

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT

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„The experience of the twentieth century made highly problematic the claims of progress on the basis of science and technology. For the ability of technology to better human life is critically dependent on a parallel moral progress in man. Without the latter, the power of technology will simply be turned to evil purposes, and mankind will be worse off than it was previously.”

Francis Fukuyama

Abstract: The risk of a lack of consensus on the development and use of artificial intelligence in the defense domain may have significant negative implications in the future. Such incoherence in the relationship can cause the strategic vulnerability of the largest global military and technological powers precisely through the negative manifestations of use in an undefined environment. The importance of achieving consensus within the joint activities of the United Nations, the European Union, the United States of America, the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation provides artificial intelligence with a strong basis for ethical acceptance and establishing norms and rules of global use. Assessing the impact of artificial intelligence on the development of the national security strategy is an important factor in shaping the future defense system. Just as terrorism, the proliferation of nuclear and biological weapons and unconventional threats have become an integral part of the consideration of a wide number of national security strategies of sovereign states, so it is necessary that artificial intelligence be a part of consideration and a formal part of shaping the security system, at all levels from global to local. This work should, through a short strategic assessment, bring artificial intelligence closer to the professional public and contribute to its actualization and implementation in normative and legal strategic documents of states and global security and defense organizations.

Keywords: global security and defense, artificial intelligence, strategic assessment, security dilemma.

Field: National security

1. INTRODUCTION

Strategic assessment is the first step in strategic planning. It represents a structured way of researching forces, trends, opportunities and threats in the environment. The strategy or “grand strategy” has the task of establishing the principles and plans that orient the foreign policy vectors for a longer period of time. The strategy, the adoption of which is usually subject to assessment, shows how the state develops and uses its instruments of power in achieving national goals. Branislav Miljković stated that the preparation of the assessment should include all key areas that reflect on national security, but also on the realization of national goals and interests. The integral elements of the assessment are the development of events in the international environment and the actions of its various subjects and the consequences for national security. Adequate and timely assessment of key strategic processes creates conditions for strategic deterrence, selection of national policies and foreign policy instruments in order to prevent and prevent surprises, i.e. mitigating the consequences of inevitable negative processes (Милосављевић, 2019). Artificial intelligence is precisely one of the important entities that can influence the national security strategy.

The modern global environment is basically today based on advanced technologies, among them artificial intelligence, which implies its influence on strengthening and preserving national security. The main goal of this work is to show the impact of artificial intelligence on the ability to improve and protect the vital national interests of the state. The analytical capabilities of artificial intelligence, which are basically the result of machine learning, are widely recognized. The ability to process large amounts of data and generate information is essential for the functioning of the intelligence and security sector. Modern sensor networks that collect data, systems for mass collection and processing of data from public sources, monitoring communications of terrorist groups and malicious non-state actors, require modern and technologically advanced systems for data collection, decryption and processing. The processing of

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such a large amount of data in order to detect, locate and ultimately neutralize threats requires precisely the capabilities possessed by artificial intelligence. Stephen Lomlen stated that as nations continue to invest in artificial intelligence capabilities, understanding the implications and challenges associated with these technological advances becomes paramount to ensuring a nation's secure future (Lomlen, 2024).

Strategic assessment basically includes assessment of strategic needs, assessment of strategic capabilities, risk assessment and overall strategic effects (In Their Own Words: China's National Defense in the New Era, 2019, 96). It is certain that artificial intelligence at this stage of development can be evaluated in all four previously mentioned categories, i.e. from strategic needs to effects. This paper will present various aspects that will try to assess the real impact of artificial intelligence on the national security strategy from a theoretical point of view. The ultimate goal is to ensure a full understanding of the potential of artificial intelligence and its impact on key elements of effective governance. Conceptual challenges related to the manifestation of power and the eventual security dilemma of artificial intelligence are considered, through considerations from the aspect of philosophy and the modern technological environment. Before adopting a new national security strategy, each country is obliged to assess the strategic environment, define key challenges, risks and threats and define the ways of achieving the national interests it has set.

