

## Resolution Act “Security Council (SC)”

**Topic:** International regulation of lethal autonomous weapons systems (LAWs) and their impact on global security.

**Sponsors:** *France, Mexico, Norway, Germany*

### Resolution 001/2025

Deeply concerned about the increasing use of artificial intelligence in military contexts without ethical or legal regulatory frameworks governing its operation and deployment, which could generate irreversible consequences for the international strategic balance,

Reaffirming the commitment of Member States to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the promotion of peace, international security and respect for human dignity in times of conflict,

Recognizing the humanitarian and legal risks associated with autonomous weapons systems operating without significant human control, particularly in contexts where ethical judgment is indispensable to avoid collateral damage,

Aware that the current technological race between military powers could lead to a new form of global imbalance, in which military power is not determined by democratic values, but by algorithmic efficiency,

Alarmed by reports of active and secret development of autonomous weapons prototypes by State and non-State actors, without adequate international oversight,

Taking note of the work carried out by the Group of Governmental Experts on Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems under the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons since 2017, although without binding results to date,

1. Decides to create a Permanent Committee for the Evaluation and Regulation of Autonomous Weapons (CPERAA), with the aim of consolidating international criteria for the classification, supervision and eventual prohibition of lethal weapons systems without direct human intervention, ensuring that all technological developments with military potential are

compatible with the fundamental principles of international humanitarian law.

2. Urges Member States to officially and verifiably declare their current capabilities and research plans in autonomous technologies with lethal potential, establishing a multilateral commitment to technological transparency in arms matters, which will allow for building international trust and preventing strategic misunderstandings..

3. Authorizes the CPERAA Committee to establish cooperation mechanisms with universities, scientific institutes, private technological development entities and human rights organizations, to generate an ecosystem of monitoring and technical consultation that allows evaluating the potential dangers of each developed system, in addition to promoting global good practices on the ethics of artificial intelligence..

4. Calls for the creation of a mandatory, publicly accessible, UN-administered international registry in which States must submit annual reports on the type of AI applied in military contexts, associated security protocols, human safeguards implemented, as well as details on testing and use in controlled environments.

5. Calls for the organization of a High-Level International Summit in Geneva, with the participation of technical experts, regional organizations, representatives of the private technology sector and the arms industry, and members of civil society, to draft a binding convention on the prohibition of autonomous systems without significant human oversight..

**Signatories:**

*Japan, Brazil, Ghana, United States, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, India, Argentina, Spain, South Korea, Egypt, South Africa, Canada, Australia, Italy, Indonesia, Chile, New Zealand, Colombia*