

THE FIFTH WAR GENERATION AND ITS GEOSTRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS ON THE BLACK SEA SECURITY DIMENSION: NEW TRENDS, NEW TENDENCIES

*Professor Vakhtang MAISAIA; PhD**

Abstract: *paper considers and reflects new dimensions of New Cold War geostrategic balance implications at pan-regional (European) and regional (Black Sea) levels. Currently adopted new challenges in the military doctrine of the Russian Federation envisages engagement into two military conflicts simultaneously and constructed its strategic operational framework founded on incorporation of three combat elements: military, non-military and information warfare measures and proper concepts. Hence, it means that Russia can begin war-game scenarios at the same time against two neighboring nations as it occurs at time being against Ukraine and Georgia. A transformation of war strategy and geostrategic culture (it is a new jargon affiliated with cardinal shifting of strategic operational planning in wargame scenarios at global and regional levels). Hence, the process of geostrategic culture transformation occurring currently whilst introducing Fifth War Generation concept replacing the previous one due to the high technical achievements and technological introduction into the neo-modernist war dynamics itself. Generally to say, a fifth generation warfare is an attempt to accomplish strategic objectives through the use of propaganda and information attack vectors. It's carried out by unknown actors for unknown reasons. Even if the core enemy is identified, the victim nation will not be able to understand the purpose or end goal. The goal of the paper is to realize how the geostrategic cultural transformation takes place at regional level and reflection on what type of influence high-level technologies effect on war process itself.*

Keywords: *New Cold War; Black Sea; fifth war generation concept; geostrategic culture; Georgia; Ukraine.*

Introduction

In the era of globalization and the technological revolution 4.0, the armed forces and the arms industry are the first sphere to experience rapid development. This development in modern warfare – RMA (Revolution in Military Affairs) changed the way world powers perceive the functioning of their military. The development of technology requires further army professionalization which leads to high costs of its maintaining and training. Therefore, we can no longer understand the term frontline as a static line, drawn on a map. There is no frontline in that sense, modern warfare is based on effective mobility and having the ability to eliminate selected targets (Targeting). In order to have these abilities, it is absolutely crucial to procure solutions of a modern war, namely situational awareness systems, systems of Network Centric Systems (NCW) and systems of electronic warfare (EW). Modern conflicts are characterized also, by reconnaissance/assault network centric systems working in over the horizon range, which allows correcting tactical and operational aspects of the battlefield in real time. All data gathered from a battlefield observation are delivered to the Command and Control (C2) system in order to reduce decision-making time. It indicates that the battlefield shapes politics and momentum affects morale¹.

In the era of globalization and the technological revolution 4.0, the armed forces and the arms industry are the first sphere to experience rapid development. This development in modern warfare - RMA (Revolution in Military Affairs) changed the way world powers perceive the functioning of their military. The development of technology requires further army professionalization which leads to high costs of its maintaining and training. Therefore, we can no longer understand the term frontline as a static line, drawn on a map. There is no frontline in that sense, modern warfare is based on effective mobility and having the ability to eliminate selected targets (Targeting). In order to have these abilities, it is absolutely crucial to procure solutions of a modern war, namely situational awareness systems, systems of Network Centric Systems (NCW)

* Professor in politics and military science at the Caucasus International University, Georgian Technical University and Tbilisi State University in Georgia; e-mail: vakhtang.maisaia@ciu.edu.ge.

¹ "Is Putin Winning? Leaders", published in "The Economist", London, December 2nd-8th 2023, p. 11.

and systems of electronic warfare (EW). Modern conflicts are characterized also, by reconnaissance/assault network centric systems working in over the horizon range, which allows correcting tactical and operational aspects of the battlefield in real time. All data gathered from a battlefield observation are delivered to the Command and Control (C2) system in order to reduce decision-making time².

