

Europe, a second-hand power in the AI world



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Abstract:

In this decade we are witnesses and even actors of the establishment of a new technology, which has the power to change psychological realities, but especially in the sphere of politics and economics. The emergence of Artificial Intelligence - or more precisely the huge leap that this technology has made in recent years - has brought a series of relevant questions, both from a strictly scientific point of view and from a practical perspective. Unlike the previous decade, when perhaps part of the debate seemed too advanced, now we are in full competitive reality. It should not be forgotten that the present, if it is competitive, allows human intelligence to assert itself in conferences, articles and volumes. Since Artificial Intelligence brings with it so many changes in such a short interval and in (too) many fields, it is logical that the number of studies on the subject of its implementation should also grow constantly. Europe's situation in this huge process of change needs to be debated. The specific conditions of the continent raise several issues, and among these, the most important seems to be its position in the global ranking of the implementation of Artificial Intelligence. It is precisely this aspect that I am trying to examine in this text, with the firm promise that in the future I will also research the changes that appear in this huge global competition.

Keywords: Europe; artificial intelligence; hierarchies; competition; legislation; resources

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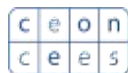
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1. We are in a decisive decade for our entire planet, and in this regard we must not only consider the climate predicament ([Earth.org. 2023](#)) and huge demographics, but especially the competition for technological supremacy ([Mokyr, Vickers and Ziebarth 2015](#)) between states. It would be a huge mistake to believe that these years will be marked by calm developments, in which scientific efficiency will be the most important criterion for demarcation between countries and private companies, and that is why it is always necessary to draw a broader picture of today's truth, the past that ended yesterday and the future that awaits us tomorrow.

At the same time, to believe that the very recent past is the only one that will give us the answers to technological supremacy in the coming decades is again a mistake. The evolution of states is continuous and long-lasting, with a pattern in domestic and international activities that connoisseurs of geopolitics, sociology, public law, etc. recognise. Moreover, to disregard continental and global economic hierarchies in analysing such an important topic would again be a mistake. Practically, we must be aware that the future – in our view – that will stretch to the end of the century is shaped by a complexity of factors already present, and that the hierarchies cannot all be changed without enormous efforts, which not all actors will be able to achieve, for various reasons.

Although the text will give a certain impression of a treatment from a historical perspective, it is necessary to emphasize once again that we live on a continent that has opened up immense perspectives in the technological development of humanity, but at the same time has been unable to maintain this superior position until today. In relation to the existing financial support programmes on the European continent we will actually understand whether in the long term Europe will be able to have a leading position in the global technological competition, or will be forced to follow what other spaces will create.

The almost total absence from universities of historical knowledge in the spheres of economics, technology, diplomacy and law has left its mark today (Golinski 2012), when unrealistic hopes and plans emerge. Scientific knowledge aims to provide solutions for the common man, but especially for the leadership of states. However, in order to achieve this knowledge it is necessary to read intensively and thoroughly thousands of data, which were previously identified by other researchers. Scientific knowledge therefore cannot avoid the history of the fields of analysis, but this is very difficult to do, however. The main reason is precisely this absence of historical analysis in universities, which has the effect of not developing the thinking of the higher education graduate in a broad perspective, capable of offering him the subtle understanding not only of some concepts and realities of his time, but of a geographical area specifically, in a clearly defined period of time. As a result of this deficit, today's people will seek answers regarding the implementation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and the hierarchies it will create according to new models, without looking for patterns in history.

We will see – and the situation of the latest report on the general state of Artificial Intelligence from the year 2023 (appeared at mid- October, 2023) reveals once more – that we cannot evade what for centuries countries and governments have built better or worse, and that certain political-economic considerations will also have a major role in shaping the future of this important technology.

