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GEOPOLITICAL CONSEQUENCES OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE GOVERNANCE

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ABSTRACT

The article critically examines the geopolitical implications of artificial intelligence (AI) governance, highlighting its role in reshaping international power dynamics. This study addresses the gap in the literature regarding AI's impact on national security, economic dominance, and political control. By analyzing policy frameworks and global AI leadership strategies, the study provides a novel perspective on AI governance as a geopolitical tool. Findings indicate that AI enhances technological sovereignty, strengthens defense capabilities, and contributes to cyber and economic conflicts. The conclusions emphasize the necessity of a comprehensive global regulatory framework to mitigate AI-related risks and foster international cooperation. This study contributes new knowledge by demonstrating how AI governance influences strategic geopolitical stability and security.

Keywords: *AI Governance, Geopolitical Impact, AI Regulation, National Security, Economic Power, AI Ethics*

1. INTRODUCTION

Artificial intelligence (AI) is rapidly altering global geopolitics by influencing national security, economic structures, and political power. While previous studies have examined AI's impact on technology and economics, limited research has focused on its geopolitical consequences. This study fills this gap by investigating how AI governance affects international relations, power shifts, and security challenges.

AI investments by major powers like the US, China, and the EU indicate a growing technological arms race. However, the absence of global regulatory mechanisms raises concerns about ethical governance and power imbalances. AI-powered military applications pose significant risks, particularly in autonomous warfare, cyber threats, and surveillance. Furthermore, economic inequalities are exacerbated as technologically advanced nations outpace developing economies.

AI-based autonomous military systems are especially dangerous, capable of operating without human intervention, which can lead to the escalation of military conflicts.

Furthermore, the development of AI creates a technological gap between countries that actively invest in these technologies and countries that lag behind in technological development. Such unevenness in access to advanced technologies can increase economic and political inequality, which threatens to destabilize international relations in the long run.

AI technologies are becoming a new tool of political control. They are actively used in countries with authoritarian regimes to monitor and regulate the citizens' behaviour. This poses serious challenges for human rights and democracy, as the AI use can limit freedom of expression and lead to increased repression.

This research aims to analyze the geopolitical impact of AI governance by addressing key research questions:

1. How does AI governance influence global power structures and international cooperation?
2. What are the potential security risks associated with unregulated AI development?
3. How does AI regulation affect economic stability and technological sovereignty?

To answer these questions, the study examines AI adoption across political regimes and evaluates its implications for global stability.

Research objectives:

1. Analyse the current practices of using AI technologies in various political systems and to assess their impact on political control and social stability.

2. Assess the impact of AI on the defence potential of countries and possible threats to international security, in particular through autonomous military systems.

3. Study the economic implications of AI implementation and possible technology gaps between states that may cause economic inequality and political instability.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The rapid development of AI technologies has significantly changed the global balance of power. Therefore, the issue of its regulation in the context of geopolitical consequences is reflected in a number of current studies. Previous research has predominantly focused on AI's economic and technological aspects, neglecting its broader geopolitical consequences. This study critically maps the literature to establish the research problem and identify gaps.

One of the leading topics is the strategic importance of AI for geopolitical dominance. Such scholars as [1, 2] actively discuss the complex interplay between AI governance and global power relations, which emphasizes the strategic advantage enjoyed by leading countries in the development of AI. Other researchers, in particular [3], note their special influence on propaganda and, as in particular [4] note, the scale of such a process.

The AI role in cybersecurity further complicates this dynamic. According to the research [5], cyber security systems based on AI not only increase the defence capability of national states, but also open up new dimensions of threats.

AI governance also intersects with ethical considerations that are important to geopolitical stability. Such researchers as [6] emphasize the importance of an ethical framework in the regulation of AI. Besides, some scholars such as [7] point out that although the ethical aspects of AI are important, management must be realistic. Excessive regulation, according to the study [8] can hold back innovation, leaving countries vulnerable in a highly competitive AI environment.

The research [9] indicates that AI can play a transformative role in achieving such global goals as combating climate change and improving health care.

