

Security Council (SC)



**Preventing the Weaponization of
Artificial Intelligence and Autonomous
Drones**

President: Luis Emilio Barrales Díaz

Moderator: Santiago Lozada Ortega

Secretary: Oliver Marcus Pastern Orozco

INDEX:

- I. INTRODUCTION**
- II. HISTORY OF THE PROBLEM**
- III. CURRENT SITUATION**
- IV. UN ACTIONS**
- V. KEY QUESTIONS**
- VI. KEY POINTS**
- VII. POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS**
- VIII. CASE STUDIES**
- IX. BIBLIOGRAPHY**

I. INTRODUCTION

The Security Council (SC) was established on 26 June 1945, when the Charter of the United Nations was signed at the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco. It was formally founded on 24 October 1945, when the Charter entered into force following ratification by the required number of signatory states, thereby establishing the United Nations (UN) as an international organization.

The United Nations Security Council (SC) is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations (UN) and holds the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. It is composed of fifteen Member States, including five permanent members and ten non-permanent members elected for limited terms. The body possesses the authority to adopt legally binding resolutions that Member States are required to implement. The United Nations Security Council held its first official session on 17 January 1946 in London, marking the beginning of its operational role in addressing international security concerns.

Its creation was driven by the widespread devastation and instability caused by the Second World War, which exposed the limitations of earlier international efforts to preserve peace, particularly those undertaken by the League of Nations. The international community, therefore, sought to establish a permanent institution capable of facilitating cooperation among major powers, ensuring collective security and enabling coordinated responses to acts of aggression, threats to peace, and other developments that could endanger global stability.

The United Nations Security Council (SC) discusses issues directly related to the maintenance of international peace and security. Its agenda commonly includes armed conflicts between and within states, terrorism, humanitarian crises that may endanger international stability, nuclear proliferation, the spread of weapons of mass destruction, organized crime with transnational implications, and threats posed by emerging technologies. The body also considers matters such as ceasefire arrangements, peace negotiations, conflict prevention strategies, and post-conflict reconstruction efforts aimed at stabilizing fragile regions.

The United Nations Security Council (SC) possesses a range of faculties that enable it to fulfill its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. It has the authority to investigate disputes or situations that may lead to international conflict and to recommend procedures or methods of peaceful settlement. Furthermore, the Council can call

upon parties involved in a dispute to comply with provisional measures, such as ceasefires, in order to prevent the escalation of hostilities and to create conditions conducive to negotiation and diplomatic resolution.

The topic refers to the growing international concern over the use of rapidly advancing technologies as weapons by both state and non-state actors. Today, with the fast development and wider accessibility of artificial intelligence systems and autonomous unmanned aerial vehicles, the responsibility of the United Nations Security Council (SC) includes addressing the security threats that may arise from their misuse. The weaponization of such technologies could increase the speed, reach, and unpredictability of attacks, potentially lowering barriers to violence and creating new challenges for global stability.

Concerns regarding the weaponization of artificial intelligence and autonomous drones began to surface in the early twenty-first century, particularly as unmanned aerial vehicle technology became an increasingly prominent instrument of military operations and grew more accessible to actors beyond the traditional boundaries of state control. Throughout the 2000s and into the early 2010s, accelerated technological innovation, a steady decline in production costs, and the expansion of global digital infrastructure enabled a broader range of actors to acquire or independently develop such systems. These developments prompted growing unease within the international community regarding the potential for their deliberate misuse and the adequacy of existing legal frameworks to address the risks they presented.

These technologies have the potential to transform the nature of conflict and create new security risks that transcend national borders. Their increasing affordability, accessibility, and technical sophistication make it possible for both states and non-state actors, including terrorist groups, to develop or acquire capabilities that can be used to carry out attacks, conduct surveillance, or disrupt critical infrastructure.

