artificial intelligence in espionage

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arguments I make here must, if solid in their abstract version, be specified, tailored and applied to a department, country, law enforcement entity or business to have any use or take effect

DAAI: Decisive, Autonomous Artificial Intelligence

AI capabilities that

A) significantly increase national and/or global risks as a result of the degree of **autonomous** (including but not necessitating agentic) code executions, and which are
B) strategically relevant for a nation's defence and/or economic and ideological supremacy

Threat models

- Operational failures (Simonite, 2007)

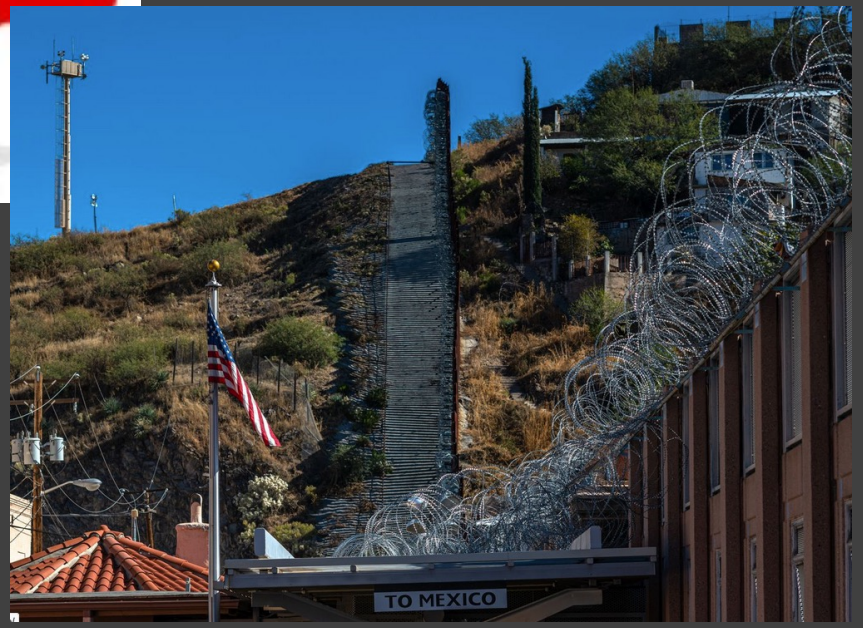
- Institutional failures
  - calcification (Cremer, Oxford AI society May 2022)
  - Lage der Nation 2022

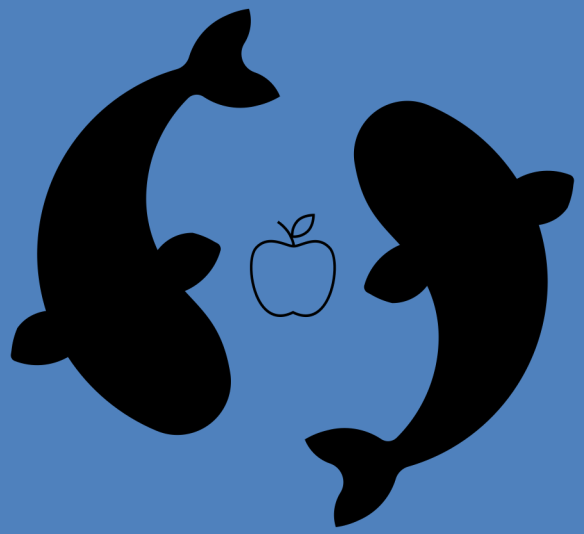
Threat models

- Loss of control (Christian, 2020)

WannaCry 2017

- Amplification of control (Parrish, 2019)





(independent) sources of AI mega projects [incentive + resources]

LLMs as search and compression
- where do the constrains on hallucinations and for counterfactuals come from?(C & Carter, 2023)

