



## United Nations **Disarmament and International Security**

First Session

First Committee

Loss of Human Control and Increase of Automation in Warfare

The Disarmament Committee,

Sponsors: France, Germany, India, USA

Signatories: Australia, UK, Ukraine, Israel, Philippines, Japan.

*Recalling* the Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/L.32 which states that ensures use of remotely piloted aircrafts or armed drones in counter terrorism and military operations in accordance with international law, including international human rights and humanitarian law,

*Further Recalling* Resolution A/RES/68/178 which states that the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism,

*Agreeing* to take into account the findings of the UN special rapporteur on Counter Terrorism and Human Rights from the inquiry launched by the United Nations General Assembly on Drone Strike,

*Realizing* that the issue of drone attacks and unmanned aerial vehicles is a pertinent issue and needs to be addressed;

1. *Understands* that there is an increasing loss of human control in modern warfare for the purpose of surveillance, reconnaissance and attacks;
2. *Ensures* that measures should be taken to ensure that the drone attacks only target the areas where people from proven terrorist outfits have found a safe haven;

3. *Encourages* that measure should be taken to ensure that the surgical attacks carried out by the drones target just the terrorists and that minimum civilian casualties should take place by increasing the accuracy of the drone attacks;
  - b) *Ensuring* the limitation of drones strikes by forbidding signature strikes, which target unidentified individuals and kill according to pattern of life, and only permit the use of drones for personality strikes targeting identified terrorists. This would ensure that drone attacks are truly surgical attacks uniquely targeting terrorists and that there the minimum number of civilian casualties by increasing the accuracy of the drone attacks.
4. *Understands* that there should be the possibility of talks between the Governments the host territory where the drone attacks are being carried out and by the Government going to make the drone attacks (intervening country);
5. *Urges* that technological advances should be used when engineering drones and UUVs to ensure that they are more accurate, efficient and precise;
6. *Realizes* that a global mechanism for the accountability of armed drones cannot be put in place as no member state would allow for their military program to be made public;
7. *Realizes* that there should be a clear distinction between surveillance drones and armed drones used in case of conflict;
8. *Suggests* the definition of the loss of human control in modern warfare would be the development and use of weapons that are not fully controlled by humans as well as the act of loss of physical presence through the use of aircrafts and robots controlled by:
  - a) A pilot remotely or
  - b) A pre-programmed mission;
9. *Understands* that it is each member state's own decision to maintain its sovereignty and to decide how to use its military resources as it considers appropriate to ensure its security and order;
10. *Encourages* member states to initiate and promote measures to ensure that the drones strike the targeted places with maximum accuracy and minimum collateral damage and encourages more research to be conducted in this regard;
11. *Encourage* that the operator of lethal drones will go through an annual diagnosis, which combines computerized tests and psychological interviews. Test results and responsibility would be by the Ministry of Public Security of the State
12. *Decides* to remain actively seized in the matter.