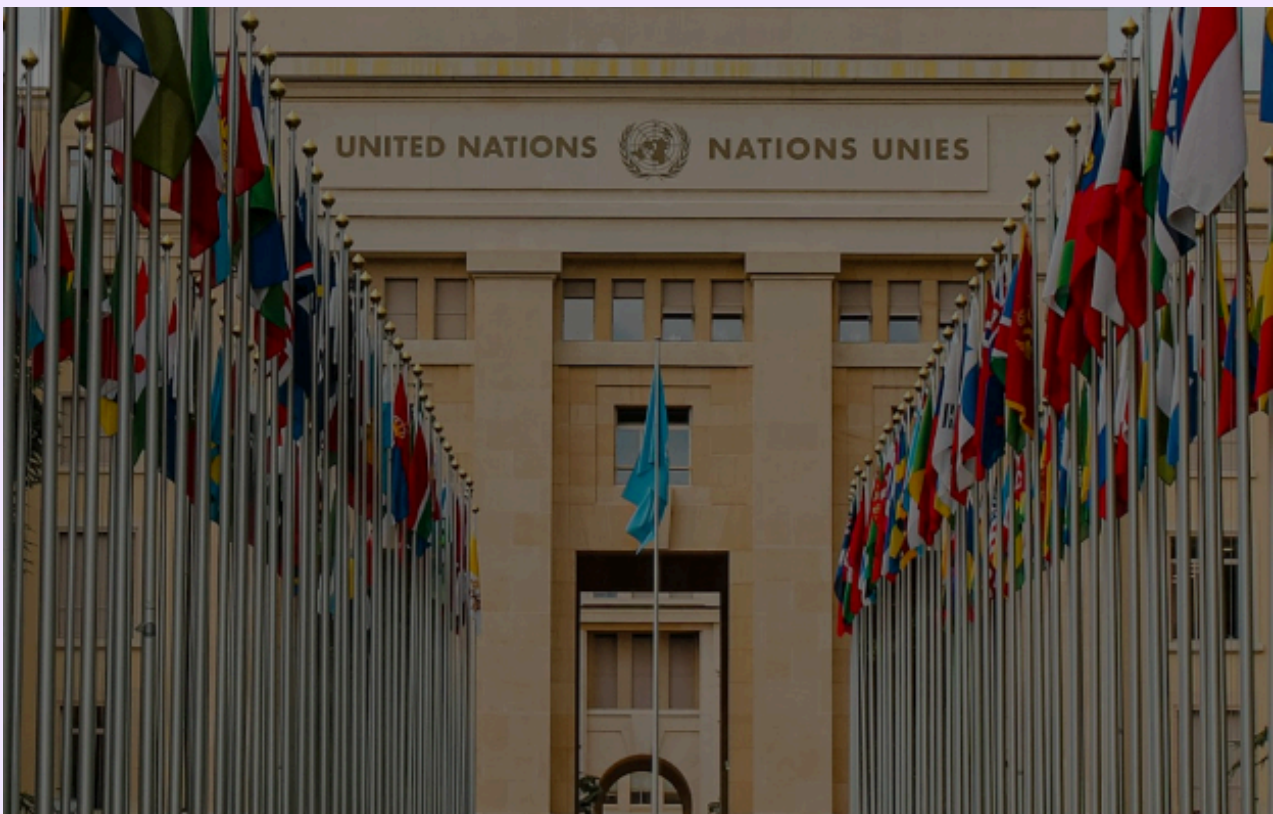


ACADEMIC GUIDE DISEC



Welcoming Letter

Model of United Nations GCBMUN

Secretario General:
Felipe Ospina

Secretaria Académica:
Ximena Peña

Presidente:
Santiago Torres

Presidente:
Sara Quecán

Presidente:
Valeria García

Director General GCBMUN: Fabio Cárdenas

Estimados delegados, como su mesa es un honor para nosotros darles la bienvenida a GCBMUN Junior II, y es nuestro trabajo guiarlos a través de esta nueva experiencia. Nos complace ayudarlos en su camino hacia el éxito durante los siguientes días de debate. Además, nos encantaría apoyarlos en su progreso de aprendizaje y guiarlos a cada uno de ustedes sobre cómo analizar diferentes perspectivas a través del desarrollo de nuevas habilidades. En este comité aspiramos a la cooperación para el mantenimiento de la paz y la seguridad internacionales a través de la prevención, la acción y el desarrollo.