Other researchers [10] point out that the lack of distribution of AI technologies can deepen inequality at the national and international levels.

The concept of AI nationalism has also become an important issue. According to the research [11], AI nationalism refers to the tendency of states to focus on the domestic development of AI to the detriment of global cooperation.

According to [12] AI also attracts attention due to liability and regulatory issues, especially in the context of its rapid adoption in various fields of activity. As the researchers [13] noted, the question arises whether "responsible AI" can exist without proper mechanisms of responsibility for the consequences of its use. Also, researchers such as [14] consider the possibility of implementing the principles of responsibility for generative AI models, in particular through the EU directive on responsibility for AI.

The military use of AI is also a significant component of the geopolitical discourse, as emphasized by the author [15]. The research [16] on the use of AI in the defence agencies of Sweden shows how this country integrates innovative technologies into its military strategy.

Another important aspect is the AI potential in political governance. The study [17] analyses the countries where AI acts as president.

The author [18] notes that the European Union's (EU) approach to AI regulation through the AI Act is focused on transparency and accountability. The study by a number of researchers [19] highlights the EU's efforts to create a regulatory framework that emphasizes risk management and documentation of AI systems, which increases transparency. The author [20] consider the prospects of regulating the AI use at the level of the EU legislative framework. Besides, as the researcher [21] noted, the terminological clarity that European politicians seek to achieve contributes to the harmonization of approaches to the regulation of AI at the global level.

Ukrainian researchers [22] emphasize the importance of introducing automated security systems and crime prevention in the South of Ukraine as a way to ensure security in the Black Sea region. Domestic researchers [23] also note the importance of attracting investments and the development of AI technologies for the further recovery of Ukraine and strengthening its position in the geopolitical arena of the region.

Existing studies highlight AI's role in cyber warfare, surveillance, and national security (Tare, 2024; Pastor & González, 2022). Scholars have debated whether AI governance strengthens global stability or exacerbates geopolitical tensions (Baig et al., 2024). Some argue that ethical AI policies promote cooperation (Henman, 2024), while others contend that AI nationalism leads to increased rivalry (Aaronson, 2024).

This study extends prior work by evaluating AI governance's impact on global alliances, power competition, and military strategies. Unlike earlier research, it integrates AI's geopolitical implications with policy and security dimensions, offering a novel perspective.

So, the literature illustrates that the geopolitical implications of AI governance are multifaceted and encompass the issues of national security, ethics, sustainable development, and justice.

3. METHODS

3.1. Research Design

The study was based on a multi-stage experimental design that analysed the geopolitical implications of AI control between January and June 2023. It brought together experts in AI, geopolitics, and data analytics.

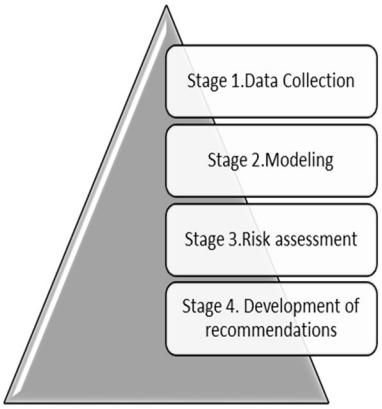

Figure 1: Research design

Source: developed by the authors

The stages included:

1. Data collection: analysis of global AI regulatory practices and their impact on geopolitics.

2. Scenario modelling: development of models of the consequences of AI control under the competition and cooperation of states.

3. Risk assessment: identification of challenges in the field of security, international law, and ethics.

4. Development of recommendations: creation of strategies for reducing risks and strengthening cooperation.

The interdisciplinary combines technical and geopolitical analysis, creating a holistic picture of the impact of AI on the international system.

3.2. Sampling

The study selected ten geopolitical regions representing different levels of technological maturity, AI integration into governance systems and influence on the international arena. The sample included the EU, the USA, China, as well as selected developing countries in Asia and Africa. The sample size was optimal for a balanced representation of regulatory approaches, economic scales, and political strategies. This ensured statistical significance, data accessibility, and manageability of the analysis. The sample was limited to ten regions for the purposes of an in-depth analysis within the research period, ensuring access to reliable data on AI policies and regulatory frameworks. The regions were selected because of the documented examples of AI's impact on geopolitical events, including technological conflicts. An advisory group of experts on geopolitics and AI recommended the regions based on key trends. This approach provided

representative data that facilitated a qualitative analysis of the impact of AI on international politics, economics, and regulation.

