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Addressing the social and humanitarian impact of autonomous weapon systems and artificial intelligence

Amendments to the draft resolution submitted within the statutory deadline by the delegations of Azerbaijan, Canada, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Kenya, Netherlands, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, South Africa, South Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine and the United Arab Emirates

PREAMBULAR

Preambular paragraph 1

Replace the existing text of preambular paragraph 1 with the following:

(1) Acknowledging that research and development of emerging technologies is progressing at a rapid pace, and can hold new opportunities for the advancement of human welfare, including providing better protection for civilians in warfare or conflicts,

(Republic of Korea)

1.

2.

3.

4.

Amend to read as follows:

(1) Acknowledging that emerging technologies **may** pose concrete challenges to international peace and security and **may** raise new questions about the role of humans in warfare, that regulation of autonomy in the context of weapons systems requires a holistic understanding of its effects, and that human decision-making and control must take account of all ethical, legal, humanitarian and security implications,

(Iran (Islamic Republic of))

Amend to read as follows:

(1) Acknowledging that, while the applications of emerging technologies open up opportunities for the development of humanity, they also pose concrete challenges to international peace and security and raise new questions about the role of humans in warfare, that regulation of autonomy in the context of weapons systems requires a holistic understanding of its effects, and that human decision-making and control must take account of all ethical, legal, humanitarian and security implications,

(Cuba)

Amend to read as follows:

(1) Acknowledging that emerging technologies, particularly in armed conflicts, pose concrete challenges to international peace and security and raise new questions about the role of humans in warfare, that regulation of autonomy in the context of weapons systems requires a holistic understanding of its effects, particularly its application in armed conflicts, and that human decision-making and control must take account of all ethical, legal, humanitarian and security implications,

(South Africa)

E

(1) Acknowledging that emerging technologies pose concrete challenges and serious threats to international peace, and security and stability and raise new questions about the role of humans in warfare, that regulation of autonomy in the context of weapons systems requires a holistic understanding of its effects, and that human decision-making and control must take account of all ethical, legal, humanitarian and security implications, (Indonesia)

5.

New preambular paragraph 1bis

(1bis) Affirming that the principle of human responsibility and accountability for any use of lethal force must be preserved, regardless of the type of weapons systems involved,

6.

(Indonesia)

New preambular paragraph 1bis

(1bis) *Mindful* that such technological advancement can also potentially pose concrete challenges when applied in the military domain,

7.

(Republic of Korea)

New preambular paragraph 1ter

(1ter) Affirming that any discussion on LAWS is subject to international law, particularly the Charter of United Nations and international humanitarian law (IHL), (Republic of Korea)

8.

Preambular paragraph 2

Delete the paragraph.

(China, Republic of Korea)

9.

Replace the existing text of preambular paragraph 2 with the following:

(2) Recognizing that international humanitarian law (IHL) as it currently exists prohibits the use of an autonomous weapon system if it is of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering, if it is inherently indiscriminate, or if it is otherwise incapable of being used in accordance with IHL,

10.

(Canada)

Amend to read as follows:

(2) Recognizing the lack of an agreed definition of Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (LAWS), and observing that established by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is promoting an understanding that in which the term Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (LAWS) encompasses any weapons system with autonomy in its critical functions, which means that it can select (i.e. search for, detect, identify, track or select) and attack (i.e. use force against, neutralize, damage or destroy) targets without human intervention,

11.

(Cuba)

Amend to read as follows:

(2) Recognizing the definition established by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in which the term Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (LAWS) encompasses any weapons system with autonomy in its critical functions, which means a weapon system that it can select (i.e. search for, detect, identify, track or select) and attack (i.e. use force against, neutralize, damage or destroy) targets without human intervention, and taking note of the research paper entitled A Comparative Analysis of the Definitions of Autonomous Weapons Systems which specifies that Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (LAWS) are AWS with a specific purpose of use, i.e. deploying lethal force,

12.

(Thailand)

(2) Recognizing the definition established by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in which the term Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (LAWS) encompasses any weapons system with autonomy in its critical functions, which means that it can select (i.e. search for, detect, identify, track or select) and attack (i.e. use force against, neutralize, damage or destroy) targets without human intervention,

13.

(Switzerland)

Amend to read as follows:

(2) Recognizing Recalling the definition established proposed by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in which the term Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (LAWS) encompasses any weapons system with autonomy in its critical functions, which means that it can select (i.e. search for, detect, identify, track or select) and attack (i.e. use force against, neutralize, damage or destroy) targets without human intervention,

14.

(Pakistan)

Amend to read as follows:

(2) Recognizing **Noting** the definition established by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in which the term Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (LAWS) encompasses any weapons system with autonomy in its critical functions, which means that it can select (i.e. search for, detect, identify, track or select) and attack (i.e. use force against, neutralize, damage or destroy) targets without human intervention.

15.

(Iran (Islamic Republic of))

Amend to read as follows:

(2) Recognizing the definition established by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in which the term Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (LAWS) encompasses any weapons system with autonomy in its critical functions, which means that it can select (i.e. search for, detect, identify, or track-or select) and attack (i.e. use force against, neutralize, damage or destroy) targets without human intervention,

16.

(Kenya)

New preambular paragraph 2bis

(2bis) Also recognizing that the preservation of human control and judgment stands as a critical factor in ensuring legal compliance and effectively addressing the ethical concerns that arise from the deployment of LAWS,

17.

(South Africa)

Preambular paragraph 3

Delete the paragraph.

(China)

18.

Replace the existing text of preambular paragraph 3 with the following:

(3) Gravely concerned that autonomous weapon systems that have full autonomy in their critical functions could be able to select (i.e. search for, detect, identify, track or select) and attack (i.e. use force against, neutralize, damage or destroy) targets without human intervention,

19.

20.

(Canada)

Replace the existing text of preambular paragraph 3 with the following:

(3) Noting that, LAWS, also known as "killer robots", does not refer to remote-controlled systems in which a human being always retains control, nor automated systems in which a process has been previously programmed so that its action is completely predictable despite the rapid development, there is no agreed definition of LAWS in the international community and therefore further discussion involving States, academia, civil society and other relevant stakeholders is needed,

(Republic of Korea)

(3) Noting that LAWS, also known as "killer robots", does not refer to remote-controlled systems in which a human being always retains control, nor automated systems in which a process has been previously programmed so that its action is completely predictable there is some degree of human-machine interaction and reliance on human inputs for their operations,

21.

(Pakistan)

Amend to read as follows:

(3) Noting that LAWS, also known as "killer robots", does not refer to remote-controlled systems in which a human being always retains **direct** control **of target selection**, nor automated systems in which a process has been previously programmed so that its action is completely predictable,

22.

(Thailand)

Amend to read as follows:

(3) Noting that LAWS, also known as "killer robots", does not refer to remote-controlled systems in which a human being always retains control, nor automated systems in which a process has been previously programmed so that its action is completely predictable,

23.

(Sweden)

Amend to read as follows:

(3) Noting that the above-mentioned definition of LAWS, also known as "killer robots", points out that the term does not refer to remote-controlled systems in which a human being always retains control, nor automated systems in which a process has been previously programmed so that its action is completely predictable,

24.

(Cuba)

New preambular paragraph 3bis

(3bis) Stressing that killer robots cannot be programmed in advance to deal with the infinite number of unexpected situations they might encounter,

25.

