

# International Committee of the Red Cross's Positions, Motivations and Impacts on the Regulation of AI Weapons

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**Abstract:** Artificial intelligence weapons are one of the core issues in the current military competition among the world's major powers. International non-governmental organizations, represented by the International Committee of the Red Cross, have played an indispensable role in promoting the regulation of artificial intelligence weapons. The International Committee of the Red Cross uses its platform advantages and voice to urge countries to establish internationally recognized restriction standards on artificial intelligence weapons to ensure the protection of civilians, compliance with international humanitarian law, and moral acceptability. The main motivations for the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to participate in the regulation of artificial intelligence weapons are: the duties and missions entrusted to it by international humanitarian law, the limited enthusiasm of sovereign states to promote the regulation of artificial intelligence weapons, and the challenges that lethal artificial intelligence weapons pose to international peace and security. China's consistent attitude towards artificial intelligence weapons is to advocate "intelligent for good". In the future, promoting the implementation of the issue of artificial intelligence weapon regulation will become an action proposition, and it is an inevitable trend for China to cooperate with international non-governmental organizations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence Weapons, International Rules, ICRC

## 1. Introduction

Artificial intelligence weapons are not only the core of the current military competition among the world's major powers, but also a hot topic in the field of international security governance. The international community has gradually realized that the development of artificial intelligence weapons will bring a series of moral risks, military risks and political risks.<sup>[1]</sup> At present, the international community generally emphasizes the definition of artificial intelligence weapons from the two levels of technology and ethics<sup>[2]</sup> and the classification and hierarchical control.<sup>[3]</sup> Some scholars also believe that the regulation of artificial intelligence weapons can learn from the experience of nuclear arms control and put forward three regulatory schemes: one is to sign an international treaty to restrict the development of artificial intelligence weapons; the second is to sign a non-binding agreement on military "codes of conduct" based on international humanitarian law; the third is to reach a cooperation agreement between major powers to restrict the development of certain artificial intelligence weapons.<sup>[4]</sup> At present, in this tug-of-war of international security governance, the international community's supervision of artificial intelligence weapons and its effectiveness are relatively limited. In addition to the world's major countries and the United Nations and its relevant departments, international non-governmental organizations represented by the International Committee of the Red Cross<sup>[5]</sup> also use their international influence to convey their own values and value orientations, and participate in and influence the international regulation process of artificial intelligence weapons.

## 2. The ICRC's Positions on Regulating AI Weapons

With the continuous development of artificial intelligence technology, countries are increasingly interested in developing and deploying artificial intelligence weapons. However, the risks and impacts

of using artificial intelligence weapons are difficult to predict and limit, which has raised serious concerns in humanitarian, legal and ethical aspects. The International Committee of the Red Cross's concerns about the development of artificial intelligence weapons are mainly manifested in the following questions: How to define artificial intelligence weapons? What harm may artificial intelligence weapons cause to people affected by armed conflicts during operation? What challenges do artificial intelligence weapons pose to international laws and international rules such as international humanitarian law during operation? What specific restrictions does the international community, especially sovereign states, need to impose on artificial intelligence weapons? In view of this, the International Committee of the Red Cross systematically expounded its positions on artificial intelligence weapons.

**First, the International Committee of the Red Cross actively declared its understanding and definition of artificial intelligence weapons.** In 2011, the International Committee of the Red Cross expressed its concerns about artificial intelligence weapons for the first time in its report entitled "International Humanitarian Law and the Challenges It Faces in Contemporary Armed Conflicts", calling on countries to carefully consider the basic legal, ethical and social issues they bring before developing and deploying these weapons.<sup>[6]</sup>In 2014, the International Committee of the Red Cross organized an expert meeting. Representatives from 21 countries and 13 independent experts discussed the development, use and impact of artificial intelligence weapons from technical, military, legal and humanitarian perspectives. Since 2015, the International Committee of the Red Cross has been calling on countries to urgently establish internationally recognized restrictive standards for artificial intelligence weapons in response to the rapid development and expansion of the use of artificial intelligence weapons and the humanitarian, legal and moral concerns they have caused. On May 12, 2021, the International Committee of the Red Cross issued an official position paper on artificial intelligence weapons, "The International Committee of the Red Cross's Position on Autonomous Weapon Systems". In this document, the International Committee of the Red Cross believes that autonomous weapon systems are weapons that select targets and use force against them without human intervention. In other words, autonomous weapon systems are advanced AI weapons that can autonomously select (i.e. search or detect, identify, track, select) and attack (i.e. use force to strike, suppress, damage or destroy) targets without human intervention. After being initially initiated or launched by a human, such AI weapons automatically initiate or trigger attacks based on environmental information obtained by sensors and given a generalized "target description" (generalized technical indicators replace specific targets). It can be said that AI weapons will automatically attack when triggered by a person or object, but the user does not know exactly when and where such weapons will attack, nor does he make a choice about this.<sup>[7]</sup>In fact, the key to understanding and distinguishing between non-AI weapons and AI weapons is whether the specific targets attacked by the weapons are selected by humans.<sup>[8]</sup>The ICRC also discussed the use of some AI weapons for specific tasks in specific situations and their potential military benefits and advantages; the infrastructure of national weapon systems is constantly expanding and upgrading to AI weapons; and the characteristics and hazards of AI weapons that are spreading among state and non-state armed groups.