We insist on this perspective of analysis – which could be considered easy, perhaps – because AI is today seen not only as a new technology, but primarily as a weapon necessary for states to assert themselves geopolitically in the various regional and global competitions (Bächle and Bareis 2022). It is the purpose of any new invention to be able to be analysed through the prism of the power it offers to the user, but humanity has never come so close to shaping its own intellect. Being therefore a huge capacity brought before the public, it arouses interest from all angles of analysis, but governments will do what history shows us that they know better: namely to act with it in the sense of maximizing their own powers domestically and at international level. It is therefore necessary to better understand not only the AI technology itself, but especially what it will allow governments to do, because in the end the state power action is the one that either leads a country to war, or to dictatorship, or to regular and harmonious development (Indermit 2020).

2. One of humanity's dreams was and is to find intellectual partners of its own in the world around it, and to this end fairy tales (and the fantastic creatures in them) and animals have been endowed with various anthropomorphic qualities. Obviously, none of these have succeeded in having the qualities that humans' desire, but the dream of man (viewed generically, as a being in the universe) has continued to exist.

The invention of various machines at the end of the 19th century, however, paved the way for influencing the minds of others at a scale and speed beyond anything that had existed before. Electricity and radio waves would foreshadow the first quality of the idea of continuous intelligence – based on electricity – that could communicate with and influence man (Headrick 2009). The emergence of these two foundations of the development of modernity will be followed in time by the two world wars, which will have the effect of generalising radio communication and housing with continuous access to electricity, the two positions becoming an obligatory standard of housing and public housing construction.

Once the most important part of the human standard of living was fixed, the development of the ability to increase the quality of life continued, and in this respect several inventions appeared, among which those that simultaneously fulfilled two purposes stood out. The first of these was related to increasing the professional capabilities of man and companies, and the second was hedonistic, whereby a greater amount of entertainment was to be accessible in everyone's home, according to their own tastes. The invention that achieved this was called the computer, and the system that facilitated the connection and exchange of professional and entertainment data and resources was called the Internet.

The romantic period of computers and the Internet ends somewhere towards the beginning of the 21st century, when much of the global political system will also shift to another dimension, predominantly economic. Specifically, while politics has been the “first violin” of human life, and its foundations have usually been rooted in military and demographic strength, the 20th century – especially after the Second World War – is changing the balance of power within each country, with economics and its benefits becoming more important than the strength of arms.

The two very bloody confrontations of the first half of the 20th century will force governments to think more logically about foreign policy, on the one hand, but they will also raise an intractable problem for them: improving the quality of life of ordinary people. After 30 years of massacres and weapons taking the lives of a large percentage of the planet’s population – and here we consider that in 1927 alone the planet’s population reached 2 billion (Ritchie et al. 2022) – there were some precise tasks to be accomplished. First of all, to ensure a social and especially medical insurance system for those who had fought, but also for the civilians who had also borne the economic and psychological war costs. A system was also needed for the orphans and widows. Hence the need to redesign the political-administrative system, at great cost to national budgets – an issue that will play an important role in this decade in terms of the costs of the substantial implementation of Artificial Intelligence.

All these changes in the budgetary and social systems of the countries involved in the war – not by chance, as they were also the most technologically advanced – required a policy assumed by governments, parliaments and parties. However, they could not and should not become involved to any great extent in the life of the individual, and hence the need for entertainment for those who a few years before were suffering from hunger, cold or other ailments in trenches and homes. The immense sacrifices and the mental costs induced forced an “explosion of hedonism”, which would happen in the next decades on a scale unique in history. It was precisely this desire to relax and/or forget the traumas that would be at the root of the development of electronics as a technical tool to achieve these desires.

The development of electronics would follow this logic, because it was necessary to satisfy the interests of the ordinary man at the lowest possible cost, and the development of information technologies was slower, primarily because of the major costs of computers at the beginning of their “history”. Being very large and very expensive, they could only be bought by large companies and public institutions, and their operation was also very difficult. *Per a contrario*, electronics for the common man was making progress, producing reliable products that sold at low cost, allowing greater relaxation for the common man and a breakthrough in the entertainment industry – the best music and movies came out in the first 3 decades after World War II.