(Czech Republic)

New preambular paragraph 3bis

(3bis) Bearing in mind that, despite the existing international law, particularly the Charter of the United Nations, international humanitarian law (IHL) and international human rights law, which applies to autonomous weapons systems, the world urgently needs to establish specific international rules and legally binding instruments on autonomous weapon systems to protect humanity,

26.

(Indonesia)

New preambular paragraph 3bis

(3bis) Stressing that the decision to select a target and to take lethal action by means of weapons systems with a certain degree of autonomy must always be made by human operators exercising meaningful control, oversight and the necessary judgment in line with the principles of proportionality and necessity,

27.

(Italy)

New preambular paragraph 3ter

(3ter) Considering that the use of LAWS raises fundamental ethical and legal questions about the ability of humans to control these systems, and requesting that artificial intelligence-based technology not be permitted to make autonomous decisions involving the legal principles of distinction, proportionality and precaution,

28.

(Italy)

Preambular paragraph 4

Delete the paragraph.

(China, Republic of Korea)

29.

(4) Concerned that the lack of control and explicit regulation at the international level around the use of LAWS could allow operators to inflict violence violate international law, in particular the Charter of the United Nations and international humanitarian law without accountability, due to the absence of human judgement and supervision, opportunities for timely intervention or mechanisms for deactivation over the use of force, (Cuba)

Amend to read as follows:

(4) Concerned that the lack of control and explicit regulation at the international level around the use of LAWS could allow operators to inflict violence without accountability, potentially infringing on the fundamental human rights enshrined in national, regional and international legal frameworks, due to the absence of human judgement and supervision, opportunities for timely intervention or mechanisms for deactivation over the use of force.

(Kenya)

Amend to read as follows:

(4) Concerned that the lack of control and explicit regulation at the international level around the use of LAWS could allow operators actors to inflict violence without accountability, due to the absence of human judgement and supervision, opportunities for timely intervention or mechanisms for deactivation over the use of force,

32.

30.

31.

(Canada)

Amend to read as follows:

(4) Concerned that the lack of control and explicit regulation at the international level around the use of LAWS could allow operators to inflict violence without accountability, due to the absence of human judgement and supervision, and the lack of opportunities for timely intervention or mechanisms for deactivation over the use of force,

33.

(Cyprus)

New preambular paragraph 4bis

(4bis) Deeply concerned about the possible negative consequences and impact of autonomous weapon systems on global security and regional and international stability, including the risk of an emerging arms race, lowering the threshold for conflict and proliferation, including to non-State actors, (Based on pp(4) from the UNGA First Committee 2023 resolution 78/241 on lethal autonomous weapon systems),

34.

(Pakistan)

New preambular paragraph 4bis

(4bis) Concerned with the lack of international legislation on the use of LAWS; and noting the need for international legislation to cope with the fast-changing nature of Al and LAWS,

35.

(United Arab Emirates)

Preambular paragraph 5

Amend to read as follows:

(5) Also concerned that, through research and investment in sophisticated military emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence (AI) and algorithmic data processing, highly militarized States could gain a significant advantage in their ability to conduct war and amplify existing global power imbalances, putting international peace and security at even greater risk, create risks to international peace and security,

36.

(Canada)

(5) Also concerned that, through research and investment advancement in sophisticated military technologies, including artificial intelligence (AI) and algorithmic data processing, highly militarized States could gain a significant advantage in their ability to conduct war and amplify existing global power imbalances may increase the risk of a new arms race, putting international peace and security at even greater risk,

37.

(Republic of Korea)

Amend to read as follows:

(5) Also concerned that, through research and investment in sophisticated military technologies, including artificial intelligence (AI) and algorithmic data processing, highly militarized certain States could gain a significant advantage in their ability to conduct war and amplify existing global power imbalances, putting international peace and security at even greater risk,

38.

(China)

Amend to read as follows:

(5) Also concerned that, through research and investment in sophisticated military technologies, including artificial intelligence (AI) and algorithmic data processing, highly militarized States could gain a significant advantage in their ability to conduct war and amplify existing global power imbalances, putting international peace and security at even greater risk,

39.

(Thailand)

Amend to read as follows:

(5) Also concerned that, through research and investment in sophisticated military technologies, including artificial intelligence (AI) and algorithmic data processing, **only** highly militarized States could gain a significant advantage in their ability to conduct war and amplify existing global power imbalances, putting international peace and security at even greater risk,

40.

(Indonesia)

Amend to read as follows:

(5) Also concerned that, through research and investment in sophisticated military technologies, including artificial intelligence (AI) and algorithmic data processing, highly militarized States could gain a significant advantage in their ability to conduct war and amplify existing global power imbalances, heightening the arms race, lowering the threshold for conflict and proliferation, including for non-State actors, and putting international peace and security at even greater risk,

41.

(South Africa)

Amend to read as follows:

(5) Also concerned that, through research and investment in sophisticated military technologies, including artificial intelligence (AI) and algorithmic data processing, highly militarized States could gain a significant advantage in their ability to conduct war and amplify existing global power imbalances, putting international peace and security at even greater risk, but acknowledging that a ban on research would be unrealistic – not least when so much of the research in this field is conducted by both military and civilian players and AI still has a very important role to play in civilian life,

42.

(Sweden)

Preambular paragraph 6

Delete the paragraph.

(China, Republic of Korea)

43.

Replace the existing text of preambular paragraph 6 with the following:

(6) Recognizing that emerging technologies also hold the potential for the advancement of human welfare and the protection of civilians in conflict,

(Canada)

Amend to read as follows:

(6) Fully aware that LAWS have the potential to become future weapons of mass destruction as they some could combine two properties unique to such weapons: mass harm and lack of human control over their effects to ensure they do not injure civilians, (Thailand)

45.

44.

Amend to read as follows:

(6) Fully aware that LAWS in a fully autonomous level, have the potential to become future weapons of mass destruction as they combine two properties unique to such weapons: mass harm and lack of human control to ensure they do not injure civilians,

(Iran (Islamic Republic of))

46.

Amend to read as follows:

(6) Fully aware that LAWS have the potential to become future weapons of mass destruction as they combine two properties unique to such weapons: mass-indiscriminate extensive harm and lack of human control to ensure they do not injure civilians,

47.

(Czech Republic)

Amend to read as follows:

(6) Fully aware that Mindful about the negative consequences and impacts of LAWS, which have the potential to become future weapons of mass destruction as they combine two properties unique to such weapons: mass harm and lack of human control to ensure they do not injure civilians,

48.

(Indonesia)

Amend to read as follows:

(6) Fully aware Alarmed by the possibility that LAWS have the potential to become future weapons of mass destruction as they combine two properties unique to such weapons: mass harm and lack of human control to ensure they do not injure civilians,

49.

50.

(Cuba)

New preambular paragraph 6bis

(6bis) Conscious that human rights instruments guarantee the right to life, dignity and integrity of persons,

21/01

(Kenya)

Preambular paragraph 7

Replace the existing text of preambular paragraph 7 with the following:

(7) Deeply concerned that LAWS could be used by armed groups and other non-State actors to undermine national, regional and global security causing profound social and humanitarian impact armed groups and other non-State actors, such as those present in the list compiled and maintained by the United Nations Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267, 1989 and 2254 and within the scope of resolution 1373, as well as private military companies, could purchase, develop, use and sell LAWS to undermine national, regional and global security, which has a profound social and humanitarian impact,

51.

(Russian Federation)

Amend to read as follows:

(7) Deeply concerned that LAWS could be used by armed groups and other non-State actors to undermine national, regional and global security causing profound social and humanitarian impact, **including the risk of an emerging arms race**,

52.

