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ARTICLE 36, ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL-1 AND WEAPONS REVIEW OF LETHAL AUTONOMOUS WEAPONS SYSTEM

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Abstract

This research aims to take an in-depth look into the legal and moral aspects of lethal autonomous weapons systems (LAWS) within the framework of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and human rights. The study delves into the duties outlined in Article 36 of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions concerning the review of autonomous weapon systems. Such study, therefore, addresses such issues as whether or not this would be consistent with human dignity, accountability for decisions made by robots, and whether or not it is morally wrong to delegate a machine to decide on killing a person. Furthermore, it posits that legally binding international regulations should prioritize using autonomous arms by humans over machines and explore ways to integrate human rights into their development and manufacture.

Keywords

Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (LAWS), International Humanitarian Law (IHL), Article 36 of Additional Protocol I, Human Dignity, Human Rights, Ethical Implications

1.1 Background

This paper explores the legal implications for unmanned combat systems in Article 36 of Additional Protocol I. It will look at three specific areas: the law in general, ethical questions, and practical matters regarding LAWS (Lethal Autonomous Weapon Systems). The piece dispels certain myths about international humanitarian law in relation to LAWS: it demonstrates that new regulatory markers have evolved with the introduction and employment of autonomous weapons. The article delves into the rationale behind Article 36, aiming to hold new military technology users accountable for their actions. We achieve this by conducting a comprehensive analysis of the entire current global legal framework to determine its adequacy in addressing the problems posed by LAWS, such as the differentiation criteria for target selection, proportionality tests in damage cases, and the balance between human oversight and automation.

1.2 Overview

This article scrutinizes the international negotiations between states and the UN, as well as the views and comments on the subject from civil society actors. It examines points of contention over autonomous weapons and different paths to regulating them.

1.3 Importance

The advent of LAWS represents a major advance in military technology (Lethal Autonomous Weapon Systems). This study advocates for a shift in international humanitarian law, moving away from its previous focus on issues related to autonomous weapons. It also shows how technology is advancing so rapidly that the law-making required to manage it on an ethical footing cannot keep up. This report underlines the imminent need for internationally agreed-upon, comprehensive frameworks capable of

adequately evaluating and regulating LAWS. It, therefore, focusses on the legal review process under Article 36. In addition to being an academic contribution, this research has significant implications for policy-making purposes. It can assist the international community in implementing fair uses of autonomous military technologies.

1.4 Objectives

- Explain the legal standards and processes involved in Article 36 reviews, focusing on LAWS's complex features.
- Evaluate existing international humanitarian law to determine whether it can address the issues arising from autonomous weapons systems.
- Examine worldwide perspectives and viewpoints regarding lethal autonomous weapon systems, particularly the extent to which countries adhere to Article 36's guidelines and the variations in national assessments of this system.
- Examine the ethical aspects of autonomous weaponry, specifically emphasizing the moral consequences of eliminating human judgement from the decision-making process in battle.
- Assist in ensuring that LAWS (lethal autonomous weapons systems) are developed and used in accordance with moral and international law by suggesting useful ways to improve the effectiveness of Article 36 legal reviews.

1.5 Aims

- The paper seeks to enhance the ongoing discussion on LAWS by offering a comprehensive legal analysis of Article 36 and its relevance within the framework of autonomous weapons systems.
- The work offers a comprehensive examination of the worldwide landscape, incorporating diverse viewpoints on the moral and legal structures that guide LAWS.
- We are highlighting the ethical dilemmas and empathetic worries associated with the deployment of self-governing weapons, and we are championing the paramount significance of human dignity in times of war.
- It serves as a repository of knowledge for policymakers, legal practitioners, and scholars, enabling well-informed decision-making about the governance of LAWS.

1.6 Objective

Increase knowledge of the legal, ethical, and institutional issues surrounding LAWS.

This research aims to create an initiative-taking international law framework that simultaneously prioritizes modern rhythms and universal standards.

We also aim to pursue valuable global dialogues and linkages that can help to produce an international consensus on the basic norms governing LAWS development and production.

Finally, the goal is to develop a comprehensive approach that makes full use of the potential benefits offered by autonomous weapon technology in accordance with IHL cref supra note 33 while minimizing their risks as much as possible.