2. GLOBAL POWER AND SECURITY DILEMMA OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

As stated in the quote by Francis Fukuyama in the book "The End of History and the Last Man" at the beginning of this paper, it is clear that the moral and technological progress of humanity must be synchronized (Fukuyama, 2012). It is unquestionable that artificial intelligence is transforming the world in various ways. From the way we are educated, to the way the economy works, there is almost no area where experts do not see the application and possibilities of using artificial intelligence. Among them is national security (Karin, 2018). The complete actualization of artificial intelligence in all spheres of life and the daily promotion of new inventions and methods of application no longer call into question the possibilities and tendencies of development. However, despite all technological aspects and applicability, in order for artificial intelligence to be a fully rounded system, it must be considered from a strategic level. This was perhaps best explained by the authors of the Defense artificial intelligence strategy from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. In the aforementioned Strategy, they stated that the ultimate goal is for Great Britain to become a "scientific and technological superpower" by 2030. A national AI strategy should play a role in fully transforming and improving the entire industry (Defense artificial intelligence strategy, 2022). If we put the previous tendency in the context that artificial intelligence is still on the so-called "narrow", i.e. the first level of development and that only a small number of segments are moving towards the second, i.e. general stage of development (Glenn, 2023), it is clear that it is no longer questionable that this will happen, but it is only a question of who will be the first to master these technologies and ensure advantage over the competition. Great Britain's strategists have clearly formulated their strategic decisions regarding artificial intelligence and, in accordance with the goal, they have formulated appropriate means and ways to implement the strategy.

Essentially, artificial intelligence will cause a security dilemma by increasing its global influence. However, the characteristics of its manifestation will not be within the framework of Cold War bloc divisions, but will be part of a wider global aspect that will include several actors. One of the greatest advantages of artificial intelligence is that it does not necessarily require that a great world power stands behind its development, so that the final effect of its manifestation would be of a global character. In this way, small countries that do not have a large territory and natural resources will be able to compete equally at the global level.

Back in 2018, Michael C. Horowitz, in his article "Artificial Intelligence, International Competition, and the Balance of Power," argued that national security decision-makers must grapple with the essential dilemma of when, where, why, how and under what circumstances to use national power. If "artificial intelligence is actually the ultimate driver," then its impact on the development of national security strategy can be twofold. In one case, it can be proactive, that is, improve it, but on the other hand, it can have some negative effects on development, certainly this requires serious examination and study. In the end, it raises more questions than it answers (Horowitz, 2018). Perhaps one of the key questions from this domain is whether artificial intelligence will in fact be an instrument of national power of a sovereign state in the future? On the other hand, will the rapid proliferation and availability of such technology help non-state actors to achieve their goals more easily? The last, and perhaps the most difficult question, will artificial intelligence at the highest level of development, that is, superintelligence, be an active factor in the creation of national security strategies? We currently cannot answer these questions, but it certainly obliges us

that in addition to the technological development and practical application of artificial intelligence, we must consider and study the ethical principles of application, the cultural premise, philosophical viewpoints and finally clearly define the strategic frameworks of application and development.

At the end of this brief overview of the global impact, it is important to state that in terms of war and military use, to date, most discussions about the impact of artificial intelligence on national security strategy have mainly focused on the operational level of war. This is primarily conditioned by the level of development of the same, however, it does not exclude the need to consider the development of future military capabilities, ethics of application and influence on decision makers. Steven Davis stated that the national defense strategy emphasizes the importance of artificial intelligence in military operations in order for the United States of America to maintain an advantage over its competitors. Which is a similar approach to the UK case mentioned above. In order to fully realize this advantage, it will be necessary to integrate artificial intelligence not only at the tactical level but also at the operational level of war (Davis, 2022).

