



COMITATO LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE VENETO D'EUROPA

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Recipients

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Introduction

Artificial General Intelligence (General AI) is an emerging technology that allows machines to autonomously generate and refine knowledge, understand and answer questions, learn from new information and adapt to new situations. General AI focuses on the ability of machines to learn independently, without being specially programmed for specific tasks. General AI differs from Restricted AI, which is designed to perform specific tasks, such as image recognition or language translation. While Narrow AI is limited to specific tasks, General AI is capable of learning and adapting to a wide range of different tasks and situations. The goal of General AI is to create machines that can match and surpass human intelligence in all aspects, both in terms of understanding and learning. General AI would have the ability to autonomously learn, reason, adapt, and solve complex problems similar to or better than humans. The applications of General AI are diverse and potentially game-changing in many industries. For example, General AI could be used to improve medical diagnosis, develop new medicines, improve autonomous transportation systems, and streamline scientific research. General AI also presents some challenges and concerns. One concern is the lack of human control over it and the possibility that it could evolve in unpredictable or even harmful ways. Furthermore, the use of General AI raises ethical questions about the responsibilities of autonomously intelligent machines. Despite the challenges, General AI represents a promising research field that could revolutionize many aspects of our lives. The continued evolution and development of General AI could lead to major technological advances and new opportunities for society. This technology has the potential to be used in many industries, including the military. It is essential to initiate global cooperation in the military sector to ensure adequate regulation of the use of General AI for military purposes. International collaboration is necessary to establish common standards and protocols for the use of this technology, ensuring that it is used ethically and responsibly. Global cooperation in the military sector could include sharing best practices, creating guidelines on the use of General AI and exchanging information on potential threats and risks associated with this technology. Global cooperation could facilitate collaborative research and joint development of defense tools against possible General AI-based attacks. As a rapidly evolving field, it is crucial that countries cooperate and are ready to face the



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possible challenges created by this technology. Global cooperation could also help reduce the arms race in the field of General AI. By creating an environment of trust and transparency, countries may be able to limit the race to military innovation based on General AI and instead focus on promoting international security and managing the risks associated with this technology. Initiating global cooperation in the military sector regarding General AI is now essential to ensure the ethical and responsible use of this technology, as well as to address the challenges and risks associated with it. Only through international collaboration can common standards and effective defense instruments be defined, while at the same time reducing the arms race and promoting international security. The use of artificial intelligence in military robotics has had several developments and applications in recent years. The integration of intelligent systems into military technologies has introduced new capabilities and potentials in the advancement of military operations. Some examples of the use of artificial intelligence in military robotics include: Autonomous combat systems: Drones and autonomous robots have been developed that can be used for surveillance, reconnaissance and attack purposes. These systems can make autonomous decisions based on artificial intelligence algorithms, thus eliminating the need for direct human control. Decision support: AI can be used to analyze and interpret large amounts of data from the battlefield, providing recommendations and strategic information to military commanders. This helps to make more informed and faster decisions during operations. Autonomous Threats: AI can be used to create simulated autonomous threats, which military forces can use to train and develop combat strategies. This makes it possible to improve the training and preparation of soldiers, as well as to test new weapons and technologies without putting human life at risk. Logistics and Resource Management: AI can be used to optimize logistics and resource management within military operations. Artificial intelligence algorithms can analyze procurement data streams, monitor the efficiency of distribution processes and predict future needs. It is important to underline that the use of artificial intelligence in military robotics raises important safety and ethical questions. We must consider the risk of complete autonomy of machines and the willingness that they can make decisions, which go against humanitarian and legal objectives. It is therefore essential to develop and apply adequate control and supervision protocols to ensure an ethical and responsible use of artificial intelligence in military robotics. From an ethical perspective, AI in military robotics raises concerns about the moral consequences of machines' autonomy in carrying out violent and potentially lethal actions. This could lead to situations where decisions to attack or kill are made without proper human oversight. The absence of direct human control raises the risk of errors caused by inappropriate reasoning or unforeseen situations. AI can raise liability issues and make it difficult to determine who is responsible in case of harmful or illegal actions carried out by autonomous robots. This poses challenges in setting legal and regulatory standards to ensure machine accountability and protect human rights. From a security perspective, AI in military robotics can be vulnerable to hacks or manipulation by malicious actors. An automated system that relies on AI could be targeted by cybercriminals or adversary states, causing serious damage and threats to national security. There is also the possibility that AI in military robotics could lead to an "arms race" and a loss of strategic control. If different nations invest in large fleets of AI-aided military robots, a situation could arise where those systems bypass each other autonomously, increasing the risk of accidents or accidentally sparked conflicts. To address these issues, strict monitoring and regulation of the use of AI in military robotics is required. There is a need for clear ethical and legal norms setting out the limits and responsibilities of the use of AI in the military.