Having considered new realities with stance of new type of strategic war culture reflected in aegis of the regional security cases, it should be linked with the Black Sea Regional Security paternity. The Black Sea Region becomes one of the seriously turbulent zone of war activities and direct zone of confrontation between the Russian Federation and the USA. Unfortunately, the confrontation reaches level of Strategic Security Dilemma that undermines geostrategic equilibrium and exposing with flexing the muscles with strategic non-nuclear armaments elements. It is symptomatic that the "New Cold War" *scenario ramification possible stimulate similar war-game scenario with the most drastic consequences and the vivid example of the massacre is to be Russia's military aggression in Ukraine on 22 February, 2022*. Namely, the "New Cold War" geostrategic balance implications at pan-regional (European) and regional (Black Sea) levels. Currently adopted military doctrine of the Russian Federation envisages engagement into two military conflicts simultaneously and constructed its strategic operational framework founded on incorporation of three combat elements: military, non-military and information warfare measures and proper concepts. In addition to that there is connection between traditional and "non-traditional" military threats that include as international terrorism, drug smuggling, aggressive separatism, violent non-state actors, etc. Therefore, degradation of the essence of collective security provisions at the regional level, on example of the Black Sea Region as well as the Basin due to the "New Cold War" confrontation increases tendency multiplying those non-traditional military threats and challenges undermining basis of the regional security and national security of the regional actors and creating "anarchic disorder" modality in the 21st Century³.

This is triggered with correlation between war generation provision and geopolitical space cases and the winning point is being determined by the several key factors, including high maneuvering tactics, control of relatively small amounts of space and time, accomplish a great deal while committing relatively limited forces, rapid movement, systematic disruption of the enemy's capacity, etc. The transformation of war-game scenario into new forms of violence that were unknown in time of Cold War period, determines changes in war nature⁴. Namely, in Cold War period of time main military conflicts have had mainly configuration of the Low Intensity Conflicts (LIF). In case of both casualties and political results achieved in the warfare is very irrelevant and in time procedure is impossible to realize⁵. In Post-Bipolar period, the LIFs easily have transformed into new dimensions of the warfare form that contradicts with classical warfare doctrine with "linear war" principle. The one is to statement that the populations who are oppressed and who subjected with ideological, ethnical, religious threats are forged to assert their resistance by means of organized violence⁶. With introduction of prefix "New", neo-modern type of warfare is coined with a jargon introduced by Dr. Mary Kaldor. Under the term is being considered a fight not among nation-states itself but among non-state actors with states and the war could have a global dimensions. Dr. Kaldor argues that contemporary warfare doctrine reviews different kind of political identities as a different

² Temur Chachanidze "From Blitzkrieg to Total War" published in military journal "Arsenal" #2, Tbilisi, June 2024, pp. 10-12.

³ Gorda Gibradze "The Factor of Military Conflicts and Nuclear Security in the 21st Century", Caucasus International University Strategic Studies Institute for Research CBRN Threats, Tbilisi, 2023, pp. 12-14.

⁴ Mary Kaldor. "The Structure of Conflict" in Pullan, W. and Bhadeshia, H. Structure in Science and Art., Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2000, p. 155.

⁵ Pamina Maria Firchow "New War Theory: Does the Case of Colombia Apply?" published in "Peace, Conflict and Development: An Interdisciplinary Journal, Vol.7, July 2005, available from: <http://www.peacestudiesjournal.org.uk/6>.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 35.

actors of international security with their involvement into globalized economy where weapons and communications are available to them without any border lines⁷.

Namely, “New War” theory as well as Hybrid War strategy are in combination provided good basis for introduction new type of war culture in a way of promotion of so-called “The Fifth War Generation” concept. Notable the notion is vividly clarified how the military conflicts have been developed in time of postmodern period of time leveraged with special peculiarities in wagging such type of the military conflicts. The below chart illustrates the tendencies provision and explained above-mentioned shifting in combat operations characteristics been special in the 21st century:

Chart#1: Postmodern War – Military Conflicts Classification and Peculiarities in 21st Century

	<i>Description</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Scope</i>
Low-Intensity Conflict/limited military conflict	<i>Military empirical conflicts with the following identifications: combatant forces-7-30.000, 150 tanks, 300 armor car, 10-15 jets and helicopters</i>	Georgian-Abkhaz war in 1992-1993; Georgian-Ossetian war in 1990-1992; Moldova-Transdnestria war in 1992	<i>Usually those wars fought between states and separate government as well as clan/tribal scope</i>
Limited War/Regional war conflict	<i>Military actions when belligerent sides do not fully exploit its capabilities and limited in scope operations</i>	Armenia-Azerbaijan war over Karabakh in 1990-1994; First Post-Balkan war in 1990-1992;	<i>“Army Corp-Brigade” scope</i>
Local War	<i>Military operations with limited military-strategic purposes and with political achieved goal between nations or inside nations</i>	First Chechen war campaign in 1994-1996; NATO-Yugoslavia war in 1999	<i>Military battles wedge in limited scope areas</i>