Furthermore, the issue raises significant legal, ethical, and humanitarian concerns that require coordinated international responses. The need to ensure accountability, protect civilian populations, and uphold international humanitarian law highlights the importance of dialogue and cooperation among Member States within the United Nations (UN). Addressing the risks associated with weaponization is therefore essential for maintaining global stability, preventing technological proliferation for harmful purposes, and strengthening collective security in an increasingly interconnected world.

The United Nations (UN) has taken several steps to address the risks associated with the weaponization of artificial intelligence and autonomous drones through dialogue, research, and the promotion of international norms. Discussions on emerging technologies in the context of international security have been held within bodies such as the General Assembly of the United Nations (UNGA), where Member States have debated the implications of autonomous weapons systems and called for greater transparency, responsibility, and cooperation. These debates have contributed to raising global awareness and encouraging states to consider regulatory and ethical frameworks.

In addition, expert discussions and multilateral processes have been supported within the framework of the United Nations to examine how existing principles of international humanitarian law can be applied to new technologies. Reports produced by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and specialized panels have highlighted the potential dangers of misuse by both state and non-state actors, including terrorist organizations. Through these initiatives, the organization has sought to promote confidence-building measures, prevent uncontrolled proliferation, and encourage the responsible development and use of emerging technologies in order to protect international peace and security.

II. HISTORY OF THE PROBLEM

The problem of the weaponization of artificial intelligence and autonomous drones began to gain international attention in the early twenty-first century, particularly after the increased use of unmanned aerial vehicles in military operations during the 2000s. As technological innovation accelerated and production costs decreased, these systems became more accessible, raising concerns about their potential misuse beyond traditional state-controlled armed forces. The problem escalated significantly during the mid to late 2010s, as rapid advances in artificial intelligence and the widespread availability of commercially produced drones increased both the capabilities and accessibility of these technologies. During this period, autonomous features such as improved targeting, navigation, and real-time data processing began to be integrated into unmanned systems, raising concerns within the international community about their potential use as weapons with limited human oversight.

The escalation also became evident as non-state actors, including terrorist organizations, demonstrated the ability to modify or weaponize civilian drone technology for attacks, surveillance, and the disruption of critical infrastructure. These developments highlighted the growing risk of technological proliferation and the possibility that emerging weapons systems could contribute to new forms of asymmetric warfare. As a result, discussions within the United Nations (UN) and other international forums intensified, emphasizing the urgency of establishing norms, preventive measures, and cooperative strategies to address the evolving threat to international peace and security.

The political actors involved in the issue of preventing the weaponization of artificial intelligence and autonomous drones include both state and non-state entities with varying levels of influence and responsibility. Major technological and military powers such as the United States of America, the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the French Republic play significant roles due to their advanced research capacities, defense industries, and participation in international security decision-making within the United Nations (UN). At the same time, non-state actors such as terrorist organizations, armed groups, private technology companies, and research institutions are also relevant, as their ability to develop, acquire, or misuse emerging technologies contributes to the complexity of the issue. The involvement of international organizations further highlights the need for coordinated political action, dialogue, and regulatory efforts to address the risks associated with technological weaponization and to maintain international peace and security.

Reports from international organizations and research institutions indicate that drone-related attacks have resulted in thousands of casualties globally, including both fatalities and injuries, particularly in regions affected by prolonged instability and terrorism.

The current situation regarding the weaponization of artificial intelligence and autonomous drones is characterized by rapid technological development, increasing military investment, and growing concerns about global security risks. Several states are expanding the production and deployment of unmanned systems, while conflicts such as the ongoing war between the Russian Federation and Ukraine have demonstrated the strategic importance of drone warfare and the integration of more advanced autonomous capabilities.

The use of autonomous drones can endanger fundamental protections such as the right to life, security, and human dignity. When these technologies are employed in targeted attacks or security operations with limited human control, there is an increased risk of wrongful or disproportionate use of force, particularly if systems fail to accurately distinguish between combatants and civilians. This can lead to unlawful killings or injuries, raising serious concerns under international humanitarian law and international human rights law.

