

Country: Germany

Committee: United Nations Security Council

Agenda: Addressing the Proliferation and Militarization of Autonomous Weapons Systems and Artificial Intelligence in Armed Conflict

The earth is everyone's common home where survival and development are not possible without international peace and security. But global security resources are fragile, and despite rapid technological discoveries, military ambitions and computational warfare capabilities are always growing. The physical boundaries of conflict cannot expand without catastrophic collateral damage, presenting an urgent need for the implementation of strict regulations on autonomous systems at every coordinate of the globe. Being a leading technological and diplomatic power, establishing an ethical, human-centric framework for military AI is an urgent and basic aspect of Germany's future strategic defense and global responsibility.

As a demonstration of political commitment and ownership, Germany integrated a strict prohibition against fully autonomous weapons into its national defense policy and government mandates. Germany was a leading pioneer in anchoring the concept of "meaningful human control" directly into its domestic military framework. A National Artificial Intelligence Strategy, alongside rigid defense operational doctrines, has been launched to optimize, prioritize, and regulate the full potential of digital innovation while ensuring that the ultimate decision to deploy lethal force remains strictly within a human chain of command.

Specialized tech compliance units instituted at the Federal Ministry of Defense and corporate levels facilitate vertical and horizontal coordination among stakeholders to monitor dual-use software. Germany's rigorous enforcement of Article 36 weapon reviews serves as a primary benchmark to ensure new defense systems surpass safety standards entirely through transparent,

explainable algorithms. Moreover, programs focusing on secure tactical data shields, cyber-resilience, and highly restricted automated air defense shields have been launched. The national resolve to eliminate machine-driven warfare risks is firm. The strictness of export controls for high-risk software frameworks has been enhanced. The Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control (BAFA) is constantly updated to target digital vulnerabilities more effectively and ensure that no dangerous technology leaks across national borders.

Germany has been actively engaged in contributing to the development of protocols and treaties for achieving better international and regional Technological Governance. Germany is fully committed to the implementation of the work program to regulate military AI identified by the UN Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) and reaffirmed by recent General Assembly resolutions. The Government's commitment to their implementation is embedded in its active participation at the 2026 UN sessions, which aims at achieving a legally binding international treaty to ban fully autonomous weapons while strictly regulating human-supervised systems.

The world needs to see bold actions and required policies from the policy-makers in order to curb anti-humanitarian or destabilizing algorithmic factors from the international arena. The implementation of any digital arms law or non-proliferation policy is a highly difficult task, which requires the partnership of global tech developers, states, and citizens. Hence, every state needs to bring out a sustainability and ethics-oriented research system so as to expect needed compliance from the scientific population with a developed, responsible mindset. Also, globally, it would be impossible for every country to combat software proliferation individually, necessitating binding international cooperation, joint digital firewalls, and shared accountability within this Security Council.