The cases are given sufficient understanding why the Clausewitzian “trinity” configuration in classical conventional modern war envisaged in “The Government – The Military” line drifted into new type of “line” in postmodern war doctrines coined with “The Fifth War Generation” concept as is: “the Government – the People” with limited intrusion of the Military forces albeit still having dovetail mission in the military conflicts in the 21st century (the cases of Russian military aggression into Ukraine with domination of the para-military groupings, like “Wagner” military company mercenaries, Russian National Guard combat formations and Chechen warlord Ramzan Kadirov’s “private Army” units, are indicating of the tendency).

The Fifth War Generation Doctrine as Set of Geostrategic Culture and Military Conflict “Technocratization”

It rapes time to debate about how new technologies are cardinally changing a nature of war at any levels. The so-called “multi-domain” military and battle concepts are being implicated and enriched with new components of the weapon system linked to the effect of “Artificial Intelligence” phenomenon. The Artificial Intelligence (AI) has driven in growth too fast and its concept became very popular at national and global levels. The AI has resulted in a wide range of applications, both civil and military. The main interesting side of the AI is certainly its military application as it contains

⁷ Mary Kaldor “New& Old Wars”, Polity Press, Cambridge, 2001, pp. 23-26.

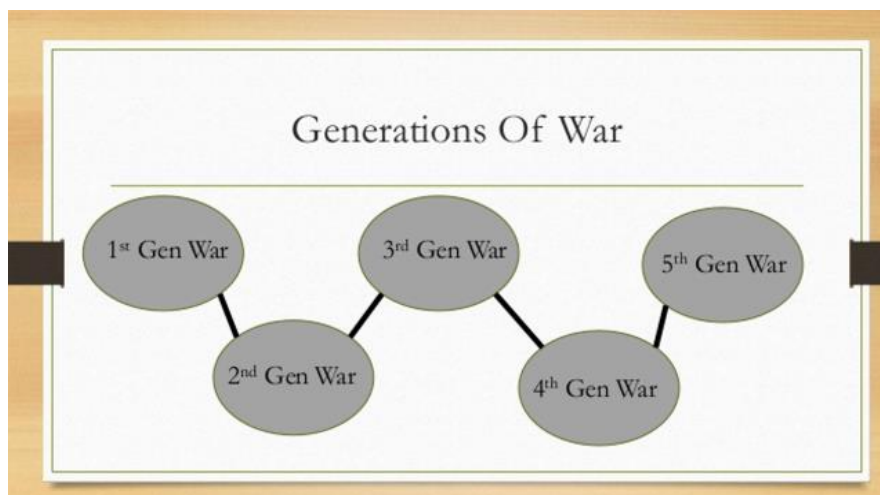
to pursue better, faster and stronger military technologies and new types of weaponry⁸. As it is known the AI has very great influence on all geostrategic domains (sea, land, cyberspace and space). It also effect on all levels of warfare (political, strategic, operational and tactical). At presently, having considered the AI, it should be sought about what are the military components of the AI. The AI includes on that stance the following:

1. Robotized Weapons;
2. Space Control;
3. Cyber Defense;
4. Homeland Security;
5. Logistics;
6. Independently behaved machines⁹.

From perspective of the reviewing the AI influence on military thinking is relevant to underscore that the military strategy and the AI have common identification. As the military strategy (strategic, operational and tactical) as well as geostrategic provisions (air, land, sea) planning, have three levels of operability, the same rest with the AI that has also three levels of domains or levels. General to say, according to classification of AI, there are three main categories:

1. Artificial special intelligence (*ANI*);
2. Artificial nominal intelligence (*AGI*);
3. Artificial superior intelligence (*ASI*).