**Second, the development and deployment of AI weapons will raise serious concerns at the humanitarian, legal and moral levels.** The International Committee of the Red Cross believes that the impact of the use of AI weapons is unpredictable to a certain extent. First, the impact of AI weapons on civilians is unpredictable. In armed conflicts, AI weapons have more types of targets; they are used for longer periods of time and have a wider range of attacks; the use environment is more varied, crowded and complex; human participation is reduced or there is a lack of human supervision, intervention and deactivation during use; there are "black box" challenges in AI weapons controlled by machine learning software. This will increase the risk of civilians being harmed. Second, the unpredictability of AI weapons poses a fundamental challenge to international humanitarian law. Customary international humanitarian law prohibits the use of indiscriminate weapons, and some AI weapons are indiscriminate in nature. Based on humanitarian principles, the International Committee of the Red Cross has raised many questions about the development and use of AI weapons. For example, how to ensure that the use of AI weapons on the battlefield complies with the principles of proportionality and distinction of international humanitarian law? After AI weapons have completed their designated strike missions, can they always follow human emotional constraints and not abuse force against civilians and civilian facilities? How to hold accountable for the abuse of AI weapons? The third is the moral and ethical concerns caused by AI weapons attacking humans. AI weapons will lead to the loss of human control and judgment over the use of force and weapons during operation. In other words, algorithms or their programs determine life and death. Taking into account the moral considerations of protecting humans and maintaining the rules of international humanitarian law on protecting civilians and combatants who

have lost their combat power, the International Committee of the Red Cross recommends: prohibiting the use of unpredictable AI weapons; prohibiting the use of anti-personnel AI weapons. In short, AI weapons are a means of warfare. The use of any AI weapons must comply with the rules of international humanitarian law aimed at protecting civilians and civilian objects during hostilities, especially the principle of distinction, the prohibition of indiscriminate and disproportionate attacks, and the obligation to take all possible precautions in attacks.

**Third, the ICRC recommended that countries should establish international restrictive standards on AI weapons and adopt new legally binding rules.** In order to support the establishment of international restrictive standards on AI weapons and thus address the risks they bring, the ICRC recommended that countries should adopt new legally binding rules. In particular: 1. Unpredictable AI weapons should be explicitly prohibited. One prominent reason for proposing this rule is that such systems can cause indiscriminate consequences. To achieve this, it is best to prohibit AI weapons that are designed or used in a way that makes it impossible for people to fully understand, predict and explain the effects they cause. 2. In view of the moral considerations of maintaining humanity and defending the rules of international humanitarian law on protecting civilians and combatants who have lost their combat power, it should be prohibited to use AI weapons to attack humans. To achieve this, it is best to prohibit AI weapons designed or used to use force against humans. 3. In order to protect civilians and civilian objects, uphold the rules of international humanitarian law and maintain humanity, the design and use of AI weapons that are not prohibited should be regulated, including through a combination of the following restrictions: restrictions on target types, restrictions on the duration, geographical scope and scale of use, restrictions on use situations, and requirements for human-machine interaction.<sup>[9]</sup>The International Committee of the Red Cross also regularly produced and published information contents about AI weapons on popular Internet streaming platforms such as Tiktok.

### **3. The ICRC's Motivations for Participating in the Regulation of AI Weapons**

In the process of promoting the regulation of AI weapons, in addition to the participation of sovereign states and the construction of the most authoritative international security mechanisms such as the United Nations, international non-governmental organizations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross are also actively participating and promoting it.

