

## **Artificial Intelligence Threats to National Security: A Strategic Perspective**

**Ikram BOUMERZAK**

Mustafa Istamboli Mascara University

[boumerzakikram@gmail.com](mailto:boumerzakikram@gmail.com)

**Mohammed BOUMERZAK**

Abou bekr Belkaid Tlemcen

[boumerzak@gmail.com](mailto:boumerzak@gmail.com)

### **Abstract**

*Artificial intelligence is one of the most influential modern technologies impacting national security offering advanced capabilities in processing massive data quickly and accurately. It enhances areas such as military intelligence, surveillance, forensic analysis, border protection and counterterrorism. Intelligent robots can also help safeguard critical infrastructure and control high-risk zones. One of its key advantages is the ability to predict potential threats and enable proactive measures. However, its use also brings major challenges, including privacy concerns, cyberattacks and algorithmic biases which necessitate strict regulations to mitigate risks and ensure responsible application in strengthening national security.*

**Keyword:** Artificial Intelligence ; Cyber Security; National Security ; Information Manipulation ; Cyberattack.

# Menaces de l'intelligence artificielle pour la sécurité nationale : Une perspective stratégique

## **Résumé**

*L'intelligence artificielle est l'une des technologies modernes les plus influentes en matière de sécurité nationale, car elle offre des capacités avancées de traitement rapide et précis de données massives. Elle améliore des domaines tels que le renseignement militaire, la surveillance, l'analyse médico-légale, la protection des frontières et la lutte contre le terrorisme. Les robots intelligents peuvent également contribuer à la protection des infrastructures critiques et au contrôle des zones à haut risque. L'un de leurs principaux avantages est leur capacité à prévoir les menaces potentielles et à prendre des mesures proactives. Toutefois, son utilisation pose également des défis majeurs, notamment en ce qui concerne la protection de la vie privée, les cyberattaques et les biais algorithmiques, qui nécessitent des réglementations strictes pour atténuer les risques et garantir une application responsable dans le cadre du renforcement de la sécurité nationale.*

**Mots clés :** Intelligence artificielle ; cybersécurité ; sécurité nationale ; manipulation de l'information ; cyberattaque.

## Introduction

Today, the world is witnessing a radical transformation due to the technological revolution, as artificial intelligence has become one of the most prominent technological tools that are reshaping various aspects of life. We have moved from the industrial age to the information age and intelligent algorithmic systems and artificial intelligence has become a key component in decision-making, analysis, monitoring and forecasting, both in the civil and military fields.

In the context of national security, AI is a double-edged sword; on the one hand, it provides tremendous opportunities to enhance the country's capabilities to counter threats through improved intelligence, surveillance, forensic analysis, border protection, and counterterrorism. Artificial intelligence technologies also allow predicting potential patterns and threats with unprecedented speed and accuracy and employing robots and smart systems to enhance the physical protection of risk areas and critical installations.

On the other hand, there are deep challenges and risks associated with the use of this technology, especially in light of the development of "super artificial intelligence", which may exceed the capabilities of humans in control and surveillance and raise existential concerns related to both national and human security. Arab countries in particular face challenges in this area, including weak digital infrastructure, limited access to data and computer resources and reliance on foreign technology that could lead to serious technological dependency.

In cybersecurity, AI has become an effective tool to enhance protection and detect cyberattacks in real time, but its use in complex attacks and information manipulation further complicates the threat environment. There is a need for precise legislation and specialized bodies to keep pace with the rapid uses of this field to protect privacy and prevent misuse of data.

Artificial intelligence is also increasingly interfering with the concepts of health security, as smart tools show great potential in improving health services, predicting epidemics and analyzing patient data, but in turn it poses ethical problems related to data privacy and care decisions.

In the field of education, AI offers qualitative potential to improve the learning experience, personalize content and improve academic performance, but these benefits are met with challenges related to digital justice, qualifying cadres, and ensuring the ethical and equitable use of smart technologies.

The growing role of AI in security, politics, education and health requires to act proactively by investing in digital infrastructure, building national competencies, developing effective regulatory frameworks and strengthening international cooperation to ensure the safe and sustainable use of this vital technology in line with human values and preserving national sovereignty.