ANI is a special computer algorithm aims at focusing and creating options for solving a single problem. The AGI can operate in multi-domain format and handle all types of problems as it gears more capacities rather than humans and increase its self-awareness¹⁰. Namely, the factor of the AI promotes reshaping military strategic thinking from simply military culture into geostrategic culture scope. The geostrategic culture reflects unification of all domain operations (land, sea, space and information) with technological novation that make possibility of performing combat operations more sound, rapid, mobile and simple in its actions. Hence, it also contributes in transformation of the war generation stages, like it depicted in below chart:



Herewith interesting to review how modern war is being waged and what factors are domain in the process. The main characteristics of general modern warfare are as follow:

- ✚ Physical geography defines tactical identities of Armed Forces;
- ✚ Escalatory dynamics of modern war games;
- ✚ Intercombination and interdependence of all types of warfare;
- ✚ Conduct of a war in different physical environment.

⁸ Gloria Shkurti Ozdemir “Artificial Intelligence Application in the Military: the Cases of U.S. and China”, SETA/Analysis #51, Turkuvaz Haberleşme ve Yayıncılık A.Ş., Istanbul, June 2019, pp. 8-9.

⁹ Marcus Roth, “Artificial Intelligence in the Military – An Overview of Capabilities,” Emerj, February 22, 2019, <https://emerj.com/ai-sectoroverviews/artificial-intelligence-in-the-military-an-overview-of-capabilities/>

¹⁰ *Idem*.

All these factors are also stipulating formation of elements of the Fifth Generation War (FGW) concept that is becoming real and true in real life of contemporary international security system. Before clarifying the content of the FGW is important to introduce its definition for clarifying how it could be perceived. According to some assumptions, one of new definition and identification is possible to determine:

Fifth Generation Warfare (FGW) is an attempt to accomplish strategic objectives through the use of propaganda and information attack vectors. It's carried out by unknown actors for unknown reasons. Even if the core enemy is identified, the victim nation will not be able to understand the purpose or end goal¹¹.

The main goals of the FGW has its own goals and missions that are to be sought to be the following:

1. High Mobility/Precise Surveillance/Complete Superiority/Submission;
2. Full domination in any space dimension (land-air-sea-space-information) and ultimately destruction of enemy's political will;
3. Psychological and Informational Superiority.

Having considered the above-mentioned modality of the FGW from the standpoints of proceeding as military conflicts which involves the following military elements:

- A2/AD Concept;
- High Technology (Drones, Precision Muniton Weapons) – inherited from the fourth warfare generation;
- Artificial Intelligence;
- Cyber warfare and Cyber-terrorism;
- Coalition Technology Attrition Concept;
- 5G Technology.

Therefore is logical to identify the aims of the Fifth Generation War that more likely similar of the hybrid war concept with information/psychological component in mind. The aims are the following:

- ❖ To spread disappointment against the homeland;
- ❖ To destroy a country's economy;
- ❖ To blackmail namely the government of the country;
- ❖ To get partitioned the country;
- ❖ To make their peoples the rebels of their own government and security forces.

Hence, it times to qualify the weapons of the Fifth Generation War as follow:

1. Social Media;
2. Print Media;
3. Non-State Actors;
4. Rebels;
5. States.

The weapons include the resources and capabilities of the dominant actors involved in waging.

The FGW and more exploited new component of the power as “smart power”. It seems so that the FGW is modernization of the hybrid warfare strategy with involvement of the “New Internal War” components. According to some inspirations, a definition of “New Internal War” that means following: *“emulated like civil war and internal conflicts but referred with disorderliness, extreme violence and apparent senselessness toward civilian population and with no concrete political goals”*.

The “New Internal War” possesses two implications: political and military ones and the both ones are referred as follow:

Political Implications of the “New Internal War” are prescribed as:

- No political objectives;
- Ethnic cleansing;

¹¹ The definition is composed for consideration by the author of the paper

- Tragic historic memory;
- Criminality versus politics;
- No battle for “hearts and minds of men”;
- Bellum Omnium Contra Omnes;
- No support from regional and global powers;
- High casualties among civilian population;
- New Internal Wars cases: Abkhazia in 1992-1993; Somalia in 1991-1993 and new

Balkans war since 1992.

Regarding the **Military Implications** are the following:

- ✓ Fighter and warlord combat operations;
- ✓ Poor military training;
- ✓ High percentage involvement of children and teenagers;
- ✓ “Warlord” fighting imagination;
- ✓ No rules, no laws;
- ✓ Abstract military planning.

