



AfIA

Association française
pour l'Intelligence Artificielle

PFIA 2021

NATO Military Uses of Artificial Intelligence, Automation, and Robotics

Benoit Le Blanc et Hervé Le Guyader, ENSC, Bordeaux.
François du Cluzel, NATO ACT Innovation Hub, Norfolk, Virginia.

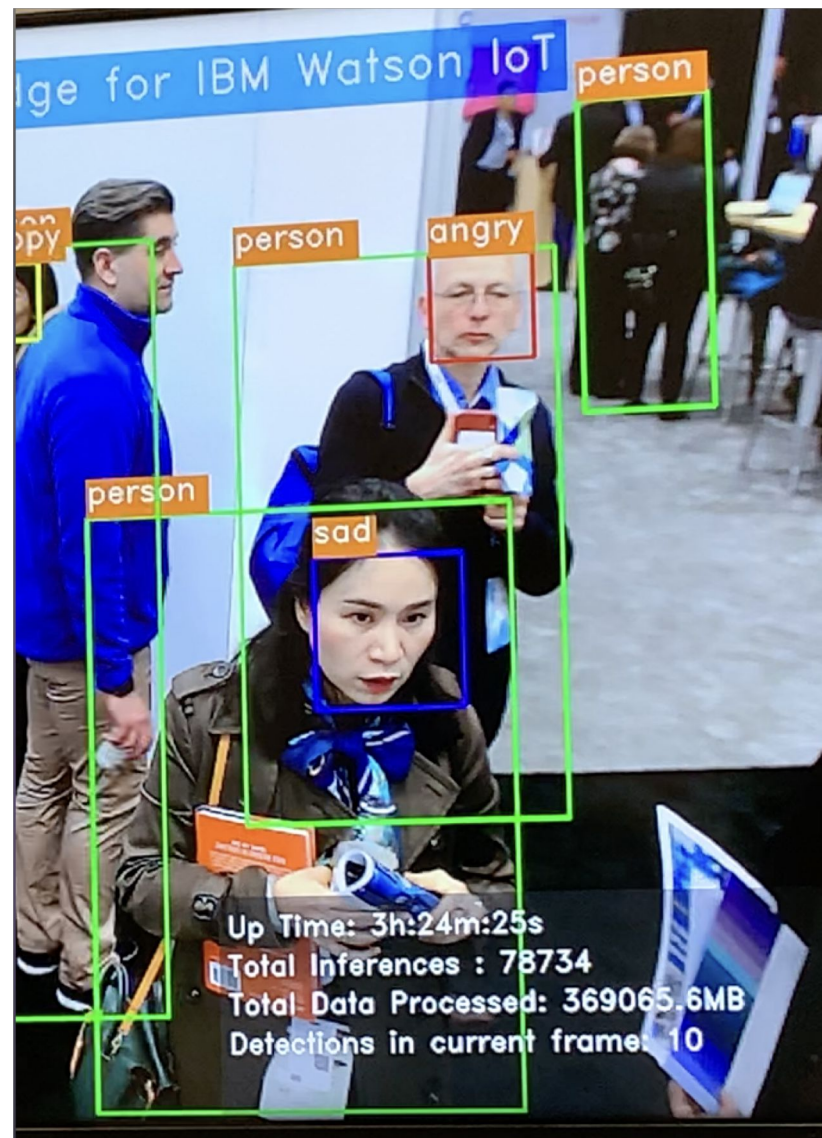
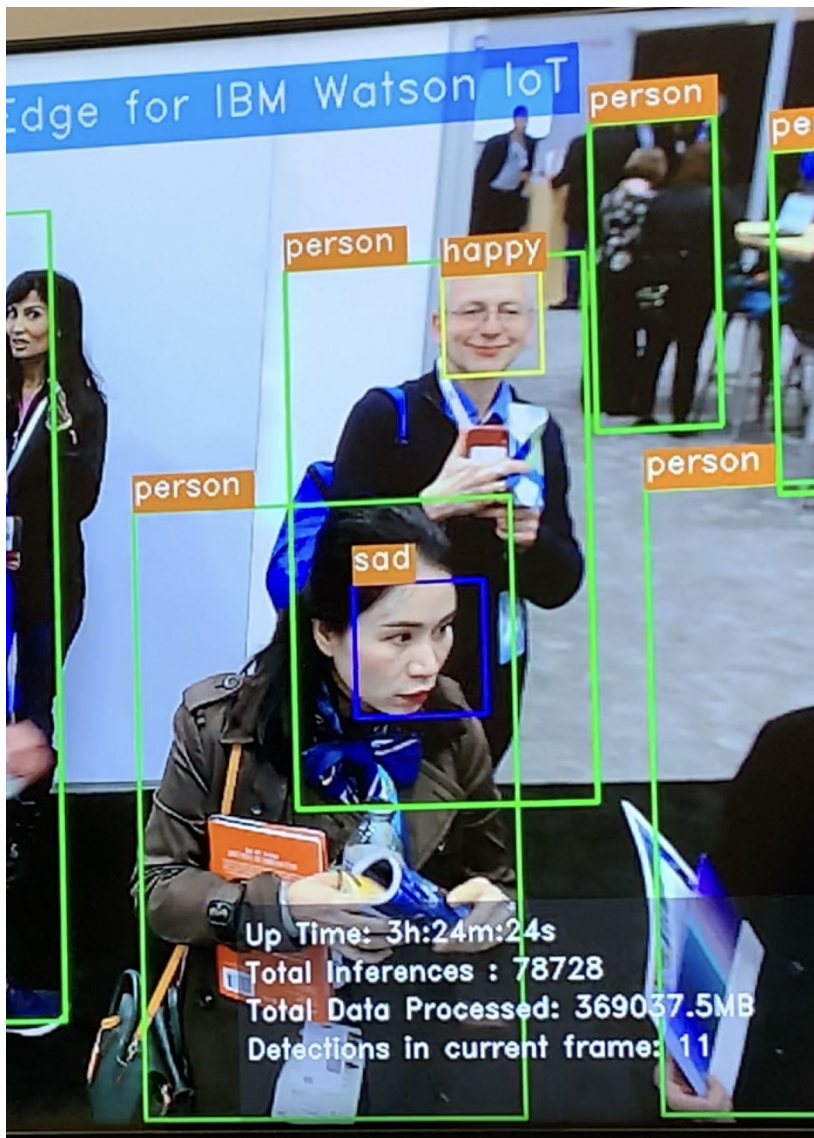


IA : un état des lieux

Capacité à reconnaître une forme, un motif, dans un flux continu de données (vidéos, sons, images, textes, paroles, mouvements, etc.).