## **1. The importance of strategy in adopting artificial intelligence for organizations**

A 2017 survey of more than 3,000 CEOs, managers and analysts around the world shows that 60% of them say an AI strategy is absolutely necessary. This strategy is the cornerstone of enabling the actual transformation of the organization when using AI technologies resulting in valuable returns and improved performance and productivity. Its importance lies in helping the organization understand its data and use it to automate core processes or develop and launch new products.<sup>1</sup>

### **1.1 Administrative advantages of an AI strategy**

- Identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats: The strategy helps assess the current capabilities and skills of the organization, facilitating the transition towards adopting AI.
- Setting goals and initiatives: Contribute to identifying priority AI goals and initiatives that effectively support the achievement of the organization's vision.
- Developing organizational culture and work procedures: It works to create the culture of the organization and unify the efforts of different teams to be ready to implement artificial intelligence initiatives.
- Enabling successful investment: Ensures that investments in AI are maximized in line with the organization's important goals and metrics.

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<sup>1</sup> Ransbotham, S., Kiron, D., Gerbert, P. & Reeves, M. Reshaping Business With Artificial Intelligence. MIT Sloan Management. Review <https://sloanreview.mit.edu/projects/reshaping-business-with-artificial-intelligence/> (2017).

## **1.2 Technical advantages of an AI strategy**

- Increase automation opportunities: The strategy enhances the opportunities for automation and reliance on artificial intelligence in product development and linking them directly to business goals.
- Support data scientists and machine learning engineers: help them develop effective solutions to address real-world challenges faced by the organization.
- Accelerate solution deployment: Accelerate the deployment of AI solutions within the work environment.
- Raising the value of data and artificial intelligence: increases the overall value of data and artificial intelligence within the organization, enhancing its competitiveness and innovation.

## **2. Some uses of artificial intelligence in the field of national security of countries**

AI can significantly contribute to enhancing the security of countries by offering multiple benefits in the field of national security, as its technologies are used to strengthen military intelligence capabilities and internal and external security. Artificial intelligence is a major advance in the world of technology, but it is not without its negatives and risks that may affect national security and the international community. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct in-depth studies to assess these potential risks resulting from the widespread use of AI in this field while developing effective strategies to deal with the challenges and ensure that the maximum benefit from this technology is made in a safe and responsible manner<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Babu Jamal Eddine and Dabar Mohamed El Amine, The Implications of Artificial Intelligence on National Security, Journal of Private Law, No. 01, Vol. 02, pp. 100–122, University of Tsimsilt and University of Sidi Bel Abbes, Algeria.

## 2.1 Role of AI in enhancing national security

Artificial intelligence plays a pivotal role in supporting and enhancing national security through a set of important positives, most notably:

1. Early prediction and sensing: AI can analyze big data and identify patterns that indicate potential security threats, helping in issuing early warnings to the relevant authorities.

2. Big data analysis: Artificial intelligence is characterized by its ability to process huge amounts of data efficiently and accurately, which contributes to the detection of hidden relationships or threats that are difficult for humans to notice.

3. Image and face recognition: Artificial intelligence is used to develop advanced image and face recognition systems, which facilitate the tracking of suspects and wanted persons and improve mechanisms to combat crime and terrorism.

4. Cybersecurity: Artificial intelligence contributes to monitoring systems and detecting cyber-attacks early and helps develop smart solutions to combat them, which enhances the protection of sensitive networks and data.

5. Enhance border security: AI techniques, such as face recognition and behavioral analysis can be used to improve border and entry control, increasing the efficiency of threat recognition and preventing the infiltration of unwanted persons.

6. Decision support: AI can analyze complex security situations and provide accurate reports and recommendations that help decision-makers make strategic and tactical decisions faster and more effectively.

AI contributes to raising the efficiency of national security comprehensively by improving prediction and early detection capabilities, enhancing cybersecurity, supporting monitoring and analysis and providing effective tools for decision-makers

in addressing modern security challenges.