3. FORMULATION OF NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY

National security strategy is of essential importance for every country. The time we live in is full of daily security problems that threaten to spread from the local level to the region, and perhaps beyond. Every country has an imperative to adapt its national security strategy in a timely manner to contemporary challenges, risks and threats found in the global and immediate environment. Most countries today are actively considering the place and role of artificial intelligence in their strategy. The approaches are different, but it is clear that most countries, due to the unknowns of how and in what way to include artificial intelligence in the national security strategy, resort to a solution in which they develop a special strategy. A few countries, such as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, have developed specific artificial intelligence strategies in the defense domain.

Professor Ljubomir Stajić gave an account of the impact of modern security challenges, risks and threats on the development of the national security strategy and concluded that the new security systems with their organization, efficiency and effectiveness, along with the application of sophisticated means and measures of the new generation, have yet to respond to them. He concluded that a new understanding of security must be an integral part of the new strategy (Ljubomir, 2009). It is the previous consideration that provides a framework for thinking about the implementation of artificial intelligence within the framework of the national security strategy. The previously expressed security dilemma and the impact on the global power of artificial intelligence, as well as its ubiquity in all spheres of life, gives us the full right to consider its place and role at a strategic level.

The formulation of national security strategy is widely accepted through the principle of General Maxwell D. Taylor. He stated that strategy consists of goals, ways and means. This concept can also be represented as an equation. Strategy is equal to goals (goals towards which one strives), plus ways (courses of action), plus means (instruments by means of which a goal can be achieved). This general concept can be used as a basis for formulating any kind of strategy, military, political, economic, or any other, depending on the element of national power being used (Taylor, 1990). Formulating a national security strategy has three primary goals: problem formulation, decision making, and evaluation. Problem formulation focuses on understanding the strategic framework and considering the direction in which they might manifest in the future. This directly requires a clear knowledge of global and regional trends. Decision-making requires answers to the main strategic questions of the use of national power in support of national interests and values. Finally, the evaluation includes a periodic review of previous problems and decisions in order to determine how and in what way the projected strategic framework has changed.

One perhaps important parameter related to security is understanding the difference between a state's "grand strategy" and military strategy (Lykke, 1989). Military strategy should not be confused with national (grand) strategy, which can be defined as: "The art and science of developing and using the political, economic and psychological powers of a nation, together with its armed forces, during peace and war, to ensure the national goals" (Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) Publication 1., 2016). Right here, it should be clearly demarcated that artificial intelligence with its capacities can be used in all factors of national power and as such can be considered in different strategies. Which is a great potential that needs to be adequately used and optimally used in the national security strategy on the umbrella act of a state.

4. STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT

As a rule, strategic assessment always precedes the creation of a national security strategy. In

order to consider the possible impacts of artificial intelligence on strategic decisions, it is necessary to make an appropriate assessment beforehand. The assessment should suggest the potential and answer the relevance in the field of national security. It is known that it provides various opportunities, but also challenges for decision makers. What is characteristic of artificial intelligence is incomplete knowledge of development tendencies, and therefore of possibilities. Development tendencies, opportunities, risks and final effects should be an integral part of future strategic assessments. The assessment cannot predict the future, but it can certainly help the country develop different scenarios in order to respond to crises, which is one of the functions of the strategy. In the context of the aforementioned statement, Thomas Reid said that "Futurists, of course, did not always get the future wrong, but they almost always got speed, scale and shape wrong." They still do. (Reid, 2016)"

One significant factor that will affect the assessment of the impact of artificial intelligence on the national security strategy is the academic circles that will participate in that process. The central question here is: Should the development of a strategic assessment, and then the strategy, be left to a narrow circle of the academic community, or should the wider professional community present its position and proposals? If this work were to be delegated to a narrow academic community, it is questionable how fully the potential and risks brought by such a technology would be understood. Considering the enormous influence of artificial intelligence in the framework of national security, it is expected that the aforementioned attitude will become a problem very soon. The problem will be directly reflected in the narrow understanding of the perspective that artificial intelligence should provide to the entire society (Gloria Phillips-Wren, Jain Lakhmi, 2006). Bearing in mind the wide spread of artificial intelligence in various sectors of the economy, economy, private sector within various services from the domain of the digital agenda. The aforementioned sectors not only use artificial intelligence products, but also develop them to the greatest extent, which implies that without their attitude and opinion, the full potential cannot be realized.