3.3. Methods

3.3.1. Scenario-based modelling

A special modelling framework using programming languages was developed to assess the geopolitical consequences of AI control. This framework allowed for the implementation of a scenario-based approach to analyse the interaction of AI policy with global geopolitical processes.

• Inputs: regulations, standards of ethics, security, privacy, and AI governance strategies.

• Outputs: forecast of AI integration, changes in alliances, economic impact.

• Model equation (modified MDP): The Markov Decision Process was adapted to analyse the geopolitical consequences of AI policy. State (S) – geopolitical situation, level of AI implementation, regional characteristics. Action (A) – policy change, adoption of laws, increased funding. Transition probability (P) – transitions between states depending on actions. Reward (R) – economic benefits, political stability, strategic advantages.

The formula for determining the optimal policy:

$$V(s) = \max_a \left[R(s,a) + \gamma \sum_{s'} P(s'|s,a)\, V(s') \right]$$

where:

- $V(s)$ – value of the state (utility),
- $R(s,a)$ – reward for action a in state s,
- γ – discount factor,
- $P(s'|s,a)$ – probability of transition from state s to state s'.

3.3.2. Geopolitical impact analysis

The impact analysis of AI governance was carried out using an adapted game-based theoretic approach that models state strategies in decision-making regarding AI technologies. AI governance scenarios and their consequences for different regions were considered, with a focus on Nash equilibrium — a situation where no state can improve its outcome by changing its strategy in the context of the strategies of others. This made it possible to identify the most effective scenarios of cooperation or competition in the field of AI governance.

3.3.3. Qualitative research

Expert interviews and surveys were conducted, consisting of 14 questions on the effectiveness of AI policy, geopolitical risks, and prospects for AI governance (Appendix A).

Tools:

1. Programming language: Python.

2. Libraries/frameworks: TensorFlow, NumPy, SciPy.

3. Software: Gambit, NVivo, Microsoft Excel, Python (Pandas Library), R, Tableau.

4. Platform used: Google Forms.

4. RESULTS

4.1. Results of the Markov Decision Process (MDP) Model

A Markov Decision Process (MDP) model was used to analyse the geopolitical implications of AI policy integration in ten key regions. The model predicted the level of AI adoption, changes in international alliances, and the economic consequences of different policy approaches. The results of the study are shown in Table 1.

Predicted geopolitical implications:

EU: High AI adoption provides stability, strengthens domestic alliances, and has a moderate impact on the global economy.

United States: High AI adoption contributes to technological dominance, strengthens strategic influence in international systems, and provides economic advantages in high-tech sectors.

China: Aggressive AI policies increase global influence, create new trade ties, particularly in AI-oriented infrastructure.

India: Moderate integration opens up opportunities for changes in trade, particularly in the technology sector.

Sub-Saharan Africa (e.g. Nigeria): Initial stages of AI implementation cause instability but create potential for long-term strategic development.

Table 1: Example scorecard for EU, US and China.

Region	Level of AI Integration	Predicted Economic Impact	Geopolitical Stability	Strategic Alliances
European Union	High	Moderate	High	Strong
United States	High	High	Moderate	Moderate
China	Very High	Very High	High	Expanding

Source: developed by the authors based on [24]

The European Union (EU) has a well-developed governance and regulatory framework, including the Artificial Intelligence Act, which emphasizes ethics and transparency. At the same time, there is potential to increase competitiveness and accelerate technology adoption. AI policies are driving economic growth, but their implementation is hampered by unevenness across member states. Cooperation and international coordination strengthen the EU's position, although reliance on external providers poses risks. The US remains a leader in innovation thanks to flexible regulation, which has stimulated the rapid development of AI. However, criticism has focused on the lack of attention to ethical oversight, especially compared to the EU. The integration of AI into defence, healthcare and finance provides significant economic benefits, but exacerbates international trade conflicts, particularly with China, increasing the risks of cyber threats and social inequality. China is demonstrating a centralized approach to AI development, using big data and state funding. Technology is rapidly integrating into the public and private sectors, driving innovation and export dominance. The Belt and Road Initiative is increasing the country's geopolitical influence. However, privacy and government surveillance issues are raising international concerns.