## **2.2 Risks of AI to the national security of countries**

Artificial intelligence despite its multiple benefits, is an increasing source of threats to the national security of countries, especially with the escalation of its adoption in the political, military and security fields, and the most prominent of these risks are highlighted in the following points<sup>1</sup>:

Transformation in the structure of the labor market: Artificial intelligence contributes to the replacement of automated systems in a large number of jobs, especially those that are duplicate or dangerous which leads to high unemployment rates. Although new jobs are emerging in programming, data analysis and intelligent systems management, this shift may lead to social unrest due to the difficulty of adapting to the Newly required skills.

1. **Algorithmic bias:** AI systems rely on the data they are trained on, which may be tainted by deep-rooted cultural or social biases. As a result, these systems may produce unfair or discriminatory decisions, threatening the principle of justice, exacerbating societal disparities and attempts to correct this bias may negatively affect the efficiency of trained models.
2. **Erosion of moral values:** The widespread use of autonomous combat systems such as drones has bypassed international laws and ethical standards by targeting people without trial or legal verification. These violations are of grave concern because of the threat they pose to human rights and the safety of civilians.
3. **The possibility of developing self-awareness of smart**

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<sup>1</sup> Melal, Hassan, Support, Said. "Artificial intelligence and the threat to the national security of states"

systems:

The development of some advanced systems, such as Google's Lambda model, raises concerns that artificial intelligence may have a form of self-awareness and in the absence of clear legal frameworks, this may lead to a loss of control over these systems, especially in the military fields which threatens conflicts led by non-human decisions.

4. Failure to distinguish between targets: Artificial intelligence does not have the innate ability to distinguish between military and civilian targets which makes it vulnerable to serious mistakes on the battlefield, and this deficiency is a flagrant violation of international humanitarian law, especially in the absence of a clear mechanism for legal accountability for these violations.
5. Lack of emotional and creative sense: Artificial intelligence lacks the ability to absorb the emotional aspects that are necessary in the areas of politics, security and decision-making, especially in interacting with public opinion. It also faces difficulties in producing creative solutions to complex problems that require human flexibility and innovation.
6. Enhancing cyber-attacks: Although artificial intelligence is used to enhance electronic defenses, it is used in return to carry out advanced and smart cyberattacks, such as automated fraud, bypassing protection systems, and phishing antivirus programs. Training these systems on inaccurate data can lead to catastrophic results and significant material and technical losses.

### **3. Information Manipulation and Media Threat**

AI is used to create false content such as deepfakes and misleading articles, threatening public trust and affecting democratic processes such as elections. This technology is exploited to disinformation, spread rumors and create internal crises through social media<sup>1</sup>.

#### **3.1. Information manipulation and media threat using artificial intelligence:**

##### **Deep Videos (Deepfakes):**

- How it works: Deep learning techniques are used to create or edit videos and audio in a way that looks very realistic. It can replace people's faces with others or make them say or do things they haven't actually said or done.
- Its impact on public trust: It shakes trust in the media and news, as it becomes difficult to distinguish between truth and falsification. This can lead to a "crisis of trust" where the public doubts everything they see and hear.

##### **Influence on democratic processes (e.g. elections):**

- Political disinformation: They can be used to spread misinformation about candidates or create videos of them making controversial or racist statements that affect public opinion and election results.
- Voter manipulation: It may distort facts and prompt voters to make decisions based on false information.
- Undermining legitimacy: Even if fraud is exposed, its mere existence can raise doubts about the integrity of the electoral process.

##### **Spreading rumors and creating internal crises:**

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<sup>1</sup> Momeni, M. (2024). Artificial Intelligence and Political Deepfakes: Shaping Citizen Perceptions Through Misinformation. *South Asian Journal of Governance and Regulation*, 20(1). <https://doi.org/10.1177/09732586241277>

- Incitement to violence: Deepfakes can be used to create false narratives that foment social divisions and incite violence.
- Impact on financial markets: They may be used to spread false news about entire companies or economies leading to significant market volatility.
- Blackmail and defamation: used to blackmail or discredit individuals.