All these matters flatter perspective of proceeding mentality in military strategic thinking from local, regional and global levels into simple regional and global ones with consideration the geostrategic culture provision with space domain fora.

Asymmetric Military Threats at the Black Sea Region – Military Strategically and Operational Levels

Demonstrate the nature of asymmetric warfare the example of the Black Sea region reflects well what kind of forces Actors have. In a broad sense, we can see it as a match of interests and there is also self-interest in the game. The existence of asymmetric threats in the Black Sea region give rise to this region is a strategically important corridor for trade, transport and energy routes between Asia and Europe and has a very specific role for Europe, USA, Russia, Turkey and other countries. The Black Sea has coastlines in six countries, including the EU member states Bulgaria and Romania and NATO member countries Romania, Bulgaria and Turkey. Until the 20th century there was the Black Sea mare nostrum for Empires (Byzantine, Ottomans, and Russia). The Soviet had its own interests. During the Cold War Black Sea was divided with blocks and after all, Turkey wanted to build a south-east European geostrategic area. The Black Sea can become the main transport and energy transit corridor and also the route for the transfer of Central Asian resources to Europe. This dimension comes in correlation with 21st Century challenge¹². Current challenge is energy and energy routes, e.g. Europe need the Black Sea to diversify its transit routes: to the Caspian Sea to Central Asia, to Iran and maybe at some point to Iraq. Ukraine is working closely with Azerbaijan and Georgia to develop such routes. The Black Sea region is geopolitical place for three large dimensions: US, EU, Russia. The term “asymmetry”, “asymmetrical threat” or “asymmetric warfare” is used very often, nowadays the term “asymmetric warfare” is understood as employing terrorist methods. In Modern Warfare Klaus-Peter Lehmann defines asymmetry as a lack of symmetry, i.e. the existence of an imbalance. This imbalance can be expressed in a number of ways¹³. He identifies five basic asymmetries:

1. the classic imbalance of forces;
2. the different determination or motivation;
3. the different legitimation or statehood (i.e. non-state Opponents are usually not on a legitimate, rule of law Base);
4. a discrepancy in the methodology provisions;
5. a difference quality of the resources.

¹² Vakhtang Maisaia and Magdana Beselia “Asymmetrical Warfare Strategy and Its Implications to the Black Sea Regional Security in 21st Century: Non-State Aggressive Actors and Terrorism” in “Ante Portas – Security Studies”#2(15), Poland, 2020, pp. 74-75, 13.

¹³ *Ibid.*, p. 75.

It is clear that asymmetric conflict occurs when there are significant difference among involved parties forces, combat operations, methods and means and including motivation and morality of the parties¹⁴. The both jargons “asymmetric warfare” and “asymmetric threats” have in common many identities with political, strategic, military and economic structures and elements having no references to conventional analogical ones. Asymmetric combat operations are expecting when one the belligerent party behaves unexpectedly and differently rather than its counter partner and use new form of tactical combat actions as well as weaponry systems and behaved in different manner¹⁵. The notion of military operations also become innovative that can no longer be made up within a foreseeable period of time.

The main provision of superiority in the warfare considers new sphere of combat operations, new spaces of domain and technological superiority over the enemy¹⁶. These threats are deriving from the conceptual and practical activities performed by the Armed Forces units of the Russian Federation.

This is good case to define what it means jargon “Asymmetric Threat”. Hence, there is one of the definitions, upon to which, “Asymmetric Threat – irregular threat of using power as source of the threat to define purpose of attack as well as means and capabilities causing serious harm to a state»¹⁷. There are difference between Asymmetric and Symmetric (conventional) war-games and main superiority of the Asymmetry remains in capability of the weak power holder to evade the superior one with assistance of more flexible and trickier strategies and tactics and exploit its weakness in its victory end. In this regard, term “asymmetry” means on covert operations mission achievement when enemy is unaware who attacks its forces. A purpose of the action is to protract war over space and time and wear down enemy’s superiority¹⁸. Partisan war was considered the prevailing Asymmetric Strategy to offer resistance to a technologically and organizationally superior opponent, very often the central goal of the partisan struggle was to become a state actor and thus to achieve new balance of power perspective. There are a difference between partisan and terrorism struggles and the one is perceived from their nature of origin. The partisan struggle is more oriented toward defensive warfare whilst the terrorism strategy is linked with offensive struggle and by doing so, impose will on a foe's will¹⁹.

