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Portfolio: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

Agenda: The Threat of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) Especially during War Situations

Imagine a world where you can't walk down the street without fear of being blown up. A world where you can't send your children to school without worrying about them coming home alive. A world where you can't even go to work or even the market to buy food without risking your life. Unfortunately, this has become the reality for millions of people worldwide who live in areas where improvised explosive devices (IEDs) are a constant threat with special emphasis on their usage in politically unstable and active conflict regions. Attacks with Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) kill thousands every year, inflict grievous physical injuries, damage critical infrastructure, and spread fear and disruption across affected communities. Extensive usage of IEDs in active conflict regions poses a significant threat to international peace and security which directly affects the United Nations Security Council's founding principles and agenda of maintenance of international peace and security and thus requires to be deliberated and discussion in order to ensure that such grave and inhumane violations of human rights can be eradicated.

The use of IEDs has had a destabilizing effect on the world. They have led to increased violence, political instability, and economic disruption. IEDs pose a particular threat to civilians. They are often placed in public areas, such as markets, schools, and hospitals, where they can cause widespread death and injury. IEDs have also been used to target humanitarian workers, making it difficult to deliver aid to those in need. In active conflict regions, IEDs are a major factor in the high number of casualties. They have often been used to target military and civilian vehicles, as well as to ambush troops on foot. IEDs can also be used to create chokepoints and block roads, making it difficult for troops to move around. The use of IEDs has had a devastating impact on civilians. They are often the victims of IED attacks, and they can suffer serious injuries or death. IED attacks can also cause widespread damage to property, making it difficult for people to live and work in affected areas. The Security Council must take note of UNSCR 1265(1999), 1296(2000), 1269(1999), 1566(2004), 1373(2001), 1377(2001), 1998(2011), and 2370(2017) pertaining to terrorism, protection of civilians, counterterrorism and preventing terrorists and insurgent groups from acquiring lethal weapons. The usage of IEDs in the modern-day world portrays a blatant disregard for humanity and human values and shows utter disregard for the gift of life.

The global community must take steps to address the issue at hand so that international peace and security are maintained and the world no longer faces the dangers of IEDs. Its usage poses serious implications in active conflict regions and war zones and thus addressing the issue becomes more crucial for the Security Council. The following steps have been put forward by the Republic of Afghanistan in order to address the issue at hand:

1. Usage of Super Technology to Combat IEDs: AI can be used to analyze data from sensors and other sources to identify potential IEDs. This data can include things like images, videos, and sound recordings. AI can be used to identify patterns and anomalies in this data that may indicate the presence of an IED. Robots can be used to safely approach and disarm IEDs without putting human lives at risk. Robots can be equipped with sensors and other tools that allow them to identify and disarm IEDs. Robots can also be used to transport and dispose of IEDs safely.
2. Reforms in Security Sector: Improving the capacity of security forces to detect and defeat IEDs, building trust between security forces and local communities, and promoting the rule of law and good governance can go a long way in the fight against IEDs.