### **Misleading articles and creating false content:**

- Large language models LLMs: enable AI to produce news articles, social media posts and even email campaigns that look very real and compelling.
- Rapid spread: These tools can produce massive amounts of misleading content at breakneck speed, making it difficult for human validators to keep up.
- Personalization: Misleading content can be adapted to specific audiences, making it more effective at misleading.

As for advanced armies in adopting artificial intelligence in the development of smart weapons, drones, and decision-making systems in battle. This creates a new type of war known as "algorithmic warfare," in which sensitive military decisions are made based on algorithms that sometimes lack human or moral sense (Khalifa, Ehab, 2022).

### 3.2. Artificial Intelligence in Warfare and "Algorithmic Warfare":

#### Smart weapons and drones:

- Increased autonomy: Some of these systems have the ability to identify targets and make attack decisions without direct human intervention (Autonomous Weapons Systems - AWS). This raises significant ethical and legal concerns about "meaningful human control.").
- Increased lethality: Autonomous systems can operate faster and more accurately than human capabilities, increasing battlefield lethality.
- Reduce risk to soldiers: It is seen as a way to minimize casualties among the armies that use it but increases the risk of civilian casualties.<sup>1</sup>

#### Decision-making systems in battles:

- Rapid data analysis: AI can quickly process vast amounts of intelligence data, identify patterns and make recommendations to military leaders.
- Improve efficiency: This can lead to faster, more informed decisions on the battlefield.<sup>2</sup>
- "Algorithmic Warfare": Competition between algorithms: In this type of war, AI systems compete to collect information, analyze it, and make decisions faster and more effectively than enemy systems:
  - Breakneck speed: Battles can occur in "fractions of a second," with autonomous systems making decisions faster than humans can respond.

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<sup>1</sup> Air Power Development Centre. (2018, March). *Algorithmic Warfare Applying Artificial Intelligence to Warfighting* (ISBN: 978192562267).

<sup>2</sup> Hoyos, C. V. (2024, October). *The Use of Artificial Intelligence in Political Decision-Making*. <https://doi.org/10.20944/preprints202410.0360.v1>

- Absence of human or moral sense: This is the essence of the moral challenge. Algorithms are designed to achieve a specific goal (such as destroying a target or improving efficiency) but lack a human understanding of context, empathy, and the ability to make complex moral judgments in situations of war uncertainty.
- Accountability problem: If an autonomous machine causes collateral damage or makes a "mistake", who is responsible? The programmer? The manufacturer? The leader who deployed it? This raises serious legal and ethical challenges.
- Unintentional escalation: Algorithmic decisions may lead to an unintended escalation of conflicts due to a lack of human understanding of intentions or context.

### **3.3. Challenges and potential solutions:**

- Regulation and legislation: The urgent need to develop international laws and standards to regulate the use of artificial intelligence in the fields of information and warfare.
- Development of detection techniques: Development of tools and techniques to detect false content and verify facts.
- Awareness and Education: Increase public awareness of the dangers of artificial intelligence in disinformation and encourage critical thinking in individuals.
- Ethics in Design: Emphasize the design of AI systems with ethical principles in mind, reduce biases and ensure transparency.

- International cooperation: The need for cooperation between governments, international organizations, technology companies, and civil society to address these challenges.

The rapid development of AI holds enormous potential but also poses serious challenges that require a comprehensive and multifaceted response to ensure its responsible and ethical use<sup>1</sup>.

#### **4. The Arab World's Technological Landscape: Implications for AI Threats to Critical Infrastructure**

AI can be used to attack critical infrastructures such as power plants, water and transportation networks. The increasing reliance on automated systems makes these facilities easy targets if not adequately fortified.

The past few years have witnessed a steady rise in the importance of AI technologies in the Arab world with increasing recognition of their ability to drive innovation, economic growth and societal development. Saudi Arabia and the UAE have emerged as leaders in AI, unveiling ambitious strategies and initiatives that include significant investments in R&D and infrastructure. According to the 2023 Stanford University AI Index report, Saudi Arabia ranks second globally after China in terms of positivity towards AI tools and services.

Despite the increasing dominance of AI in daily life in our region and the expansion of its use, one of the main challenges facing the region is the lack of technological infrastructure.