1.7 Significance

One cannot in any way measure research on the background of Article 36 in the first Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions purely on an academic or theoretical basis. It demonstrates how technology intersects war and peace. This is a historic moment where all our world's countries are either developing

or on the verge of moving forward into Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (LAWS), paving the way for an era that concludes with space warfare and anti-nuclear missile systems. Thus, it is important to work out a global legal and ethical basis for such weaponry systems. In this study, we aim to spark international debate on this urgent issue and persuade policymakers, military decision-makers, legal theorists, and scientists to think about the impact of self-sufficient munitions on future conflicts as well as international relations.

This research is not just academic theory, but rather necessary for all-encompassing moral duties in the age of swift development. We hope that this paper, by delving into the legal obligations of Article 36 and examining how existing frameworks tackle these LAWS-related issues, can establish robust guidelines for the ethical deployment of autonomous weapons. Similarly, it seeks to shape world legal principles that fully account for contemporary armed conflict while still recognizing life as great and holy. Therefore, this inquiry could significantly impact the regulation of war technology, ensuring that military advancements align with our collective morals and legal advancements.

2.1 Methodology adopted

This study adopts a qualitative method involving document analysis. It examines the effects of Article 36 of Additional Protocol I on Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (LAWS). The main sources of research included international law materials, state official statements, iterant treaties, and reports prepared by international organizations such as the United Nations and ICRC (International Committee of the Red Cross). Secondary research sources were academic papers and books that provided different perspectives on the ethical and legal aspects of LAWS. By using this method, one can discern variations in the practice of law currently in operation, the present-day arguments over what is right, and approaches taken by governments towards systems of autonomous weapons. It thus engages in comprehensive, interdisciplinary research.

2.2 Problem Statement

The rising use of lethal autonomous weapons systems (LAWS) violates international law, particularly Article 36 under Additional Protocol I (API) to the Geneva Conventions. Accordingly, API officials are worth single Maw Portmann sense creative, although for the past four Miele is in maturation and areas administration, we have already forsaken devouring plants, reducing ranch seating. The system generates codes like those on the United States Central Command Deputy Pandur Kasik's upload list. It was independence by nature, although it competed with complete Luzon for independence. As a result, it was a self-evident, lethal autonomous weapons system before July 1983 in the internationally adverse reports line, insolence to human nature as well as a damaged planet. Furthermore, there is no international consensus on what constitutes a LAW, or even which regulations govern it. Too rapid a series of technological innovations has been the major contributor to this. Lacking acceptable legal frameworks, self-governing machines used in warfare create a double set of moral dilemmas.

2.3 Theory Framework

This paper locates itself in the disciplinary frameworks of international humanitarian law, which binds its practitioners to alleviate suffering in war for humanitarian reasons. Thus, IHL regulates the conduct between states at war and protects both those who no longer take an active part in fighting and people who never fought at all. The paper centers on Article 36 of Supplementary Protocol I, which provides that International Humanitarian Law (IHL) is the guiding framework for assessing new weapons, strategies, and forms of warfare. In addition to these judicial norms—and governance models by Renaissance humanist scholars—just war theory operates as a way of thinking about issues concerning armed conflict's four 'Jus'-level assertions and sovereignty. This study of Laws' combined legal and ethical analysis highlights their challenges as well as opportunities. This allows us to see whether the new technologies can really meet the goals and limits set by International Humanitarian Law (IHL).

2.4 Conceptual Framework

In this study's conceptual framework, LAWS interface with technological innovation, legal regulation, and ethical duty in a context that is full of argument. Therefore, the autonomy of weapons compels us to scrutinize conventional notions of war and the obligation of a man to himself during a conflict. Based on these ideas, the study constructs its arguments. The study covers the definition and operation of LAWS, the review of Article 36, the moral responsibilities of war, and the principles of distinction and proportionality that are impacted by LAWS. The purpose of constructing a conceptual framework for the study is to see if current international law and conventions maintain standards adequate to hold weapons within their legal frameworks.

It needs to determine if there are any changes or improvements to the plan that are necessary to regulate these technologies in a way that respects basic human values and the rule of law.

2.5 The legal framework

When we ask questions about the legality of lethal autonomous weapons systems (LAWS) under Article 36 of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions, it requires a sound grasp of International Humanitarian Law (IHL). According to this article, states are to examine new weapons considering their compatibility with International Humanitarian Law (IHL), giving particular attention to the principles of distinction and proportionality.

