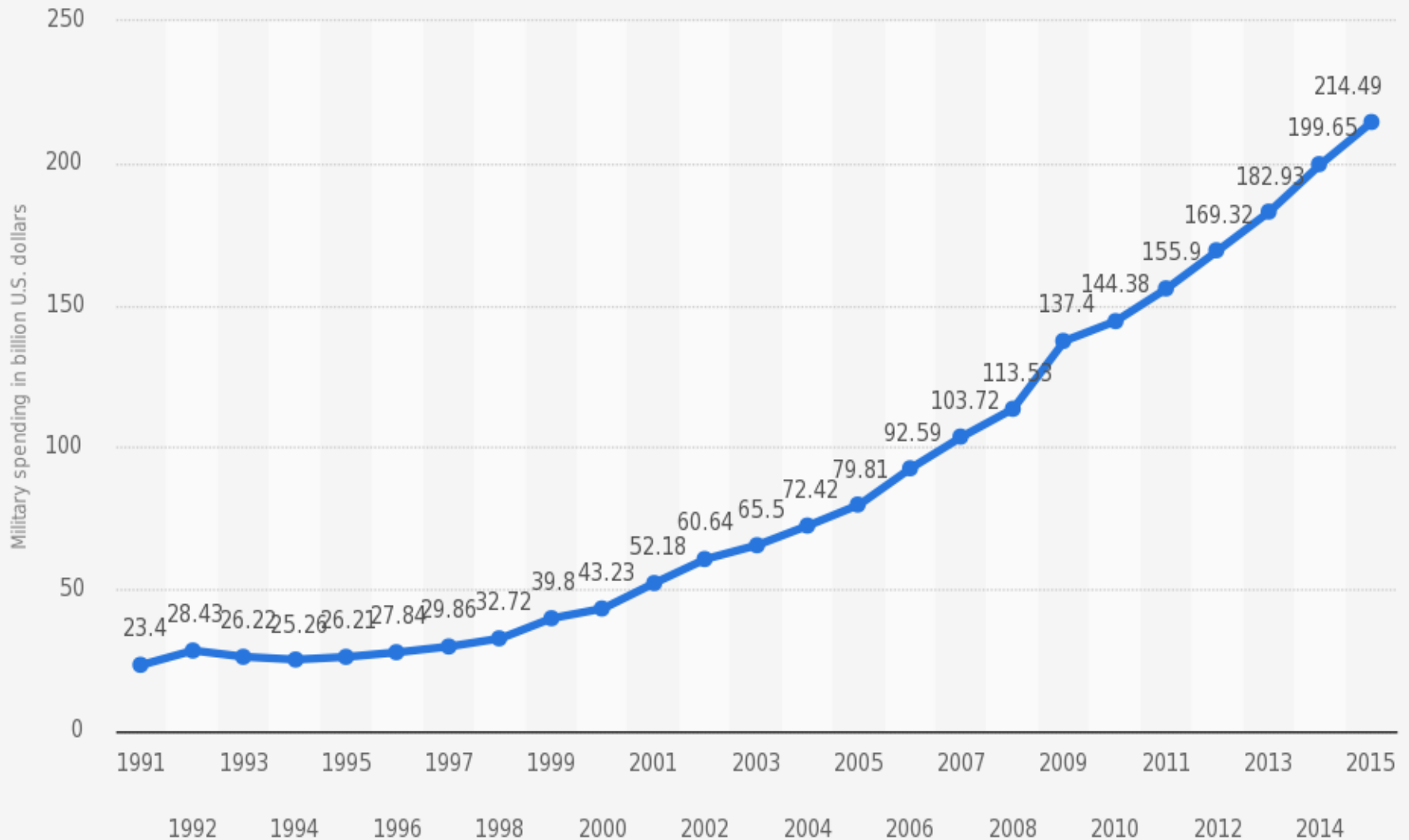
En miles de millones dólares



## - FUERZAS ARMADAS

	Tropas	Aviación	Cruceros	Destructores	Fragatas	Submarinos	Portaaviones	Cabezas nucleares
<b>China</b>	2.300.000	2.071	0	26	47	63	0	400
<b>Estados Unidos</b>	1.580.000	2.300	22	59	30	71	11	7.900
<b>Rusia</b>	1.030.000	2.400	4	16	10	67	1	14.000

