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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND THE TRANSFORMATION OF STRATEGIC STABILITY

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Abstract. This article examines the impact of artificial intelligence on the transformation of strategic stability in contemporary international relations. Rapid technological development has significantly expanded the role of artificial intelligence in military planning, intelligence analysis, and decision-support systems, thereby influencing the dynamics of global security competition. The purpose of the study is to analyze how the integration of artificial intelligence technologies affects traditional mechanisms of deterrence and strategic interaction among major powers.

The research is based on a comparative and analytical approach and examines policy frameworks and strategic documents adopted by the United States, China, and the European Union. The study also draws upon theoretical perspectives from realism, institutionalism, and constructivism in order to interpret the implications of technological change for the international security system.

The results demonstrate that artificial intelligence is transforming strategic stability in several key ways. First, the acceleration of data processing and decision-making cycles alters the temporal dynamics of crisis management. Second, technological competition increasingly centers on intangible capabilities such as data access, computing infrastructure, and algorithmic development, which complicates traditional verification mechanisms. Third, differences in national regulatory approaches create obstacles to the formation of global governance frameworks for military applications of artificial intelligence.

The study concludes that artificial intelligence represents a structural factor reshaping the foundations of strategic stability. Its influence extends beyond technological innovation to include changes in power distribution, institutional regulation, and strategic interaction among states.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, strategic stability, international security, technological competition, military innovation, global governance, great power rivalry

Introduction

The rapid development of digital technologies has become one of the most significant factors shaping the evolution of international relations in the twenty-

first century. Among these technologies, artificial intelligence has emerged as a particularly influential driver of transformation in the fields of economics, governance, and national security. The growing integration of artificial intelligence into military planning, intelligence analysis, cyber operations, and decision-support systems is increasingly influencing the dynamics of strategic competition among states. As a result, scholars and policymakers have begun to reconsider the implications of artificial intelligence for global security and the stability of the international system.

Historically, strategic stability has been closely associated with the balance of military capabilities among major powers and the ability of states to maintain credible deterrence. During the Cold War, the concept of strategic stability was largely defined in the context of nuclear deterrence and the maintenance of mutual vulnerability between rival powers. The existence of second-strike capabilities and the predictability of strategic behavior played a central role in preventing direct military confrontation between nuclear-armed states. Classical theories of international relations, particularly structural realism, emphasized that stability within an anarchic international system depends on the distribution of power and the rational behavior of states seeking to ensure their survival [1].

However, technological innovation has always played a crucial role in reshaping the nature of military competition and the mechanisms through which power is exercised. From the introduction of nuclear weapons to the development of precision-guided munitions and cyber capabilities, new technologies have repeatedly altered strategic calculations and forced policymakers to adapt existing security frameworks. In recent years, artificial intelligence has been widely recognized as a transformative technology with the potential to influence not only military capabilities but also the broader architecture of global power relations.

A growing body of academic research has begun to examine the security implications of artificial intelligence. Some scholars argue that the diffusion of advanced technologies may alter the balance of power and affect the distribution of military capabilities among states [2]. Others emphasize that artificial intelligence can significantly enhance the effectiveness of intelligence collection, target identification, and operational planning, thereby increasing the speed and precision of military decision-making. At the same time, concerns have been raised regarding the potential risks associated with autonomous systems, algorithmic bias, and the delegation of critical decisions to machine-learning processes [3].

In addition to military considerations, artificial intelligence is also becoming a central element of geopolitical competition. Major powers are investing heavily in research and development in order to secure technological leadership in fields such as machine learning, data analytics, and advanced computing infrastructure.

According to international security assessments, the strategic importance of artificial intelligence has increased significantly as states seek to integrate digital technologies into their national defense strategies and long-term development plans [4]. This technological competition is often interpreted as a new dimension of great power rivalry in which control over data, algorithms, and computing resources becomes a key source of national power.

