GENERAL STATEMENT

BY THE DELEGATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

"Informal Exchanges on Artificial Intelligence in the Military Domain"

Session: Setting the Scene
Geneva, 15-17 June 2026

Excellencies,
Distinguished Delegates,

At the outset, Indonesia welcomes the convening of these Informal Exchanges and appreciates the UNODA, Republic of Korea, and the Kingdom of Netherland for facilitating this timely discussion,

➔ to complement intergovernmental process under the auspices of the United Nations that comprehensively addresses the full life cycle of AI in the military domain.

The rapid advancement of AI is transforming many aspects of our societies, including the military domain.

➔ As AI becomes increasingly integrated into military systems and decision-making processes, it presents both opportunities and challenges.

While AI has the potential to enhance operational effectiveness and contribute to security and resilience, it also raises important legal, ethical, and security concerns. These include questions relating to accountability, civilian protection, escalation risks, and compliance with international law.

Indonesia has been closely following discussions on AI in the military domain across various multilateral forums.

➔ We believe that the international community shares a collective responsibility to ensure that technological advances contribute to peace, security, and sustainable development, rather than becoming sources of instability, conflict, or strategic rivalry.

In this regard, Indonesia would like to highlight **6 (six)** considerations.

First, international law must remain the foundation governing the development, deployment, and use of AI in the military domain. This includes the UN Charter, international humanitarian law, international human rights law, as well as relevant disarmament and non-proliferation obligations.

Second, meaningful human control must be maintained throughout the life cycle of military AI applications. Human judgment, oversight, responsibility, and accountability must remain central, particularly in decisions involving the use of force.

In light of the integration of AI into nuclear command, control, and communications (NC3) systems, AI significantly increases the risks of miscalculation and escalation.

➔ Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, maintaining full human control in NC3 system at all times remains a minimum safeguard for humanity.

Third, there is an urgent need to advance inclusive, multilateral, and comprehensive governance frameworks that reflect the interests, priorities, and concerns of all States, regardless of their level of technological development.

➔ Broad stakeholder involvement is also critical, given the multifaceted ethical, legal, and technical dimensions of AI.

Fourth, further dialogue, assessment, and research are needed to better understand the broader implications of AI in the military domain for international peace and security, including its impact on disarmament and non-proliferation efforts.

Fifth, AI governance should not create unnecessary barriers that limit the ability of developing countries to access, develop, and benefit from AI technologies for peaceful purposes.

➔ Efforts to promote AI governance must go hand in hand with ensuring equitable access to technology, knowledge, and innovation.

Finally, international cooperation and capacity-building must be strengthened to bridge the widening digital and AI divide.

➔ Effective governance cannot be achieved if significant parts of the international community lack the resources and capacities needed not only to benefit from AI, but also to manage the complex and cross-border challenges arising from AI.

Indonesia looks forward to constructive exchanges throughout this meeting and remains committed to working with all partners towards a safe and responsible approach to AI in the military domain.

Thank you.

INTERVENTION
BY THE DELEGATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

"Informal Exchanges on Artificial Intelligence in the Military Domain"

Session: Current Development and Trends in AIMD
Geneva, 15-17 June 2026

Thank you, Chair.

The increasing use of AI-enabled systems in contemporary conflicts demonstrates that AI in the military domain is no longer a future consideration, but an operational reality.

This development brings potential benefits, including improved situational awareness, early warning, logistics, cyber defence, and tools that may support civilian protection. However, it also presents serious risks, including civilian harm, automation bias, opacity in decision-making, accountability gaps, escalation dynamics, and the possible lowering of the threshold for the use of force.

For Indonesia, one area that warrants particular attention is the implication of AI for nuclear risks.

On the one hand, AI may contribute positively to nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation efforts through improved monitoring, data analysis, transparency measures, confidence-building, and verification.

On the other hand, the integration of AI into nuclear command, control, and communications systems, or NC3, raises profound concerns.

- ➔ Such developments may increase the risks of miscalculation, unintended escalation, system malfunction, and compressed decision-making timelines.
- ➔ In the nuclear context, even a single error could have catastrophic and irreversible consequences.

Indonesia therefore believes that the international community should work toward developing common understandings and governance approaches for high-risk military AI applications,

- ➔ particularly those involving strategic and nuclear systems, while continuing to explore AI's potential contribution to disarmament verification and risk-reduction efforts.

Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, Indonesia urges nuclear-armed States to maintain full and effective human control over NC3 systems at all times, and to refrain from incorporating AI in ways that could weaken human judgement, responsibility, and accountability.

Chair,

Indonesia remains deeply concerned by reports of AI-supported military operations that have resulted in civilian casualties, including children.

Such incidents underscore the serious legal, ethical, and humanitarian risks associated with the use of AI in military applications, particularly where errors in data, targeting processes, or decision-support systems may contribute to unintended harm to civilians.

Indonesia calls for a credible, transparent, and independent investigation of incidents involving civilian casualties, with a view to ensuring accountability, drawing lessons learned, and strengthening compliance with international law, including international humanitarian law.

Indonesia further urges all States to ensure that the development and use of AI in military applications are conducted in a responsible, transparent, and accountable manner, and in compliance with international law.

These developments reinforce the urgent need to establish global governance for AI in the military domain, especially within the United Nations. Such governance should include clear norms and standards as well as accountability mechanisms for violations of international law, including IHL.

