

Delegation from the Kingdom of Denmark

stability, peace, and safety while solving the fundamental causes of conflict and encouraging equitable and inclusive growth for all nations. Member States may lead the way for a more prosperous, peaceful, and environmentally friendly future for generations to come by coordinating efforts to reduce military spending, incentivize sustainable development, and strengthen global cooperation in pursuit of the SDGs. Overall, the Kingdom of Denmark acknowledges the complex relationship between disarmament and development and believes that through international cooperation a higher quality of life can be achieved for all.

II. The Role of Science and Technology in International Security and Disarmament

The current fast paced nature of evolving technologies has created a significant risk to international security and disarmament as most of these technologies fall outside the scope of current international regulations, treaties, and laws. The rise of advanced technologies like artificial intelligence (AI), its use in autonomous weapons systems, hypersonic weapons, and the use of malware have directly weakened arms control systems by evading the controls and regulations that are already in place. Current regulations and arms control treaties do not include the type of emerging technologies that we are seeing today which has caused these technologies to continue to spread around the world with little to no regulations or control. Due to this growing problem, the General Assembly First Committee agrees that emerging technologies pose a threat to international security and disarmament and that the committee must manage the challenges and opportunities that rise with these technologies. The Kingdom of Denmark is committed to addressing the current challenges of emerging technologies and its role in international security and disarmament.

In relation to international security and disarmament, the role of science and technology have been addressed numerous times on the international stage because of their unique impact on peace and security. The 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) aimed to ensure the use of nuclear resources be in a peaceful manner and encouraged safeguards for monitoring and verification. Additionally, the 1996 Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) prohibits the testing of nuclear weapons or resources as well as creating the International Monitoring System (IMS) which monitors and verifies international compliance to the CTBT. Furthermore, the United Nations General Assembly (GA) passed