Additionally, the use of advanced autonomous systems for surveillance or coercive purposes may threaten rights related to privacy, freedom of expression, and freedom of movement. In contexts where accountability and transparency are weak, victims may have limited access to justice or effective remedies. The potential misuse of such technologies by non-state actors, including terrorist organizations, further intensifies the risk of widespread fear, instability, and harm to civilian populations, making the issue a significant concern for the international community and for efforts within the United Nations (UN) to uphold human rights standards.

The growing risks associated with the weaponization of artificial intelligence and autonomous drones have been increasingly reflected in the international community through diplomatic debates, policy initiatives, and multilateral cooperation. Member States have raised concerns in the forums of the United Nations (UN).

In addition, the expanded use of advanced surveillance capabilities linked to artificial intelligence can create tensions between national security objectives and the protection of civil liberties. In democratic societies, debates have intensified regarding the need to balance technological innovation and security measures with transparency, accountability, and the rule of law. The international community has expressed growing concern about the potential impact of the weaponization of artificial intelligence and autonomous drones on democratic governance and political stability. Many Member States and international organizations have emphasized that the misuse of such technologies could undermine democratic institutions by enabling targeted violence, intimidation, or coercion during sensitive political processes, including elections and public demonstrations. These risks have led to calls for stronger safeguards to ensure that emerging security technologies do not erode public trust, participation, or the rule of law.

Vulnerable groups affected by the weaponization of artificial intelligence and autonomous drones include civilian populations residing in conflict-affected or politically unstable regions, where exposure to attacks, surveillance operations, and general insecurity is

significantly heightened. Individuals living in densely populated urban areas, internally displaced persons, and communities with limited access to protective infrastructure or emergency services face particular risks, as the deployment or misuse of such technologies may result in unintended harm, disruption of essential services, and long-term economic instability.

III. CURRENT SITUATION

- **Expansion of military investment in autonomous drone technology:**

Several states are increasing funding and production capacities for advanced unmanned aerial systems integrated with artificial intelligence. This reflects growing concerns about maintaining strategic advantages and responding to evolving security threats, while also contributing to fears of an emerging technological arms race.
- **Use of weaponized drones in ongoing conflicts:**

Recent conflicts have demonstrated the operational importance of low-cost and adaptable drone systems for surveillance, targeted strikes, and battlefield coordination. These developments highlight how the weaponization of accessible technologies can alter military strategies and increase the speed and unpredictability of armed confrontations.
- **Increased risk of acquisition by non-state actors and terrorist groups:**

The affordability and availability of commercial drone components and artificial intelligence software have raised international concerns that such technologies may be modified or weaponized by non-state actors. This situation complicates traditional security responses and heightens the threat to civilian populations and critical infrastructure.
- **Growing international debates on regulation and ethical governance:**

Within forums of the United Nations (UN) and other multilateral platforms, Member States are intensifying discussions on the need for international norms, transparency measures, and accountability frameworks. These debates aim to prevent uncontrolled proliferation, reduce risks of misuse, and ensure that technological innovation does not undermine international peace and security.

- **Strengthened cooperation between governments and technology companies:**

Partnerships between national defense institutions and private technology firms are becoming more common in the development of artificial intelligence and autonomous systems. While such cooperation may accelerate innovation, it has also raised concerns within the international community regarding oversight, responsibility, and the potential militarization or weaponization of emerging technologies.

Several international organizations have provided humanitarian assistance and contributed to addressing the risks associated with conflicts involving weaponized drones and emerging technologies. Agencies within the United Nations (UN), such as the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), have delivered essential food aid and coordinated the responsible use of drone technology to assess damage, monitor crises, and support relief operations in difficult or dangerous environments. These efforts aim to improve the speed and effectiveness of humanitarian responses while ensuring that technological tools are applied in ways that protect vulnerable populations.

