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## TOPIC:

### Leading through Complexity: Effective Management in Defence Environment



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## PROPOSAL:

### **AI-gility**

Command and Control  
Agility through AI-  
Assisted Decision  
Making

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## *AI-gility*

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### Command and Control Agility through AI-Assisted Decision Making

Leading through Complexity : Effective Management in Defence Environment



**SciencesPo**

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## Abstract

The contemporary military landscape is evolving rapidly, driven by technological advancements and emerging threats. Command and control (C2) systems face challenges on multi-domain battlefields marked by volatility and unpredictability. The speed and volume of data processing necessitated by modern military operations are progressively surpassing human cognitive capabilities. *AI-gility*, as a real-time high decision support system, overcomes this limitation enabling faster and more reliable decision-making. *AI-gility* promises to enhance battlespace reactivity, adaptability, and flexibility, offering a critical advantage in navigating complex and dynamic operational environments.

## Table of Content

<b>Introduction.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>The New Face of Battlespace.....</b>	<b>3</b>
Navigating a Complex Multi-Domain Landscape.....	3
Bridging the Decision-Making Gap .....	4
The Imperative of Command and Control (C2) Agility .....	5
<b>An Integration of Artificial Intelligence and Agility in Military Decision Support.....</b>	<b>5</b>
The Concept of <i>AI-gility</i> .....	5
Technical Architecture .....	7
A Case Study: <i>AI-gility</i> Implementation in an Operational Theater .....	8
<b>Enhancing AI Integration: Consideration of Non-Technical Factors .....</b>	<b>10</b>
Fostering an Effective Collaboration .....	10
Man-Unmanned Teaming .....	10
Trust, Reliance and Overreliance .....	11
Explainable AI: Building an Appropriate Environment .....	11
Ethics, Environment and Economical aspects.....	11
Fostering International Cooperation.....	12
<b>Conclusion .....</b>	<b>12</b>

## Unlocking Victory with *AI-gility*

*AI-gility* is fundamentally oriented towards attaining battlespace superiority in forward theaters. Through the augmentation of decision-making processes, it bestows an array of advantages:

- ◆ Empowering commanders and national security officials, equipping them with the capacity for rapid, robust, and impartial decision-making.
- ◆ Liberating decision-makers from the constraints of time, ensuring both expedited and reliable decision-making.
- ◆ Proactively adapting to emerging opportunities during operations.

By seamlessly integrating with pre-existing software, it offers:

- ◆ Attractive cost efficiency.
- ◆ The effective harnessing of systems' inherent strengths.

*AI-gility* offers a straightforward implementation process, providing a clear and accessible route for the revitalization of the command and control framework.

## Introduction

Military decision makers are often faced with complex problems in non-routine situations for which no automated or rule-based solutions exist. Here, the burden falls upon decision makers and their teams to undertake the complex process of gathering, analyzing, and synthesizing information. They have to subsequently build a nuanced comprehension of unfolding events, devise potential courses of action while evaluating the consequences entailed by each decision. Operations are shrouded in ambiguity, manifesting as uncertainty surrounding the intentions, capabilities, and strategic intentions of the involved parties. **Military decisions need to be made based on up-to-date, relevant and timely information.**

Recent advancements in sensor technologies and analytical software have introduced a proliferation of information resources, offering substantial insights into the context of each decision. However, information becomes burdensome if supplied in large quantities and in an uncontrolled manner. It may increase the decision maker's workload due to the need to process all this information. **The resulting 'information clutter' thus endangers situation awareness and the quality of human decision making.** Consequently, the necessity for decision support systems that adeptly synthesize, process, and interpret this informational torrent emerges as evident.

Traditionally, humans and automated systems have fulfilled complementary but separated functions within military decision making. However, recent advances in information technology and in artificial intelligence (AI) allow for a more coordinated, and possibly more integrated functioning of humans and technology.

Simultaneously, the modern military landscape stands at a crossroads, encountering a trifecta of disruptive forces. These forces take the shape of swift technological progress, emerging threats, and the inherent complexities of multi-domain battlefields. In light of these dynamics, **the capacity to adapt, respond, and leverage the rapid evolution of circumstances emerges as an overarching priority.** Such a paradigm shift underscores the **compelling necessity for an amplified degree of agility in command and control (C2) systems.** The linchpin to this enhanced C2 agility lies in the symbiotic integration of human expertise with advanced technology, a transition that is not just a matter of choice but a fundamental requirement for future military endeavors.

Enter '**AI-gility**', an innovative AI-assisted decision-making software heralding a transformation within this context. Distinguished by its seamless integration with C2 systems, *AI-gility* is designed to provide real-time decision support, optimizing the ability of military leaders to make well-informed choices. Beyond its technical prowess, this software underscores its commitment to upholding ethical and legal standards, thereby fostering a relationship of trust and transparency between human operators and AI.