Today there is no longer any doubt that the line between war and peace is becoming increasingly mixed and it is being purposely obscured for strategic reasons – states internal political disorder and turmoil with severe civilian casualties and presumable starting with clashes between majority and minority political, ethnic or racial groups with involvement of para-military groupings could be interpreted as hybrid warfare aiming at reaching special political goals. Whilst waging hybrid war is possible to use dual approaches as like indicating flexible compound of open and covert, regular and irregular, symmetrical and asymmetrical, military and non-military elements of the warfare with aiming at configuring borderline between war and peace actions namely under international law. The conviction is linked directly with the Fifth Generation Warfare classification also included the elements of the hybrid war strategy elements. In hybrid wars are on three different Fronts in combat actions:

1. on conventional battlefields;
2. with the public and the population of the attacked country;
3. among the home population and the international public.

¹⁴ Klaus-Peter Lohmann: Zur Entwicklung der modernen Kriegführung. Grundlegende Asymmetrien und eine mögliche Strategie. In: Josef Schröfl, Thomas Pankratz, (Hg.): Asymmetrische Kriegführung - ein neues Phänomen der Internationalen Politik? Nomos-Verlagsgesellschaft, Baden-Baden 2004, S. 57-62.

¹⁵ Friedrich Korkisch: Die amerikanische Sicht: Asymmetric Warfare. In: Josef Schröfl, Thomas Pankratz, (Hg.): Asymmetrische Kriegführung – ein neues Phänomen der Internationalen Politik? Nomos-Verlagsgesellschaft, Baden-Baden 2004, S. 145.

¹⁶ Bernhard Richter, „Richter, Irreguläre Kriegführung am Beispiel des Libanonkrieges im Sommer 2006“, ARMIS ET LITTERIS 18. Wien, 2006, p. 171.

¹⁷ В.Н. Коньшев, А.А. Сергуин „Современная военная стратегия», учебное пособие, издательство «Аспект Пресс», Москва, 2014, стр.15.

¹⁸ *Idem.*

¹⁹ Herfried Münkler, Der Wandel des Krieges – Von der Symmetrie zur Asymmetrie. Verlag Velbrück Wissenschaft, Weilerswist 2006, S. 148.

Hybrid wars are therefore carried out by both nation and non-nation actors. These multimodal activities are sought to be two level in action (at operational and at tactical) and geared towards achieving synergy results in aegis of the psychological warfare doctrine²⁰. This means that hybrid warfare can be achieved through the use of both conventional and non-conventional modalities of combat operations that are not characterized simple in military way but also with economic one and stipulated by the intense exploitation elements of an information warfare.

Becomes Hybrid warfare the “unknown zone” of globalization and new technologies? – That is the question, but the fact is, that Globalization and new technologies (Cyberspace) act as a catalyst for hybrid methods of warfare. In post-modern period of time, a decisive characteristic for security policy is asymmetrical threats or warfare they arise in many forms. Some of these forms of asymmetrical threats or warfare can be conventional we speak of robbery, ambush, surprise, deception, subversion, the appearance of irregular forces, hacker attacks from cyberspace against the ICT infrastructure, etc.²¹ The prospective get demonstrate, if terrorism will become the central threat in the 21st century, but at the instant after September 9/11 2001, terrorism has moved to the center of threat perception as almost the most important asymmetrical threat or form of asymmetrical warfare, and it can be assumed that this perception will continue.

According to some academic sources, there are many different definitions of the doctrine, but one of them: *Asymmetric Warfare* – is war conducting by different belligerents with relatively different military capabilities and with different combat strategies that are significantly different²². It contradicts with full-pledge or conventional war with similar military power holder actors and with even combat strategy lines that difference only consists in tactical elements of military planning and execution²³. A popularity of new war theory in strategic studies, labeled as “hybrid war” is being determined by the importance of globalization effect on global security and contemporary international relations system. Here is to be considered hybrid war phenomenon. Having considered several assumptions, it is possible to identify definition of the hybrid war – hybrid war is primarily based on the ability to target distant objects and processes through non-traditional military means, particularly those critical to state and military functions²⁴[24]. It is important to admit that hybrid war is waging mainly between state and non-state opponents (including terrorists, like “Taliban”, DAESH, etc.) that is fully corresponded to realms of fourth war generation²⁵. Herewith is being interested to present the author’s view on identification of hybrid war. Hybrid War Concept – method of waging combat operations by coercive power elements with non-military means and with insurgency tactical components pursuing goal of destroying and demoralizing excessive enemy forces and subverting their will for further resistance. Hence, hybrid war is indispensable component of the Fourth Generation War concept aiming at destructed enemies political will and culture for continuous further resistance. However, the hybrid war is also being considered as a protracted component for the Fifth Generation War concept in its provision to destroy a foe’s will for further resistance. The tendency of threats and challenges getting evolved into asymmetric warfare doctrine are being developed at regional levels and these ones are disseminating in aegis of the Black Sea Regional Security System.

