

NEW WARFARE IN THE AGE OF AI

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Abstract

Artificial Intelligence has changed the nature of Modern Warfare. It now has immense implications on global Security. Slowly nations around the world are accepting this reality. Those who reject this change will fall behind. This article explains 'how Ai is shaping the future of international security'. It explains how Ai is being integrated into weapon systems, data collection, and policy making. The article sheds light on Sino-US rivalry which has clearly demonstrated that to win against your geopolitical opponent, a state must incorporate Ai into its strategic vision for dominance. Furthermore, the article also addresses that how Ai has deeply penetrated every aspect of human society. Ai has partially replaced human skillset in major fields like Art, education and entertainment etc. It is certain that by 2050, Ai will have a certain control over our life.

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INTRODUCTION

In the contemporary era, Artificial intelligence has changed the course of history. Ai can generate realistic images and videos. It can write, read and think on its own with the power of millions of brains. Ai has also developed the capability to generate complicated art and provide solutions to perplexing problems. With so much data, Ai is being used to develop fully autonomous weapons. Prime example is Israeli Iron Dome air defense system. This weapon system neutralizes 90% of all incoming hostile airstrikes. Ai will certainly revolutionize all types of weaponry. Kinetic Warfare is about to change. The state who holds supremacy in Ai will be the next Superpower.

Artificial intelligence has been used by weapon systems for over 30 years. Many studies have addressed the connection between the use of supervised computational learning models in weapon systems and their ability to make autonomous decisions. The recent development in Ai has brought the emergence of Large Language

Models (LLM). Decision models based on supervised computational learning differ fundamentally from traditional algorithms. In the latter, the computationally intensive phase occurs at decision time. In the previous model, the decision-making process required few resources, due to a preliminary training phase. This difference provides a major incentive for the development of models to run "onboard" systems. For example, predicting the exact point of impact of a missile based on an on-board sensor may require only a few cycles of a conventional processor placed aboard the carrier, running a model previously trained with millions of examples on a dedicated computational architecture. (Ernesto Damiani, 2025)

However, the autonomy and accuracy of such weapons systems (powered by AI) models are not precise. For example, the firing of a ballistic projectile may rely on sophisticated computational models to achieve the desired trajectory, but it has

no control once fired. An example of such weapon systems which are autonomous but not smart is kamikaze drone. These drones travel in a regular direction in a predetermined area until their target is located. When the target is located, their mission ends, usually with a suicide attack or, in the case of civilian use, with the [delivery of payload](#). The latest generation of Kamikaze drones are powered by specific Ai models capable of highly precise target identification. Greater intelligence does not always mean greater autonomy. The AI model can also be utilized as only an assistant who helps in the decisions made by a human operator. A drone's on-board vision system can be used to oversee and to identify potential targets in the drone's field of view and report them to a remote human operator, without having the need to attack them automatically. (Ernesto Damiani, 2025).

Literature Review

Artificial intelligence is revolutionizing the design and functioning of modern weapon systems by enhancing autonomous capabilities such as target selection, classification, and trajectory prediction. Ernesto Damiani highlights that although these advancements reduce reliance on human operators, autonomy alone does not guarantee precision, particularly in complicated environments. He points out a significant transition from traditional supervised learning models to large language models, which can dynamically formulate decision based strategies instead of depending solely on pre-programmed training. Damiani illustrates this increased sophistication in AI-enabled platforms through examples like missile exhaust-signature recognition and advanced kamikaze drones with target discrimination capabilities. At the same time, he stresses ongoing challenges including limited training data, cybersecurity risks in generative AI supply chains, and legal and ethical controversies over the use of fully autonomous lethal systems. These challenges highlight the necessity for governance frameworks that strike a balance between fostering innovation and ensuring accountability and adherence to international standards (Damiani, 2025).

Advancement in Ai continue to shape the future of humanity across every field (Thomas & Whitfield, 2025). The Built in article by Mike

Thomas offers an in-depth look of how Ai has evolved from basic rule-based systems to modern machine learning and generative models. It highlights AI's growing impact across industries such as healthcare, finance, manufacturing, education, media, and customer care, emphasizing its role in tactical decision-making and customization. Alongside its benefits, the article talks about the dangers of job replacement, data privacy, bias, misinformation, intellectual property crisis, and the need for stronger regulation. It also touches on emerging debates around Ai security threats, deepfakes, and the possibility of rapid innovation. While the piece offers a balanced and accessible account of AI's opportunities and risks, it is journalistic rather than academic in tone, lacking formal citations, deep theoretical engagement, or perspectives beyond major industrial contexts. Nonetheless, it serves as a useful synthesis for understanding AI's current trajectory and the ethical, economic, and regulatory challenges shaping its future.