At the same time, the rapid pace of technological development has raised important questions regarding the adequacy of existing international governance mechanisms. Unlike nuclear weapons or conventional arms, artificial intelligence technologies are deeply embedded in civilian research ecosystems and commercial industries. This dual-use character complicates efforts to regulate their military applications through traditional arms control mechanisms. International organizations and policy forums have begun to address the potential implications of autonomous weapons systems and military artificial intelligence, yet consensus on regulatory frameworks remains limited [5].

The strategic approaches adopted by major actors further illustrate the diversity of perspectives on the role of artificial intelligence in global security. The United States has emphasized technological innovation and military modernization as key components of its national defense strategy [6]. China has identified artificial intelligence as a strategic priority within its long-term development planning and national technological strategy [7]. The European Union, in contrast, has focused primarily on the development of regulatory frameworks designed to ensure the ethical and responsible use of artificial intelligence technologies [8]. These differing approaches reflect broader variations in political institutions, economic structures, and normative priorities.

Despite the growing attention to the role of artificial intelligence in international security, important analytical gaps remain in the existing literature. Much of the current research focuses either on technological aspects of military innovation or on the ethical implications of autonomous weapons systems. Comparatively less attention has been devoted to examining how artificial intelligence influences the broader concept of strategic stability within the international system. Understanding this relationship is particularly important in the context of intensifying geopolitical competition and the increasing integration of digital technologies into military decision-making processes.

Against this background, the present study aims to analyze how the development and integration of artificial intelligence technologies contribute to the transformation of strategic stability in contemporary international relations. The research focuses on the comparative analysis of strategic approaches adopted by the United States, China, and the European Union, which represent key actors shaping global technological and security dynamics.

By examining policy documents, strategic frameworks, and academic research, the article seeks to identify the main mechanisms through which

artificial intelligence influences deterrence dynamics, technological competition, and the institutional governance of emerging military technologies. The study contributes to the broader scholarly debate on the relationship between technological innovation and international security by highlighting the structural implications of artificial intelligence for the evolving architecture of global strategic stability.

Materials and Methods

The methodological framework of this study is based on an interdisciplinary approach that combines theoretical perspectives from international relations with qualitative analysis of strategic policy documents. The research integrates elements of comparative analysis, document analysis, and conceptual interpretation in order to examine how artificial intelligence influences the transformation of strategic stability in contemporary international security.

The theoretical foundation of the study draws primarily on the analytical traditions of realism, institutionalism, and constructivism within the field of international relations. Realist theory provides an important conceptual framework for understanding how technological innovation influences the distribution of power and the dynamics of strategic competition among states. According to structural realism, changes in the balance of capabilities within the international system inevitably affect the behavior of states seeking to ensure their security under conditions of anarchy [1]. In this context, emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence can be interpreted as factors that reshape the material foundations of military power and influence the strategic calculations of major powers.

In addition to realism, the study incorporates insights from institutionalist approaches that emphasize the role of international institutions and cooperative mechanisms in mitigating security dilemmas and managing technological competition. Institutional theory suggests that international regimes can contribute to the stabilization of interstate relations by providing mechanisms for transparency, information exchange, and rule-based governance [9]. This perspective is particularly relevant for examining current debates surrounding the regulation of military applications of artificial intelligence and the development of international norms governing autonomous systems.

Constructivist scholarship also contributes to the analytical framework by highlighting the role of norms, political values, and institutional identities in shaping national approaches to emerging technologies. From this perspective, differences in national regulatory strategies and technological governance models may reflect broader political and cultural factors rather than purely material considerations [10]. These theoretical perspectives collectively provide a multidimensional framework for interpreting the relationship between artificial intelligence and strategic stability.

Methodologically, the study relies primarily on qualitative research methods. A comparative analytical approach is employed to examine the strategic policies of three key actors shaping global technological and security dynamics: the United States, the People's Republic of China, and the European Union. These actors were selected because of their significant influence on global technological development, their substantial investments in artificial intelligence research and military innovation, and their active participation in international discussions on the governance of emerging technologies.

