

**Aotearoa New Zealand
CAMPAIGN TO STOP
KILLER ROBOTS**

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Petitions Committee,
Parliament,
Wellington.

17 November 2021

Submission on the 'Act Now on Killer Robots' Petition to Parliament

Greetings Committee members,

Thank you for the opportunity to provide a written submission on our petition.

We wish to speak to the Committee considering the petition - whether the Petitions Committee, or the Foreign Affairs Defence and Trade Committee (FADTSC), which has had autonomous weapon systems on its agenda for some years now, or both.

Our submission was written by Peace Movement Aotearoa as the national coordinating organisation for the Aotearoa New Zealand Campaign to Stop Killer Robots, in association with Pax Christi Aotearoa New Zealand and WILPF Aotearoa, and has six main sections:

- A. Introduction: About the Aotearoa New Zealand Campaign and our petition - page 2
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- C. What are the key concerns about autonomous weapon systems? - page 4
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The submission concludes by urging the Committee to recommend that the House of Representatives acts on the two requests in our petition as a matter of urgency.

We have also attached an Appendix containing two supporting open letters¹ and submissions from eight organisations and individuals², and we are happy to provide further information if required.

Thank you for your attention to our comments.

Yours sincerely, Edwina Hughes,
Coordinator, Aotearoa New Zealand Campaign to Stop Killer Robots / Peace Movement
Aotearoa

A. Introduction: About the Aotearoa New Zealand Campaign and our petition

Petition: *“That the House of Representatives, as a matter of urgency: a) enact legislation to prohibit the development, production and use of lethal autonomous weapon systems in New Zealand; and b) urge the Government to support negotiations on a new treaty to retain meaningful human control over the use of force by prohibiting such weapons.”*

Reason for petition: *“Lethal autonomous weapon systems (killer robots) would select and attack targets independently with no meaningful level of human control. They pose an unprecedented threat to humanity, are morally repugnant and require immediate action. There is widespread support for national prohibitions on killer robots, and for states to negotiate a new treaty to retain meaningful human control over the use of force by prohibiting them. We urge New Zealand to take a leading role and act before it’s too late.”*

In 2013, Peace Movement Aotearoa - a founding member of the global Campaign to Stop Killer Robots - was asked to coordinate a New Zealand national campaign, amidst growing global concern about the development of fully autonomous weapon systems that would pose an unprecedented threat to humanity. It was obvious from the outset that such weapons would also pose an unprecedented threat to the foundations of international humanitarian and human rights law, which are based on human accountability and responsibility.

The Aotearoa New Zealand Campaign to Stop Killer Robots (ANZKRC) was established in 2013 following a nationwide consultation with peace, disarmament and human rights groups. ANZKRC began with three supporting organisations and currently has eleven (the Artificial Intelligence Forum of New Zealand, Anglican Pacifist Fellowship, Christian World Service, Human Rights Foundation, Human Rights Lawyers Association, Oxfam Aotearoa, Pax Christi Aotearoa New Zealand, Peace Movement Aotearoa, Quaker Peace and Service Aotearoa New Zealand, The Peace Place, and WILPF Aotearoa); as well as a growing network of concerned researchers and academics; and a developing youth network.

ANZKRC’s two key priorities are for New Zealand to:

- take national action to prohibit the development, production and use of autonomous weapon systems in New Zealand; and
- take international action to support negotiations on a new treaty to retain meaningful human control over the use of force by prohibiting killer robots.

These two priorities are reflected in the requests in our petition, which was launched on Human Rights Day (10 December) 2020. At the time the petition was launched, New Zealand did not have a credible position on autonomous weapon systems - even though the then Minister of Foreign Affairs had assured us on 12 July 2013 that “[national policy in this area](#)” would be developed.

We therefore welcomed the Minister for Disarmament and Arms Control’s [announcement](#) on 14 April 2021 that the development of national policy on autonomous weapon systems

was beginning, and have been following the policy development process led by MFAT with interest. We hope that consideration of our petition will contribute to cross-party support for New Zealand to develop a “principled position” on autonomous weapons, as supported by FADTSC members during an ANZKRC briefing in [May 2019](#), and to act on it.