So, the EU emphasizes ethics but faces regulatory barriers. The US focuses on innovation but faces ethical challenges. China demonstrates the effectiveness of AI integration, although authoritarian control exacerbates tensions.

4.2. Game-based Theoretic Approach

A modified game-based theoretic analysis was used to assess the geopolitical strategies of countries in the context of AI policy. The main result is the identification of the conditions of the Nash equilibrium, when no country can improve its position by changing its policy strategy on AI if others leave their strategies unchanged.

Nash equilibrium analysis:

The EU and the US: achieved equilibrium through cooperation in AI policy development, which brought economic benefits and stability. Unilateral deviations would cause economic losses.

China: has chosen an aggressive AI strategy, demonstrating a competitive approach and frequently changing alliances depending on technological developments.

Emerging regions: Countries in Africa and South Asia have pursued different strategies, focusing on regional stability or responding to external influences.

A graphical representation of the Nash equilibrium (Figure 2) illustrates the interaction between AI governance policies and geopolitical outcomes in these regions.

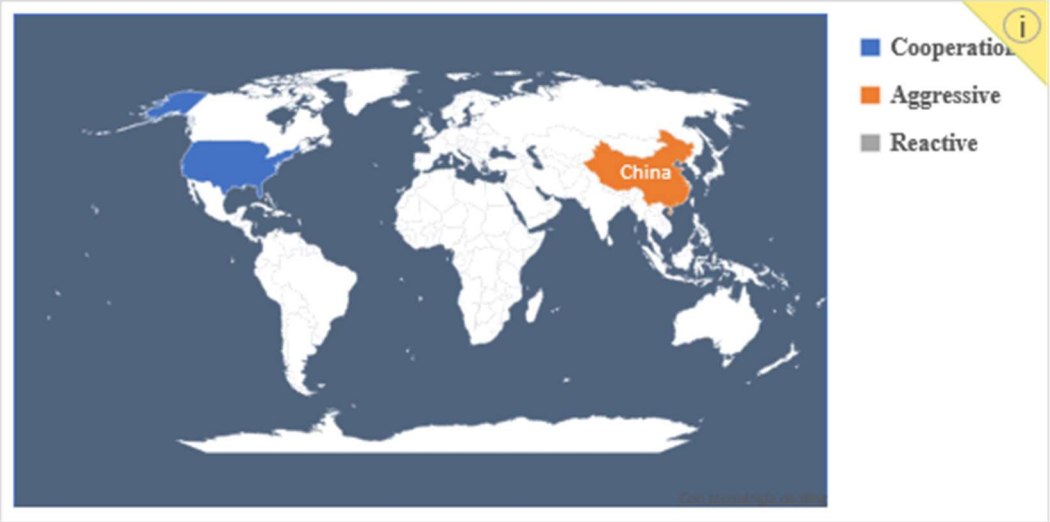

Figure 2: Nash equilibrium in geopolitical AI policy (EU, US, China and developing countries)

Source: developed by the authors based on [25]

The EU and developing countries focus on cooperation, which promotes geopolitical stability and sustainable economic development. On the other hand, the US and China, focus on competition, which stimulates rapid AI integration, while reducing geopolitical stability. Regions like the US and China demonstrate a high level of integration due to a competitive strategy aimed at accelerated technological development. The EU maintains a moderate level of integration, using a balanced approach, while developing countries have a low level of integration because of limited resources. A joint approach between the EU and developing countries ensures greater geopolitical stability, which is the basis for long-term progress. While the US and China strategies can lead to tensions and conflicts, cooperation brings stability and sustainable development, albeit at the expense of slower technological and economic progress. Developing countries, despite progress in cooperation, need additional external support to strengthen AI integration and economic weight.