Artificial intelligence should not be considered only as an object of decision, it will also be an element that will help the decision maker with its capacities (Joe McKendrick, Andy Thurai, 2022). The stated claim is precisely one of the important characteristics that make it considered in a different context in relation to other influential factors when developing a strategy. As an example, we can state that the migrant crisis can affect the security of the state and is evaluated and considered as such. However, it cannot participate in the creation of a strategy because it does not possess the capabilities of artificial intelligence, which can be a threat, but also propose a way to defend against the threat. This "measures-countermeasures" approach stems from the aforementioned fact and requires an approach we call "sequential robustness". This approach is rooted in the paradoxical existence of uncertainty, influenced by factors such as rapid technological development and geopolitical changes. Unlike traditional policy approaches, sequential robustness acknowledges and accepts the transitory nature of current circumstances (Christopher A. Mouton, Caleb Lucas, 2023). In the end, it is important to state that despite all the potential of artificial intelligence, decision-making will always be immanent to humans.

Strategic assessment is basically a thought process that consists of several stages, which were previously mentioned. Within these phases, it is necessary to carry out an assessment of strategic needs, assessment of strategic capabilities, assessment of risks and overall strategic effects.

Assessment of strategic needs

The national interest of every country is to follow modern trends, especially in those that are important for the achievement of the most important national goals. These trends are directly reflected in the possibilities of instruments of national power, which constitute the basic resource for realizing national interests. Artificial intelligence is precisely the technology that affects all aspects of the state, including national security. The previous statement suggests to us that there is an extraordinary need for every country to develop artificial intelligence in all fields, especially in the field of defense and security. The distribution of global power, which was mentioned earlier, will be partially conditioned by the development of artificial intelligence. As in centuries before, this distribution cannot be expected to be even, but the potential for development will be available to all who wish to compete. In this way, artificial intelligence will become a strategic need for a country to secure a global position in the future distribution of power and influence.

Strategic needs related to artificial intelligence represent objective conditions for its development and implementation. They include the need for necessary power capacities, various means and equipment, as well as appropriate organization. In addition to the above, it is necessary to have appropriate support and meet the prerequisites in the strategic environment. Therefore, the assessment of strategic needs is mainly conditioned by the nature of strategic goals or tasks and under certain conditions, the forces, ways and means needed to achieve strategic goals or the execution of tasks are analyzed and evaluated.

Different strategic goals or objectives have different strategic needs, and different strategic conditions will require different strategic needs. The same principle applies to artificial intelligence. In the assessment of strategic needs, it is necessary to assess the feasibility and reliability of deploying the necessary strategic assets and forces according to the specific conditions of the strategic environment and define specific strategic needs. It is necessary to make a comprehensive plan of the content of strategic needs, ways of its realization and development in order to create objective conditions for effective strategic management (In Their Own Words: China's National Defense in the New Era, 2019).

Benjamin Jensen argued that the central intelligence question we face today is "How does artificial intelligence affect national security? (Jensen, 2023)" According to him, the center of gravity rests not only on lines of code, but also on people, bureaucracy and infrastructure, i.e. the database that turns any technology into a strategic advantage (Benjamin Jensen, Scott Cuomo, Christopher Whyte, 2022). From the above, we can conclude that the basic strategic need is the achievement of dialogue and cohesion at the national level, both among professionals and the general public regarding further development and use.