The United States remains one of the leading actors in the development of advanced military technologies and has integrated artificial intelligence into its national defense planning and modernization programs [6]. China has identified artificial intelligence as a strategic priority within its national development strategy and has significantly expanded investments in AI-related research and industrial capabilities [7]. The European Union represents an important regulatory actor that has sought to establish comprehensive governance frameworks for artificial intelligence, emphasizing ethical standards, human oversight, and technological accountability [8].

The empirical basis of the research consists of the analysis of official strategic documents, policy reports, and international security assessments related to artificial intelligence and military innovation. These materials include national defense strategies, technological development plans, and reports issued by international organizations. In addition, the study draws on analytical reports addressing global military expenditures and technological competition in the field of artificial intelligence [4]. Discussions within international forums on autonomous weapons systems and emerging technologies are also considered in order to assess the current state of global governance initiatives [5].

Document analysis was conducted through qualitative interpretation of policy priorities, strategic objectives, and institutional frameworks outlined in the selected materials. Particular attention was given to how artificial intelligence is conceptualized within national security strategies and how these conceptualizations reflect broader geopolitical interests. By comparing the strategic approaches of the United States, China, and the European Union, the study seeks to identify both convergences and divergences in their understanding of artificial intelligence as a factor influencing international security.

The comparative approach allows for the identification of structural patterns in technological competition and governance strategies. Rather than focusing exclusively on technological capabilities, the research examines the broader political and institutional context within which artificial intelligence is being integrated into national security strategies. This methodological perspective makes it possible to analyze not only the technological dimensions of artificial intelligence but also its implications for strategic stability and international governance.

Overall, the combination of theoretical interpretation, comparative analysis, and document-based research provides a comprehensive methodological framework for examining the evolving relationship between artificial intelligence and strategic stability in contemporary international relations.

Results

The integration of artificial intelligence into national security strategies has become an increasingly visible element of contemporary geopolitical competition. The analysis of policy documents and strategic frameworks demonstrates that leading international actors are actively incorporating artificial intelligence technologies into their defense planning, military modernization programs, and broader technological development strategies. At the same time, the approaches adopted by different actors vary significantly in terms of institutional priorities, regulatory frameworks, and strategic objectives.

In the case of the United States, artificial intelligence is framed primarily as a technological instrument capable of enhancing military effectiveness and maintaining strategic superiority in an increasingly competitive international environment. Official defense documents emphasize the importance of integrating advanced digital technologies into command-and-control systems, intelligence analysis, and operational planning. According to the National Defense Strategy, technological innovation plays a critical role in preserving the United States' ability to deter potential adversaries and respond to emerging security challenges [6]. Artificial intelligence is therefore treated not only as a technical capability but also as a central component of long-term military modernization.

The American strategic approach also highlights the importance of cooperation between the defense sector, private technology companies, and academic research institutions. The development of artificial intelligence systems is closely connected to the broader innovation ecosystem, which includes leading technology firms, universities, and research laboratories. This networked model of innovation enables rapid technological development but also creates new challenges related to the protection of sensitive technologies and the regulation of dual-use applications. As artificial intelligence technologies are increasingly embedded within civilian industries, maintaining technological leadership requires not only military investment but also sustained support for research and development across the entire technological sector.

China's approach to artificial intelligence development reflects a different institutional model in which technological advancement is closely integrated with long-term national development strategies. The government has identified artificial intelligence as a key driver of economic modernization, industrial transformation, and national power. Strategic planning documents emphasize the goal of achieving global leadership in artificial intelligence technologies through

sustained investment in research, infrastructure, and talent development [7]. Within the security domain, artificial intelligence is viewed as a tool capable of enhancing military capabilities, improving information processing, and strengthening the integration of digital technologies into defense systems.

An important characteristic of the Chinese approach is the strong role of the state in coordinating technological development across multiple sectors. Government agencies play a central role in directing investments, supporting national technology champions, and integrating civilian technological achievements into military modernization efforts. This model reflects a broader strategy of civil-military integration, in which technological innovation within the private sector can be rapidly adapted for defense purposes. As a result, the boundary between civilian and military technological development becomes increasingly blurred, contributing to the complexity of international technological competition.

