Delegation from the Delegation of Chile
Position Paper for the General Assembly

The topics before the United Nations (UN) General Assembly (GA) are: The Role of Emerging Technologies in International Security and Disarmament, Improving Mechanisms for Accountability and Transparency within the UN System and Intensification of Efforts to Eliminate All Forms of Violence against Women. Chile proudly advocates its commitment to the primary goals of the United Nations (UN), principally the maintenance of international peace and security. Moreover we believe that it is in great interest for all member states to collaborate closely in order to find effective solutions for the topics on the agenda that include the assurance of fundamental human rights.

I. The Role of Emerging Technologies in International Security and Disarmament

While much progress has been made since the 1990 report of the Secretary – General entitled "Scientific and Technological Developments and Their Impact on International Security" (A/45/568) and the General Assembly resolution 58/ 199 of 2004, it is evident that the role of emerging technologies in international security and disarmament has to remain in the center of attention of the international community. As military applications of scientific and technological developments can contribute significantly to the improvement and upgrading of advanced weapons systems and, in particular, weapons of mass destruction, Chile calls renewed attention to this topic, which remains critical in framing and assessing security challenges.

As these challenges are transnational in nature and cannot be overcome by one nation on its own, Chile firmly believes in the UN and its purpose – as stipulated in Article 1 of the Charter – "to maintain international peace and security and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace(…)". On these grounds, Chile is deeply committed to the General Assembly resolution 72/28 of December 2017 and acknowledges the need to continue the exchange of technologies for peaceful uses, in accordance with relevant international obligations. On a national scale, the Republic of Chile has implemented several measures in respect of the five pillars of the *Global Cybersecurity Agenda* (GCA). Laws on cybercrime, on personal data protection and on electronic documents and digital signature have been made. The Republic of Chile has also created a national Computer Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT), the CLCERT-CL, and has accepted the Supreme Decree N°1299, Program for the Improvement of Information Security Systems Management. Aware of the importance of capacity building, the Chilean government has given several trainings to the CLCERT-CL personnel. Chilean authorities have been working for a number of years to develop a strong national capacity for cyber incident response and management. Emphasis has been placed on developing standardized procedures and best practices for incident management and cybersecurity.

In regard to the issues remaining on hand, the Republic of Chile favors a cooperation to improve cyber security by letting CLCERT-CL collaborate with other national CSIRT and participate to the global Forum of Incident Response and Security Teams (FIRST). The Republic of Chile affirms that scientific and technological progress should be used for the benefit of all mankind to promote the sustainable economic and social development of all States and to safeguard international security and that international cooperation in the use of science and technology through the transfer and exchange of technological know-how for peaceful purposes should be promoted. Besides we invite Member States to undertake additional efforts to apply science and technology for disarmament-related purposes.

II. Improving Mechanisms for Accountability and Transparency within the UN System

It is in the United Nations' (UN) best interest to be transparent and hold accountability for actions committed by its Staff and Member States. This is highly important, as transparency contributes to make the decision-making processes more efficient. The UN can neither expect Member States to account their responsibilities nor demand them to be transparent when the UN does not exercise transparency or accountability itself.

As part of the efforts of the General Assembly (GA) to address accountability and transparency matters within the UN System, the resolution 31/192 (1976) was passed to empower the creation of

external audit mechanisms like the Joint Inspection Unit of the UN System (JIU) which has helped to evaluate the utilization and allocation of resources by the UN System Chief Executives Board of Coordinators (CEB) and has been used to develop the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as part of project 424 presented in the *Report for the Joint Inspection Unit for 2016 and program for work for 2017* (2017). Moreover, GA resolution 63/276 (2009) on "Accountability framework, enterprise risk management and internal control framework, results-based management framework" is used to oversee daily UN activities.
Recognizing the national and international importance of transparency and accountability, the Republic of Chile actively works to improve these aspects. We ratified the United Nations Convention against Corruption in 2003, and the implementation of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee (IAAC). The goal was to solve domestic corruption and accountability issues that constrain local and international development. Hence, the Republic Chile acknowledges the relationship progress, transparency, and accountability have.

Taking in consideration that some resolutions have not fully worked due to constant change in the UN System, the Republic of Chile encourages all Member States to apply a more flexible but efficient accountability and transparency mechanism for a better UN functionality in the future. Furthermore, the Republic of Chile stresses the need of keeping online records of any information that comprehends UN stakeholders to achieve better accountability mechanism and promote responsibility inside the organization.

III. **Intensification of Efforts to Eliminate All Forms of Violence Against Women**

The Republic of Chile emphasizes the obligation of all States to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and reaffirms that discrimination on the basis of sex is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations, the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women* and other international human rights instruments, and that its elimination is an integral part of efforts towards the elimination of all forms of violence against women.

We welcome the efforts and important contributions at the local, national, regional and international levels to eliminate all forms of violence against women, and take note with appreciation of the work done by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences. The Republic of Chile attempts to ensure that men and women and boys and girls have access to education and literacy programs and are educated on gender equality and human rights, particularly women's rights and their responsibility to respect the rights of others, inter alia, by integrating women's rights into all appropriate curricula. Besides, we urge to end impunity for violence against women, by prosecuting and punishing all perpetrators and by ensuring that women have equal protection of the law and equal access to justice.

The Republic of Chile is in favor of integrating the needs of all victims of sexual violence into United Nations humanitarian assistance programs and of assigning adequate resources within the United Nations system to those bodies, specialized agencies, funds and programs responsible for the promotion of gender equality and women's rights and efforts throughout the United Nations system to eliminate violence against women and girls and design programs to provide assistance to victims. Furthermore we advocate the establishment of reception centers and shelters for victims and other appropriate measures to promote and protect women's rights, and provide protection, safe shelter, medical assistance, including all necessary medications, counseling for victims and their families, comprehensive information and education, legal aid, rehabilitation, and reintegration of victims and their offspring into society, in cooperation with State efforts towards protecting and supporting victims, in particular appropriate compensation that is effective and sufficient, maintaining due confidentiality and privacy of the victims and their families.