

TÜRKİYE

Submission of views on the Opportunities and Challenges Posed to International Peace and Security by the Application of Artificial Intelligence in the Military Domain

(Pursuant to UNGA Resolution 79 / 239 “Artificial intelligence in the military domain and its implications for international peace and security”)

The developments in science and technology, including new and emerging technologies like artificial intelligence (AI), have already become an integral part of our daily lives in almost all spheres. Rapid advancement of emerging technologies and AI have complex and multifaceted impact and use, also in the military domain. That presents both opportunities and challenges.

As to some examples for opportunities, AI can enhance situational awareness by processing vast amounts of data, including social media monitoring, to detect potential threats in advance and provide early warning to security forces. For example, AI-powered systems can track online activities of terrorist organizations, identify attack plans, and alert security units accordingly. AI-based technologies can also improve precision in target identification, in a way also minimizing risks for civilian casualties and / or infrastructure damage. Furthermore, AI can optimize military logistics by ensuring efficient resource allocation. Additional benefits of AI in the military sphere include strengthening intelligence sharing and operational coordination among allied nations, detecting and preventing cyber threats targeting military networks, providing risk-free and cost-effective training for military personnel through virtual reality technologies, optimizing maintenance operations, enhancing operational endurance by predicting equipment failures, and prioritizing threats in complex battle environments where multiple risks coexist.

As such, while providing a comprehensive list is not possible given also the nature of the technology that is constantly evolving, opportunities can be identified in particular but not exclusively for: situational awareness; precision in operations; efficiency in utilization of resources; cooperation and coordination; cybersecurity; training and simulations; maintenance and logistics; risk management and threat prioritization.

Alongside these opportunities, there are challenges as well. For example, AI in military applications raises serious concerns regarding bias, misuse, design flaws, and the necessity of human control and oversight. AI-driven military intelligence and command-and-control systems could intensify strategic competition between states. Additionally, the dual-use nature of AI technology poses significant risks, particularly if exploited by non-state actors, including terrorist organizations. Malicious actors could manipulate AI to generate fake audio, images, or videos that appear authentic, spreading disinformation to mislead both security forces and the public. Furthermore, AI-collected military data is vulnerable to cyberattacks, potentially leading to security breaches that could disable critical military systems.

Additionally, the digital divides/gaps between the countries might pose further challenges for international peace, security and stability. Therefore, it is necessary to address the pressing needs of least developed and developing countries and supporting their fair participation in the global technology market.

Another crucial issue is the need to ensure that human control, judgment, oversight, and accountability remain central to decision-making processes in AI-enabled military systems. If such systems make erroneous decisions – leading to mistargeting, civilian casualties, or failed operations – accountability and responsibility could be uncertain. To mitigate such risks, consideration can be given to establishing registration systems for transparent tracing of

decision-making processes, clear definitions of ultimate responsibility, as well as to clarify both in national and international law how to define and identify responsibility and accountability in AI-enabled operations.

As such, as is the case with opportunities while not a comprehensive list, challenges can be identified in particular but not exclusively for: human oversight; proliferation and misuse; cybersecurity; disinformation and fake content; technological over-dependency and operational risks; protection of data privacy and security; anti-AI systems and tactical deceptions; responsibility and accountability.

Going forward, Türkiye will continue to attach importance to adherence to principles of responsible use and applicable international law, including international humanitarian law, recognizing that military AI systems have already altered the nature of warfare. We will continue to support efforts to develop standards for the responsible use of military AI and autonomous weapons systems. In this regard, Türkiye values international initiatives that promote responsible use of AI in the military domain, including notably the REAIM process that has contributed to raising global awareness of this issue and broadening the platform for discussions.