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ABOUT US

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ARTIFICAL INTELLIGENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN ARMED CONFLICT

Authored By-Gaurav Kumar Arya[1] *& Arti Chauhan*[2]

Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI) will change various aspects of the Global Economy, Security, Communications, and Transportation by altering humans work, communicate & decision. Intelligent Technology will either team up with humans or replace it in broad range of activities. Such Evolution will boost the social, economic, and political influence with game-changing capabilities. AI has crucial connection for the roles of humans, technology, and human-machine interactions in armed conflict as there are new forms of information warfare, and military decision automated processor. The AI is motivating Global powers to exercise advanced technologies with the goal of establishing their dominance in the global power play.

Superiority of AI is the new power which can be seen in present as the United States is the leading AI power, while China is emerging as an aspirant challenger and Russia yet not managed to be a part of the top tier in AI, autonomy, and robotic. The integration of AI with regular military operations upgrade technology, administration, training, personal management and even routine activities or exercises, it reduces institutional workload and free up warriors to focus on core functions. Collaboration exercises include cross-domain autonomous systems, cyber-enabled tactics, and adversarial scenarios, as well as new capabilities and various organizations, such as NATO Science and Technology Organization and centers of excellence, help spread knowledge, create awareness, stimulate research and development support, and attract national expertise.

Under International Humanitarian Law should be interpreted and applied, As New AI weapon systems creates risks of harm for those affected by armed conflict, both civilians and combatants, as well as dangers of conflict escalation, raises challenges for compliance with International law & International humanitarian law as rules on the conduct of hostilities for the protection of civilians, fundamental ethical concerns for humanity, substituting human decisions about life and death with sensor, software and machine processors.

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Global Competition, Armed Conflict, Ai Weapons & Types, Ethic & Laws, International Organization

Introduction

The AI (Artificial Intelligence) is the ability of machines to perform tasks that normally require human intelligence as by this definition many were confused by its simplicity as in many researches and text book the same definition were used. The first note determine in mind that AI is an extremely broad filed which not only cover the breakthrough of past few years but also appreciated the first electronic computers back to the 1940s. The definition of Artificial Intelligence is a bit of a moving approach, when something is new and exciting; people always have no doubt about labeling it Artificial Intelligence. Once the ability of a particular approaches AI are familiar & more often called merely software.[3] The AI is the advance technology which enhances the program from past technical life. For Example in Medical field the AI helping in action by scanning vast numbers of cancer cells from normal cells in biopsies. AI is helping us by applying Science & technology to something that previously relied by the human eye itself as in many cases from handwriting recognition to passing math problems, AI has already proved more accurate answers than human experts given till now.[4]

Artificial Intelligence Tasks

AI systems are excellent at pattern recognition means they can quickly spot anomalies & make quicker predictions often & consistently, more accurately and which is reliable than humans as they use essentially probability and logic to make their analysis. However the AI is today limited to only that which lack the ability to understand or able to develop the broad context that human can do which we could call as general intelligence is still far from current technologies and may never by realized. They are based on neural networks as modelled loosely on the human brain with many processing elements that manage the flow of information between one to another. In computer science AI is not a particular well-defined entity; instead it is incorporates many capabilities, models and methods as there are three elements in particular account.

MACHINE LEARNING - It is a techniques which work differently on different situation by types like algorithms, reinforcement learning, rule-based machine learning and decision trees which show that it conclude many ways of resolution from enable machine to learn from data without being explicitly programmers for the task.

NEURAL NETWORKS - a computing model that arranges large numbers of processing nodes or elements, from ten thousand to millions which linked by a larger number of connections, in a way that bear a resemblance how neurons and synapses are arranged in the human brain. The system does not come from the individual nodes themselves, it use algorithms to carry out only simple tasks of forwarding information to other nodes, but is derived from the layered architecture of the neural network as a whole, which becomes adept at recognizing complex

[3] Greg Allen, Chief of Strategy and Communications, Understanding AI Technology, JAIC Director Lt Gen Jack Shanahan, April 2020.
[4] Fujitsu, Artificial Intelligence, Japan.

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patterns.