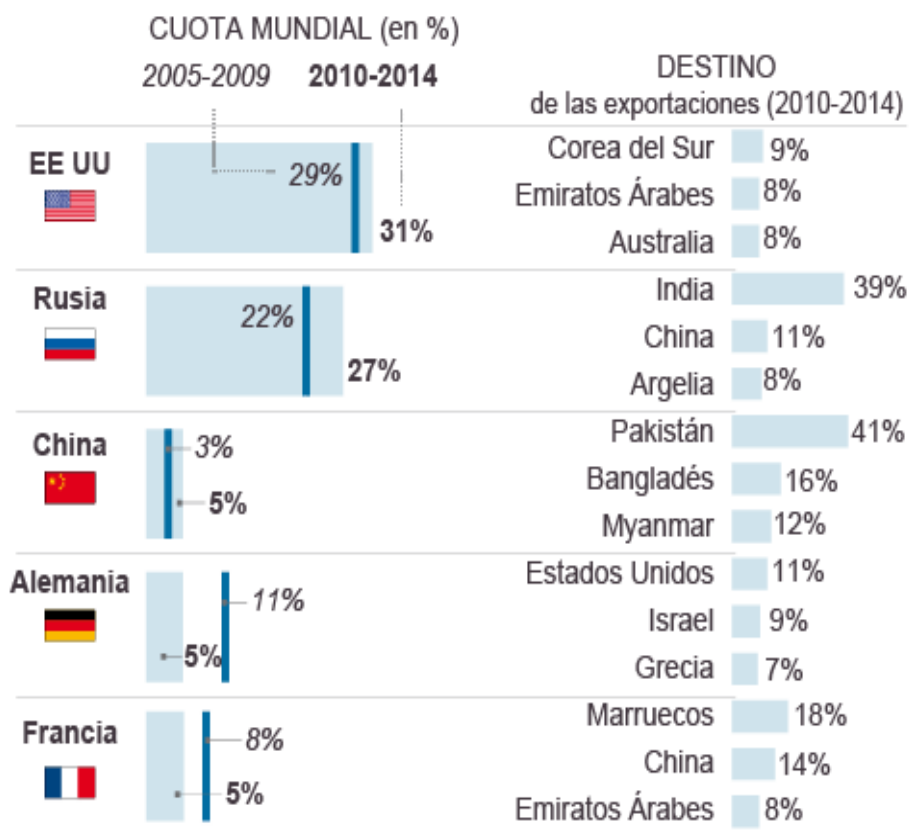
# China's expenditure on military from 1991 to 2015 (in billion U.S. dollars)



