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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE BETWEEN STRATEGIC CULTURE AND GLOBALIZATION

Summary: The paper explores the complex interactions between strategic culture, globalization and the development of artificial intelligence and their role in national security. One of the key aspects that stands out is the need for adaptability in response to these new challenges. Globalization and artificial intelligence are changing the landscape of national security, affecting the way states consider and respond to various threats. There is a need for flexibility and adaptability both at the strategic level and in the context of political action in order to adequately respond to contemporary challenges in the field of security. Advances in artificial intelligence require states to quickly react and adapt to new opportunities, but also challenges. This includes the development of standards and legal regulations that will ensure the ethical, legal and safe application of artificial intelligence in the context of national security. Additionally, adaptability is essential in developing strategies to counter new security threats arising from globalization. The process of globalization may bring new challenges, such as transnational terrorism and cyber threats, which require a coordinated response and cooperation at the international level. An appropriate national security strategy must be able to rapidly adapt to these new challenges and incorporate new technologies and approaches, including artificial intelligence. Also, adaptability is important in the context of developing a strategy for the adoption of artificial intelligence in the domain of national security. This includes the training and education of professionals, the development of new skills and capacities, as well as the constant updating and refinement of safety management strategies and techniques. Only through an adaptable and flexible approach is it possible to successfully face the new and complex challenges brought by globalization and the development of artificial intelligence.

Keywords: strategic culture, globalization, artificial intelligence, new dimensions of national security, adaptability.

INSTEAD OF AN INTRODUCTION – NEW DIMENSIONS OF NATIONAL SECURITY

National security is one of the fundamental pillars of the existence of a state. It must reflect national values and interests, but also ways of protecting against threats. The strategic environment is a changing category and changes together with environmental

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factors. The national security strategy, which defines the framework for achieving national interests, constantly considers changes in the strategic environment and defines ways to achieve the set goals. The contemporary strategic environment today is, among others, partly shaped by the dimensions of the latest achievements of globalization, artificial intelligence and strategic culture, which is illustrated in Figure 1. Understanding the relationship and development of these three dimensions largely reflects the national security of a state, both today and in the future. The complex environment in which a modern national security strategy is created will have to actively consider the connection and possibilities of these three dimensions, which, among others, through various technological, sociological, economic and military factors will influence the definition of modern challenges, risks and threats, and within these frameworks define national goals, the nation's capabilities and the strategy for achieving these goals.
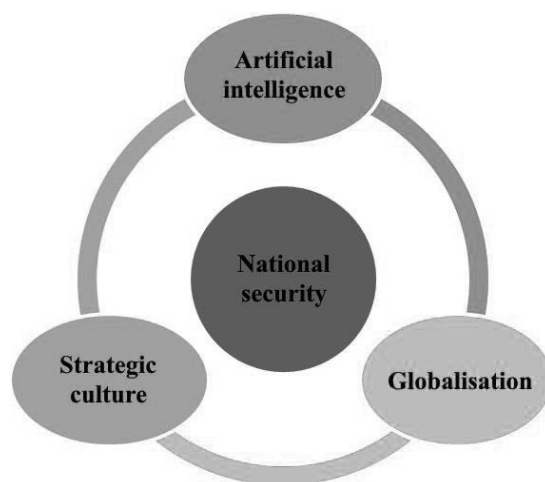

Figure 1 -New dimensions of national security (source: Author, 2024.)