DEEP LEARNING – A machine learning technique that exploits the architecture of a neural network with several layers, some of them possibly specialized for certain characteristics and patterns. For example, deep learning can be used to recognize a picture of a cat as image recognition. A typical neural network is six to seven layers deep while the number of layers in the most sophisticated networks now runs into the hundreds of them. Neural networks look as individual pixels, while higher levels identify elements like tail, paws and ears of cat and may be the cat itself. The technique requires data and lots of work, but having been trained by looking at thousands or millions times to the pictures, a neural network becomes excellent at its task, even better than a human. The crucial thing is that the system only required learning once. Once learned, the system's knowledge for example as how does cat look like, a size & color of packets, security breach & how unhappy the customer look like can be transferred to other applications, where this learned recognition can provide instant help in making decisions or recommending intervention or resolution. It is also worth noting that we often bundle other technologies, such as robotics, into the similar conversation as AI because AI & robotics are such complementary technologies, with AI enabling automated decisionmaker and robotics enabling decisions to be fed into physical actions. For instance, autonomous self-driving vehicles are the result of combining AI and robotics.[5]

Types Of Artificial Intelligence

Although at the moment AI focuses on many different tasks in smaller domains, the idea of simulating the whole expectation is on human intelligence is still there. AI systems generally divided into three main categories[6] :

• ***Artificial Narrow Intelligence (ANI) as Specific Domain AI or (Weak AI):*** This type of AI is characterized by specific domains for which a model can be structured based on rules or boundaries by governing the domain. For example, now there is no longer difficultly to have an AI which is excellent in chess and other games as we already put the rules of the games describing chess or other similar game. AI systems can master simultaneously such specific related domains or provide intelligent solutions for that domain. This is often called smaller Intelligence or can say Weak AI as the intelligence attained here is far from general human-level intelligence and is only specific domain.

• ***Artificial General Intelligence (AGI) as Strong AI:*** In this type of AI systems, the intelligence learned in same domain which generalized to similar domains or an unrelated domain as human beings do. For example, humans learn to walk on smooth surfaces. But this behavior, as we grow, is generalized to walk on uneven terrains. Generalization in AI is very important both for domain-specific tasks and also for reaching human level intelligence. However, from history of AI work, the issue of generalization is proved to be hard especially at a human level mindset. Therefore, such problems are often named as hard AI or strong AI problems to differentiate it from domain-specific AI (weak AI) with smaller intelligence.

• ***Artificial Super Intelligence (ASI*)**: In this AI system machines are considered more intelligent than humans in every different aspect. This is an imaginary thing that may be possible in future as current state of AI such machines are not discovered or around yet. This scenario also touches issues such as robots which can be said as artificially intelligent machines which controlling the humans and the world of self-replicating super intelligence

[5] Id.
[6] Igor Shnurenko, Tatiana Murovana, Ibrahim Kushchu, 2020.

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dominating future civilizations. At this moment there is not enough evidence to support this hypothetical situation. It is important to differentiate these AI terms and approaches in order to understand the real ability of AI and the boundaries of hype around AI.[7]

Global Competition Of Ai Companies

These competitions transparently show the benefit of economy, security, communications, and transportation by altering humans work in the following:-

UNITED STATES

- DATA ROBOT- it was founded in 2012 by Jeremy Achin & Tom de Godoy which is a Data Robot or Data Science company in Boston. This Company expert in allowing business analysts to build predictive nature of programming to have a prior knowledge of Analytics. Data Robot was used in Universities, Healthcare & Financial Services and it's valued at or over $6.3 billion.
- Cloud Minds- it was founded in California by Bill Huang & Rober Zhang which begin the journey on 2015. These companies are based in Beijing, China and California but operate across the globe. Cloud Minds operates cloud systems for AI structured based robots which focusing on machine analysis, intelligence and robotic control units. It is been used in variety of industries such as health, finance and military.
- Clarifai- it is an artificial intelligence company which known for its use of machine learning & neural networks to analyses images and videos. This company was found by Matthew Zeiler and now has over 90 employees and is valued at $120 million.
- Cognitive Scale- it was founded by Matt Sanchez in 2013 which is known as leading products and technology in Cognitive Scale. The company specializes in data interpretation and machine learning systems in order to improve decision maker, customer engagement, employee productivity & include clients, Morgan Stanley, Dell and Under Armor.[8]