(Indonesia)

Preambular paragraph 8

Delete the paragraph.

(China, Republic of Korea)

Amend to read as follows:

(8) Alarmed by the evidence that facial recognition and automated decision algorithms have native embedded bias that is already propagating gender and race discrimination and perpetrating injustices against socio-economically disadvantaged people, the vulnerable and people with disabilities, and that killer robots LAWS could be deliberately programmed to target people bearing certain "markers" or identities including race, gender or patterns of behaviour,

54.

53.

(Canada)

Amend to read as follows:

(8) Alarmed by the evidence that **individual recognition algorithms, including** facial recognition and automated decision algorithms, have native embedded bias that is already propagating gender and race discrimination and perpetrating injustices against socioeconomically disadvantaged people, the vulnerable and people with disabilities, and that killer robots could be deliberately programmed to target people bearing certain "markers" or identities including race, gender or patterns of behaviour,

55.

(Cuba)

Amend to read as follows:

(8) Alarmed by the evidence that facial recognition and automated decision algorithms have native embedded bias that is already propagating gender and race discrimination and perpetrating injustices against socio-economically disadvantaged people, the vulnerable and people with disabilities, and that killer robots could be deliberately programmed to target people bearing certain "markers" or identities including race, gender or patterns of behaviour, and to apply force without human intervention, potentially leading to disproportionate harm to specific groups, locations or communities,

56.

(South Africa)

Preambular paragraph 9

Delete the paragraph.

(Türkiye)

57.

Amend to read as follows:

(9) Recalling, without prejudice to Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, the obligation under International Humanitarian Law (IHL) according to which the right of Parties to a conflict to choose their means and methods of warfare is not unlimited, as stated in Article 35 (1) of the Additional Protocol I (AP I) to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 relating to the protection of victims in international armed conflicts, and as provided for by customary international law, as well as the obligation stated in Article 36 of AP I, which requires States to conduct legal reviews of all new weapons, means and methods of warfare in order to determine whether their use is prohibited by international law,

58.

(Iran (Islamic Republic of))

Amend to read as follows:

(9) Recalling the obligation fundamental rule under International Humanitarian Law (IHL) according to which the right of Parties to a conflict to choose their means and methods of warfare is not unlimited, as stated in Article 35 (1) of the Additional Protocol I (AP I) to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 relating to the protection of victims in international armed conflicts, and as provided for by customary international law, as well as the obligation stated in Article 36 of AP I, which requires States to conduct legal reviews of all new weapons, means and methods of warfare in order to determine whether their use is prohibited by international humanitarian law or any other rule of applicable international law,

59.

(Switzerland)

(9) Recalling the obligation under international humanitarian law (IHL) to uphold the rules of distinction, proportionality, and precautions in attack, and according to which the right of Parties to a conflict to choose their means and methods of warfare is not unlimited, as stated in Article 35 (1) of the Additional Protocol I (AP I) to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 relating to the protection of victims in international armed conflicts, and as provided for by customary international law, as well as the obligation stated in Article 36 of AP I, which requires States to conduct legal reviews of all new weapons, means and methods of warfare in order to determine whether their use is prohibited by international law.

60.

(Indonesia)

Amend to read as follows:

(9) Recalling the obligation under International Humanitarian Law (IHL) according to which the right of Parties to a conflict to choose their means and methods of warfare is not unlimited, as stated in Article 35 (1) of the Additional Protocol I (AP I) to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 relating to the protection of victims in international armed conflicts, and as provided for by customary international law, as well as the obligation stated in Article 36 of AP I, which requires encourages States to conduct legal reviews of all new weapons, means and methods of warfare in order to determine whether their use is prohibited by international law,

61.

(China)

Amend to read as follows:

(9) Recalling the obligation under International Humanitarian Law (IHL) according to which the right of Parties to a conflict to choose their means and methods of warfare is not unlimited, as stated in Article 35 (1) of the Additional Protocol I (AP I) to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 relating to the protection of victims in international armed conflicts, and as provided for by customary international law, as well as the obligation stated in Article 36 of AP I, which requires States to conduct legal reviews in the study, development, acquisition or adoption of all new weapons, means and methods of warfare in order to determine whether their use is prohibited by international law,

62.

(South Africa)

Preambular paragraph 10

Amend to read as follows:

(10) Mindful that, in 2010, for decades, the international community has been actively keeping track of the emerging issues of AWS, marked by key milestones in AWS regulatory governance, including the report of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions in 2010, which brought the issue of lethal autonomous robotics and the protection of life to the international spotlight and that, since 2013, the High Contracting Parties to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (CCW), a key IHL instrument, have been holding discussions on the issue and, in 2016, established an open-ended Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) on emerging technologies in the area of LAWS, which has since been re-convened yearly and is mandated to submit a report for the Seventh Review Conference of the CCW, expected to take place in 2026.

63.

64.

(Thailand)

Amend to read as follows:

(10) *Mindful* that, in 2010, the report of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions brought the issue of lethal autonomous robotics and the protection of life to the international spotlight and that, since 2013, the High Contracting Parties to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (CCW), a key IHL instrument, have been holding discussions on the issue and, in 2016, established an open-ended Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) on emerging technologies in the area of LAWS, which has since been re-convened yearly, had its mandate extended again in 2023 and is mandated due to submit a report for the Seventh Review Conference of the CCW, expected to take place in 2026,

(Czech Republic)

Preambular paragraph 11

Amend to read as follows:

(11) Welcoming Noting the fact that, during its 2023 meetings, the GGE underscored the need to anticipate technological advancements in LAWS, urging strict adherence to IHL throughout the life cycle of these systems, highlighting the need for limitations on targets and operational parameters, coupled with comprehensive training for human operators, and firmly stating that any LAWS-based system unable to comply with international law should not be deployed.

65.

(Iran (Islamic Republic of))

Amend to read as follows:

(11) Welcoming the fact that, during its 2023 meetings, the GGE underscored the need to anticipate technological advancements in LAWS, urging strict adherence to IHL throughout the life cycle of these systems, highlighting the need for limitations on targets and operational parameters, **including a prohibition on targeting humans directly**, coupled with comprehensive training for human operators, and firmly stating that any LAWS-based system unable to comply with international law should not be deployed,

66.

(South Africa)

Amend to read as follows:

(11) Welcoming the fact that, during its 2023 meetings, the GGE underscored the need to anticipate technological advancements in LAWS, urging strict adherence to IHL throughout the life cycle of these systems, highlighting the need for control with regard to AWS, as well as the need for limitations on targets and operational parameters, coupled with comprehensive training for human operators, and firmly stating that any LAWS-based system unable to comply with international law should IHL must not be deployed,

67.

(Thailand)

Amend to read as follows:

(11) Welcoming the fact that, during its 2023 meetings, the GGE underscored the need to anticipate technological advancements in LAWS, urging strict adherence to IHL throughout the life cycle of these systems, highlighting the need for limitations on targets and operational parameters, coupled with comprehensive training appropriate training and instructions for human operators, and firmly stating that any LAWS-based system unable to comply with international law should not be deployed,

68.

(China)

New preambular paragraph 11bis

(11bis) Recognizing the GGE as the principal international forum at which the framework around LAWS is being developed,

(Canada)

69.

Preambular paragraph 12

Delete the paragraph

(Iran (Islamic Republic of))

70.

71.