Beyond immediate physical harm, the conflict has also had broader social and economic consequences for affected populations. Communities may face interruptions in access to healthcare, education, food supply, and employment opportunities due to damaged infrastructure or ongoing security threats. The persistent presence of surveillance or aerial threats can generate fear and long-term psychological impacts, particularly among children and vulnerable groups.

Ongoing conflicts in which artificial intelligence and autonomous drones are weaponized have contributed to a range of humanitarian violations affecting civilian populations and essential services. The deployment of such technologies without adequate safeguards may lead to indiscriminate or disproportionate attacks, resulting in civilian casualties, damage to critical infrastructure, and interruptions to healthcare, education, and humanitarian relief operations. In environments where targeting decisions are influenced by automated systems or limited human supervision, the risks of misidentification and unintended harm are significantly increased.

In response to the growing risks associated with the weaponization of artificial intelligence and autonomous drones, the international community has implemented a range of sanctions and restrictive measures aimed at limiting proliferation and misuse. Within the framework of

the United Nations (UN), sanctions regimes authorized by the United Nations Security Council (SC) have included arms embargoes, travel bans, and asset freezes targeting individuals, entities, or armed groups involved in activities that threaten international peace and security. These measures are intended to restrict access to military equipment, financial resources, and technological components that could contribute to the development or deployment of weaponized systems.

The weaponization of artificial intelligence and autonomous drones has affected economic stability at both national and international levels, particularly in regions experiencing armed conflict or heightened security tensions. Governments have increasingly directed financial resources toward the research, development, and acquisition of advanced unmanned systems, often resulting in reduced investment in social programs, infrastructure, and long-term development initiatives. At the same time, drone-related attacks on energy facilities, transportation networks, and industrial sites have disrupted trade flows, damaged productive capacity, and contributed to inflationary pressures and market uncertainty. These developments have also influenced global economic dynamics, as defense industries and technology firms involved in artificial intelligence have experienced rising demand, while businesses operating in conflict-affected areas face supply chain interruptions, declining investor confidence, and increased operational risks.

Furthermore, the rapid proliferation of such systems has contributed to fears of a technological arms race, as states seek to develop or acquire advanced capabilities to maintain strategic advantages. This dynamic may heighten geopolitical tensions and complicate efforts toward arms control, transparency, and confidence-building among Member States. Within discussions in forums of the United Nations (UN), the issue is therefore increasingly viewed as a significant challenge requiring coordinated international responses, regulatory approaches, and strengthened cooperation in order to safeguard global stability and prevent emerging technologies from undermining long-term peace.

Several factors are currently preventing conflicts involving the weaponization of artificial intelligence and autonomous drones from achieving lasting peace. One major obstacle is the rapid pace of technological development, which makes it difficult for the international community to establish timely and effective regulatory frameworks. As states continue to invest in advanced unmanned systems to maintain strategic advantages, mutual distrust and

fears of falling behind in technological capabilities can hinder cooperation and confidence-building efforts within forums of the United Nations (UN).

Several countries have publicly expressed concern or condemnation regarding the weaponization of artificial intelligence and autonomous drone technologies, particularly in discussions within forums of the United Nations (UN). States such as the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Austria, the Federative Republic of Brazil, and the Republic of South Africa have supported initiatives calling for stronger international regulations, transparency measures, and limits on the development or use of fully autonomous weapons systems. These countries have emphasized the potential humanitarian, legal, and ethical risks associated with the misuse of emerging technologies in armed conflict.

Humanitarian organizations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) have strongly warned about the dangers associated with autonomous weapons systems, particularly the possibility of reduced human oversight in life-and-death decisions on the battlefield. In addition, advocacy coalitions, including the Campaign to Stop Killer Robots, have called for legally binding international instruments to regulate or prohibit certain forms of weaponized artificial intelligence. These positions demonstrate increasing engagement by both intergovernmental and non-governmental actors in shaping global awareness and encouraging coordinated action to mitigate the threats associated with technological weaponization.