As we delve deeper into this essay, we will explore how *AI-gility* stands as a **pivotal solution** to the evolving challenges faced by military decision makers, where adaptability, efficiency, and ethical considerations converge to define the future of command and control in the military.

## The New Face of Battlespace

### Navigating a Complex Multi-Domain Landscape

The evolving military landscape is shaped by a confluence of forces, driven by the unrelenting pace of scientific, technological, and engineering advancements. Simultaneously, shifts within society and the emergence of evolving threats have catalyzed changes that challenge traditional military paradigms. These changes underpin the contemporary multi-domain battlespace characterized by highly dynamic, volatile, and complex conditions.

Within this dynamic setting, the efficacy of **joint operations** relies significantly on the seamless interoperability that enables the preservation of a **collective situational awareness among diverse agents.**

In a **time-critical context**, where maintaining supremacy over adversaries hinges on rapid responsiveness and adaptability, the strategic advantage assumes pivotal importance in achieving success within the battlespace. These factors underscore the paramount significance of command and control (C2) agility, denoting the ability to adeptly and efficiently adapt to, respond to, and capitalize on changing circumstances.

While the fundamental soldiering skills, encompassing movement, communication, and weapon operation, have exhibited sustained stability across time, the broader spectrum of defense activities has experienced a progressive escalation in complexity. Formerly perceived as straightforward skills, they now require **meticulous execution and precise coordination**. Such proficiency must be maintained under duress within an environment characterized by its unpredictability and turbulence.

Conceptually, the realization of harmonized military operations revolves around three fundamental constituents of command and control: **capability**, which serves as the conduit for achieving **intent**, and is underscored by a bedrock of **situational awareness**. This tripartite framework is integral in navigating the multifaceted challenges and strategic imperatives of modern military endeavors.

### Bridging the Decision-Making Gap

In this contemporary military landscape, an increasingly pronounced misalignment is emerging between the requirements for rapid decision-making and the capacities of human operators.

The speed and volume of data processing required in modern military operations are gradually exceeding human speed of information processing.

This incongruity is exacerbated by the intrinsic cognitive limitations that come into play under the stresses and uncertainties of combat conditions. Three factors limit a commander from making a timely and effective decision: **information**, **bias**, and the persistent constraint of **time**.

The endeavor to bridge the existing chasm between decision-making and technology is paramount. This discrepancy is notably conspicuous at the headquarters level, where the collaboration, or "teaming," between human and machine entities remains in its formative stages. A significant proportion of planning activities continue to rely on tools that are, in the view of some, ill-suited to the complexity and dynamics of modern military operations. Conventional software suites like Microsoft Office and PowerPoint, along with more recent web technologies such as SharePoint, represent the current repertoire, but their limitations in providing integrated and comprehensive analytical support are increasingly evident.

The demand for empowered analysis tools and wargaming capabilities is salient, particularly at the tactical level, where leaders require support in the decision-making process. As articulated by Major General Roger Noble, these tools should serve as **valuable assets to military decision-makers**, enhancing their ability to navigate the complexities of contemporary military operations.

In addition, the contemporary organizational structure inherent in modern military forces, as well as the technologies that underpin and facilitate their operations, can be reasonably characterized as a legacy system. This characterization encapsulates the enduring influence of **traditional approaches** and frameworks that may not align optimally with the multifaceted challenges and dynamic nature of modern military endeavors.

Moreover, the prevailing perspectives and procedures concerning technology procurement, particularly software, are ensnared by analogous antiquated paradigms. This is further exacerbated by the confluence of **ethical and legal imperatives** that mandate accountability and civilian oversight of military endeavors in Western countries. This naturally inculcates a risk-averse disposition within Defense establishments, driven by a commitment to judiciously allocate taxpayer funds to established capabilities. Consequently, there is a predilection for investment in assured technologies, those whose requirements are clearly defined,

at the expense of potentially transformative, yet conceptually nebulous technologies with the capacity to yield decisive advantages in warfare.

This prevailing stance towards technology acquisition, deeply rooted in prudence and accountability, regrettably does not lend itself to the expeditious procurement of technologies that could catalyze the realization of Agile Command and Control (C2) capabilities.

Nevertheless, it is pertinent to recognize the **ongoing state of transition and transformation characterizing the technology landscape in command and control (C2) systems**. The legacy of traditional military doctrine is being actively supplanted by digitization and evolving technological paradigms. This transition reflects a broader initiative aimed at fostering sovereign capability in artificial intelligence, aligning technological advances with the complex imperatives of modern military operations.