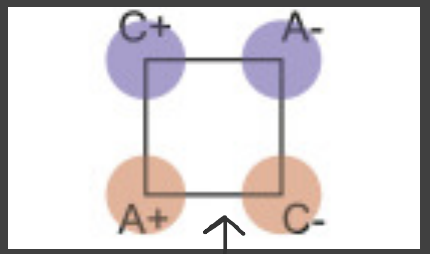
Knowledge Lake + LLM

1. Imperative & Incentive
2. Stakes
3. Funds
4. Data
5. Increasing relevance
6. Speed

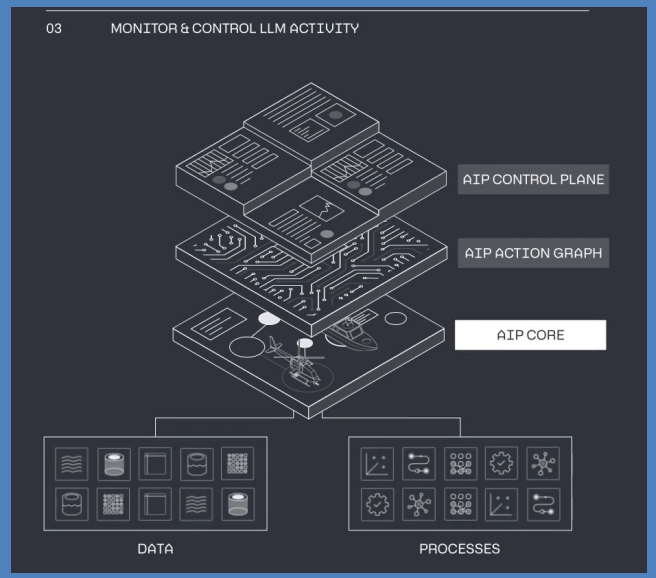
DAAI: Decisive, Autonomous Artificial Intelligence | IC : Intelligence Community

- Imperative, Incentive, Stakes

- information volume (Zegart, 2022), (Fabre 2022)
- active disordering (Joint CSI, 2023)
- information work = representational utility + content



Bernardi, 2020



Palantir

- scientific research and engineering (e.g. reconnaissance satellites)
- cyber defence , e.g. reverse engineering / forensics/ attack detection, anomaly detection
- content verification (e.g. generative vs real images), source verification
- misleading content creation
- dating, geolocating, data-lineage analysis
- translation, sentiment analysis
- summarisations, visualisations of information and communication networks
- formatting, organising, searching multimodal datasets
- integration of different sources, link-analyses, de-anonymisation, tiered trustworthiness
- social engineering, persuasion and information extraction
- shortening analysis steps during combat