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Furthermore, effective countermeasures need to be developed to counter cyber threats and ensure the security of autonomous robotic systems. Banning the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in military robotics against humans would be an ethical and responsible initiative by the international community. There are serious concerns regarding the misuse of AI technologies in warfare, particularly as they see the involvement of autonomous robots in killing humans without supervision and adequate human supervision. The integration of AI into military robotics could lead to unsettling scenarios where life-and-death decisions are made by machines without the ability to fully understand the ethical and human context around them. This could lead to mistakes, abuse of power and serious consequences for the people involved. A significant challenge in banning the use of AI in military robotics against humans is establishing clear rules and boundaries that specifically address the use of AI technologies for warfare purposes against humans. A clear definition of the concept of autonomy and an international agreement are needed to regulate the use of these technologies in the military sphere. The ultimate goal should be to ensure that AI-based weapons are only used in the context of defense and with proper human oversight. It is important to encourage research, discussion and the involvement of experts and international organizations to develop solid rules that protect human dignity and avoid abuses or catastrophic consequences deriving from the use of AI in military robotics. This ultimate goal is critical to ensuring that AI-based weapons are used responsibly and in accordance with international law. The presence of adequate human oversight is essential, as decisions to use force must always be made by a person who is capable of considering the legal and ethical consequences of such actions. It is important that the use of AI-based weapons is limited to the defensive needs of a state and falls within the jurisdictional limits of that entity. This helps to avoid the overuse of AI-based weapons and prevent situations where they could be misused for aggressive or illegal purposes. To achieve this ultimate goal, a number of measures need to be taken, including the development and implementation of international standards regulating the use of AI-based weapons, the promotion of transparency and accountability in their use, as well as the promotion of discussions and dialogue between States to ensure the adoption of coherent and harmonized policies. States should commit to investing in the development and training of personnel adequately trained to use these weapons responsibly. This could include training in AI ethics and including criteria for human oversight in standard operating procedures. It is important that the international community works together to promote and implement such measures, in order to ensure adequate and controlled management of AI-based weapons, with the aim of preventing their indiscriminate and illegal use and to protect the security and human dignity. Certain types of artificial intelligence, or AI, which can be classified according to their capabilities and purpose imply these treaties. Some of the more common types of AI include:

Weak Artificial Intelligence (Weak AI): also known as specialized AI; it is designed to perform specific tasks or predefined tasks. This type of AI can be found in applications such as speech recognition, virtual assistants and chatbots.

Strong Artificial Intelligence (Strong AI): is a type of AI that is programmed to mimic human intelligence on many levels. This type of AI can reason, learn and solve complex problems in a similar way to a human. There are still a few examples of strong AI, but it is the ultimate goal of many researchers in the field.



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Artificial General Intelligence (AGI): Similar to strong AI, AGI refers to an artificial intelligence system that possesses the same intelligence and understanding as a human. The AGI can handle a wide variety of tasks and learn on its own.

Narrow Artificial Intelligence (Narrow AI): is the opposite of general AI, as it was designed to work in a specific area and solve problems in that area. For example, AI playing chess or driving autonomous cars can be considered as narrow AI.

Supervised Artificial Intelligence (Supervised AI): In this type of AI, algorithms are trained using labeled or annotated input data. The labeled input examples help AI recognize and learn patterns, which can then be used to solve similar problems in the future.

Unsupervised AI: Unsupervised AI learns without the use of labeled input data. Instead, the algorithm identifies patterns or clusters in the input information without being guided by predefined labels or data.

Reinforcement AI: In this type of AI, the system learns through experimentation and feedback. AI takes actions in an environment, receives positive or negative feedback based on the effect of those actions, and uses this feedback to improve its own future behavior.

These are just a few of the many variants of artificial intelligence that exist, each with their own unique characteristics and specific applications.

Preamble:

The following States, meeting to promote international peace, security and respect for human rights;

Considering the growing evolution of artificial intelligence robotic systems, and the possible negative implications on human lives;

Recognizing that the use of such systems in civilian and military environments could involve considerable risks in terms of human rights violations, physical injury or death of individuals;

Conscious that the protection of human beings must be a priority, even in the context of military operations;

Emphasizing the importance of adopting international rules and regulations prohibiting the use of artificial intelligence robotic systems for civilian and military purposes against humans;

Recognizing the obligation of States to ensure the safety, dignity and liberty of all persons and to protect them from any form of violence or discrimination;

The use of artificial intelligence robotic systems for civilian and military purposes that may intentionally cause bodily harm, injury or death to human beings is prohibited.

