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## Contribution of Greece

### to the Report of the UN Secretary - General on Artificial Intelligence in the Military Domain and its Implications for International Peace and Security

(A/RES/79/239)

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the defence sector has fundamentally influenced the means and methods of conducting military operations. AI military applications have provided significant operational benefits, including improved decision-making speed, enhanced threat detection and prediction, real-time situational awareness and assessment, optimized resource allocation and planning, logistic support, augmented human capabilities in complex tasks, and efficient processing of large-scale intelligence data.

However, despite these advancements, it is essential to recognize that technological progress also introduces complex, multi-dimensional challenges that require careful scrutiny to ensure they do not undermine peace, security, and stability, both regionally and globally.

In this regard, a key area of concern, from our point of view, is the use of military systems with Machine Learning capabilities, which raises several challenges — including transparency and explainability — since complex models may operate as "black boxes" with undefined decision-making processes, particularly given the constantly evolving battlefield environment.

Furthermore, the potential use of generative AI in military equipment introduces an important layer of complexity and uncertainty, as these systems might autonomously generate novel solutions and adapt to changing battlefield conditions by continuously analyzing and learning from new data—capabilities that are of paramount concern in our perspective. To address these challenges, it is crucial to impose clear operational boundaries and constraints on their use to prevent unintended behavior.

Given the aforementioned context, one of the most alarming challenges regarding the use of AI in military contexts lies in its integration into command and control and decision support systems for the use of nuclear weapons. The prospect of delegating decisions related to nuclear deterrence, or even the initiation of relevant protocols for their use, to AI-enabled systems requires careful consideration to ensure both human oversight and involvement in those decisions and the establishment of appropriate cybersecurity safeguards to prevent unintended escalation.

Equally concerning, within the current challenging geopolitical environment, is the effort by states to maintain military superiority—an effort that could fuel an arms race, characterized by a lack of transparency and mutual suspicion. This competition can exacerbate geopolitical instability and pose

significant challenges to global security, as the balance of power is disrupted and the technological gap between advanced and developing states becomes increasingly pronounced.

Moreover, the increasing development and deployment of AI-enabled capabilities by armed forces has the potential to lower the threshold of armed conflict. The accelerated pace of decision-making and the growing reliance on unmanned systems in operational theaters heighten the risk of unintended escalation, as the human element on the battlefield is increasingly replaced by unmanned systems.

In this context, another parameter that requires appropriate consideration is the proliferation and diversion of AI-enabled capabilities to states that disregard the rules-based international order as well as to non-state actors, including terrorist organizations. As AI technologies become more accessible, there is a significant risk that such actors could acquire and deploy them to pursue destabilizing objectives, further challenging international security.

Military AI applications also create risks and challenges related to psychological operations and misinformation, as they enable the mass production of false information, deepfakes, and falsified data aimed at deceiving the public and destabilizing institutions. Automated accounts (bots) and targeted propaganda algorithms strengthen psychological operations, influencing public opinion, electoral processes, and creating social tensions, including undermining populations' trust in peacekeeping operations through disinformation campaigns. Social biases, such as those related to gender, age, race, and disability, create also concerns, and it is essential to implement risk assessments and mitigation measures to prevent unintended bias in algorithms and discrimination.

In addition, AI applications in cybersecurity can be used either to protect critical infrastructures or for malicious purposes, such as cyberattacks and data interception. Hybrid threats, combining traditional military operations with offensive intelligence tactics, require increased vigilance and coordination between state and international actors to avoid escalation and preserve regional and international peace and security.

In light of the above, Greece strongly supports international efforts to ensure the responsible use of AI in the military domain, as despite the challenges described above, it can enhance the implementation of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and contribute to the protection of civilians by improving targeting accuracy, enhancing surveillance, and optimizing humanitarian assistance.

In this spirit, on the 4<sup>th</sup> of April, 2025 Greece, together with France and the Republic of Korea, and with the valuable support of Armenia, Italy and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, organized an Arria Formula meeting of the Security Council entitled "Harnessing safe, inclusive, trustworthy AI for the maintenance of international peace and security". This meeting produced valuable insights into the ways in which the UN can contribute to maintenance of international peace and security, especially through regulation, non-proliferation, and the prevention of the diversion of AI capabilities in the military domain, enhancement of rule of law, democratic values, social cohesion and economic development.

Additionally, as part of its international engagement, Greece has supported the Joint Statements agreed at the two REAIM Summits held in Hague (15-16 February 2023) and in Seoul (9-10 September 2024) on actions for the responsible development and use of AI in the military domain. Greece has also endorsed both the US Political Declaration on the responsible use of AI and autonomy in defence and the Paris Declaration on Maintaining Human Control in AI-enabled Weapon Systems.



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Furthermore, Greece has established a High-Level Advisory Committee<sup>1</sup> on AI to develop a comprehensive national AI strategy, alongside the necessary structures within the Ministry of National Defence (MoD) to address the technological, legal, ethical, and political challenges arising from the applications of AI and autonomy in the military domain.

Last but not least, Greece in order to constructively contribute to the international dialogue on the responsible use of AI in the military domain, is organizing an International Conference entitled “*Armed Conflicts and Crisis Management in the Era of AI*”, which will be held in Athens on 22-23 May.

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<sup>1</sup>The Committee’s landmark study, *Blueprint\_GREECE’S\_AI\_TRANSFORMATION*, provides guiding principles and flagship projects to drive Greece’s AI advancements, with priorities including safeguarding and enhancing democracy, climate mitigation and adaptation, and supporting security.