B. What are autonomous weapon systems?

Autonomous weapon systems are designed to use algorithms and artificial intelligence (AI) to independently select targets and attack, without any human intervention beyond the initial activation. Autonomous weapons essentially comprise three main elements: a robotic combat vehicle, vessel, aircraft or static platform; sensors to scan the surrounding environment; and algorithms to process what the sensors are detecting, to make attack decisions, and to launch the attack.

Autonomous weapon systems fall within a spectrum from fully autonomous, through partial or semi-autonomous (where a human may have some oversight, however ineffective), to weapons with some autonomous features but which remain under meaningful human control.

It is clear that some autonomous weapons have already been deployed, for example loitering munitions such as the [STM Kargu-2](#), a rotary-wing combat unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) with built-in AI that can operate autonomously. The Final Report of the Panel of Experts on Libya established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1973 (2011), [8 March 2021](#), which has the first reference in any UN report to the use of autonomous weapons, stated that logistics convoys and retreating fighters:

“were subsequently hunted down and remotely engaged by the unmanned combat aerial vehicles or the lethal autonomous weapons systems such as the STM Kargu-2 (see annex 30) and other loitering munitions. The lethal autonomous weapons systems were programmed to attack targets without requiring data connectivity between the operator and the munition: in effect, a true “fire, forget and find” capability.” - paragraph 63

Other autonomous weapons are in production, for example the GaardTech Jaeger-C swarming attack robot, an unmanned combat vehicle featuring both anti-tank and anti-personnel capabilities, which Australia is acquiring according to reports [earlier this month](#).

“Designed for enemy ambush, the wheeled robot can silently observe targets with its autonomous image analysis function. When it identifies a potential target, the platform switches into either Goliath or Chariot mode, depending on whether the target is personnel or a vehicle. In Goliath mode, the cutting-edge technology can carry out a kamikaze attack to destroy any enemy vehicle it detects. When it activates Chariot mode, the robot can engage targets using an undisclosed weapon. Reports say the robot carries a 7.62mm medium machine gun or a 6.5mm sniper rifle.

The Jaeger-C is also equipped with an armor-piercing shaped charge said to be comparable to the 20-pound warhead on the FGM-148 Javelin ... The bulletproof

platform has a maximum speed of 50 miles (80 kilometers) per hour, making evasive action difficult for adversaries.”

C. What are the key concerns about autonomous weapon systems?

There are a range of significant ethical, legal, technical, operational and human security concerns about autonomous weapon systems, some of which are outlined in this section.

Ethical issues: Of the range of concerns, the most crucial is around whether it is ever acceptable for machines to make independent decisions to kill humans, a possibility that UN Secretary General António Guterres has repeatedly [described](#) as “*morally repugnant*”. Summarising this concern, Christof Heyns, UN Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions, said in [2015](#): “*Machines cannot fathom the importance of life, and the significance of the threshold that is crossed when a life is taken*”. Beyond that, machines do not have the multifaceted awareness of context or the capacity for emotions, such as empathy or compassion, which humans use to make complex ethical decisions about life and death.

The only way to avoid crossing that moral line is to ensure meaningful human control over the use of force, a phrase used to describe the concept that if force is used, all target selection and attack decisions must be actively made by humans - not by robotic machines operating on input from mechanical sensors and lines of digital code.

Legal issues: The ethical issues underlie the significant legal concerns around autonomous weapon systems - autonomous weapons are not compatible with the requirements of international humanitarian and human rights law, which are based on human responsibility and accountability for their actions and do not apply to machines.

International humanitarian law (IHL) is based on four principles: humanity; distinction between civilians and combatants, and between civilian objects and military objectives; proportionality; and military necessity, from which flows the prohibition on superfluous injury and unnecessary suffering - applying these principles to comply with the obligations of IHL requires context-specific, value-based judgments by human beings.

Similarly, there are key areas of incompatibility between human rights law and autonomous weapons, including: the right to human dignity, which underlies all of the human rights instruments; the right to life in Article 6 of the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, (which includes, inter alia, the prohibitions on arbitrary deprivation of life and extrajudicial execution); and the prohibitions against [inhuman](#) treatment or punishment in the 1984 Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, [Inhuman](#) or Degrading Treatment or Punishment [our emphasis].