States undertake to promote safe and ethical alternatives to the use of such systems, which respect human rights and people's dignity.

States commit to prohibit the development, production and marketing of artificial intelligence robotic systems that are designed to harm, threaten or kill human beings.



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The use of such systems for purposes of national security must take place in full compliance with international human rights laws and the rules of war.

States undertake to promote international cooperation to prevent the misuse, abuse or proliferation of artificial intelligence robotic systems against humans.

The sharing of knowledge, information and best practices among States will be encouraged to effectively address the challenges posed by these technologies.

States undertake to ensure the monitoring, surveillance and effective enforcement of the aforementioned regulations, in order to prevent and prosecute their abuse or violation.

Measures to empower individuals and organizations involved in the creation, production or misuse of artificial intelligence robotic systems will be promoted.

States undertake to promote public awareness of the risks associated with the use of artificial intelligence robotic systems and to encourage the active participation of citizens in the debate and in defining the relevant standards.

Raising awareness of human rights and the ethical implications of technologies will be considered of fundamental importance in the education and training of citizens.

In witness whereof, the representatives of their respective States sign this International Treaty on the Prohibition of Artificial Intelligence Robotic Systems for Civilian and Military Use Against Human Beings.

The Contracting Parties to this treaty, recognizing the importance of protecting the dignity, integrity and safety of human beings, concerned by the potential risk posed by military artificial intelligence robotic systems in causing harm or threatening their safety;

They agree as follows:

Text of the International Treaty on the Ban of Artificial Intelligence Robotic Systems against Human Beings

Article 1: Definitions

For the purposes of this Treaty, the following definitions mean:

- a) Artificial Intelligence Robotic System (SRIA): any machine equipped with artificial intelligence that has the ability to make autonomous decisions without human intervention.
- b) Human Beings: all natural persons, regardless of gender, age, ethnicity, religion or any other personal characteristics.

Article 2: Prohibition of SRIA against Human Beings

The creation, development, production and use of any SRIA that is designed or used with the intent to cause harm or injury to Human Beings is prohibited.



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Any form of use of the SRIA for military purposes or for activities that may involve the violation of fundamental human rights is prohibited.

Article 3: Responsibility and Human Control

SRIAs must be designed and used in such a way as to ensure full human control over their activity. Humans must retain final authority over decisions made by SRIAs.

The decisions made by the SRIAs must be supervised and monitored in an appropriate manner, ensuring full human accountability for these decisions.

Article 4: International Cooperation and Exchange of Information

Member States undertake to cooperate with each other and to share relevant information regarding the design, development and use of SRIAs.

Member States must provide assistance and technological support to developing countries to ensure that their SRIAs comply with this Treaty.

Article 5: Monitoring and Verification

An International Organization for the Monitoring of SRIAs (OIMSRIA) is established with the task of monitoring the implementation of this Treaty.

Member States must allow OIMSRIA inspections to verify their compliance with this Treaty.

Article 6: Sanctions

Member States that violate the provisions of this Treaty will be subject to international sanctions, including economic sanctions and trade restrictions.

The possibility of adopting additional punitive measures against Member States that refuse to comply with OIMSRIA decisions is envisaged.

Article 7: Dispute Resolution

Disputes between Member States concerning the interpretation or application of this Treaty shall be resolved through negotiations and friendly consultations.

If it is impossible to reach an agreement through negotiations, disputes may be submitted to international arbitration or to a competent jurisdiction, according to international law.

Article 8: Deposit and Membership

This Treaty shall be open for signature by all Member States of the United Nations.

This Treaty will enter into force upon ratification by at least fifty (50) Member States, including at least three nuclear powers.

Member States may accede to this Treaty at any time after its entry into force, subject to approval by existing Member States.



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Text of the International Treaty on the Ban of Military Artificial Intelligence Robotic Systems against Human Beings.

Article 1: Definitions

1.1. In the context of this treaty, "military artificial intelligence robotic systems" refers to any autonomous or semi-autonomous military robotic system that uses artificial intelligence for the identification, tracking, or targeting of humans.

1.2. "Human beings" refers to all individuals, military or civilian, without discrimination as to sex, ethnicity, religion or any other particularity.

Article 2: Prohibition

2.1. The development, production, possession and use of military artificial intelligence robotic systems against humans is prohibited.

2.2. Violation of the prohibition as set out in Article 2.1 will be considered a serious violation of international humanitarian law, as well as of this treaty.

Article 3: Destroy, Deactivate and Disarm

3.1. States Parties to the treaty undertake to destroy, disable and disarm all military artificial intelligence robotic systems under their jurisdiction or control within one year of ratifying this treaty.

3.2. States shall take all necessary measures to prevent the proliferation, transfer and acquisition of such systems by other States, organizations or individuals.