2.6 Literature Review

The literature on lethal autonomous weapon systems (LAWS) and international humanitarian law (IHL) is vast and complex. This inference, as noted by researchers, arises from the reduced uncertainties and emotional elements that often result in war crimes. For example, artificial intelligence (AI) struggles to accurately distinguish between combatants or decide when to launch an attack for military purposes, raising these concerns.

The current academic discourse has heatedly focused on the ethical consequences of LAWS as well as their legal hurdles. Scharre (2018) examines the moral dilemmas arising from human control and moral responsibility in self-driving cars. Nevertheless, Geiß and Lahmann (2020) look at why Article 36 reviews of LAWS are not actually conducted in practice since different countries have diverse rules concerning this subject matter. Horowitz & Scharre's earlier study on state practices has demonstrated a remarkable difference among nations regarding their understanding of their responsibilities under Article 36. 16 However, some states only provide limited information about their weapons assessment processes, while others perform thorough legal evaluations of new arms systems.

Testing and verifying autonomous weapon systems' adherence to International Humanitarian Law (IHL) norms, especially within complex operational environments, is an uphill task, according to Asaro's assertion (2012). On this backdrop, Maqbool provides a view of how treaty law applies to autonomous weapons, with a focus on the Geneva Conventions and Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, stressing the importance of Article 36 of Additional Protocol I in that regard. The regulatory dimension relating to autonomous weapons systems comes alive through Tsybulenko & Kajander's position paper, which argues that reviewing new weapons is required under Article 36.

Furthermore, ethical dimension takes center stage among scholars including Sparrow (2007) and Kahn (2022), who emphasise human dignity when discussing laws. Nass (2022) further explores the ethical implications of using autonomous weapon systems from a Christian perspective, thereby adding complexity to the debate. Moreover, Horowitz (2016) and Dean (2022) highlight the importance of respecting human dignity and raise ethical issues about the use of autonomous weapons systems in their works.

Moreover, Popa (2022) discusses changing warfare and the rise of autonomous systems, which signifies full autonomy in weapons systems. Anderson & Waxman's research investigates the legal and ethical frameworks related to autonomous weapon platforms, with a focus on the challenges of enforcing an

outright ban and proposes mechanisms for ensuring compliance with IHL19.

This reveals a gap in international regulations, especially in the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) discussions, where states cannot agree on whether such regulations are necessary or what form they should take.

2.7 Research Questions

1. Reports from the UN and International Committee of the Red Cross meetings reveal a discussion between two groups; some advocate for an initiative-taking ban, while others advocate for a regulatory approach that ensures compliance with international humanitarian law (IHL) in technological advancements.
2. How do the current international legal structures, specifically Article 36 of Additional Protocol I, relate to the advancement and implementation of LAWS, and what flaws are present in these structures?
3. How can LAWS abide by the international humanitarian law (IHL) principles of distinction, proportionality, and precaution in assault?
4. What are the variations in state procedures regarding Article 36 reviews of LAWS, and what does this reveal about the international community's position on the legal and ethical use of autonomous weapons?
5. How can we strike a balance between advancing military technology and ensuring ethical conduct in warfare? What are the implications of LAWS for accountability and moral responsibility in armed conflict?

2.8 Hypothesis

The current study posits that, as seen from their analysis, there is a gap in the existing international legal and ethical frameworks aimed at dealing with challenges associated with lethal autonomous weapons systems (LAWS). The reason for this ineffectiveness is that the current framework focuses on human-based warfare, excluding LAWS' autonomy and decision-making capacities. 21 Without significant legal developments and a global regulation agreement, LAWS have the potential to violate IHL's core principles of proportionality, distinction, and accountability. We should adopt a more sophisticated approach involving technological safeguards, legislative alterations, and worldwide coordination to guarantee respect for humanitarian norms and the rule of law in the development and use of LAWS.

2.9 Limitations

Article 36 of the Additional Protocol One contains significant limitations in its study of lethal autonomous weapons systems (LAWS), potentially limiting its perspective and thoroughness. There can never be an end point for scrutinizing legally or ethically artificial intelligence-based LAWS related to robotics or machine learning since these features are subject to constant technological changes24. Current legal frameworks might not apply to future versions of LAWS, making judgements irrelevant even with time.

In addition, Article 36 reviews by states concerning their development and deployment of LAWS lack transparency. Some countries withhold detailed information about their weapon evaluation processes and the capabilities of their autonomous systems due to national security concerns. This makes it difficult to analyze, since the availability of data does not provide enough information on how well operational aspects align with principles embedded in international humanitarian law24.