The importance of human responsibility and accountability was emphasised in a joint submission to the GGE in [June 2021](#), by New Zealand and others, which included the

statement: *"Human responsibility and accountability cannot, under any circumstances, be transferred to machines. Human responsibility and accountability must be maintained throughout the entire life-cycle of any weapons system."*

Technical and operational issues: There are also significant technical and operational concerns around autonomous weapons: two of these, programming bias and unpredictability, are outlined below; and others - including concerns about the sufficiency of humans 'on the loop' - are covered in the AI researchers' open letter (document A-01 in the attached Appendix).

Programming, or algorithmic, bias is already a matter of public concern in relation to facial recognition and other technology based on AI. Such bias may be unintentional or deliberate, but either way it can replicate and reinforce existing prejudices or biases - such as those around race, ethnicity, gender or sexual identity - leading to further oppression and injustice. Bias in weapon systems may have catastrophic consequences.

AI and tech experts have warned that no-one can really predict the outcome of machine learning in weapon systems, in part because it is not fully understood why the algorithms underlying AI act the way they do (the black box problem). If the way an autonomous weapon reaches a target selection or attack decision cannot be readily understood or explained, its actions will be inherently unpredictable - it may attack civilians or unanticipated random targets, and not be able to be deactivated.

Autonomous weapons, like all algorithm-based technology, will be vulnerable to hacking which further increases the level of unpredictability.

Human security issues: There are additionally a number of crucial human security concerns around autonomous weapon systems, notably the likelihood that deployment will lead to a lowered threshold for the use of force.

Armed conflict and the use of force will become more frequent if a state - or other aggressor - has autonomous weapons. Availability of autonomous weapons to armed forces, police forces, border control or other coercive agents of a state is likely to lower the threshold for the use of force for a number of reasons, including the "out of sight, out of mind" nature of weapons that go off and do their own thing beyond public scrutiny (already a concern with drones or UAVs). There may be a perception that it is "safer" or more politically acceptable to deploy autonomous weapons rather than military, police or border control personnel, regardless of the horrifying impact on those targeted. Autonomous weapons will be yet another way for states intent on domination to control their own populations and others.

Furthermore, if there are no effective controls on autonomous weapon systems, this will become a new proliferation threat as both states and non-state actors seek to consolidate or seize power by unleashing abhorrent robotic weapons.

D. Who wants action on autonomous weapon systems?

Calls for action on autonomous weapon systems have been, and remain, focussed on the need for new international law to retain meaningful human control over the use of force by prohibiting and regulating autonomous weapons, as well as national legislation to the same effect. These calls have come from: AI researchers, roboticists and tech experts; the United Nations system; UN member states; parliaments; the International Committee of the Red Cross; non-governmental organisations and leaders; faith leaders; youth networks; and New Zealanders, among others, as outlined below.

- **AI researchers, roboticists and tech experts:** AI researchers, roboticists and tech experts were the first to raise the alarm on the weaponsisation of AI and development of autonomous weapons. Thousands of AI researchers, roboticists and tech experts have signed [open letters](#) calling for a ban on offensive autonomous weapons beyond meaningful human control, and the lethal autonomous weapons [pledge](#) stating they will neither participate in nor support the development, manufacture, trade, or use of lethal autonomous weapons.

There have been two open letters signed by New Zealand AI researchers and academics, one in [2019](#) and the other in support of our petition (document A-01 in the attached Appendix).

- **United Nations system:** The first substantive call to action within the United Nations (UN) system came in the [2013](#) Report of the Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions, Christof Heyns, to the UN Human Rights Council. Professor Heyns' report stated that autonomous weapon systems:

“... raise far-reaching concerns about the protection of life during war and peace. This includes the question of the extent to which they can be programmed to comply with the requirements of international humanitarian law and the standards protecting life under international human rights law. Beyond this, their deployment may be unacceptable because no adequate system of legal accountability can be devised, and because robots should not have the power of life and death over human beings.”

The Special Rapporteur recommended that states establish national moratoria on 'lethal autonomous robotics' (as they were then referred to), and called for the establishment of a high level panel to articulate a policy for the international community on the issue.