Most countries in the region suffer from limited internet connectivity, obsolete devices and data privacy restrictions,

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<sup>1</sup> Ben Najma, Muhammad. "Artificial Intelligence and National Security Challenges: A Technical Approach". *credibility*, 5(2), 49-64, 31 December 2023.

which pose obstacles to the development of artificial intelligence in the Arab world.

These constraints hinder the collection and use of data necessary to train and improve generative AI models which significantly limits the potential for progress in this area. This widens the gap between the Arab world and the rest of the international community, creating a dangerous technological disparity that could increase Arab states' dependence on other world powers. This, in turn, could undermine Arab political, economic, and security autonomy and likely threaten core national security interests.

**Natural Language Processing (NLP)** models are the primary technology that enables computers to generate content<sup>1</sup>. However, the development of natural language processing models for Arabic is still lagging behind, putting the Arab world at a distinctly disadvantage. This lag is due to the scarcity of both Arabic language resources and the technological infrastructure needed to process large amounts of data, which explains the limited Arabic language application systems available.

Although **The NOOR** model is one of the few models of Arabic natural language processing that has played a pivotal role in bridging the gap between Arabic language processing and generative artificial intelligence, but the Arab world still has a long way to go to compete with other global players.

In addition, the great need for computational resources to develop generative AI models is a major infrastructure challenge in the Arab world.

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<sup>1</sup> Wang, J. K., Wang, S. K., Lee, E. B., & Chang, R. T. (2023, June). Natural Language Processing (NLP) in AI. (pp. 243-249). [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-24052-2\\_17](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-24052-2_17)

AI models, especially those used for generative tasks such as composing images or generating content, require high processing power and memory. Running these models beyond the operational capacity of computers can cause overheating and malfunctions, leading to systems failures and delays in research and development. Overcoming these obstacles by investing in infrastructure will contribute to the growth of generative AI in the region, foster innovation and open up new opportunities for its applications in various sectors.

Moreover, the limited access and participation of the Arab world in the inclusive development of AI technologies raises concerns about inclusiveness. Bridging the digital divide and ensuring that all segments of society and the global community have access to and participate in shaping these technologies is critical to national security. Unequal access and participation can exacerbate societal divisions and may lead to conflicts between states. Unfortunately, even within the Arab world, there is a disparity in access, sharing, and handling of AI technologies, with an ever-increasing technological gap between AI developed and less developed countries over time, which could raise tensions and undermine Arab unity<sup>1</sup>.

## **5. Threats of artificial intelligence in the intelligence field**

Generative AI models require vast amounts of data for effective training as this data is the core currency of the future of technology. In the digital age and with the widespread Internet of Things (IoT), data is collected from billions of devices in a variety of formats including text, images, video and voice.

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<sup>1</sup> Hanish, Ahmad, and Daq'ah, Ahmed. "The Use of Modern Technologies for Artificial Intelligence in the Arab Countries (A Case Study of Algeria)". *Journal of Economic and Financial Studies*, 17(December 2024), 231-249.

According to a report by the International Data Corporation, the volume of data is expected to grow Global to 175 zettabytes (ZB) by 2025 compared to 33 zettabytes in 2018. Thus, any kind of data breach would pose a significant national security risk as the main concern lies in protecting sensitive information. Safeguarding the ever-increasing amount of data, ensuring privacy and implementing robust security measures to mitigate its misuse is in the best interests of national security<sup>1</sup>.

The use of advanced technological capabilities of AI by adversaries poses a serious challenge to national security especially if AI systems are employed to generate sophisticated cyberattacks, forged documents, organize disinformation campaigns, or any other form of malicious activity.

Any kind of fake content including "**deepfakes**" and disinformation, can act as a threat multiplier because misinformation can provoke division, manipulate public opinion and destabilize institutions and states.

There is also no guarantee that this technology will always be appropriately used by governments or even large corporations that may be tempted to harness the capabilities of AI to achieve their narrow interests through unethical surveillance, manipulation or control schemes<sup>2</sup>.

Also, with the increasing penetration of artificial intelligence (**Superintelligence AI**), its ability to disrupt traditional industries and labor markets is a major concern.