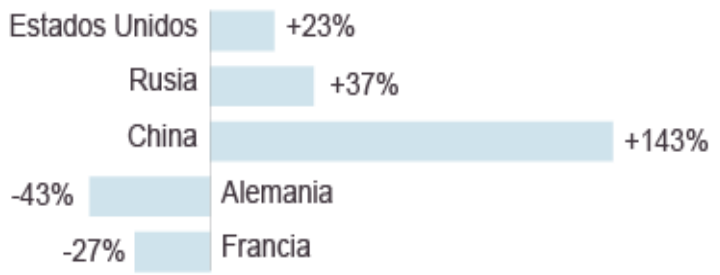
Source:  
SIPRI  
© Statista 2016

Additional Information:  
China; SIPRI; 1991 to 2015

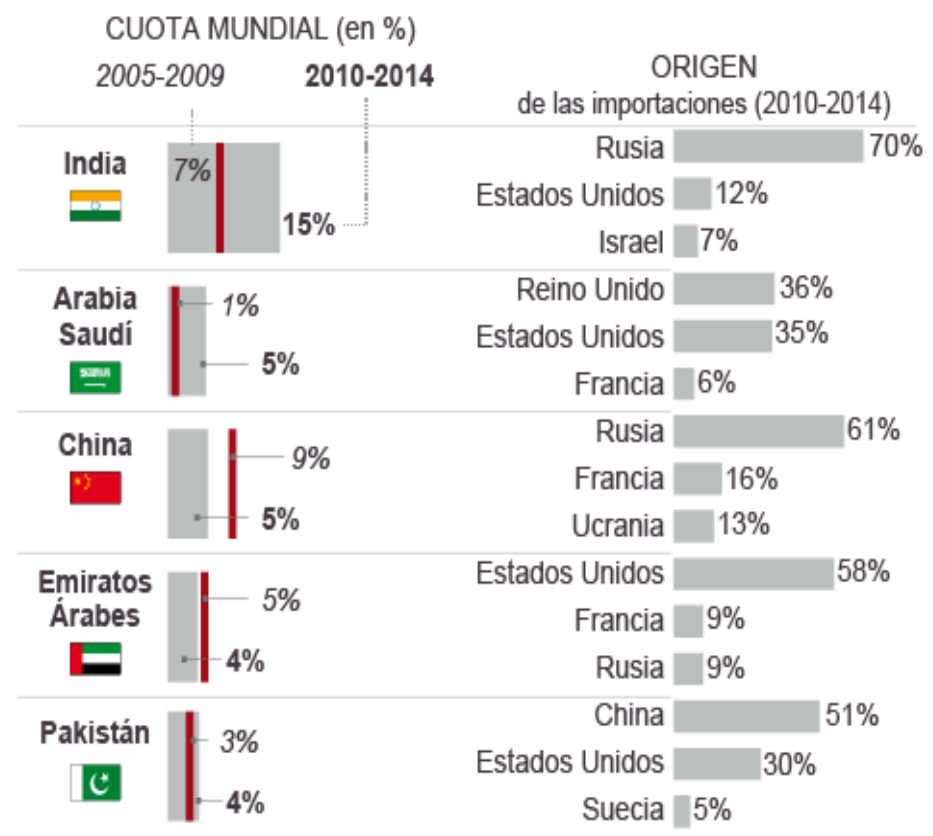
► **VENTAS**