The European Union represents a different model of engagement with artificial intelligence, emphasizing regulatory governance and ethical standards rather than direct geopolitical competition. European institutions have focused on establishing comprehensive legal frameworks aimed at ensuring the responsible and transparent use of artificial intelligence technologies. The development of regulatory initiatives such as the Artificial Intelligence Act illustrates the EU's effort to shape global norms regarding algorithmic accountability, human oversight, and risk management in AI systems [8].

While the European Union also recognizes the strategic importance of technological innovation, its approach is characterized by a stronger emphasis on governance mechanisms and institutional regulation. The EU seeks to balance technological development with the protection of fundamental rights and democratic principles. This regulatory orientation reflects broader political and institutional traditions within European governance structures. However, it also raises questions about how regulatory frameworks can coexist with the increasing militarization of artificial intelligence technologies within the global security environment.

Table 1. Strategic approaches to artificial intelligence in the United States, China, and the European Union

Actor	Strategic Priorities	Institutional Model	Key Security Implications
United States	Technological leadership and military modernization	Cooperation between government, private technology companies, and research institutions	Integration of AI into command systems, intelligence analysis, and defense innovation

China	Technological sovereignty and global leadership in AI	Strong state coordination and civil–military integration	Rapid adaptation of civilian AI innovations for defense purposes
European Union	Regulatory governance and ethical AI development	Institutional regulation and legal frameworks	Emphasis on transparency, human oversight, and responsible AI use

Table 1 illustrates the main strategic priorities and institutional approaches adopted by the United States, China, and the European Union in the field of artificial intelligence. The comparison demonstrates that while all actors recognize the strategic importance of AI, their governance models and policy priorities differ significantly.

Despite these differences in institutional approaches, several common trends can be identified across the strategies of major actors. First, artificial intelligence is widely recognized as a critical technological resource that may significantly influence the future distribution of power in the international system. Investments in data infrastructure, high-performance computing, and machine-learning capabilities are increasingly viewed as strategic priorities for national governments. As a result, competition for technological leadership in artificial intelligence has become closely intertwined with broader geopolitical rivalries.

Second, the integration of artificial intelligence into military planning is gradually transforming the operational environment of modern warfare. AI-supported systems are being developed to improve intelligence analysis, automate data processing, enhance surveillance capabilities, and support decision-making processes within complex operational contexts. These developments have the potential to increase the speed and efficiency of military operations, but they may also introduce new risks associated with automation and algorithmic decision-making.

Third, the diffusion of artificial intelligence technologies across civilian industries contributes to the growing complexity of technological competition. Unlike traditional military technologies, AI systems are often developed within commercial research environments and later adapted for security applications. This dual-use character makes it difficult to establish clear boundaries between civilian innovation and military capability development. Consequently, technological competition in artificial intelligence extends beyond defense institutions and increasingly involves private companies, research laboratories, and global supply chains.

Another important finding concerns the implications of artificial intelligence for strategic stability. The increasing reliance on algorithmic systems in intelligence and early-warning processes may alter how states interpret signals

and assess potential threats. Artificial intelligence can improve situational awareness by processing large volumes of data and identifying patterns that might be difficult for human analysts to detect. At the same time, the complexity of machine-learning models may reduce transparency in decision-support systems, potentially complicating the interpretation of strategic signals during periods of crisis.

Furthermore, the speed at which artificial intelligence systems can process information and generate recommendations may compress decision-making timelines in security environments. Traditional crisis management mechanisms often rely on the availability of time for diplomatic communication, political deliberation, and strategic reassessment. If technological systems accelerate operational responses, political leaders may face increasing pressure to make decisions under conditions of heightened uncertainty.