CHINA

- SENSE TIME- it's funding of $1.6B which Sense Time develops face recognition technology that can be applied to payment by picture analysis, which can be used, for bank card verification and security systems.
- MOMENTA- It's Funding of $1.2B, Momenta is a developer of autonomous driving technology designed to improve efficiency.
- UBTECH- It's Funding of $940M, UBTECH Robotics dedicated to commercialize humanoid robot which making it walk out of the research institution and become available to ordinary society people.
- MEGVII- It's Funding of $607M, Megvii develops Face Cognitive Services as a platform offering computer vision technologies that enable your applications to read

[7] Supra.
[8] Top 10 American AI Companies, India Berry, Nov 15, 2021.

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and understand the world better. Its deep learning-based image analysis recognition technologies, with simple and powerful APIs and SDKs.[9]

RUSSIA

- Iterative- its Funding of $25M, Iterative is an open-source startup which is building an Enterprise AI platform to help the companies operationalize their models Structure.
- NtechLab- its Funding of $16.5M which develops software products using techniques in the fields of artificial neural networks and machine analysis.
- Cognitive Technologies- Cognitive Technologies is an explorer of AI-based driver assistance systems. This company developed C-Pilot mode, an intelligent autonomous driving system that installed in cars and other vehicles.
- Vision Labs its Funding of $ 5.5M, which is a world-leading visual recognition company. Based on this technology, are successfully united in banking, retail, security, video surveillance.[10]

JAPAN

- Preferred Networking- its Funding of $129.9M, it develops technologies related to autonomous driving which connected to cars. They also apply machine learning and deep learning to robotics, and research and development of object recognition & control detection, and optimization technology, medical picture such as CT scan and MRI scan, and develop systems to allow diagnosis of cancer using blood samples.
- Cinnamon- it's Funding of $17M, A AI startup that develops products aimed at reducing the amount of time spend on tiresome tasks. Its Flax Scanner takes lengthy documents and then extracts only the most pertinent information, it give recommendations for applications such as e-commerce or a recruiting platform, and a chat bot which can also process natural languages.
- Leap Mind- its Funding of ¥1.5B, its carrying out research on original chip architectures in order to implement Neural Networks on a circuit with low power.
- Heroz- its Funding of ¥100M develops media, mobile marketing and SNS services. It developed the most cutting edge artificial intelligence, programed to play Japanese chess Shogi which defeated an active professional player in a public match for the first time ever.11

INDIA

- Tata Elxsi- Self-driving cars and video analytics by AI and knowledge analytics. Stock came back 174.89 per cent to investors, whereas the smashing IT returned 106.55 per cent. concerning in operation revenues, interest charges accounted for fewer than 1% of total revenues within the financial year that over March 31, 2021

[9] Artificial Intelligence Startups.org, China.
[10] Artificial Intelligence Startups.org, Russia.
[11] Artificial Intelligence Startups.org, Japan, 2021.

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- Hieronymus Bosch- Bosch Center for AI was supported in 2017 to facilitate this integration, and Bosch established the groundwork for artificial intelligence to own a real-world impact through advanced technologies. Bosch's six analysis areas are distinguished in six ways, all of that have attention on core AI technology.
- Kellton school- Kellton School Solutions limited company was established in 1993 and currently features a capitalization of Rs 712.75; Kellton School produces fashionable AI solutions that change from machine learning to deep learning for things that have historically needed a major quantity of human expertise. Throughout constant time, the stock came back 40.86 per cent, while the smashing IT returned 106.55 per cent for investors.
- Zensar Technologies- for Zensar Technologies, AI is that the most important factor (AI). Before this week, Zensar declared the launch of the initial set of platforms for seven crucial sectors, together with sales and marketing, data technology, human resources, talent offer chains and human resource management.[12]

