



Security Council High-Level Open Debate on the "Maintenance of international peace and security: Artificial Intelligence and international peace and security" 24 September 2025

Greece's Statement delivered by HE Mr. Kyriakos Mitsotakis Prime Minister of Greece

Your Excellency, Mr. Secretary General,

Your Excellency, Mr. President,

Dear colleagues,

I wish to begin by congratulating the Republic of Korea for convening this important meeting of the Security Council on "Artificial Intelligence and International Peace and Security."

Today's debate builds on the Arria-Formula Meeting that Greece co-organised last April with France and the Republic of Korea, offering us the opportunity to further reflect on a topic that will undoubtedly shape our discussions for years to come.

There is now broad consensus on the close interplay between Artificial Intelligence and the maintenance of international peace and security.

The two REAIM Summits — in The Hague in 2023 and in Seoul in 2024 — the Political Declaration on Responsible Military Use of Artificial Intelligence and Autonomy, launched by the United States, and the AI Action Summit in Paris earlier this year, have all contributed to developing norms, rules, and guidelines for the responsible development, deployment, and use of AI, including in the military domain.

All is not just another tool; it is a general-purpose capability with the potential to both empower and destabilise.

In the right hands, AI can strengthen peacekeeping, improve early-warning systems, and accelerate humanitarian relief. But in the wrong hands, it can fuel disinformation, amplify cyberattacks, and lower the threshold for escalation in conflict.

The dual-use nature of this technology means that our collective security increasingly depends on the choices we make.

Mr. President,

Our discussion today is particularly timely. It comes just weeks after the release of the Secretary-General's first report on "Artificial Intelligence in the Military Domain and its Implications for International Peace and Security" — a milestone in our collective effort to address the profound implications of AI for peace and security.

Building on this crucial momentum, we must recognise a fundamental truth: for the rules-based order to remain relevant, it must adapt.

Just as past generations built new institutions to govern nuclear energy and arms control, so too must we now develop mechanisms to ensure that AI innovation reinforces peace, security, and human dignity. This requires international cooperation, transparency, and a renewed commitment to the principles of the UN Charter.

At the same time, we must be candid.

Preserving peace does not mean ignoring the realities of power. Malign actors are racing ahead in developing military AI capabilities.

If we are to protect our citizens, uphold deterrence, and maintain stability, we too must responsibly invest in defensive and security applications of AI — always in line with international law, and always with a commitment to human oversight.

This is not a call for an arms race, but a recognition that peace is hard-won, harder to safeguard, and hardest of all to preserve.

Excellencies,

We stand at an inflection point. The choices we make on Artificial Intelligence will not only redefine the balance of power, but also determine whether technology becomes a force for human progress — or a driver of human peril.

The Security Council itself must rise to the occasion. Just as it once rose to meet the challenges of nuclear weapons and of peacekeeping, so too must it now rise to govern the age of AI.

Greece believes the UN carries a historic responsibility: to chart a path where innovation strengthens peace, where responsibility tempers power, and where technology serves humanity's highest aspirations.

Let us ensure that Artificial Intelligence becomes not a source of rivalry and division, but a cornerstone of a more secure, more just, and more peaceful world.

Thank you