Amend to read as follows:

(12) Noting that the European Commission's High-Level Expert Group on artificial intelligence underlined, in the 2019 Ethics Guidelines for Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence, the importance of "human agency and oversight" of AI and the fact that States must adopt internal regulations on the use of AI in accordance with IHL, that is, preserving human control and judgement in applications of AI and machine learning for tasks in decisions that may have serious consequences for people's lives, which implies denying (or prohibiting) the use of LAWS.

(Republic of Korea)

New preambular paragraph 12bis

(12bis) Noting that China is committed to building a community with a shared future for humankind in the domain of AI, advocating a people-centred approach and the principle of AI for good, and that China finds it important to enhance the understanding of all countries on AI ethics, and ensure that AI is safe, reliable, controllable and capable of better empowering global sustainable development and enhancing the common well-being of all humankind,

72.

(China)

Preambular paragraph 13

Amend to read as follows:

(13) Acknowledging **Noting** the adoption of resolution 78/241 by the United Nations General Assembly in December 2023, which, inter alia, requests that the Secretary-General of the United Nations submit a substantive report on the subject reflecting the full range of views received from Member and observer States on ways to address the related challenges and concerns such systems raise from various perspectives, and invite the views of international and regional organizations, the ICRC, civil society, the scientific community and industry,

73.

(Iran (Islamic Republic of), Türkiye)

Amend to read as follows:

(13) Acknowledging the adoption of resolution 78/241 by the United Nations General Assembly in December 2023, which, inter alia, requests that the Secretary-General of the United Nations submit a substantive report on the subject reflecting the full range of views received from Member and observer States on ways to address the related challenges and concerns such systems raise from various perspectives humanitarian, legal, security, technological and ethical perspectives and on the role of humans in the use of force, and invite the views of international and regional organizations, the ICRC, civil society, the scientific community and industry,

74.

(Switzerland)

Preambular paragraph 14

Delete the paragraph.

(China)

75.

Replace the existing text of preambular paragraph 14 with the following:

(14) Recognizing that States can hold different views about how general rules on LAWS apply, and that the Secretary-General of the United Nations has called for the international community to engage in establishing new international rules on autonomous weapons systems, as clear rules can be a preventive measure, an opportunity to protect those that may be affected by such weapons and essential to avoiding terrible consequences for humanity,

76.

(Republic of Korea)

Amend to read as follows:

(14) Recognizing **Taking into account** that, since 2018, the Secretary-General of the United Nations has consistently maintained that LAWS are politically unacceptable and morally repugnant and has called for their prohibition under international law, and that when presenting the New Agenda for Peace ahead of the Summit of the Future in 2024, he further called on States to adopt by 2026 a legally binding instrument to prohibit LAWS that function without human control or oversight and to regulate all other types of autonomous weapons systems,

77.

(Iran (Islamic Republic of))

(14) Recognizing Also noting that, since 2018, the Secretary-General of the United Nations has consistently maintained that LAWS are politically unacceptable and morally repugnant and has called for their prohibition under international law, and that when presenting the New Agenda for Peace ahead of the Summit of the Future in 2024, he further called on States to adopt by 2026 a legally binding instrument to prohibit LAWS that function without human control or oversight and to regulate all other types of autonomous weapons systems,

78.

(Türkiye)

Amend to read as follows:

(14) Recognizing that, since 2018, the Secretary-General of the United Nations has consistently maintained that LAWS are politically unacceptable and morally repugnant and has called for their prohibition under international law, and that when presenting the his New Agenda for Peace ahead of the Summit of the Future in 2024, he further called on States to adopt by 2026 a legally binding instrument to prohibit LAWS that function without human control or oversight and to regulate all other types of autonomous weapons systems,

79.

(Cuba)

Preambular paragraph 15

Delete the paragraph.

(Canada, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Republic of Korea)

80.

Amend to read as follows:

(15) Also recognizing **noting** that the United Nations Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on counter-terrorism and human rights, the ICRC, civil society, including through the Stop Killer Robots Campaign, the scientific community, and academia have joined the call by Secretary-General of the United Nations for a global prohibition on **unacceptable** LAWS,

81.

(China)

New preambular paragraph 15bis

(15bis) Noting that the landmark joint appeal made in 2023 by the United Nations Secretary-General and the President of the ICRC underlined the urgency for States to negotiate a new, binding international law on autonomous weapon systems to set clear prohibitions and restrictions on autonomous weapon systems by 2026,

82.

(Thailand)

Preambular paragraph 16

Delete the paragraph.

(Indonesia, Republic of Korea)

Amend to read as follows:

(16) *Mindful* that many States and groups of countries have already been calling for the establishment of a binding instrument measures to regulate, limit and/or prohibit the use of LAWS.

84.

83.

(Canada)

Amend to read as follows:

(16) *Mindful* that many States and groups of countries have already been calling for the establishment of a **legally** binding instrument to regulate, limit and/or prohibit the use of LAWS,

85.

(China, Pakistan)

(16) *Mindful* that many States and groups of countries have already been calling for the establishment of a binding instrument to **prohibit**, regulate, limit and/or prohibit the **and restrict the development and** use of LAWS,

86.

(Thailand)

Amend to read as follows:

(16) *Mindful* that many States and groups of countries have already been calling for the establishment of a binding instrument to regulate, limit and/or prohibit the use of **lethal fully autonomous weapon systems or** LAWS,

87.

(Iran (Islamic Republic of))

Amend to read as follows:

(16) *Mindful* that many States and groups of countries have already been calling for the establishment of a binding instrument to regulate, limit and/or prohibit the use of LAWS and, at the same time, *cognisant* of the need for a unanimous decision, i.e. that all States agree to follow the suggested limitations.

88.

(Sweden)

Preambular paragraph 17

Delete the paragraph.

(Iran (Islamic Republic of), Türkiye)

89.

Amend to read as follows:

(17) Recognizing that urgent, concrete action is needed to develop an international, legally binding instrument, particularly given that further address the challenges and concerns raised by LAWS, especially when there is evidence that autonomous systems have already been used in places such as Afghanistan, Azerbaijan and Ukraine, at the expense of people's lives, and that the development and use of such systems will only increase with time conflicts,

90.

(Republic of Korea)

Amend to read as follows:

(17) Recognizing that urgent, concrete action is needed to develop an international, legally binding instrument, international approaches, particularly given that autonomous systems weapon systems with varying degrees of autonomy have already been used in places such as Afghanistan, Azerbaijan and Ukraine, at the expense of people's lives, and that the development and use of such systems will only increase with time, various conflicts.

91.

(Canada)

Amend to read as follows:

(17) Recognizing that urgent, concrete action is needed to develop an international, legally binding instrument, particularly given that autonomous systems with certain autonomous functions have already been used in places such as Afghanistan, Azerbaijan and Ukraine, at the expense of people's lives, and that the development and use of such systems will only increase with time,

92.

(China)

Amend to read as follows:

(17) Recognizing that urgent, and concrete action is needed to develop an international, legally binding instrument, particularly given that autonomous weapon systems have already been used in places such as Afghanistan, Azerbaijan and Ukraine, several armed conflicts and military operations at the expense of people's lives, and that the development and use of such systems will only increase with time,

93.

(Thailand)

(17) Recognizing that urgent, concrete action is needed to develop an international, legally binding instrument, particularly given that autonomous systems have already been used in **different** places such as Afghanistan, Azerbaijan and Ukraine, at the expense of people's lives, around the world, and that the development and use of such systems will only increase with time,

94.