### The Imperative of Command and Control (C2) Agility

Decisions made in these contexts carry profound implications, shaping the outcomes at both tactical and strategic levels. It is imperative to recognize that such decisions often unfold in settings marked by high levels of uncertainty, limited data availability, and an insufficiency of information, rendering the decision-making process intrinsically complex and demanding.

In the face of these formidable challenges, the pressing need is to empower military leaders and national security experts with tools and capabilities that amplify their ability to make sound, well-informed decisions. As aptly articulated by Dr. Ellis-Steinborner, **the capacity to make decisions grounded in accurate, up-to-date data and intelligence** is often the delineating factor between success and failure, where even the slightest advantage can be pivotal.

The central ideas underpinning the enhancement of joint action encompass the exploitation of information, the pursuit of greater integration as a cohesive force, and the ability to adapt adeptly to evolving circumstances. These concepts are intrinsic to delivering **agile Command and Control (C2)**, which is not solely critical for **augmenting joint action** but is envisioned as the pre-eminent future force joint function. It stands as a fundamental requirement to address the complexities, uncertainties, and rapid transformations characterizing both contemporary and future operating environments.

The imperative is to equip military leaders and national security experts with the tools and capabilities that maximize their capacity to make optimal decisions, particularly in situations marked by ambiguity and limited data availability.

The development of this AI assisted decision making software signifies an indispensable stride toward enabling military leaders and national security experts to navigate the intricate landscape of defense and national security decision-making with heightened efficiency and precision. It is a decisive response to the imperatives of our time, ensuring that decisions are grounded in timely, accurate data and that military forces remain agile and responsive in the face of dynamic and unpredictable operational scenarios.

## *An Integration of Artificial Intelligence and Agility in Military Decision Support*

### The Concept of AI-gility

**AI-gility** stands as the fusion of two concepts: Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Agility. The most basic definition of agility is the ability to move, act, think or understand quickly. An individual or organization with this quality is able to modify its behavior rapidly in line with changing circumstances. **Underlying agility is the aim of being adaptive**. In a world with a sometimes-dizzying pace of change, the ability to absorb and understand new information, and then make decisions based on it, is critical to success in areas ranging from IT to the battlefield.

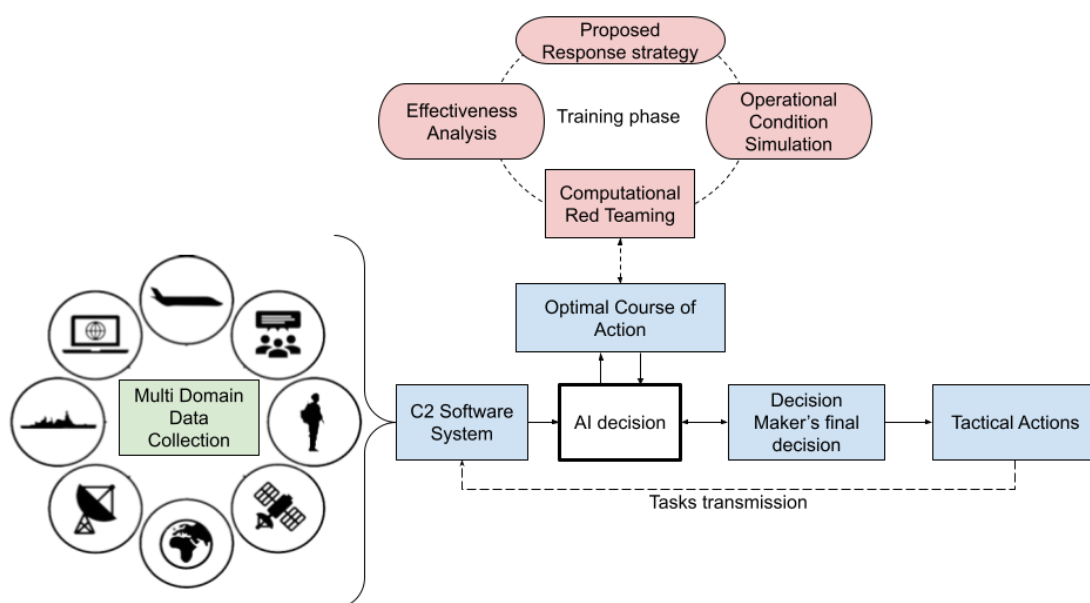
In addressing the question of how to support C2, it becomes evident that the current landscape is marked by systems operating in relative isolation, often referred to as 'stove pipes.' This fragmentation is primarily attributed to constraints such as proprietary integration and the limited application of open standards. Many existing technologies function as tools to execute tasks rather than to facilitate C2 and decision-making processes. The potential exists for significant advancements, especially within **the cognitive dimensions of decision-making**, which can yield transformative implications for control and command.