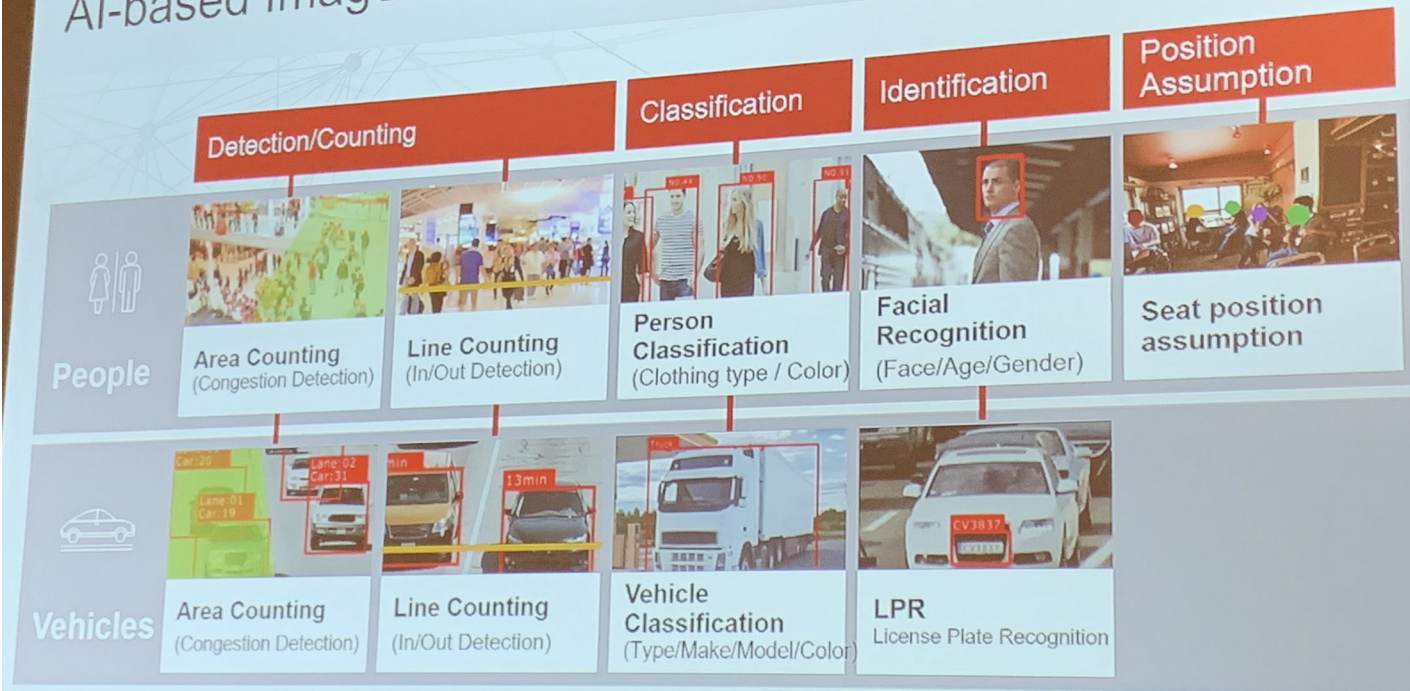
Installation de capteurs d'information dans le quotidien des personnes,
Constitution de bases d'exemples pour une automatisation des décisions (diagnostic),
Elaboration de services ou produits liés à la traduction, à la transcription ou encore à l'élocution.

Approche interdisciplinaire de l'IA, Fertilisation croisée du domaine, par la Recherche et l'Economie.



Démonstration Nutanix Xi Edge
Salon IBM Think
San Francisco - Février 2019

AI-based Image Analytics Functions



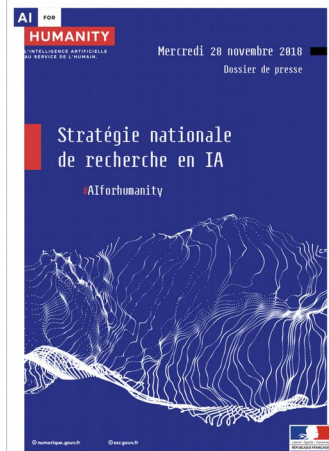
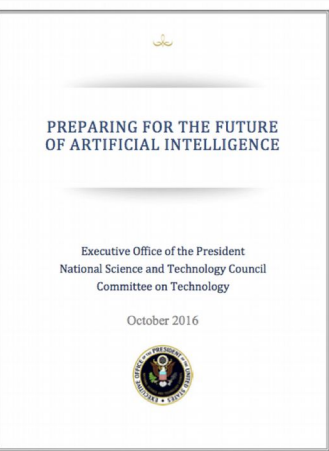
Exposé de la société Fujitsu
Symposium Japon-Allemagne-France sur l'IA
DWIH - Tokyo - Novembre 2018

