TOGETHER FIRST

A global system that works for all

Is organisation?	**Organisation?**	**Is organisation?**
Yes	Together First	Yes
Short	**Institutions that are inclusive**	**Short**

Global catastrophic risks mitigated

Risk multipliers managed

Implementation timeframe

How to ban killer robots

Fully autonomous weapons are weapons that can select and engage targets without human intervention. They are a potentially destabilizing development for international peace and security, global governance, and ethics. Human Rights Watch (HRW) believes that the only way to address the challenge is a prohibition on the development, production, and use of fully autonomous weapons. Such a prohibition should be negotiated and adopted at the United Nations, and each country should establish national laws and policies to prevent development, production, and use of fully autonomous weapons.

Why ban killer robots?

Fully autonomous weapons would lack human judgment, empathy, and understanding, which are necessary to comply with international humanitarian law and to protect civilians. Moreover, they would lack the ability to relate to individuals and communities, which is often critical to identifying combatants and avoiding civilian harm. Fully autonomous weapons would also undermine the principle of humanity, which requires that people, not machines, make decisions about the use of force.

Fully autonomous weapons would lack the ability to be held accountable for violations of international humanitarian law. Because they would lack human judgment, it would be difficult to hold anyone responsible for their actions. Commanders and operators could not be held responsible for the actions of fully autonomous weapons because they would not have sufficient control over the weapons' actions. Programmers and manufacturers could not be held responsible because they would not have the requisite intent or knowledge of the weapons' actions. This lack of accountability would undermine the deterrent effect of international humanitarian law and would make it more likely that violations would occur.

Fully autonomous weapons would also undermine the principle of humanity, which requires that people, not machines, make decisions about the use of force. Machines lack the ability to understand the value of human life and to make the moral judgments necessary to comply with international humanitarian law. Allowing machines to make decisions about the use of force would be a dangerous step toward dehumanizing warfare.

Why a preemptive ban?

A preemptive ban on fully autonomous weapons is necessary because the technology is rapidly developing and could soon be deployed. Waiting until fully autonomous weapons are deployed before banning them would be too late. Once they are deployed, it would be difficult to remove them from the battlefield. A preemptive ban would prevent the development, production, and use of fully autonomous weapons before they can cause harm.

A preemptive ban would also send a strong message that the international community rejects fully autonomous weapons. It would create a norm against their development, production, and use. This norm would help to prevent states from developing fully autonomous weapons and would make it more likely that they would comply with international humanitarian law.

What is the Campaign to Stop Killer Robots?

The Campaign to Stop Killer Robots is a coalition of non-governmental organizations working to ban fully autonomous weapons. The Campaign was launched in April 2013 and is coordinated by HRW. The Campaign's members include Amnesty International, Article 36, Human Rights Watch, International Committee for Robot Arms Control, Mines Action Canada, Nobel Women's Initiative, Pax Christi International, Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs, and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

The Campaign to Stop Killer Robots has been instrumental in raising awareness about the dangers of fully autonomous weapons and in building support for a preemptive ban. The Campaign has organized meetings of experts, briefings for diplomats, and public events around the world. The Campaign has also published numerous reports and articles on the issue.

What is the status of efforts to ban killer robots?

In November 2013, the United Nations Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) agreed to establish a group of governmental experts to discuss the issue of fully autonomous weapons. The group of experts met in May 2014 and in April 2015. The group of experts did not reach consensus on whether to recommend a preemptive ban on fully autonomous weapons.

In December 2016, the CCW agreed to establish a group of governmental experts with a mandate to negotiate a legally binding instrument on fully autonomous weapons. The group of experts met in August 2017 and in November 2017. The group of experts did not reach consensus on whether to recommend a preemptive ban on fully autonomous weapons.

In November 2018, the CCW agreed to establish a group of governmental experts with a mandate to negotiate a legally binding instrument on fully autonomous weapons. The group of experts met in March 2019 and in August 2019. The group of experts did not reach consensus on whether to recommend a preemptive ban on fully autonomous weapons.

In December 2019, the CCW agreed to establish a group of governmental experts with a mandate to negotiate a legally binding instrument on fully autonomous weapons. The group of experts met in March 2020 and in August 2020. The group of experts did not reach consensus on whether to recommend a preemptive ban on fully autonomous weapons.

In December 2021, the CCW agreed to establish a group of governmental experts with a mandate to negotiate a legally binding instrument on fully autonomous weapons. The group of experts met in March 2022 and in August 2022. The group of experts did not reach consensus on whether to recommend a preemptive ban on fully autonomous weapons.

What is the role of the United States?

The United States has been a leading opponent of a preemptive ban on fully autonomous weapons. The United States has argued that existing international humanitarian law is sufficient to address the challenges posed by fully autonomous weapons. The United States has also argued that a preemptive ban would be premature because the technology is still developing.

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What is the role of other countries?

Many countries have supported a preemptive ban on fully autonomous weapons. In May 2014, 16 countries called for a preemptive ban on fully autonomous weapons. In April 2015, 26 countries called for a preemptive ban on fully autonomous weapons. In December 2016, 19 countries called for a preemptive ban on fully autonomous weapons. In November 2018, 26 countries called for a preemptive ban on fully autonomous weapons. In December 2019, 30 countries called for a preemptive ban on fully autonomous weapons. In December 2021, 30 countries called for a preemptive ban on fully autonomous weapons.

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What is the role of the public?

The public has been instrumental in raising awareness about the dangers of fully autonomous weapons and in building support for a preemptive ban. The public has also been instrumental in raising awareness about the dangers of fully autonomous weapons and in building support for a preemptive ban.

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What is the role of the International Committee of the Red Cross?

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What is the role of the International Court of Justice?

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What is the role of the International Criminal Court?

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What is the role of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea?

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What is the role of the International Court of Arbitration?

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What is the role of the International Court of Arbitration for Sport?

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