

COMMITTEE: DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

TOPIC: Deterring the Development and Exploit of Autonomous Weapons.

MAIN SUBMITTER: Australia

CO-SUBMITTER: Uruguay, Canada, Japan

THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION,

*Bearing in mind* Article 1 of the charter of the United Nations, which states that the purposes of the United Nations 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,

*Recalling* its resolution, A/RES/68/178 which sought to limit the use of armed Unmanned Aerial Vehicles UAVs in combating terrorism without the express permission of Member States,

*Urge* the nations to recognize about the three laws of robots which mainly states that the robot or AI cannot harm human,

*Noting* that the first usage of lethal autonomous weapons was in March of 2020 where a man-made drone from Turkey, the Kargu-2, killed a member of the Libyan national military,

*Concerned* by the fact that autonomous weapons are extremely vulnerable to hacking, and changes in algorithm,

*Recognizing* that autonomous weapons can reduce accountability when a civilian is killed or property is unjustly damaged,

*Alarmed by* the fact that the US, China, Russia, UK, France, Israel, and South Korea, the countries with world top advancements in technology, have been endorsing and putting investments in producing autonomous weapons,

1. Encourages the usage of autonomous weapons in peaceful affairs through ways such as:
  - a. Gathering surveillance and information for tactical search and rescue operations that will only be available for government and law enforcement usage by ways of:
    - i. Replacing humans with autonomous weapons in dangerous rescue and surveillance missions,

- ii. Tracking criminals or terrorist organizations in manhunts,
    - iii. Locating victims in settings that are inaccessible to humans,
    - iv. Assessing damage caused by natural disasters,
  - b. Implementing more autonomous vehicles such as drones to improve the agriculture industry in ways such as:
    - i. Camera drones that will allow farmers to overlook large quantities of crops in a small amount of time,
    - ii. Water large quantity of crops more efficiently;
- 2. Invites law enforcements such as the UNODA (United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs) to encourage conversations on the topic of the misuse of autonomous weapons by:
  - a. Creating campaigns that advocates and educates citizens on the issue through ways of:
    - i. Celebrity endorsements that campaign and advertises for the fight against autonomous weapons,
    - ii. Creating websites that showcases facts and information on the issue,
- 3. Urges member states to adopt a 5 year renewable moratorium which will aim to:
  - a. Promote government transparency regarding inventory of weapons through ways of:
    - i. Offering countries that join the moratorium diplomatic support from other signatories through economic support,
    - ii. Support such as investment in resources, or support in the travel and tourism sector,
  - b. Impose a temporary pause on the unrestricted production of autonomous weapons
  - c. Find solutions to the problems of autonomous weapons within the 5 years of moratorium
  - d. Decrease the geopolitical pressure that countries face from developing weaponry before they have efficient technology and understanding such as:
    - i. Holding annual meetings with bordering nations about the usage, placement, and inventory of weaponry,
    - ii. Prior to developing weapons, countries should meet with leading AI firms, and law enforcement such as UNODA,
- 4. Recommends that countries develop specific protocols in regard with the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) or regional bodies, through ways such as but not limited to:
  - a. Autonomous weapons will not be allowed to initiate ‘first fire’,
  - b. Governing bodies must always take responsibility for missions given to autonomous weapons,
  - c. Call governments to implement restrictions on the large-scale sales of autonomous weapons,
  - d. Call governments to limit the number of autonomous weapons created
    - i. Establish laws that set requirements and limitations for the factories making autonomous weapons,
    - ii. Enforcing harsh punishments to those that don’t adhere laws such as imprisonment and heavy fining,

- e. Establishing that, outside of recognized conflict zones, extrajudicial targeted killing is considered a breach of the 1966 Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, those violating should face imprisonment, heavy fining, and loss of diplomatic support from allies,
5. Strongly urges for countries to develop strategies against illicit criminal or terrorist usages of autonomous weapons by ways such as but not limited to:
- a. Creating active law enforcement such as the UNODA that will regulate and distinguish between terrorist usage and government usage through:
    - i. Using satellites to observe and track the usages of autonomous weapons,
    - ii. Implementation of control systems for weapons that require authorization from government,
  - b. AI technology used to develop autonomous weapons will only be available to governments, and will not be available for private sales,
    - i. Ensure the confidentiality of AI technology by applying hardware that cannot be reprogrammed,
    - ii. Install firewalls on control system to prevent hacking,
6. Calls for member states to register all autonomous weapons under the UNODA (United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs),
7. Invites high-authoritative organizations such as The International Committee of Red Cross to take part in raising people's awareness in the campaign against autonomous weapons by ways such as but not limited to:
- a. Spreading advocacy by schools teaching courses on the basis of the dangers of autonomous weapons through ways of:
    - i. Inviting officials from organizations such as the UNODA and ICRC to educate students from early ages of 6 to offering university lectures to the ages of 22,
    - ii. Collaborating with AI firms and top researches such as SpaceX and Universal Robotics to create virtual game stimulations that mimic the dangers of autonomous weapons,
  - b. Raising awareness on the behalf of those that were negatively affected by the explicit usage of autonomous weapons such as drones,
    - i. Inviting victims to host talks on well known platforms such as Ted Talks,
    - ii. Providing and insuring psychological aid to those suffering the aftermath of explicit usage of autonomous weapons through the implementation of local community centers.