At the heart of *AI-gility* lies its role in **rapid information dissemination** to commanding authorities when facts on the ground evolve swiftly, thereby enabling the prompt generation of new orders. The tool leverages recommender systems and data analytic techniques to **enhance situational awareness, prioritize information, and support sense-making processes**. While the current scope of AI does not encompass high-level military decision-making, it presents extensive opportunities to support human decision-makers. This **human-machine collaboration empowers humans** to make highly informed decisions based on extensive data sets without the need for manual data analysis. This methodology further extends to applications in task management, plan monitoring, and course-of-action analysis, all of which hold paramount significance in the realm of effective command and control.

The comprehensive integration of AI technologies within man-unmanned teaming holds the promise of reducing critical timelines for information input, analysis, and communication. While command and control (C2) remains fundamentally a human endeavor, the integration of **an intelligent C2 infrastructure introduces a paradigm shift, allowing for continuous planning, execution, and assessment across all command levels in near real-time**.

*AI-gility* serves as a complementary force, augmenting existing methodologies, achieving cost reductions, and capitalizing on the strengths of incumbent systems.

The decision-making process of *AI-gility* encompasses several key stages, meticulously designed to enhance the decision support framework.



*“AI-gility” C2 decision-making process model*

**1. Multi Domain Data Collection:** The initial step involves the collection of Multi-Domain Data through a Command and Control (C2) Software System. Numerous such systems already exist and are in active use, including established platforms like the NATO Common Operational Picture (NCOP) and the upcoming NCOP 2, scheduled for deployment in 2023. The C2 system plays a pivotal role in providing

real-time operational information to multiple stakeholders, offering comprehensive situational awareness across air, land, sea, space, and cyber domains. It serves as an indispensable tool for visualizing plans across various dimensions and enhancing decision-making. This data collection effort ensures the most precise situational awareness, forming the foundation for subsequent decision support.

## 2. AI-Driven Decision Support:

Based on the collected data and related information automatically fed as inputs to *AI-gility*. The AI system then proceeds to generate potential courses of action along with their respective percentages of success. This assessment is predicated on a range of criteria, including safety, robustness, and a past experiences ratio, which quantifies the historical success rate of similar actions. The specific output of *AI-gility* would be further developed in the next part.

## 3. Computational Red Teaming Training:

The process of determining the right decision is underpinned by the utilization of Computational Red Teaming results. Computational Red Teaming, as a well-established practice, entails the application of innovative analytic techniques, tools, and methodologies to support Red Teaming Activities. It involves the creation of simulations to explore diverse scenarios and test the effectiveness of various strategies. This practice not only identifies potential weaknesses but also fosters the exploration of alternative approaches, thus enhancing decision-making processes.

The concept of Red Teaming, with its roots in military planning and decision-making, allows for the simulation of enemy motives, intentions, behaviors, and expected actions, providing valuable insights into how different forces interact.

**4. Human-Machine Collaboration:** While *AI-gility* plays a pivotal role in providing decision support, the final decision-making authority invariably resides with human decision-makers. Command and Control (C2) will perpetually remain a human endeavor, and as such, the ultimate responsibility for decisions remains with human operators. This seamless collaboration between human and machine leverages the strengths of both, ensuring a holistic and optimized decision-making process.

## Technical Architecture

In order to ensure seamless integration and widespread user acceptance, *AI-gility* has been meticulously designed to **complement and enhance existing systems**. This software is primarily intended for direct integration with Command and Control (C2) software systems, focusing on providing **real-time decision support**.