3. However, this growth in electronics and information technology will not be evenly spread, with a single growth pole on the one hand, and three zones on the other. The USA, through the power gained during the two conflagrations and the fact that it had an intact industry, was able to lead the competition in the development of information technologies, followed in time by Western Europe, Eastern Asia (the Far East) and the space of the communist states, in this order. Not by chance, this order of technological development was inversely proportional to the percentages of the destruction of industries in the two wars – which had obviously been followed by the loss of the lives of many engineers able to contribute substantially to the progress in this sphere of economic activity.

Technological progress followed this geographical line from a simple perspective, relative to the available resources, as well as to the particularities specific to each country.

Thus, Japan will not have the right to spend military large sums, so that the percentages of the freed budget will be directed towards education, and the technological progress of the country will be huge and recognized by all potential buyers of electronic products. Towards the end of the 20th century, South Korea will also assert itself in this field, but after it will have drawn a different political path, also

benefiting from large-scale investments in education. Taiwan, Hong-Kong and Singapore will also benefit from a demographic concentration in a small area, as well as from the amounts invested in education – in the first 10 years after independence, Singapore allocated 30% of the national budget to education ([Kissinger 2022](#)).

The same post-war period will be marked in Asia by a complete separation of economic development options. If the western part of the continent corresponds mainly to the Muslim space and the great oil discoveries, in the eastern part the natural resources situation will leave few options for the political leaders. In addition, the two areas had a different specificity as a result of the war itself – the Muslim countries being militarily occupied by the victorious alliance, while in East Asia the Japanese military occupation had been a common factor. Thus, the east of the continent was forced to rebuild its countries not only from the perspective of infrastructure, but also by legislative and educational-scientific pillars, which in the future proved to be the key to success. In the west of the continent, however, oil will bring large revenues and generous subsidies from local leaders, as well as maintaining the social typology based on the Muslim religion, which does not encourage much competition within society.

In addition, the emergence of the Israeli state will have the effect of complicating the geopolitical options of the entire Middle East, but also the establishment of a great technological power in this space. The capabilities that Tel Aviv has developed and created will have a huge impact on Artificial Intelligence ([Hennessey 2023](#)), making it mandatory to mention this country in any perspective analysis of what this technology will become, with important effects in the future as well, including through reporting on the events of October 2023.

4. The area of communist countries will have a major handicap for a long time, related to the reconstruction of cities and villages after the war. In addition, the establishment of the communist regimes was not done without a clear resistance of the population, which had the effect of an action to eliminate the intellectuals who did not accept the political ideas of the new leaders, and among them were included the engineers who could create new technologies. The communist countries will have an additional problem relative to the development of a deep economy of knowledge. Concretely, this political vision was subordinated to a 19th century way of thinking, in which the different economic structure did not in itself offer great prospects for anticipating the future. In addition, the fact that it was oriented towards heavy industry – iron and steel, metallurgy – which did not offer great prospects for the economy based on intellectual creation, in which we will actually include Artificial Intelligence technology.

The way these countries will structure their cities and national industries will be according to Marx's "manuals" – which were fundamentally far from the truth of economic science – and the consequences are still visible today. In addition, the reluctance that the communist leaders will have towards cybernetics ([Peters 2012](#)) will prevent great developments of any civil technologies that could transmit over long distances and quickly information and data of any type. As life does not forgive, the competition lost by the communist states will manifest itself in most sectors of the economy, and the last decade of the last century will establish the dominance of technologies produced by companies from countries considered "capitalist".

However, the communist space was not a linear one, and not even one that did not have a competition within it. The rivalries in this part of the world were fierce, culminating in the difficult relationship between the great geopolitical forces of space, namely the Soviet Union and China. The competition between the two great political, economic and demographic forces had several spheres of action, but the most important aspect was, in the end, that of the approach to economic problems.

