



Resolution

Resolution GA/I/2.1

Disarmament and International Security

Co-sponsors: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Republic of Angola, Republic of Argentina, Republic of Armenia, Federative Republic of Brazil, Canada, Republic of Chad, People's Republic of China, Republic of Cote D'ivoire, Kingdom of Denmark, Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Guyana, Republic of Iraq, Republic of Kenya, United Mexican States, Kingdom of Morocco, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Republic of Slovenia, Republic of South Africa, Kingdom of Sweden, Kingdom of Thailand, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Oriental Republic of Uruguay, Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Topic: Lethal Autonomous Weapons System

Alarmed by the amount of ways the unpredictability of AI can lead to extreme disasters,

Mindful that AI can make mistakes when identifying a soldier from a civilian,

Deeply concerned that LAWS lack human judgement and therefore can turn against anything or anyone,

Recognizing the lack of accountability and responsibility that countries have taken for the actions of LAWS,

Deeply concerned by the amount of innocent lives being taken and that 40–60% of military and innocent lives will be lost because the use of LAWS in future wars,

Noting with deep concern that there is no existing treaty preventing the use of fully autonomous weapons,

Confident that future guidelines will be applied to prevent unethical use of LAWS,

Contemplating the amount of material wasted on LAWS,

Responsibility and unfair threats to innocent lives

1. Urges all LAWS to be under constant surveillance by professionals from the country's military and to implement tracking deployment history;
2. Also calls for an advancement in technological firewalls and encryptions regarding the programing in LAWS;
3. Encourages the advancement of semi-autonomous weapon systems as well as limited access to fully autonomous weapon systems;

The laws for LAWS

4. Advises member states to vote on using an international contract protecting civilians and ensuring the country follows through with their commitments;
5. Also encourages investing a minimum of 3% of the money used for AI in LAWS to organizations such as healthcare unless the country is in active conflict, or under threat;
6. Emphasizes that the treaty will protect civilians from LAWS by only allowing LAWS that require five points of manual human contact before operation of the weapons system;
7. Encourages allied countries to send necessary resources to each other often in the case of use of LAWS in war;

Technological risks and malfunctions regarding LAWS

8. Calls for governments to develop kill codes for Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems;
9. Requests member states operating LAWS to have ample trained forces that are present to disarm and intervene LAWS;
10. Declares that before LAWS enter service they are to be verified and inspected by a group of UN-approved specialists from a neutral party.