Article 4: Obligations of control and transparency

4.1. The States signatories to the treaty undertake to establish effective control and verification mechanisms in order to ensure compliance with the prohibition established in Article 2.

4.2. States will undertake to provide timely and accurate information on their activities in the field of military robotics and artificial intelligence to relevant international organizations, as well as to other States Parties to the treaty.

Article 5: International cooperation

5.1. The States Parties to the treaty undertake to cooperate with each other and with international organizations to promote peace, security and respect for human rights in the field of military robotics.

5.2. States will provide technical support and assistance to countries that need support to fulfill their treaty obligations.

Article 6: Dispute resolution



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6.1. In the event of an interpretive or enforcement dispute regarding the interpretation or application of this treaty, the parties involved will agree to resolve such disputes by negotiation or other peaceful means.

6.2. States signatories to the treaty may request a hearing in a competent international tribunal to resolve disputes that cannot be resolved through negotiation or other peaceful means.

Article 7: Deposit and ratification

7.1. This Treaty is open for signature by all Member States of the United Nations.

7.2. This treaty shall enter into force 30 days after deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

7.3. States signatories to the treaty are required to deposit their instrument of ratification with the Secretary-General of the United Nations within one year of signing the treaty.

Done in Venice, Palazzo Ducale, on 20/07/2023, in a single copy in English and Italian languages, while for French, Spanish, Russian and Chinese languages, they will be sent in a second phase, considering in any case that all the copies will be equally and juridically authentic.

Text of the International Treaty on the Ban of Civilian Artificial Intelligence Robotic Systems against Human Beings

The Contracting Parties to this treaty, recognizing the importance of protecting the dignity, integrity and safety of human beings, concerned by the potential risk posed by civilian artificial intelligence robotic systems in causing harm or threatening their safety;

They agree as follows:

Article 1: Definitions

For the purposes of this Treaty, "Civilian artificial intelligence robotic system" refers to a programmable machine capable of performing physical or virtual actions, endowed with autonomous learning, adaptation and decision-making capabilities.

"Human Beings" refers to all natural persons without distinction as to race, ethnicity, religion, gender, sexual orientation, disability or national origin.

Article 2: Prohibition

The Contracting Parties undertake to prohibit the use, development, production and dissemination of civilian artificial intelligence robotic systems that have the ability to harm, cause damage or threaten the life or safety of human beings.

Civilian artificial intelligence robotic systems which are intended to assist, support or enhance human tasks and which respect the dignity and safety of human beings may be exempted from the



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prohibition set forth in paragraph 1 of this article, subject to approval and regulation by the competent authorities.

Article 3: Responsibilities and Obligations

The Contracting Parties undertake to promote respect, understanding and consistent application of this treaty in their respective territories.

The Contracting Parties undertake to cooperate with each other in the development of common standards and in the sharing of information and good practices to mitigate the risks deriving from the use of civilian artificial intelligence robotic systems.

Article 4: Monitoring and Verification

The Contracting Parties undertake to establish a monitoring and verification mechanism to ensure the implementation of and compliance with this Treaty.

Each Contracting Party undertakes to provide periodic reports on the state of application of the treaty.

Article 5: Dispute Resolution

Any dispute arising from the interpretation or application of this treaty will be resolved by negotiation and conciliation between the Parties involved.

In the event that a solution cannot be reached through negotiations, the dispute may be submitted to an international dispute resolution institution, subject to the approval of the Parties involved.

Article 6: Entry into Force and Denunciation

This Treaty will enter into force upon ratification by the Contracting Parties.

Each Contracting Party has the right to denounce this Treaty by giving written notice to the other Contracting Parties. The denunciation will take effect one year after receipt of such communication.

Done in Venice, Palazzo Ducale, on 20/07/2023, in a single copy in English and Italian languages, while for French, Spanish, Russian and Chinese languages, they will be sent in a second phase, considering in any case that all the copies will be equally and juridically authentic.

This international Treaty on the use of Artificial Intelligence is made up of three (3) separate Treaties, each one, for ratification:

Treaty No.1 International Treaty on the Prohibition of Artificial Intelligence Robotic Systems against Human Beings.

Treaty No.2 International Treaty on the Prohibition of Military Artificial Intelligence Robotic Systems against Human Beings.



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Treaty No.3 International Treaty on the Ban of Civilian Artificial Intelligence Robotic Systems Against Human Beings

Veneto National Liberation Committee - C.L.N.V.

President of the C.L.N.V, *Amedeo Casasola*

President of the Parliament of the Veneto People, *Luca Ferrari*

Minister for the preemptory norms of general international law (*ius cogens*)

Franco Paluan

Venice, Palazzo Ducale, 2023 July, 20.