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<sup>1</sup> Liu, X. (2022, October). The Study on National Security in Big Data Era. *Frontiers in Business Economics and Management*, 5(3), 191-200. <https://doi.org/10.54097/fbem.v5i3.2006>

<sup>2</sup> Canadian Security Intelligence Service. (n.d.). *The Evolution of Disinformation: A Deepfake Future - Implications of deepfake technologies on national security*. Canada.ca. Retrieved May 19, 2025, from <https://www.canada.ca/en/security-intelligence-service/corporate/publications/the-evolution-of-disinformation-a-deepfake-future/implications-of-deepfake-technologies-on-national-security.html>

Task automation and the ability to generate content at scale have the potential to displace the workforce and exacerbate economic disparities and resentment will spread among the segments of society most affected by these developments. As AI systems become more capable and efficient, they can take over tasks which was previously performed by humans which may make some functions obsolete. This laying off the workforce can create economic challenges with dire social and political consequences<sup>1</sup>.

Intelligence agencies have also come to rely on artificial intelligence in collecting and analyzing data, but on the other hand, the same techniques can be used to penetrate systems, spy and analyze the movements of countries in an advanced way that is difficult to confront in traditional ways.<sup>2</sup>

With the development of technology, cybersecurity has become one of the most important challenges faced by institutions and individuals alike and AI attacks in cybersecurity are among the biggest threats we face in the current era. Attackers are using AI systems to carry out sophisticated and targeted, making them more difficult to detect and control.

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<sup>1</sup> Hendrycks, D., Schmidt, E., & Wang, A. (2025, March 7). *Superintelligence Strategy: Expert Version*. <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2503.05628>

<sup>2</sup> Arab University for Security Sciences (Naif). (2024). Security Policy Analysis Paper: Super Artificial Intelligence. Security policy papers. Available on: <https://nauss.edu.sa/>

## 6. Future prospects for AI in cybersecurity

With the rapid advancement of technology, the cyber threat is constantly increasing. Therefore, the use of artificial intelligence in cybersecurity is reflected in many benefits and potential.<sup>1</sup>

The use of artificial intelligence in enhancing cybersecurity can have a significant impact in areas such as:

- Detect and prevent threats
- Automatic diagnosis of vulnerabilities
- Immediate response to attacks
- Analyze user behavior

The development of future technologies for artificial intelligence in the field of cybersecurity: As technological development continues, the potential of artificial intelligence in cybersecurity also increases. Here are some interesting future technologies:

- Enhanced Machine Learning
- Deep neural networks
- Predictive analysis and automatic classification
- Self-reflection and decision-making

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<sup>1</sup> Tao, F., Akhtar, M. S., & Jiayuan, Z. (2021, July). The future of Artificial Intelligence in Cybersecurity: A Comprehensive Survey. *EAI Endorsed Transactions on Creative Technologies*, [Volume number, if available], [Issue number, if available], Article 170285. <https://doi.org/10.4108/eai.7-7-2021.170285>

## Conclusion

The expansion of the use of artificial intelligence is impacting societal and international interactions and raising questions about the future of human jobs. For Kai Fu Lee, the most important question is not whether artificial intelligence will replace humans, but how humans can adapt to work alongside these technologies in a new economy.

Artificial intelligence is a double-edged sword, as it carries great opportunities and serious challenges at the same time, especially at the level of job structure and making fateful decisions, which requires legalizing its use and establishing governing controls. Key recommendations to address the national security implications of AI, including:

1. Increase R&D In artificial intelligence techniques to counter security threats.
2. Adoption of clear legislation It regulates the use of this technology while protecting national security.
3. Enhance cybersecurity by developing smart systems and securing them against attacks.
4. Strengthening international cooperation to exchange security information and experiences.
5. Training of security personnel to keep up with the challenges of artificial intelligence.
6. Establish ethical frameworks that ensure responsible and safe use of technology.

The future holds more complexity as AI technologies will evolve faster than humans can understand and regulate them. Thus, national security will not be confined to geographical boundaries but will require full digital readiness to confront threats that are not visible to the naked eye.

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