

Country: Germany

Committee: LEGAL

Topic: Cybersecurity and International Regulations on Artificial Intelligence

Germany, officially the Federal Republic of Germany, is a country in Western and Central Europe. It lies between the Baltic Sea and the North Sea to the north with the Alps to the south. Its sixteen constituent states have a total population of over 82 million, making it the most populous member state of the European Union. Germany is bordered by Denmark to the north; Poland and the Czech Republic to the east; Austria and Switzerland to the south, and France, Luxembourg, Belgium, and the Netherlands to the west. The nation's capital and most populous city is Berlin and its main financial centre is Frankfurt; the largest urban area is the Ruhr.

Germany supports artificial intelligence as an efficient tool in areas such as cybersecurity. However, Germany maintains that artificial intelligence cannot be considered an actor capable of bearing legal responsibility, and the consequences must always remain with the people operating the systems in question. The priority for Germany is protecting the privacy and overall rights of citizens in relation to AI-based tools. Overall, Germany believes that the correct way to use artificial intelligence and prevent cyberattacks is through strengthening legal responsibility mechanisms. The increase in actions that make use of artificial intelligence in the cyber field has raised concerns regarding existing legal frameworks. Cyber attacks that are carried out with the assistance of AI are among the most widely discussed issues within this topic. Additionally, there are still no clear laws or sanctions that determine whether an AI system can be held responsible for an act carried out through its operation. Such situations could damage trust among states and undermine the individual rights of citizens if not properly addressed.

Germany supports the establishment of equitable, transparent, and international legal frameworks for the regulation of algorithmic systems in order to contribute to international peace and stability. To prevent the harmful use of artificial intelligence, maintaining meaningful human control should remain a central principle in the development and deployment of AI technologies.

REFERENCES

United Nations Charter
(State sovereignty, international responsibility)

UN Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security

Tallinn Manual 2.0 on the International Law Applicable to Cyber Operations

OECD Principles on Artificial Intelligence (2019)

European Union Artificial Intelligence Act (AI Act)
(Germany as an EU member state)

General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

UN General Assembly Resolution on Advancing Responsible State Behaviour in
Cyberspace