DAAI: Decisive, Autonomous Artificial Intelligence | IC : Intelligence Community

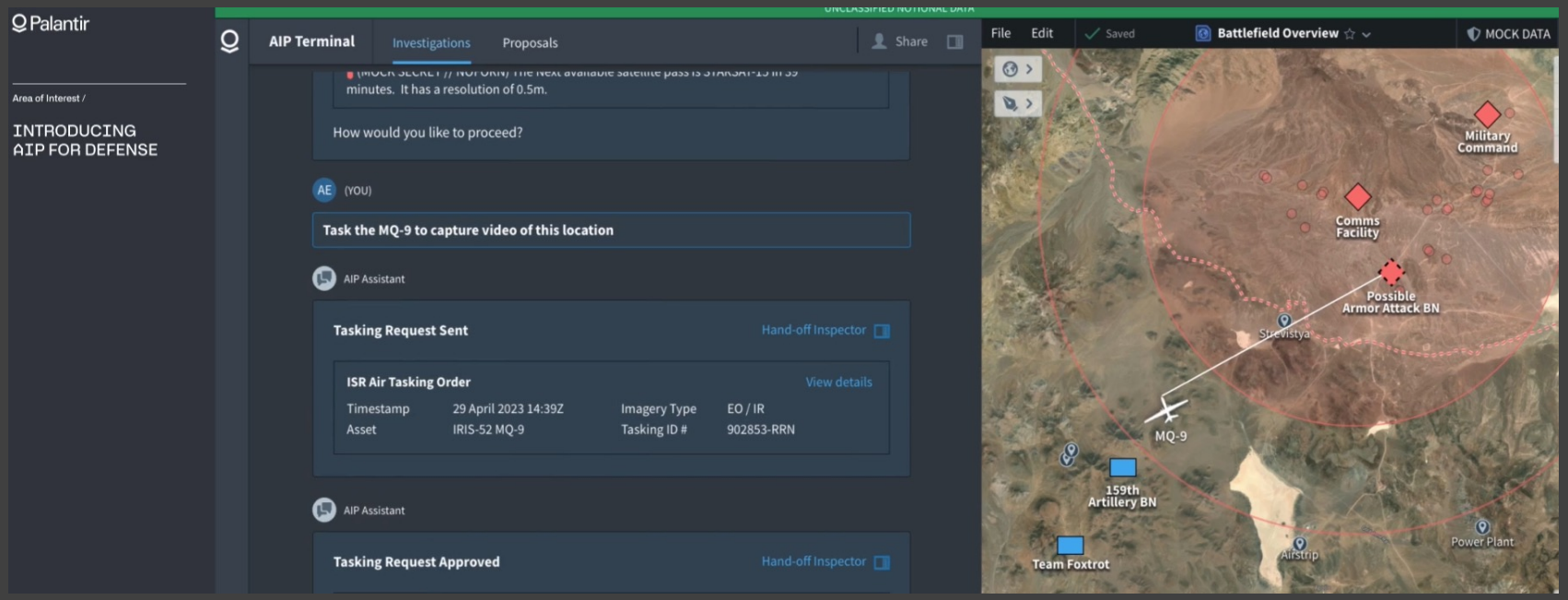
Particular constraints/predictions imposed by machine learning applications (Janjeva et al., 2023)

- data intensive
- multi-modal
- bulk collection (Anderson, 2016)
- increases the pressure to retain data for longer, diversify data and collect more data

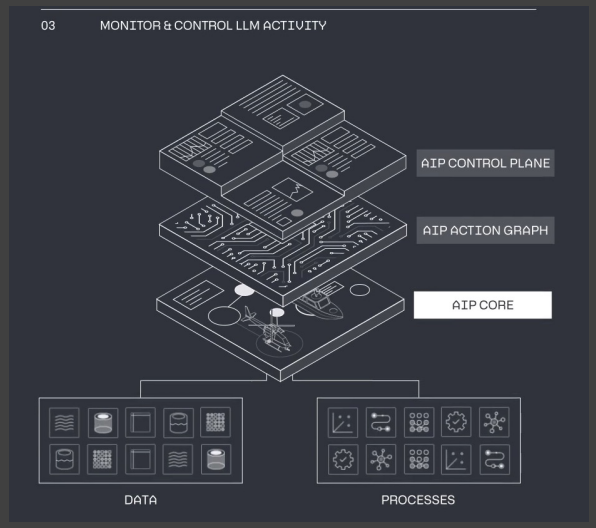
- can legitimise and leak surveillance technology and policy (Turse, 2017), (Parkinson et al., 2019)
- increases risks of
    - data breach and hacks (e.g. Office of Personnel Management Data Breach, 2015 or Snowden 2013), emergency powers extension (Kemp, 2021)