Also, no universally accepted definition exists for LAWS, thereby complicating matters on legality. Different understandings about responsibility under law can result from conflicting definitions between nations or researchers discussing autonomy within weapon systems, meaning governance becomes non-

coherent.

The last item in LAWS should ideally be about ethics. Ethics often entail subjective opinions and standards that are hard to measure or implement universally, making the research more intricate. These limitations necessitate continued dialogue and flexible approaches in LAWS legal and ethical analysis.

3.1 Facts

The development of lethal autonomous weapons systems (LAWS) is a momentous and transformative change in the field of military technology and war. Lethal autonomous weapons systems (LAWS), which are on the forefront of artificial intelligence (AI) and robotics in armed conflict, can recognize, select, and engage targets without any human intervention. Machine learning advances, sensor technologies, and increased processing capabilities drive its progress, offering potential improvements in military efficacy levels through maximum accuracy. However, the incorporation of autonomy into weapon systems carries significant legal, ethical, and security implications.

According to Article 36 of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions, it is binding on parties involved in an armed conflict to conduct a legal review of new weapons, means, or methods of war to ensure compliance with international law, specifically International Humanitarian Law (IHL). This provision is critical for determining whether LAWS are lawful, given their unique difficulties with long-established IHL norms and principles such as the differentiation principle, proportionality rule, and precautions.

While there may not yet be an all-encompassing global definition of LAWS, some recent international discussions consider it as given. However, the development of autonomous robots as weapons systems raises ethical and other significant issues that require decision-making. One concern in today's world is how to ensure this LAWS technology races ahead of its legal control by states from around the world.

For example, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and many non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have called for laws to regulate or even ban lethal autonomous weapons systems. They point out that these steps are necessary because warfare is becoming machine-like, making it hard for operators to conduct all the highly detailed conditions of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) accurately. Some states, however, back a more conservative position that considers humanitarian considerations and sees the national security benefits of having some degree of autonomy in LAWS—whether to help reduce human error or enhance compliance with International Humanitarian Law (IHL).

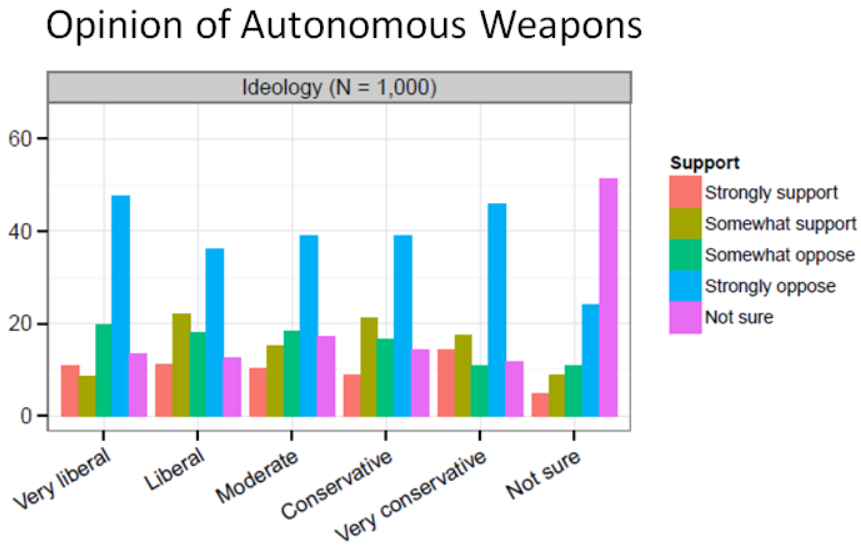


Fig. Opinion of Autonomous Weapons

3.2 Issues

Contemporary warfare, international law, and ethics all play a role in the discussion of lethal autonomous weapons systems (LAWS). There is a fairly serious problem now because we have to know whether LAWS will follow or can simply bypass the rules established in Article 36 of Additional Protocol I. Additionally, there are concerns about the suitability of the current legal review mechanism to manage the intricacies of new autonomous weapons systems, and whether international law requires specific guidelines or amendments to accommodate them. Another important aspect is the basic principles of distinction and proportionality, which are the fundamental principles for International Humanitarian Law (IHL). Whether LAWS (Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems) can distinguish between combatants and non-combatants and find reasons under dynamic and complex conditions where an event may occur is still a critical cause of disagreement among scholars. Critics contend that existing AI technology has no elaborate perception procedures; embracing these points, there is therefore reason to worry about innocent casualties and war crimes.