(Azerbaijan)

Amend to read as follows:

(17) Recognizing that urgent, concrete action is needed to develop an international, legally binding instrument, particularly given that autonomous **weapon** systems have already been used in places such as Afghanistan, Azerbaijan and Ukraine a number of cases around the world, at the expense of people's lives, and that the development and use of such systems will only increase with time,

95.

(Cyprus)

Amend to read as follows:

(17) Recognizing that urgent, concrete action is needed to develop an international, legally binding instrument, particularly given that autonomous systems have already been used in places such as Afghanistan, Azerbaijan and Ukraine, many armed conflicts around the world at the expense of people's lives, and that the development and use of such systems will only increase with time,

96.

(Russian Federation)

Amend to read as follows:

(17) Recognizing that urgent, concrete action is needed to develop an international, legally binding instrument, particularly given that autonomous systems have already been used in **some** places such as Afghanistan, Azerbaijan and Ukraine, at the expense of people's lives, and that the development and use of such systems will only increase with time,

97.

(Pakistan)

Amend to read as follows:

(17) Recognizing that urgent, concrete action is needed to develop an international, legally binding instrument, particularly given that autonomous systems have already been used in **various** places such as Afghanistan, Azerbaijan and Ukraine, at the expense of people's lives, and that the development and use of such systems will only increase with time,

98.

(Cuba)

Amend to read as follows:

(17) Recognizing Reaffirming that urgent, concrete action is needed to develop an international, legally binding instrument, particularly given that autonomous systems have already been used in places such as Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, and Ukraine and the occupied Palestinian territories at the expense of people's lives, and that the development and use of such systems will only increase with time,

99.

(Indonesia)

Preambular paragraph 18

Amend to read as follows:

(18) Considering the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, international human rights law and IHL and its principles, grounded in the principles of humanity, dictates of public conscience, and ethical perspectives,

100.

(Republic of Korea)

(18) Considering the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, international human rights law and IHL and its **founding** principles **of humanity**, grounded in the principles of humanity, dictates of public conscience, and ethical perspectives,

101.

(Cyprus)

Preambular paragraph 19

Replace the existing text of preambular paragraph 19 with the following:

(19) Reaffirming that, because IHL requires commanders and the users of weapons to be able to anticipate and limit their effects, weapon systems must be predictable, and that the potential "black box" effect arising from the integration of AI technologies could hinder compliance with these obligations,

102.

(Thailand)

Amend to read as follows:

(19) Reaffirming the commitment to uphold the principles of predictability and proportionality, distinction and precaution in attack set forth in IHL, as the black box adoption and application of Al could hinder affect States' ability to comply with those principles,

103.

(Canada)

Amend to read as follows:

(19) Reaffirming the commitment to uphold the principles of predictability distinction, precaution and proportionality set forth in IHL, as the black box of Al could hinder States' ability to comply with those principles,

104.

(Republic of Korea, Switzerland)

Amend to read as follows:

(19) Reaffirming the commitment to uphold the principles of predictability distinction and proportionality set forth in IHL, as the black box of AI could hinder States' ability to comply with those principles,

105.

(Ukraine)

Amend to read as follows:

(19) Reaffirming the commitment to uphold the principles of **precaution, distinction,** predictability and proportionality set forth in IHL, as the black box of Al could hinder States' ability to comply with those principles,

106.

(South Africa)

Amend to read as follows:

(19) Reaffirming the commitment to uphold the principles of predictability and proportionality set forth in IHL, as the black box of Al could hinder States' ability to comply with those principles, and that therefore human control must be maintained over weapon systems and the use of force to satisfy legal and ethical requirements,

107.

(Indonesia)

Preambular paragraph 20

Delete the paragraph.

(Canada, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of))

108.

Amend to read as follows:

(20) Gravely concerned that the longer States wait to regulate the development, production, deployment and transfer of autonomous weapon systems, the more likely it becomes that they the flow and proliferation of such systems will circulate continue on an unregulated market,

109.

(Thailand)

Gravely concerned that the longer States wait to regulate the development, production, deployment and transfer of autonomous weapon systems, the more likely it becomes that they will circulate on an unregulated market difficult it becomes to develop a coherent regulatory framework,

110.

(Republic of Korea)

Amend to read as follows:

Gravely concerned that the longer States wait to regulate the development, production, deployment and transfer of autonomous weapon systems, the more likely it becomes that they will circulate on an unregulated the market,

111.

(Sweden)

New preambular paragraph 20bis

(20bis) Stressing the need to study an international regulatory framework for the use of artificial intelligence to regulate the harmful use of this technology.

112.

(Cuba)

New preambular paragraph 20bis

Recognizing the responsibility of parliaments and parliamentarians to develop socio-ethical legislative frameworks for the shaping of global standards and regulations concerning lethal autonomous weapons, and to oversee the development, acquisition and use of such weapons accordingly,

113.

(South Africa)

Preambular paragraph 21

Amend to read as follows:

(21) Highlighting that parliaments will have a significant role to play in raising awareness on the social, humanitarian, legal and ethical implications of the use of LAWS and in supporting engaging governments in with inputs to draft the text for a legally binding instrument to regulate and prohibit international negotiations regarding such systems,

114.

(Canada)

Amend to read as follows:

Highlighting that parliaments will have a significant role to play in raising awareness on the social, humanitarian, legal and ethical implications of the use of LAWS and in supporting governments with inputs to draft the text for a legally binding instrument to regulate and prohibit such systems to make significant progress in the discussion of LAWS.

115.

(Republic of Korea)

Amend to read as follows:

Highlighting that parliaments will have a significant role to play in raising awareness on the social, humanitarian, legal and ethical implications of the use of LAWS and in supporting governments with inputs to draft the text for a legally binding instrument to regulate and prohibit actively regulating such systems,

116.

(China)

(21) Highlighting that parliaments will have a significant role to play in raising awareness on the social, humanitarian, legal and ethical implications of the use of LAWS and in supporting governments with inputs to draft the text for a legally binding an instrument to regulate and prohibit such systems,

(Türkiye)

Amend to read as follows:

(21) Highlighting that parliaments will have a significant role to play in raising awareness on the social, humanitarian, legal and ethical implications of the use of LAWS and in supporting governments with inputs to draft the text for a legally binding instrument to regulate and prohibit such systems including engaging with relevant stakeholders, such as civil society organizations, academia and national human rights institutions, to ensure a comprehensive and inclusive approach to addressing LAWS,

118.

117.

(Kenya)

New preambular paragraph 21bis

(21bis) Affirming commitments to adopt a "responsible attitude" towards the development of AI technologies for military purposes, to preserve human control over machines with regard to decision-making on the use of force, and to comply with IHL,

119.

(Russian Federation)

OPERATIVE PART

Operative paragraph 1

Amend to read as follows:

Urges parliaments and parliamentarians to actively and urgently engage in the debate to address the threat to peace and security posed by implications of the development of LAWS for international peace and security;

120.

(Canada)

Amend to read as follows:

1. Urges parliaments and parliamentarians to actively and urgently engage in the debate to address the threat to peace and security posed by development of and challenges posed by LAWS;

121.

(Republic of Korea)

Amend to read as follows:

Urges parliaments and parliamentarians to actively and urgently engage in the debate to address the threat to peace and security posed by lethal fully autonomous weapon systems or LAWS;

122.

(Iran (Islamic Republic of))

New operative paragraph 1bis

1bis. Reaffirms parliaments and parliamentarians' commitments to maintain peace, international security and stability; and to avoid all forms of double standards and bias in assessing the threats posed by LAWS and how the general rules must apply;

123.

