



Resolution Defense and Security Council of the United

Nations/1/2.1

Defense and Security Council of the United Nations

Co-sponsors: Commonwealth of Australia, Republic of Botswana, Federative Republic of Brazil, Republic of Bulgaria, Republic of Colombia, Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, Republic of Ecuador, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Republic of France, Republic of Ghana, Islamic Republic of Iran, State of Israel, Japan, United Mexican States, Kingdom of Morocco, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Serbia, Republic of South Africa, Republic of Korea, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Oriental Republic of Uruguay

Topic: Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems

Acknowledging the fact that AI can change the future of mankind in positive and negative ways,

Bearing in mind that we should not give the choice of life or death to robots,

Alarmed by the expenses of AI,

Aware of LAWS triggering arms races and cause many to pass away as well as destroying large, important structures,

Expressing concerns that over 30 countries are now experimenting with LAWS.

The disarmament and consequences of LAWS

1. Underlines that a comprehensive and inclusive approach will be required to address the full range of challenges and concerns posed by LAWS;
2. Accepts only the use of LAWS for protecting innocent civilians when other nations are attacking;
3. Encourages countries to replace LAWS with non-automated weapons systems;

The effects and dangers of LAWS

4. Encourages member states to reduce the deployment of LAWS;

5. Calls upon nations to create more guidelines for the development of LAWS;
6. Urges member states to donate supplies to countries that have been affected by LAWS;
7. Requests more member states to cooperate with international organizations against LAWS;

The uncertain future of LAWS

8. Encourages member states to come together and control the use of AI lawfully;
9. Trusts that certain countries will reduce their use of LAWS and use it responsibly;
10. Supports that member states will oversee their country's purchases of LAWS;

The regulation and benefits of LAWS

11. Urges tech-advanced countries to share knowledge, tools, and resources to avoid a technological gap in governance;
12. Takes note of the protection and benefits of LAWS and urges member states to use LAWS in a way that protects human rights;
13. Considers that using LAWS should not be banned from all countries, except those that are affected by them;
14. Considers that technology of any kind can be used if needed to protect their country, therefore should only be created to help, develop, and protect.