Strategic needs for artificial intelligence within national security can be reflected through the following factors:

- Assessment of the needs that organizations need to consider in order to ensure a successful and sustainable digital transformation based on artificial intelligence (Aldoseri et al, 2024);
- It is necessary to define and adopt legal and ethical norms for the use of artificial intelligence. The basic need is the acceptance of the ethical norm of use by the broad social framework;
- Policy initiatives for managing artificial intelligence need to be strengthened. Politics has supremacy in relation to all other activities of society and it must first of all follow the guidelines from the strategy with its actions;
- It is necessary to define how and who manages artificial intelligence resources. This resource must be controlled by the state, but it must also be properly accessible and useful to all segments of society;
- It is necessary to invest more to improve education, research and implementation of socially useful projects;
- The last need is also an opportunity, it offers an opportunity for cooperation between countries and organizations. In this way, artificial intelligence could be a point of rapprochement and improvement of bilateral and multilateral relations between countries (Jiajun Cao, Yuefen Wang, 2020).

The previously stated strategic needs in defining the place and role of artificial intelligence in the assessment speak in favor of the importance and importance of monitoring the movement of such an important global trend. Ensuring technological progress in terms of artificial intelligence will enable the synchronized development of different segments of the country and international connectivity. Any absence or slowdown will exponentially distance the country from those who are progressing. Considering the speed of development of artificial intelligence, any slowdown in the development and implementation of new trends and solutions will cause the state to stagnate in all areas. This is a consequence of the representation of artificial intelligence in all domains, that is, instruments of national power.

Assessment of strategic abilities

Strategic Capability Assessment usually refers to the process of evaluating and analyzing a country's ability to develop and implement strategies that will help it achieve its long-term goals. When talking about the strategic capabilities of artificial intelligence in the future, it is common to think that it can be applied in several stages of strategy development. The lowest is the so-called "descriptive stage" that uses artificial intelligence to analyze the environment and evaluate performance. The second phase is "diagnostic" where artificial intelligence identifies the sources of performance. In the third stage "forecasting", which allows strategists to predict scenarios and make decisions based on trends (Gomede, 2023). This assessment involves the analysis of multiple aspects, including resources, competitive environment, capacity for innovation, risk management, and the like.

The basis of the strategic capability of artificial intelligence in the future should be the provision of advantages in relation to the environment through the synchronized development of all instruments of power. It should be a source of competitive advantage, among other things, in the domain of defense and security. Strategic capability development refers to the renewal of organizational capabilities that are sources of competitive advantage (Alireza Javanmardi Kashan, Kavooos Mohannak, 2014). This kind of state advantage in a strategic environment is the first significant strategic capability of artificial intelligence.

Another segment that will certainly have a significant impact on strategic capabilities is the speed of development of artificial intelligence and the transition from the "narrow" to the "general" level. Analytical abilities that are the backbone of use today will certainly move towards the development

of cognitive abilities, which will result in a drastic change in the way of use, which are two different levels of ability. "Narrow" artificial intelligence is applied in specific tasks within defined domains, while "general" aims to replicate human-level intelligence in a variety of tasks and domains. Achieving "general" artificial intelligence remains a challenge, requiring technological advances and ethical considerations. Understanding the differences between these AI paradigms is vital to shaping a responsible and useful future for AI (Memon, 2024).

In the aforementioned context, it is important to assess the strategic capabilities of artificial intelligence in relation to the changes it will cause in the formulation of the next national security strategies. Charles Cohen stated that the potential of artificial intelligence in defense is enormous. It can streamline operations, improve decision-making, and increase the accuracy and efficiency of military operations. Today's highly automated and future autonomous military systems will perform tasks that are extremely dangerous or virtually impossible for humans. AI-based analytics can provide strategic advantages by predicting and identifying threats (Cohen, 2023).

Analyzing, researching and evaluating the strategic capabilities of artificial intelligence is a process that cannot end, it is continuous and synchronized with development. Predicting a future ability is extremely difficult and practically impossible even in this situation when the topic allows us almost everything we can imagine. The assessment that artificial intelligence will provide a competitive advantage, the development of cognitive abilities and the prediction and identification of threats are certainly part of the capabilities that are of a strategic nature and that we should take into account when defining the next national security strategy. The aforementioned capabilities are only part of the wide range of artificial intelligence influences that could affect the development of instruments of national power through the following activities: data collection and analysis, risk and security assessment, scenario creation, process optimization, automation and other activities.

