Autonomous Weapon Systems A Brief Survey Of Developmental Operational Legal And Ethical Issues

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Autonomous Weapons Systems \u0026 the Role of Law

12 - AI \u0026 Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems*Panel 1 - International Seminar on Autonomous Weapons Systems*

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Regulating Autonomous Weapons Systems*A.I. Is Making it Easier to Kill (You). Here's How. | NYT*

Lethal Autonomous Weapon Systems (LAWS) and UN GGE by Regina Surber at ETH Zurich 2019 Artificial Intelligence: Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (LAWS) and Peace Time Threats *Autonomous weapons and international law* Lethal Autonomous Weapons | CogX 2020 Killer Robots \u0026 the Ethics of Autonomous Weapons - Peter Asaro How to regulate Autonomous Weapon Systems Autonomous Weapon Systems A Brief

Autonomous Weapon Systems: A Brief Survey of Developmental, Operational, Legal, and Ethical Issues | U.S. Government Bookstore. Description. Audience. Description Audience. Description. Autonomous Weapons Systems - A Primer for Current and Future AWS Operations - Capabilities and Challenges. What does the Department of Defense hope to gain from the use of autonomous weapon systems (AWS)?

Autonomous Weapon Systems: A Brief Survey of Developmental ...
Autonomous Weapon Systems: A Brief Survey of Developmental, Operational, Legal, and Ethical Issues [Caton, Jeffrey L., Institute, Strategic Studies, Army War College, U.S.] on Amazon.com. *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.

Autonomous Weapon Systems: A Brief Survey of Developmental ...
Description. What does the Department of Defense hope to gain from the use of autonomous weapon systems (AWS)? This Letort Paper explores a diverse set of complex issues related to the developmental, operational, legal, and ethical aspects of AWS. It explores the recent history of the development and integration of autonomous and semi-autonomous systems into traditional military

operations.

"Autonomous Weapon Systems: A Brief Survey of ...

The use of autonomous weapon systems (AWS) in warfare is not a new concept. One could argue that the development and integration of such systems have evolved over the last century and accelerated significantly after the September 11, 2001 (9/11) attacks on the U.S. homeland. AWS will likely continue to grow in both capabilities and numbers.

Autonomous Weapon Systems: A Brief Survey of Developmental ...

While autonomous weapons systems are still in their early development stages, it is worth the time of policymakers to carefully consider whether their putative operational advantages are worth the potential risks of instability and escalation they may raise.

The Risks of Autonomous Weapons Systems for Crisis ...

autonomous weapon system (LAWS) is arguably one of the major stumbling blocks to developing an effective international response to the emergence of increasingly autonomous military technology, whether regulation or a developmental ban.3 Around 800 AD, gunpowder was invented in China, changing forever how warfare was waged, and beginning what is considered the first revolution in weapon development. In July

The Challenge of Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (LAWS ...

roughly understand autonomous weapons systems to be weapons that can 'select and engage targets without fur? ther intervention by a human operator'.1 There is so far no clear agreement whether LAWS should also include semi?autonomous weapons, which could identify, monitor, prioritise selected targets and/or decide on the timing of

Policy Papers and Briefs – 8, 2017 LETHAL AUTONOMOUS ...

First, autonomous weapons systems act as a force multiplier. That is, fewer warfighters are needed for a given mission, and the efficacy of each warfighter is greater. Next, advocates credit...

Pros and Cons of Autonomous Weapons Systems

In a message to the Group of Governmental Experts, the UN chief said that "machines with the power and discretion to take lives without human involvement are politically unacceptable, morally...

Autonomous weapons that kill must be banned, insists UN ...

Where does the current regulation stand. Many countries have spoken about the importance of 'human control and judgement' to legally accept weapons, at the CCW conventions. As a matter of fact, around 30 countries have called for the ban of fully autonomous systems, along with 125 member-states in the Non-Aligned Movement have called for a 'legally binding international instrument' on ...

Should AI-Powered Autonomous Weapons Be Regulated?

Advanced Targeting Systems – Autonomous weapon and combat vehicle systems that can find targets using machine vision and U.S. Army developed sensor technology. We begin our exploration of autonomous weapon systems in the military with an overview of their current legality for use on the battlefield.

Autonomous Weapons in the Military – What's Possible and ...

This paper serves as a primer for current and future autonomous weapon system (AWS) operations to provide senior policymakers, decision-makers, military leaders and their respective staffs an overall appreciation for existing capabilities and the challenges, opportunities, and risks associated with AWS

across the range of military operations.

