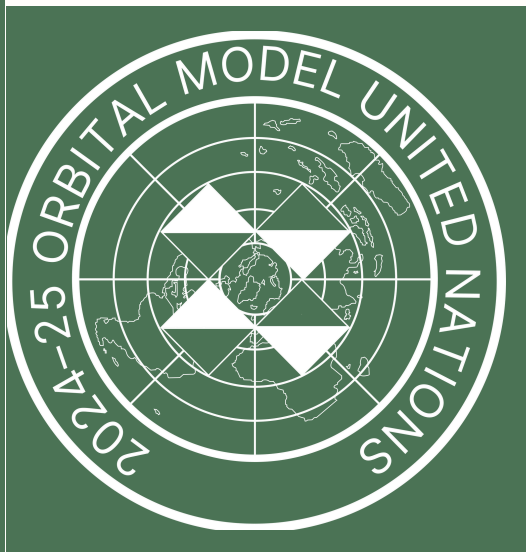


AI IN WARFARE

To what extent should individual countries be held accountable for the use of AI in warfare?



AI IN WARFARE, AN INTRODUCTION

Written by Romina Tomazin

AI in warfare is transforming the battlefield, offering nations a powerful tool to enhance their military capabilities. For some, it promises precision and efficiency, reducing human error in combat. For others, it is a dangerous and unpredictable force that could lead to catastrophic consequences. The biggest ethical issue is the potential for a lack of human intervention in deaths and the fear of AI becoming an indiscriminate killer. As AI technology rapidly evolves and integrates into everyday life, concerns about its use in war continue to grow. Without clear rules, fears of mass killings and rising deaths will remain a major global concern.

ICEBREAKERS, FOLLOWED BY THE OPENING SPEECHES

The conference kicked off with a fun and engaging icebreaker session, setting a relaxed and welcoming tone. Delegates participated in a quiz, answering a mix of general and AI-related questions while being divided into three groups. The lighthearted competition helped break the tension, allowing everyone to ease into discussions and get more comfortable with one another. The meetings then began with the first event of the day: the opening speeches. Each speaker took the floor to welcome the chairs, delegates, and other guests.

Each delegate had to give their argument on the issue: “To what extent should individual countries be held accountable for the use of AI in warfare?” While some nations, like China and Iran, emphasized AI’s potential to enhance national security, others, such as Ireland and the Philippines, stressed the importance of human control to prevent ethical risks. Countries like Argentina, Pakistan, and the USA pushed for strong accountability measures, while Singapore and South Korea called for international regulations and global cooperation.



*the chair of AI warfare
giving us an opening
speech for the day*

THE FIRST SESSION

The conference continued with an unmoderated caucus which is an informal debate where delegates have time for discussions. Some countries like Pakistan and Iran already formed some alliances and agreed to work together in the future. All the delegates engaged in sharing their views and discussing any problems. Some delegates believed that the government should be held accountable for the wrong use of AI while some believed the last developers are the ones to blame.

The conference continued with a motion for a moderated caucus where the delegates had an opportunity to give a speech. The first speaker was the delegate from South Korea who outlined some of the potential risks that may be caused when AI is misused. The suggestion for the solution was to create a global monitoring system in which it would be clear which country was the attacker, and which was the defender. The next speakers were the delegates from India and Israel who strongly agreed with South Korea. The last thing that happened was another unmoderated caucus where the delegates continued to form alliances, followed by a break.



THE SECOND SESSION

The second session of the day started with a motion for the consultation of the whole which is when the delegates have a debate and can pass the right of speech to another delegate that they choose. This continues until time elapses. There is no time limit for any delegate's speech. This motion requires specification of general length of time. During that we heard from South Korea who discussed what areas can AI be used in, followed by the delegate of India, Israel and North Korea who all briefly outlined some of the benefits of using AI in warfare.