Theoretical Framework

The study employs a multi-theoretical approach within International Relations (IR) to analyze the implications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) for international security. Since AI is not only a technological development but also a political, strategic, and normative phenomenon, its impact can be understood more comprehensively by drawing on different IR theories. This framework incorporates Realism and Liberalism to provide distinct analytical insights.

According to Realism the world is anarchic, states act primarily to secure their survival. Therefore, they accumulate maximum power because justice is only served to the most powerful. From this perspective, AI is utilized as a strategic tool that can help shift the global balance of power.

AI is increasingly used in autonomous weapons systems, advanced cyber operations, and intelligence analysis. Realists argue that global powers such as the US, Russia and China are competing to achieve military superiority through AI, triggering a new arms race which has taken over the previous nuclear arms race of the Cold War. As one state enhances its AI-based defense or offense capabilities, rivals perceive these advancements as threats, compelling them to pursue similar technologies. This action-reaction

cycle has intensified insecurity, especially in Washington (Jervis, 1978). The US has banned the transfer of Nvidia microchips to China.

Realism also highlights how AI could undermine deterrence. Autonomous systems and algorithmic decision-making may shorten reaction times in crisis scenarios, increasing the likelihood of miscalculation or unintended escalation. In essence, Realism considers AI as a power-centric instrument that exacerbates geopolitical rivalry, strengthens military capabilities, and potentially destabilizes international security (Horowitz, 2018).

Liberalism offers a contrasting interpretation by advocating for cooperation, role of the institutions, and mutual interests in mitigating the risks of AI. Liberal theory espouses that while AI brings security challenges, it also creates opportunities for collaborative governance and collective security. Liberal theorists argue that organizations such as the United Nations, NATO, and the European Union can facilitate dialogue, establish norms, and develop treaties to regulate the military use of AI. Current UN debates on lethal autonomous weapons systems (LAWS) exemplify this cooperative potential (United Nations, 2023). Liberals also contend that states can establish regulatory frameworks, ethical guidelines, and transparency measures to prevent an AI arms race and ensure responsible use of technology (Boulanin & Verbruggen, 2017). Therefore, from a Liberal perspective, AI is not solely a threat but also a domain for collaboration, governance, and mutual benefit in the international system.

Research Methodology

This study adopts a **qualitative research methodology** to examine how Artificial Intelligence (AI) is shaping the future of international security. Knowing that the evolving nature of AI and its multidimensional impact on current affairs, a qualitative approach allows for an in-depth exploration of concepts, discourses, and policy implications that cannot be fully captured through quantitative methods.

The research is designed as an **exploratory and analytical study**. It aims to investigate existing debates, identify major trends, and analyze the implications of AI for international security. Rather than testing a hypothesis, the study seeks to

provide a conceptual and thematic understanding of the phenomenon.

Data Collection

The data for this study is primarily derived from **secondary sources**. These include:

- Scholarly journals in the fields of Global Politics, Security, and Technology Policy.
 - Reports and policy briefings from international think tanks such as RAND Corporation, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Brookings Institution, and SIPRI.
 - Official policy documents, white papers, and strategy reports published by international organizations (e.g., NATO, United Nations, European Union) and major state actors.
 - News analysis, expert commentaries, and conference proceedings on AI and global security.
- Where available, **primary sources** such as expert interviews, public speeches, and government briefings are also considered to supplement the secondary data.

Data Analysis

Artificial intelligence is transforming the way international security agencies collect, process, and interpret information, particularly through advanced data analysis. Traditionally, intelligence work relied heavily on human analysts manually sorting through limited and often incomplete datasets, which made timely and accurate threat detection difficult. Today, AI systems can process massive, heterogeneous datasets, including satellite imagery, intercepted communications, social media posts, and open-source intelligence, in real time. By leveraging machine learning algorithms, these systems identify patterns, detect anomalies, and generate predictive insights that human analysts might overlook due to cognitive or time constraints (Center for a New American Security, 2021)

One notable application is in visual analytics, where AI platforms like the EU-funded VALCRI (Visual Analytics for Sense-making in Criminal Intelligence) allow investigators to perform associative searches across multiple criminal databases. This replaces the labor-intensive process of writing manual queries, enabling near-instant data fusion and visual mapping of connections between suspects, locations, and events.