Assessment of strategic risks

Over the past two decades, many Western nations have adopted risk assessment as a central part of their national security decision-making and prioritization process (Rick Nunes-Vaz, Steven Lord, Daniel Bilusich, 2014). While artificial intelligence offers tremendous security benefits, it can also be a source of risk. The gradual integration of artificial intelligence-based systems into the practice of national security requires a careful assessment of risks and possible future both positive and negative implications. As the digital age continues to reshape the world, the field of national security is at a crossroads (Artificial Intelligence (AI) Challenges and Advantages in National Security, 2023).

Artificial intelligence can be a source of risk, but it can also reduce risk. In the first case, that is, as a source of risk, it can be interpreted as a lack of national will in the direction of development and monitoring of usage trends. Another case related to the fact that artificial intelligence can reduce risk is related to the state and security apparatus relying on its analytical capacities when making decisions. It is relatively easy for a person to get used to a high degree of automation in various areas, even in the domain of national security. The more we move away from humans as executors in the processes of processing data and turning it into information, the more we will depend on the capacity of artificial intelligence. It should not be forgotten that it is only a technology that works in a limited space defined by a finite number of variables in an algorithm. The objectivity of artificial intelligence is one of the main risks that we will face in the process of making decisions at a strategic level.

Securing a strategic competitive advantage through the use of artificial intelligence is only possible if states and decision makers recognize that artificial intelligence can be used maliciously and produce unintended consequences. States are developing artificial intelligence with the aim of improving national security and ensuring overall prosperity. However, it is important to understand at the highest level the limitations of artificial intelligence and the risks associated with its use.

At the end of 2023, the administration of the United States of America passed the "Executive order on the safe, secure and reliable development and use of artificial intelligence" (Executive Order on the Safe, Secure, and Trustworthy Development and Use of Artificial Intelligence, 2023). According to the aforementioned Order, artificial intelligence represents a threat to national security. Among other things, it is ordered that a significant part of the national artificial intelligence industry must check what are the vulnerabilities of national security and potential abuse, that is, what are the risks of use. The main goal of such actions is to reduce the level of risk to a minimum.

Strategic risk assessment must achieve three goals: one is to avoid the decision to allow absolute risk and to suppress high-level risks as much as possible; the second is comparing and analyzing the risks of various decisions and making reasonable strategic choices; the third is to make accurate and precise views and decisions. Some risk factors related to the overall situation necessarily need to be strategically prepared for facing the risks (In Their Own Words: China's National Defense in the New Era, 2019).

The European Commission presented a recommendation to carry out a risk assessment in four critical areas of technology: advanced semiconductors, artificial intelligence, quantum, biotechnology. The recommendation specifies that the first source of risk is the transformational nature of technology, the risk of civil and military fusion, and finally the risk that technology could be used in the context of human rights violations. The focus of the risk assessment should be on the possibility of accessing high-risk technology, technological risk and the so-called "leakage" of technology. The assessment that the wide availability of technology such as artificial intelligence can also be a risk because it can provide various malicious instances with the power that the state security apparatus has. Part of the states that do not have full sovereignty over all instruments of power, which are still in the process of rounding off statehood, may be threatened by the technological superiority of anti-state actors. The last element that is important to assess in terms of risk is the proliferation and illegal transfer of technology to non-state actors or hostile states. The most important achievements of artificial intelligence, especially from the domain of the defense industry, should be protected with the highest protection measures.

In the end, perhaps the biggest risk is that the necessary technological progress in the development and implementation of current trends is not achieved. This will directly affect the development and positioning of the country on the international stage. Any country that does not control, direct and monitor the development of artificial intelligence in its environment risks being inferior to the environment.