Rapport de synthèse – France IA



État des lieux de l'intelligence artificielle en France

On regroupe habituellement sous le terme d'« intelligence artificielle » un ensemble de notions s'inspirant de la cognition humaine ou du cerveau biologique, et destinés à assister ou suppléer l'individu dans le traitement des informations massives. Longtemps restée l'apanage des films et romans de science-fiction, l'intelligence artificielle émerge véritablement dans notre quotidien et devient progressivement une réalité. Si la Chine et les Etats-Unis se positionnent aujourd'hui en leader en matière d'intelligence artificielle, la France n'est pas en reste et a de nombreux atouts à faire valoir en matière de recherche, de formation, de transfert technologique et de création d'entreprises innovantes. Autant d'atouts qui lui permettent de disposer d'un écosystème potentiellement propice à l'émergence de véritables « champions de l'intelligence artificielle ».



oct. 2016 / mars 2017 / avril 2017

mars 2018 / nov. 2018 / juill. 2019

La stratégie française

1

Les talents

Disposer de la meilleure expertise en intelligence artificielle



Recherche :
3IA : Grenoble, Nice, Paris, Toulouse
30 chaires hors 3IA
200 contrats doctoraux
AAP lancés par l'ANR

2

La diffusion

Diffuser l'intelligence artificielle dans l'ensemble de l'économie et de l'administration



Economie :
Actions dans l'administration
Filières industrielles
Réseau DGE innovation
Grands défis

3

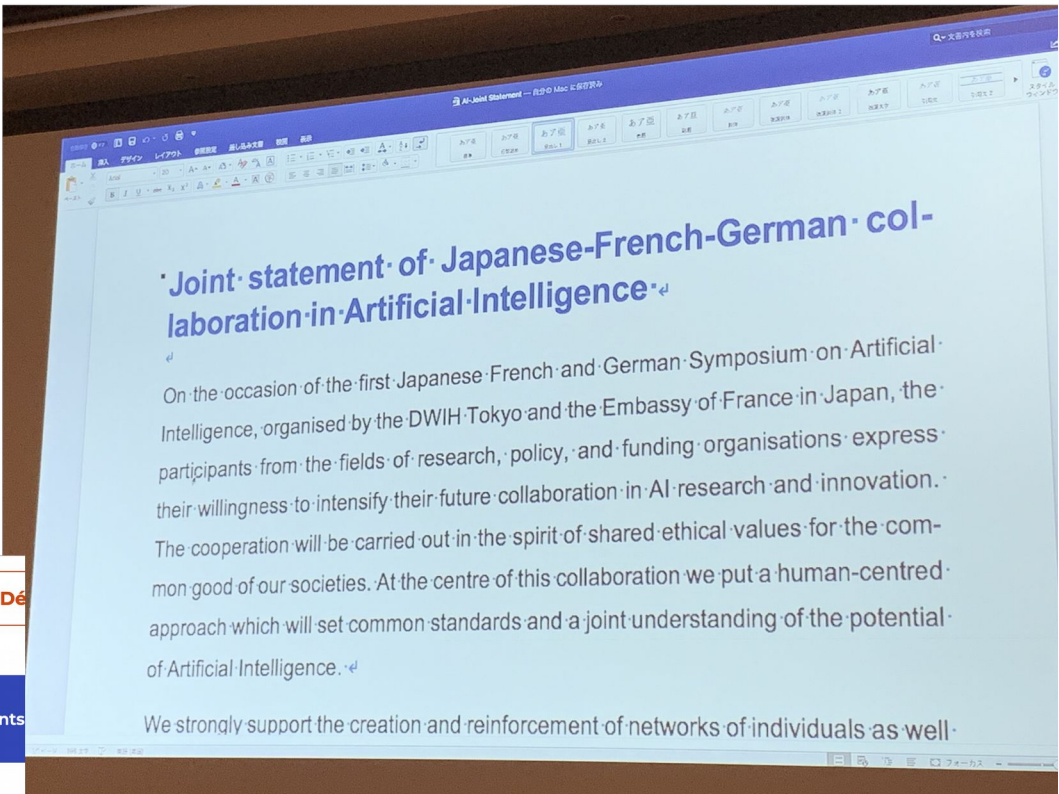
L'éthique

Engager un dialogue entre performance et humanité



Société :
GPAI confié par le G7 à l'OCDE
GFAIH, fin octobre à Paris

Tokyo – novembre 2018



ANR AGENCE NATIONALE DE LA RECHERCHE

ACTEURS DE PROJETS DE RECHERCHE INSTITUTIONS PUBLIQUES OU PRIVÉES JOURNALISTES

L'ANR et la recherche Appels à projets Projets financés et impact Investissements

26/10/2020

Intelligence artificielle : découvrez les projets sélectionnés dans le cadre de l'appel franco-germano-japonais



4 domaines stratégiques :