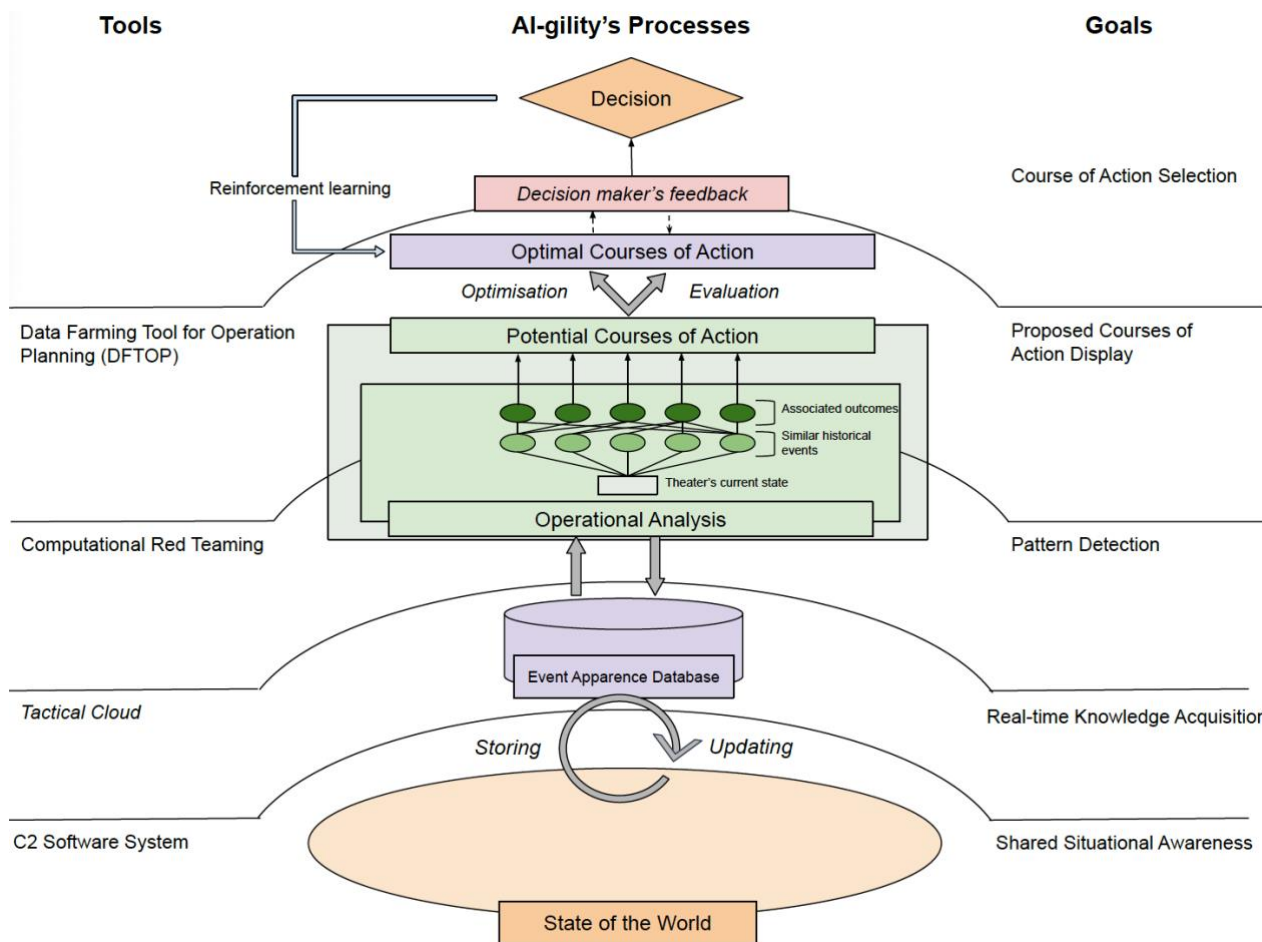
*AI-gility*, as a standalone software, has been architected to facilitate easy implementation, especially when integrated with existing systems through downloadable packages or plugins. This approach streamlines the integration process, minimizing the need for extensive development efforts.

A comprehensive technical description of *AI-gility* and its associated tools is provided below.

The operational theater's current state, denoted as 'the state of the world' at a given time (t), is sourced from a C2 Software System, ensuring shared situational awareness among operational agents. By integrating directly with this system, *AI-gility*'s database maintains real-time data updates. Currently, this real-time Knowledge Acquisition is supported by internal servers and holds the potential for future integration with tactical cloud computing, an actively evolving technology<sup>1</sup>. Cloud computing offers advantages such as economies of scale, resource optimization, and enhanced security and resilience.

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<sup>1</sup> NIAG Sub-Group 153 (SG153) [Study on the implication Cloud Computing Developments for NATO Operational Structures](#)



*AI-gility: A combination of existing methods*

With its continually updating database, AI-gility is equipped to respond promptly to emerging events occurring within the C2 software, enabling real-time decision support.

The state of the world is analyzed using computational red teaming. This process involves a comparative assessment of the operational scenario with previously stored data, which may include past experiences or modeled scenarios. Situations sharing similar patterns with the current scenario serve as the foundation for creating potential courses of action.

The set of courses of action generated is subjected to evaluation and optimization through data farming, an interdisciplinary process that leverages modeling, simulation, high-performance computing, and statistical analysis. Data farming operates on a question-based approach, repeatedly asking 'What if?' This iterative process refines questions and provides insights into decision-making. Data farming's value in enhancing military decision support has been demonstrated, as seen with the Data Farming Tool for Operation Planning (DFTOP) used by NATO, which streamlines analysis preparation and facilitates collaboration between decision-makers and analysts.