4.3. Expert Interviews and Surveys

Data from expert interviews and surveys were analysed to assess perceptions of AI governance and its geopolitical risks. The survey included 20 questions covering three main areas: AI policy effectiveness, perception of geopolitical risks, and predictions of future trends. The results showed:

• AI policy effectiveness: Most experts noted that regions with strong AI governance, such as the EU and the US, have significant economic and geopolitical advantages.

• Geopolitical risks: 65% of respondents pointed to growing risks associated with AI, including trade conflicts and technological dependency, especially in the context of trade wars between the US, China, and India.

• Further trends: 70% of experts predict that AI governance will influence the formation of global alliances, with countries in Asia and Africa likely to emerge as leaders because of international pressure and economic incentives.

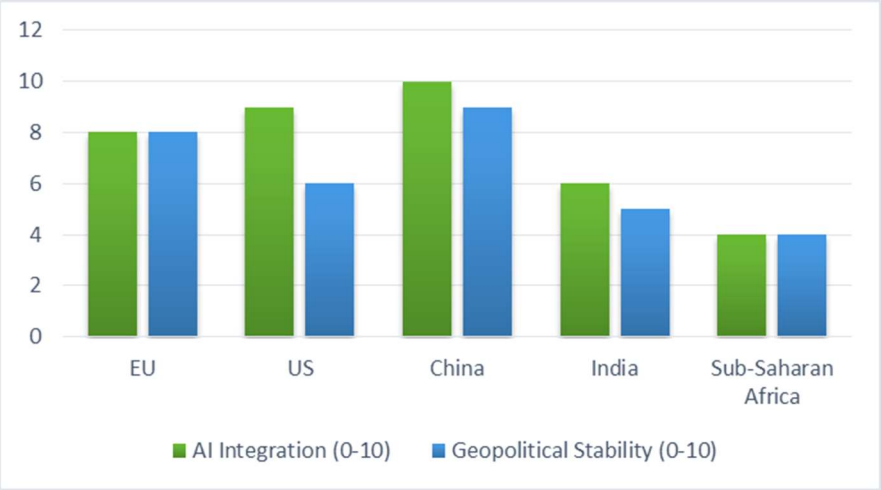

Figure 3: Projected geopolitical stability and AI integration in different regions

Source: developed by the authors based on [26]

China received the highest score of 10, indicating significant investment in AI development and a strategic approach to its implementation. Sub-Saharan Africa received a score of 4, indicating serious infrastructural and economic barriers that make it difficult to integrate AI. This reflects the importance of effective AI governance for strengthening or maintaining political and economic stability. Higher scores indicate a positive contribution of AI to geopolitical stability. The EU received a score of 8, indicating a positive impact of governance strategies on stability. India, with a score of 5, demonstrates a moderate stability because of uneven AI implementation. Regions with high levels of AI implementation (China, US, EU) have better stability indicators, emphasizing the importance of comprehensive AI governance strategies. Sub-Saharan Africa has low scores on AI integration and stability, indicating the difficulties of implementing the technology in less developed economies. China has the highest scores, confirming the priority of AI as a geopolitical and economic tool. The US has a high level of AI adoption (9) but lower stability (6) because of ethical issues and international competition. Africa has the lowest scores in both categories.

Table 2: Quantitative differences in AI policy effectiveness

Region	AI Policy Score (0-10)	Economic Impact Score (0-10)	Geopolitical Stability (0-10)
EU	8	7	8
US	9	9	6
China	10	10	9
India	6	6	5
Sub-Saharan Africa	4	3	4

Source: developed by the authors based on [27]