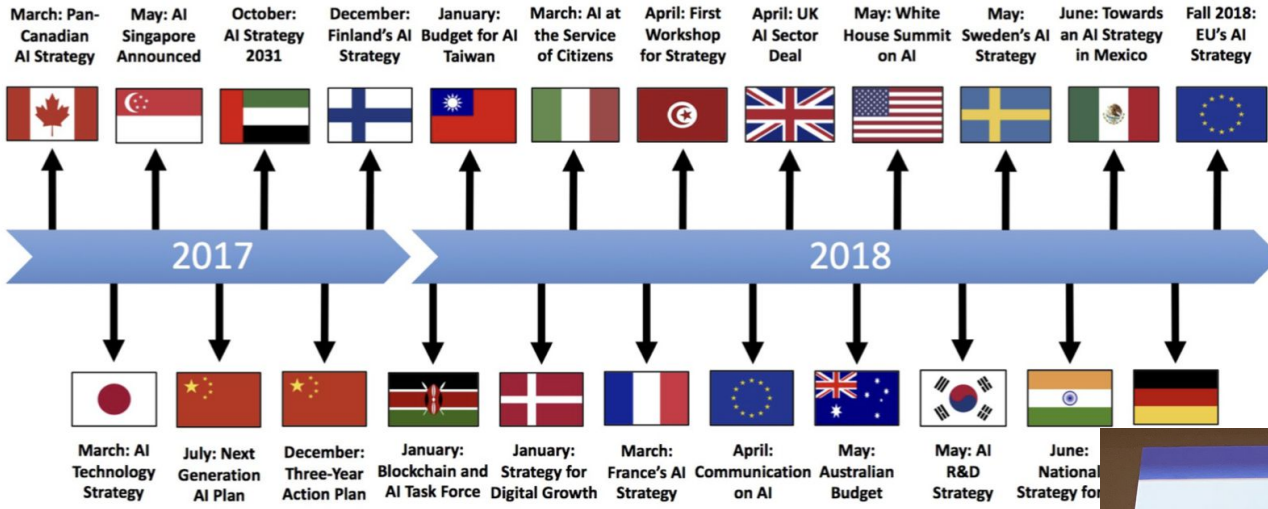
- Transport / Mobilité
- Santé
- Environnement
- **Défense / Sécurité**



Tim Dutton Follow

Jun 28, 2018 · 25 min read

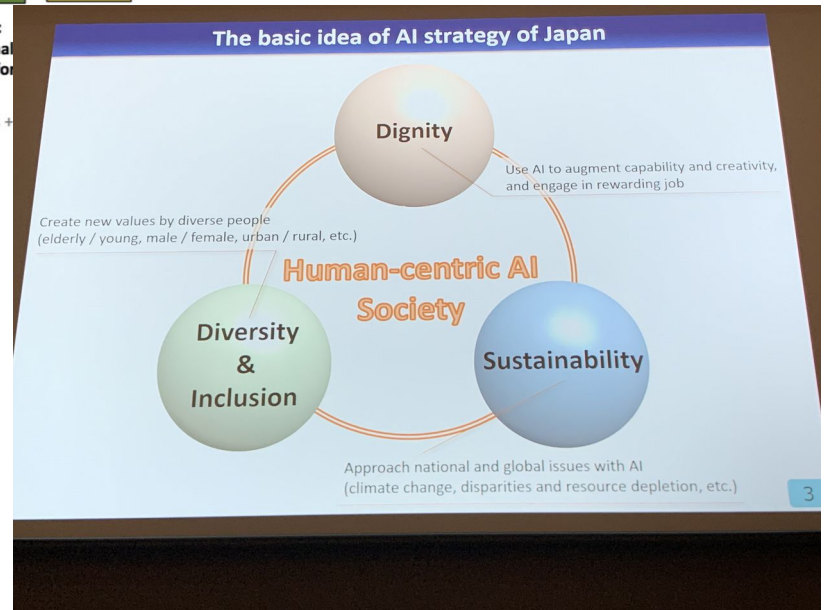
Artificial Intelligence Strategies



2018-07-13 | Politics +

<https://medium.com/politics-ai/an-overview-of-national-ai-strategies-2a70ec6edfd>

Voir aussi <https://www.holoniq.com/notes/50-national-ai-strategies-the-2020-ai-strategy-landscape/>





https://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/2020/4/pdf/190422-ST_Tech_Trends_Report_2020-2040.pdf

Science & Technology Trends 2020-2040

Exploring the S&T Edge

NATO Science & Technology Organization

EDT: Emerging & Disruptive Technologies
big data, artificial intelligence, quantum technologies, autonomous systems, space, biotechnologies and hypersonic weapons



Conjecture Card: Artificial Intelligence

B.1 Detect/Generate Fake Media



Automatically detect or create fake media reports, video, audio and social media posts responsive to live situations or to communicate in real-time with targeted individuals or groups.

B.2 Virtual Command Advisor



Support and advise operational commanders in real-time with human-like reasoning and advice based on previous operations, leveraging comprehensive operational awareness.

B.3 Automated Communication



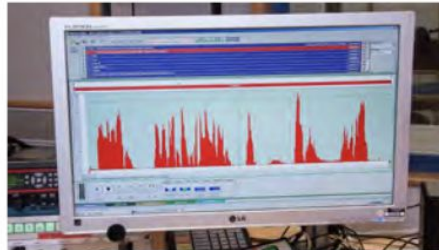
Equip individual soldiers to automatically, instantly identify and accurately translate languages, body language and human emotions any-time and anywhere.

B.4 Spoof AI Systems



Covertly get in-side the OODA loop of adversary's AI systems to insert misleading data or information to impact their decision-making processes.

B.5 Deep Fakes



Modify and mimic adversarial communications, including those in real-time (video, audio, etc.) to destroy trust.

B.6 Optimise Vehicle Use



Optimally allocate and route vehicles (e.g. transport, medevac, ISR, tanks, APC, etc.) using real-time situational awareness of the operating environment.

B.7 Disruptive Behaviour



Accurately predict the behaviour of humans or groups from background data (e.g. social media, surveillance, biometric devices).

B.8 Precision Engagement



Acquire and engage targets in a crowded, cluttered or dynamic environment with highly localised-effects (kinetic or energy-based) and selective lethality.

B.9 Automated Targeting



Provide precision targeting advice, across the military, economic, information, and diplomatic spectrum to achieve a desired operational/strategic effect.

L'**Organisation pour la science et la technologie** (*Science and Technology Organization, STO*) est un organisme civil de l'**Organisation du traité de l'Atlantique nord** (OTAN ou *NATO*) chargé de la recherche scientifique et technologique. Elle est issue de la fusion en 2012 du comité pour la science et la technologie (*Science & Technology Board, STB*) et du Centre de recherche sous-marine de l'OTAN (*NATO Undersea Research Center, NURC*). Elle se compose du STB, de comités scientifiques et techniques et d'organes exécutifs.