Strategic culture is a characteristic of a people that needs to be acquired, improved and preserved. It is at the core of a people's value system. Knowing the strategic culture of one's own people is just as important as knowing the strategic culture of the enemy. Alexander Svechin (*Александар Андреевич Свечин*)[1] stated in his work Strategy that the study of the enemy from a military perspective must not be limited to creating an idea of the currently available forces and the achievements of preparations for war, but should include the history of the development of its army and the various stages of preparations for war... The fact is that war is not only an army but also the entire effort of a society to achieve its national interests by using armed force, when other instruments of national power cannot achieve the set goals. War as a phenomenon is of a social nature and has evolved together with society. The development of strategic culture and the establishment of its postulates in a society is a long process that is accompanied

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1   Alexander Svechin (russian *Александар Андреевич Свечин*; August 17, 1878 – July 28, 1938) was a Russian and Soviet military leader, military writer, educator and theorist, and author of the military classic "Strategy".

by the ups and downs of a people. The continuity of this process throughout history is difficult to follow, especially since the beginning of the study of this phenomenon is related to the period of the second half of the 20th century.

The instruments of national power, which in the broadest sense rely on the diplomatic, economic, informational and military capacities of a state, were marked by completely new principles at the end of the 20th century. Artificial intelligence has found its presence in almost every instrument of national power in this domain, which is a fact. The rapid development and ubiquity of this technology is completely integrated into all aspects of the functioning of the state. Although it is still at the lowest level of development, the effect is widespread in all domains. The culture of living today is completely filled with technology, without which it would not be possible to maintain life in a modern technocratic society. From the above, it can be concluded that technology, and especially artificial intelligence, will influence the formation of strategic culture.

The Cold War era ended with the collapse of one system, but it immediately opened up new dimensions of life in all aspects. Everything that had been waiting in the background for many years suddenly began to develop and rapidly introduce the world to what we see today. Unconventionality in all domains of development led to the emergence of hybrid warfare, which has become multidimensional and adapted to modern trends. The global environment where the world is left to the management of a single hegemon is trying to transform and multipolarize. Divergence of opinions, scientific creativity and social liberation have undeniably changed today's world and continue in the same direction. Technology has left the framework of military control and has become part of the social framework. Today, by far the most important technological achievements originate from the civilian sector and are then very successfully applied in military systems. High technology has become widely available and in the modern globalized world has enabled even small states and nations to achieve extraordinary progress.

Artificial intelligence, which seeks to automate processes and make autonomous a large number of processes that are currently performed by humans, has made possible the implementation of globalization in the true sense of the word through its wide availability. The technology of modern information and telecommunications technologies has globalized the world perhaps more than any other area. Artificial intelligence, which has found its way to every individual person in this domain, has thus become available to everyone at all times. The culture that is taking shape in modern society will certainly continue to be based on its fundamental foundations in every society and will experience transformation. Therefore, strategic culture will also transform in the same direction.

The second half of the 20th century brought us very interesting developments in all spheres. First, the Cold War ended and the era of the bipolar world ended. Immediately after that, globalization gained importance as a special system of global values that, with its liberal postulates, wants to emphasize the importance of all nations and cultures. The technological breakthrough that nuclear energy gave rise to can today be compared only with the development and influence of artificial intelligence. Nuclear weapons were one of the pillars of the constant competition in the development

of weapons as an element of confrontation between the two hegemons and during the entire period of the Cold War they were the main global threat. The Cold War was a combination of military power based on conventional and nuclear weapons. Today, we can in some way conclude that we live in the era of the "digital Cold War" (Akin 2019: 8). This new form of manifestation of hostilities and rivalry is global in nature and involves multiple actors. Of course, the most developed countries in the world have primacy in digital technologies, but even small countries and peoples with exceptional abilities and small development capacities can influence world issues by developing modern technologies. Regional conflicts that involve different religious and national communities, thanks to the availability of modern technology, can achieve almost strategic effects. The latest conflict between Israel and Hamas, supported by its allies, is just one of such examples. On the one hand, technologically one of the most advanced small countries, Israel, with the help of its allies, primarily the USA, applies almost all the most modern technologies in the implementation of the operation. On the other hand, Hamas, supported by Iran, but also other countries indirectly, by using improvised devices based on modern available technological solutions, has managed to cause great damage to the Israel Defense Forces. Another example of a small nation using limited modern technological solutions to cause strategic effects by preventing the passage of commercial ships of Israel's allies through the Suez Canal, thus diverting them to a much more expensive and longer route around Africa. The examples given are proof that modern technologies that are available to everyone allow even small states and nations to confront disproportionately stronger opponents and try to achieve their interests. Here, in addition to widely available technologies, we can see the influence of the strategic culture and values of the peoples that have come to full expression and lead to results.

