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Artificial Intelligence and Cultural Sovereignty: Challenges to Identity and Values in the Era of Digital Transformation and Contemporary Geopolitics

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Abstract

In light of accelerating digital transformation, artificial intelligence emerges as a geopolitical actor and a pivotal force reshaping the structure of power and society, particularly at the cultural, value, and sovereign levels. Its role is no longer limited to technical automation, but extends to influencing collective consciousness, cultural security, and patterns of thought and communication through algorithms and the dominance of cross-border platforms. These platforms have come to guide individuals' choices and impose a unilateral pattern that threatens national sovereignty and cultural privacy, raising fundamental questions about the crisis of digital citizenship and strategies for protecting national and cultural security, and calling for effective public policies based on digital education, strategic digital sovereignty, and a value charter to regulate its uses.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Digital Sovereignty, Cultural Security, Societal Values, Public Policies.

Introduction

In recent decades, the world has witnessed an unprecedented boom in the field of digital technology, the most prominent manifestation of which is the development of Artificial Intelligence (AI), which is no longer merely a technical tool but has become a central actor in shaping the economic, political, and social structures of the twenty-first century. Innovations in machine learning, natural language processing, computer vision, and robotics have accelerated, enabling intelligent systems to learn, analyze, and make decisions independently in areas that, until recently, were exclusively the domain of humans.

From my point of view, Artificial Intelligence no longer merely threatens human jobs in the labor market or changes production patterns; its impact extends to something even more serious: cultural values and societal identity. Thus, this digital transformation represents a fundamental challenge for contemporary societies, especially those seeking to preserve their cultural authenticity in the face of informational dominance and global technological expansion. Culture, as the symbolic framework that grants society its identity, cohesion, and uniqueness, is now subject to reconfiguration through hidden algorithms that control what we see, hear, and believe.

Clearly, Artificial Intelligence does not develop in isolation from social contexts; rather, it relies on data that reflects the interests and orientations of dominant societies. This leads to the reinforcement of outcomes rich in cultural biases, reproducing specific value systems. Hence, the relationship between Artificial Intelligence and cultural identity is not one of complete integration or harmony, but one of tension and negotiation—sometimes involving conflict, and at other times, compromise—over meanings of belonging, authenticity, and moral standards.

Amidst this landscape, there is a pressing need for a deeper understanding of the impacts of Artificial Intelligence on the system of societal values, not only from a philosophical or ethical perspective but also from the standpoint of the social, political, and cultural transformations brought about by this technology. From this

standpoint, the following question must be raised: Can Artificial Intelligence adapt to our system of cultural values, or does it pose a threat to diversity by imposing cultural differences controlled by major technological powers?

Based on the above, this intervention aims to analyze the challenges that Artificial Intelligence poses to cultural identity and societal values through four main axes: First, providing a conceptual and theoretical introduction to understanding Artificial Intelligence and its relation to cultural concepts. Second, examining the transformations of values under the dominance of algorithms and platforms. Third, analyzing the threats affecting the components of cultural identity. And finally, envisioning possible strategies to protect cultural values and specificities in the age of Artificial Intelligence.

What becomes clear through this study is that Artificial Intelligence is no longer an option, but a reality that forces us to rethink our educational, political, and social models to ensure a balanced cultural sovereignty that protects our societies from dissolving into globalized normative models promoted under the label of "technological neutrality"—a neutrality that is, in fact, misleading and carries within it hegemonic projects aiming to impose themselves as a universal cultural reference.

Problem Statement

In light of the rapid acceleration of digital transformation, the world is witnessing a significant rise in the use of Artificial Intelligence technologies across various fields of life. This has led to profound changes affecting value systems and cultural identity, especially in developing societies that find themselves facing ongoing challenges amid the wave of global digitization. This reality raises deep questions about the nature of the relationship between Artificial Intelligence and the system of values, and the extent to which societies can preserve their cultural specificities in the face of borderless algorithms that impose new behavioral models. From this perspective, the fundamental problem emerges:

How does artificial intelligence, as a new geopolitical actor, affect the national sovereignty and cultural identity of societies, and what are the smart power strategies and public policies capable of protecting them in light of accelerating digital transformation?