Organisation [[modifier](#) | [modifier le code](#)]

La STO^{1,2} est présidée par un conseiller scientifique qui est basé au siège de l'OTAN, à Bruxelles, la gouvernance organisationnelle étant du ressort du STB. Le conseiller scientifique est à la fois président du STB et conseiller scientifique principal auprès du **Conseil de l'Atlantique Nord**.

Les membres des comités scientifiques et techniques viennent d'organismes nationaux et d'organismes OTAN. Ils dirigent et exécutent les activités de coopération.

Le soutien exécutif et administratif de ces activités est assuré par le Bureau de soutien à la collaboration (*Collaboration Support Office, CSO*), anciennement Agence pour la recherche et la technologie (RTA), implanté à **Neuilly-sur-Seine**.

Le Centre pour la recherche et l'expérimentation maritimes (*Centre for Maritime Research and Experimentation, CMRE*), anciennement NURC, installé à **La Spezia (Italie)**³, organise et mène des recherches scientifiques et des activités de développement technologique axées sur le domaine maritime.

La STO repose sur six groupes thématiques et deux groupes transverses⁴ :

- *Applied Vehicle Technology, AVT,*
- *Human Factors and Medicine, HFM,*
- *Information Systems Technology, IST,*
- *System Analysis and Studies, SAS,*
- *Systems Concepts and Integration, SCI,*
- *Sensors and Electronics Technology, SET,*
- *NATO Modelling and Simulation Group, NMSG,*



Organisation pour la science et la technologie

Cadre

Type	Organisation ✎
Pays	Belgique France ✎
Coordonnées	48° 53' 17" N, 2° 16' 07" E ✎

Organisation

Site web www.rto.nato.int ✎



[modifier](#) - [modifier le code](#) - [modifier Wikidata](#)



WIKIPÉDIA
L'encyclopédie libre



IA pour la défense

- Détecter
reconnaissance d'une forme
- Viser
signaux & triangulation
- Engager
décision
suivi de trajectoire



NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ORGANIZATION



1st International Conference on Autonomous Intelligent Cyber-Defence Agents (AICA 2021), 15-16 March 2021

In the future, we will be faced with hugely complex networks, which include systems and infrastructures, and the anticipated huge growth of safety-critical autonomous systems. Human operators will not be in a position to monitor the cybersecurity of these assets and will not be able anymore to respond to cyber-attacks at the speed, scale and level of complexity needed. Autonomous intelligent cyber-defence Agents - AICA agents - will be a key enabler of our future military networks, devices and combat doctrines. With its duality, the AICA technology will defend both civil and military networks and systems (IoT, SDN, 5G, Autonomous vehicles, etc.).

As a follow-on event of the IST-152 Research Task Group on 'Intelligent, Autonomous and Trusted Agents for Cyber Defense and Resilience', the first International Conference on Autonomous Intelligent Cyber-Defence Agents, which will virtually take place on 15 and 16 March 2021, will present the state of the art in Autonomous Cyber Defence. The Call for Papers has been published and the deadline for the submission of papers is 15 January 2021.

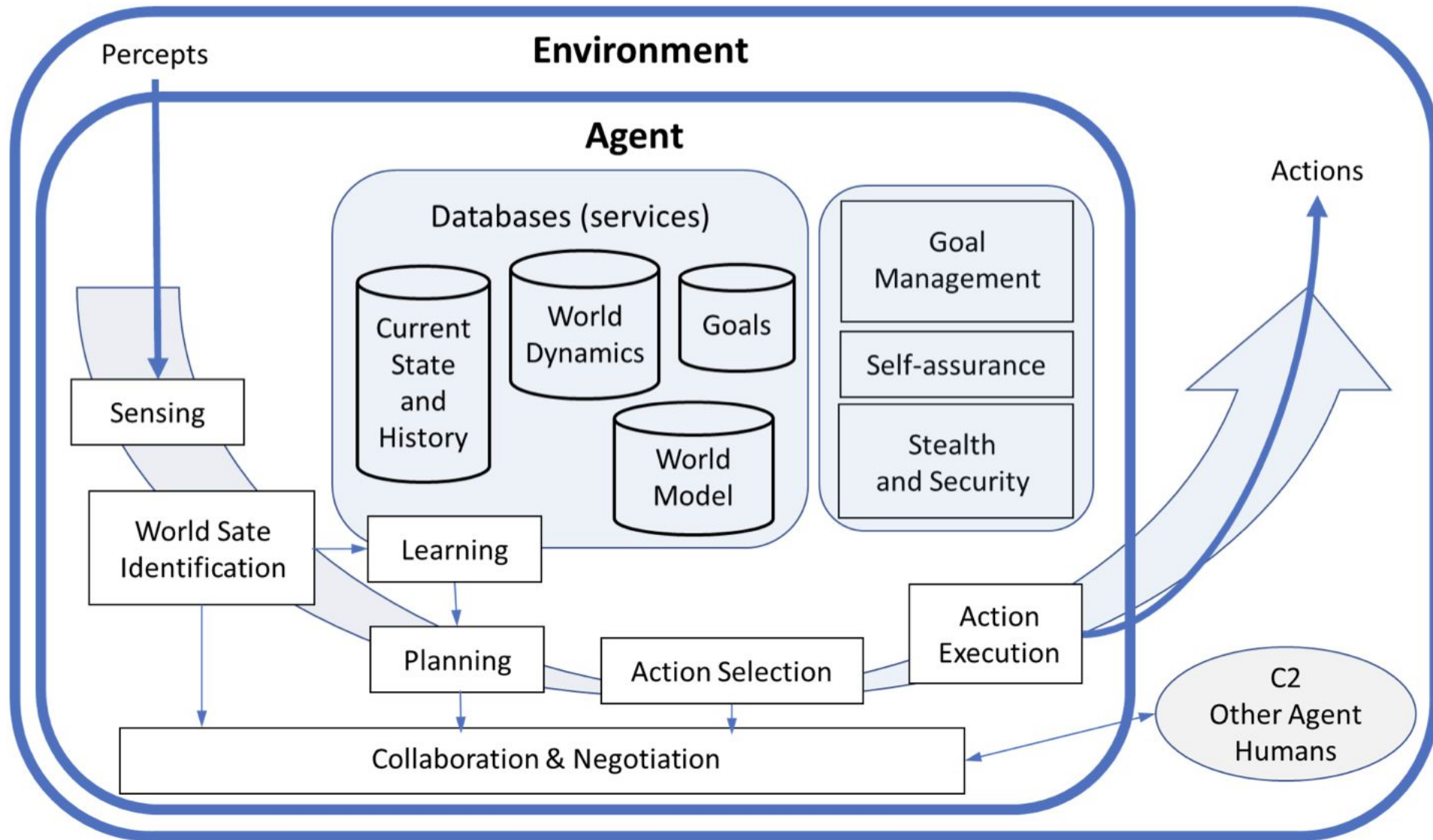
The outcomes of the conference will feed future research and contribute to creating a wider AICA research & technology community.