The European Union (EU) demonstrates effective regulation of AI, focusing on ethical principles and strict standards (score: 8). The EU's adoption of AI contributes to moderate economic development, particularly in automation and innovation (score: 7). Joint regulatory efforts strengthen regional and global stability (score: 8). The US leads the way in funding research and development, with significant economic impact, especially in technology sectors (score: 9). However, the US's geopolitical stability is reduced due to high levels of competition and potential trade conflicts (score: 6). China has the most aggressive AI development strategy, supported by the state (score: 10), and is an economic leader

due to this (score: 10). China's geopolitical stability is also strengthened through the AI use (score: 9). India has a weak AI policy, lagging behind developed countries (score: 6), with a moderate economic contribution to the IT sector (score: 6) and limited impact on geopolitical stability (score: 5). Sub-Saharan Africa is in the early stages of AI development with limited infrastructure and government support (score: 4). The impact of AI on the economy and stability of this region is minimal (score: 3–4). The US and China are leading the economic and geopolitical landscape through their active use of AI, while the EU is focused on ethics and cooperation. India and Africa need reforms and investments to strengthen their positions in this area.

5. DISCUSSSION

Our research emphasizes that AI technologies are actively used for political control. Similar opinions are supported by the author [28] who notes that AI can be a tool for manipulating public opinion and controlling citizens.

However, other authors [29] add that AI can also contribute to transparency and increase democratic standards, especially in countries with developed democratic institutions. This contrasts in a certain way with our research in terms of the AI use for political purposes. We do not agree with this, because this is an unlikely scenario in the near future.

In our study, 40% of the experts consider autonomous military systems to be the main threat to international security. Other researchers, such as [5], also emphasize that AI-based autonomous weapons systems can lead to a new arms race.

In addition, such researchers as [30] support the opinion that the introduction of AI for military purposes carries serious risks for international stability, especially in the absence of global agreements on ethical standards.

Our research notes that countries investing in AI for military purposes can obtain significant strategic benefits. This approach is supported by the author [21] who examines in detail how AI can increase the efficiency of military systems through automation.

According to our research findings, the automation of warfare can lead to ethical challenges. This opinion is developed by the researcher [31], who notes that the AI use in military operations can lead to complex moral dilemmas, especially in the context of international conflicts.

Our research raised concerns about the technological capability gap between countries. A similar approach is supported by the authors [32], who note that the difference in the level of AI development between states will increase international tension.

According to our forecasts, the pace of AI adoption will vary by region, with countries such as the US and China expecting rapid adoption by 2030. Such researchers as [33] also emphasize that the USA and China are leaders in this field due to their investment and support at the state level.

Our research identifies three main scenarios of the impact of AI on geopolitics: positive, neutral, and negative. A positive scenario predicts that AI will contribute to international cooperation and solving global problems. Similar views are supported by the author [9], who notes that ethical regulation of AI can improve international relations.

On the contrary, the negative scenario considered in our study indicates the possibility of exacerbation of international conflicts because of the AI use for military and political purposes. This echoes the research [1]. They analyse possible threats to global stability because of the uneven development of AI in different countries and the lack of international norms [34].

This study demonstrates that AI governance is a key determinant of geopolitical stability. The findings align with previous research emphasizing AI's role in cyber security and military applications [27]. However, unlike prior studies that focus primarily on economic or technological perspectives, this research highlights the interplay between AI governance and geopolitical power shifts.

A key limitation of this study is its reliance on expert analysis, which may be influenced by regional biases. Additionally, the rapid evolution of AI technologies means that policy recommendations may require continual updates. Future research should incorporate real-time AI policy assessments to enhance the predictive accuracy of geopolitical models.

The comparative analysis showed that the authors of the study agree with many researchers regarding the main risks and benefits of AI technologies in the field of geopolitics.

5.1. Limitations:

One of the limitations of the study is that it is based on expert assessments, which can be

subjective and do not take into account all possible scenarios of technology development. In addition, the analysis is based on current data, which may reduce its relevance in a rapidly changing technological environment.

5.2. Recommendations:

It is recommended to strengthen international cooperation to create global standards and ethical norms for the use of AI technologies, especially in the defence sector. It is also worth speeding up the development of mechanisms for minimizing the risks of political control and ensuring the protection of human rights in the context of the growing impact of AI on society.