In the end, it remains to be defined how all of the above will shape the national security of a modern state. If we assume that by national security we mean the protection and enabling of the smooth functioning of the fundamental values of society, then it can be concluded that an indispensable part is the understanding and building of a strategic culture, primarily on the culture of promoting values. The challenge of globalization in relation to national security is reflected primarily through modern hybrid challenges, risks and threats. If we add to this segment cybersecurity, which is perhaps the most important invisible technological enemy of the state. Analytical consideration through the premises can conclude that artificial intelligence can be an element of protection but also an element of attack by the enemy. In any case, it is an indivisible element in the spectrum of national security. In this way, the national security system will only be supplemented with new determinants, but also unknown variables that we will have to solve in the process of protecting the state.

STRATEGIC CULTURE: A ROADMAP OR JUST A THEORY?

The influence of strategic culture on the state's attitude towards the security problem, i.e. the assessment of the impact on the final outcome, is one of the modalities that has been applied in practice. Although an exact and complete strategic assessment is not possible in reality, relying on the concept of strategic culture can be a guide in that

process or just one of a large number of theoretical considerations that may or may not be relevant. In order to find the connection between strategic culture and artificial intelligence, it is necessary to know the transformation, factors, sources and development of the same in the domain of national security. This could be seen as one of the indirect approaches that should connect the basic principles of tradition, identity, myths and values of a people and artificial intelligence as a comprehensive technological platform of the modern era.

Human thought and the academic community on both sides of the Cold War probably considered endlessly whether one side would use nuclear weapons and thus take the initiative to assume the role of world leader. Empirical evidence for this scenario has certainly used a large number of available methodological approaches, and the result has always been that it cannot be determined with certainty whether one will use nuclear weapons. When Jack Snyder first used the term "strategic culture" in 1977, he practically brought the entire Soviet society into the process, that is, he added a cultural aspect to the consideration of the problem. He defined strategic culture as "the total set of ideals, conditioned emotional responses, and habitual patterns of behavior that members of a national strategic community have adopted through learning or imitation and that are common to them when it comes to nuclear strategy" (Snyder 1977: 9). Snyder developed his model within the framework of a realist approach, but he failed to account for the fact that Soviet policy often did not agree with the policy of a rational actor and therefore took into account the influence of culture. Soviet leaders were not "game theorists without culture and prejudice", but regardless of their attitudes towards limited nuclear conflict, which were never fully clarified, it can be concluded that the full formation of attitudes would only occur at the moment of decision-making (Snyder 1977: 9).

The approach based on the concept of strategic culture was quickly accepted by a large number of political scientists, especially in the field of international studies. The complete concept would not be complete without the role of historians who gave exceptional importance to the development of strategic culture, primarily from the point of view of historical facts that are necessary for relevance, but also the study of historical continuity. Jeannie L. Johnson defined the factors of strategic culture in relation to the concept of security. According to her, there are four factors, as follows: self-knowledge, values, rules and worldview. In addition to the factors, she also defined the source of strategic culture, which are closely related to national security and security issues in general (Johnson 2006: 15). Among a large number of authors, Veljko Blagojević stated that strategic culture represents a kind of expression of the culture of society, especially political culture, and significantly influences strategic thinking, as well as the formulation and implementation of national strategies (Blagojević 2019: 166).