The courses of action are then determined and classified based on their confidence degrees, calculated from operational similarity and associated outcome success rates. The courses presented to decision-makers are characterized by several factors that aid in the decision-making process:

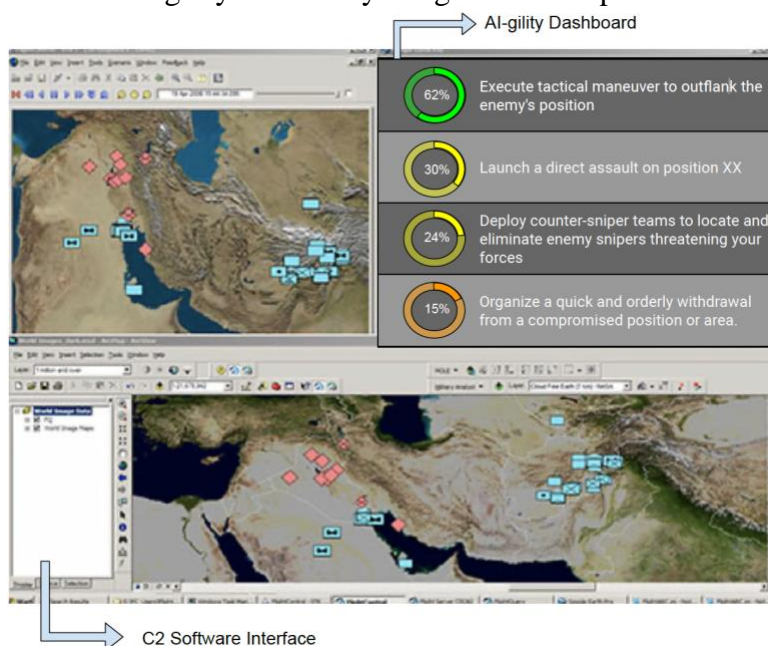
- **Safety:** Involves assessing and managing potential hazards and threats, evaluating their impact on the well-being of personnel and resources.
- **Attrition:** Refers to the rate or extent of reduction or loss in personnel, materiel, or resources during course execution.
- **Scalability:** Relates to the ease with which a plan can be expanded for larger or more extensive responses.

The final decision-making authority rests with the decision-maker, who selects their preferred course of action. The result is then stored as new training data, contributing to AI-gility's deep learning algorithm, allowing it to **continuously improve** and **optimize its decision-making capabilities**.

## A Case Study: AI-gility Implementation in an Operational Theater

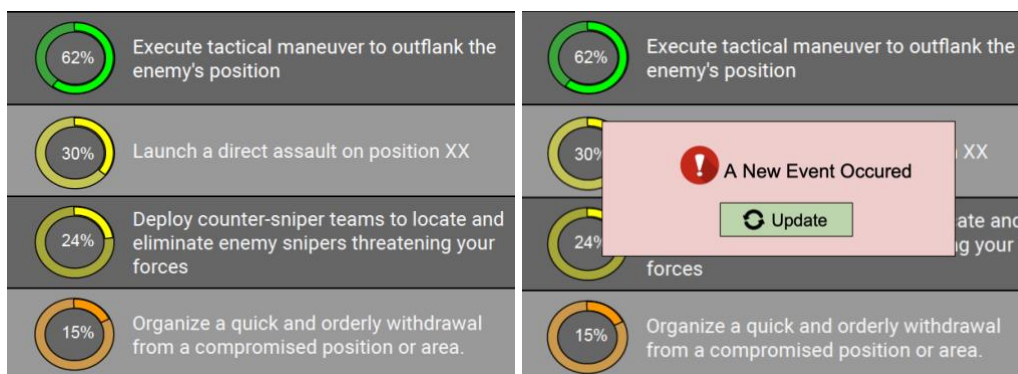
AI-gility's applicability spans various command and control levels, to have a realistic vision of its utilization, let's apply it to an illustrative scenario of its utilization within an operational theater.

Consider a hypothetical operational theater situation. AI-gility's functionality is directly embedded within the Common Operational Picture (C2) software, accessible as a movable window within the interface. This depiction showcases how AI-gility seamlessly integrates with operational tools.



*Common Operational Picture Software with Implementation of AI-gility Dashboard*

The AI-gility Dashboard presents the user with the four most appropriate courses of action. Each course of action is hierarchically organized based on its suitability, represented as a percentage. This percentage quantifies the suitability of the course of action for the prevailing situation. The color-coding of choices offers rapid comprehension. Concise descriptions accompany each course of action, streamlining the decision-making process. The descriptions provide users with essential information to expedite decision-making.