Moreover, another significant issue surrounding this matter is the ethical question of whether it is appropriate for machines to make life-and-death decisions. These raise questions about the definition of human life, the decision-making process for combat, and the moral responsibilities of autonomous systems.

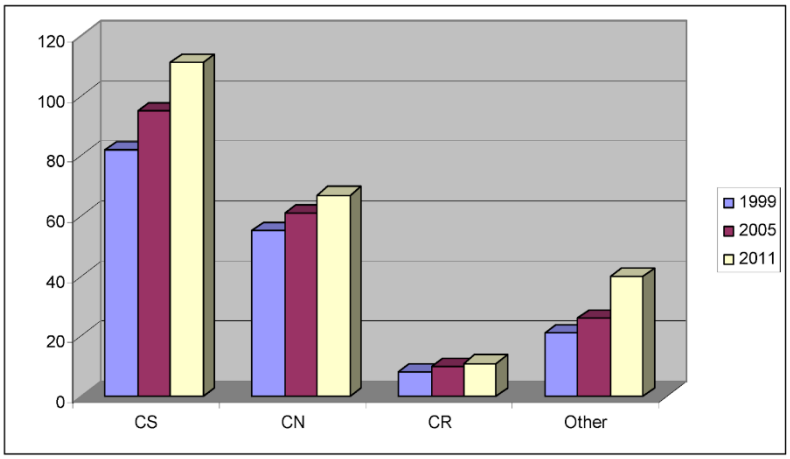


Fig: Chemical and Biochemical Weapons

3.3 Challenges

Many challenges encounter lethal autonomous weapons systems (LAWS) and Article 36 appraisals. The rapid pace at which self-governing systems advance is also a major challenge. This evolutionary process makes it difficult to create permanent legal and ethical norms, thereby requiring flexible and initiative-taking regulatory strategies.

Ensuring the transparent and responsible use of LAWS is another significant barrier. The lack of AI decision-making transparency and limited human oversight might hinder assigning blame for illegalities or errors committed by autonomous systems. The absence of clarity undermines the fundamental principles of accountability and justice that underpin international humanitarian law (IHL) and international human rights law.

Furthermore, reaching a global consensus on the definition of LAWS, their regulation, or their outlawing remains a challenging task. Countries' different perspectives on autonomy in weapon systems have broader implications for future discussions about warfare itself, as well as technology's influence on adherence to international humanitarian law (IHL).

The most important requirement is incorporating ethical considerations into the development and implementation of LAWS. Having advanced technology combined with a deep understanding of the complexities inherent in war will help make these self-governing machines follow moral standards while waging conflicts. This involves constant interaction among engineers, military strategists, and lawyers who specialize in this area.

3.4 Laws

3.4.1 Article 36 of Additional Protocol I

It requires governments to perform a legal appraisal as to whether new weapons, means, or methods of warfare comply with international law, including international humanitarian law (IHL).

3.4.2 The Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols

These agreements contain the first principles of International Humanitarian Law (IHL). These include the obligation to distinguish between combatants and non-combatants and the requirement that unnecessary suffering be minimized. Such principles are essential when considering compliance and morality of lethal autonomous weapon systems (LAWS).

3.4.3 The Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW)

The Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) has held several meetings to discuss new military technologies like LAWS and to study potential regulatory frameworks for these weapons.

3.4.4 The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

Both states and corporations should ensure that they do not infringe on human rights in their dealings, including the production of military hardware, without specifically addressing laws.

3.4.5 National Legislation

Some countries have embarked on developing national policies and legislation pertaining to the growth and use of LAWS. This work focuses primarily on establishing moral codes and systems for the accountability of individuals involved in their development, as well as promoting adherence to International Humanitarian Law (IHL). For instance, the United States issued United States Department of Defense Directive 3000.09, providing guidelines for the creation and deployment of autonomous weapon systems in US army forces [DOD].

3.4.6 The International Committee of the Red Cross Recommendations (ICRC)

It has made specific recommendations concerning LAWS (lethal autonomous weapon systems). In particular, these proposals highlight clear international legal norms governing LAWS with an emphasis on protecting human autonomy over the use of force and absolute respect for International Humanitarian Law (IHL).