Problems and Open Research Issues

Despite the growing body of research on AI governance, several unresolved issues persist:

1. Regulatory Fragmentation: The absence of a unified global framework leads to inconsistent AI policies across nations, increasing the risk of technological conflicts.
2. AI Militarization: The deployment of AI in autonomous weapons raises ethical concerns and potential breaches of international security norms.
3. Surveillance and Political Control: AI is increasingly used in authoritarian regimes to suppress dissent, raising human rights concerns.
4. Economic Disparities: AI-driven economic growth is unevenly distributed, exacerbating global inequality.
5. Lack of Ethical Standards: There is no universally accepted ethical framework for AI governance, creating uncertainty in legal and policy spheres.

These issues warrant further investigation to ensure that AI governance supports international security and economic stability.

Differences from Prior Work

This study differs from previous research in the following ways:

1. Strategic Focus: While earlier studies examined AI's economic impact, this research emphasizes its geopolitical significance.
2. Regulatory Analysis: Unlike prior works that discuss AI governance in isolation, this study assesses its role in international relations and security.
3. Comparative Perspective: By analyzing AI policies across multiple regions, this study highlights disparities in governance strategies and their geopolitical consequences.
4. Security Implications: This research uniquely integrates AI's military applications with broader geopolitical risks, providing a more comprehensive perspective.

6. CONCLUSIONS

A comprehensive analysis of the impact of AI on political stability, national security and economic competition at the global level was conducted. It was noted that AI already plays a key role in political control, especially in authoritarian regimes, where AI technologies are used to monitor the population and manage public behaviour. This can lead to a decrease in public participation and self-censorship, which is a serious challenge for democracies.

The academic novelty of the study is the systematized geopolitical consequences of control over AI technologies, emphasizing the difference in the pace of technology implementation between states and their impact on international security. The uniqueness of the study is that it combines expert assessments from different countries, providing a global view of possible scenarios of AI development and its impact on world politics.

This study contributes to the growing discourse on AI governance by demonstrating its direct impact on geopolitical stability. Unlike previous research that focuses solely on economic or technological aspects, this study systematically evaluates AI governance as a strategic tool in international politics.

Key contributions include:

- Identifying AI governance as a geopolitical determinant of power distribution.
- Highlighting the risks of AI militarization and economic inequality.
- Proposing a framework for global AI regulation to mitigate geopolitical instability.

The study underscores the urgent need for an international AI governance framework that balances innovation with security. Future research should explore AI's long-term geopolitical impact through dynamic policy modeling and real-time data analysis.

The practical value of the research is the possibility of using the results for the development of state strategies for the regulation of AI. Findings about the risks associated with the automation of military systems and political control can help governments to avoid dangerous technological races and ensure the protection of human rights. Besides, the recommendations for international cooperation and the development of ethical norms for the AI use

can be the basis for the creation of global standards and international agreements that will promote the safe and fair implementation of the latest technologies.

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Appendix A

Questionnaire for an expert survey

Topic: Geopolitical consequences of control over artificial intelligence (AI) technologies

Objective: Assess the impact of control over AI on political stability, national security, and international relations.

I. Use of AI in geopolitics

1. How do you assess the main areas of use of AI in your country?
   - National security
   - Economic competition
   - Political control
   - International cooperation
2. What area do you think is the most important for the application of AI in geopolitics?
   - National security
   - Economic competition
   - Political control
   - International cooperation
3. Open question: What are the main challenges you see in using AI to strengthen national security?

II. The impact of AI on international security

4. How do you assess the threats posed by AI to international security?
   - Autonomous military systems
   - Cyber threats
   - Political manipulation
   - Discrimination
5. In your opinion, what is the most dangerous threat to international stability?
   - Autonomous military systems
   - Cyber threats
   - Political manipulation
   - Discrimination
6. Open question: How can AI affect the arms race between states?

III. The impact of AI on political control

7. How do you assess the role of AI in strengthening political control in authoritarian countries?
   - An important control tool
   - Used sparingly
   - Inefficient
   - Not used
8. Do you think that AI can threaten democracy?
   - Yes, AI can limit democracy
   - Maybe, but the impact is limited
   - No, AI can strengthen democratic institutions
   - Difficult to answer
9. Open question: What risks do you see in the use of AI for political manipulation?