**First, the duties and mission of the International Committee of the Red Cross.** The International Committee of the Red Cross was founded in 1863. Since its establishment, the International Committee of the Red Cross has had a global goal, aiming to provide relevant humanitarian assistance to people in the international community who have suffered from armed conflicts and violence, and to promote the extensive compliance of countries around the world with international humanitarian law, including the rules of war, as its own code of conduct. In the process, it has made an indelible contribution to the formation, improvement and promotion of international humanitarian law. As an independent and neutral international non-governmental organization, the core functions and tasks of the International Committee of the Red Cross are derived from the four Geneva Conventions of 1949, and its funding mainly comes from donations from governments and relevant Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. In accordance with the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their additional protocols, the Statutes of the International Movement of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, and the resolutions of the International Conferences of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, the International Committee of the Red Cross has launched its organizational activities and various tasks.<sup>[10]</sup>

The rapid development of AI weapons has brought huge challenges to the current international humanitarian law and international humanitarian norms. The International Committee of the Red Cross believes that once AI weapons are widely used in armed conflicts, there is bound to be the possibility of abusing force against civilians and civilian facilities. Therefore, the international community must discuss and resolve the new challenges that AI weapons will pose to international humanitarian law and its application in domestic law, which is mainly reflected in the fact that the use of AI weapons on the battlefield should comply with the principles of proportionality and distinction of international humanitarian law. The International Committee of the Red Cross shoulders the mission and responsibility of promoting and facilitating countries to comply with international humanitarian law and international norms. It believes that it has the responsibility to participate in the process of regulating AI weapons and play its unique functions and roles in international armed conflicts, protect victims of armed conflicts, and promote world peace.<sup>[11]</sup>

**Second, sovereign states have limited enthusiasm for promoting the regulation of AI weapons.**

At present, the world's major military powers are engaged in fierce competition over the research and development of AI weapons. With the rapid development of AI weapons, especially lethal AI weapons, many countries and international organizations have gradually realized that the further development and use of AI weapons will bring a series of risks and challenges to the international community. Since 2017, China has successively issued documents and reports such as "Principles for the Governance of New Generation Artificial Intelligence - Developing Responsible AI" and "Ethical Norms for New Generation Artificial Intelligence". On December 13, 2021, China submitted a "Position Paper on Regulating the Military Application of Artificial Intelligence" at the Sixth Review Conference of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons. <sup>[12]</sup>In the document, China calls for: In terms of strategic security, countries, especially major powers, should develop and use AI technology in the military field with a cautious and responsible attitude, not seek absolute military advantages, prevent exacerbating strategic misjudgments, undermining strategic mutual trust, triggering escalation of conflicts, and damaging global strategic balance and stability; in terms of military policy, while developing advanced weapons and equipment and improving legitimate national defense capabilities, countries should bear in mind that the military application of AI should not become a tool for waging war and pursuing hegemony, and oppose the use of AI technology advantages to endanger the sovereignty and territorial security of other countries. China adheres to the principle of putting people first and "intelligent for good", and calls on governments, international organizations, technology companies, scientific research institutions, non-governmental organizations and individual citizens to uphold the concept of consultation, co-construction and sharing, and work together to promote the safe governance of artificial intelligence. On January 20, 2021, the European Parliament overwhelmingly passed a report submitted by French MP Giles Le Breton to ban the development of lethal artificial intelligence weapons. The report believes that "artificial intelligence can only be a tool for decision-making or action. It cannot replace human decision-making, and it must ensure that human operators can correct or disable artificial intelligence with predictable results <sup>[13]</sup>". The report calls on the EU to ban the development and use of lethal artificial intelligence weapons because it directly challenges the basic moral and legal issues of human control. On December 9, 2023, the EU passed the bill on the world's first artificial intelligence regulatory agreement, conveying the EU's lofty ambition to continue to play a leading role in key areas such as the international governance of artificial intelligence. <sup>[14]</sup>On March 21, 2024, the first draft resolution on artificial intelligence initiated by the United States and participated by 121 countries including China, Germany and France was adopted by consensus at the United Nations General Assembly. <sup>[15]</sup>The resolution mainly targets AI systems in non-military fields, and explicitly supports the international community's supervision and governance of AI. It believes that the development and application of AI should benefit all countries, and the international community should ensure the safety and reliability of this technology on the basis of respecting and protecting human rights. This draft conveys the current international community's good wishes for the formulation and improvement of new rules for the supervision of AI weapons.