For further information, check out the AICA 2021 website or contact the IST Panel Office.

Published 2021-01-06T23:00:00Z by IST



AICA (IST 152)



[Submitted on 28 Mar 2018 (v1), last revised 18 Sep 2019 (this version, v2)]

Autonomous Intelligent Cyber-defense Agent (AICA) Reference Architecture. Release 2.0

Alexander Kott, Paul Théron, Martin Drašar, Edlira Dushku, Benoît LeBlanc, Paul Losiewicz, Alessandro Guarino, Luigi Mancini, Agostino Panico, Mauno Pihelgas, Krzysztof Rządca

This report – a major revision of its previous release – describes a reference architecture for intelligent software agents performing active, largely autonomous cyber-defense actions on military networks of computing and communicating devices. The report is produced by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Research Task Group (RTG) IST-152 "Intelligent Autonomous Agents for Cyber Defense and Resilience". In a conflict with a technically sophisticated adversary, NATO military tactical networks will operate in a heavily contested battlefield. Enemy software cyber agents – malware – will infiltrate friendly networks and attack friendly command, control, communications, computers, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance and computerized weapon systems. To fight them, NATO needs artificial cyber hunters – intelligent, autonomous, mobile agents specialized in active cyber defense. With this in mind, in 2016, NATO initiated RTG IST-152. Its objective has been to help accelerate the development and transition to practice of such software agents by producing a reference architecture and technical roadmap. This report presents the concept and architecture of an Autonomous Intelligent Cyber-defense Agent (AICA). We describe the rationale of the AICA concept, explain the methodology and purpose that drive the definition of the AICA Reference Architecture, and review some of the main features and challenges of AICAs.

Comments: This is a major revision and extension of the earlier release of AICA Reference Architecture

Subjects: **Cryptography and Security (cs.CR)**

Report number: ARL-SR-0421

Cite as: [arXiv:1803.10664](https://arxiv.org/abs/1803.10664) [cs.CR]

(or [arXiv:1803.10664v2](https://arxiv.org/abs/1803.10664v2) [cs.CR] for this version)

AICA IWG



Introducing IST-157

Human considerations in AI for C2



Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, C2, Human in the loop, Trust, CCIR, STJU-JA20

modest, but not without ambition

What is being done?

Two main strands:

- **A report**, due by 11th July, 2021, made of 8 chapters written collaboratively, with synthesis by chapters' Leaders
- **The participation to a NATO exercise: STJU-JA20**, 4-10 December, 2020 in Naples, with a prototype tool, "ANTICIPE", focusing on CCIR.