IV. Forecasts and scenarios of the impact of AI on geopolitics

10. What scenario do you think is the most likely impact of AI on geopolitics?
    - Positive (cooperation between states, joint solutions to global problems)
    - Neutral (use of AI for national interests without significant changes in global politics)
    - Negative (escalation of conflicts because of technology race and abuse of AI)
    - Difficult to answer
11. How do you assess the future pace of AI implementation in your country?
    - Rapid implementation within 5 years
    - Moderate implementation over 10 years
    - Slow implementation for more than 10 years
    - Difficult to estimate
12. Open question: What measures can be effective to reduce the risks of using AI in military technologies?

V. Final questions

13. How do you assess the level of preparedness of your country for global challenges related to the development of AI?
    - High level of preparedness
    - Medium level
    - Low level
    - Difficult to estimate
14. Open question: What are your recommendations for international regulation of AI technologies to ensure stability and security?

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Appendix B. Brief results of the survey in the form of a table

The table with the results of the conducted expert survey

Item No.	Results
1	- 40% (National Security) - 30% (Economic competition) - 20% (Political control) - 10% (International cooperation)
2	- 50% (National Security) - 30% (Economic competition) - 10% (Political control) - 10% (International cooperation)
3	USA: “National security is key through the development of cyber defence.” Germany: “The biggest threat comes from the use of AI for armed conflicts.” UK: “Political control by AI is more common in authoritarian regimes.” “Cyber security and data security are the biggest challenges.” The Netherlands: “Autonomous systems create new risks in the military sphere.” Poland: “Control over AI in military technology requires global coordination.”
4	- 40% (Autonomous military systems) - 30% (Cyber threats) - 20% (Political manipulation) - 10% (Discrimination)
5	- 50% (Autonomous military systems) - 30% (Cyber threats) - 15% (Political manipulation) - 5% (Discrimination)
6	USA: “AI can manipulate elections through social networks.” Germany: “Political parties use AI for targeted propaganda.” UK: "AI can influence public opinion through automated news generation." Poland: “Political manipulation is becoming a serious problem in international politics.” The Netherlands: “Autonomous systems can destabilize regional conflicts.” USA: “The threat of using AI in cybercrime is growing.”
7	- 35% (Important control tool) - 40% (Used sparingly) - 20% (Inefficient) - 5% (Not used)
8	- 45% (AI can limit democracy) - 30% (Influence is limited) - 20% (AI can strengthen institutions) - 5% (Difficult to answer)
9	USA: AI threatens citizensə privacy and freedom of speech. Germany: Authoritarian regimes use AI to suppress dissent. The Netherlands: AI can help to democratize if used right.

Item No.	Results
	UK: "Political campaigns are increasingly using AI to monitor voter sentiment." Poland: "AI helps strengthen authoritarian regimes by monitoring citizens."
10	- 30% (Positive) - 50% (Neutral) - 15% (Negative) - 5% (Difficult to answer)
11	- 40% (Fast) - 35% (Moderate) - 15% (Slow) - 10% (Hard to estimate)
12	USA: "It is necessary to create international norms for the ethical AI use in military technologies.' Germany: "It is necessary to ensure cooperation between countries to avoid a new arms race." UK: "Global regulation is needed, which will set clear limits on the AI use for military purposes and guarantee international security." The Netherlands: "International regulation is critical to prevent an arms race." Poland: "Controlling AI in military technology requires global coordination."
13	- 35% (High level) - 45% (Average level) - 15% (Low level) - 5% (Difficult to estimate)
14	USA: "International agreements are needed for the ethical use of AI, particularly for military purposes." Germany: "It is necessary to create global standards to prevent abuse of AI technologies." UK: "International rules should include not only a ban on autonomous weapons, but also data collection regulation." Poland: "Political control by using AI is more common in authoritarian regimes." The Netherlands: "If the international community can establish rules to control AI, it can promote cooperation."