Su papel como delegados es proponer soluciones avanzadas y eficientes con una forma de pensar imparcial sobre nuestro mundo actual. Queremos que tomes esta experiencia como una forma de aprendizaje y crecimiento para que desarrolles tus habilidades de debate. Para esto, queremos que investigues sobre cómo nuestra sociedad se ve afectada por las armas de destrucción masiva y sus usos. Nuestra expectativa para esta edición del GCBMUN es que te enamores de este proyecto tal como lo hicimos nosotros cuando estábamos en tu posición y den todo de ustedes para aportar el proyecto.

Por otro lado, queremos invitarte a realizar cualquier consulta con los miembros de la mesa y de esa manera podremos ayudarte a despejar tus dudas y aprender de tus errores para ser más fuerte. No duden en contactarnos si tienen alguna pregunta o si necesitan ayuda adicional. Nos complace brindarle el apoyo necesario paso a paso en este viaje. Una vez más les damos una cálida bienvenida a DISEC y esperamos que esta edición del GCBMUN se convierta en una gran experiencia para ustedes. Recuerden, siempre las pequeñas ideas crean grandes proyectos. Bienvenidos a DISEC.

Atentamente,

Santiago Torres - santiago.torresrodriguez@gcb.edu.co
Sara Camila Quecán - sara.quecan2013@gcb.edu.co
Valeria García - valeria.garcia2013@gcb.edu.co

TABLE OF CONTENTS

■ Academic Guide	1
Table of contents	3
History of the committee	4
Specifications of the committee	5
General mission	8
■ Topic	9
Introduction	10
History and description of the topic	11
Current situation	13
Analysis and social impact	15
Preparation questions	16
Glossary	17
■ Generalities	
Documents	18
References	19

HISTORY OF THE COMMITTEE



FEATURE: The UN General Assembly's First Committee - disarmament and international security issues. (2018, October 15). UN News.

<https://news.un.org/en/story/2012/12/429112-feature-un-general-assemblys-firstcommittee-disarmament-and-international>

The report of the General Assembly (A/51/950), the SG's reform agenda mentions that the creation of the United Nations ODA was in January 1998 as the Department for Disarmament Affairs. At the end of 1997, it changed its name Department for Disarmament Affairs and in 2007, it became the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs. By the actions of the General Assembly and its First Committee, the Disarmament Commission, the Conference on Disarmament, and other organizations, UNODA gives important and support for the creation of rules of disarmament. It encourages regional disarmament campaigns, such as the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and regional conferences, and disarmament policies through communication, honesty, and building trust on military issues.

The Office for Disarmament Affairs works on initiatives to try to achieve the ultimate objective of complete and becoming common disarmament under strict and successful international supervision. The priorities set in necessary General Assembly resolutions and decisions taken about disarmament, like the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session focused to disarmament (resolution S-10/2) serve as an outline for the program's duty. Because of their destructive capacity and the risk that they present to humanity, armaments of mass destruction—especially nuclear weapons—remain an important concern. Since the international community has come to pay more attention to these difficulties, the Office also works to deal with the humanitarian impact of key traditional arms and future weapon systems, like autonomous weapons.

According to unoda.org, one important mission in 2024 by the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) was their effort to strengthen arms control in Burundi. This mission was performed by the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC) collaborated to carry out this operation with Burundi's National Commission on Small Arms. The mission's goal was to promote peace and security by dealing with the spread of of small arms and light weapons in the region.