In the context of some important sovereign states not taking active action or even opposing the regulation of AI weapons, non-governmental organizations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross believe that it is difficult to achieve beneficial results solely through the participation of sovereign states in this issue. Relevant research has also proved that in the development of "high-level political" issues such as international arms control, non-governmental organizations have played a constructive role in values, norm advocacy, and rule-making. <sup>[16]</sup>In the actual promotion of international regulation of AI weapons, although international non-governmental organizations cannot replace sovereign states as the leading force, they have played an important role in promoting the regulation of AI weapons and played an indispensable role. <sup>[17]</sup>

**Third, AI weapons pose a challenge to international peace and security.** AI weapons reflect a country's strategic strength in the field of international high-tech with AI as the core. As AI weapons have been continuously developed and applied to real military deployment, strategic decision-making and even international interactions in the military field, this subversive military technological change will continue to widen the gap in strength between countries, gradually break the relatively stable nuclear strategic balance, and expand the possibility of direct military conflict between countries. It can be said that in an anarchic state, the development of AI weapons in a country will inevitably trigger fear and concern among potential competitors about their own national security and comprehensive strength, leading to an arms race of AI weapons between countries, and ultimately threatening international peace and stability.

As the research and development of artificial intelligence weapons, especially lethal artificial intelligence weapons, has made certain progress, how to ensure that such weapons are used on the

battlefield without violating the principles of proportionality and distinction of international humanitarian law has become an important issue of concern to the international community. Some scholars pointed out: "Artificial intelligence weapons are a new type of weapon that can autonomously select attack targets and objects and launch attacks. It can do so without any human command or instruction." [18] Full autonomy means that artificial intelligence weapons have the mentality of future warriors on the battlefield and allow them to freely control their actions on the battlefield, which will mean that human life and death cannot be ruled by humans. Future combat means and methods will also change accordingly, and will soon be transformed from the traditional "confrontation between humans" to "confrontation between humans and machines" or "confrontation between machines." The International Committee of the Red Cross believes that lethal artificial intelligence weapons will completely deny the dominant position of human decision-making on the battlefield; this is contrary to the basic values of mankind. In addition, once artificial intelligence weapons fall into the hands of terrorist organizations, transnational criminal groups and ethnic separatists, they will greatly enhance their criminal capabilities, increase the cost of combating terrorism and international crimes for countries and international organizations, and also increase the survival risks of ordinary people.

#### 4. The Impacts of the ICRC's Involvement in the Regulation of AI Weapons

The initiatives and actions of international non-governmental organizations, represented by the International Committee of the Red Cross, have indeed played a vital role in the current development process of regulating issues such as artificial intelligence weapons.

**First, the ICRC's initiatives on regulating AI weapons will help the international community negotiate and cooperate on this issue.** Based on the exaggeration of the issue by international organizations such as the ICRC, the public potentially believes that governments and the United Nations have the need and obligation to prevent and resolve the risks and challenges that new weapons such as AI weapons and methods of warfare bring to the peace and security of the international community. This also makes various actors in the international community instinctively form a moral international responsibility. This kind of international responsibility will prompt various national actors to abandon considerations of national interests and consciously develop a common responsibility to regulate AI weapons, thereby making the regulation of AI weapons a consensus of the international community and prompting governments to take action and assume corresponding responsibilities. This is exactly what the ICRC is doing on this issue.

Judging from the results of the current international conference discussions, the International Committee of the Red Cross has initially achieved its work goals. First, it has successfully promoted the establishment of an international negotiation mechanism on artificial intelligence weapons. At present, the core mechanism for regulating issues related to artificial intelligence weapons is the United Nations CCW negotiation mechanism. Under this negotiation mechanism, the international community can regularly discuss and negotiate on the arms control of this weapon, which is crucial to promoting international consensus and action on regulating artificial intelligence weapons. Second, the results of the discussion are gradually produced. Regarding lethal artificial intelligence weapons, the 2019 United Nations CCW framework Government Experts Group Discussion Meeting on New Technologies has confirmed 11 guiding principles, the most important of which is that new weapons such as artificial intelligence weapons should be subject to international humanitarian law and its principles and spirit. This is not only in line with the International Committee of the Red Cross's advocacy and regulations based on the Geneva Conventions and other relevant treaties, "requiring countries to ensure the legality of all new weapons, new means and methods of warfare, and conduct comprehensive and strict reviews of them", but also for the International Committee of the Red Cross to continue to make targeted recommendations on this issue in the future and to carry out international actions. It is also extremely important. In short, various international actors in the current international community have gradually realized the negative impact of the emergence of new weapons such as artificial intelligence weapons, and the many challenges they pose to international security governance.