In studying the development and continuous change of the way strategic culture was defined, Alastair Iain Johnston concluded that strategic culture theorists can be divided into three generations. Jack Snyder, Colin S. Gray, and Ken Booth are all part of the first generation. Originally, "strategic culture" was used as a tool to analyze the question of the probability of using nuclear weapons. This idea is contained in much of the early literature that reflects the theoretical ideas of Western thinkers. The goal was

to develop effective paradigms that would provide insight into how the Soviets made decisions. The first generation, according to Johnson, had two important shortcomings, the first being viewed through the prism of "mechanical determinism" in which the comprehensiveness of the definition leaves little room for other ways of explaining strategic choices outside of strategic culture. Another shortcoming of this generation of thinkers is reflected in the inability to provide a way to apply strategic culture so that strategy can be implemented and certain decisions justified (Johnston 1995).

The second generation of strategic culture theorists, including Bradley S. Klein and Robin Luckham, are primarily concerned with instrumentality, that is, the manner of application, so that strategic culture provides a legitimate cover under which decision-makers covertly seek what best reflects their goals. A strong note of realism and a perspective shaped by Marxism with a critical aspect is strongly represented in Klein's consideration. This way of analysis implies how governments accumulate power, legitimacy, and influence both domestically and internationally. Elites that control or lead a state must maintain legitimacy for their actions in order for their sovereignty to remain unchallenged, and strategic culture is the standard by which legitimacy is determined in the historical context of the state. But since some of these norms emerge in an international context, it is natural that state-level elites seek international legitimacy and ultimately world hegemony that reflects their domestic sovereignty (Klein 1988). Johnson recognized the problem with second-generation theorists in that they separate strategic culture from behavior, which makes it unclear what effects we should actually expect from the same (Johnston 1995).

Johnson, who is a representative of the third generation, whose representatives are Elizabeth Kier and Jeffrey Legro, tried to compensate for the shortcomings of the previous two generations in their thinking. The problem of lack of theoretical exactitude was tried to be solved by the previously mentioned theorists by considering strategic culture as an independent variable (Morgan 2003; Johnston1995). In this way, they enabled scientific analysis of the influence of culture, as well as comparison at an empirical level with other factors.

As in previous disagreements between theorists from different generations, Colin Gray, among others, has asked the question: "Is it possible to separate culture and behavior?"This question is difficult to answer. Strategic culture is not just "out there," it is also within us. "We, our institutions, and our behavior are in context" (Gray 1999). He also chose to distance himself from his assessment that strategic culture could be used to predict future decisions, because while strategic culture influences decisions, it does not necessarily do so in a way that allows for direct attribution. Ultimately, culture shapes the process of strategy making and implementation, no matter how close the actual choice may be to some abstract or idealized cultural preference (Gray 1999). His approach stands in sharp contrast to the rationalist notion of actors as "computing machines that always know what they want and are never uncertain" (Risse 2019), especially the neorealist paradigm that "assumes that states are functionally undifferentiated units that seek to optimize their utility" (Johnston 1995).

The development of strategic culture and consideration of the framework and methods of study in 2020 Tamir Libel presented strategic culture as an institution,

or rather a fourth-generation discursive-institutionalist model (Label 2020). The starting point for the development of the fourth-generation discursive-institutionalist model of strategic culture is Alan Bloomfield's theory of strategic culture. As mentioned above, he clarified key errors in strategic culture that hinder its ability to explain the impact on strategic behavior. He significantly advanced the theory's construction towards overcoming misconceptions by exploring the potential for it to be formulated as consisting of competing subcultures, and competition between subcultures as a potential mechanism for explaining the impact of strategic culture on behavior. Building on Bloomfield's insights, the fourth-generation discursive-institutionalist approach can be outlined in accordance with the basic observation that strategic subcultures can be identified on the basis of their relative ideological positions and affiliations with particular actors (Bloomfield 2012).