Rose, C. (2016, January 22). Research Binder Friday: DISEC. Best Delegate Model United Nations. <https://bestdelegate.com/research-binder-friday-disec/>

SPECIFICATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE



Samuil_Levich. (2017, 13 July). Wooden gun kids pattern. Board weapons background. Childrens military. . . iStock.<https://www.istockphoto.com/vector/wooden-gun-kids-pattern-boardweapons-background-childrens-military-toy-gm802798752-130275885>



forbidden, Gun, Guns, Arm, Prohibited, prohibition, weapons. (s. f.).
<https://www.shareicon.net/forbidden-gun-guns-arm-prohibitedprohibition-weapons-703086>

This committee will focus on the control and discourage of the use of conventional or unauthorized armament. Our focus will roundabout realistic solutions and diplomatic negotiations to abolish the distribution of these kinds of weapons on the worldwide market, considering the impact on seller countries and the modern demands. The need for regulation of armament in modern day society is imminent. This committee commonly addresses the global view, and our model will be focusing on the case of the United States of America as a distributing agent of white phosphorus gunpowder and firearms. Delegates are expected to contemplate short- and longterm solutions. Therefore, delegates corresponding to technologically and economically developed countries are encouraged to speak up and offer supports for the solutions.

Regarding procedure and parliamentary speech, the committee follows the GCB handbook. This means throughout the committee, delegates will engage in moderated and unmoderated caucuses (debates), lasting around thirty minutes, with certain exceptions. It is expected for each of these delegates don't throw solutions at the dias right away but rather discuss the impact it would represent for the assigned country alongside a clear stated position.

Its improtant to analyze deeply all the purposed solutions in order to optimize the final solutions of the committee. At the end of the topic the delegates will state their solutions on a working paper taking into account the previous discussion and always staying firm to the position of their country.

The dais will always be open to the delegates' inquiries through motions and points that will be discussed on workshops with the delegates. During the debates delegates can use a 'point of inquiry' to ask the dais during an intervention or a 'point of personal privilege' to approach the dais with questions.

SPECIFICATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

Opening Speeches

Delegates are required to present an opening speech for the debate which should not exceed one page. On the header of the opening speech the following elements should be organized from left to right: Country flag image, committee, topic, delegation (country's full name), committee logo, United Nations logo. The salute of the opening speech will always start with "Honourable dais, fellow delegates, sponsors, and other present in the room. Receive a warm welcoming from the delegation of ... (country's full name)". After that briefly define the topic to be addressed and the country's clear position. The opening speech can contain a brief solution but its commonly not recommended. Finally the countries expectations for the committee in no more than one line, thanking for the attention, and the name of the delegation once again. Remember! You have one minute for your speech, be clear, concise, and straightforward.



Honorable dais, delegates, sponsors, and any other present in the room, receive a warm greeting from the delegation of the Republic of Chile.

"In a world in which all problems are global, there is no way countries can handle issues by themselves; we need global responses." – António Guterres, UN General Secretary

Along the time of these days, the delegates present are going to discuss and concede between an issue that is mainly affecting global stability which is the atrocious consequences of natural disasters for humanitarian peace and any aspect of society.

One of the challenges that come along with this issue are the economic crises; additionally, from the delegation of Chile's perspective, being located on top of a subduction zone has cause the country to had experienced over time these effects, having to go through economical setbacks due to the damages this cause. Along all the economical impacts, this disaster cause on Chile, it also causes humanitarian crisis regarding migration due to the damaged zones and social awareness as many people form this country get affected to the point in which they must live in a very unhuman way. For this reason, the delegation of Chile is completely aware of this issue and wants to expose to everyone on the committee that this issue must be resolved now!

Having this said, by solving this might guarantee a better, safer and peaceful world, and the delegation wants everyone in this room present their perspectives and ideas to make this world a better place for the future.

Thanks for your attention

The Republic of Chile

GCBMUN XXIII

Delegation,
committee and
model



Greetings

Famous quotes
(optional)

Brief introduction

Position of your
country, solutions
to the issue, etc.

Closing, intentions
of the delegation
in the committee

SPECIFICATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

Position Papers

These papers can be as extent as the information regarding the topic. You will not read this document during the committee but you will hand it to the dais. It is important to have this paper as they will contain the information and position of the country delegates will be using throughout the debate, it will be used as a guide for you.