Following initial discussion in the Human Rights Council, in November 2013 state parties to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons³ (CCW) adopted a report that included a mandate to convene an informal Meeting of Experts (MOE) to discuss questions related to lethal autonomous weapon systems - the MOE met in 2014, 2015 and 2016. The Fifth CCW Review Conference in 2016 established a Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) on lethal autonomous weapons, which has met regularly since 2017. The next GGE meeting will be held from 2 to 8 December 2021, followed by the Sixth CCW Review Conference from 13 to 17 December.

A range of UN officials, including the UN Secretary-General, the previous and current High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, and others have expressed their deepest concern about the development of autonomous weapon systems and called for legally binding prohibitions and regulations to be developed as a matter of urgency.

- **UN member states:** Over the past eight years, an increasing number of states have called for new international law on autonomous weapon systems at the CCW MOE and GGE meetings, and other multilateral forums including the UN General Assembly (UNGA), UNGA First Committee meetings, and elsewhere. Dozens of states are now converging around a shared view on the need for a legally binding framework that includes prohibitions on some autonomous weapon systems, and regulations on others, to ensure there is always meaningful human control over all weapons.

In September 2021, the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs hosted an online conference ‘Safeguarding Human Control over Autonomous Weapons’ which began with a High Level Panel that [*“provided a striking illustration of political leadership embracing the need for action on this issue”*](#). Calls for action towards new international law that would establish prohibitions and regulations on autonomy in weapon systems were presented by Austria’s Foreign Minister (now Chancellor), Alexander Schallenberg, and the Minister for Disarmament and Arms Control, Phil Twyford.

- **Parliaments:** A number of resolutions around autonomous weapon systems have been adopted by parliaments, including the examples below.

In July 2018, the Belgian parliament adopted a [resolution](#) that called on the government: to support international efforts for a prohibition on the use of killer robots; to ensure that the Belgian army will never use killer robots; to participate in UN meetings to reach agreement on a definition of fully autonomous weapons; and to support civilian applications of robot technology.

In September 2018, the European Parliament adopted a [resolution](#) stating that weapons without meaningful human control over selecting and attacking targets must be banned **before it is too late** [our emphasis], calling for an international ban on the development, production and use of lethal autonomous weapon systems, and for a start to effective negotiations for their prohibition.

Regional bodies have also adopted resolutions on autonomous weapon systems, most recently the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights adopted [Resolution 473](#) earlier this year which called on state parties:

“to ensure that all AI technologies, robotics and other new and emerging technologies which have far reaching consequences for humans must remain under meaningful human control in order to ensure that the threat that they pose to fundamental human rights is averted.”

As mentioned above, the FADTSC has also expressed concern about autonomous weapon systems and has had this issue on its agenda for some years now.

- **International Committee of the Red Cross:** The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) released its [position](#) on the ethical, humanitarian and legal challenges posed by autonomous weapon systems in May 2021, and called for states to adopt new legally binding rules which prohibit some types of autonomous weapons and regulate others, including through a combination of: limits on the types of target; limits on the duration, geographical scope and scale of use; limits on situations of use; and requirements for human-machine interaction to ensure effective human supervision, and timely intervention and deactivation.

- **Non-governmental organisations and leaders:** In addition to the AI researchers, roboticists and tech experts mentioned above, since 2013 an ever increasing number of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and leaders around the world have been calling for autonomous weapon systems to be banned.

The global Campaign to Stop Killer Robots alone has more than 185 NGO members in 67 countries; [Amnesty International](#) recently joined with the Campaign to launch a global [petition](#) calling for new international law on autonomy in weapons systems; and more than 20 Nobel Peace Prize laureates have endorsed a [statement](#) calling for a ban on autonomous weapon systems that was launched in 2014.

- **Faith leaders:** Faith leaders have been vocal in expressing their opposition to autonomous weapon systems since 2013, when the World Council of Churches (WCC) first referred to the need for *“a pre-emptive ban on drones and other robotic weapons systems that will select and strike targets without human intervention when operating in fully autonomous mode”* in the [Statement on the Way of Just Peace](#).

In February 2021, the WCC released the [Interfaith Statement on Killer Robots](#) based on *“our shared belief in the inalienable dignity of the human person and the inestimable worth of human life”*, stating: *“An urgent and firm rejection of the development of fully autonomous weapons is essential to preserving our shared humanity”*. Similarly, there have been a number of statements from the Vatican including, most recently, [‘Killer robots’ pose threat to innocent civilians’](#).