Autonomous Weapon Systems: A Brief Survey of Developmental ...
An international public debate over the law and ethics of autonomous weapon systems (AWS) has been underway since 2012, with those urging legal regulation of AWS under existing principles and requirements of the international law of armed conflict, on the one side, in argument with opponents who favor, instead, a preemptive international treaty ban on all such weapons, on the other.

A Primer on Debates over Law and Ethics of Autonomous ...
[Marta Bo is a Researcher at the Graduate Institute (LAWS and War Crimes Project) and at the T.M.C. Asser Institute.] Meaningful Human Control is at the core of regulatory and ethical debates on autonomous weapon systems. In international discussions and writings, the problem of meaningful human control has been addressed from different angles: from philosophical, ethical and legal (here and ...

Meaningful Human Control over Autonomous Weapon Systems ...
The Challenge of Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (LAWS) 2. Around 800 AD, gunpowder was invented in China, changing forever how warfare was waged, and beginning what is considered the first revolution in weapon development.

The Challenge of Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (LAWS ...
Artificial intelligence (AI) cannot replace human decision-making in military operations, while any "human-out-of-the-loop" arrangement for lethal autonomous weapon systems (LAWS) must be ...

No 'human-out-of-the-loop' for autonomous weapons, says ...
Lethal autonomous weapons (LAWs) are a type of autonomous military system that can independently search for and engage targets based on programmed constraints and descriptions. LAWs are also known as lethal autonomous weapon systems (LAWS), autonomous weapon systems (AWS), robotic weapons, killer robots or slaughterbots.

Lethal autonomous weapon - Wikipedia
Meaningful Human Control over Autonomous Weapon Systems: An (International) Criminal Law Account opiniojuris.org [Marta Bo is a Researcher at the Graduate Institute (LAWS and War Crimes Project) and at the T.M.C. Asser Institute.]

"The book I had been waiting for. I can't recommend it highly enough." —Bill Gates The era of autonomous weapons has arrived. Today around the globe, at least thirty nations have weapons that can search for and destroy enemy targets all on their own. Paul Scharre, a leading expert in next-generation warfare, describes these and other high tech weapons systems—from Israel's Harpy drone to the American submarine-hunting robot ship Sea Hunter—and examines the legal and ethical issues surrounding their use. "A smart primer to what's to come in warfare" (Bruce Schneier), Army of None engages military history, global policy, and cutting-edge science to explore the implications of giving weapons the freedom to make life and death decisions. A former soldier himself, Scharre argues that we must embrace technology where it can make war more precise and humane, but when the choice is life or death, there is no replacement for the human heart.

What does the Department of Defense hope to gain from the use of autonomous weapon systems (AWS)? This Letort Paper explores a diverse set of complex issues related to the developmental,

operational, legal, and ethical aspects of AWS. It explores the recent history of the development and integration of autonomous and semi-autonomous systems into traditional military operations. It examines anticipated expansion of these roles in the near future as well as outlines international efforts to provide a context for the use of the systems by the United States. As these topics are well-documented in many sources, this Paper serves as a primer for current and future AWS operations to provide senior policymakers, decisionmakers, military leaders, and their respective staffs an overall appreciation of existing capabilities and the challenges, opportunities, and risks associated with the use of AWS across the range of military operations. Emphasis is added to missions and systems that include the use of deadly force. AUDIENCE: This paper serves as a primer for current and future autonomous weapon system (AWS) operations to provide senior policymakers, decision-makers, military leaders and their respective staffs an overall appreciation for existing capabilities and the challenges, opportunities, and risks associated with AWS across the range of military operations. Emphasis is added to missions that include the use of deadly force. Additionally defense contractors and technology manufacturers may be interested in this work. Related products: Arms Control History collection is available here: https: //bookstore.gpo.gov/catalog/us-military-history/arms-control-history Arms & Weapons resources collection can be found here: https: //bookstore.gpo.gov/catalog/security-defense-law-enforcement/arms-weapons

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For policymakers, this book explains the ramifications under international humanitarian law of a major new field of weapon development with a focus on questions currently being debated by governments, the United Nations and other bodies. Based on a clear explanation of the principles of autonomous systems and a survey of technologies under active development as well as some that are in use today, it provides a thorough legal analysis grounded on a clear understanding of the technological realities of autonomous weapon systems. For legal practitioners and scholars, it describes the legal constraints that will apply to use of autonomous systems in armed conflict and the measures that will be needed to ensure that the efficacy of the law is maintained. More generally, it serves as a case study in identifying the legal consequences of use of autonomous systems in partnership with, or in place of, human beings.

