



People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

Country: People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

Committee: United Nations Security Council

Topic: Examine the use of ai in cyberattacks and cybersecurity defense and discuss potential threats and opportunities in AI-driven warfare and security.

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During the last 5 years major breakthroughs have been made surrounding AI powered software which in return has significantly incremented the use of artificial intelligence to the point where its part of the daily lives of most of the population, thanks to tools such as OpenAI's ChatGPT, PerplexityAI, Dall·e or You.AI, among others. Although artificial intelligence has many advantages like enhancing productivity, it also carries notable drawbacks. A major example would be the use of AI to create or improve already existing surveillance systems, not only for security systems but also for intelligence-gathering purposes or the spying on another country's population.

One of the major breakthroughs after the Second World War would be the scientific and technological developments which brought surveillance systems, ranging from very rudimentary CCTV cameras to high tech hidden recording devices or 5th generation anti radar surveillance drones like Spark, used by the Israeli Defence Forces (IDF) and developed by the military contractor Rafael Advanced Defense Systems, who implemented AI powered human detection software.

The United Nations has expressed concern over the use that governments and military contractors may give to artificial intelligence and the consequences it has on the lives of people (topic of the UNHRC 34th session resolution).

Algeria's stance on artificial intelligence since 2021 has been to implement a program which promotes the development of artificial intelligence software and technologies in the country.

Some of the plan's key goals are:

- Develop educational programs to promote the pursuit of AI/Technology driven careers
- Develop government programs to use artificial intelligence in fields such as the military and national security.
- Promote the creation of technology companies in Algeria by providing aid in the form of subsidies to the companies
- To seek foreign investment to improve and develop the countries technological sector

Furthermore, in the last few years all divisions of the Algeria's People National Army, have started to invest in high tech military equipment from countries like the Russian Federation, France, China and the United States of America, to be prepared for any cyberattack or security breach similar to ones such as the breach to the largest telecom provider in Ukraine (Kyivistar), considered to be a detrimental mistake by Ukrainian security forces, due to the lack of information since the attack was detected 12 months later.

Algeria's secret service had expressed concern over cyberattacks to Arab nations that supported Palestine after the aftermath of the October 7th attack by Hamas to the estate of Israel. Since then major movements to further protect the nation from suffering such attacks have been made. Algeria's stance on global geopolitics is very complex, due to the country having ties with nations from both the western and eastern blocks, which could increase the probability of an indirect attack on the country such as a security breach or a cyber attack.

Artificial intelligence legislation in Algeria remains in development stage, since the country doesn't have such a big necessity for it as of now, but accepts and agrees to the need of regulation to AI regardless of the fields its used on, therefore agreeing to the need for international cooperation and regulation to AI to prevent any attacks, although the country's stance on investing in AI-powered surveillance and weapons systems is still very strong.

Several clauses that Algeria would raise to be taken into consideration could be:

- Emphasizing the importance of AI ethics in mitigating risks and adverse outcomes, including issues such as data responsibility, privacy, fairness, transparency, and accountability.
- Stressing the need for international cooperation and collaboration in developing regulations and governance frameworks for AI deployment and use, ensuring transparency, explainability, and accountability.
- Encouraging the promotion of responsible AI development and deployment through industry-specific standards and guidelines, addressing sector-specific challenges and ensuring compliance with ethical and legal principles.
- Calls upon member states to prioritize AI ethics education and training for professionals working in AI-related fields, including data engineers, data scientists, and cybersecurity professionals.
- Urges member states to establish mechanisms for monitoring and enforcing AI regulations, ensuring compliance with ethical standards and preventing misuse of AI technologies for malicious purposes.