



Argentina Position Paper UNSC

Hi.

This is Shreyam Nandi (Argentine Delegate for the UNSC committee).

Here is the position paper which will help other delegates, the chair and the vice chair to understand the position of Argentina in the Agenda : The Threat of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) Especially During War Situations.

What is It?

An improvised explosive device (IED) attack is the use of a “homemade” bomb and/or destructive device to destroy, incapacitate, harass, or distract. IEDs are

used by criminals, vandals, terrorists, suicide bombers, and insurgents. Because they are improvised, IEDs can come in many forms, ranging from a small pipe bomb to a sophisticated device capable of causing massive damage and loss of life. IEDs can be carried or delivered in a vehicle; carried, placed, or thrown by a person; delivered in a package; or concealed on the roadside. The term IED came into common usage during the Iraq War that began in 2003.

Elements of an IED

IEDs consist of a variety of components that include an initiator, switch, main charge, power source, and a container. IEDs may be surrounded by or packed with additional materials or “enhancements” such as nails, glass, or metal fragments designed to increase the number of shrapnel propelled by the explosion. Enhancements may also include other elements such as hazardous materials. An IED can be initiated by a variety of methods depending on the intended target. Materials Used as Explosives in IEDs Many commonly available materials, such as fertilizer, gunpowder, and hydrogen peroxide, can be used as explosive materials in IEDs (see Table 1). Explosives must contain a fuel and an oxidizer, which provides the oxygen needed to sustain the reaction. A common example is ANFO, a mixture of ammonium nitrate, which acts as the oxidizer, and fuel oil (the fuel source). Concern about the use of explosives created from liquid components that can be transported in a stable form and mixed at the site of attack is the reason that in 2006 the U.S. Department of Homeland Security restricted the amount of liquids that passengers can carry on commercial aircraft.

Argentina :

Terrorism in Argentina has occurred since at least the 1970s, especially during the Argentinian Dirty War, where a number of terror acts occurred, with support of both the democratic government of Juan Perón, Isabel Perón and the following de facto government of the National Reorganization Process. In the 1990s, two major terrorist attacks occurred in Buenos Aires, which together caused 115 deaths and left at least 555 injured. Political terrorism from organizations such as Montoneros and ERP and state sponsored terrorism occurred in the 1970s by radical groups backed by the Argentinian democratic government and, later, by the military government. The government also warned the press to minimise reporting of terrorism.

International terrorism

According to the CIA's World Factbook, Hezbollah conducted operations in the 1990s and as of April 2018 maintains a limited presence in the country, with the aim of generating political and financial support from the Lebanese diaspora. In July 2019, Argentina officially designated Hezbollah as a terrorist organization, freezing its assets and accusing the group of responsibility for the 1992 Israeli embassy bombing and the 1994 AMIA bombing. Argentina is the first country in Latin America to designate Hezbollah as a terrorist organization.

Responses and counterterrorism efforts

Following the two bombings in Buenos Aires, national, regional, and local institutions responsible for emergency response in Argentina sought to improve their planning and preparedness for terrorism-related events. The Argentinian Government also introduced legislative measures to help deal with the threat of terrorism.

SIFEM (1996)

In 1996, the Argentinian Government enacted legislation, which launched the Sistema Federal de Emergencias (SIFEM) or Federal Emergency System under the direction of the president.

Argentina's Anti-Terrorism Law (2007)

The Argentinian Congress passed Argentina's Anti-Terrorism Law in 2007, focusing on preventing money laundering for financing terror attacks.

Anti-terror legislation (2011)

On 22 December 2011, the Argentinian Congress approved a package of modifications to existing Argentine law aimed at combating terrorism and financial crime. The changes raised concerns with human rights advocates.

THANK YOU,

HOPE YOU UNDERSTOOD THE PROS AND CONS OF ARGENTINA IN THIS AGENDA.