



## AI IN ITS IMPORTANCE DURING WAR TIMES

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Today the term "Artificial Intelligence" resonates in various fields such as technology and warfare. But what is Artificial Intelligence and what role can it play in a period of war?

Artificial Intelligence is a combination of algorithms and machines that replicate human capabilities. A technology that is part of our routine: your voice assistant tells you the news of the day or you have arrived at work avoiding traffic jams thanks to real time traffic updates. (IBERDROLA, s.f.)

Artificial Intelligence in terms of weaponry poses a serious ethical and moral problem, as it allows machines to make the decision to kill or not. It must be borne in mind that these robotics are capable of thinking like humans, even acting like humans. This is why, for the major powers, those who master Artificial Intelligence will have a greater capacity on the battlefield, as it will be the technology that studies, analyses, and plans the strategy in a short space of time, that is to say, automatically.

In recent years, world powers have been investing large amounts of dollars in their country's technology. China has invested at least \$150 billion; Russia sees IA as the key to defeating the

Americans, while the US has introduced an executive order aimed at achieving US leadership in this area. (Löbbe, 2023)

The role of AI in the military domain means that the information available through it is immense and can help in decision-making. It also helps to increase the security of soldiers and improve humanitarian aid at the centre by tracking specific areas, while also studying the enemy. The biggest problem with these technologies to date is that they have allowed platforms to increase their connectivity, use designs and materials that allow them to pass undetected by detection systems, and some to be remotely or AI-directed to operate at risk scenes.

In times of war, artificial intelligence can pose a greater danger due to the automation of weapons systems. In other words, it can lead to the death of a greater number of people due to the great precision that this system can calculate.

According to US Lieutenant General Michael E. Kurilla, "We can take large swathes of terrain and quickly identify hundreds of targets, prioritise them based on a list of high-priority targets that determines which ones we should attack with the resources we have. And then that goes back to our firing solutions. This happens in seconds, whereas normally it takes hours, or even days, to be able to develop these targets. And it does it in real time at the edge of our command posts and it's not just tied to a garrison computing environment." (News, 2022)

As previously mentioned, the career of Artificial Intelligence in the military has skyrocketed, and there are virtually no areas of military activity in which AI is not used. According to analysts, by 2028 the market volume associated with this robotic will exceed \$13.7 billion.

Although Artificial Intelligence is advancing by leaps and bounds, from the point of view of international law governing the conduct of hostilities - "the laws and customs of war" - AI does not tend to stand out, and if we are talking about war crimes, people will still be responsible for them, even if the decision is made by AI.

However, most military and civilians do not trust the AI enough to allow it to "independently" fight a war or even a battle. According to them there will always be a person. Moreover, it is not that "a robot never makes mistakes", but that an ordinary man-made system has its limitations and drawbacks. After all, a robot, like a human being, makes decisions based on certain data, and these may be incomplete, erroneous or deliberately distorted.

But it should be questioned whether there will be someone who deliberately alters the information sent. By altering the data, the AI may make a "mistake", and it would be very difficult to define whether it was an accident or an attack.

The European Parliament was working on a Commission proposal, tabled on 21 April 2021, to make Europe the global centre of trust-building artificial intelligence. To analyse the future impact of artificial intelligence in the digital age on the EU economy and in preparation for the Commission's legislative proposal, the Parliament already has a special committee on artificial intelligence.

The committee's final report, which the plenary adopted in May 2022, includes a proposal for an EU roadmap for artificial intelligence. It is a comprehensive approach for a long-term common position that underlines the EU's key AI-related values and objectives. (Parliament, 2022)

In conclusion, artificial intelligence is revolutionising the military system and the corps. The artificial race has begun and is advancing rapidly, which is why regulation in the Army Forces must be put in

place as soon as possible. However, there are still a lot of gaps in what AI can do in terms of weaponry without the need for a human reviewer.

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