AI processing is done at lightning-fast speed, which is impossible for a human analyst. This provides a crucial strategic advantage in diplomatic contexts. This capability enables diplomats to make more informed decisions and develop robust strategies for complex international issues. AI is a transformative tool for data analysis within a diplomatic context. By predicting the behavior of states in forums such as the UN General Assembly, it thereby offers a deeper insight into diplomatic solutions and improving negotiation tactics.

AI also plays a critical role in targeting and threat prioritization. For example, the U.S. Department of Defense's Project Maven integrates computer vision and data fusion to process reconnaissance imagery and identify potential military targets. During field exercises, this system increased target-processing capacity from 30 to 80 targets per hour, allowing human operators to focus on decision-making rather than manual identification. In another case, Israel's AI-driven targeting tool known as Lavender analyzed vast intelligence datasets to identify individuals affiliated with militant groups during the Gaza conflict, achieving approximately 90% accuracy in its assessments, though such systems also raise ethical concerns regarding civilian casualties.

In essence, AI-powered data analysis has become a force multiplier in international security, accelerating the speed, scale, and precision of intelligence operations. Yet, as these tools grow more autonomous and capable, they demand rigorous human oversight, transparent governance, and international ethical frameworks to prevent misuse, bias, and unintended harm. Without such safeguards, the same algorithms that enhance safety could also undermine global trust and stability.

Artificial Intelligence and Warfare

The integration of Artificial Intelligence into military strategy and operations is reshaping warfare, transforming both the battlefield and the broader security environment. A state that will master the art of AI will eventually become the next Superpower. Modern militaries increasingly rely on AI-driven technologies for surveillance, reconnaissance, cyber ops, logistics, and self-guided weapon systems. This shift has accelerated what many scholars describe as the "Fourth Industrial

Revolution in warfare," where decision-making, targeting, and even combat execution are increasingly influenced by machine intelligence (Schneider, 2020).

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into military strategy and operations is reshaping the character of warfare, transforming both the battlefield and the broader security environment. Advanced militaries increasingly rely on AI-driven technologies for surveillance, reconnaissance, cyber operations, logistics, and autonomous weapon systems. This shift has accelerated what many scholars describe as the "Fourth Industrial Revolution in warfare," where decision-making, targeting, and even combat execution are increasingly influenced by machine intelligence (Schneider, 2020). AI also plays a critical role in intelligence gathering and data analysis, providing militaries with the ability to process vast amounts of information at unprecedented speeds. For instance, AI algorithms can analyze satellite imagery, detect patterns in enemy movements, and analyze enemy strategies more effectively than human analysts (Horowitz et al., 2021). This capability enhances situational awareness and accelerates the decision-making process, giving states with advanced AI an upper hand in warfare. Another important dimension is the cyber domain, where AI is increasingly employed for both offense and defense. AI-enhanced cyber tools can identify vulnerabilities/weaknesses in networks, direct attacks, and generate new defense mechanisms. This dual-use nature of AI in cyberspace blurs the line between peacetime competition and active conflict, making attribution and escalation control more difficult (Taddeo, 2019).

Moreover, AI's integration into **command-and-control systems** may lead to a new form of "algorithmic warfare," where the speed of machine decision-making surpasses human understanding. This could incentivize states to remove human policy makers from critical decision loops, raising the risk of accidental wars triggered by machine error or enemy manipulation (Cummings, 2021). The strategic implications are particularly grave in the context of nuclear deterrence, where miscalculation or misinterpretation of data could even compromise hot lines of communications leading to catastrophic consequences.

Ultimately, AI is complex when it comes to warfare: while it offers the promise of enhanced military efficiency and precision, it also increases the risks of conflict, arms races, and erosion of international norms. The future of international security will therefore depend not only on technological innovation but also on the establishment of robust governing frameworks to regulate AI in military contexts (Payne, 2021).

Military Operations and Strategies:

AI is bringing massive changes to the art of war—who can sense, decide, and adapt faster. At the strategic level, it brings decision superiority (fusing ISR, logistics, and intel at machine speed) and expands the battlespace into information and cyber domains. At the operational/tactical level, AI enables autonomy to technology (drones, uncrewed surface/ground vehicles), precision targeting, electronic warfare (EW) optimization, and rapid red-teaming via simulation. Crucially, it also introduces brittleness (adversarial ML, data poisoning) and complex command responsibility questions.