This is essential to help mitigate the amplifying risks that AI may pose to an already fragile international peace and security environment.

Thank you.

INTERVENTION
BY THE DELEGATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

"Informal Exchanges on Artificial Intelligence in the Military Domain"

Session: International Cooperation & Capacity Building in AI in the Military Domain
Geneva, 15-17 June 2026

Thank you, Chair.

Indonesia believes that one of the most pressing challenges in AI governance today is addressing the widening digital and AI divide between and within countries.

As AI technologies continue to evolve, disparities in access to infrastructure, data, expertise, and regulatory capacity risk creating unequal opportunities and increasing global insecurity.

In our view, capacity-building should prioritize foundational capacities that enable States to seize full benefits from AI development, applications, and use in the military domain, including by strengthening AI national ecosystems.

Capacity-building should also enhance AI regulatory or governing capacities, including by:

- ➔ supporting States in developing national policy and regulatory frameworks;
- ➔ strengthening legal review mechanisms and compliance with international law;
- ➔ building technical expertise for AI risk assessment, testing, and verification;
- ➔ enhancing cyber resilience and AI safety capabilities; and
- ➔ improving human resources through education, training, and professional exchanges.

Across the AI life cycle, it is important to strengthen capacities for testing, deployment and oversight, and risk management to ensure the responsible use of AI in the military domain.

In this context, Indonesia supports enhanced and balanced international cooperation to promote global AI capacity, including but not limited to, through technical training programmes, joint research initiatives, technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, policy exchanges, knowledge-sharing platforms, and the development of practical toolkits and best practices.

Such cooperation should be equitable, non-discriminatory, and responsive to the needs and circumstances of developing countries. It should not restrict responsible capability development, but help all States benefit from AI while managing its risks.

Indonesia also emphasizes the importance of multi-stakeholder engagement.

➔ Governments, international organizations, private sectors, and civil society have important roles to play in promoting responsible innovation and strengthening awareness of the implications of AI for international peace and security.

Indonesia believes that international cooperation and capacity building are not only about developing technical capabilities. It is also a confidence-building measure that can foster trust, reduce misunderstandings, and contribute to a more stable and secure international environment.

Thank you.

INTERVENTION
BY THE DELEGATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

"Informal Exchanges on Artificial Intelligence in the Military Domain"

Session: Next Steps on AI in the Military Domain
Geneva, 15-17 June 2026

Thank you, Chair.

Indonesia believes that future discussions on AI in the military domain should focus on developing common understandings regarding how AI can be governed in a manner that supports international peace and security.

In our view, three issues merit particular attention:

First, future discussions should clarify how the development, deployment, and use of AI in military contexts can remain consistent with international law, including the fundamental principles of international humanitarian law, including distinction, proportionality, and the prevention of unnecessary suffering.

Second, further work is needed on the practical meaning of meaningful human control. This should include considerations of human judgement, supervision, predictability, reliability, traceability, explainability where feasible, and accountability.

Third, the international community should deepen discussions on the practical meaning of meaningful human control. In this regard, Indonesia sees value in further examining elements such as predictability, reliability, and traceability as important considerations in ensuring human responsibility and oversight.

Regarding future processes, Indonesia supports continued discussions under an inclusive and multilateral framework within the United Nations.

- ➔ Future discussions should address accountability and responsibility, while avoiding duplication.
- ➔ As AI becomes more integrated into military decision-making, clear legal, operational, and institutional accountability frameworks will be essential.

Indonesia also sees value in strengthening regional dialogues that reflect regional circumstances and priorities. These mechanisms can serve as building blocks toward broader global consensus.

As a practical next step, Indonesia encourages the formalization or institutionalization of these exchanges under the auspices of the UN, as an inclusive and dedicated platform for all Member States to advance the development of global governance frameworks for AI in the military domain.

Thank you.

INTERVENTION
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"Informal Exchanges on Artificial Intelligence in the Military Domain"

Session: AI and Other Technologies
Geneva, 15-17 June 2026

Thank you, Chair..

For Indonesia, one area of technological convergence that warrants particular attention is the interaction between artificial intelligence and nuclear-related technologies.

This convergence presents both opportunities and serious risks.

On the positive side, AI could support nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation efforts by improving data analysis, monitoring, verification, transparency measures, and early detection of relevant activities. It may also help strengthen confidence-building and risk-reduction efforts.

At the same time, the integration of AI into nuclear command, control and communications systems, or NC3, raises profound concerns. Such integration could increase the risks of system malfunction, cyber interference, miscalculation, unintended escalation, and compressed decision-making timelines.

In the nuclear context, where decisions may have catastrophic and irreversible consequences, speed should never come at the expense of human judgement.

The convergence of AI with cyber capabilities and other dual-use technologies may further amplify these risks, including by creating new vulnerabilities and increasing the possibility of malicious interference by State or non-State actors.

Indonesia therefore believes that existing nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation frameworks should be examined to identify relevant lessons on verification, transparency, risk reduction, accountability, and confidence-building. At the same time, we should recognize that many existing frameworks were not designed to address the specific risks arising from AI-enabled systems.

The international community should therefore work towards developing common understandings and appropriate governance approaches for high-risk military AI applications, particularly those involving nuclear and other strategic systems.

Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, Indonesia urges nuclear-armed States to maintain full and effective human control over NC3 systems at all times and to refrain from incorporating AI in ways that could weaken human judgement, responsibility, and accountability.

Thank you.