Artifical Intelligence Armed Conflict

Three Conflict implications of AI and machine learning :-

- The primary space is that the use of AI and machine learning tools to manage military hardware, specifically the growing diversity of remote-controlled robotic systems – within the air, on land, and at sea. AI might modify larger autonomy in robotic platforms, whether or not armed or unarmed. For the ICRC, autonomous weapon systems are the immediate concern, particularly for automatic target recognition may become a basis for future autonomous weapon systems, amplifying core considerations concerning loss of human control and unpredictability.
- The second space is that the application of AI and machine learning to cyber warfare: AI-enabled cyber capabilities could mechanically look for vulnerabilities to exploit, or at the same time defend against cyber-attacks whereas launching counter-attacks, and will thus increase the speed, range and kinds of attacks and their consequences. These developments are relevant to discussions concerning the potential human value of cyber warfare. These digital risks will create real dangers for civilians.
- The third area, and also the one with maybe the foremost sweeping implications, is that the use of AI and machine learning systems for decision-making. AI might modify widespread assortment and analysis of multiple knowledge sources to spot folks or objects assess "patterns of life" or behavior, build recommendations for courses of action, or make predictions about future actions or situations.[13]

[12] Inventive, 10 best AI Companies of India 2022.
[13] Opinio Juris, AI & Machine learning in Armed Conflict, 2020.

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Legislation On Artificial Intelligence

The Legislation is Concerns about potential misuse or unintended of AI, Moreover they have prompted efforts on examination and developed standards, such as the United State; National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) which initiative involving in workshops and discussions with public and private sectors around the development of federal structure to create building blocks for reliable and trustworthy AI systems. State lawmakers also considering AI's benefits and challenges for upcoming growing number of measures are being introduced to study which impact the use of AI or algorithms and potential roles of policymakers. However the General artificial intelligence bills were introduced at least 17 States in 2021 and enacted in Colorado, Alabama and Mississippi.[14]
The AI Regulations by European Commission published draft which gives regulations of governing the use of artificial intelligence. AI Regulations are the first attempt to the world has been seen at creating a uniform legal framework which governing the use and development of marketing.[15]

1. Scope of Regulation

The AI Regulations will apply to the following principles:

- Both Public and Private offering or putting into AI service systems within the EU irrespective of whether the providers are situated inside the EU
- AI company users located in the EU
- AI provider and user located outside the EU as output produced by the system is utilized within the EU.

2. Risk-based approach

In its 2020, European Commission proposed AI ecosystem into two general categories: high risk & low risk. The European Commission's new graded system is more shade and likely to ensure more targeted, since the level of conformity requirements matches the risk level of a specific use case.
The New AI Regulations follow a risk approach and differentiate between the following:

- Prohibited AI systems and use is considered unacceptable and that contravene union values which violating fundamental rights.
- Those which create a limited risk as risk of manipulation, use of chat bots.
- Use of AI that create minimal risk.

However, makers of limited or minimal risk- AI systems will be encouraged to adopt non-legally binding of conduct. The high risk uses will be subject to specific regulatory requirements before and after launching into the market to ensuring the quality of data sets used to train AI systems, applying a level of human oversight, creating records to enable compliance checks and providing relevant information to users.

[14] National Centre for School Leadership, 2022.
[15] Baker Mckenzie, New Draft Rules on the use of Artificial Intelligence, May 2021.

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3. Database

According to the AI Regulations, European Commission will be responsible for maintaining a database for high-risk AI practices (Article 60). The database will contain all the data of AI systems which considered high-risk. To ensure transparency must have all information processed in the database which will be accessible to the public. Its remains to be seen that whether European Commission will extend this database to low-risk and practices to increase transparency, enhance the possibility of supervision that are not high-risk initially but may become so at a later stage.

Employment-Specific Observations

1. High-Risk

- AI practices involve employment; worker management and access to self-employment are considered high-risk which include the following AI systems:
- AI systems is for the recruitment or selection of natural persons which including advertising vacancies, screening or filtering applications, and evaluating candidates in the course of interviews or tests
- AI systems intended to make promotion and termination decisions, engage in task allocation, and monitor and assess individuals' performance and behavior

2. Biases

In AI Regulation the training validation & testing of data must be subjected to appropriate data which govern & manage the practice and include the possible biases with continuously learning high-risk, it will ensure that biased outputs are equipped with proper mitigation measure as input in future operation. However the benchmark will be equality in opportunity & outcomes companies should have to consider that which system affect individual with disabilities or intersection of multiple social groups.