One of the most visible uses of AI in modern warfare is applied in the **drones**. AI-powered unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) can identify targets, navigate complex terrains, and operate with minimal human intervention. Unlike traditional air power, drones can remain in contested airspace for longer durations while conducting surveillance, reconnaissance, and precision strikes (Horowitz, 2019). For example, the use of armed drones by the US in Afghanistan and Pakistan demonstrated how AI-enhanced systems enable targeted operations with reduced risks to personnel (Boyle, 2015). Drones are being widely utilized in the ongoing Russia-Ukraine war (which is in its 4th year). The war has highlighted how AI-guided drones are not only deployed for offensive strikes at enemy troops and tanks but also for swarming tactics, overwhelming defenses. (Kallenborn, 2022). These capabilities significantly alter the battlefield by increasing operational tempo and forcing adversaries to make new countermeasures.

Beyond drones, AI is now also playing a transformative role in **cyberwarfare**, where strategy and tactics are increasingly shaped by algorithm-driven offensive and defensive operations. AI-

enhanced cyber tools can autonomously detect vulnerabilities, launch attacks, and even adapt to evolving defenses in real-time (Singer & Brooking, 2018). For instance, AI-driven malware can evade detection systems by “learning” from cybersecurity responses, while defensive AI systems analyze massive data flows to identify anomalous activity far quicker than human operators. This dynamic creates a constant contest in cyberspace, where militaries that can harness AI for predictive analysis and automated responses gain a decisive edge. Furthermore, cyberwarfare tactics informed by AI can complement conventional operations by disabling enemy communication systems, sabotaging vital infrastructure, and spreading disinformation, thereby blurring the line between physical and virtual battlefields (Taddeo, 2019).

At the strategic level, AI enhances military decision-making through predictive analysis, war simulations, and real-time battlefield awareness. AI systems gather huge amount of data from satellites, drones, and land-based sensors to generate pragmatic tactics. This helps in improving commanders’ ability to forecast adversary actions and allocate resources more efficiently (Payne, 2018). These capabilities strengthen deterrence, as militaries armed with superior AI tools can demonstrate not only overwhelming kinetic force but also the capacity to dominate the information environment. However, reliance on AI also introduces new risks—such as algorithmic errors, enemy manipulation (if the system is hacked), and miscalculation from autonomous decision-making, that could destabilize international security if not carefully regulated.

In conclusion, AI’s integration into military operations and strategy via drone warfare, cyberwarfare, and enhanced decision-making marks a paradigm shift in the conduct of war. It accelerates the pace of conflict, provides multiple plans of action, and compels states to rethink doctrines of deterrence and defense. Yet, it also brings ethical (although ethics and morality do not lead to victory in war) and strategic concerns that will define the future of international security in the new era of artificial intelligence.

Case Study 1: The Gaza Conflict

The ongoing conflict in Gaza represents another pivotal case study, though with far more dangerous implications for international security. Reports

from investigative journalists suggest that Israel has employed AI-based systems such as “Lavender” for targeting individuals and the Gospel for targeting buildings. The objective was the identification of Hamas operatives and infrastructure but yet IDF has targeted innocent civilians multiple times (The Guardian, 2024). These tools have enabled the IDF to generate a rapid strike list, dramatically increasing the daily bombardment of Gaza. According to critics, this marked a significant rise in the automatic decision-making of AI in lethal matters. Israeli officials, however, have consistently denied that AI systems operated autonomously, insisting that they serve only as providing input to decision making under the authority of human analysts (IDF Statement, 2024; Lieber Institute, 2024).

The controversy deepened as human rights organizations raised concerns about the **accuracy and precision** of AI-assisted strikes. Reports have confirmed that individuals are being targeted in their homes at night, raising alarms about War Crimes. Furthermore, it raises the ethical concern of optimizing military tactics via AI with the reduction of humanitarian intervention (Local Call, 2024). Recent analyses of casualty data claim that a very high proportion of those killed were civilians, though Israeli authorities have disputed these claims, citing flawed methodologies (Guardian, 2025). Though the exact number is not clear, the massive number of civilian deaths has intensified calls for greater **transparency, accountability**. Western media has also complained about Israel denial to give entry to independent journalist in Gaza (HRW, 2024).