²⁰ Hoffmann, Frank G.: Conflict in the 21st Century: The Rise of Hybrid Wars, (Potomac Institute for Policy Studies), Arlington 2007.

²¹ Friedrich Korkisch: Die amerikanische Sicht: Asymmetric Warfare. In: Josef Schröfl, Thomas Pankratz, (Hg.): Asymmetrische Kriegsführung – ein neues Phänomen der Internationalen Politik?, Nomos-Verlagsgesellschaft, Baden-Baden 2004, S. 147.

²² Peter Bator “International Conflict Management - Crisis, War and Peace” in “Introduction to Security Studies”, Centre for European and North Atlantic Affairs (CENAA), Bratislava, Slovakia, 2014, p. 42.

²³ Arrenguin-Toft I. “How to Weak Win Wars: A Theory of Asymmetric Conflict” in “International Security”, Vol.26, 2001, c. 1, s. 93-128.

²⁴ Yuriy Danyk, Tamara Maliarchuk and Chad Briggs “Hybrid War: High-tech, Information and Cyber Conflicts” in “Connections” The Quarterly Journal, Partnership for Peace Consortium of Defense Academies and Security Studies Institutes, Vol.16, no.2, Germany, Spring 2017, p. 6.

²⁵ William S. Land “Understanding Fourth Generation War” in magazine “Military Review”, September-October, 2004.

CONCLUSION

The so-called “technocratization” processes taken place in the 21st century with introduction of so-called “open” and “closed” technologies in aegis of the Military Revolution development further promoted new tendencies in military strategic culture transformation into geostrategic culture with endorsement of Artificial Intelligence components that is not considered as a special type of weaponry system tied up with technological innovations with multiple attitude approaches²⁶. New tendency in military operational thinking with strategic planning mapping implicate connotation adjustment with shifting process from “the Fifth War Generation” into “the Fifth War Generation” Concept with shift advantage back to nation-states with promotion of space weapon capabilities. A probable time-table of the transformation could be traced from 2000 to 2050 period. The reapplication of nation-state as key actors of the then international security system and holders of privileges conducting military operations with new dynamics and new methods with old mature perception in geostrategic planning and operational provisions getting reversed importance of the regional security relevance to these new geostrategic realities. Notable, what is occurring at present time in aegis of the Black Sea region with development of new type warfare style in a way of the hybrid war strategies with involved actors, on case of the modern war in Ukraine, indicates how the transformation of war generation takes place at the regional level.

Namely, the Black Sea regional security and geostrategy are relevant to be researched and analyzed from concrete academic theoretical framework that of Realpolitik school of international relations and security studies theories. Therefore, simple reviewed the regional security aspect from that academic standpoint sparks implications toward creation zones of humanitarian crisis, ethnic cleansing with encroachment of political and economic disaster scenarios to be followed. The Black Sea region faces two the most geopolitical “misgrievances” in form of nationalism and great power competition since 19th century. The instability and stalemate in aegis of the Black Sea-Caspian Basin-Central Asia multi-domain area undermine any peaceful and stable process promotion namely in that of the geopolitical axis that also links to geoeconomic development of the area. Modern hazardous threats - terrorism and low intensity conflicts transformed into realities of “the Fifth War Generation” pattern could easily subvert security background in the region. Those types of the threats are considering as “external” origin albeit the “internal” turmoil events, as for instance, political extremism and political polarization inside of the states, are inclined to create “rim of instability” of the region in context of the contemporary international security realities. However, the Black Sea Regional Security is very fragile and tend to create instable environment that is possible to convert into peaceful coexistence perspectives in nearest future. Hence, it is very important that security provisions and their peculiarities could be viewed and scrutinized with academic research modalities, for instance, on example of the “Securitization” theory with its military and economic cases. In conjunction with regional threats perception, the Black Sea region faces various types of conventional and non-conventional ones making turbulent the geopolitical climate in the place. It seems so that both “hard” and “soft” security provisions are becoming volatile, insecure and unstable for the regional security actors. From namely that standpoint, the region is inspired of massive attention by the global, international and local actors, both military and non-military in its origin (like NATO and EU). In this scenario, the role of the littoral states of the Black Sea Basin are very important and decisive and one of example of the case is to be Georgia’s geopolitical code and its national security environment. It makes more plausible geopolitical processes around the region and causes great concern of the international community.