(Indonesia)

Operative paragraph 2

Amend to read as follows:

Strongly urges Encourages parliaments to develop support national legislation standards on the regulation of LAWS that takes into account all their ethical, legal, humanitarian and security implications and includes the prohibition control of LAWS that function without human control or oversight, and which cannot be used in compliance with IHL;

124.

(Türkiye)

Amend to read as follows:

2. Strongly urges Proposes that parliaments to develop national legislation on the regulation of LAWS that takes into account all their ethical, legal, humanitarian and security implications and includes the prohibition of LAWS that function without human control or oversight, and which cannot be used in compliance with IHL;

125.

(China)

Amend to read as follows:

2. Strengly Also urges parliaments to develop national legislation on the regulation of LAWS that takes into account all their ethical, legal, humanitarian and security implications and includes the prohibition of LAWS that function without human control or oversight, and which cannot be used in compliance with IHL;

126.

(South Sudan)

Amend to read as follows:

Strongly urges parliaments to develop national legislation on the regulation to establish regulatory frameworks governing the development, deployment and use of LAWS, that takes taking into account all their ethical, legal, humanitarian and security implications and includes the prohibition of LAWS that function without human control or oversight, and which cannot be used in compliance with IHL; (South Africa)

127.

Strongly urges parliaments to develop national legislation on the regulation
prohibition of lethal fully autonomous weapon systems or LAWS that takes into
account all their ethical, legal, humanitarian and security implications and includes
the prohibition of LAWS that function without human control or oversight, and which
cannot be used in compliance with IHL;

128.

(Iran (Islamic Republic of))

Amend to read as follows:

 Strongly urges parliaments to develop a national framework regarding legislation on the regulation of LAWS that takes into account all their ethical, legal, humanitarian and security implications and includes the prohibition of LAWS that function without human control or oversight, and which cannot be used in compliance with IHL;

129.

(Canada)

Amend to read as follows:

Strongly urges parliaments to develop national legislation on the regulation of LAWS
that takes into account all their ethical, legal, humanitarian and security implications
and includes the prohibition of LAWS that function without human control or
oversight, and which cannot be used, in compliance with IHL:

130.

(Republic of Korea)

Amend to read as follows:

Strongly urges parliaments to develop national legislation on the regulation of LAWS
that takes into account all their ethical, legal, humanitarian and security implications
and includes the prohibition of LAWS that function without human control or
oversight, and which cannot be used in compliance with IHL in such a way that
their effects cannot be predicted, as well as AWS that are designed or used to
target humans directly;

131.

(Thailand)

Amend to read as follows:

Strongly urges parliaments to develop national legislation on the regulation of LAWS
that takes into account all their ethical, legal, humanitarian and security implications
and includes the prohibition of LAWS that function without human control or
oversight, and which cannot be used in compliance with which the use of may
result in violation of IHL;

132.

(Ukraine)

Amend to read as follows:

2. Strongly urges parliaments to develop national legislation on the regulation of LAWS, after international agreement has been reached on a definition of "autonomous weapon system" and on the distinction between full and partial autonomy as well as consensus on the use and content of the term "meaningful human control", that takes into account all their ethical, legal, humanitarian and security implications-and includes the prohibition of LAWS that function without human control or oversight, and which cannot be used in compliance with IHL;

133.

(Netherlands)

Amend to read as follows:

 Strongly urges parliaments to develop comprehensive national legislation on the regulation of LAWS that takes into account all their ethical, legal, humanitarian and security implications and includes the prohibition of LAWS that function without human control or oversight, and which cannot be used in compliance with IHL;

134.

(Kenya)

Operative paragraph 3

Delete the paragraph

(Canada) 135.

Amend to read as follows:

3. Calls on parliaments to urge advocate that their governments to negotiate a legally binding instrument with prohibitions and regulations about regulate about autonomy in weapons systems, to ensure compliance with international law, including IHL, and ethical perspectives, as well as the prevention of the peace and security impact that autonomy in weapons systems entail;

136.

(China)

Amend to read as follows:

3. Calls on parliaments to urge their governments to negotiate a legally binding instrument with prohibitions and regulations about engage in discussions on autonomy in weapons systems, to ensure its compliance with international law, including IHL, and ethical perspectives, as well as the prevention of the peace and security impact that autonomy in weapons systems entail;

137.

(Republic of Korea)

Amend to read as follows:

3. Calls on parliaments to urge their governments to negotiate continue working on a legally binding an instrument with prohibitions and regulations about autonomy in weapons systems, to ensure compliance with international law, including IHL, and ethical perspectives, as well as the prevention of the peace and security impact that autonomy in weapons systems entail;

138.

(Türkiye)

Amend to read as follows:

3. Calls on parliaments to urge their governments to conduct legal reviews of new weapons, means and methods of warfare, and to negotiate a legally binding instrument with prohibitions and regulations about autonomy in weapons systems, to ensure compliance with international law, including IHL, and ethical perspectives, as well as the prevention of the peace and security impact that autonomy in weapons systems entail;

139.

(Indonesia)

Amend to read as follows:

Calls on parliaments to urge their governments to negotiate a legally binding
instrument with prohibitions and regulations about full autonomy in weapons
systems, to ensure compliance with international law, including IHL, and ethical
perspectives, as well as the prevention of the peace and security impact that
autonomy in weapons systems entail;

140.

(Iran (Islamic Republic of))

New operative paragraph 3bis

3bis. Calls on parliaments to urge their governments to clearly define that civilians and combatants will remain under the protection of international law principles, grounded in the well-established traditions, principles of humanity and dictates of public conscience, until the entry into effect of a legally binding document with prohibitions and provisions regarding the autonomy of weapons systems;

141.

(Russian Federation)

New operative paragraph 3ter

3ter. Strongly urges parliaments to request that their governments abstain from supplying LAWS to areas of armed conflict, keeping in mind that the supply of autonomous weapons systems to parties in conflict will add a new dimension to the issue of proliferation of such weapons, and will threaten international peace and security;

142.

(Russian Federation)

New operative paragraph 3quater

3quater. Also strongly urges parliaments to warn their governments that the supply of LAWS to any warring country is considered involvement in an armed conflict, i.e. a direct violation of the principles of neutrality and non-use of force under international law;

143.

(Russian Federation)

Operative paragraph 4

Amend to read as follows:

4. Also calls on Suggests that parliaments to urge encourage their governments to share their views with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on ways to address challenges and concerns raised by LAWS in accordance with resolution 78/241 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in December 2023;

144.

(Türkiye)

Amend to read as follows:

4. Also calls on parliaments to urge their governments to share their views with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on ways to address challenges and concerns raised by lethal fully autonomous weapon systems or LAWS-in accordance with resolution 78/241 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in December 2023;

145.

(Iran (Islamic Republic of))

Amend to read as follows:

4. Also calls on parliaments to urge their governments to share their views with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on ways to address challenges and concerns raised by LAWS in accordance with resolution 78/241 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in December 2023 and A New Agenda for Peace, which recommends multilateral efforts for a legally binding instrument on lethal autonomous weapon systems and other types of autonomous weapon systems by 2026;

146.

(Thailand)

Operative paragraph 5

Amend to read as follows:

5. Recommends that parliaments and parliamentarians work with relevant stakeholders, **including** the defence industry, civil society and academia, to understand, evaluate and create safeguards, **procedures**, **training** and **best practices** in relation to both Al and autonomous weapon systems;

147.