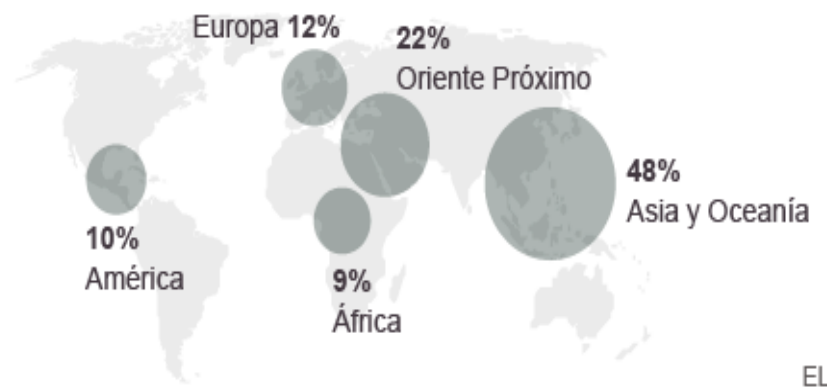
VARIACIÓN DE EXPORTACIONES ENTRE LOS DOS QUINQUENIOS 2005-2009 / 2010-2014



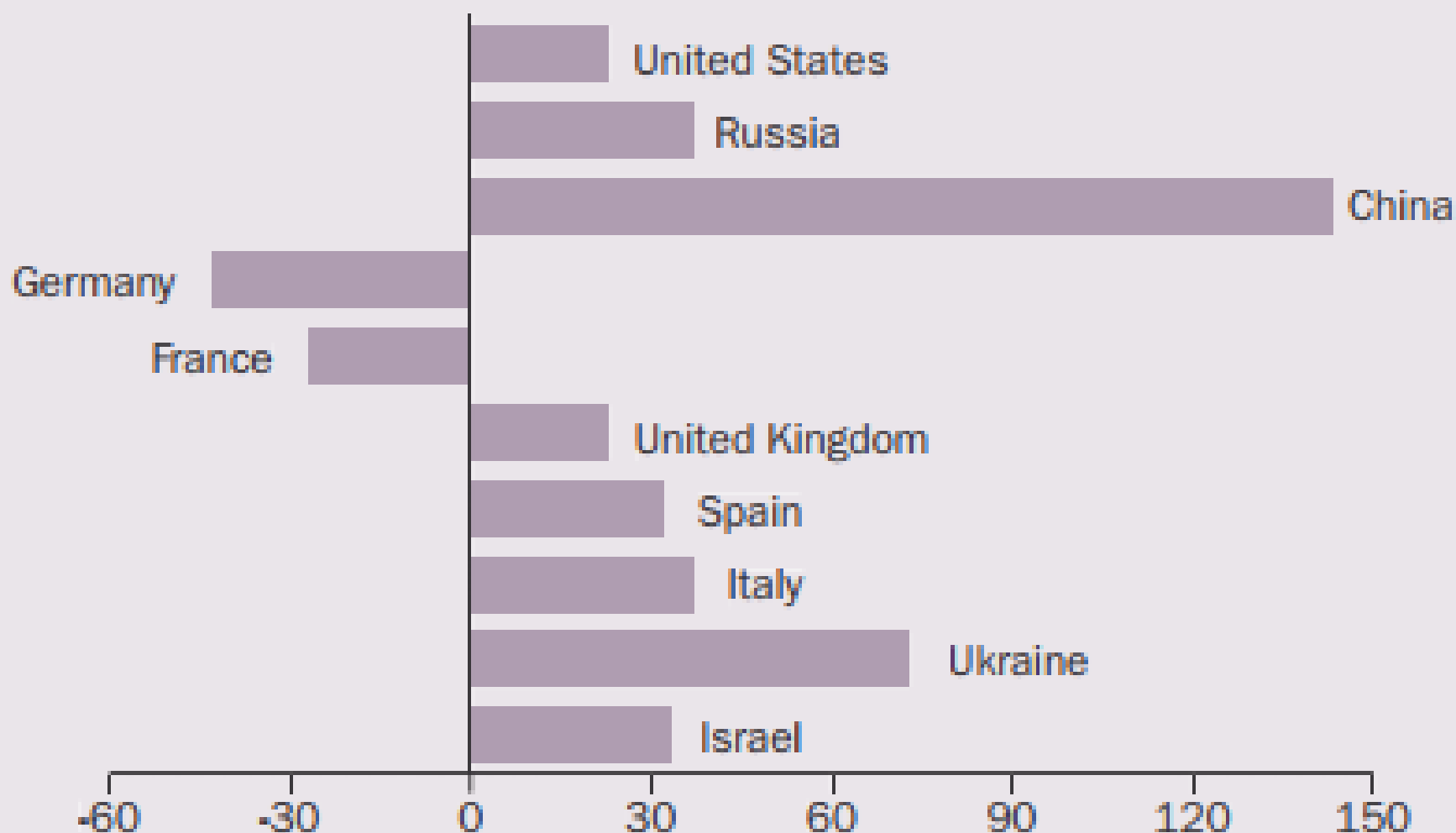
► **COMPRAS**



