



EURONEST PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY  
ASSEMBLÉE PARLEMENTAIRE EURONEST  
PARLAMENTARISCHE VERSAMMLUNG EURONEST  
ПАРЛАМЕНТСКАЯ АССАМБЛЕЯ ЕВРОНЕСТ

*Plenary session*

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01.11.2017

## **RESOLUTION**

on lethal autonomous weapons systems

## **EURONEST PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY – RESOLUTION**

### **on lethal autonomous weapons systems**

*The Euronest Parliamentary Assembly,*

- Having regard to the reports on the use of armed drones by the UN Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions of 28 May 2010 and 13 September 2013, and by the UN Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism of 18 September 2013;
  - Having regard to the statement made by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon on 13 August 2013 on the use of armed drones;
  - Having regard to the hearing of 25 April 2013 on the human rights implications of the use of drones, organized by European Parliament’s Subcommittee on Human Rights jointly with its Subcommittee on Security and Defense;
  - Having regard to the European Parliament study of 3 May 2013 on the “Human rights implications of the usage of drones and unmanned robots in warfare”;
  - Having regard to the Council conclusions of 19 and 20 December 2013 on preparations for a programme of next-generation European Medium Altitude Long Endurance Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS);
  - Having regard to the decision of the UN Conference of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) to establish a Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) on Lethal Autonomous Weapon Systems;
  - Having regard to the open letter by leaders of robotics and AI companies at International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence (IJCAI 2017) in Melbourne.
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- A. Whereas the lethal autonomous weapons (hereinafter ‘killer robots’) has become widely used in conflict areas over the past decades;
  - B. Whereas the use of killer robots lowers the risks for human lives, thus lowers the barriers of war;
  - C. Whereas the usage of the killer robots leads to the arbitrary executions among the peaceful civil population living in the extraterritorial zones of lethal operations;
  - D. Whereas the number of peaceful civilians is being killed by killer robots, particularly in conflict areas whereas Article 51(2) of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions states that “acts or threats of violence the primary purpose of which is to spread terror among the civilian population are prohibited”;
  - E. Whereas usage of drones directly violates the principles of the international human rights law;

- F. Whereas 116 founders of robotics and artificial intelligence companies from 26 countries has written an open letter urging the United Nations to urgently address the challenge of lethal autonomous weapons and ban their use internationally;
- G. Whereas the Defense Ministry of Israel has temporarily suspended the marketing and export license of an Israeli weapons manufacturer for staging drone attacks on Nagorno Karabakh's targets at the urging of Azerbaijan.

The Assembly:

1. Stresses the importance of development, production and use of fully autonomous weapons within the international legal framework;
2. Emphasizes the importance of policy development in EaP fora aiming at devising the responsive mechanisms for the assurance of human rights and international humanitarian law in member states;
3. Condemns the perpetration of targeted killings towards the peaceful population in conflict zones;
4. Calls on the EaP countries to contribute to the more transparent and accountable policy regarding the use of killer robots in extraterritorial zones;
5. Highlights the importance of installation of investigative mechanisms in conflict zones of EaP countries aiming at discovering and preventing the mechanism of arbitrary violations towards the peaceful population living in nearby areas;
6. Urges the EaP countries to support the activities of the Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) on Lethal Autonomous Weapon Systems.