DRAFT FOR DISCUSSION RESPONSIBLE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE MILITARY DOMAIN SUMMIT

The Nairobi Call for Strengthening Capability for Human Agency

An Action Framework for Capability, Assurance and Responsibility in the Military Domain

SUMMIT	VENUE	DATES
REAIM Summit 2027	Nairobi, Kenya	14–15 April 2027

Purpose

The Nairobi Call is proposed as the action-oriented outcome of REAIM 2027. It builds on the REAIM process and relevant United Nations resolutions by setting out non-binding, voluntary and direction-setting actions that states and participating stakeholders can advance within their respective mandates.

Guided by the REAIM 2027 theme, "Strengthening Capability for Human Agency", its purpose is to move from agreed principles towards implementation by strengthening the capabilities that enable human agency, the arrangements for exercising judgment and control across AI applications, and the assurance and safeguards needed to sustain responsibility.

Shared Foundation

Participants reaffirm the continuing applicability of international law, including international humanitarian law where applicable; the importance of human responsibility and accountability; and the need for appropriate human judgment across the lifecycle of AI capabilities in the military domain.

The Call builds on the REAIM 2023 Call to Action, the 2024 Seoul Blueprint for Action, United Nations General Assembly resolutions 79/239 and 80/58, and the 2026 A Coruña Pathways to Action. It complements those commitments by focusing on practical implementation.

FOUR ACTION AREAS

ACTION AREA I	ACTION AREA II	ACTION AREA III	ACTION AREA IV
Build Capability for Responsible Action	**Advance AI-Enabled Decision-Making and Human Control**	**Strengthen Assurance, Safeguards and Accountability**	**Deepen International Cooperation and Implementation**

I

ACTION AREA I

Build Capability for Responsible Action

Enabling States and Institutions to Exercise Informed Agency

Meaningful agency depends on whether states and institutions can understand, assess and govern the systems they develop, procure or use. REAIM 2027 therefore calls for practical investment in the capabilities required for responsible adoption.

- Strengthen professional military education, technical training, doctrine, procurement competence, legal review and institutional oversight for AI-enabled capabilities.
- Expand access to testing and evaluation expertise, cyber resilience, data-governance capability and incident-response capacity.
- Develop regional and international mechanisms for shared evaluation, centers of excellence, common training resources and access to independent technical expertise.
- Support national pathways that reflect different levels of technological capability while preserving states' ability to make informed choices about systems, infrastructure and suppliers.

II

ACTION AREA II

Advance AI-Enabled Decision-Making and Human Control

Advancing Human Judgment, Control and Responsibility Across AI Applications

Human control must be considered across AI applications that inform, support or execute decisions, including systems performing delegated functions with varying degrees of autonomy. Appropriate arrangements depend on operational purpose, delegated authority, context, available human intervention, and consequences of system behaviour.

- Integrate applicable international law, doctrine, human judgment, defined delegated authority and clear responsibilities for human control into the design, development, procurement and use of AI applications in the military domain.
- Apply context-specific review to AI-enabled decision support, systems performing delegated functions, cyber operations, electronic warfare, intelligence and information analysis, logistics, and uncrewed aerial, maritime and ground systems.
- Assess system behavior under adversarial, degraded and contested conditions, including communications loss, manipulated data, changing operational environments and compressed decision timelines.
- Address over-reliance on automated outputs, define the conditions under which human intervention, override, suspension or alternative action is required, and assess whether those options remain effective as autonomy and decision speed increase.

III

ACTION AREA III

Strengthen Assurance, Safeguards and Accountability

Building Confidence Through Evaluation, Oversight and Accountability

Assurance should provide decision-makers with credible evidence about system behavior, reliability, security and limitations. Safeguards should translate that evidence into practical boundaries, monitoring and intervention.

- Strengthen testing and evaluation, verification and validation, red-teaming, cybersecurity assessment, monitoring and independent review across the AI lifecycle.
- Build cybersecurity and resilience into assurance, including protection against adversarial manipulation, data poisoning, model compromise, unauthorized access and supply-chain vulnerabilities.
- Develop mechanisms for incident reporting, institutional learning and intervention when systems operate outside expected or authorized parameters.
- Improve access to independent evaluation capacity and strengthen the information that states can require from developers, suppliers and integrators.

IV

ACTION AREA IV

Deepen International Cooperation and Implementation

Responsible governance of AI in the military domain requires cooperation that reflects different regional contexts, technological capabilities, and security priorities, while preserving the distinct responsibilities of states.

- Support regional consultations, peer learning and knowledge exchange on responsible use, assurance and capacity-building.
- Strengthen cooperation on dual-use technologies, procurement, supply-chain assurance, incident learning and shared technical capability.
- Use centers of excellence and knowledge networks to sustain training, research, testing, evaluation and professional exchange between REAIM Summits.
- Connect implementation of the Nairobi Call with relevant United Nations, regional and technical processes and encourage practical partnerships that avoid unnecessary duplication.

Endorsement and Voluntary Pledges

The Nairobi Call is open to voluntary endorsement by states and participating stakeholders that support its objectives. Endorsers may also make voluntary public pledges identifying specific actions they intend to advance within their respective mandates.

Endorsement does not require a public pledge. States and participating stakeholders may support the Call while determining their own pathways, timelines and implementation arrangements.

Industry, academia, civil society, technical communities and international organizations may make aligned commitments within their respective roles, while recognizing the distinct responsibilities of states and military authorities for national security, the use of force and compliance with international law.

Follow-up and Review

Progress under the Nairobi Call should be reviewed through subsequent REAIM processes, including regional consultations and future Summits. Participating states and stakeholders are encouraged to share implementation experience, practical lessons, successes and challenges.

Follow-up should prioritize a light implementation mechanism that supports continuity between Summits, connects voluntary pledges with practical partnerships, and identifies issues requiring further technical, legal, or policy work.

NAIROBI PROPOSITION

The Nairobi Call advances a practical proposition: strengthening capability for human agency requires states and institutions to understand and evaluate the AI systems they develop, procure and use; exercise appropriate judgment and human control across applications; and maintain credible assurance, safeguards and accountability throughout the lifecycle.

REAIM 2027 therefore calls on states and participating stakeholders to translate existing principles into sustained capability, responsible practice and international cooperation.

Reference Framework

1 REAIM 2023 Call to Action, The Hague.

2 REAIM Summit 2024 Blueprint for Action, Seoul.

3 United Nations General Assembly resolution 79/239 on artificial intelligence in the military domain and its implications for international peace and security.

4 United Nations General Assembly resolution 80/58 on artificial intelligence in the military domain and its implications for international peace and security.

5 REAIM 2026 A Coruña Pathways to Action.

6 UNIDIR research and regional consultations on responsible AI in the military domain.