IMPORTACIÓN POR ÁREAS GEOGRÁFICAS 2010-2014

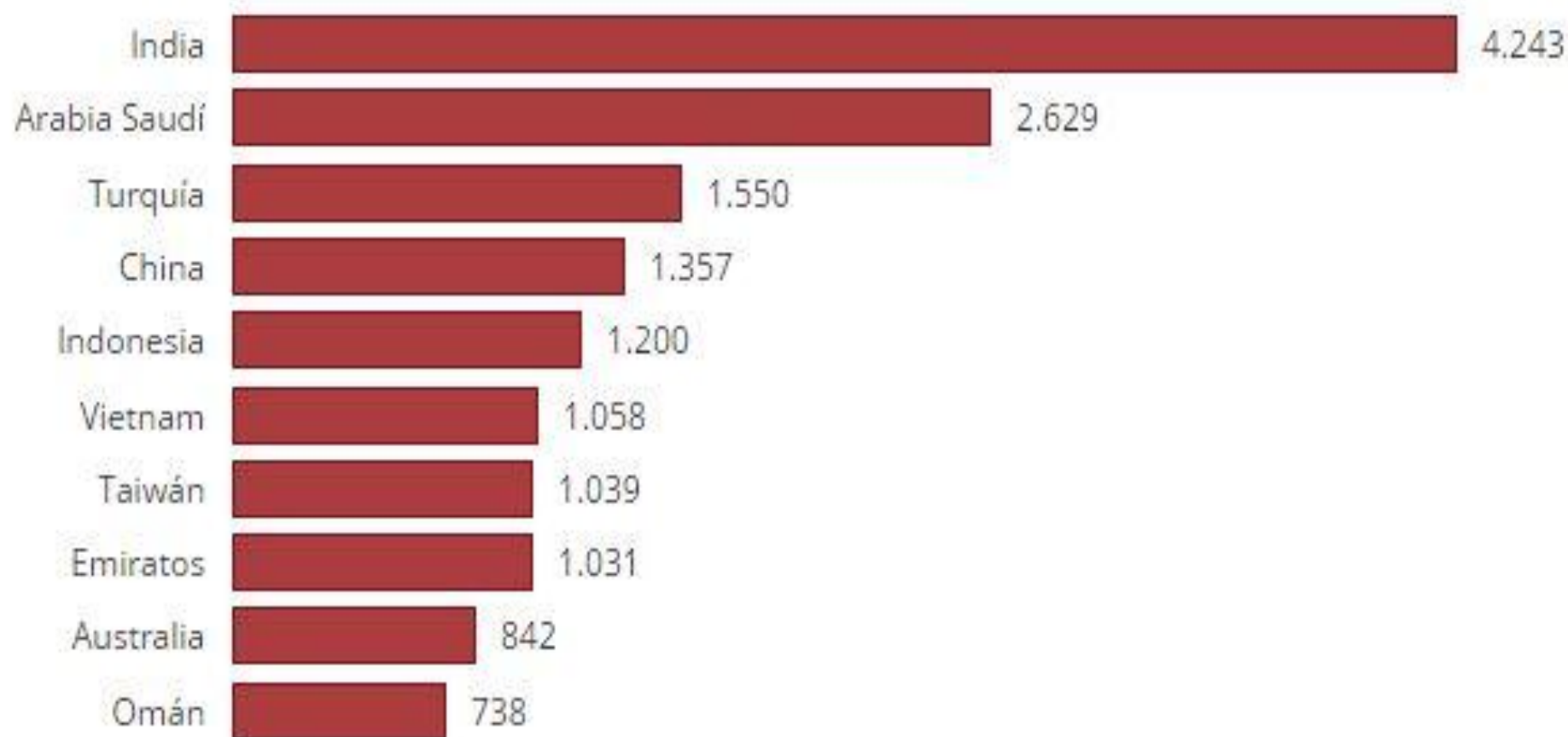


Fuente: SIPRI (Instituto Internacional de Estocolmo para la Investigación de la Paz).