Finally, the analysis of strategic policy documents indicates that international governance mechanisms addressing the military applications of artificial intelligence remain underdeveloped. Although discussions on autonomous weapons systems and emerging military technologies have taken place within international forums, significant differences persist regarding the scope and form of potential regulatory frameworks [5]. As technological development continues to accelerate, the absence of clearly defined governance structures may contribute to growing uncertainty in the global security environment.

Overall, the comparative analysis demonstrates that artificial intelligence is becoming an increasingly significant factor in shaping contemporary strategic competition. While different actors pursue distinct institutional approaches to technological development and governance, the integration of artificial intelligence into national security strategies reflects a broader transformation in the relationship between technological innovation and international security. These developments suggest that artificial intelligence will play an increasingly important role in shaping the future dynamics of strategic stability within the international system.

Discussion

The findings presented in this study require a broader theoretical reconsideration of strategic stability under conditions of rapid technological transformation. Artificial intelligence does not merely introduce new operational tools into military systems; it alters the structural parameters within which deterrence, signaling, and crisis management function. Consequently, traditional interpretations of strategic stability, largely developed during the nuclear era, must be reassessed in light of the growing role of advanced digital technologies.

Within the theoretical framework of structural realism, stability in the international system is closely associated with the distribution of capabilities

among major powers and the predictability of state behavior under conditions of anarchy [1]. During the Cold War, strategic stability was largely based on the principle of mutual vulnerability and the existence of credible second-strike capabilities. Despite ideological confrontation, the material characteristics of nuclear arsenals allowed states to estimate the balance of power with a relatively high degree of confidence. Artificial intelligence challenges this logic by shifting the focus of competition from visible military assets to less transparent technological infrastructures. Capabilities related to algorithmic development, access to large datasets, and advanced computing power are difficult to measure or verify, which complicates traditional assessments of relative power.

The acceleration of decision-making processes represents another important transformation associated with the integration of artificial intelligence into security environments. Classical deterrence theory implicitly assumes that political leaders have sufficient time to interpret signals, assess potential threats, and respond proportionally to adversary actions. However, AI-supported systems for intelligence analysis, early warning, and operational planning significantly increase the speed at which information can be processed. While such systems may improve situational awareness, they also compress decision-making timelines and may reduce opportunities for diplomatic communication and crisis management.

Recent academic research increasingly emphasizes that artificial intelligence has the potential to reshape the dynamics of strategic competition among major powers. Scholars note that AI technologies may alter not only operational military capabilities but also the broader balance of power within the international system. The diffusion of advanced digital technologies can create new forms of technological asymmetry, enabling states with strong innovation ecosystems to obtain strategic advantages in areas such as cyber operations, surveillance systems, and autonomous platforms [11].

At the same time, the growing reliance on algorithmic systems raises important questions regarding the stability of deterrence mechanisms. Some analysts argue that AI-enhanced analytical tools may reduce uncertainty by allowing governments to process large volumes of data and detect potential threats more efficiently. However, other researchers warn that complex machine-learning systems may introduce new risks related to algorithmic bias, technical malfunction, or excessive reliance on automated decision-support mechanisms [12]. If political leaders increasingly depend on algorithmic assessments when evaluating potential threats, errors or misinterpretations embedded within technological systems could influence strategic decision-making during crises.

From the perspective of offensive realism, technological innovation tends to intensify competition for relative advantages among states [13]. The comparative analysis conducted in this study demonstrates that artificial

intelligence is increasingly viewed as a key determinant of future geopolitical influence. Both the United States and China consider technological leadership in artificial intelligence to be a strategic priority, investing significant resources in research infrastructure, computing capabilities, and talent development. Under such conditions, technological progress becomes closely intertwined with broader geopolitical rivalry.

Another important dimension concerns the geopolitical implications of technological competition in artificial intelligence. Scholars increasingly argue that control over digital infrastructures - such as semiconductor production, cloud computing systems, and large-scale data resources - may become one of the defining factors of power in the twenty-first century. As a result, technological competition extends beyond the military sphere and increasingly encompasses industrial policy, supply chains, and global standards for digital governance [14]. These developments contribute to the emergence of a new technological dimension within the traditional security dilemma.