3. Special categories of personal data to mitigate biases is permissible

If there is strictly necessary to ensure bias monitoring, detection and correction then AI providers have to process special categories of personal data. However the personal data are still subject to safeguard of fundamental right and freedom of person as privacy preserving measure must be in mind.it remains to be seen whether individuals will sufficiently trust these systems to provide them with their sensitive personal data.

4. Human oversight

- High-risk AI systems must be capability of human oversight.
- Have a complete understanding of the capacities and limitations of the high-risk AI duly monitor its operation like nomalies, malfunctions and unexpected performance.
- Remain vigilant against the tendency to rely automatically as automation bias.

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- Able to correctly interpret the output from a high-risk AI system, system's characteristics, interpretation tools and available methods.
- Must be deciding if override or reverse the output of the high-risk AI system if necessary.
- Must be capable of intervening or interrupting the operation of the high-risk AI system through a "stop" button or a similar procedure.
- As indicated in our recent Trust Continuum report, this will require substantial involvement from the human decision-maker, which proves to be challenging for most companies.

Organizations

UNITED NATIONS (UN)

The United Nations chief of has called on member states to put a ban on the sale & use of artificial intelligence systems until the negative and even catastrophic risks they create can be addressed. This remark was given by U.N. High Commissioner of Human Rights by Michelle Bachelet in which a new report on the subject released in Geneva. This report warned the AI use as forecasting & profiling tools, technology could have an impact on Right to Privacy as major concern of the countries and the people which include confidential documents too and freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention and Right to Life also been violated.
There are Reports which reveals that widespread use of spyware known as Pegasus to be target thousands of phone number and dozens of device which belonging to international journalists, human rights activists and head of State. AI can be implement for good, helping societies for overcomes from challenge of our time, as it suggest that it could bring outweigh the positives but also incompatible with unprecedented level of surveillance across the globe by State and Private Groups. By the release of the reports Tim Engelhardt the UNHRC human right officer which purview rule of law and democracy section called that AI dire and said it has not improved over the years and has become worse rather than good.[16]

HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS
AI and Machine Learning might be useful for humanitarian action as by ICRC which likely to be very broad nature by explored by humanitarian organization for scanning environment, monitoring and analysis of public source of data in specific operational contexts. In this application can help to inform assessments of humanitarian needs as type of assistance needed like food, water, shelter, economic, health and where it is need. Similar use of the AI data for help to understand humanitarian consequence on the ground which include civilian protection, by image, video and other pattern analysis the access to the damage to civilian infrastructure, population displacement, viability of food crops, weapons contamination as these might also be used to analyze by image and video in order to detect and assess the conduct of hostilities and other consequence in the future. ICRC has developed environment scanning dashboard using AI and machine which capture and analyze large volume of data which inform and support to its humanitarian needs.

[16] Scott Neuman, NPR, UN warns that AI can pose a threat to Human Right, Sept 16, 2021.

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A wide range of Humanitarian service could be benefit from the application of AI and Technology by learning tools for specific tasks. For example identification of the missing person by AI based facial recognition and can match the name by natural language. The ICRC has been exploring and use the technologies to support the Central Tracing Agency to reuniting family members which separated by the Armed Conflict. It also exploring the benefit of AI and technology by learning base image and pattern recognition for satellite imagery, whether to map population density in support of infrastructure assistance project in urban areas and to protection the civilian by complement its documentation of respect for international humanitarian law.[17]

International Committee Of The Red Cross (ICRC)