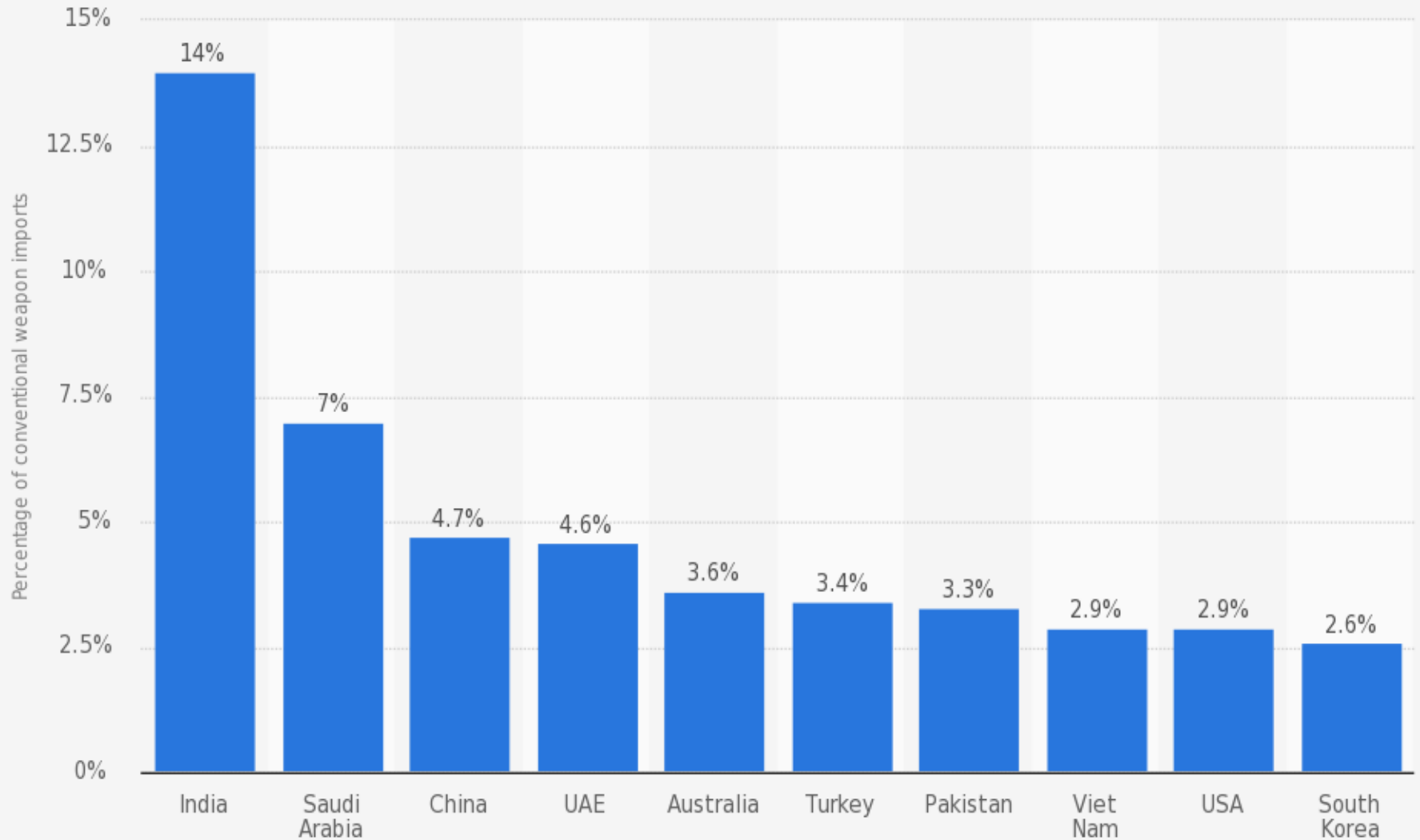
**Figure 2.** Changes in major arms exports since 2005–2009 by the 10 largest exporters in 2010–14

## Los 10 principales importadores de armas (miles de millones de dólares)



Fuente: [Stockholm International Peace Research Institute \(SIPRI\)](#) [Descargar los datos](#)

## Market share in the import of major weapons by nation from 2010 to 2015



Source:  
SIPRI  
© Statista 2016

Additional Information:  
Worldwide; SIPRI

**Table 2.** The 10 largest importers of major weapons and their main suppliers, 2010–14

Importer	Share of international arms imports (%)		Main suppliers (share of importer's total imports), 2010–14		
	2010–14	2005–2009	1st	2nd	3rd
India	15	7	Russia (70%)	USA (12%)	Israel (7%)
Saudi Arabia	5	1	UK (36%)	USA (35%)	France (6%)
China	5	9	Russia (61%)	France (16%)	Ukraine (13%)
UAE	4	5	USA (58%)	France (9%)	Russia (9%)
Pakistan	4	3	China (51%)	USA (30%)	Sweden (5%)
Australia	4	3	USA (68%)	Spain (19%)	France (6%)
Turkey	3	3	USA (58%)	South Korea (13%)	Spain (8%)
USA	3	3	Germany (18%)	UK (15%)	Canada (13%)
South Korea	3	6	USA (89%)	Germany (5%)	Sweden (2%)
Singapore	3	3	USA (71%)	Germany (10%)	Sweden (6%)



- Desarme – No proliferación (vertical y horizontal)
- Armas convencionales: Múltiples iniciativas de control de las armas y sus precursores:
  - Acuerdo de Wassenaar; Grupo Australia; Convención sobre ciertas armas convencionales; Convención de Ottawa sobre minas antipersonales; Régimen de control de la tecnología misilística (MTCR); Tratado Internacional sobre comercio de armas
- Armas de destrucción masiva:
  - Armas nucleares
  - Armas químicas
  - Armas biológicas
  - Armas radiológicas