IV. UN ACTIONS

UN:

- **General Assembly of the United Nations (UNGA):**

They have addressed the risks linked to the weaponization of artificial intelligence and autonomous drones through debates, draft resolutions, and studies concerning disarmament and international security. Member States have expressed concern over humanitarian consequences, technological proliferation, and the need to promote international cooperation and regulatory approaches.

- **United Nations Security Council (SC):**

They have discussed the security implications of emerging technologies in relation to terrorism, armed conflict, and threats to international peace. Deliberations have emphasized the importance of sanctions regimes, counterterrorism coordination, and preventive measures to reduce the risks posed by weaponized drone systems.

- **Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR):**

They have highlighted the impact of technologically driven conflicts on displacement trends, noting that increased insecurity and aerial threats may contribute to forced migration and humanitarian protection challenges for affected populations.

- **Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR):**

They have raised concerns about the potential human rights implications of autonomous weapons, including risks to the right to life, accountability gaps, and the need to ensure that emerging technologies are used in accordance with international legal standards.

- **United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF):**

They have emphasized the vulnerability of children in conflict environments where advanced weaponized technologies are present, pointing to risks related to psychological harm, disruption of education, and reduced access to essential services.

- **United Nations World Food Programme (WFP):**

They have addressed the humanitarian consequences of insecurity caused by armed conflict and technological threats, focusing on challenges in delivering food assistance, maintaining supply chains, and ensuring safe access to affected communities.

V. KEY QUESTIONS

- How does the weaponization of artificial intelligence and autonomous drones affect international peace and security?
- What risks do these technologies pose to civilian populations and humanitarian operations?

- How can the proliferation of weaponized drone systems be effectively controlled at the international level?
- What legal frameworks currently regulate the use of autonomous weapons technologies?
- How can accountability be ensured when harm is caused by systems with limited human oversight?
- What strategies can prevent terrorist organizations and non-state actors from acquiring or modifying such technologies?
- How can international cooperation be strengthened to address emerging technological threats?
- What role should sanctions, export controls, and monitoring mechanisms play in prevention efforts?
- How can human rights and international humanitarian law be upheld in conflicts involving autonomous systems?
- What responsibilities do Member States have in ensuring the responsible development and use of artificial intelligence in security contexts?
- How can humanitarian access and civilian protection be improved in technologically driven conflicts?
- What long-term impacts could technological weaponization have on global stability and development?

VI. KEY POINTS

- Rapid technological advancement in artificial intelligence and autonomous drone systems has increased global security concerns.
- Weaponization by both state and non-state actors, including terrorist organizations, has expanded the scope and unpredictability of modern conflict.
- Increased accessibility and affordability of drone technology have contributed to risks of proliferation and misuse.
- Potential humanitarian consequences include civilian casualties, displacement, infrastructure damage, and psychological distress.

- Challenges related to accountability and meaningful human oversight raise legal and ethical concerns under international humanitarian law.
- Growing fears of a technological arms race among major powers may heighten geopolitical tensions and instability.
- Economic impacts include increased military expenditure, disruption of trade and infrastructure, and shifts in global investment patterns.
- Democratic governance and civil liberties may be affected through surveillance, intimidation, or disruption of political processes.
- International cooperation and multilateral dialogue are essential to establish regulatory norms and preventive measures.
- The United Nations (UN) and its bodies play a central role in promoting transparency, sanctions regimes, and humanitarian protection efforts.

