Argentine Republic

Positions for the Disarmament and International Security Committee

**I. The Weaponization of Artificial Intelligence**

The Argentine Republic maintains its previous positions of prohibiting weapon systems lacking meaningful human control. Argentina is a long outstanding ally in the pursuit of international peace and believes weapons systems lacking meaningful human control represent a threat to global disarmament and continued peace. Argentina is alarmed by the development of such arms. The Argentine Republic encourages fellow Member States to join in the prohibition of such arms in the name of that peace. Argentina continues to encourage the promotion of confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms, including the weaponization of artificial intelligence. With that noted, the Argentine Republic develops artificial intelligence in other sectors and would encourage such developments in fellow Member States, so long as they are not weaponized.

Previously, Argentina voted for the prohibition of the weaponization of artificial intelligence lacking meaningful human control within the CCW(The Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons). Argentina continues to support the pursuit of international peace by aiding in UN Peacekeeping efforts and working within the UN to maintain information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms. Argentina has created the AI National Plan which frames policies to foster the development of artificial intelligence. The plan concludes in 2029 and works with a focus on the development of artificial intelligence that aids in reaching the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs). The plan also includes concerns about ethics and legality within artificial intelligence, placing these concerns at the forefront of policy.

The development of weaponized artificial intelligence is a threat to global disarmament and continued peace. However, the development of non-weaponized artificial intelligence offers Member States easier access to SDGs and exploration of outer space. Keeping those factors in mind Argentina proposes the Development of Non-weaponized Artificial intelligence(DNA) and supports similar policy. DNA would encourage the development of non-weaponized artificial intelligence by providing grants for Member States to create or further their development of non-weaponized artificial intelligence. These grants can also be used by Member States to transfer established infrastructure in the development of weaponized artificial intelligence to that of non-weaponized artificial intelligence. Funding for the grants would be requested from the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, by its nature in continuing the development of technology in the pursuit of SDGs. These grants would be given at the discretion of a board created by the DISEC committee made up of government agents, non-government agents, and UN officials. The board will be given the power to investigate willing Member States to ensure they aren’t developing weaponized artificial intelligence. The creation of this board would allow for the grants to be given in a timely manner, as the board's purpose is to solely investigate Member States' development of AI and authorize the grants. Funding for the board would be requested from the UN Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation(UNSCAR). The Argentine Republic supports policies like DNA that encourage the development of non-weaponized artificial intelligence.

Argentine Republic

Positions for the Disarmament and International Security Committee

**II. Combating the Global Illicit Arms Trade**

Argentina supports ending the illicit arms trade. The illicit arms trade is viewed as a threat to security and stability to all. As a member state with a long-established role in Western Hemisphere affairs and global diplomacy, Argentina leads South America into the fight against the trade. Argentina believes that global security is a must. Arms provide a form of protection, but illicit arms put all in jeopardy of disorder. Argentina is currently a signatory and co-writer of the 2014 Arms Trade Treaty whose primary goal is to control the influx and efflux of arms. The treaty specifies that such control would aid in preventing the transportation of illicit arms abroad and in identifying illicit arms. Argentina’s geographic location places it at a central point for vast amounts of crimes. Transportation of illicit arms occurs through Argentina to reach their designated destination. The use of illicit arms within Argentina has led to high rates of domestic violence and homicide. As such, Argentina’s adopted its role in the fight against illicit arms to increase the security of its state, form stronger alliances, and increase overall stability. Argentina is allied with all Spanish-American states, Spain, Italy, Germany, and the United States. These Member States, along with many others, are signatures of the Arms Trade Treaty and mutually agree that for the treaty to work all existing states must sign and agree to its legally-binding terms. Argentina plans on following the framework of the treaty to reach the 2030 goal of eradicating the illicit arms trade to build a more peaceful and prosperous environment.

Argentina has cooperated both internationally and domestically to combat the illicit arms trade. Argentina is involved with INTERPOL to seize thousands of illicit arms, parts, and components. Argentina provides targeted suspects, networks, and locations based on intelligence collected ahead of time to INTERPOL. Separate from INTERPOL, Argentina also jointly works individually or with other Member States, such as the United States of America, to seize illicit arms. To fulfill its role within the Arms Trade Treaty, Argentina monitors trade of arms abroad and closely controls arms domestically. The Arms Trade Treaty is not the only treaty Argentina is committed to. Argentina is a signatory of the Inter-American Convention Against the illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms. This treaty emphasizes the need for licenses to export and import arms, as well as the reinforcement of checkpoint for exports, and exchange of information between Member States. Argentina is also a signatory of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be excessively injurious and ratified it in 1995. The constant involvement in the control of Illicit Arms Trade explicitly affirms Argentina’s commitment to peace and stability. Through decades of work, Argentina fights against the illicit arms trade and the instability and danger that follows it.

Argentina incentivizes its civilians to surrender their arms with monetary payments ranging from $45 to $140. The incentives are guaranteed by the Argentine National Bank. The goal of the program is to have less arms circulating within the system, maintain a tighter form of control on those arms that continue circulating, and make it easier to find illicit arms. All who wish to continue possessing an arm are allowed but must have the arm registered. Argentina works to educate, inform, and campaign for this program within the state to promote a culture of peace, and so far over 10% of arms have been surrendered. Argentines registration process is intricate and is designed in such a way to ensure arms are not used for harm nor end up in the circulation of illicit arms. Registration includes proof of no criminal record, fingerprints, psychical and psychiatric examinations, firearm training, a reason for carrying an arm, etc. Argentina ensures the safe usage of arms, and attains the necessary tools to track them. As Argentina develops more domestic programs to control the amount of arms circulating within the state, it continues investigating the location of illicit arms. The Arms Trade Treaty needs severe modifications to make it effective. Despite being in effect for eight years, the treaty has been unable to reduce the amount of arms illicitly traded. A large percentage of the signatories do not submit the required report that analyzes whether Member States are actually implementing the treaty. Member States currently have no incentive to follow the treaty. Argentina proposes the usage of Non-Governmental Organizations to fund grants, specifically for arm related programs to all Member States who submit their report and show improvement. There are various NGO’s focused on arm security, such as the Acronym Institute and the Arms Control Association, interested in reducing illicit arms. The report submitted would be compared to the previous years report. If improvements in the enforcement of the treaty and a reduction of illicit arms is proven, a grant will be provided. This grant could be used for the registration of all arms within the State or an improved inspection/border program for arms imported in and out of the State. The Member State gets to decide where to use the Grant as long as it is related to arms.