(Canada)

Amend to read as follows:

 Recommends that parliaments and parliamentarians work with relevant stakeholders, including the defence industry, civil society and academia, to understand, evaluate and create safeguards in relation to both Al and fully autonomous weapon systems;

148.

(Iran (Islamic Republic of))

5. Recommends that parliaments and parliamentarians work with relevant stakeholders, including the defence industry, civil society and academia, to understand, evaluate and create safeguards in relation to both Al and autonomous weapon systems, including weapons system designers, particularly regarding their compliance with existing law as well as with any developments to the law that may occur in the future;

149.

(South Africa)

Operative paragraph 6

Delete the paragraph.

(Iran (Islamic Republic of), Republic of Korea, Switzerland)

150.

Replace the existing text of operative paragraph 6 with the following:

6. Encourages parliaments to regularly reassess and reevaluate the role of mass surveillance technologies in society, to avoid these technologies creating a unilateral pressure on all citizens that grants disproportionate powers to the surveillant parties when operating without proper oversight, and to improve the facial recognition hardware and algorithms that directly contribute to the speedy deployment of LAWS strengthen privacy protection, including the development of national legislation and regulation to avoid abuse of civilian data and its acquisition by terrorist or armed groups;

151.

(China)

Amend to read as follows:

6. Encourages parliaments to regularly reassess and reevaluate the role of mass surveillance technologies in society;, to avoid these technologies creating a unilateral pressure on all citizens that grants disproportionate powers to the surveillant parties when operating without proper oversight, and to improve the facial recognition hardware and algorithms that directly contribute to the speedy deployment of LAWS;

152.

(Canada)

Amend to read as follows:

6. Encourages parliaments to regularly reassess and reevaluate the role of mass surveillance technologies in society, to avoid these technologies creating a unilateral pressure on all citizens that grants disproportionate powers to the surveillant parties when operating without proper oversight, and to improve the facial recognition hardware and algorithms that directly contribute to the speedy deployment of LAWS;

153.

(Indonesia)

Amend to read as follows:

6. Encourages parliaments to regularly reassess and reevaluate the role of mass surveillance technologies in society, to avoid these technologies creating a unilateral pressure on all citizens that grants disproportionate powers to the surveillant parties when operating without proper oversight, and to impreve the address the risks posed by facial recognition systems, including hardware, software and algorithms that directly contribute to the speedy deployment of may be integrated into LAWS;

154.

(Thailand)

Amend to read as follows:

6. Encourages parliaments to regularly reassess and reevaluate the role of mass surveillance the application of new technologies in society, to avoid these technologies creating a unilateral pressure on all citizens that grants disproportionate powers to the surveillant parties when operating without proper oversight, and to improve the facial recognition hardware and algorithms that directly contribute to the speedy deployment of LAWS;

155.

(Cuba)

6. Encourages parliaments to regularly reassess assess and reevaluate evaluate the role of mass surveillance technologies in society, to avoid these technologies creating a unilateral pressure on all citizens that grants disproportionate powers to the surveillant parties when operating without proper oversight, and to improve the facial recognition hardware and algorithms that directly contribute to the speedy deployment of LAWS;

156.

(South Sudan)

Operative paragraph 7

Amend to read as follows:

7. Urges parliaments and parliamentarians to play a crucial role in holding governments accountable regarding the, LAWS into, in ensuring quality in their governance, notably regarding the imperative of including an element of human control, and transparency in their design, development, operation, regulation and oversight, and in triggering concrete action by governments and societies more broadly integration of weapon systems with increasing degrees of autonomy into military strategy and policy;

157.

(Canada)

Amend to read as follows:

7. Urges parliaments and parliamentarians to play a crucial role in holding governments accountable regarding LAWS, in ensuring quality in their governance, notably regarding the imperative of including an element of retaining human control over the use of force, and transparency in their design, development, operation, regulation and oversight, and in triggering concrete action by governments and societies more broadly:

158.

(Thailand)

Amend to read as follows:

7. Urges parliaments and parliamentarians to play a crucial role in holding governments accountable regarding **lethal fully autonomous weapon systems or** LAWS, in ensuring quality in their governance, notably regarding the imperative of including an element of human control, and transparency in their design, development, operation, regulation and oversight, and in triggering concrete action by governments and societies more broadly;

159.

(Iran (Islamic Republic of))

Operative paragraph 8

Delete the paragraph

(Republic of Korea)

160.

Replace the existing text of operative paragraph 8 with the following:

8. Calls on parliaments to encourage governments to engage actively in the ongoing discussions on LAWS at the GGE and to take all necessary efforts to support the GGE's work;

(Canada)

Amend to read as follows:

Calls on parliaments to urge their governments to establish universally binding
international standards for developers, exporters and importers in order to ensure
that the pre-programmed algorithms used in autonomous weapon systems do not
propagate or exacerbate discrimination;

162.

(China)

8. Calls on parliaments to urge their governments to establish universally binding standards for developers, exporters and importers in order to ensure that the preprogrammed algorithms used in autonomous weapon systems do not propagate or exacerbate discrimination;

163.

(Türkiye)

Amend to read as follows:

8. Calls on parliaments to urge their governments to establish universally binding standards for developers, exporters and importers in order to ensure that the pre-programmed algorithms used in autonomous weapon systems do not propagate or exacerbate discrimination;

164.

(Thailand)

Amend to read as follows:

8. Calls on parliaments to urge their governments to establish universally binding standards for developers, exporters and importers in order to ensure that the pre-programmed algorithms used in **fully** autonomous weapon systems do not propagate or exacerbate discrimination;

165.

(Iran (Islamic Republic of))

Amend to read as follows:

8. Calls on parliaments to urge their governments to establish universally binding standards for developers, exporters and importers in order to ensure that the pre-programmed algorithms used in autonomous weapon systems do not propagate or exacerbate discrimination in compliance with the principles of non-discrimination;

166.

(Kenya)

New operative paragraph 8bis

8bis. Also calls on parliaments to strongly urge their governments to establish robust frameworks for data protection to govern the development, deployment and use of LAWS, emphasizing the critical importance of safeguarding sensitive data and ensuring ethical and responsible use of information;

167.

(South Africa)

New operative paragraph 8ter

8ter. Urges parliaments to ensure the establishment of effective mechanisms to conduct investigations, prosecution and punishment for violations arising from the use of weapons with autonomous functionalities, thereby upholding individual responsibilities and ensuring accountability for any breaches of ethical and legal standards;

168.

(South Africa)

Operative paragraph 9

Amend to read as follows:

9. Urges parliaments to request that their governments elearly define their own uphold their responsibilities and be held accountable in accordance with international laws and related legal documents on autonomous weapon systems and artificial intelligence, and those of the private sector and civil society with regard to autonomous weapon systems, and adopt legislation to ensure that such systems do not fall into criminal hands or into the hands of non-State groups that operate outside the law;

169.

(Indonesia)

9. Urges parliaments to request that their governments clearly define their own responsibilities and those of the private sector and civil society with regard to autonomous weapon systems, and adopt legislation to ensure that such systems do not fall into criminal hands or into the hands of non-State groups that operate outside the law the hands of armed groups and non-State actors, including private military companies that attempt to develop, purchase, produce, possess, transport, transfer or use LAWS;

170.

(Russian Federation)

Amend to read as follows:

 Urges parliaments to request that their governments clearly define their own responsibilities and those of the private sector and civil society with regard to autonomous weapon systems, and adopt legislation to ensure that such systems do not fall into criminal hands or into the hands of non-State groups that operate outside the law and terrorist organizations;

171.