As a result of a diplomacy different from that of the European countries, after 1972 China will have a special relationship with the US and hence, a great freedom of action in its part of the continent. Perhaps justifying this relationship, China will adopt at the end of 1978 a set of measures necessary for

economic openness towards the common individual, and as an effect of them it will be observed that in the following decade the economic growth will become continuous. The foreign investments that appeared quite early in China will further strengthen the capabilities of this country, which was more pressured than the Soviet Union by the problem of food shortages. The cheap and abundant labour thus allowed a faster development of some economic sectors that could provide reasons that poverty could be substantially reduced – which will happen in the following decades substantially.

At the same time, the 1980s will prove decisive for both great powers of communism, which will share some of the problems, but differ in others. Concretely, the economic weakness of the Soviet Union could no longer be corrected, regardless of the efforts that the companies of this country would have made, and from here to the need to change the accents in the political sphere – it should be mentioned that Marx believes that politics follows the economy.

The US's exit from the crisis situation of the 1970s – overcoming stagflation and the adoption of electronic innovations in most sectors of the economy – will put additional pressure on the Soviet budget. The impossibility of winning the economic and technological competition becoming evident, the age typology of the leader will change completely, so that it will be considered that a complete reconstruction of communism is necessary. As this was impossible in a practical way, the ideology itself not offering options for the development of the private economy, and the adoption of any substantial innovation needed the agreement of the center, the Soviet Union will succumb including in the international political competition.

China will not have this problem, and the economic growth that started in this decade will finally give millions of people affected by previous naive experiments a chance to consolidate their wealth. China's continuous decade of growth will eventually lead to a need for change throughout society, and the specific demographics of the country will provoke protests in several cities. The cruel reality shows that the Marxist-style communist ideology had nothing good to offer, but the freedoms offered by Deng Xiaoping managed to bring bread to many people's tables. From here to the request for deep reforms, both by the citizens and by the active party, it was only a step, which will be taken in the years 1988 and 1988, especially since the Chinese leader was 84 years (being born in 1904).

The protests in China will also be encouraged by the fact that communist Europe – the mirror zone in fact for any communist leader, regardless of the continent where it is located – was starting from 1988 the final phase of Marxist ideological domination. The first part of 1989 increases the pressure in the entire system of communist countries, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary entering the last phase of eliminating this ideology, an aspect that could not escape China's attention – especially since in this sphere there is also anti-communist propaganda through the radio. The pressure will increase, and at that moment the paths of China and the Soviet Union will completely separate: the leaders from Moscow will not intervene militarily, and will begin to manage an increasingly difficult political-economic situation inside their own country, while in China Deng Xiaoping will affirm the party's obligation to lead the country regardless of the costs of an internal repression, which will happen at the beginning of June 1989 ([Pei 2020](#)).

The result can be seen today in terms of the development of Artificial Intelligence technology. The Russian Federation will have an evolution open to new technologies, because the loss of economic competition will allow awareness of the deficiencies of its own enterprises in the field of communications, while the Chinese communist leaders will never accept another perspective than that of their own total power over the people. Thus, all the technologies that China will develop will have as their applicability first the collection of data necessary for the surveillance of citizens and the prevention of any form of their riots, regardless of the costs that the economy would pay. The situation of Jack Ma, the creator of an economic empire on the Internet – almost eliminated by state intervention in 2022 – will reveal from the beginning that any technology that will be created in China will only be able to

reach a higher level if the Communist Party needs it – or at least he will consider that his political monopoly is not threatened.

5. Western Europe was in this interval of 45 years (1945 – 1990) only a shadow of the great imperial power of the past centuries. Reduced to a minor dimension in geopolitics, they will also have societies to rebuild, but starting from a standard of living different from that of Asia and Africa. Although its borders were more stable than those of the Eastern European area, the human costs were high in the two wars, and the public pressure was the greatest that the governments could encounter in the post-war period. From here, we notice a legal resizing not only of the constitutions, but especially of a strong social protection system, which will have as its goal – and effect – increasing the degree of life satisfaction.