History of the Topic / Current Information

1. Support the history surrounding the topic. It is recommended to include dates.
2. Additionally, provide current information on how the issue is developing.

Country's Position on the Topic

To develop this section, consider the following questions:

1. Is this issue present in my country?
2. If so, how does it affect my country?
3. What is my country's stance on the issue?
4. What actions has my country taken to address the issue?
5. What solutions can I propose to improve the situation? (Only list them).

Possible Solutions

In this section, briefly explain each proposed solution. Consider financing and how these solutions will benefit other countries. Preparation of Arguments with Sources / Statements from Political Leaders / Statistics (Facts) In this section, you can do three things:

1. Write some arguments you plan to use in the debate.
2. Include different statements (quotes) from political leaders regarding the issue. Example: (Quote from a political leader)
3. Record verifiable data such as statistics that support your arguments.

Bibliography

List all the links to the websites where you gathered your information.

If you need examples or guidance for any of the papers don't hesitate in contacting your dais.

GENERAL MISSION



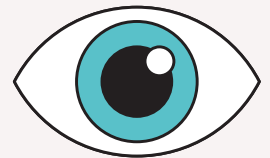
Mission

"We work with United Nations Member States, United Nations system entities and other partners towards the elimination of weapons of mass destruction and the strict control of conventional weapons. To this end, we promote norm-setting and multilateral agreements in the areas of disarmament, arms control and nonproliferation; facilitate dialogue among diverse stakeholders; and advocate for concrete and effective solutions to support sustainable peace and development." (Strategy - UNODA, n. d.)

ODA Vision

"The realization of human, national and international security through the regulation, control and elimination of arms." (Strategy - UNODA, n. d.)

Considering the mission and vision, this committee will always be focused on achieving to solutions related towards the elimination of weapons of mass destruction and the strict control of conventional weapons. All the solutions proposed by the delegates should be oriented towards achieving a world closer to the vision of the organization. Best solutions should consider:



Effective
Address the
problematic
directly
and accurately

Sustainable
It shouldn't
open
space for new
graver
problematics

Feasible
It should be possible
within a determined
time frame and
considering monetary
resources and
disposition
of the countries

Topic: Prohibition of conventional weapons

Case of study
White Phosphorus in United States
conventional weapons





INTRODUCTION

Conventional weapons refer to standardized arms by the military, which include nonauthorized and authorized weaponry items; and are distinguished not only by their technology but by the disproportionate harm they can inflict. They include firearms, tanks, artillery, missiles, warships, and aircraft, as well as smaller arms like rifles and grenades. This committee's focus will roam around certain non-conventional arms whose effects are excessively injurious.

The UN regulates their trade and use through treaties like the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) to prevent misuse and excessive harm. More details can be found on the UNODA website. (The Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons - UNODA, n.d.). Consequently, White Phosphorus is a factor that is directly related to economy, as it might cause inflation or be the main income of a country. Also the big market of guns causes that the need of buying phosphorus is bigger increasing the use of guns, and also improving the economy of the country that sells it.

WEAPONS REMOVAL & ABATEMENT (PM/WRA)

GLOBAL LEADER IN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS DESTRUCTION (CWD)

The United States is the world's single largest financial supporter of global conventional weapons destruction (CWD).



Since 1993, the U.S. has invested over \$4.6 billion to clear landmines /unexploded ordnance and secure/destroy weapons stockpiles.

In fiscal year 2022, the United States invested over \$376 million for global CWD.



3 MAIN OBJECTIVES:



Enhance regional security by securing and destroying excess small arms, light weapons, and ammunition.



Return land to safe and productive use by removing explosive hazards.



Promote U.S. foreign policy interests by broadening international support for CWD efforts.

INTERAGENCY AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION:

The Department of State works closely with the Department of Defense, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), foreign governments, private companies, international organizations, and nongovernmental organizations.