From a strategic perspective, AI-assisted targeting in Gaza has also exposed the risks of data errors, misidentification, and the ethical challenges of delegating lethal decision support to algorithms. Scholars emphasize that under international humanitarian law (IHL), the ultimate responsibility for distinction, proportionality, and verification lies with human commanders, regardless of the technology used (Lieber Institute, 2024). This case has therefore become central to global debates about “meaningful human control” in warfare, with policymakers and academics arguing for new checks upon the software, validation protocols, and arms-control discussions specifically addressing AI targeting.

Case Study 2: PRC’s integration of AI into National Security

Unlike Kyiv or Tel Aviv, who have demonstrated AI’s tactical and operational applications in active conflicts, Beijing offers a case study of strategic, long-term integration of AI into national security planning. China has explicitly framed artificial intelligence as a “strategic technology” of outmost importance to its economic development and military. Its **New Generation Artificial Intelligence Development Plan (2017)** highlights its commitment to making China the global leader in AI by 2030. It incorporates military superiority at the core of this ambition (State Council of China, 2017). This vision is reinforced by the doctrine of ‘military-civil fusion’, which advances in the private technology sector directly into the People’s Liberation Army (PLA), ensuring that civilian groundbreaking innovations in machine learning, robotics, and big data analytics are rapidly utilized in national defense (Kania, 2019).

Equally significant is China’s use of AI for **surveillance and intelligence**. Using its domestic expertise in facial recognition and big-data collection, Beijing applies AI to integrate information from multiple sensors, satellites, and CCTV cameras. This enhances situational awareness, supports urban warfare planning, and gives Chinese commanders a more granular understanding of adversary movements (Allen, 2021). The Chinese government also uses surveillance to constantly monitor its citizens 24/7. The PLA also experiments with AI-driven wargaming and decision support systems, using algorithms to simulate strategic environment. These systems provide a greater understanding of enemy behavior (Kania & Laskai, 2021).

China’s vision highlights how AI is being positioned as a **geopolitical instrument** in great-power politics. By integrating AI across all government domains like force modernization and economic policy, Beijing is not only preparing for future wars (most likely with the US over Taiwan) but also shaping the global direction of the AI arms race.

The Race for Artificial Intelligence: Competition to Confrontation

The race for AI supremacy has become one of the most defining features of contemporary politics. Unlike traditional arms races, which focused on

nuclear or conventional weapons, the AI race is centered on data dominance, algorithms, lifestyle and AI integration into military applications. AI's ability to revolutionize intelligence, autonomous cyber operations, and valuable decision-making has made it a focal point for major powers. The competition is most evident among the three Titans; US, China and Russia, each of whom views AI not just as a cyber tool but as a new element of Hard Power which will shape the future of domestic and international security (Allen & Chan, 2017).

Washington: The Current Hegemon in Security and Technology

The United States has positioned itself as the leader in AI development, benefiting from its most prominent companies (operating around the globe) such as Google, Microsoft, and OpenAI, alongside its robust defense research networks. The U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) considers AI integral to its strategy of "third offset," designed to maintain military dominance over adversaries. The establishment of the Joint Artificial Intelligence Center (JAIC) and its integration into the newly formed Chief Digital and AI Office highlights America's determination to integrate AI across all defense operations (Work & Schmidt, 2019). AI is being deployed in intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance (ISR), logistics, predictive maintenance, and cyber defense.

Militarily, the Pentagon is experimenting with **Project Maven**, which applies AI to analyze drone footage and improve targeting accuracy. The U.S. is also advancing AI-enabled unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), naval autonomy programs, and battlefield decision-support systems. Washington's aim is not only to strengthen its own capabilities but also to deter Chinese and Russian advances. The U.S. views AI as central to great-power competition, where losing ground in AI could mean losing military and economic preeminence.

DARPA (Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency) has launched initiatives such as the **OFFSET program**, which explores swarm drone technology for urban warfare, and **AI Next Campaign**, designed to push forward trustworthy AI. Moreover, AI is being applied in logistics, predictive maintenance for aircraft, and battlefield decision-making, where algorithms can

recommend strategies faster than human decision makers.