VII. POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS:

- **Establish international regulatory frameworks:**
Member States could negotiate legally binding or voluntary agreements to regulate the development, transfer, and use of artificial intelligence and autonomous drone technologies, ensuring compliance with international humanitarian law and reducing risks of misuse.
- **Strengthen export controls and monitoring mechanisms:**
Governments may implement stricter controls on the transfer of dual-use components, software, and technical knowledge, while improving international information-sharing systems to prevent proliferation to non-state actors and terrorist organizations.
- **Promote meaningful human oversight in weapons systems:**
Policies could require that critical decisions involving the use of force remain under human control, helping to ensure accountability, ethical responsibility, and adherence to legal standards in conflict situations.
- **Enhance counterterrorism cooperation:**
States may increase intelligence-sharing, joint operations, and capacity-building

initiatives to prevent terrorist groups from acquiring or weaponizing emerging technologies.

- **Support confidence-building and transparency measures:**

Regular reporting, multilateral dialogue, and voluntary declarations on military technological development could reduce mistrust among states and help prevent escalation or arms races.

- **Invest in defensive and protective technologies:**

Research and deployment of counter-drone systems, cybersecurity safeguards, and civilian protection infrastructure could help mitigate risks and strengthen resilience against technological threats.

- **Expand humanitarian protection and response strategies:**

International organizations and governments could improve emergency preparedness, ensure safe humanitarian access, and provide support for affected populations in regions impacted by technologically driven conflicts.

- **Encourage responsible innovation and public–private cooperation:**

Engagement between governments, technology companies, and research institutions could promote ethical standards, risk assessments, and safeguards throughout the development lifecycle of artificial intelligence systems.

VIII. CASE STUDIES

- **United States of America:**

Currently invests heavily in artificial intelligence and autonomous drone capabilities as part of defense modernization and strategic competition. Significant economic resources have been directed toward research, procurement, and partnerships with private technology companies. The government has emphasized maintaining technological superiority while supporting responsible use standards and international dialogue. It has contributed to counterterrorism operations, supported allied security

initiatives, cooperated with organizations within the United Nations (UN), and has also accepted refugees from conflict-affected regions.

- **People's Republic of China:**

Has expanded investment in artificial intelligence development and unmanned systems for both civilian and security applications. Authorities have highlighted technological innovation as essential to national security and economic growth while participating in international discussions on regulation and arms control. The government has supported multilateral cooperation in certain forums and provided humanitarian assistance in selected conflict situations, though refugee intake remains relatively limited compared to other major powers.

- **Russian Federation:**

Has integrated weaponized drone technologies into military operations and increased defense spending related to unmanned and autonomous systems. Government statements have stressed strategic necessity and national defense priorities. Cooperation with some international humanitarian mechanisms has occurred in specific contexts, although geopolitical tensions have affected broader collaboration and refugee dynamics.

- **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:**

Has invested in advanced defense technologies, including artificial intelligence and autonomous systems, while advocating responsible governance and compliance with international humanitarian law. The government has supported United Nations (UN) initiatives, participated in multilateral security cooperation, and implemented programs assisting displaced populations from conflict zones.

- **French Republic:**

Has pursued modernization of military capabilities involving artificial intelligence and drone technologies while promoting international regulatory dialogue and ethical standards. Authorities have emphasized strategic autonomy and humanitarian considerations. The country has contributed to peacekeeping operations, humanitarian aid missions, and refugee reception programs in cooperation with international organizations.

- **Federal Republic of Germany:**

Has increased funding for research and defense innovation related to emerging technologies, while often supporting preventive arms control and stronger international regulation. Government policy has focused on multilateral cooperation, humanitarian assistance, and compliance with legal frameworks. Germany has also received refugees and worked closely with agencies of the United Nations (UN).

- **Japan:**

Has prioritized technological development and defensive applications of artificial intelligence within the context of regional security concerns. Economic resources have been allocated toward research, innovation, and alliance cooperation. Authorities have supported international dialogue on responsible use and contributed financial and humanitarian assistance to crisis-affected regions.