+



+

Affected Countries

Donor Countries

Private Companies

NGOs

TANGIBLE, MEASURABLE, AND POSITIVE RESULTS:

U.S. Conventional Weapons Destruction funding has enabled many countries around the world to become free from the humanitarian impact of landmines. This funding also helps foreign governments destroy their excess/at-risk conventional arms stocks and better secure those arms they retain. It also supports explosive ordnance risk education to prevent accidents, provides prosthetics, physical rehabilitation services, and vocation training for survivors.



U.S. FUNDING

=



DEMINE

+



SECURING ARMS & AMMUNITION

+



EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE RISK EDUCATION

+



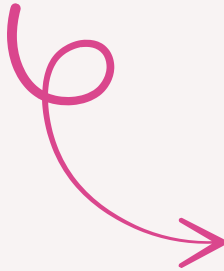
SURVIVOR ASSISTANCE



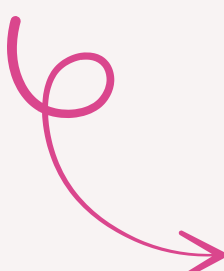
The Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement is a part of the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs.

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE TOPIC

Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons



It is a key international humanitarian law instrument which its main purpose is to ban or restrict the use of specific types of weapons that are considered to cause unnecessary or unjustifiable suffering to combatants or to affect civilians indiscriminately (The Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons - UNODA, n.d.)



The convention on prohibitions or restrictions on the use of certain conventional weapons that may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects as amended on 21 of December of 2001, most commonly referred to as the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW).

image references:

<https://www.vaticannews.va/en/world/news/2021-12/geneva-meeting-killer-robots-agreement.html>

<https://pajhwok.com/2016/08/14/kabul-joins-convention-certain-conventional-weapons/>

<https://spismun.mx/delpaseo/disec/>

Protocols of the Convention of Conventional Weapons (The Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons - UNODA, n.d.)

- **Protocol 1 - Non detectable 1. fragments**
 - Prohibits the use of any weapon designed to injure by fragments which cannot be detected in the human body by X-rays.
- **Protocol 2 - Mines Booby traps and Other Devices, as amended on 3 May 1996**
 - Prohibits the use of nondetectable anti-personnel mines and their transfer.
 - Prohibits the use of non-self-destructing and non-self-deactivating mines.
 - Seeks to limit the indiscriminate damage caused by landmines and requires High Contracting Parties to take all feasible precautions to protect civilians.
 - Protocol II is the only legally binding instrument which covers Improvised Explosive Devices (IED)
- **Protocol 3 - Incendiary Weapons**
 - Prohibits the use of weapons primarily designed to set fire to objects or cause burn injuries against civilians.
- **Protocol 4 - Blinding Laser Weapons**
 - Prohibits the use and transfer of laser weapons designed to cause permanent blindness.
- **Protocol 5 - Explosive Remnants of War**
 - Prevents and minimizes the humanitarian impact of unexploded ordnance and abandoned explosive weapons.
 - Includes provisions on clearance and destruction of ERW, measures for the protection of civilians, recording the use of explosive ordnance, international cooperation and assistance, and victim assistance.

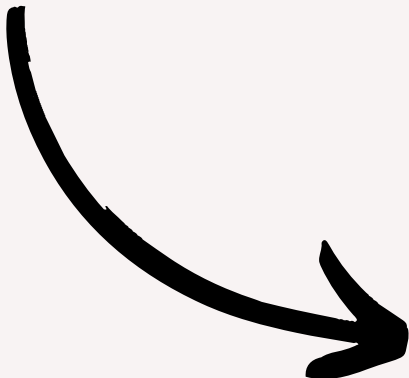
CURRENT SITUATION

General Overview

The restriction of ownership and use of conventional weapons aims to prevent unnecessary suffering, instances of violent altercations, and protect civilian population from casualties. In recent years, the United Nations has carried out several initiatives to address the prohibitions and regulations of conventional weapons. Among those initiatives, the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) is one to highlight.



United Nations. (n.d.). Disarmament | United Nations. <https://www.un.org/en/global-issues/disarmament>



Adopted in 1980, the CCW works around protocols that prohibit and/or restrict the use of specific weapons deemed to cause excessive harm or have indiscriminate effects. Additionally, the UN General Assembly's First Committee continues to deliberate on emerging issues, such as lethal autonomous weapons systems, to adapt regulatory measures to evolving military technologies. (The Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons - UNODA, n.d.)