Constructivist approaches provide additional insight into the diversity of national strategies regarding artificial intelligence governance. Differences in political institutions, regulatory traditions, and normative priorities influence how states conceptualize the acceptable use of emerging technologies [10]. For example, the European Union has emphasized the importance of ethical standards, transparency, and human oversight in the development of AI systems. In contrast, Chinese policy frameworks emphasize technological sovereignty and state-led coordination of innovation, while the United States relies more heavily on cooperation between government institutions, private technology companies, and academic research centers. These differing approaches reflect broader political values and institutional structures, which in turn complicate efforts to establish universal regulatory frameworks.

The institutional dimension of artificial intelligence governance also deserves careful attention. Liberal institutionalist theory suggests that international regimes can help mitigate security dilemmas by promoting transparency, information exchange, and rule-based cooperation [9]. However, the regulation of artificial intelligence presents significant challenges for existing international institutions. Unlike nuclear weapons or conventional arms, artificial intelligence technologies are embedded within global research networks and commercial industries. This dual-use character complicates efforts to separate civilian innovation from military applications.

Discussions within international organizations illustrate the difficulties associated with developing common regulatory standards. Although debates regarding autonomous weapons systems and military AI have taken place within various multilateral forums, states continue to disagree on key issues such as definitions, acceptable levels of autonomy, and verification mechanisms [5].

Without a shared understanding of these fundamental concepts, progress toward comprehensive international regulation remains limited.

Another important implication concerns the relationship between technological innovation and strategic transparency. During the Cold War, arms control agreements relied heavily on the ability of states to monitor each other's capabilities through observable indicators such as missile deployments and nuclear warhead inventories. Artificial intelligence does not produce comparable physical indicators, making verification significantly more difficult. Software development, algorithmic improvements, and data access are largely intangible factors that are difficult to observe from outside national technological ecosystems.

Taken together, these developments suggest that strategic stability in the age of artificial intelligence is characterized by increased uncertainty. The rapid pace of technological innovation, combined with the opacity of algorithmic capabilities and the absence of effective international governance mechanisms, creates new risks for the stability of the global security environment. At the same time, artificial intelligence also offers potential benefits, including improved situational awareness, enhanced analytical capabilities, and more effective monitoring of complex security environments.

Ultimately, the transformation of strategic stability should not be interpreted as a complete departure from traditional theories of international relations. The fundamental dynamics of competition, deterrence, and power balancing remain central features of the international system. However, artificial intelligence is altering the technological foundations upon which these dynamics operate. As emerging technologies continue to evolve, the ability of states and international institutions to adapt governance frameworks and maintain meaningful channels of communication will become increasingly important for preserving stability in the international system.

Conclusion

The rapid development of artificial intelligence technologies is increasingly reshaping the structural foundations of international security and strategic interaction among major powers. The purpose of this study was to examine how the integration of artificial intelligence into military and strategic domains influences the traditional understanding of strategic stability in contemporary international relations. By employing a comparative analysis of the strategic approaches adopted by the United States, China, and the European Union, the research has explored the ways in which technological innovation is transforming the dynamics of geopolitical competition and security governance.

The analysis demonstrates that artificial intelligence introduces several important structural changes to the mechanisms that historically supported strategic stability. One of the most significant transformations concerns the

acceleration of information processing and decision-making cycles in military and security environments. AI-supported analytical systems are capable of processing vast quantities of data and generating operational recommendations at speeds far beyond human capacity. While these capabilities may enhance situational awareness and improve the efficiency of military planning, they may also compress the time available for political deliberation and crisis management, thereby increasing the risks associated with misinterpretation and unintended escalation.

Another important finding of the study relates to the transformation of technological competition within the international system. Unlike traditional military capabilities, artificial intelligence relies heavily on intangible technological resources such as advanced algorithms, large-scale data infrastructures, and high-performance computing systems. These capabilities are often embedded within complex networks of civilian research institutions, technology companies, and industrial supply chains. As a result, strategic competition increasingly extends beyond the military sphere and involves broader technological ecosystems that are difficult to monitor through conventional security frameworks.

