

Lithuania

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Lithuania appreciates the opportunity to make a submission to the report of the Secretary-General in accordance with the resolution 79/239 on “Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the military domain and its implications for international peace and security”. Lithuania was pleased to support the resolution 79/239, which was adopted by the General Assembly on 24 December 2024.

Lithuania notes that the development and use of AI in the military domain presents both opportunities and challenges for international peace and security. Lithuania places great importance on the development of norms and principles of responsible use, which would allow States to harness the benefits and mitigate the potential risks of AI in the military domain. Lithuania firmly believes that all responsible States have an interest in ensuring the responsible application of AI in the military domain. Lithuania is convinced that addressing the implications of military AI requires global action and a multi-stakeholder approach, involving the public and the private sectors, civil society and academia.

Lithuania is highly supportive of the Political Declaration on the Responsible Military Use of AI and Autonomy, which Lithuania joined on 13 November 2023. The Political Declaration consists of non-legally binding principles and best practices for ensuring responsible and lawful AI in the military context. The Political Declaration takes into account measures such as legal reviews, appropriate oversight, minimizing unintended bias, as well as ensuring that military AI capabilities have explicit, well-defined use cases. Lithuania strongly encourages more States to sign on to this Political Declaration.

Furthermore, Lithuania subscribes to the NATO AI Strategy (adopted in 2021; revised in 2024). The NATO AI Strategy formulates six Principles of Responsible Use (PRUs) for AI in the military domain, namely: lawfulness, responsibility and accountability, explainability and traceability, reliability, governability, and bias mitigation. These non-legally binding principles, to which Lithuania is committed, are intended to apply across the whole life cycle of an AI application.

Finally, Lithuania is pleased to elaborate on its views on the opportunities and challenges posed to international security by the application of AI in the military domain. Lithuania believes that military AI could and should be used responsibly to, first and foremost, strengthen the State’s national security, and to contribute to the implementation of international law, including international humanitarian law (IHL) and the fulfillment of the State’s various obligations concerning the protection of civilians. Apart from strengthening the protection of civilians in armed conflict, responsible AI offers opportunities to improve decision-making, logistics, planning, and other efficiency-increasing operations.

As regards the potential risks of AI in the military domain, Lithuania would highlight challenges that include, without being limited to, cybersecurity, unintended bias in military AI capabilities, and the unintended behavior of AI-enabled systems. Lithuania believes that such potential risks are best addressed by implementing principles of responsible use, as well as capacity-building and the proper training of personnel on the use of AI applications and AI-enabled systems. Lithuania emphasizes

that, in order to access the benefits of AI in the military domain and use AI as a critical defense capability, States should avoid placing unnecessary excessive restrictions that hinder AI innovation, especially if irresponsible States refuse to accept any such constraints on military AI.