The increase in the standard of living from the post-1950 period will have the effect of stimulating the demand for products necessary for both quality of life and industrial progress. Along with North America, the Western European area will represent the main engine of economic and technological growth, and the most important demographic area from the point of view of purchasing power. This meant that, at least in the first two decades after the World War, a company could only be successful if it managed to reach consistent market shares both in North America and in Western Europe.

In the long term, however, this approach would not be favourable to the continent. Although a good part of the content of the rights of a social nature was necessary, the taxation system that paid these public expenses increased the deficits of the national budgets, hit people's purchasing power and laid the foundations for a specific exodus of human intelligence (brain-drain). The reduction of demographic growth also begins at the end of the period of supreme geopolitical confrontation (the Cold War), so that the USA completely takes the initiative not only in terms of competitiveness and productivity, but especially in terms of demographics and the recruitment of elites.

European companies will face a major problem in the mentioned period and from a geopolitical-psychological perspective, which has important effects until today. Concretely, the decolonization process started after the war – which will culminate in 1960 year – had as its subject the liberation from the Western European countries, which left behind resentment towards the metropolises. Even if, to a good extent, many European states kept their influence in the two decolonized continents, however, the investments from the former metropolises were no longer so appreciated, which offered the USA and later China an additional opportunity to gain influence, and implicitly to diminish the power of Western Europe.

The changes of the years 1989 – 1991 were of a unique depth in history, and their effects are to a large extent irreversible. They will have an equally unique effect in history on the same European continent, because it will offer the possibility of a type of broad, juridical-administrative-economic and even political associations. The release of a huge space from the perspective of customs controls favoured tourism and industries that take advantage of the freedom of transport, which constituted a substantial progress compared to the political separation imposed for over four decades.

At the same time, Western Europe was faced with a problem it had not thought about, and which had no solution manual: the introduction of more than 100 million Central and Eastern Europeans into its own political-economic system. The process took a long time – in fact, even now it is not completely completed – and had many obstacles to overcome. In addition, the normal deficits of each country on the continent have been increased for several years by the existence of wars, which will disrupt certain international transport routes, on the one hand, and which will deepen the imbalances between some former communist countries and Western Europe.

The great political transfer from the west to the east will be an extremely expensive one, even if in recent years there has been constant economic growth in the eastern and central part of the conti-

ment. The juridical-economic conditions of Western Europe could not be replicated all of a sudden, primarily as an effect of the levelling in the direction of poverty brought by communism. At the same time, the aid provided by the Western states in the former common zone was also collected through taxes, which did not always offer the best reception of the public. Later, the invasion of young people that appeared after the wars in Asia and Africa will constitute another problem for Western European politicians and budgets, which will have to find a solution for something that had not happened on the continent for centuries.

This immense redefinition and redrawing of a political-economic-administrative framework on a quasi-continental scale is unique in history and – again – there is no perfect manual for achieving the most ambitious goals. The organization that was created to implement this gigantic political, legal, economic, etc. operation is called the European Union. Thousands of pages and analyses are written about it daily in schools and universities, but as a rule what is examined less is the correlation between its organization and its power in the geopolitical and technological sphere.

Western Europe was separated for 45 years by a tense political relationship with the communist world, as a result of this situation it will have a united economic action through the EU and will reach somewhat similar levels of development – in any situation, clearly superior to those achieved in the shared part of the continent. Benefiting from a cultural-civilizational similarity, but especially from the absence of communist-type economic levelling, the Western European countries were able to preserve a good part of the assets necessary for the creation and development of solid companies, in order to enter relatively strong in the competition of the 21st century.