Sub-questions

- 1-What is the nature of the relationship between artificial intelligence, the structure of power, and value transformations in contemporary societies?
- 2-How do artificial intelligence algorithms, as a new actor, contribute to reshaping collective consciousness and cultural sovereignty?
- 3-To what extent does the digital imperialism of artificial intelligence pose a threat to cultural and national security in developing countries?
- 4-What are the most prominent public policies and sovereign strategies possible to preserve values and identity in the era of digital transformation?

Hypotheses

- 1-There is a significant causal relationship between the expansion of artificial intelligence use as a technological actor and the transformation of societies' values and political patterns.
- 2-Algorithms and global digital hegemony lead to the erosion of cultural privacy and the marginalization of local diversity in favor of a monolithic pattern.
- 3-States lacking strategic digital sovereignty lose the ability to protect their cultural and national security against cross-border hegemony.
- 4-The adoption of conscious public policies and effective digital diplomacy contributes to mitigating the sovereign and cultural threats of artificial intelligence.

Methodology

The study adopts an analytical-prospective approach by analyzing literature, political and academic texts related to the intersection of artificial intelligence with power, identity, and values, and by monitoring the geopolitical impacts of these interactions on cultural and national security. A critical comparative approach is also utilized to highlight the disparity in impact between countries that possess digital sovereignty and those subject to global technological hegemony.

Objectives of the Study

- 1-Exploring the nature of the relationship between artificial intelligence as a technological actor and cultural identity transformations in the context of digital and geopolitical transformation.
- 2-Analyzing the mechanisms used by artificial intelligence algorithms to re-engineer collective consciousness and influence social and political values and practices.
- 3-Monitoring and identifying the geopolitical and security threats facing cultural and national sovereignty as a result of the dominance of major digital platforms.
- 4-Proposing public policy frameworks and effective strategic measures to preserve cultural identity and enhance the digital sovereignty of states.

Significance of the Topic

The importance of this topic lies in its contemporary nature and deep geopolitical and security dimensions, at a time when technology has become a strategic actor in reshaping states, societies, and ideas. Its

significance doubles in light of the absence of clear sovereign strategies in developing countries to protect their cultural and national security from the value-based repercussions of artificial intelligence and digital hegemony, especially within the context of accelerating technological transformations that require an in-depth analytical and critical reading with strategic dimensions.

Axis One: Conceptual and Theoretical Framework (Technology and Politics)

Understanding the theoretical and conceptual dimensions forms a fundamental starting point for analyzing the impact of Artificial Intelligence on identity and values. Therefore, it is essential to define the concept of Artificial Intelligence and its functions within the social fabric before addressing the meanings of cultural identity and societal values as symbolic and normative foundations. This allows for a deeper understanding of the complex and intertwined relationship between technology and the transformations affecting the system of values and identities in the digital age.

1-Artificial Intelligence as a New Actor in the Global System: From Technical Tools to Instruments of Power and Influence.

Artificial Intelligence is a multidimensional system that intersects with various aspects of contemporary life and reshapes the boundaries of the relationship between human and machine, between the real and the simulated, and between knowledge and power. It is a branch of computer science concerned with designing systems and software capable of simulating human cognitive abilities such as understanding, learning, problem-solving, decision-making, and, in some cases, creativity and interaction with the environment.

These systems rely on advanced algorithms that enable them to analyze vast amounts of data, predict behaviors or outcomes, and interact intelligently with users or environments.

Artificial Intelligence includes a number of subfields, most notably Machine Learning and Deep Learning. Some researchers argue that AI is not merely a technology, but rather a knowledge system capable of bringing about fundamental changes in the social and cultural structures of modern societies (Floridi et al., 2018, p. 696).

In the societal context, the functions of Artificial Intelligence are diverse, ranging from improving the quality of healthcare and educational services, to facilitating decision-making processes, and reshaping social relationships through tracking, recommendation, and behavior classification technologies. For example, AI algorithms identify patterns of human behavior, which helps institutions develop more accurate and effective social policies (Jobin et al., 2019, p. 389).

