

Position Paper



Committee – United Nations Security Council

Country – Argentina

Topic – The threat of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), especially during war situations

As a member of the United Nations Security Council representing Argentina, my delegation recognizes the severity of the threat posed by Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), especially during war situations. IEDs have become a worldwide threat, wreaking havoc on military troops, civilians, and infrastructure. Argentina, as a responsible member of the international community, is committed to collaborating with other countries to combat this danger and promote world peace and security. As a country that has faced terrorism in the past, we realize the seriousness of the issue and the significance of adopting preventative steps. We believe that the use of IEDs in armed conflict breaches international humanitarian law and human rights legislation, and we strongly oppose their use.

Argentina recognises the significance of avoiding the spread of IED components, which may be used to make these lethal weapons. We advocate stricter laws and limitations on the sale and trade of explosive materials, as well as the development of new IED detection and neutralisation technology. This would entail collaborating with industry partners to improve the monitoring and management of the flow of these products. Military forces can invest in cybersecurity to defend themselves against cyber-attacks that could be used to detonate IEDs remotely. This might involve developing secure communication channels and employing modern encryption technology to prevent unauthorised access to military communication systems.

Argentina is actively working on the issue and has taken part in a number of international projects aimed at combating the threat of IEDs. It has taken part in the worldwide Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) and the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), both of which are worldwide programmes focused at combating terrorism and demining actions. It has worked with other nations to exchange expertise and best practices for dealing with the threat of IEDs. Argentina, for example, has partnered with the US in the field of demining, including the sharing of expertise and resources.

To combat the threat of IEDs, the Argentine Armed Forces have deployed specialised teams. The Argentine Army, for example, has deployed the Humanitarian Demining Company, which is in charge of identifying and neutralising landmines and other explosive devices, including IEDs.

Argentina has invested in cutting-edge technology for detecting and neutralising IEDs. The Argentine Army, for example, has purchased robotic devices for remotely detecting and disabling IEDs, as well as other modern technology such as drones and sensors.

In conclusion, while Argentina faces a relatively low threat of IEDs within its borders, it has demonstrated its commitment to combating this threat by participating in international initiatives, investing in advanced technologies, deploying specialised units, training its military personnel, and collaborating with other countries. We can secure the safety and security of civilians and military personnel equally, as well as promote world peace and security via collaborative action and partnership.