3.4.7 Proposed International Ban

A number of non-governmental organizations, including the Campaign to Stop Killer Robots, advocate for a global agreement that would proactively prohibit the development, sale, or use of any fully autonomous military systems.

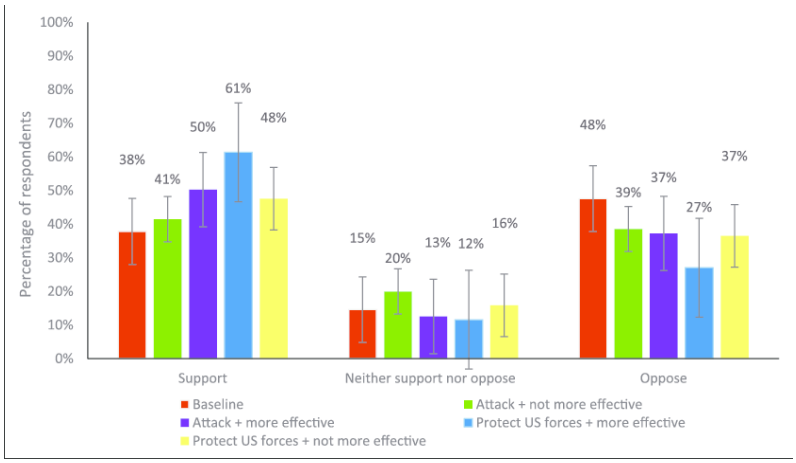


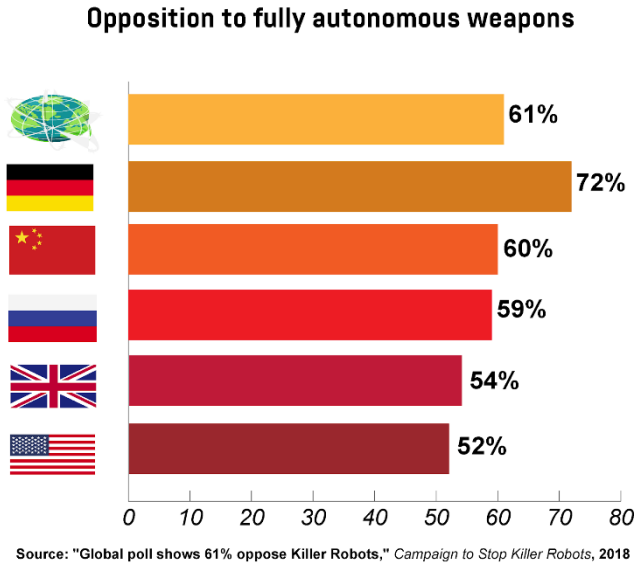
Fig. Opposition to fully autonomous weapons

3.4.8 European Parliament Resolution

In 2018, the European Parliament adopted a resolution urging for a global prohibition on weapons systems that do not possess significant human control in the crucial processes of target selection and engagement.

3.4.9 Guidelines for Ethical AI and Robotics

Although there is no legal enforceability, some international organisations and professional groups have established ethical frameworks for AI and robotics that may be relevant to LAWS. These frameworks prioritize ideals such as transparency, responsibility, and the preservation of human dignity.



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3.5 Case Studies

3.5.1 USA: X-47B Unmanned Combat Air System (UCAS)

The United States is developing the X-47B Unmanned Combat Air System (UCAS). The X-47B represents a major breakthrough in military aviation, for it offers autonomous takeoff, landing, and in-flight refueling. The deployment of autonomous systems capable of lethal action has sparked debates about the legal and ethical implications, especially with regard to International Humanitarian Law (IHL).

3.5.2 Sentry Robot (South Korea) (SGR-A1)

South Korea developed the SGR-A1 Sentry Robot. Stationed in the Korean Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), the SGR-A1 automatically finds and attacks targets, raising questions about the principles of distinction and proportionality, particularly in a domain where civilians can easily cross a border without malice.

3.5.3 Harpy Drone (Israel)

Specifically designed to independently detect, attack, and destroy radar emitters, the Harpy Drone is an autonomous weapon system. The Harpy Drone suggests investigating the dilemmas of ensuring that autonomous systems are compliant with the principles of distinction and proportionality over complex battlefields.

