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GLOBAL SECURITY CHALLENGES: INFORMATION SECURITY AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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ABSTRACT: This article discusses non-traditional forms of security, new challenges to global security, in particular information security and artificial intelligence risks.

KEYWORDS: Security, realism, liberalism, soft power, global security, artificial intelligence.

INTRODUCTION

There are serious and intense struggles for the world political order of the 21st century. The appearance and form of mutual geopolitical competition is very different from the last century. Previously, approaches to security were developed based on the current situation and different views of the states, but the contemporary globalization process requires new aspects to be put forward. In today's security situation, no country, no matter how powerful, can ensure its security alone. Taking into account the ever-expanding scope of threats to security in such conditions, the demand for solidarity and mutual trust in the world will increase on a global scale.

MAIN PART

A one-sided approach to defining security is a complete mistake. One of these misunderstandings of the definition of security is to associate it only with the military sphere. However, security covers not only military, but also political, economic, social and other spheres in the broad sense.

The well-known English scientist B. Buzan gives a new definition of the concept of security in his work "People, States and Fear". The scientist distinguishes between the security of the individual and the security of the nation. According to him, security has "soft" and "hard" characteristics. The "soft" type of security includes economic, spiritual and cultural spheres, while the "hard" one indicates the type of security that must be ensured with the help of military forces (Buzan, 1991. - P.17.). Based on these views of the scientist, two schools of deep understanding of the concept of security should be distinguished:

School of realism. Realists associate the essence of the concept of security with the power factor. According to them, power is the basis of security. Although the first formation of realism dates back to the works of scientists such as Thucydides, Niccolò Machiavelli, and Thomas Hobbes, its modern essence is expressed in the scientific views of the English historian Edward H. Carr. In his book "Twenty Years of Tension: 1919-1939, Introduction to International Relations", the scientist analyzed the politics of states on the international stage and the nature of international relations.

As a result of the end of the Cold War and the acceleration of the globalization process, realism,

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which was considered an effective model of international relations, is no longer as important as before. Realism's central concepts of power, authority, self-interest, and the state were not sufficient to explain changes in the system. Issues such as safety of economics, informatics and ecology have expanded this field, which, in turn, has further demonstrated the shortcomings of realism. This situation led to the emergence of new approaches and concepts in the field of security. In the global system, the issue of security has become a concept that includes not only military problems, but also threats arising from terrorism, ecology, the spread of weapons of mass destruction, and technological development.

Modern realities show that the power factor cannot always express the meaning of security. Today's world international relations are a clear confirmation of this. Now security processes in countries are so interdependent that a conflict or a threatening event in one corner of the world has an impact in other countries. In this regard, supporters of the liberalism approach present a number of arguments against realists.

School of Liberalism. Liberalism as a theory of international relations emerged as a result of efforts to maintain peace and security and prevent the consequences of wars after the First World War. Liberalism focuses mainly on issues of peace and cooperation in the international system, not on conflicts and wars. More precisely, liberals rely on the belief that in the essence of security cooperation is the priority, not force.

They also believe that security is ensured not by the state alone, but by its integration into several structures. The best way to ensure international security is the institutionalization of international law and the establishment of international organizations. International organizations based on legal norms will be a guarantee of security.

There is another interesting feature of the philosophy of liberalism. For example, in the 90s of the 20th century, liberals found a clear answer to the opinions of realists that "without the force factor, neither security, nor stability, nor development can be ensured." More precisely, professor of Harvard University Joseph Nye introduced the term "soft power" to the science of international relations for the first time. J. Nye defines "soft power" in his book "Leadership Responsibilities: The Changing Nature of American Power" as follows: "Soft power is the ability to work with allies to achieve a goal without violence" (Nye , Joseph, 1990). The scientist gives a more detailed definition of "soft power" in his famous work "Soft power: the means to success in world politics":"... it is known that by means of military and economic power it is possible to force others to change their position. However, sometimes it is possible to achieve the desired result even without them. Attracting, not coercion, is a main key" (Nye, Joseph, 2004). In this respect, supporters of liberalism believe that through "soft power" it is possible to ensure security and stability, and even achieve geopolitical goals.

The modern global security system began with the dangers of international terrorism, and in the next 20 years, it continues with global realities such as the coronavirus pandemic, the threat of using nuclear weapons, Russia's military attack on Ukraine and its negative consequences, and global climate change. However, in our opinion, information security and artificial intelligence will be the main challenges to global security in the future.