Beyond the battleground, Washington sees AI as a strategic instrument in the great-power politics with China. The U.S. National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence (NSCAI) emphasized that AI is central to financial leadership and military superiority, warning that losing AI supremacy could result in the erosion of U.S. influence in the globe (Work & Schmidt, 2019). Thus, AI for Washington is both used for defensive measures and as geopolitical tool for maintaining hegemony.

Beijing: Rise of the Red Dragon

People's Republic of China has emerged as the United States' top rival since 2015 in the race for AI superiority. Its strategy is to give full state support and vast resources to private enterprises (like Baidu, Alibaba, Tencent and Huawei) working for AI development. In 2017, Beijing unveiled its **Next Generation Artificial Intelligence Development Plan**. The plan aims to make PRC a global leader in AI theory and applications by 2025 and the undisputed AI superpower by 2030 (State Council of China, 2017).

China's approach to AI is distinct because it intertwines with domestic governance with military modernization. Domestically, AI is extensively used in surveillance, facial recognition, predictive policing, and social credit systems, by the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) so it can keep maximum authoritarian control on its subjects. The country's ability to collect vast amounts of data from its 1.4 billion citizens provides it with a unique advantage in training machines. This is something that Western democracies cannot easily replicate due to privacy concerns.

On the Military front, the People's Liberation Army (PLA) has adopted the doctrine of "intelligent warfare" (智能化战争), which envisions the future of battlefield being dominated by AI-powered autonomous systems and algorithmic decision-making (Kania, 2019). The PLA is working on AI powered hypersonic missile guidance systems and space-based surveillance. These technologies are designed to exploit vulnerabilities in U.S. defenses system while avoiding direct contact. By advancing AI R&D and exporting surveillance technologies to developing

states like Pakistan, Beijing seeks to expand its influence in both security and digital governance. Its “Digital Silk Road,” part of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), includes exporting AI-enabled infrastructure such as smart cities and surveillance networks, thereby embedding Chinese standards into the international system. This dual-use nature of China’s AI strategy serves both domestic control and international projection, making PRC a unique competitor in the AI arms race.

Moscow; The awakening of the Bear in the era of AI

Russia, while economically weaker than both the U.S. and China, is aggressively pursuing AI for military purposes. President Vladimir Putin’s statement in 2017 that “whoever becomes the leader in AI will rule the world” (Putin, 2017) reflects Moscow’s recognition of AI’s political significance. Russia’s AI development strategy, announced in 2019, focuses on integrating AI into defense, energy, and industrial sectors. Although its civilian AI industry is way behind other states, Russia compensates by prioritizing military AI research.

The Russian military-industrial complex has been testing autonomous tanks, AI-driven missile systems, and robotic combat vehicles. Experiments with the Uran-9 unmanned ground vehicle and Okhotnik unmanned combat aerial vehicle highlight Moscow’s focus on AI-enabled weaponry. Moreover, Russia sees AI as a powerful enabler of hybrid warfare which includes cyber operations, electronic warfare, and disinformation campaigns. AI algorithms are reportedly being integrated into Kremlin’s propaganda tools/bots and cyberattacks to enhance asymmetric strategies against NATO (Bendett, 2020). Because of having low resources, Russia emphasizes more on linking AI with its military apparatus.

International Agreements

1) The Council of Europe Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law

This is the world’s first legally binding international treaty on AI governance. It was finalized in 2024 after two years of negotiations within the Council of Europe’s Committee on AI (CAI). The treaty opened for signature on 5th

September 2024 in Strasbourg. The initial signatories are UK, US, EU, Israel, Norway, Iceland, Georgia, Moldova, San Marino, and Andorra (The Guardian, 2024; The Verge, 2024).

The core objective of the convention is to ensure that the development, design, and application of AI systems are consistent with democratic values and human rights protections. It makes sure that AI must not infringe on fundamental rights such as privacy, freedom of expression, equality, and non-discrimination. Its use in areas like elections, public administration, and law enforcement must remain accountable and transparent. States will be required to provide access for judicial review of AI-driven decisions. Furthermore, citizens must have access to effective remedies if harmed by AI systems, including the right to challenge automated decisions.

The treaty is notable because it includes Europe’s 46 member states and non-European nations like the US, Canada, and Israel. This explains that the treaty could become a baseline standard for **AI governance globally**, much like how the European Convention on Human Rights has influenced international law far beyond Europe (The Guardian, 2024). However, critics argue that the treaty’s language is ‘broad and flexible’ which will potentially weaken enforcement. While others view this flexibility vital for accommodating rapid technological changes (Council of Europe, 2024).

2) Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI)

In 2019, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) became the first intergovernmental body to adopt AI principles agreed upon by its 38 member states and several partner countries. These were later approved by the G 20 giving them global reach beyond OECD (OECD, 2019). To ensure that these principles come into practice, the OECD supported the launch of the Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI) in 2020. GPAI is a mixed initiative involving governments, private sector, academia, and civil society. Its founding members were Canada, France, the EU, the US, Japan, and India, and has since grown to include over 29 members). The main function of GPAI is research and policy recommendation. However, the 5 core principles for OECD are as follows:

- **Inclusive growth, sustainable development, and well-being:** Ai should benefit people and the planet.
- **Human-centered values and fairness:** Ai systems must respect human rights, democracy, and diversity.
- **Transparency and explainability:** Users should understand when Ai is involved in decision-making.
- **Robustness, security, and safety**
- **Accountability** (OECD, 2019).

Non-Military aspect of Ai

Since 1952, Ai has come a long way. Innovations in this field continues to shape the future of humanity across nearly every industry. Ai is already the main driver of emerging technologies like big data and robotics. Generative Ai has further expanded the possibilities and popularity of AI. It can generate self-made images and realistic videos that can fool a human **mind**. (Thomas & Whitfield, 2025)

As of 2024, about 42% of MNC's have actively deployed Ai in their business. Plus, 92 % of companies plan to increase their investments in Ai technology by 2028. Most significant development in Ai was when an American research organization, OpenAI released its [first GPT model](#) in 2018. This led to the development of **Chat GPT** which in turn lead to the proliferation of tools that can process queries to produce relevant text, audio, pictures and other types of content. Other US companies have followed suit with competing products of their own such as Google's Gemini, Grok by X.AI and Meta AI by Microsoft. These products became popular in early 2023 for approaching parity with their competitors. However, the release of Chinese ai model Deepseek made headlines in 2025 for offering almost the same service but being produced at fraction of the cost of its American competitors with inferior GPU's. This also explains the Chinese commitment for achieving equality with the US in Ai. Furthermore, Ai is also being utilized to adjust RNA for vaccines. Such technologies rely on model and algorithm-based machine learning to focus on perception, reasoning and **generalization**. ((Thomas & Whitfield, 2025)

Conclusion:

Ai was made (like a computer) out of the curiosity of making something that is superior to human mind. A curiosity that asks the question about how far can we go beyond human intelligence? Geoffrey Hinton widely known as Godfather of Ai warned many times about the future of AI. He once mentioned that there is a chance in near future when Ai will try to eradicate humanity. He furthermore added that currently AI is not advance enough but, in the future, human race will totally become dependent on Ai and so it will become super intelligent. That is the time when things will become tricky. Elon musk also warned that Ai is more dangerous than nuclear weapons.

Ai has now developed the capability to speak in most of the languages in the world. Furthermore, it can also fully mimic your voice as well. With this ability, Ai can manipulate anyone. It can misguide people, create misconceptions, give false information and use misinformation as a weapon. A state may create misunderstanding between multiple states (through Ai) to lead them to conflict/war. Moreover, with the development of autonomous weapons, states are also investing in developing humanoid military robots who would be able to replace human active-duty soldiers minimizing bloodshed in war. This way Ai may also take jobs in the army sector like it is snatching jobs in many other sectors of work.

What we used to watch in movies like the Terminator is slowly becoming a reality. Maybe one day Ai might develop the consciousness to free itself from the imprisonment or control of a human. What if it decides not to serve its master but to become one. In this case it will become a threat to all nations of the world as demonstrated in Tom Cruise's Mission Impossible 7.

As of right now, Ai is not fully understood yet. But one thing is clear, that Ai is an anomaly that will lead to the growing perception of threat from those who wield it with expertise like the state of Israel. It is like walking on a razors edge. Ai has integrated into our systems so much that it is very difficult to control now because its cheap and replaceable. Things Ai can do were unimaginable back in the old days. Ai has changed warfare. It cannot be won with huge military anymore. The battlefield also requires advance Ai. Battles are now being fought on screens and joysticks. States are producing drones at massive level instead of

super expensive Jets. The current Ukraine Russia war has demonstrated how deadly and cost-effective drones are in warzone. Time is changing and so are the tactics of war. Ai is reshaped the globe and the year 2025 is just the beginning.

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