An attempt to understand the relationship between strategic culture and artificial intelligence cannot be complete without understanding the People's Republic of China, which, besides the USA, is the most important carrier of the development and implementation of artificial intelligence. An interesting review of the frameworks of China's strategic culture was presented by Lieutenant Colonel Robert J. Johnson. In his work "The Evolution of Strategic Cultural Thought and Its Application to Understanding Chinese Strategic Culture", he stated that we can consider three frameworks: identity, strategy and environmental framework (Johnson 2022). The reason for this approach to understanding the framework of strategic culture can primarily be found in the history, geography and philosophy of China. The frameworks mentioned above imply that strategic culture should not be considered a stereotype of society, but rather a broad framework of tendencies and potentials (Johnson 2022).

Are Bloomfield's subcultures actually the basis on which we should build, or do we need to return to the variables and hypothesis testing of the third generation, ultimately the mechanical determinism and the "unspoken statement" of the political elite that the first two generations of theorists linked to? What is certain is that the concept of strategic culture evolves during its development, but the core of the culture does not change. Openness to upgrading is a clear signpost that it is possible to define artificial intelligence as a source, and perhaps even a factor, of strategic culture. The basis for this lies in the fact that artificial intelligence is widely accepted and that it is legally and legitimately formulated in the normative and legal system of a society.

Finally, after understanding the possibilities, potential, tendencies and diversity of strategic culture, it can be concluded that it certainly has its use value, primarily at the strategic level of decision-making. The development and understanding of the concept of the use of artificial intelligence in national security is moving in the same direction. Theo Farrell and Kenneth Payne, in their book "The Routledge Handbook of Strategic Culture", stated that strategic culture exists and functions at many different levels, namely organizational, national and international. All this implies similarities and differences in security policy and the formation of military forces. In the same way, it can be expected that it will also affect the development of artificial intelligence in the security system. The rapid development of artificial intelligence in new circumstances, which is mainly reflected in the activities of the USA, the Russian Federation and the People's

Republic of China (Kartchner, Bowen, Johnson 2023). Although all three countries are developing AI in line with their needs, it can still be said that this is being implemented in different ways. The framework of use, the value system and tradition of the use of military forces, and even culture, certainly shape the way AI is used. The interaction of the global and the local, the military and the civilian, the cultural and the scientific will continue to shape the relationship between AI and strategic culture in a two-way manifestation of relationships and interdependence.

GLOBALIZATION AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Defining the relationship between globalization and artificial intelligence is extremely complex, but at the same time important, especially from the point of view of understanding the future framework of national security. The new agenda in international relations, which is increasingly focused on security challenges, gives us the answer that the security of the state is ahead of all other factors. However, artificial intelligence and globalization will shape the future society. Globalization in its original form was oriented towards free trade, but today this has changed significantly. Taking into account the considerations and various statements that the US administration is currently more concerned with maintaining its global hegemony than with globalization. In his article, Manoj Joshi partially confirms this and states that national security has become the motive of globalization 2.0, just as free trade was that of its predecessor, referring to the original version of the concept of globalization (Joshi 2023). In April 2023, US Treasury Secretary Janet L. Yellen made it clear that national security would always trump economic considerations in relations with the People's Republic of China (Yellen 2023). If we place the entire story through the prism of the possibilities of artificial intelligence, it is clear that there are grounds for considering the relationship between globalization, artificial intelligence and national security.

Continuing their elaboration of the relationship between globalization, national security, and artificial intelligence, Hemant Taneja and Fareed Zakaria stated in their article that globalization is not dead, but is changing, or rather adapting to changing international circumstances. The two main actors, the USA and the PRC, will shape new international relations according to current trends, which will be shaped by technological dominance in addition to the economy. Artificial intelligence will certainly take a central position in this process and shape the new world of the "Digital Cold War". This war will be an economic war, with technological innovations that will increasingly determine geopolitical power. During the Cold War, the United States was a technological leader that developed new technologies, while others adopted them. Today, everyone can develop technology, and only the most sophisticated segments are under the auspices of the world's largest technological powers (Taneja-Zakaria 2023). The technological revolution led by artificial intelligence will transform society in all spheres, especially since it is not just a technological tool, but will become part of the culture of modern society through increasing autonomy. A modern liberal democratic society will have to reactivate itself in the process of globalization and coordinate between governments, as well as the private and public sectors.

