

Commission : DISEC
Session : 6th Zonal MUN - 2019
Sponsors : Afghanistan, Australia, Canada, China, Congo Democratic Republic of, Cote d'Ivoire, France, Germany, Iran, Israel, India, United States of America

QUESTION OF: **ASSESSING THE POTENTIAL RISKS OF WEAPONISATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE**

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that developed countries are investing in Autonomous Weapon Systems controlled by Artificial Intelligence (AI) to dominate the new arms race,

Recalling that Artificial Intelligence is being used to make lethal autonomous weapons and robots, such as killer drones, which could fall into the hands of rogue states or terrorist organizations leading to an increase in remote attacks that may threaten international security,

Realising that AI systems are only limited to their given input data and may not differentiate between the right and the wrong thing to do in certain complex situations which may result in the failure of the system,

Fully aware that unmanned drones with varying levels of autonomy have already caused the accidental deaths of more than a hundred civilians where terrorists were targeted,

Grieved that weaponisation of Artificial Intelligence facilitates a significant uplift in worldwide espionage where satellite systems might be used to threaten peace and security of other states,

1. Calls upon member States to find a general consensus about the extent to which machines with killing capabilities can take appropriate decisions by themselves;
2. Invites governmental experts to discuss and draft new agreements on a legally binding instrument for the mitigation of risk regarding the use of Artificial Intelligence and machines;

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3. Demands an increased surveillance and restrictions on the importation and exportation of drones and other related parts to prevent the unauthorised building of dangerous robots by individuals with malicious intent;
4. Urges governments to introduce laws to implement a permit-issuing system whereby organisations developing AI software have to undergo extensive background research and regular checks to ensure the non-destructive nature of their programmes;
5. Requests governments to prohibit universities, research companies and AI experts from developing weapons or software that could be used on miniature drones to identify, target and kill individuals;
6. Instructs member States to impose the installation of viable tracking systems and auto-destruction systems on the autonomous vehicles that they send on the battlefield to prevent terrorists from acquiring them and use them to their advantage;
7. Further requests the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other NGOs to fund programmes and campaigns to encourage and help bright graduate students from developing countries to set up their own online businesses so that they are less likely to be recruited by terrorists;
8. Recommends that the nature and quality of human-machine interface are fully addressed in the development, deployment and use of autonomous weapons and comply to existing laws;
9. Demands that a legal framework be established on the installation of lethal weapons on driverless and completely autonomous military vehicles to prevent accidental fire on civilians;

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10. Urges member States to take the following steps to ensure the security of their national data:
 - a) Review their digital security details to overcome any breach in security that could be vulnerable to attacks by Artificial Intelligence;
 - b) Come up with emergency protocols to preserve national security in case their data gets stolen or compromised.