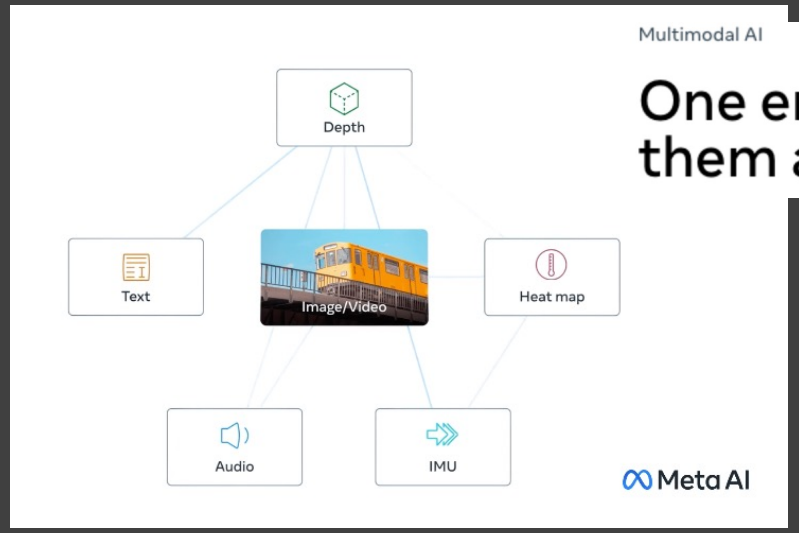
Imperative, Incentive, Stakes

- Oppenheimer moment - (Karp, 2023)
- Weinbaum & Shanahan, 2018
- Long history of waiting for AI and ongoing work (Moran, Burton and Christou 2023)



(*Palantir AIP*,2023)





(*ImageBind*, 2023)

US $93.7 billion <

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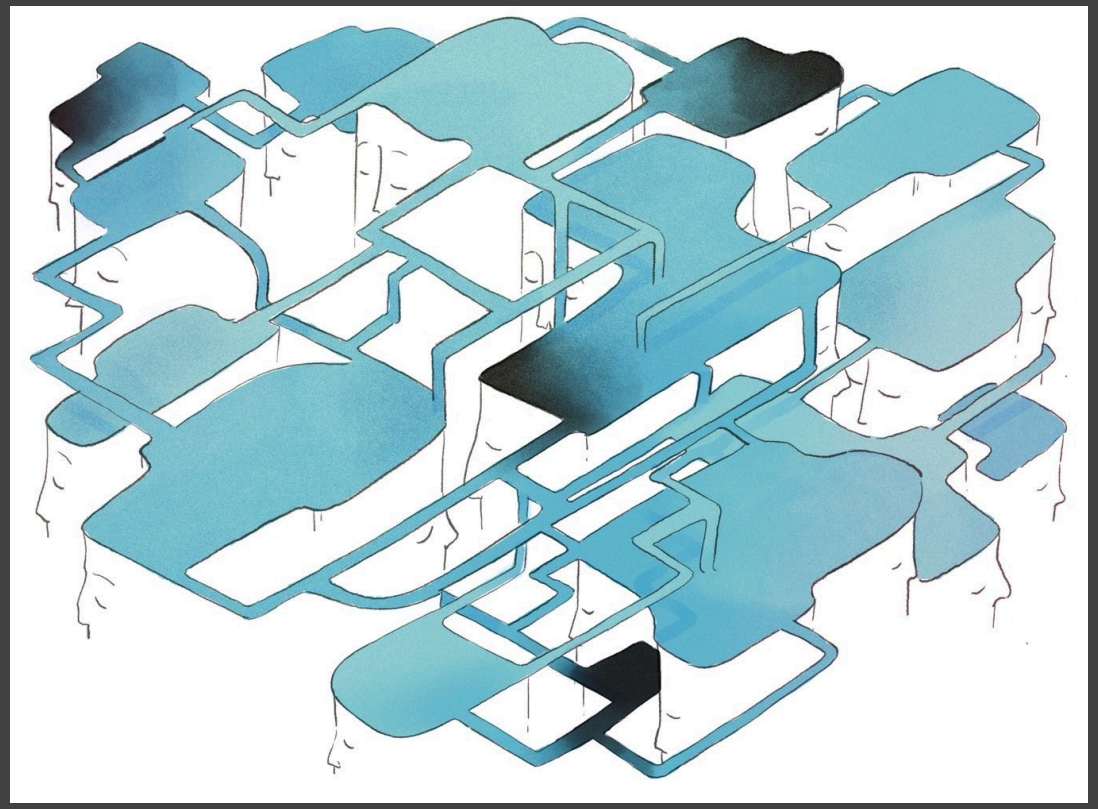
curate, filter a polluted epistemic landscape (SemaFor, DARPA, Air Force Reserach Lab, DeepMedia)



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Elite epistemic management (Speri, 2023, Seib 2021) &
the changing nature of warfare (Tsamados et al. 2023)

OSINT?