DISEC's involvement

The Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) plays a crucial role in addressing disarmament and international security matters. It facilitates discussions and adopts resolutions aimed at regulating conventional weapons and enhancing global security. Its mission and vision aim towards the regulation or total prohibition of potentially dangerous armament possessed by countries or civilians. Recently, DISEC has fronted the problematic of the threat posed by authorized ownership of conventional weapons, favoured by the law enforcement system and government of certain countries.

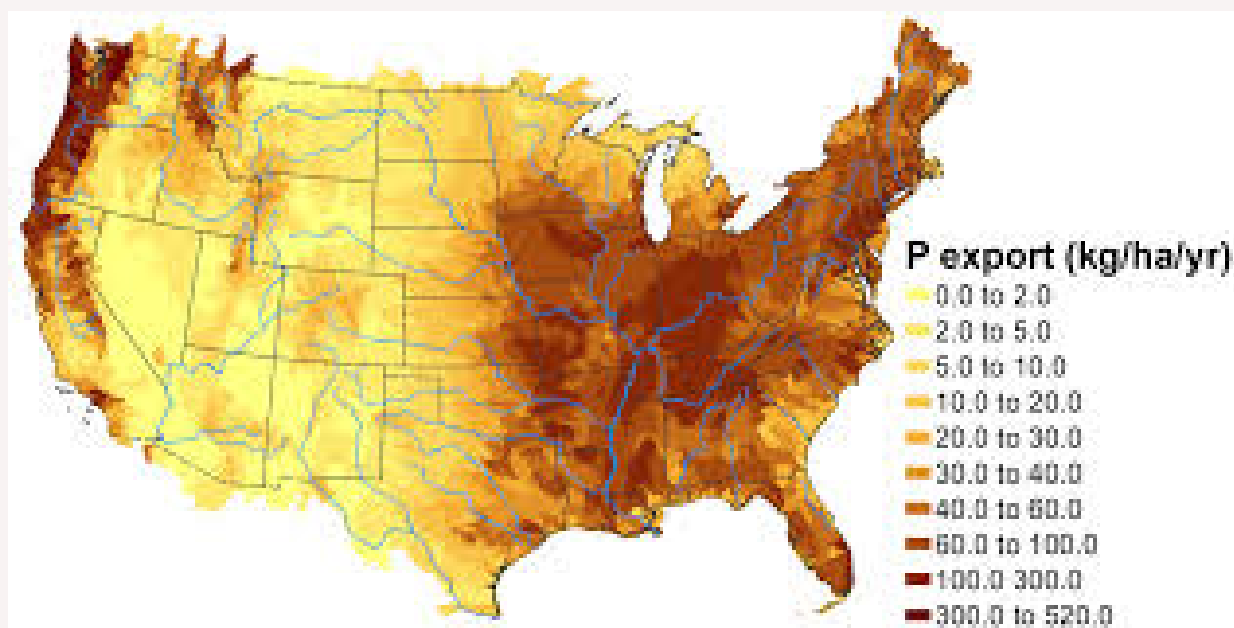
CURRENT SITUATION

REPORTER	TRADE FLOW	PRODUCT CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	2022	PARTNER	TRADE VALUE 1000USD	QUANTITY	QUANTITY UNIT
United States	Export	280470	Phosphorus	2022	World	63985.89	15,511,800	Kg
United States	Export	280470	Phosphorus	2022	Brazil	50096.86	12,028,800	Kg
United States	Export	280470	Phosphorus	2022	Germany	6764.77	1,619,370	Kg
United States	Export	280470	Phosphorus	2022	Canada	6474.59	1,660,130	Kg
United States	Export	280470	Phosphorus	2022	United Kingdom	417.19	102,721	Kg
United States	Export	280470	Phosphorus	2022	Japan	79.20	41,684	Kg
United States	Export	280470	Phosphorus	2022	China	47.11	24,796	Kg
United States	Export	280470	Phosphorus	2022	Mexico	32.30	1,799	Kg
United States	Export	280470	Phosphorus	2022	Belgium	18.00	9,474	Kg
United States	Export	280470	Phosphorus	2022	Panama	13.65	4,134	Kg
United States	Export	280470	Phosphorus	2022	Korea, Rep.	13.61	7,161	Kg
United States	Export	280470	Phosphorus	2022	Colombia	10.13	1,971	Kg
United States	Export	280470	Phosphorus	2022	Ukraine	7.14	3,759	Kg
United States	Export	280470	Phosphorus	2022	Chile	5.84	3,074	Kg
United States	Export	280470	Phosphorus	2022	Equatorial Guinea	5.49	2,891	Kg