The comparative analysis of national strategies also reveals significant differences in how leading actors approach the development and governance of artificial intelligence technologies. The United States places strong emphasis on innovation-driven technological leadership and the integration of artificial intelligence into military modernization programs. China views artificial intelligence as a strategic pillar of national development and seeks to strengthen its technological capabilities through coordinated state-led initiatives and civil–military integration. The European Union, in contrast, prioritizes regulatory governance and the establishment of normative frameworks designed to ensure the ethical and responsible development of artificial intelligence systems. These differences illustrate the diversity of institutional approaches that currently characterize the global governance landscape of emerging technologies.

At the same time, the study highlights the limitations of existing international institutions in addressing the security implications of artificial intelligence. Although discussions on autonomous weapons systems and military applications of artificial intelligence have emerged within several international forums, the development of comprehensive regulatory mechanisms remains limited. Disagreements regarding definitions, verification procedures, and acceptable levels of technological autonomy continue to complicate efforts to establish effective governance frameworks at the international level.

From a theoretical perspective, the findings of this research suggest that artificial intelligence should be understood as a structural factor influencing the evolution of strategic stability in the international system. While traditional realist assumptions regarding competition and power balancing remain relevant, the

mechanisms through which power is accumulated and exercised are increasingly shaped by technological innovation. Artificial intelligence therefore contributes to the emergence of a more complex strategic environment in which technological capabilities, digital infrastructures, and regulatory institutions play a growing role in shaping the balance of power.

Despite the potential risks associated with the rapid diffusion of artificial intelligence technologies, the study also indicates that technological innovation does not inevitably lead to instability. Under appropriate institutional conditions, artificial intelligence may also contribute to improved monitoring capabilities, enhanced transparency, and more effective crisis management mechanisms. The development of international dialogue, confidence-building measures, and cooperative governance frameworks may therefore play an important role in mitigating emerging risks associated with military applications of artificial intelligence.

Finally, the findings of this study highlight several important directions for future research. Further investigation is required to better understand the long-term implications of autonomous military systems, the role of private technology companies in shaping national security capabilities, and the potential interaction between artificial intelligence and other emerging technologies such as quantum computing and advanced cyber systems. Expanding interdisciplinary research that combines insights from international relations, security studies, and technology policy will be essential for developing a more comprehensive understanding of the evolving relationship between artificial intelligence and global strategic stability.

In conclusion, artificial intelligence is becoming an increasingly influential factor in the transformation of contemporary international security. As technological innovation continues to accelerate, the ability of states and international institutions to adapt governance mechanisms and maintain stable channels of communication will play a decisive role in shaping the future trajectory of strategic stability in the international system.

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ЖАСАНДЫ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТ ЖӘНЕ СТРАТЕГИЯЛЫҚ ТҰРАҚТЫЛЫҚТЫҢ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯСЫ

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Аңдатпа. Мақалада қазіргі халықаралық қатынастар жүйесіндегі стратегиялық тұрақтылықтың трансформациясына жасанды интеллект технологияларының ықпалы қарастырылады. Соңғы жылдары технологиялық прогрестің жеделдеуі жасанды интеллекттің әскери жоспарлау, барлау ақпаратын талдау және шешім қабылдауды қолдау жүйелеріндегі рөлін айтарлықтай арттырды. Бұл үдерістер халықаралық қауіпсіздік саласындағы бәсекелестіктің сипатына және стратегиялық өзара іс-қимыл тетіктеріне ықпал етуде.

Зерттеудің мақсаты – жасанды интеллект технологияларын қауіпсіздік және қорғаныс саласына енгізудің стратегиялық тұрақтылықтың дәстүрлі механизмдеріне әсерін талдау. Зерттеу барысында салыстырмалы-талдамалық әдіс қолданылып, АҚШ, Қытай және Еуропалық Одақтың стратегиялық құжаттары мен саясаттық бастамалары қарастырылды. Сонымен қатар технологиялық өзгерістердің халықаралық қауіпсіздік жүйесіне ықпалын түсіндіру үшін халықаралық қатынастар теориясының негізгі бағыттары – реализм, институционализм және конструктивизм тұжырымдамалары пайдаланылды.