Chapter's title

Executive summary/BLUF

HCinAI4C2 visibility

OODA loop, as demonstrator

OODA loop, as field of research

Cyber

Developer's view

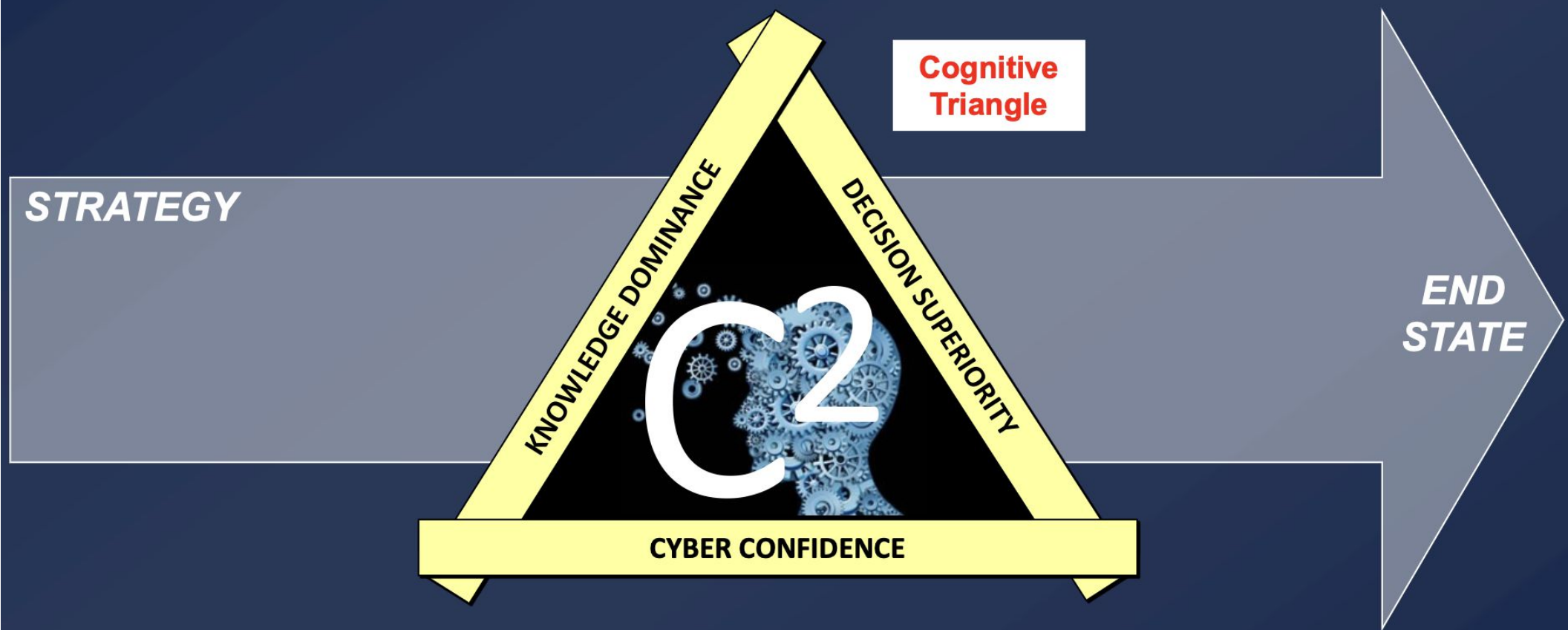
A bigger picture

ANTICIPE @ STJUJA20

STJUJA20 retex



C2 vision



- A theoretical “machine” in support of a strategy.
- Processes, methods and knowledge management techniques as the C2 “cognitive Triangle”
- Successful C2 relying on 3 pillars: information dominance, decision superiority and cyber confidence.