(United States Phosphorus Exports by Country | 2022 | Data, n.d.)



The tables show the benefit and quantity refferent to each country's exports of WP (white phosphorus). To get a better idea of the country's rely on white phosphorus for economic stability, based on this we can know the countries that export the biggest amount of WP in the world.



This graph shows the exports of white phosphorus per kilogram in the United States during the year 2023.

ANALYSIS

It's important to consider the seriousness of the issue. Every incident of indiscriminate violence not only has a impact on every life but also compromises our collective hope for a safer and better world.



The Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons reminds us that the unchecked proliferation of these arms has disastrous consequences, making us all to confront this issue as soon as possible, also this convention states in the protocol II that the use of white phosphorus **MUST** be regulated in incendiary weapons in civilian areas; however, there is a legal loophole that allows the use of this resource for other purposes. By addressing emerging threats like lethal autonomous weapons systems, we can transform our conscience into action, ensuring that each of us could help to achieve to the best solution possible, and in building a future defined by better decisions and security for all.



This is why we invite the delegates to guide all their solutions towards the wanting of a complete and accurate solution, thinking on the benefits and how we could improve the world we live in.

PREPARATION QUESTIONS

Here are some guiding questions that will help the delegates to have information about the topic, and to take into account at the moment of the debate.

1. What are conventional weapons and why is important their restriction?
2. How harmful could the white phosphorus be?
3. What restrictions has your country imposed against conventional weapons?
4. Has your country ever participated in a disarmament conference or signed a disarmament agreement?
5. Do the laws in your country advocate in favour or against the use and ownership of conventional weapons?
6. What mechanisms are currently running to enforce these prohibitions, and what challenges or gaps exist in their practical implementation?
7. How do media, non-governmental organizations, and public sentiment contribute to the general view of the regulation of conventional weapons?
8. How are currently imports and exports in your country related to the United States?
9. How does the use of white phosphorus impact or contribute to your country's economy?
10. In what ways does the prohibition impact your country's trade balance, particularly regarding arms exports and imports, and what are the long-term implications for economic growth?

GLOSSARY

- **Conventional weapons:** Standard military arms such as guns, tanks, missiles, and aircraft that are not nuclear, biological, or chemical. (Conventional Arms - UNODA, n.d.)
- **Stakeholders:** People or groups who have an interest in or are affected by a decision, project, or organization. (Stakeholders | Oxford English Dictionary, n.d.)
- **Disproportionate:** Not in a fair or balanced amount compared to something else. (Disproportionate | Oxford English Dictionary, n.d.)
- **Contracting parties:** Countries or organizations that have agreed to a treaty and must follow its rules. (Contracting parties | Oxford English Dictionary, n.d.)
- **Unexploded ordnance:** Bombs, shells, or other explosive devices that did not detonate and remain dangerous. (Unexploded ordnance | Oxford English Dictionary, n.d.)
- **ERW:** Unexploded explosive devices, like bombs or shells, left over from a conflict that remain dangerous. (ERW | Oxford English Dictionary, n.d.)
- **Ignited:** Set on fire or started burning. (Ignited | Oxford English Dictionary, n.d.)
- **Lethal autonomous weapon system:** A weapon that can independently identify and attack targets without human control. (Lethal autonomous weapon system | Oxford English Dictionary, n.d.)
- **Disarmament:** The process of reducing or eliminating a country's military weapons. (Disarmament | Oxford English Dictionary, n.d.)
- **White phosphorus (WP):** A chemical used in some military munitions that burns very hot and bright and can cause serious burns and injuries. (White phosphorus (WP) | Oxford English Dictionary, n.d.)
- **Shelling:** Bombarding an area with explosive artillery shells. (Shelling | Oxford English Dictionary, n.d.)