In this perspective, the liberation from communism at the end of the century came as a surprise, but also as a huge source of concern, because the newly liberated countries headed in the vast majority towards the EU. Although the positive aspect was noted immediately – namely, the opening of a market of over 200 million people for Western companies, a great danger was also identified, as an effect of the major differences in living standards between the two parts of the continent, namely an immigration uncontrolled and large proportions of the inhabitants from the recently liberated part of the continent to the richer west.

The only solution in this situation was the development of programs for the economic uplift of the centre and east of the continent, which had to be financed with large sums of money by the western countries. At the same time, this money was taken from the budgets of the respective nations, which will benefit from a continental brain-drain, which would be beneficial for their economies. In the end, the whole continent had to win, and the whole world along with it. However, this political-legal and economic resizing has affected the competitiveness of European companies, which in time will lose contact with the big US companies, an aspect that has important effects in today's competition for the implementation of Artificial Intelligence.

6. The political-legal foundations of the European Union are derived from a brutal history of the continent, because most of the member states fought with each other during the last millennium. The long memory of the nations is strengthened by the existence of the oldest universities in the world, which also have the oldest libraries in the world, which ascertain numerous facts from the past and educate leaders as well as ordinary people in plurivalent directions, which never exclude competition between countries.

Such an intellectual-political complex is found only in Europe, the other continents not having a comparable history. However, it is known that history is rich and full of victories – bearing in mind, for example, that Europe will colonize all other continents, changing political, linguistic, ethnic hierarchies, etc. – it also creates a unique ambition, as well as a fierce defence of what is national. Coupled with the fact that far too little time has passed since the two great world conflagrations – although

they were primarily European ([Kissinger 2014](#)) – the idea of defending the national interest becomes fundamental and impossible to abandon.

All this characterization of European states – and especially of EU member states – is obvious and cannot be hidden or modified, and the author does not formulate a criticism of this typology. Not criticizing a political-legal reality, based on a real historical situation, does not mean not noticing what advantages it has, as well as what problems it complains about in practice. We say this all the more because the European Union is not a construction that will fall apart, because it is based on several principles different from those of other multi-national states, the most important of which is that of limiting the negotiation of entrusted competences by the national parliaments of Brussels.

So what do these characteristics mean? First of all, the establishment in the European Union of the rule of unanimity for the any situation voting – regulation, directive, political decision. Basically, the logic of this type of vote is easy to understand, in relation to the differences in economic power within the continent – in its absence, it could quickly end up that the countries with substantial economic power completely decide the future of the other EU member states. Let's not forget that one of the causes of the British vote to leave this political construction was precisely the type of votes, because in certain moments it was difficult to reach consensus, and in others the mechanisms were too slow to effectively adopt a specific decision.

The rule of unanimity has its problems in the matter of Artificial Intelligence, and this will be observed both at the level of the United Nations Organization and at that of the European Union. Concretely, when it is necessary to adopt quick measures – and for this we must remember the recent coronavirus crisis – the legal (and political) will must be manifested quickly. Each day of delay can mean deaths (due to the virus, for example), or the loss of contracts and higher positions in the global economic hierarchy.

However, Artificial Intelligence is undoubtedly a technology that acts quickly and does not allow delays of even a day – its applications being huge, and not only in the civil field, but also in the military. On a planet with low-quality national leadership – on all continents – but with a difficult demography and a difficult climate situation, tensions are rising, and the use of AI begins to have a military purpose first, and only then a useful one for society and peaceful life.

The slowness of the decision in the European Union therefore offers other perspectives to the national states, which obviously have a firmer and more quickly applicable will. However, here appears the second objective aspect that reveals that the entire European continent will not be the one that will ever win the global competition in the field of Artificial Intelligence – namely, the financial strength of each individual state.

Unfortunately, here the situation is the most difficult possible, because the most developed economy in Europe does not exceed 4.2 trillion dollars as GDP ([Germany GDP 2023](#)). Even if among the first 25 economies of the world 13 are from Europe ([Silver 2023](#)), between the 2nd and 3rd places (which do not belong to this continent) the difference is over 10 trillion dollars! Thus, the USA and China have values of over 15 trillion dollars in nominal terms, while Germany will not reach the threshold of 5 trillion in the coming years.