(Türkiye)

Amend to read as follows:

9. Urges parliaments to request that their governments clearly define their own responsibilities and those of the private sector and civil society with regard to autonomous weapon systems, and adopt legislation to ensure that such systems do not fall into criminal hands or into the hands of non-State groups actors that operate outside the law;

172.

(Czech Republic)

Amend to read as follows:

9. Urges parliaments to request that their governments clearly define their own responsibilities and those of the private sector and civil society with regard to autonomous weapon systems, and adopt legislation that incorporates regulatory frameworks and safeguards to ensure that such systems do not fall into criminal hands or into the hands of non-State groups that operate outside the law and that such laws are fully in line with international human rights obligations;

173.

(South Africa)

Amend to read as follows:

 Urges parliaments to request that their governments clearly define their own responsibilities and those of the private sector and civil society with regard to **fully** autonomous weapon systems, and adopt legislation to ensure that such systems do not fall into criminal hands or into the hands of non-State groups that operate outside the law;

174.

(Iran (Islamic Republic of))

Operative paragraph 11

Delete the paragraph

(Canada)

175.

176.

Replace the existing text of operative paragraph 11 with the following:

11. Recommends that parliaments and parliamentarians: (a) allocate budgets to fund plans, programmes, projects and actions to raise awareness of the need to prevent, regulate, monitor and enforce human rights and safeguards related to LAWS; (b) recommend the incorporation of comprehensive educational programmes on artificial intelligence and autonomous systems within national curricula at appropriate educational levels to promote widespread understanding of both the potential benefits and the risks associated with these technologies, including the ethical, legal, humanitarian and security implications;

(Kenya)

11. Recommends that parliaments and parliamentarians allocate budgets to fund plans, programmes, projects and actions to raise awareness of the need to prevent, regulate, monitor and enforce human rights and safeguards related to LAWS;

177.

(China)

Amend to read as follows:

11. Recommends that parliaments and parliamentarians allocate budgets to adequate funds for plans, programmes, projects and actions to raise awareness of the need to prevent, regulate, monitor and enforce human rights and safeguards related to LAWS;

178.

(Cyprus)

Amend to read as follows:

11. Recommends that parliaments and parliamentarians allocate budgets to fund plans, programmes, projects and actions to raise public awareness of AWS in general, their adverse social and humanitarian impact and the need to prevent, regulate, monitor and enforce human rights and safeguards related to LAWS;

179.

(Thailand)

Amend to read as follows:

11. Recommends that parliaments and parliamentarians allocate budgets to fund plans, programmes, projects and actions to raise awareness of the need to prevent, regulate, monitor and enforce international law including human rights and safeguards related to LAWS;

180.

(Cuba)

Amend to read as follows:

11. Recommends that parliaments and parliamentarians allocate budgets to fund plans, programmes, projects and actions to raise awareness of the need to prevent, regulate, monitor and enforce human rights and safeguards related to LAWS, drawing on technical and legal expertise for comprehensive oversight and governance:

181.

(South Africa)

Amend to read as follows:

11. Recommends that parliaments and parliamentarians allocate budgets to fund plans, programmes, projects and actions to raise awareness of the need to prevent, regulate, monitor and enforce human rights and safeguards related to LAWS, including to mitigate the risks of failures of Al capabilities;

182.

(Indonesia)

Operative paragraph 12

Amend to read as follows:

12. Calls for the adoption of measures to ensure a gender and intersectional perspective based on United Nations Security Council resolution 1325, in discussions of LAWS and military AI strategies, and to make visible and address the disproportionate impact LAWS can have on specific groups, including women and people historically excluded and marginalized;

183.

(Canada)

Amend to read as follows:

12. Calls for the adoption of measures to ensure a **comprehensive** gender and intersectional perspective based on United Nations Security Council resolution 1325, in discussions of LAWS and military AI strategies, and to make visible and address the disproportionate impact LAWS can have on specific groups, including women and people historically excluded and marginalized;

184.

(Cuba)

12. Calls for the adoption of measures to ensure a gender and intersectional perspective based on United Nations Security Council resolution 1325, in discussions of LAWS and military AI strategies, and to make visible and address the disproportionate impact LAWS can have on specific groups, including women and people historically excluded and marginalized;

185.

(Iran (Islamic Republic of))

Amend to read as follows:

12. Calls for the adoption of measures to ensure the inclusion of a gender and intersectional perspective based on United Nations Security Council resolution 1325; in discussions of LAWS and military AI strategies, and to make visible and address the disproportionate impact LAWS can have on specific groups, including women and people historically excluded and marginalized;

186.

(Cyprus)

Operative paragraph 14

Delete the paragraph

(Iran (Islamic Republic of))

187.

Amend to read as follows:

14. Invites the IPU, through its relevant Standing Committee and specialized bodies, to keep abreast of the issue and organize at the 151st Assembly a panel discussion, inviting relevant parliamentary networks and IPU Permanent observers to participate, aimed at taking stock of the situation in advance of the 2026 deadline set by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to adopt a legally-binding instrument on LAWS;

188.

(Republic of Korea)

Amend to read as follows:

14. Invites the IPU, through its relevant Standing Committee and specialized bodies, to keep abreast of the issue and organize at the 151st Assembly a panel discussion, inviting relevant parliamentary networks and IPU Permanent observers to participate, aimed at taking stock of the situation in advance of the 2026 deadline set by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to adopt an international legally-binding instrument on LAWS:

189.

(China)

Operative paragraph 15

Delete the paragraph

(Iran (Islamic Republic of))

190.

Amend to read as follows:

15. Suggests that a set of parliamentary good practices and stock-taking related to the use of AI in the security and military sectors derived from the discussion within the IPU framework and other subsequent IPU activities be compiled as a result of the above proposed discussions and, if possible, analysed by the IPU Secretariat for inclusion in the IPU's resources;

191.

(Thailand)

Amend to read as follows:

15. Suggests that a set of good practices related to the use of Al emerging technologies in the security and military sectors be compiled as a result of the above proposed discussions;

192.

(Republic of Korea)

Operative paragraph 16

Delete the paragraph

(Iran (Islamic Republic of))

193.

16. *Invites Urges* the Secretary General of the IPU to share the present resolution and further reports and publication related to LAWS with the Secretary-General of the United Nations for **inclusion** in the report mentioned in resolution 78/241 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in December 2023.

(South Sudan)

New operative paragraph 16bis

16bis. Also invites the IPU to regularly hold sessions for parliamentarians to discuss the latest developments with AWS and AI and reassess their impacts in the military domain, particularly with regard to specific concerns on human rights violations, meaningful human control over the use of force and the ethical implications of these technologies;

195.

194.

(Thailand)

New operative paragraph 16ter

16ter. Encourages parliaments and parliamentarians to advocate for international campaigns against AWS and AI, such as the Stop Killer Robots Campaign, and become agents of change so as to help build public awareness and support on the key issues of AWS and AI and their adverse impacts;

196.

(Thailand)

New operative paragraph quater

16quater. Also encourages parliaments to implement their strategies to exercise more effective parliamentary oversight functions to ensure that technological development, such as AI, should only be deployed to assist humans in certain tasks, without compromising meaningful human control and intervention whenever needed.

197.

(Thailand)

TITLE

Modify the title as follows:

Addressing the social and humanitarian impact of autonomous weapon systems and **military** artificial intelligence

198.

(Türkiye)