- **Youth networks:** There is a growing global youth movement expressing opposition to autonomous weapons and associated research in tertiary institutions, including at the [University of Cambridge](#). Young New Zealanders are also increasingly expressing concern about the development of autonomous weapon systems as can be seen, for example, in the Youth Call for Action in support of our petition (document A-02 in the attached Appendix).

- **New Zealanders:** in addition to the ANZKRC supporting NGOs, and the AI researchers and youth networks referred to above, there have been two surveys conducted this year to ascertain New Zealanders' views on autonomous weapon systems.

MFAT commissioned a survey by Colmar Brunton on New Zealanders' opinions on the use and control of autonomous weapon systems, which reported the results in [July 2021](#). Among the 2,000 New Zealanders surveyed, 72% opposed the use of autonomous weapons in war, with half strongly against their use; 60% were concerned that such weapons would be subject to technical failures; just over 50% were concerned about the moral line autonomous weapons would cross and the lack of accountability that comes with taking human control out of the equation; and 50% supported New Zealand advocating for national and international controls on autonomous weapons.

In July 2021, we launched an online resource '[Help shape the future: #TeamHuman vs #KillerRobots](#)' which comprises discussion points and a survey. The discussion points were included because we are aware of the comparatively low public level of awareness about autonomous weapon systems, which are often confused with drones or UAVs, and were interested in responses from those with some understanding of the issue.

Of the 687 New Zealanders who completed the survey, our initial analysis indicates that 100% said it is not acceptable for machines to make independent decisions to kill humans, with 92.86% saying this is an extremely or very important concern; and 100% said there should always be a meaningful level of human control over the use of force, with 91.67% saying this is an extremely or very important concern.

In response to the question asking if autonomous weapon systems should be prohibited in Aotearoa New Zealand, 87.50% said yes (6.25% no, 6.25% maybe); 89.88% said there should be a global ban on autonomous weapon systems (4.06% no, 6.06% maybe); and 90% said New Zealand should take an active role in negotiating a global ban (3.75% no, 6.25% maybe).

The full results of our survey will be available next month, and we are happy to supply Committee members with the report.

E. What action must be taken on autonomous weapon systems?

While some technology using AI may benefit humanity in future, autonomous weapon systems that use AI to make independent decisions about selecting and attacking targets, based on their programming and inputs from sensors and machine learning through time, will not.

It is clear that there is an increasingly high level of concern globally about the significant ethical, legal, technical, operational and human security issues around autonomous

weapon systems, and increasingly urgent and widespread calls for action before it is too late.

As mentioned above, calls for action on autonomous weapon systems have been, and remain, focussed on the need for new international law, as well as national legislation, to retain meaningful human control over the use of force by prohibiting and regulating autonomous weapons.

The Campaign to Stop Killer Robots, ICRC, and others have outlined the three key requirements of new law on autonomous weapons as:

- a general obligation to maintain meaningful human control over the use of force;
- prohibitions on autonomous weapon systems that cannot be used with meaningful human control and prohibitions on systems that would target human beings; and
- positive obligations to ensure that meaningful human control is maintained over systems that are not prohibited.

There are also strong arguments that autonomous weapon systems which target buildings, vehicles, vessels or aircraft should also be prohibited because of the risk of failure to adequately distinguish between civilians and combatants, or civilian and military transport, infrastructure and so on, whether caused by sensor failure, programming error or other malfunction.

Given the number of significant concerns around autonomous weapons, and the threat such weapons pose to humanity, it is essential that a precautionary approach is used when developing prohibitions and regulations - if a weapon system cannot explicitly be demonstrated to be operating under human control at all times, then it must be banned.

F. What action do we want New Zealand to take?

“We have such an amazing opportunity to change the world for the better, proactively – before destruction and devastation force us to. We must make the most of that opportunity, and that’s why we are calling on New Zealand to take action.” - Youth Call for Action, November 2021

International law and the rule of law are particularly important for small states like New Zealand, and any pressing threat to global peace and security such as that posed by autonomous weapon systems requires both international and national action.

The two requests in our petition reflect this: new international law on autonomous weapon systems is essential because of the global nature of military activity, research, development and deployment; and national legislation is necessary to ensure that New Zealand does not become involved in the development or deployment of autonomous weapons.