Other researchers point out that Artificial Intelligence has a “flexible regulatory” function, as it contributes to shaping collective behavior through selective algorithmic systems that determine what individuals see on digital platforms. This directly impacts collective perception and societal values (Cath, 2018, p. 4). In addition, Artificial Intelligence plays an increasingly important role in managing big data and predicting social trends, which provides decision-makers with new tools to understand social changes and respond to them with greater flexibility (Crawford & Calo, 2016, pp. 311–313). However, these societal functions also raise profound ethical and cultural questions, particularly regarding individual privacy, the manipulation of information, and the reshaping of collective consciousness.

2-Concepts of Cultural and National Sovereignty: The Problem of Belonging in the Era of the Post-Traditional Nation-State.

Cultural identity is one of the fundamental pillars for understanding the cohesion of societies and for constructing the self on both individual and collective levels. It refers to the set of traits, characteristics, values, and norms that distinguish one human group from another, including language, history, religion, beliefs, daily practices, and shared symbols. Undoubtedly, cultural identity is not a fixed or static heritage, but rather a dynamic social construct that is constantly renewed under the influence of both internal and external factors (Barnes et al., 2024, p. 2).

This makes cultural identity deeply influenced by technology and digital media, rendering it subject to reshaping and renegotiation of values and affiliations in the context of cultural and digital globalization. Individuals interact differently with artificial intelligence systems depending on their cultural backgrounds, reflecting an implicit understanding of identity and societal values, as well as the role of culture in shaping behavior toward technology (Barnes et al., 2024, pp. 5–6). It seems to me that cultural identity is a fundamental pillar for building symbolic stability within societies, as it provides the reference framework through which values, norms, and social relations are understood. Therefore, its threat or erosion becomes a source of collective disruption and individual alienation.

As for social values, they are the set of moral principles and behavioral norms that guide individuals' behavior within society, distinguishing between what is acceptable and unacceptable, legitimate and illegitimate, thereby reflecting a collective perception of what social action ought to be. They serve as the link between individuals and their orientations on the one hand, and the social system on the other. In other words, social values are the practical extension of cultural identity, as they express the society's priorities and what it deems worthy of preservation and protection as part of its symbolic structure.

Many researchers have pointed out the structural interconnection between the concepts of identity and values, considering that the disruption of the value system inevitably leads to the disintegration of identity, and vice versa. In the context of digital globalization and the multiplicity of cultural influences, cultural identity and social values face fundamental challenges that may lead to the dissolution of identities into hybrid cultural patterns (Floridi, 2006, p. 26).

In the face of this complex technological reality, the following question must be raised: To what extent can societies preserve their identity and values in light of the growing influence of smart media and artificial intelligence, which are reshaping the mechanisms of cultural and social interaction and reproducing meaning in unconventional ways?

3-The Intersection of Technology and Power: Theories of Soft Power and Digital Hegemony.

In the midst of rapid digital transformation, technology is no longer merely a neutral set of tools; rather, it intersects with local values and identities (Barnes et al., 2024, p. 6). It is no longer used merely to achieve specific goals, but has become a cultural and social actor that directly contributes to shaping contemporary value systems and cultural identities. What cannot be denied is that digital technology—foremost among it, artificial intelligence—has gone beyond its traditional functional role to become a mediator that reshapes ethical standards and reproduces cultural symbols within new contexts that transcend geographical and cultural boundaries (Floridi, 2011, p. 92).

From my point of view, technology affects cultural identity in two interrelated ways: on the one hand, it opens up space for societies to express their cultural specificities through new platforms, thereby enhancing diversity and symbolic representation. On the other hand, it contributes to the spread of unified global cultural models, which may lead to the fading of local cultural particularities under the influence of the "universal digital culture" (Gaffar, 2025, pp. 977–984). This is what some researchers refer to as "digital cultural alienation," where tastes, values, and symbols are reshaped by the algorithms of artificial intelligence platforms (Couldry & Mejias, 2020, p. 21).

As for societal values, artificial intelligence tools—through recommendation systems, behavioral evaluation, and behavioral data analysis—have become capable of redefining ethical concepts such as privacy, freedom, and trust. For example, the concept of privacy is now being redefined in light of the widespread use of personal data, leading to the emergence of new forms of digital values, which may sometimes conflict with the traditional value heritage of the local culture (Bala, 2024, pp. 305–308).