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS

- This document will help to know more about some resolutions that are currently on track by the United Nations, delegates could consider this to guide their solutions to what the committee is searching for: Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 2 December 2011. (2011). En Convention On Prohibitions Or Restrictions On The Use Of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed To Be Excessively Injurious Or To Have Indiscriminate Effects. Sixty-sixth session Agenda item 102. <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n11/462/54/pdf/n1146254.pdf>
- This document will help delegates to have more information about the topic, background context and important information to take into account: Key topics - Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement - United States Department of State. (2025, January 17). United States Department of State. <https://www.state.gov/bureau-of-political-militaryaffairs/key-topics-office-of-weapons-removal-and-abatement>
- This document will help the delegates to know more about the production, import and use of the white phosphorus. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp103-c4.pdf>
- Document that helps with the investigation of health risks related to white phosphorus: <https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2016-09/documents/phosphorus.pdf>
- This document serves as a determinant for the position of each delegate. It shows the partnership with the United States regarding exports and imports of white phosphorus. Phosphorus in United States | The Observatory of Economic Complexity. (n.d.). The Observatory of Economic Complexity. <https://oec.world/en/profile/bilateralproduct/phosphorus/reporter/usa>
- This document will show the position of each country in an official meeting of the disarmament committee. First Committee approves new resolution on lethal autonomous weapons, as speaker warns 'An algorithm must not be in full control of decisions involving killing' | Meetings coverage and press releases. (2023, November 1). <https://press.un.org/en/2023/gadis3731.doc.html>
- KALLAB, A., & ROSSA MOUAWAD, L. (2023). THE SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF WHITE PHOSPHOROUS AMMUNITION IN SOUTH LEBANON ANALYSIS AND RISK MITIGATION STRATEGIES. In American University of Beirut. <https://www.aub.edu.lb/natureconservation/Documents/Brief%20WP%20English.pdf>

REFERENCES

- About us - UNODA. (n.d.). <https://disarmament.unoda.org/about/>
- First Committee approves new resolution on lethal autonomous weapons, as speaker warns 'An algorithm must not be in full control of decisions involving killing' | Meetings coverage and press releases. (2023, November 1). <https://press.un.org/en/2023/gadis3731.doc.htm>
- Key topics - Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement - United States Department of State. (2025, January 17). United States Department of State. <https://www.state.gov/bureau-of-political-military-affairs/key-topics-office-of-weapons-removal-and-abatement>
- Lapidos, J. (2009, March 27). Why do militaries keep using white phosphorus? Slate Magazine. <https://slate.com/news-and-politics/2009/03/why-do-militaries-keep-using-white-phosphorus.html?form=MGOAV3>
- Phosphorus exports by country | 2022. (n.d.). <https://wits.worldbank.org/trade/comtrade/en/country/ALL/year/2022/tradeflow/Exports/partner/WLD/product/280470#>
- Phosphorus in United States | The Observatory of Economic Complexity. (s. f.). The Observatory Of Economic Complexity. <https://oec.world/en/profile/bilateralproduct/phosphorus/reporter/usa>
- Strategy-UNODA.(n.d.). <https://disarmament.unoda.org/strategy/>
- The Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons - UNODA. (n.d.). <https://disarmament.unoda.org/the-convention-on-certain-conventional-weapons/>
- United Nations. (n.d.). Disarmament | United Nations. <https://www.un.org/en/globalissues/disarmament>
- United States Phosphorus exports by country | 2022 | Data (n.d.). <https://wits.worldbank.org/trade/comtrade/en/country/USA/year/2022/tradeflow/Exports/partner/ALL/product/280470#>