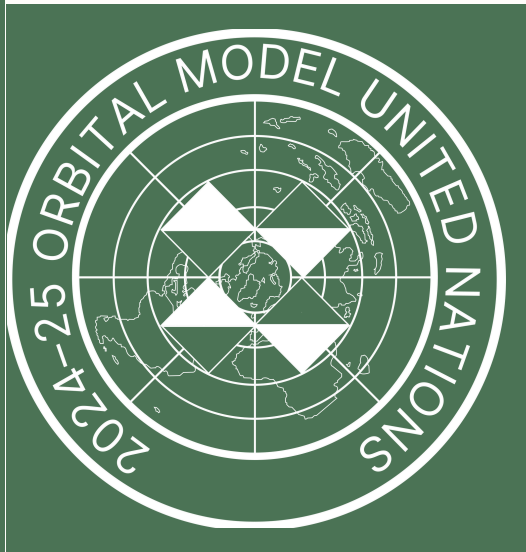


# AI IN WARFARE

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



## THE THIRD SESSION:

Written by Romina Tomazin

The second day of the conference started off with reading the notes from the gossip box where we all had a quick laugh together. The session continued with an unmoderated caucus. Surprisingly, all of the delegates came together to work on a draft resolution. Even the delegates from Iran and Pakistan, who were previously working against the rest, decided to join everyone. They used a shared Word document to combine their ideas, discuss key points, and refine their proposals. This was a great example of teamwork and diplomacy, as everyone contributed to creating a strong resolution. The draft resolution is a formal document which discusses and proposes solutions for the issue of each committee. It must be shared electronically with the chairs and delegates working on it. The delegates split themselves into two groups, one working on the pre-ambulatory clause and the other one working on the operative clause. The pre-ambulatory clauses discuss the information of the issue and the historical context and should contain facts and detailed evidence. Operative clauses suggest solutions which the submitters seek to enact. They named their resolution "Carniolan Convention" and the main submitter was The Republic of India who then raised a motion to introduce the resolution to everyone by giving a speech.

The delegates of South Korea and USA also gave their speeches sharing the aims of the resolution. The resolution aims to regulate the use of Artificial Intelligence in warfare while encouraging responsible development and oversight. It also mentions past efforts like the UN's Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, the Geneva Conventions, and the Stop Killer Robots campaign. It also highlights concerns about cybersecurity risks, fast AI growth, and the need to follow international humanitarian laws. The resolution also calls for an international body by 2030 to regulate AI in warfare. It encourages countries to follow a voluntary system with rules for using AI in conflicts. It also recommends monitoring AI weapons, penalising illegal AI use, and using fines to help less developed countries and fund oversight. AI-powered weapons of mass destruction would only be allowed with strict approval and regular checks. After the speeches, there was a motion for an unmoderated caucus so that the delegates could make amendments, which is any kind of modification made to a draft resolution.



## THE FINAL SESSION:

In the last session of the conference the floor was open for any amendments. We heard some ideas from the delegate of Azerbaijan and the delegate of the United Kingdom. Everyone then voted for the amendment proposed by Azerbaijan, and we ended up with a tie. Delegates could have a speech in favour or against the amendment to convince other delegates to join their side. In the second vote, the amendment passed. Next everyone voted on the amendment proposed by the UK again we heard some great speeches from South Korea and India against the amendment. However, this amendment did not pass.

## RESOLUTION:

The delegate of India then presented the final solution to everyone, as the main submitter. The delegates had a chance to vote to be in favour or against the resolution. The final motion passed.