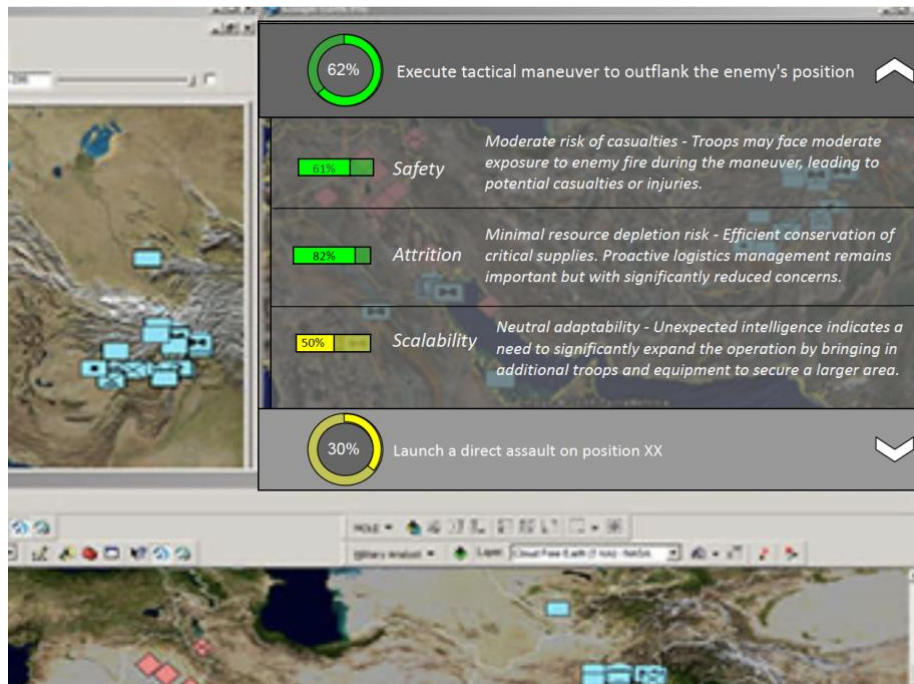


*AI-gility dashboard*

*AI-gility dashboard: New Event Detection*

For a deeper understanding of the decision-making process, users can click on a suggested course of action, unveiling an associated interface. This interface provides an in-depth analysis of the factors that impact

the decision-making process, with a specific focus on elements such as safety, attrition, and scalability. Moreover, it offers a more detailed description, highlighting key considerations regarding the potential consequences and associated risks of the chosen course of action. The visual representation enhances the user's ability to swiftly grasp this information, thus empowering the decision-maker.



*AI-gility Dashboard: Description of a Course of Action*

While this scenario in an operational theater serves as an example of AI-gility's application, its significance spans across different military echelons. On the strategic front, AI-gility plays a pivotal role in resource allocation, providing valuable support to leaders in channeling resources towards long-term strategic objectives. For instance, it can analyze global threats and furnish recommendations regarding the prioritization of resources. At the operational level, AI-gility excels in the coordination of multiple operations, ensuring their alignment with overarching objectives and effectively mitigating resource conflicts.

AI-gility's interface prioritizes user experience, facilitating efficient access to information. When directly integrated into C2 software, AI-gility complements the existing infrastructure. Users benefit from seamless integration, simultaneously accessing the standard software interface and AI-gility's decision recommendations. The design is meticulously crafted to ensure efficient real-time information access.

AI-gility fosters collaboration between AI and human agents, introducing considerations regarding human trust in AI-driven decision support. Questions about reliance and the balance between human intuition and AI-derived recommendations become pivotal considerations in this context.

## Enhancing AI Integration: Consideration of Non-Technical Factors

### Fostering an Effective Collaboration

#### *Man-Unmanned Teaming*

As previously emphasized, command and control, as well as warfare, remains intensely **human endeavours**, at least for the time being. While emerging technologies may indeed enhance the agility sought after in Defense's command and control systems (C2), there exists a multitude of non-technical factors that necessitate research efforts to realize their full potential.

This emphasis should not be exclusively on human actors; it should also encompass autonomous and semi-autonomous agents. This broader perspective entails examining the cultural aspects within a military context, with a focus on identifying the values that contribute to successful collaboration in diverse environments. **Achieving efficient AI-assisted decision-making goes beyond the mere incorporation of advanced technologies; it is fundamentally centered on the individuals who will be utilizing them.**

Recognizing and addressing the inherent risks associated with emerging technologies is of paramount importance. While these technologies hold the potential to provide erroneous answers, even in scenarios where they consistently offer correct solutions, the potential for failure should not be discounted. The mitigation of these risks primarily hinges on the continuous training and expansion of the machine's knowledge base. Moreover, there remains a legitimate concern regarding the disempowerment of leaders who have meticulously developed their capabilities and expertise in specific domains.

Consequently, **the establishment of a collaborative partnership between human decision-makers and AI-embedded systems represents a significant challenge.** Central to overcoming this challenge is the critical element of trust, as the success of such a partnership heavily relies on the level of trust users place in these systems.

### *Trust, Reliance and Overreliance*

The ultimate aim here is to **place the final decision-making authority in the hands of the commander.** AI is designed to assist and provide solutions based on the specific situation. The primary concern is to avoid the delegation of decision-making power entirely to a machine. By entrusting the ultimate decision to a human operator, the system is more likely to garner acceptance among its users. The apprehension pertains to ceding decision-making authority entirely to a machine, hence the necessity of retaining this responsibility with a human agent.