- **Republic of India:**

Has expanded investment in indigenous drone production and artificial intelligence research to strengthen national security capabilities. Government statements highlight self-reliance in defense technology and participation in global governance discussions. India has contributed to humanitarian missions and peacekeeping efforts

under the United Nations (UN), while also hosting refugees from neighboring conflicts.

- **Canada:**

Has supported responsible innovation policies and international regulatory discussions regarding autonomous weapons systems. Resources have been invested in research, defense partnerships, and humanitarian initiatives. The government has cooperated closely with multilateral organizations, contributed to peacekeeping and aid operations, and maintained refugee resettlement programs.

- **Republic of Korea:**

Has increased defense investment in advanced unmanned systems and artificial intelligence due to regional security dynamics. Authorities emphasize deterrence, technological competitiveness, and alliance coordination. The country has engaged in humanitarian cooperation, participated in international security discussions, and provided targeted assistance to populations affected by conflict.

IX. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- American Society of International Law. (2025). *Lethal autonomous weapons systems and international law*. Retrieved from <https://www.asil.org/insights/volume/29/issue/1>
- Davison, N. (2017). *Autonomous weapon systems under international humanitarian law*. Geneva: International Committee of the Red Cross. Retrieved from

https://www.icrc.org/sites/default/files/document/file_list/autonomous_weapon_systems_under_international_humanitarian_law.pdf

- Human Rights Watch. (2025). *A hazard to human rights: Autonomous weapons systems and digital decision-making*. Retrieved from <https://www.hrw.org/report/2025/04/28/hazard-human-rights/autonomous-weapons-systems-and-digital-decision-making>
- International Committee of the Red Cross. (n.d.). *Autonomous weapons*. Retrieved from <https://www.icrc.org/en/law-and-policy/autonomous-weapons>
- International Committee of the Red Cross. (2025). *International humanitarian law and the use of drones in armed conflict*. Retrieved from <https://www.icrc.org/en/article/faq-international-humanitarian-law-drones-armed-conflict>
- Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. (2021). *Autonomous weapon systems and international humanitarian law*. Retrieved from https://www.sipri.org/sites/default/files/2021-06/2106_aws_and_ihl_0.pdf
- Trends Research & Advisory. (2025). *Governing lethal autonomous weapons: The future of warfare and military artificial intelligence*. Retrieved from <https://trendsresearch.org/insight/governing-lethal-autonomous-weapons-the-future-of-warfare-and-military-ai>

- United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research. (2021). *UNIDIR on lethal autonomous weapons*. Geneva: UNIDIR. Retrieved from <https://unidir.org/publication/unidir-on-lethal-autonomous-weapons>
- United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research. (2024). *The use of uncrewed aerial systems by non-state armed groups*. Geneva: UNIDIR. Retrieved from <https://unidir.org/publication/the-use-of-uncrewed-aerial-systems-by-non-state-armed-groups-exploring-trends-in-africa>
- United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research. (2025). *The interpretation and application of international humanitarian law in relation to lethal autonomous weapon systems*. Geneva: UNIDIR. Retrieved from <https://unidir.org/publication/the-interpretation-and-application-of-international-humanitarian-law-in-relation-to-lethal-autonomous-weapons-systems>
- United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research. (n.d.). *Artificial intelligence and international security*. Retrieved from <https://unidir.org/focus-area/artificial-intelligence>
- United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs. (n.d.). *Lethal autonomous weapon systems*. Retrieved from <https://disarmament.unoda.org/en/our-work/emerging-challenges/lethal-autonomous-weapon-systems>
- United Nations Regional Information Centre. (2025). *Artificial intelligence in conflict: Keeping humanity in control*. Retrieved from <https://unric.org/en/ai-in-conflict-keeping-humanity-in-control>
- United Nations Regional Information Centre. (2025). *United Nations addresses artificial intelligence and the dangers of lethal autonomous weapons systems*.

Retrieved from <https://unric.org/en/un-addresses-ai-and-the-dangers-of-lethal-autonomous-weapons-systems>