There must be once significant application for the use of digital AI and Technology learning to control physical and military hardware, as in particular increase the bunch of unmanned robotic system in the air, land and sea with wide range of size and functions, it may enable the increases in autonomy in these robotic platform as whether armed or unarmed must be controlling the whole system of specific functions as flight, navigation, surveillance or targeting. The ICRC autonomous weapon systems in their critical function of selecting and attacking the targets as most immediate concern of the humanitarian, legal and ethical aspects which gives risk of loss of human control over weapons and use of the force by the countries or by militaries. Loss of control raise risk of civilian lives because unpredictable consequence must be a legal question because combatants must make context specific judgement in carrying out attacks under International humanitarian law and ethical concerns, as human agency on decision of use of force is necessary to uphold moral responsibility and human dignity. These reasons ICRC has been urging States to identify practical elements of human control as the basis for internationally agreed limits on autonomy in weapon systems with a focus.
The most important to recognize that not all the autonomous weapons are incorporate with AI and technologies as their existing weapons with autonomy in their critical functions such as air-defense with modes on rule based, control software to select and attack the targets. However the AI and technology learning software as automatic target recognition is the form of future autonomous weapons system which bring new dimension of unpredictability of weapons as well as concern about lack of ability and bias and at the same type of software might also be used in decision support application for targeting rather than directly controlling the weapons system.[18]

[17] IRRC No. 913, Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning in Armed Conflict, March 2021.
[18] International committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

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Organisation For Economic Co-Operation & Development (OECD)

- Its Principles promote use of AI that is innovative and trustworthy and that respects human rights and democratic values. Adopted in May 2019, they set standards for AI that is practical and flexible enough to stand the test of time.
- The Government and developing countries with their stake holders must cooperate to advance the principle of progress on responsible stewardship of trustworthy AI.
- The Government, OECD and other global and regional for a to foster must share AI knowledge as appropriate to encourage international cross-sectoral and open multi-stakeholder initiative on long term expertise on AI.
- Government should promote, encourage and developed the multi-stakeholder, consensus driven global technical standards for operable and trustworthy AI.
- Government Compare the metrics to measure AI research for development and deployment and progress in the implementation of these principles by gather evidence base of assess progress.

United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization

(UNESCO)

The world must ensure that new technologies, based on AI, are used for the good of our societies and their sustainable development. It should regulate AI developments so that they conform to the fundamental rights that frame our democratic horizon. Many businesses, Research Centre, science academies, United Nations Member States, international organizations and civil society associations are calling for an ethical framework for AI development. While there is a growing of the issues, related initiatives need more robust coordination, this issue is global, and reflection on it must take place at the global level so as to avoid a pick & choose approach to ethics. Furthermore, global approach, with the participation of United Nations funds, agencies and programmers, is required to find ways of harnessing AI for sustainable development.

UNESCO will be an active participant in this global conversation. This organization has many years of experience in the ethics of science and technology. Our advisory bodies have produced numerous reports and declarations on robotics, as the Report of the World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology on Robotics Ethics in 2017. The advisory bodies have experience in developing normative instruments, including the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights in 1997 and the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights in 2005. It is essential to ensure that a weaker country fully participates in transformations related to AI for contributing directly to its development. We must empower young people by providing them with the skills they need for life in the twenty-first century for integration in a changing Labor market. UNESCO, as a universal forum where everyone's voice is heard and respected, is performing its role to the fullest, informing the global debate on the major transformations of our time while establishing principles to ensure

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that technological advances are used to serve the common good.[19]

Conclusion

AI is at the Centre of a new enterprise to build computational models of intelligence. The main assumption is that intelligence (human or otherwise) can be represented in terms of symbol structures and symbolic operations which can be programmed in a digital computer. AI researchers need not wait for the conclusion to that debate, or for the hypothetical computer that could model all of human intelligence. Aspects of intelligent behavior, such as solving problems, making inferences, learning, and understanding language, have already been coded as computer programs, and within very limited domains, such as identifying diseases of Cancer cells, AI programs can outperform human experts. As the AI is a beneficial source of asset but if it is implemented at the war or for Armed Conflict then many people would sacrifice with their life as to protect from the armed conflict must have an advance AI & New laws for the artificial intelligence for the Citizens protection & their properties to create a better future with International Principles of Human Rights.

[19] UNESCO International Principles.