Зерттеу нәтижелері жасанды интеллект стратегиялық тұрақтылықтың қалыптасу логикасына бірнеше бағытта әсер ететінін көрсетеді. Біріншіден, деректерді өңдеу және шешім қабылдау үдерістерінің жеделдеуі қауіпсіздік саласындағы дағдарыстарды басқарудың уақыттық параметрлерін өзгертеді. Екіншіден, технологиялық бәсекелестік барған сайын деректерге қолжетімділік, есептеу инфрақұрылымы және алгоритмдік әзірлемелер сияқты материалдық емес ресурстарға негізделуде, бұл дәстүрлі бақылау және верификация тетіктерін күрделендіреді. Үшіншіден, жасанды интеллектті реттеу саласындағы ұлттық тәсілдердің айырмашылығы оның әскери қолданылуын халықаралық деңгейде басқару мәселесін күрделендіреді.

Қорытындылай келе, жасанды интеллект қазіргі халықаралық жүйеде стратегиялық тұрақтылықтың эволюциясына ықпал ететін маңызды құрылымдық фактор ретінде қарастырылады. Оның әсері тек технологиялық инновациялармен шектелмей, мемлекеттер арасындағы күштердің арақатынасына, институционалдық реттеу тетіктеріне және стратегиялық өзара әрекеттестікке де ықпал етеді.

Тірек сөздер: жасанды интеллект, стратегиялық тұрақтылық, халықаралық қауіпсіздік, технологиялық бәсекелестік, әскери инновациялар, жаһандық басқару, ірі державалар арасындағы бәсекелестік

ИСКУССТВЕННЫЙ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТ И ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯ СТРАТЕГИЧЕСКОЙ СТАБИЛЬНОСТИ

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Аннотация. В статье анализируется влияние технологий искусственного интеллекта на трансформацию стратегической стабильности в системе современных международных отношений. Ускоренное развитие цифровых технологий существенно расширило применение искусственного интеллекта в сфере военного планирования, анализа разведывательной информации и систем поддержки принятия решений. Данные процессы оказывают значительное влияние на характер глобальной конкуренции в области безопасности и на механизмы стратегического взаимодействия государств.

Цель исследования состоит в выявлении особенностей влияния интеграции технологий искусственного интеллекта на традиционные механизмы стратегического сдерживания и поддержания стратегической стабильности. Методологическую основу исследования составляет сравнительно-аналитический подход, в рамках которого рассматриваются

стратегические документы и политические инициативы Соединённых Штатов Америки, Китая и Европейского союза. Теоретическую основу работы составляют положения основных школ теории международных отношений – реализма, институционализма и конструктивизма.

Результаты исследования показывают, что развитие искусственного интеллекта оказывает комплексное влияние на механизмы стратегической стабильности. Во-первых, ускорение процессов обработки информации и принятия решений изменяет временные параметры управления международными кризисами. Во-вторых, технологическая конкуренция всё в большей степени концентрируется вокруг нематериальных ресурсов – доступа к данным, вычислительных мощностей и разработки алгоритмов, что усложняет традиционные механизмы контроля и верификации. В-третьих, различия в национальных подходах к регулированию искусственного интеллекта затрудняют формирование международных механизмов управления его военными применениями.

В заключение отмечается, что искусственный интеллект становится одним из значимых структурных факторов трансформации стратегической стабильности. Его влияние проявляется не только в сфере технологических инноваций, но и в изменении распределения сил, институциональных механизмов регулирования и характера стратегического взаимодействия государств..

Ключевые слова: искусственный интеллект, стратегическая стабильность, международная безопасность, технологическая конкуренция, военные инновации, глобальное управление, соперничество великих держав

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