The aforementioned statements from relevant articles, as well as statements by relevant political office holders, clearly imply that the leading world powers, the USA and the PRC, are actively monitoring modern technologies and the development of society. The combination of technological and sociological aspects of society will inevitably be reflected in the principles of the use of military forces. Perhaps the hybrid war for which we cannot set clear boundaries and the low-intensity war of Martin van Kreveld will actually be the environment in which a globalized society will inhabit in the future digital cold war (Kreveld 2010).

Artificial intelligence, as well as the process of globalization, have their own development frameworks. In the case of artificial intelligence, we can talk about the level of development, while in the case of globalization we talk about the development cycle. Different authors define the stages of development of artificial intelligence, but most agree that the "narrow", technologically and autonomously lowest type of artificial intelligence is currently the most prevalent in our environment (Jerome 2023). For the purposes of this work, the division that officially appears on the United Nations agenda was used (Jerome 2023). In this way, the stages of development can be divided into three levels:

1. Narrow Artificial Intelligence - NAI,
2. Artificial General Intelligence - AGI and
3. Artificial Super Intelligence - ASI.

Today, it is relevant to consider only the first level of development. Narrow artificial intelligence is the first level of consideration and deals with only one task. The algorithm and the assigned data are part of a set of mathematically finite systems. The actions performed by the system are simple and repeated in a limited form of defined activities. The analytical capabilities of artificial intelligence are the basis of its potential application in an environment that requires working with large amounts of data. Data processing according to specially defined procedures, making assessments and proposals to decision makers will enable the optimization of resources in all segments and significantly contribute to the acceleration of the operational planning process. In order for artificial intelligence to gain full legality and legitimacy of use, its application must be based on internationally established rules.

As in the case of artificial intelligence, or strategic culture, globalization also knows different phases of development or cycles. The most widely used approaches in defining the phases of development of globalization are defined by two authors, Thomas L. Friedman and Klaus Schwab[2].

Friedman divided the history of globalization into three periods (Friedman 2005):

1. Globalization 1.0, the period from 1492 to 1800, includes states;
2. Globalization 2.0, the period from 1800 to 2000, encompasses companies and
3. Globalization 3.0, the period from 2000 to the present, encompasses the globalization of man.

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2   Klaus Martin Schwab (Klaus Martin Schwab; Ravenzburg, March 30, 1938) is the founder and president of the World Economic Forum in Davos since 1971.

Another, more significant division of globalization was made by Klaus Schwab, Richard Baldwin and Philippe Martin who divided the history of globalization into four periods, (Baldwin 2018):

1. Globalization 1.0 - was before World War I,
2. Globalization 2.0 - was after World War II, the main feature was the combination of trade with national policies,
3. Globalization 3.0 ("new globalization" or "hyperglobalization") - refers to a more recent period of change in global economic relations up to 2018 and
4. Globalization 4.0 – from 2018 onwards, global changes that particularly affect services.

The aforementioned divisions into phases can also be reflected in the differences between the modern and traditional concepts of globalization. The modern concept of globalization refers to a more intensive and comprehensive form of world connectivity compared to the traditional one. Traditional globalization can be traced back to historical events such as the Silk Road trade or European colonial expansions. However, modern globalization, especially since the late 20th century, is characterized by faster communications, freer capital flows, global supply chains, and the integration of technology on a global scale. This modern form has a deeper and more comprehensive impact on society, the economy, and culture.