**Second, promoting international humanitarian law and shaping international humanitarian values.** International non-governmental organizations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross usually focus on a certain field or topic, which makes them highly professional and authoritative in this field or topic recognized by the international community. As an international humanitarian organization, the International Committee of the Red Cross actively exerts its professionalism and authority in this field and related topics, and has a profound impact on the development of international politics. Since its establishment in 1864, the International Committee of the Red Cross has always

participated in and is responsible for the amendment of the Geneva Convention. It has always maintained its emphasis on humanity and has tried to inject its concern into the legal system. With its specific functions of making and interpreting laws, the International Committee of the Red Cross has had a profound impact on the development of international politics. At the same time, due to its recognized professionalism, the international community generally recognizes the role and function of the International Committee of the Red Cross in international humanitarian law and related humanitarian fields. In other words, since the birth of the organization, the International Committee of the Red Cross has taken it as its mission to promote international humanitarian law and its relevant treaty provisions, and actively defend and promote international humanitarian law and its principles. This is also the due meaning of the International Committee of the Red Cross's participation in the regulation of artificial intelligence weapons.

At present, there are no clear international rules and regulations for regulating AI weapons in the international community. However, the discussion of the International Committee of the Red Cross and other international organizations on the applicability and compliance of AI weapons with the relevant principles and regulations of international humanitarian law is essentially a discussion of the international community's international compliance with international humanitarian law. With the rapid development of science and technology today, the creative development of many new weapons and combat technologies is always inevitable. Although international law clearly stipulates the types of weapons that are restricted, the frequent occurrence of international armed conflicts and the use of new weapons have posed considerable challenges to the compliance with international law, including international humanitarian law. The various actions of international organizations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross to regulate AI weapons are undoubtedly another way to remind the international public to pay attention to and comply with international law. In other words, the International Committee of the Red Cross's participation in the discussion meeting mechanism on regulating AI weapons under the framework of the United Nations CCW is precisely to promote international humanitarian law and shape humanitarian values with its practical actions. The International Committee of the Red Cross actively organized relevant countries and their professionals to conduct in-depth discussions on whether AI weapons should comply with international humanitarian law, whether AI weapons should be controlled by humans, and whether fully autonomous AI weapons are legal. On the one hand, the more international discussions on the regulation of AI weapons, the more it proves that the International Committee of the Red Cross has fulfilled its duty to promote international humanitarian law on this issue. On the other hand, the emergence of a series of international discussion results is also a reshaping of international humanitarian values under the new round of scientific and technological revolution. The participation of non-governmental organizations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross has made us more clearly aware of the necessity of regulating AI weapons, and also made us re-examine the issue of international compliance with international humanitarian law by various international actors in the international community, so as to spontaneously strengthen respect for international humanitarian law. In summary, against the backdrop of major countries accelerating the development and deployment of AI weapons, the International Committee of the Red Cross calls on countries to pay attention to international humanitarian law and accelerate the regulation and standardization of AI weapons. This is precisely based on the fact that the application and development of international humanitarian law after the Cold War are facing a series of new challenges. In the process of regulating AI weapons, how to maintain humanitarian values and adhere to the basic value concept of life first is also a major international problem that the International Committee of the Red Cross needs to resolve when the international situation becomes tense.

**Third, the ICRC's policy stances and actions on regulating AI weapons have not only enhanced its international influence, but also gradually improved its ability to participate in international security governance.** For a long time, the international governance system has been a governance system that emphasizes the state as the main body. The case of the ICRC and other international organizations participating in the regulation of AI weapons has shaken the traditional way of thinking that the state is the main body to promote weapons regulation, and has once again made the international community focus on the interconnected and cooperative diversified governance paths of sovereign states, international organizations, etc. In this sense, it fits the basic concept of a community with a shared future for mankind and is in line with the current idea of global cooperation that supports multilateralism. This is not only conducive to enhancing the influence and international status of international organizations, especially international non-governmental organizations, in the governance of global affairs, and improving their ability to participate in international governance, but also helps to promote the process of international democratization.