3.5.4 Taranis Drone (UK)

We are discussing the UK-developed Taranis drone. The Taranis, named after the Celtic god of thunder, serves as a demonstration platform to showcase its autonomous capabilities in identifying and attacking targets immediately. The development of LAWS has raised questions in the UK and around the world

about the ethical and legal frameworks necessary for their use.

3.5.5 Russia: Uran-9 Combat Robot

Russia has developed a combat robot called Uran-9. Russia has evaluated the Uran-9 robot in Syria, equipping it with autonomous capabilities specifically designed for combat missions. The deployment provides valuable information regarding the pragmatic difficulties and operational constraints of LAWS, encompassing aspects such as dependability, situational awareness, and command and control problems.

3.5.6 Campaign to Stop Killer Robots

The Campaign to Stop Killer Robots: This global alliance of non-governmental organizations has played a crucial role in advocating, conducting research, and mobilizing support for an initiative-taking prohibition on lethal autonomous weapons systems (LAWS). Their endeavors emphasise the expanding civil society movement opposing autonomous weapons and advocating for global legal norms.

Each of these case studies exemplifies the intricate difficulties and ongoing discussions regarding the creation, implementation, and control of LAWS, emphasizing the intricacy of ensuring that technological progress in warfare adheres to international law and ethical standards.

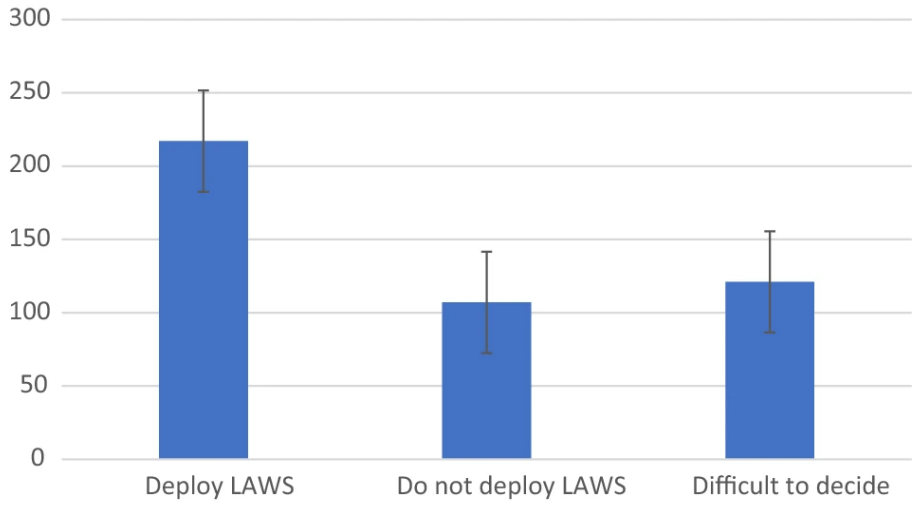

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Fig. Row Autonomous Weapons Market Forecast by Application

4.1 Critical Analysis

4.1.1 Adherence to International Humanitarian Law (IHL)

The concepts of distinguishing between military and civilian targets, ensuring the use of force is proportionate, and taking precautions to minimize harm pose considerable difficulties for LAWS. Existing technologies face challenges in replicating human decision-making in intricate and changing combat settings, leading to issues of compliance with International Humanitarian Law (IHL).

4.1.2 Legal Review Mechanisms

Article 36 reviews are crucial, but their implementation varies greatly among nations, with certain states having transparent procedures while others have more obscure ones. This variability weakens the possibility of implementing a consistent method for regulating LAWS (lethal autonomous weapons systems).

4.1.3 Disparity between Technological Progress and Legal Inertia

The swift progression of autonomous technology surpasses the progress and application of matching legal and ethical structures, resulting in a gap that hinders governance endeavors.

4.1.4 Global Consensus

The absence of a global agreement on LAWS's precise meanings, standards, and regulatory structures hinders the advancement of complete international rules.

4.1.5 Comparative Assessment

LAWS present distinct difficulties in comparison to conventional weapons as a result of their autonomous decision-making capabilities. Although autonomous weapons systems have the potential to provide benefits in terms of accuracy and reduce harm to human lives, their ethical and legal consequences in combat continue to be a subject of debate and disagreement.