Globalization can also be viewed through different dimensions: economic, social, political, technological and cultural (Office of Ombudsman 2012). The dimensions of globalization speak in favor of comprehensiveness and omnipresence in different domains. Globalization and technology have always been closely linked. It can be said that today, in the era of the expansion of telecommunications and information technologies, this connection is at its highest level and continues to develop. During each phase of globalization, technology has played a decisive role in shaping opportunities and risks. In the text "The Fourth Industrial Revolution is Driving Globalization 4.0", authors Nicholas Davis and Derek O'Halloran defined five facts related to the development and impact of technology. First, technological progress does not necessarily affect globalization; second, global systems and standards are more important than any single technology; third, the "global village" is built on digital foundations; Fourth, the "great game" - the race for technological progress lays the foundations of a new geopolitics, and fifth, positive values should be the driver of Globalization 4.0 (Davis-O'Halloran 2018).

As previously stated, the race for technological progress also lays the foundations of geopolitical influence, thereby shaping the ability to influence globalization. Technology is a resource that has always provided countries that have been able to use and develop it with economic, military and political power in proportions commensurate with technological development. The fourth industrial revolution and globalization 4.0 should, through technological, economic, social, economic, cultural and political dimensions, influence the value system, organizational culture, military, political and economic power. Examples that are extremely active today are precisely artificial intelligence, which has become more than a technological revolution. It is slowly but surely becoming a part of all factors of life and the environment.

ADAPTABILITY FACTOR

The dynamics of changes in the strategic environment, which are conditioned by the dynamics of global movements, both in politics, technology and economics, and in terms of sociology. The wide availability of technology, as well as global migration, will significantly affect the new sociological and cultural environment in different regions of the world. Each nation carries with it its traditional values, which over time encounter and coexist with the values of other nations. How to define a national security strategy in such changed circumstances is a very big challenge. In order to improve the national security system on these grounds, understanding the importance of the development perspective is crucial for several reasons, primarily because it helps us build robust and sustainable strategies for the future and successfully manage changes in the environment.

The development perspective can be viewed through planning processes and strategy development. Understanding the development perspective helps in planning and forming strategies to achieve set goals. When we understand where we are and where we want to go in the future, it is easier to choose the path and activities that will get us there. In order to clearly formulate a strategy, it is necessary to conduct a trend analysis. The development perspective allows for the analysis of trends that affect our environment. By following trends in our environment, we can better anticipate future changes and adapt to them. Stimulating innovation is the engine of development. When we determine where the world is heading, we can discover new ways to solve problems or offer new products and services that meet the needs of the future.

By understanding the aforementioned factors, namely competitiveness and risk management, companies or organizations that successfully understand development perspectives have a great competitive advantage. They can react faster to changes in the environment and be proactive in building their future. Understanding development perspectives helps in risk management. Identifying potential threats and opportunities in the future helps organizations prepare and manage risks effectively.

The key factor in the coexistence of artificial intelligence, strategic culture and globalization is adaptability, i.e. the ability to mutually adapt to changes that are the consequences of changes in all three domains (Peng 2020). Adaptability is the ability to adapt to changes and challenges in the environment. Given the rapid change in technology, economy, society and culture, it is important that these elements coexist in a synchronized framework that allows for adaptation to change. Artificial intelligence is constantly developing and changing, and adaptability allows such systems to adapt to new conditions, learn from new data and context, and apply new algorithms and techniques. Strategic culture encompasses values, leadership styles, behaviors and norms in organizations and society. Adaptability in strategic culture means that organizations can adapt to new demands and challenges, integrating innovations and technologies into their strategies and processes. Ultimately, globalization is changing the way business is conducted, communicated and managed. Adaptability in globalization means that organizations and societies can take into account different cultures, laws, customs, and technologies from different parts of the world and adapt to these different contexts.

From the above, it can be concluded that adaptability is a key factor in the coexistence of these elements because it allows systems, organizations and societies to adapt and function successfully in a rapidly changing environment.

CONCLUSION

At the heart of this relationship is the correlation between a society based on cultural values and a modern technocratic society. The success of a globalized society in the 21st century in maintaining its traditional values and aligning them with the revolution that artificial intelligence will bring about in its higher stages of development will also determine the position of the state on the international stage. Strategic culture encompasses the set of values, beliefs and practices within an organization that shape its approach to strategy. It includes how an organization thinks about its goals, makes decisions and adapts to change. Strategic culture plays a key role in shaping employee behavior and the long-term success of the organization.