International non-governmental organizations represented by the International Committee of the

Red Cross have actively played their due role in international security governance issues such as regulating artificial intelligence weapons, and the international impact they have generated is still fermenting. The International Committee of the Red Cross has a special international status in the discussion of regulating artificial intelligence weapons. It can play its special role in professional consultation on issues such as the applicability and compliance of international humanitarian law. Its views and opinions on this issue also have an important impact on the process of regulating artificial intelligence weapons. However, we must also see that the issue of regulating artificial intelligence weapons essentially belongs to the scope of international security governance; the International Committee of the Red Cross is still generally regarded as an international non-governmental organization by the international community and faces many difficulties in participating in international governance. The first dilemma is that the power of the International Committee of the Red Cross is different from that of a sovereign state. The role that the International Committee of the Red Cross can play in participating in the issue of regulating artificial intelligence weapons is limited. It still participates in it more as a consulting expert or adviser, and it is difficult to play the role of organizer or policy promoter on this issue. In any case, as the international community pays increasing attention to the regulation of AI weapons, the International Committee of the Red Cross, through its own policy positions and actions on this issue, has not only enhanced its own international influence, but also helped to gradually improve its ability to participate in international security governance.

## 5. Summary

As artificial intelligence technology is increasingly used in the military field, it will profoundly affect and change the future war situation and international law. At present, the emergence and use of artificial intelligence weapons have triggered heated discussions among the public, especially experts from various countries, in the international community. The initiatives and actions of international non-governmental organizations represented by the International Committee of the Red Cross have played an indispensable role in the development of relevant issues such as the regulation of artificial intelligence weapons. The International Committee of the Red Cross plays an expert role in providing consultation and advice on the regulation of artificial intelligence weapons. Since participating in the Conference of States Parties to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons on the issue of lethal artificial intelligence weapons in 2018, the International Committee of the Red Cross has always actively conveyed its opinions and suggestions on the solution of this issue to various States Parties and international organizations accurately and clearly. However, based on the pursuit of leadership or leading position in national military technology, major military and technological powers have their own interests and value considerations in regulating artificial intelligence weapons. It is difficult to make them compromise on this issue in a short period of time, that is, to fully support the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and other international organizations to formulate restriction standards for artificial intelligence weapons and legally binding new rules for regulating artificial intelligence weapons. The initiative proposed by the International Committee of the Red Cross to establish new legal rules to regulate AI weapons has not yet been implemented. At present, it is unlikely to achieve a comprehensive ban on the development and application of AI weapons. There are even still many voices opposing the ban on AI weapons. In other words, in the practice of participating in and promoting the regulation of AI weapons, non-governmental organizations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross can do more to provide an international platform for countries to participate in discussions, or to put forward some action plans and suggestions. The implementation of these action plans and suggestions still requires the support and promotion of sovereign states. Although it is difficult for the International Committee of the Red Cross to strongly persuade or even change the behavior of state actors in a short period of time, they will make full use of strategies such as information, ideas and alliances to change the information and value environment in which countries are formulating AI weapons policies. At present, the meeting of the Government Expert Group on AI weapons under the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons is still ongoing. The important task of defending and improving international humanitarian law will still prompt the International Committee of the Red Cross to continue to play its expert role in the field of international humanitarianism, supervise and urge countries and other international organizations to strictly abide by international humanitarian law, strictly regulate the development and use of all AI weapons, and maintain international peace and security.

As a permanent member of the UN Security Council, China's propositions and actions in global security governance have attracted international attention. The international community also expects a responsible and capable China to continue to play a role on the international political stage. Faced with

various initiatives and plans for the regulation of artificial intelligence weapons, how China chooses or proposes new plans for the international community to choose is worthy of further thinking and discussion. The Chinese government has repeatedly expressed its own propositions and positions on artificial intelligence issues at relevant international discussion meetings, that is, all countries should follow the basic concept of "intelligence for good". As far as China is concerned, it is extremely necessary to cooperate with international non-governmental organizations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross on international issues related to the regulation of artificial intelligence weapons. China needs to make full use of and make use of the survey conclusions and professional experience of non-governmental organizations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross on the regulation of artificial intelligence weapons, so as to play an active and constructive role as a major power in the international discussion on the regulation of artificial intelligence weapons and demonstrate the responsibility and commitment of a major power.

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