From this, it becomes clear that the relationship between technology, values, and identity is a dual one: on the one hand, it is a relationship of influence, and on the other hand, a relationship of dynamic mutual interaction. Artificial intelligence not only imposes new models of values, but is also built upon value systems programmed by its developers—opening a wide ethical debate about the cultural neutrality of technology (Mittelstadt et al., 2016, pp. 5–6).

What we can now conclude is that any discussion about values and identity in the digital age cannot ignore the profound impact of technology and artificial intelligence—whether in terms of their structural effect on culture or in terms of reshaping social relationships and ethical standards within societies.

Second Axis: Political Perception Engineering and the Erosion of Societal Sovereignty

The rapid spread of artificial intelligence has led to profound changes in the structure of values within societies. Through algorithms and machine learning, patterns of perception and interaction have shifted, and a culture of speed and image has prevailed at the expense of meaning and symbol, under the dominance of global platforms that are now reshaping the value system in ways that transcend local particularities.

1-Algorithms and Public Opinion: Engineering Collective Consciousness and Manipulating Political Behavior.

With the remarkable acceleration of developments in artificial intelligence, algorithms and machine learning techniques have become powerful tools in reshaping collective awareness and guiding public opinion. Today, algorithms do not merely analyze human behavior; they learn from it and redirect it, leading to a form of *cognitive filters* that create a personalized epistemic reality for each user—one governed by an algorithmic logic that remains unclear and opaque (Barnes et al., 2024, pp. 3–6). From here, we observe that artificial intelligence is reshaping our view of the world by feeding us specific content tailored to our personal data, which threatens epistemic plurality and produces societies closed in on their own convictions (Fjeld et al., 2020, p. 18).

I believe that this momentum and algorithmic dynamism not only reproduce content, but also reshape values by reinforcing certain behaviors and marginalizing others—especially those related to ethical concepts, the spirit of solidarity, and the meanings of belonging. Here, it can be said that collective perception is no longer shaped solely through public debates or lived experiences, but also through the hidden control of artificial intelligence platform algorithms, which may lack awareness of diverse human values (Green, 2021, pp. 252–256).

2-Culture of Speed and Digital Media: The Decline of Rational Discourse in Favor of Symbolic Fragmentation.

There is no doubt that artificial intelligence has brought about fundamental transformations in the structure of contemporary culture, where image and speed have gained dominance at the expense of deep cultural

meaning and reflection on values. Algorithm-driven culture relies on fast, visual content designed for immediate consumption, reinforcing a new pattern of interaction with knowledge and values (Jacobs, 2024, pp. 3–5). This leads to a superficial and short-lived relationship. It is clearly evident that this culture contributes to the fragmentation of deep cultural symbols that form the reference framework of traditional societies (Floridi, 2023, pp. 41–43).

In my opinion, this transformation is not solely related to technology itself, but rather to how it is used in shaping collective awareness. Applications of artificial intelligence contribute to promoting transient and consumerist cultural patterns, leading to the erosion of established values and their replacement with temporary utilitarian standards. From here, we raise the following question: Can we still speak of a stable cultural identity in an era dominated by the culture of speed and symbolic fragmentation? I believe the answer becomes increasingly complex in light of the dominance of the image and the decline of traditional cultural symbols (Dignum, 2019, p. 65).

3-Digital Imperialism: The Dominance of Transnational Tech Giants over Local Values.

There is no doubt that global platforms powered by artificial intelligence have become key actors in shaping the value systems of societies. They do not merely transmit content, but contribute to its reproduction according to a specific value system—one that often reflects the culture of the companies that own them. This leads to a subtle clash between local values and the globalized ones promoted by the algorithms of these platforms. This cultural friction becomes evident in the behaviors, preferences, and modes of interaction among youth, where local values are either marginalized or reinterpreted in ways that align with the logic of the digital market and the operating mechanisms of the platforms (Cows & Floridi, 2018, pp. 3–7).