New Zealand has a global reputation as a leader in humanitarian disarmament, having played a leading role in negotiating disarmament treaties both under the auspices of the UN, in particular the 2017 Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, and - when existing multilateral forums were clearly not going to deliver the desired outcome - by way of a fast-track diplomatic process as with the 1997 Mine Ban Treaty and 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions.

Civil society, here and overseas, and other states are looking to New Zealand to take a leading role in developing an effective legal framework to prohibit some types of autonomous weapons and regulate others (as outlined in the section above).

International action: At the international level, New Zealand must continue to work with like-minded states to push for negotiations on a legally binding instrument on autonomous weapon systems to begin as a matter of urgency, and encourage other states to support this.

Specifically, New Zealand should work with like-minded states to prepare a proposal to be put to the Sixth CCW Review Conference for a mandate to begin negotiations on a legally binding instrument containing prohibitions and regulations on autonomous weapon systems, and an obligation to ensure meaningful human control of all weapon systems at all times. The Review Conference will be held from 13 to 17 December 2021.

We appreciate that such a mandate may not be adopted at the Review Conference due to the consensus-based decision making process used at CCW meetings, which permits decisions to be blocked by states that are committed to pursuing particular weapon systems, regardless of the human and other costs. It may be that progress will not be made in the CCW, in which case states may decide to shift to a fast-track diplomatic process as happened most recently with the Convention on Cluster Munitions, but this Review Conference is the opportunity to ascertain whether or not that will be necessary.

National action: Regardless of whether a clear path to developing a legally binding instrument emerges at the forthcoming CCW Review Conference, it is crucial that New Zealand acts with urgency to develop national legislation on autonomous weapon systems because even when multilateral negotiations get underway, it will take some years for new international law to be negotiated and adopted.

National legislation is something that New Zealand can, and indeed should, do now - it does not need to wait for international action. The ethical imperative to do everything possible to prevent this entirely avoidable disaster for humanity must take precedence over all other considerations.

If there is no national prohibition, New Zealand researchers, tech companies and the NZDF may become involved in the development or even deployment of autonomous weapon systems in the interim, regardless of the consequences.

Developing national legislation would give certainty to tech industry and researchers, and be a positive example to the international community of New Zealand once more leading the way on a critical threat to global peace and security.

Conclusion

We urge this Committee, in keeping with the signatories to this petition and to the attached open letters, the members of the organisations who have written letters of support, whether based here or overseas, and indeed with all of those who hope for a world free from abhorrent robotic weapon systems deciding who lives and dies, to recommend that:

“the House of Representatives, as a matter of urgency: a) enact legislation to prohibit the development, production and use of lethal autonomous weapon systems in New Zealand; and b) urge the Government to support negotiations on a new treaty to retain meaningful human control over the use of force by prohibiting such weapons.”

Thank you for your attention to our submission.

¹ AI Researchers Call for Action on Autonomous Weapons: Open letter supporting the 'Act Now on Killer Robots' petition to parliament, and the Youth Call for Action on Autonomous Weapons supporting the 'Act Now on Killer Robots' petition

² Australia Campaign to Stop Killer Robots, Campaign to Stop Killer Robots (global), Human Rights Watch, Mines Action Canada, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF International), Oxfam Aotearoa, Christian World Service, and Audrey van Ryn

³ This is the commonly used name for the 1980 Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (CCW). The purpose of the CCW is to ban or restrict the use of specific types of weapons that are considered to cause unnecessary or unjustifiable suffering to combatants or to affect civilians indiscriminately

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**Appendix: 'Act Now on Killer Robots' Petition Submission
Supporting Open Letters and Submissions**

- A-01** AI Researchers Call for Action on Autonomous Weapons: Open letter supporting the 'Act Now on Killer Robots' petition to parliament (99 signatories)
- A-02** Youth Call for Action on Autonomous Weapons supporting the 'Act Now on Killer Robots' petition (40 signatories)
- A-03** Australia Campaign to Stop Killer Robots
- A-04** Campaign to Stop Killer Robots
- A-05** Human Rights Watch
- A-06** Mines Action Canada
- A-07** Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF International)
- A-08** Oxfam Aotearoa
- A-09** Christian World Service
- A-10** Audrey van Ryn