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Information security. The boundaries and dimensions of information security are infinite, and its impact on national, regional and global security levels is extremely huge. With the formation of the informational state and society in the modern world, the information factor has become one of the powerful tools of geopolitics. In our opinion, the weapon of geoinformation is the most effective and dangerous of the mechanisms of geopolitics, because there is no one-size-fits-all global control in the information space. The fact that the main realities of human life have moved to the virtual world complicates its security aspects. Today the influence of information weapons is more dangerous than nuclear weapons (Buranov, 2022). This technology was practically used during the events of the Arab Spring. As a result of its practice, fundamental changes took place in the geopolitical space, because of the Internet, people gathered and held demonstrations against the government. Therefore, these events were described by the names "Facebook revolution", "Twitter revolution" and other new terms.

According to the analysis, more than 500 million cyber attacks are organized every year around the world. Every second, 1 in 12 people become victims of cyber attacks. In developed countries such as the United States of America, France, England, Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, the rate of cybercrime is 60-65% of the total crime.

Artificial intelligence. The famous Indian figure Jawaharlal Nehru criticized inventions from atomic weapons to pistols when he said, "Indeed, mankind will destroy itself with its own inventions." Artificial intelligence is one such weapon of our time. Although it provides a quick and operative solution to most problems, it is not without its potential to be used for political purposes. In addition, there are speculations that it may go beyond human control. Kai-Fu Lee, one of the pioneers in the field of artificial intelligence, author of the book "AI Superpowers: China, Silicon Valley, and the New World Order" (Kai-Fu Lee, 2018), says that until recently, China was far behind the US in AI research and use. But in the last few years, China's public policy has made this direction one of the priorities, and the popularity of artificial intelligence among the population has increased so much that even five-year-old children have an idea about it.

China is already experimenting with AI algorithms and business models, and soon Chinese scientists will be able to successfully compete and collaborate with their American counterparts. This development could have a major impact on the world economy, and no one can predict the full potential consequences. Will this lead to progress or, on the contrary, will it reduce people to the level of insignificant and disenfranchised helpers of machines? Do we win or lose? No one can give a definite answer. But regular questions are required.

Kai-Fu Lee tells the story of the May 2017 Go competition between humans and computers. The competition between the Chinese player, 19-year-old absolute world champion Ke Sze, and the AlphaGo program developed by Google took place at the annual Go Festival in Wuzhen. The ancient game of Go was considered impossible for machines to play until recently, as it required real human qualities from the player: intuition, sensation, high-level abstraction, etc. In ancient China, it was considered that every scholar had to know the game of Go. The tactical principles of Go are a bit more complicated than those of chess and are based on patience. For this reason, Go was considered not just a game, but an art of a special state of mind. There are a lot of positions in

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the game and it takes a lot of practice to choose the right move based on intuition. Each of the three competitions between humans and artificial intelligence lasted for three hours. Ke Sze tried all kinds of methods: defended, attacked, made crazy moves, but AlphaGo won convincingly. The game was watched around the world, but according to Kai Fu-Li, each country saw it differently. For the Western world, this was the next victory of the computer over the human being, moreover, it was a proof of the domination of Western technologies over the whole world, the superiority of the future field of the digital world. Kai Fu-Li accepted this victory as the next inspirational challenge for China. At the time, the launch of the first satellite by the former Soviet Union encouraged the United States to develop its own space program. AlphaGo's first victory came in 2016, when the program defeated the Korean champion Lee Se Dol 4-1. At that time, Europeans and Americans paid little attention to it, but the Chinese watched this game closely. An "explosion" of artificial intelligence research began in China, after which all the power of the state, as well as private entrepreneurs and investors, were mobilized to research artificial intelligence. The government aims to become a center of artificial intelligence research on a global scale by 2020-2025. In 2017, Chinese investors accounted for 48 percent of global AI-related investments, more than the United States. Until now, the research of artificial intelligence has been conducted in a theoretical environment, but the acceleration of technical processes has made it possible to use it in practice.

Elon Musk believes that the creation of artificial intelligence can be compared to summoning a demon that has not yet fully demonstrated what it is capable of, and in general, it represents perhaps the biggest, most serious threat that humanity has ever faced. Stephen Hawking and the Swedish philosopher Nick Bostrom (Director of the Institute for the Future of Humanity) are also afraid of the consequences of the growing power of artificial intelligence.

According to the American scientist Eric Brynolfson, machines will replace more and more human labor. On the one hand, they increase the amount of capital, on the other hand, more and more jobs will be cut, and as artificial intelligence develops, this gap will only widen. It is simply impossible to imagine the possibilities of using artificial intelligence weapons for geopolitical purposes. This is a serious challenge to global security for humanity.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the essence of the concept of security is very complex. In our opinion, its meaning can also be interpreted as "Si vis salutem, para periculum" (If you want safety, prepare for danger! author – S.B.) by making a slight change to the term "Si vis salutem, para periculum" (If you want peace, prepare for war!). National, regional and international security cannot be separated from each other in the conditions of globalization. Approaches to today's global security are also not unanimous. The lack of global control over information security and the fact that artificial intelligence is based on temporary human control may cause serious challenges to global security in the future.

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