Evaluation of the effect

The strategic effects of the use of artificial intelligence in the framework of national security are difficult to assess without trends that are the product of indicators of direct use. In the conditions of modern hybrid threats whose effects are sometimes visible long after the activities have been carried out, it implies that the importance of assessing the strategic effect, which has become an indispensable part of strategic planning and direction, is growing. It is an important basis for assessing whether the strategic purpose has been achieved and ensuring the sustainable development of the implementation of the strategy (In Their Own Words: China's National Defense in the New Era, 2019). The effects of artificial intelligence on international organizations and most of the developed countries are already visible, as most have developed some kind of development and use strategy. While some of the most developed ones dared to take a step to develop a strategy in the domain of national security.

The effect of the use of artificial intelligence will affect national security by driving changes in three areas: military, information and economic superiority (Greg Allen, Taniel Chan, 2017). The accompanying effects of artificial intelligence are reflected in the technological domain and will significantly influence the optimization and improvement of the production process. It is known that any technology that ensures superiority in the field of defense and security, as a rule, later exerts a significant influence on the rest of the economy. This will not only affect economic growth, but also the optimization of resource consumption, as well as ecology.

When talking about the assessment of possible strategic effects, we can consider artificial intelligence as a future element of deterrence of sovereign states. Today, the strongest deterrent is still unequivocally nuclear weapons. Part of the countries achieve deterrence effects with conventional military forces. However, militarily neutral countries, such as the Republic of Serbia, have an exceptional opportunity to use the effects of the development, implementation and use of artificial intelligence in the field of defense and security as a key element of deterrence in the future. The availability of high technologies that bring superiority on the battlefield, in the cyber environment and in the information sphere, give strength to other instruments of national power to defend the interests of the state and to move in the direction of achieving national goals.

5. CONCLUSION

The development of artificial intelligence will cause a change in the domain of challenges, risks and threats that countries will face in the future. Its accelerated development will cause faster changes in the strategic environment, which will imply more frequent changes in the national security strategy. Hybrid warfare, i.e. the proliferation of unconventional warfare, is directly related to the development of artificial intelligence. Superiority in the development and implementation of artificial intelligence will ensure a new distribution of global power between countries that will achieve a step ahead of the competition. The formation of power between the states that are on the opposing sides will cause a security dilemma of even greater and more intense proportions compared to those we have known so far. We can find an argument for such a claim in the extremely fast development of artificial intelligence, which is largely ahead of the predicted dynamics.

The technological superiority of artificial intelligence, despite its specificities, cannot go beyond the

limits of philosophy. Philosophy, with its supremacy over science and technology, is a safe place where man is guaranteed primacy. Artificial intelligence, regardless of its level of development, will not be able to understand Plato's Thymos and replace man. It is difficult to predict whether one day the "decisive battles" of Clausewitz will be conducted by artificial intelligence on behalf of humans, but it is certain that it will influence the transformation of war. This will be directly reflected in the formulation of the national security strategy in each subsequent change.

Assessing the impact of artificial intelligence on the formulation of a national security strategy is extremely important for any country that proactively acts in the direction of realizing its national interests. A comprehensive assessment of strategic needs must assume the existence of national cohesion and unity in the use of artificial intelligence, because only in this way can it provide a strategic advantage over the competition. Long-term assessment of strategic capabilities is possible through monitoring the development from the level of "narrow" to "general" artificial intelligence. The most important capabilities in the field of defense and security are certainly the ability to predict and identify threats. The above-mentioned positions regarding strategic needs and capabilities directly imply that the biggest risk for the state is stagnation in the development of artificial intelligence. The question is no longer whether it is necessary, but what is the level of development and application of artificial intelligence in state instruments of national power. The assessment is that the final effects of the successful adoption and wide application of artificial intelligence, which are aligned with the ethical and legal postulates of society, represent the basis of the strategic deterrence of every country, especially small countries such as the Republic of Serbia. Such an assumption may be the answer to the question of how to preserve sovereignty and territorial integrity in the conditions of modern challenges, risks and threats.

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