This examination of the implications and regulation of autonomous weapons systems combines contributions from law, robotics and philosophy.

The question of whether new rules or regulations are required to govern, restrict, or even prohibit the use of autonomous weapon systems has been the subject of debate for the better part of a decade. Despite the claims of advocacy groups, the way ahead remains unclear since the international community has yet to agree on a specific definition of Lethal Autonomous Weapon Systems and the great powers have largely refused to support an effective ban. In this vacuum, the public has been presented with a heavily one-sided view of Killer Robots. This volume presents a more nuanced approach to autonomous weapon systems that recognizes the need to progress beyond a discourse framed by the Terminator and HAL

9000. Re-shaping the discussion around this emerging military innovation requires a new line of thought and a willingness to challenge the orthodoxy. Lethal Autonomous Weapons focuses on exploring the moral and legal issues associated with the design, development and deployment of lethal autonomous weapons. In this volume, we bring together some of the most prominent academics and academic-practitioners in the lethal autonomous weapons space and seek to return some balance to the debate. As part of this effort, we recognize that society needs to invest in hard conversations that tackle the ethics, morality, and law of these new digital technologies and understand the human role in their creation and operation.

Military robots and other, potentially autonomous robotic systems such as unmanned combat air vehicles (UCAVs) and unmanned ground vehicles (UGVs) could soon be introduced to the battlefield. Look further into the future and we may see autonomous micro- and nanorobots armed and deployed in swarms of thousands or even millions. This growing automation of warfare may come to represent a major discontinuity in the history of warfare: humans will first be removed from the battlefield and may one day even be largely excluded from the decision cycle in future high-tech and high-speed robotic warfare. Although the current technological issues will no doubt be overcome, the greatest obstacles to automated weapons on the battlefield are likely to be legal and ethical concerns. Armin Krishnan explores the technological, legal and ethical issues connected to combat robotics, examining both the opportunities and limitations of autonomous weapons. He also proposes solutions to the future regulation of military robotics through international law.

This publication considers lethal autonomous weapon systems, approaching the issue from five different perspectives. It has been published ahead of the first meeting of the Group of Governmental Experts of the High Contracting Parties to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons mandated to examine issues related to emerging technologies in the area of lethal autonomous weapon systems in the context of the objectives and purposes of the Convention. The United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs Occasional Papers are a series of ad hoc publications featuring, in edited form, papers or statements made at meetings, symposiums, seminars, workshops or lectures that deal with topical issues in the field of arms limitation, disarmament and international security.

The variety, pace, and power of technological innovations that have emerged in the 21st Century have been breathtaking. These technological developments, which include advances in networked information and communications, biotechnology, neurotechnology, nanotechnology, robotics, and environmental engineering technology, have raised a number of vital and complex questions. Although these technologies have the potential to generate positive transformation and help address 'grand societal challenges', the novelty associated with technological innovation has also been accompanied by anxieties about their risks and destabilizing effects. Is there a potential harm to human health or the environment? What are the ethical implications? Do this innovations erode of antagonize values such as human dignity, privacy, democracy, or other norms underpinning existing bodies of law and regulation? These technological developments have therefore spawned a nascent but growing body of 'law and technology' scholarship, broadly concerned with exploring the legal, social and ethical dimensions of technological innovation. This handbook collates the many and varied strands of this scholarship, focusing broadly across a range of new and emerging technology and a vast array of social and policy sectors, through which leading scholars in the field interrogate the interfaces between law, emerging technology, and regulation. Structured in five parts, the handbook (I) establishes the collection of essays within existing scholarship concerned with law land technology as well as regulatory governance; (II) explores the relationship between technology development by focusing on core concepts and values which technological developments implicate; (III) studies the challenges for law in responding to the

emergence of new technologies, examining how legal norms, doctrine and institutions have been shaped, challenged and destabilized by technology, and even how technologies have been shaped by legal regimes; (IV) provides a critical exploration of the implications of technological innovation, examining the ways in which technological innovation has generated challenges for regulators in the governance of technological development, and the implications of employing new technologies as an instrument of regulatory governance; (V) explores various interfaces between law, regulatory governance, and new technologies across a range of key social domains.

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