²⁶ Michael C. Horowitz, “Artificial Intelligence, International Competition, and the Balance of Power,” Texas National Security Review 1, no. 3, Texas, May 2018, p. 39.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Arrenguín-Toft, I., "How to Weak Win Wars: A Theory of Asymmetric Conflict" in *International Security*, Vol.26, the UK, 2001;
2. Bator, P., "International Conflict Management – Crisis, War and Peace" in *Introduction to Security Studies*, Centre for European and North Atlantic Affairs (CENAA), Bratislava, Slovakia, 2014;
3. Buzan, B., Waever, O. and De Wilde, J., "Security, A New Framework for Analysis", Lynne Rienner Publishers, London, 1998
4. Beraia, E., "The U.S. Foreign Policy Priorities in the Post-Cold War Period (1990-2016): Georgia's Case from Transnational Challenges (Including Migration) towards Enhancing Institutional Transformation", PhD thesis at International Black Sea University (IBSU), American Studies Program, Tbilisi, Georgia, 21 September, 2017;
5. Danyk, Y., Maliarchuk T. and Briggs C., "Hybrid War: High-tech, Information and Cyber Conflicts" in *Connections The Quarterly Journal*, Partnership for Peace Consortium of Defense Academies and Security Studies Institutes, Vol.16, no.2, Germany, Spring 2017;
6. Gibradze, G., "The Factor of Military Conflicts and Nuclear Security in the 21st Century", Caucasus International University Strategic Studies Institute for Research CBRN Threats, Tbilisi, 2023;
7. Hoffmann, F., "Conflict in the 21st Century: The Rise of Hybrid Wars", Potomac Institute for Policy Studies, Arlington USA, 2007;
8. Horowitz, M., "Artificial Intelligence, International Competition, and the Balance of Power", *Texas National Security Review* 1, no. 3, Texas, May 2018;
9. Chifu, I., Sauliuc, A., Nedeia, B., "Energy Security Strategies in the Wider Black Sea Region", Editura Curtea Veche, Bucharest, 2010;
10. Kaldor, M., "The Structure of Conflict" in Pullan, W. and Bhadeshia, H., *Structure in Science and Art.*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2000;
11. Kaldor, M., "New & Old Wars", Polity Press, Cambridge, 2001;
12. Kaplan, R., "The Revenge of Geography", Random House Trade Paperbacks, New York, 2013;
13. Land, W., "Understanding Fourth Generation War" in magazine *Military Review*, New Hampshire, September-October, 2004;
14. Maisaia, V., "The Caucasus-Caspian Regional and Energy Security Agendas – Past, Contemporary and Future Geopolitics: View from Georgia", second edition, IREX, Brussels, 2007;
15. Maisaia, V., Beselia, B., "Asymmetrical Warfare Strategy and Its Implications to the Black Sea Regional Security in 21st Century: Non-State Aggressive Actors and Terrorism" in *Ante Portas – Security Studies*#2(15), Poland, 2020;
16. Minix D., Hawley, S., "Global Politics", Wadsworth Publishing Company, New York, 1998;
17. Ozdemir, G., "Artificial Intelligence Application in the Military: the Cases of U.S. and China", SETA/Analysis #51, Turkuvaz Haberleşme ve Yayıncılık A.Ş., Istanbul, June 2019;
18. Tuathail, G., "Critical Geopolitics: the Politics of Writing Global Space", Routledge Publishing House, London, 1996