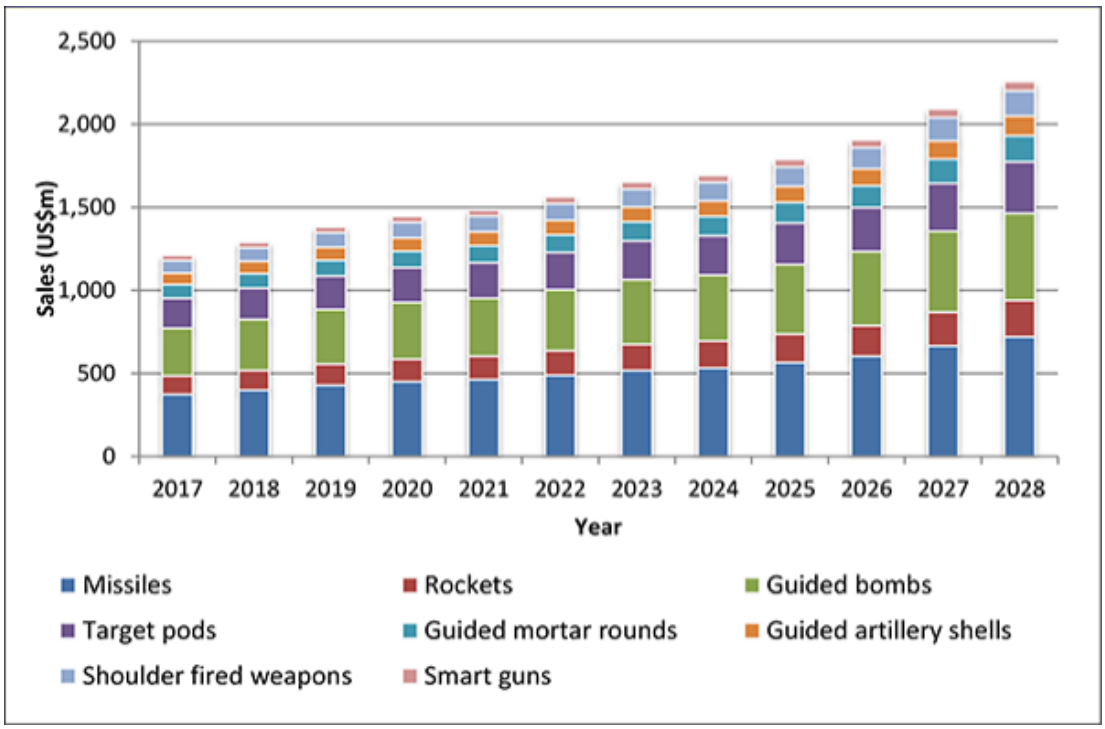

Fig. Drone Strikes in NIAC'S

4.2 Results

We highlight the significant disparity between legal and ethical regulations to underscore the necessity for updated global regulations that address the practical aspects of autonomous warfare.

The inconsistent conduct of Article 36 reviews highlights the need for uniform regulations to address the complications posed by LAWS.

Technological advancement and effective legal review processes determine the impact of LAWS on compliance with IHL principles.

4.3 Conclusion

Incorporation of LAWS (Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems) into military stockpiles challenges

existing legal and ethical frameworks, calling for a revaluation of how international law deals with new technology in conflict situations. The potential lies within LAWS to promote observing International Humanitarian Law (IHL) during belligerent acts. Nevertheless, incomplete laws, non-uniform definitions, and a lack of agreement on ethical issues underscore the urgent necessity for international discourse and cooperation. Governments, organizations, and civil society must collaborate to develop and implement lethal autonomous weapons systems (LAWS) based on International Humanitarian Law (IHL) principles, ensuring technological advancements align with legal standards.

4.4 Suggestions

Advancement of Global Standards

Promote an all-inclusive international accord that specifically deals with resolving LAWS, including defining terms, setting operational limits, establishing accountability pathways, and stating the ethics applied in this field.

Improved Transparency in Article 36 Reviews

We propose that all states adopt more transparent and standardized legal review procedures when it comes to accepting new weaponry, such as LAWS, plus exchange internationally recognized best practices.

Integration of Ethical AI Principles

AI needs to incorporate moral principles into its practices while developing or applying lethal autonomous weapons systems so that they remain compliant with IHL principles.

Global Dialogue and Cooperation

Nations, international organizations, academia, and civil society must constantly engage in dialogue to forge a consensus on how to control LASW within their respective frameworks and to guarantee that ethical and legal considerations coexist with technological advancement.

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