

UK Campaign to Stop Killer Robots Writes to Defence Secretary on the UK's Approach to LAWS

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Global Research, December 02, 2020

[Drone Wars UK](#) 30 November 2020

Region: [Europe](#)

Theme: [Militarization and WMD](#)

As members of the UK [Campaign to Stop Killer Robots](#), Drone Wars and a number of other UK civil society groups have written to Secretary of State Ben Wallace on the UK's position on the development of Lethal Autonomous Weapon Systems partly in response to recent comments by the Chief of the Defence Staff.

Dear Secretary of State,

We are writing on behalf of the UK Campaign to Stop Killer Robots, in advance of the next meeting of the Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) on 'Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems' (LAWS) at the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW), as well as the CCW's meeting of High Contracting Parties. We welcome the UK government's recognition in the CCW that discussing human control is central to successful international work to address increasing 'autonomy' in weapons systems, and that this is an area in which meaningful progress can be made.[1]

In this regard, we encourage the UK government to work on building recognition and stimulating engagement around the valuable content it has already contributed to the CCW on aspects of human control.[2] Such efforts could help promote convergence among states on useful points of substance and common understanding in this area, both at the normative and operational level.

We also welcome the UK's working paper exploring 'the human role in autonomous warfare' and would appreciate the opportunity to discuss its contents further with you and your ministry.[3] We share the paper's view that 'assigning responsibility and preserving dignity' are key reasons for retaining human control over the use of force. However, the UK's perspective on human control raises concerns that such control may disproportionately focus on the early stages of weapon systems' research and development. Although we acknowledge the importance of ensuring human-machine interaction throughout a weapon system lifecycle, we believe that further attention should be placed on how to operationally maintain human control over the use of force on actual, specific battlefield decisions, so as to ensure compliance with International Humanitarian and Human Rights Law. As such, we believe that to preserve legal and ethical compliance, meaningful human control requires positive obligations, including to control location and duration of system use, as well as the specification of targets.

In addition, we would appreciate clarification on what 'humanitarian benefits' the UK believes could arise from 'automating some tasks within the targeting process'.[4] We are

particularly interested in better understanding what examples or experiences substantiate the UK government's argument that autonomy could decrease risks for civilians and advance humanitarian goals. We note that the UN Secretary General's 2020 report on the Protection of Civilians expresses concerns over LAWS. We share the UN Secretary General's view that developments in weapons technologies could, in fact, present a major challenge to the protection of civilians in armed conflict.[5]

We agree with the UK's view that substantial contributions towards delineating the principles and components of meaningful human control over weapons systems will be key to building an effective international framework to construct regulation for human control. However, we are not persuaded by the UK's position that the existing framework is 'more than sufficient' to address the novel moral, ethical, human rights and legal issues that developments in this area pose. We also believe that a 'compendium of good practice' should be a tool for the discussion of necessary additional rules—rather than an end point. In this regard, we would like to ask what specific examples of 'good practice'—for instance practical descriptions and case studies regarding the use and parameters of control of current sensor-based weapons systems—the UK might present at the next GGE meeting and beyond, to concretely allow further discussion across the LAWS community of interest.

In light of the above issues, we noted with interest the comments made by the UK Chief of Defence Staff, General Sir Nick Carter, in an interview with Sky News on 8th November, where he stated that the UK 'will absolutely avail ourselves of autonomous platforms and robotics wherever we can' and that in the near future 'I suspect we could have an army of 120,000, of which 30,000 might be robots, who knows'.[6] These remarks appear to be in conflict with the UK's official stated policy in respect of LAWS, that being that the MoD 'has no intention to develop systems that operate without human intervention in the weapon command and control chain'.[7] Given this apparent conflict, we would be grateful to learn the extent to which General Sir Nick Carter's comments reflect a change in UK official policy.

Finally, we are interested to see the UK's proposal for the greater involvement of industry in international discussions regarding LAWS.[8] Our experience of engaging with the tech and finance industries has impressed on us the fact that many key stakeholders would welcome clearer international legal regulation to protect their work, ensuring it will not be used for dangerous or unethical purposes and/or safeguarding it against reverse engineering for such unintended applications. We believe the contribution of these industries to international discussions would be welcome, and would be interested to know which sectors and stakeholders the UK expects to invite to help form policy in this area.

We look forward to hearing your response and more detail about the approach the UK government will be taking as the conversation continues in the lead-up to the critical moment of the next CCW Review Conference (currently scheduled for 2021). Ultimately, we believe that the UK can contribute to the success of the overall process by demonstrating leadership in working with other states to both develop a strong shared consensus of the practicalities of meaningful human control over weapons systems and the use of force, as well as building understanding on how to preserve responsibility and human dignity. From the campaign's perspective, we will continue to work with states to prepare for formal negotiations on a legal framework that prohibits and restricts lethal autonomous weapon systems.

Yours sincerely,

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Amnesty International student representatives at the universities of Birmingham, Bristol, Edinburgh, Newcastle, Oxford and Warwick.

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Notes

[1] UK commentary on the Guiding Principles: <https://documents.unoda.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/20200901-United-Kingdom.pdf>

[2] For our analysis of UK contributions up to 2020, see Article 36, 'From "pink eyed terminators" to a clear-eyed policy response? UK government policy on autonomy in weapons systems' <http://www.article36.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/UK-policy-on-autonomy-in-weapons-systems-2020.pdf>

[3] UK Expert paper: The human role in autonomous warfare

<https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G20/319/98/PDF/G2031998.pdf?OpenElement>

[4] UK Expert paper: The human role in autonomous warfare

[5] UN Secretary General 2020 report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflicts https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/S_2020_366_E.pdf

[6] Sky News, "World War Three 'a risk', says UK defence chief", https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ACDIPOssea0&feature=emb_logo

[7] Ministry of Defence, Joint Doctrine Publication 0-30.2: Unmanned Aircraft Systems:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/673940/doctrine_uk_uas_jdp_0_30_2.pdf

[8] UK commentary on the Guiding Principles: <https://documents.unoda.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/20200901-United-Kingdom.pdf>

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