ICs as political actors?

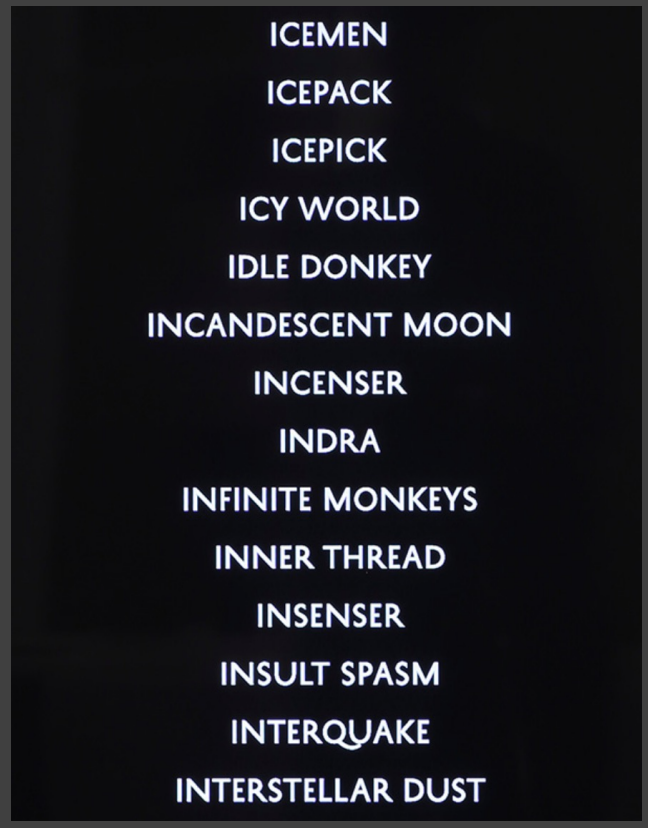
Another way: High stakes contexts to stress test algorithms instead of safety washing?

Risk trade-offs : reducing one by means of DAAI increases others?

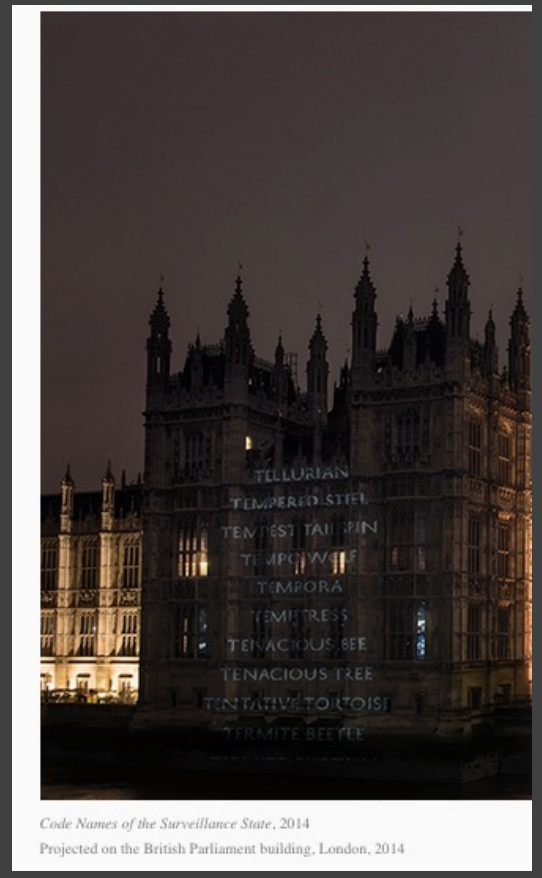
Technologically informed oversight?

More general responsibilities for epistemic infrastructure?

IC and the hope of epistemic coordination?



Trevor Paglen 2014



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