FORUM: Disarmament Commission
QUESTION OF: Measures to Establish Normative Frameworks Governing the Deployment of Artificial Intelligence Within Contemporary Warfare
MAIN SUBMITTER: Kenya
CO-SUBMITTERS: Pakistan, Germany, Albania, Russian Federation, South Korea, Algeria, Poland, Bulgaria, Ukraine, Australia

Disarmament Commission,

Acknowledging the increasing use of Artificial Intelligence in warfare,

Aware that we need to work together and have some understanding to stop AI hazards,

Recognizing that countries have problems of controlling Artificial Intelligence on war,

Deeply aware that this could lead to civilian casualties and human judgment is sidelined,

Further aware that humans should always be accountable for lethal force in Artificial Intelligence usage,

Whereas that human military commanders must remain responsible for the actions of AI systems,

Aware that international collaboration, transparency, and mutual understanding to prevent the emergence of an AI-driven military arms race,

1. Encourages Member States to reinforce international collaboration, transparency, and mutual understanding to prevent the emergence of an AI-driven military arms race, particularly in regions facing political tensions and security challenges, through:
    a. Supporting the voluntary disclosure and exchange of information regarding national defense policies, military AI strategies, and relevant regulatory frameworks:
        i. Encourages publication of periodic reports concerning military AI policies,
        ii. Promoting transparency regarding the testing and deployment of autonomous weapons systems,
        iii. Facilitating the exchange of information on national safeguards and regulatory practices,

    b. Creating accessible and reliable communication networks between nations with advanced military AI technologies to facilitate timely dialogue and prevent potential crises or miscalculations:
        i. Encouraging regional consultations before introducing new autonomous weapons capabilities in sensitive areas,
        ii. Promoting confidence-building agreements between neighboring countries,

iii. Discouraging military AI deployments that could unintentionally escalate existing territorial disputes,

c. Organize international conferences between nations;

2. Emphasizes the need for continuous human supervision in military activities involving artificial intelligence, ensuring that:
   a. Human authorities retain the power to approve, pause, or stop military operations involving AI-integrated weapons systems;
      i. Requiring human authorization before the initiation of lethal operations,
      ii. Ensuring that authorized personnel retain the ability to interrupt ongoing operations,
      iii. Establishing clear procedures for emergency suspension of AI-integrated weapons systems,
   b. Establishing international cybersecurity standards to ensure that AI-powered military systems are protected against unauthorized access and external interference;
      i. Encouraging Member States to conduct regular security assessments to identify and address vulnerabilities in AI-powered military systems
      ii. Promoting cooperation between nations in sharing cybersecurity expertise and information regarding potential threats to AI military technologies,
   c. Requiring Member States to implement emergency safety mechanisms in AI-powered weapons systems to prevent unauthorized or unpredictable actions;
      i. Ensuring that trained human operators retain the ability to immediately suspend or deactivate AI-powered weapons in the event of a suspected cyberattack,
      ii. Encouraging the development of secure backup systems to prevent compromised AI systemsfrom independently initiating or continuing military operations;

3. Calls upon all Member States to strengthen cybersecurity measures to prevent unauthorized access, manipulation, or hacking of artificial intelligence-powered military systems, through:
   a. Establishing international cybersecurity standards to ensure that AI-powered military systems are protected against unauthorized access and external interference;
      i. Encouraging Member States to conduct regular security assessments to identify address vulnerabilities in AI-powered military systems,
      ii. Promoting cooperation between nations in sharing cybersecurity expertise and information regarding potential threats to AI military systems,
   b. Requiring Member States to implement emergency safety mechanisms in AI-powered weapons systems to prevent unauthorized or unpredictable actions;
      i. Ensuring that trained human operators retain the ability to immediately suspend or deactivate AI-powered weapons in the event of a suspected cyberattack,

        ii. Encouraging the development of secure backup systems to prevent compromised AI systems from independently initiating or continuing military operations,
    c. Requesting military personnel to review AI actions 24/7;

4. Reducing the technological gap between developed and developing nations:
    a. Encourages international cooperation to ensure that developing nations, particularly African countries, are not disadvantaged by the growing use of artificial intelligence in contemporary warfare, through,
    b. Establishing international partnerships between developed and developing nations to facilitate the sharing of AI-related military knowledge, expertise, and resources, while ensuring compliance with international humanitarian law;
        i. Providing technical assistance and capacity-building programs for African nations to strengthen their ability to monitor, regulate, and respond to the use of artificial intelligence in warfare,
        ii. Encouraging the United Nations to establish funding initiatives that support developing countries in accessing defensive AI technologies without creating economic dependency on more technologically advanced nations,
    c. Hiring foreign technicians;
        i. To help improve own military AI algorithms,
        ii. To learn from other countries professionals;
5. Calls for the development of a United Nations-supported international assistance program to improve the technological and institutional capabilities of developing countries, which shall:
    a. Provide financial funding and technical support to developing nations in creating and strengthening their national AI regulatory policies,
    b. Support equal access to AI-related scientific studies, technical knowledge, and modern technological resources,
    c. Protect the ability of developing nations, including Pakistan, to advance peaceful technological innovation and address their legitimate national security concerns without being unfairly restricted by international AI regulations.