2 overarching processes

S2T

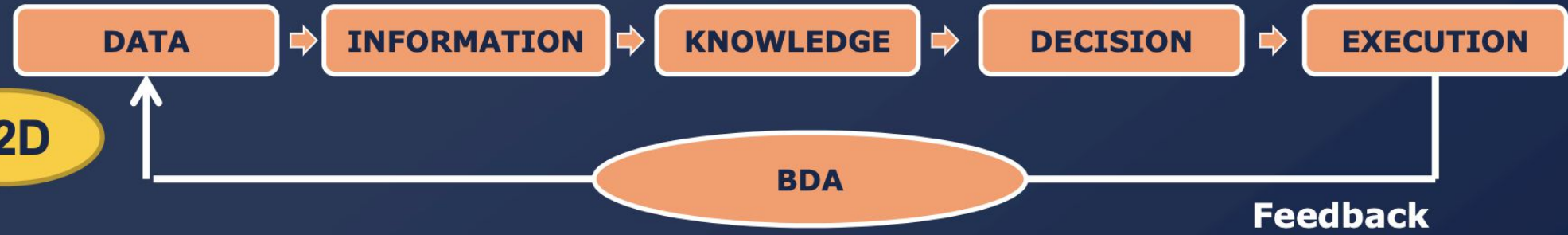


STRATEGY to TASK

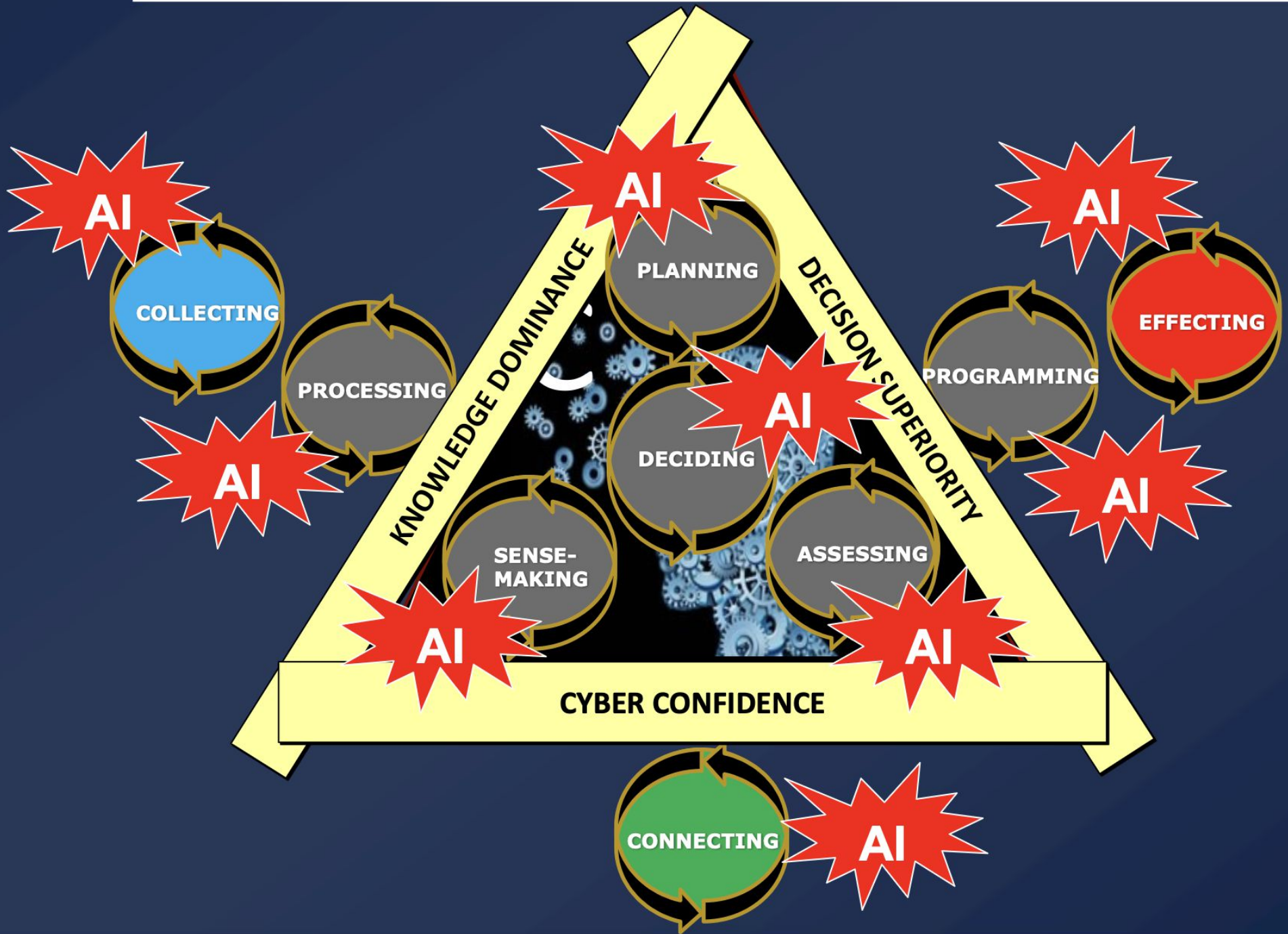
DATA to DECISION



D2D



Mastering AI Impact is essential



Academia / Industry / Defense
Multidisciplinary Project



THALES

ThalesRaytheonSystems



ANTICIPE



Augmented **N**ear real-**T**ime **I**nstrument for **C**ritical **I**nformation **P**rocessing and **E**valuation



ANTICIPE EXPERIMENTATION

ST JUJA 20: NATO (NRF) Certification Exercise (Cancelled due to COVID)
ST JU 22: April 2022 (CRP) to September 2022 (Execution)

! Allied Command Transformation NORFOLK Sponsorship

Aim: To explore how, using an AI-enabled technology prototype, Command & Control decision making is affected in an operational setting.

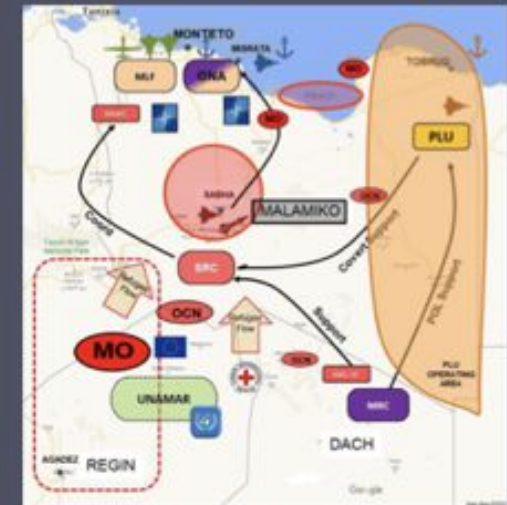


IST 157 research Team study:

- confidence in AI,
- impact on SA (Ind. & Team),
- cognitive workload ,
- integration human / system.



Largest possible UX study



FIKSO Scenario

! Team: US (AFRL, NIWC), GE, BUL, CAN, UK, FR

SACT's Understanding & Vision



- Innovation is the implementation of new and/or different ideas, methods or solutions that achieves value for the Alliance.
- Two lines of innovation are to be considered and combined:
 - **traditional defence “mainstream” innovation** (“pushing” the development of military technologies) [**“directed” innovation**]
 - **open innovation** (“pulling” innovation coming from the civilian world to the benefit of military applications, to leverage them at the speed of relevance).

- à ACT's ambition: **to provide a robust incubation environment** for military, academia and industry to **fast-track applications of innovative operational models AND emerging technologies**
- à Creation of Innovation Branch at HQ SACT by expanding existing **Innovation Hub** to include increased **Innovation Lab capabilities**
- à **Innovation Hub (IH)**: Open Innovation for NATO and NATIONS
- à **Lab Capability**: expansion of IH with a DevSecOps software pipeline, with USAF KesselRun as an example



Innovation Hub with Lab capability

Collaborative solution development and testing by Hub open community
(3000 experts from Industry, Academia, Government, IO/NGOs and the Public)

Open Innovation



Issues, questions



Draft solutions, concepts
CoAs, Recommendations

MVPs* Proposals

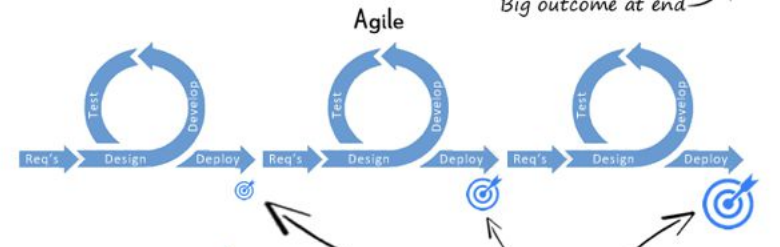


MVPs*



NEW DevSecOps

Enabled by



*MVPs – Minimum Viable products delivered as Experimental Fielded Prototypes and/or Technology Demonstrators



ACT - Improving today, Shaping tomorrow, Bridging the two

Open Innovation for NATO and NATIONS

- UNDERSTAND environment and issues
- DESIGN concepts and solutions
- DEVELOP prototypes



Experts Community who Collaborate through Modern Tech/ tools and Deliver Innovative Solutions

3500 members / 72 Nationalities

NATO Innovation Challenges

- Open-ended problem statement
- To be conducted on a bi-annual basis in different NATO Nations
- Free participation
- Remote/online participation



Open Innovation for NATO and NATIONS

UNDERSTAND environment and issues
DESIGN concepts and solutions
DEVELOP prototypes

GENERATE and **IMPLEMENT** ideas

CREATE and **ANIMATE** a NATO-wide
Innovation Network