The consequence is summarized in two remarkable documents, both of which appeared in mid-October 2023:

Annual Report to Congress: Military and Security Developments Involving the People's Republic of China – Office of the Secretary of Defence, Washington, 10.19.2023, page 97 ([OSD Annual Report 2023, 97](#)): “Intelligentized Warfare. In recent years, the PLA has increasingly emphasized intelligentization as a leading element of its modernization plans. The PRC is in the middle of its 14th Five-Year Plan,

covering years 2021-2025, in which it outlined the development of intelligentized weapons as important to keep pace with modern warfare. Beijing is applying its research into AI technologies, such as machine learning and human-machine teaming, to military processes, such as decision-making to ultimately gain a cognitive advantage in future warfare”.

State of AI Report 2023 (Benaich and Air Street Capital 2023, 111, 132):

US AI companies absorb 70% of global private capital in 2023, up from 55% in 2022 (page 111);

Funding for US defines start-ups hit \$2.4B last year, more than 100x the European total...

Alongside the new €1B NATO Innovation Fund, the European Investment Fund is thought to have allocated €200M to defence investment (page 132).

7. Artificial Intelligence is a relatively new technology, which has not yet reached its limits, still having many stages to go through to reach a complete installation in our lives. However, this period of time is spent in a different situation on the planet, faced with major political and environmental disturbances. The evolution of AI development will be influenced by the goals of this political, but also natural, particularization, knowing that the new technology is a big consumer of water, and some of the countries that want to assert themselves in this field are not very rich in hydrographic resources.

Europe is a continent that still has water, it has enough researchers with a high intellectual level, but it also has many political leaders who are not very competent for the complexity of the situations in which we live. Also – and here is perhaps the biggest problem – it has a major financial deficit, too many budgetary resources being allocated in directions that do not bring enough profit, but only solve punctually different problems in certain proportions.

In a competition with determined and rich opponents, the European states taken individually have no chance; also, their union is impossible, because a set of historical, demographic, linguistic, economic, etc. conditions do not allow such agglutination. For this reason, our continent will most likely be forced to follow the leaders and apply, depending on its own financial capabilities, only those parts of the Artificial Intelligence technology that will be available to it.

History has shown that Europe is the grand prize of geopolitics, and in the event that Artificial Intelligence brings with it a generalized conflict, then the entire continent will be affected, and the post-conflict world may no longer need so much intelligence, either artificial or not.

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Европа, другоразредна сила у свету вештачке интелигенције

Сажетак:

У овој деценији сведоци смо, па чак и актери успостављања нове технологије, која има моћ да промени психолошке реалности, али посебно у сфери политике и економије. Појава вештачке интелигенције - тачније огроман скок који је ова технологија направила последњих година - донела је низ релевантних питања, како са строго научне тачке гледишта, тако и из практичне перспективе. За разлику од претходне деценије, када је можда део дебате изгледао превише напредан, сада смо у пуној конкурентској реалности. Не треба заборавити да садашњост, ако је конкурентна, омогућава људској интелигенцији да се афирмише на конференцијама, чланцима и томовима. Будући да вештачка интелигенција са собом носи толико промена у тако кратком интервалу ИУ (пре)многим областима, логично је да и број студија на тему њене имплементације стално расте. О ситуацији у Европи у овом огромном процесу промена треба расправљати. Специфични услови континента покрећу неколико питања, а међу њима се чини најважнијим његова позиција на глобалној ранг листи имплементације вештачке интелигенције. Управо тај аспект покушавам да испитам у овом тексту, уз чврсто обећање да ћу и будуће истраживати промене које се појављују у овој огромној глобалној конкуренцији.

Кључне речи: Европа; вештачка интелигенција; хијерархија; конкуренција; законодавство; ресурси