To address these issues, AI-gility undergoes **training informed by past experiences deeply rooted in human decision-making**, effectively transforming it into a "repository of past commanders." Its fundamental design philosophy is centered on providing support, thereby supplementing its reliance on statistical data.

An AI system employing machine learning and reinforcement learning is in a constant state of improvement. It perpetually learns and evolves, with continuously enhancing itself its own capabilities. If the focus is excessively on making AI 'reliable, safe, and trustworthy,' it may inadvertently compromise performance. Dr. Klein suggests that emphasis should instead be placed on making AI work better, which would lead to a reduction in wasted funding, fewer expensive yet unused systems, and enhanced resilience.

### *Explainable AI: Building an Appropriate Environment*

#### *Ethics, Environment and Economical aspects*

The successful integration of *AI-gility* requires addressing cultural issues bound by legal and ethical considerations. **AI-gility's design is rooted in transparency and explainability**, falling under the umbrella of explainable AI. The system is engineered to provide comprehensible rationales for its decisions, which not only align with ethical standards but also promote user trust and confidence.

AI-gility's operational feedback mechanism is tightly supervised by human agents, thereby ensuring **strict adherence to the ethical and accountable frameworks mandated by our political system.** This includes the incorporation of fundamental elements like cognitive processing, hypothesis testing, context evaluation, and ethical considerations into the decision-making process. By doing so, *AI-gility* guarantees the delivery of the most fitting response by continuously adapting to real-time adjustments in evolving situations. This commitment to transparency and ethics sets the stage for a **trustworthy and effective collaboration between human decision-makers and AI systems**, making the overall process more accessible and reliable.

## Fostering International Cooperation

AI-gility holds immense potential in augmenting our operational capabilities, acting as a bridge that links strategic decisions to tactical actions across diverse domains, including cyber, space, maritime, land, and air, within a multinational context. However, achieving agile command and control (C2) necessitates a transformative shift in military culture. It is important to recognize that technology alone is inadequate for delivering the desired C2 capabilities. As C2 functions as a **socio-technical system**, it demands orchestrated changes across various dimensions, encompassing people, processes, structures, and technology. This adaptation is imperative to align with the demands of the information age and harness the cognitive advantages offered by both humans and machines. This transformative endeavor necessitates an all-encompassing approach, transcending organizational, environmental, and capability program boundaries, and requires that C2 be treated as an **independent capability**, with distinct accountability for driving change.

In this context, the principles of systems thinking guide our understanding, emphasizing that the collective impact transcends individual elements. As such, this transformation introduces both positive and negative emergent behaviors. Designing organizations to facilitate such transformation is a time-intensive process, often met with resistance to change, which can potentially hinder the pursuit of agility.

*AI-gility*, designed with straightforward integration into existing software systems, aspires to overcome these challenges, particularly through its **user-centric interface**, ensuring that **decision-makers can effortlessly navigate the platform**.

Moreover, considering the substantial volume of data required to train AI-gility effectively, its implementation aligns seamlessly with the operational scale of large organizations such as NATO, fostering international collaboration and data sharing. However, it should be acknowledged that international data sharing hinges on the willingness of nations to contribute their data. Thus, AI-gility has the potential to **promote international relationships** between countries while concurrently **enhancing each nation's defense management capabilities**.

## Conclusion

The dynamics of modern warfare demand agility and adaptability in command and control (C2) systems, where traditional paradigms fall short in addressing the complexities of multi-domain battlefields. Decision-making, pivotal in defence management, is being challenged by those volatility and unpredictability environment.

***AI-gility* emerges as a groundbreaking solution, providing military leaders with advanced decision support capabilities.** Its seamless integration with existing systems enhances the capacity to make timely and well-informed decisions, thereby contributing significantly to overall strategic success. Ethical considerations are ingrained in its design, promoting transparency and trust between human operators and AI.

The economic attractiveness of *AI-gility* is underscored by its potential for **cost savings**, making it a compelling choice. Furthermore, the prospect of **international collaboration** through data sharing further solidifies its importance in the ever-evolving realms of defense and national security.

This software represents a pivotal stride towards equipping military leaders with the tools and capabilities necessary to navigate the intricate landscape of modern military operations with heightened efficiency and precision.

*AI-gility* is a **response** to the imperatives of our time, ensuring that decisions are grounded in timely, accurate data and that **military forces remain agile** and **responsive** in the face of dynamic and unpredictable operational scenarios.

By empowering military leaders with real-time decision support, embracing AI-gility becomes synonymous with seizing triumph on the battlefield.

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