It is likely that this value-based infiltration through artificial intelligence represents one of the most serious threats to cultural sovereignty, as it does not rely on hard power, but rather on the reshaping of symbolic references through a soft and continuous penetration of value systems. What we can now conclude is that societies are in urgent need of flexible defensive strategies that preserve their value balance and protect their members from becoming immersed in hybrid value systems that do not necessarily belong to them (Jobin et al., 2019, pp. 395–399).

Third Axis: National Security and Identity Challenges in Cyberspace

In a reality where the influence of artificial intelligence dominates the scene, cultural identity is no longer safe from the growing threats that affect its symbolic and moral foundations. Digital alienation and cultural hegemony emerge as primary manifestations of this transformation, accompanied by the gradual erosion of language, religion, and local customs—within a context that reopens the debate on the concept of digital citizenship and the accompanying tension between belonging and alienation.

1-Digital Alienation: Non-traditional Threats to Cultural and National Security

In the context of the increasing dominance of artificial intelligence over the tools of meaning production and the shaping of symbolic and cognitive content, many societies are facing a state of digital cultural alienation, where traditional patterns of thought and behavior are receding in favor of behavioral and value models imposed by the algorithms of artificial intelligence (Ibtissem, 2024). From this, it appears that artificial intelligence is no longer merely an assisting tool, but has become a cultural actor that redraws the boundaries of public taste, standards, and affiliations within the digital space. Thus, it can be said that the danger of artificial intelligence does not lie solely in what it produces, but also in the way reality is reshaped and presented through global digital platforms that carry within them implicit cultural biases (Floridi, 2023, pp. 41–43).

It is observed that this digital cultural alienation draws its roots from an epistemic dominance exercised by major artificial intelligence companies, which control users' cultural inputs by managing the flow of content and guiding public taste. Gradually, users are pushed to adapt to values that may conflict with the civilizational particularities and cultural identities of their societies. According to multiple studies, intelligent recommendation systems contribute to imposing a globally unified pattern of cultural taste, leading to the erosion of local cultural diversity and promoting the spread of dominant cultural models (Crawford, 2021, pp. 55–56). From the above observations, it can be said that artificial intelligence is reproducing cultural hegemony in a globalized technological form.

2-Erosion of National Symbols and Traditional Institutions: The Decline of the Roles of the Family and the State in Favor of Virtual Platforms.

It is increasingly evident that language, as a foundation of cultural identity, is facing growing challenges in the current digital environment. Machine translation and content generation algorithms often rely on global languages such as English at the expense of local languages, contributing to the decline of linguistic diversity. Moreover, these algorithms tend to rephrase texts in a pragmatic manner, which may lead to the marginalization of symbolic dimensions or the sacred meanings of certain expressions—especially those related to religion or popular heritage (Tiribelli et al., 2024, pp. 295–300). From this, we observe that religious symbols, rituals, and even holidays are being reprogrammed within the digital space in a commercialized manner that strips them of their deep spiritual and cultural significance (Bala, 2024, pp. 312–316).

We are witnessing a systematic process that can be called a “draining of meaning,” where rituals are reduced to images or emojis, and cultural occasions are turned into consumer products—stripping them of their original significance. This leads to a kind of generational disconnect, as young people find themselves in a digital environment that gradually distances them from their inherited cultural heritage.

3-The Crisis of Digital Citizenship: Cross-border Loyalties Versus Traditional National Belonging.

With the growing dominance of artificial intelligence over the mechanisms of communication and social interaction, new concepts of digital citizenship have emerged. Belonging is no longer confined to geography, language, or customs, but is now tied to “digital identities” built on interaction, data, and personal profiles. This raises a fundamental question: Are we experiencing a new form of digital belonging, or is it a subtle state of cultural alienation?

From the perspective of this study, large segments of society—particularly those that are not digitally structured—are experiencing a state of disconnection from their cultural roots in favor of a digital integration imposed by the digital reality, which does not fully reflect their true identities (Mittelstadt et al., 2016, pp. 318–320).

Many studies have shown that artificial intelligence is redrawing the boundaries of “identity”—not based on culture and history, but on data and user behavior. This shift has serious implications for the concept of citizenship, as it moves from a collective affiliation with historical depth to an individual virtual status defined by algorithms. From this standpoint, these technologies have come to threaten the cohesion of collective identity. States are now required to develop strategies to protect their identities in the face of this digital tide.