The joint development of strategic culture, globalization and artificial intelligence definitely exists, however, it can be said that this process is not fully synchronized, which also results from different scopes and ways of manifestation. It is significant that all three concepts experienced their expansion in the second half of the 20th century and have been developing and growing simultaneously since then. The development of strategic culture can help organizations adapt to a dynamic global environment, including the integration of artificial intelligence. A properly directed strategic culture can facilitate the adoption and implementation of new technologies, including artificial intelligence, which can improve competitiveness and innovation in a global context.

The issue of national security in relation to artificial intelligence, globalization, and strategic culture poses important challenges and opportunities. National security must carefully balance the use of technological innovations such as artificial intelligence to enhance security and preserve sovereignty, while at the same time taking into account the impact of globalization and strategic culture. The implementation of artificial intelligence for military and security purposes can improve efficiency, but also raises questions related to ethics, privacy, and the need for regulation. National security in the sphere of globalization must take into account global threats and cooperation with other countries in order to effectively confront transnational challenges, such as terrorism or cyber threats. Finally, it is necessary to ensure that understanding and adapting strategic culture is essential for the successful conduct of national security, as it shapes the approach to problem solving and decision-making at the strategic level. All of these dimensions require a holistic approach to create a sustainable national security policy that takes into account the dynamics of technological progress, global interactions, and internal organizational values.

From all of the above, it can be concluded that the connection between strategic culture, globalization and artificial intelligence certainly exists. The adaptability of the mutual coexistence of all three elements and the relationship to national security is the basis for further research and implementation. Strategic culture influences the way in which society adopts and uses artificial intelligence in a globalized context.

On the other hand, globalization can accelerate the spread of technology such as artificial intelligence. Understanding and adapting strategic culture are key factors for successfully managing the impact of artificial intelligence in a global environment.

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ВЕШТАЧКА ИНТЕЛИГЕНЦИЈА ИЗМЕЂУ
СТРАТЕШКЕ КУЛТУРЕ И ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИЈЕ

Апстракт

        Овај рад дефинише нове димензије националне безбедности које су производ измењеног
стратешког окружења, кроз разматрање заједничког утицаја стратешке културе, глобализације
и вештачке интелигенције. Сагледавање вештачке интелигенције у односу са стратешку културу
и глобализацију у савременим трендовима олакшава нам разумевање магле у савременим иза-
зовима националној безбедности. Савремена друштва су потпуно технолошки зависна, што се
инхерентно одражава и на развој стратегије. Свака технолошка револуција је донела и измене у
домену дефинисања стратегије, али пре тога и стратешке културе једног народа. Глобализација
не значи да су стратешка ривалства завршена, напротив она ће непобитно наставити да постоје
посебно у домену односа војно и технолошки најразвијенијих земаља. Технолошки примат у
области вештачке интелигенције се може поредити само са временом убрзаног развоја и прои-
зводње нуклеарног наоружања. Динамика развија супротстављених страна биће условљена пре
свега брзином овладавања технологијама које подржавају вештаку интелигенцију. По први пут
вероватно у историји, будуће глобализовано друштво без обзира на националне потенцијале
омогућиће и мањим државама да својом стратешком културом пронађу место у новом светском
поретку и да заједно са другим развијају равноправно вештачку интелигенцију. Закључак да веза
између стратешке културе, глобализације и вештачке интелигенције сигурно постоји и захтева
адаптибилност, иако је комплексна неопходно је да је познајемо и разумемо, прво да би разуме-
ли сами себе, а потом и непријатеља, конкурента или супарника

        Кључне речи: стратешка култура, глобализација, вештачка интелигенција, нове димензије
националне безбедности, адаптибилност.