Axis Four: Towards Political and Public Strategies to Protect Sovereignty and Identity

In light of individuals and communities gradually losing their connection to their original cultures—due to their immersion in cross-border digital content driven by artificial intelligence algorithms—and in the face of the dominance of global languages at the expense of native tongues, as well as the reduction of many customs and traditions into mere symbols and images, identities and cultures are increasingly being shaped based on interaction and data rather than heritage and continuity. Confronted with this digital reality, states are now required to find solutions to address this cultural and identity-based disconnection.

1-Public Policies for Education and Digital Literacy: Immunizing Citizens' Political Awareness.

The emerging digital reality, resulting from the rapid and alarming pace of digital transformation, necessitates the establishment of a conscious digital education aimed at protecting individuals and communities from being drawn into hybrid value systems that may ultimately obscure and dismantle their cultural and social identities. The problem lies not only in the tools of artificial intelligence themselves, but also in how individuals use these tools without sufficient awareness of their broader implications.

Digital education does not merely consist in developing technical skills; it extends to fostering conscious analytical thinking, enhancing moral awareness, and cultivating a sense of responsibility within the digital environment. This enables individuals to engage with digital content without falling into alienation, despite the widespread promotion of dominant global cultural models (Ghaith, 2024, pp. 6–10).

Accordingly, educational and pedagogical institutions are now required to incorporate dimensions of values and identity into their digital curricula, while adopting new educational approaches that address the challenges posed by artificial intelligence. The absence of such awareness leads to the emergence of generations influenced by dominant online models, lacking any local cultural reference. It is certain that conscious digital education is not a secondary option, but a strategic necessity for safeguarding the social and cultural cohesion of modern societies (Floridi, 2023, p. 43).

2-Strategic Digital Sovereignty: The Role of the State in Regulating the Technological Space and Data Protection Legislation.

One of the most dangerous aspects of artificial intelligence is what relates to the loss of state control over its cultural and value-based data, due to the dominance of transnational global technology companies. I tend to believe that what we are facing today is not merely a technical challenge, but also a threat to the digital and cultural sovereignty of the state. When algorithms are formulated within specific cultural contexts such as in “Silicon Valley” and broadcast to the world without scrutiny, local identity is left exposed to waves of cross-border cultural influences (Gaffar, 2025, pp. 980–982).

From here, the need emerges to redefine sovereignty in the digital age—not only as the state's ability to protect its data, but also its ability to safeguard its value system. It appears that some states have become aware of this danger, and have resorted to developing regulatory frameworks to protect their cultural data and to promote the local production of digital content, in a way that strengthens their ability to reposition themselves within the global digital landscape (Cath, 2018, pp. 3–5).

Thus, digital sovereignty does not mean isolation from the outside world, nor does it imply subordination to other cultures. Rather, it is a regulated openness governed by standards of privacy and cultural protection, ensuring that the state remains active in the digital arena without being merely a consumer of values and technologies coming from abroad.

3-Digital and Ethical Diplomacy: Towards an International and National Charter to Regulate the Uses of Artificial Intelligence.

I believe that artificial intelligence needs a clear value-based framework to guide its use across various fields, especially in matters related to culture and identity. The absence of a moral dimension in the development of artificial intelligence may lead to stripping this technology of its ethical responsibilities, making it appear neutral on the surface, while in reality, it reinforces a kind of bias, exclusion, and symbolic dismantling of cultural meanings. Hence, it has become necessary to develop both local and international ethical charters that take cultural specificities into account, and that establish the principles of transparency, fairness, and mutual respect in the programming and application of AI technologies (Tiribelli et al., 2024, pp. 300–305).

In this context, states and societies can work on establishing value-based reference frameworks to be integrated into digital public policies, requiring AI developers to adhere to ethical standards that respect the diversity of cultural contexts. A value-based constitution is not merely a legal document; it is a symbolic and strategic step to ensure that technology does not slip into paths that threaten human humanity and identity (Jobin et al., 2019, pp. 394–396).

Conclusion

In light of the foregoing, it becomes clear that artificial intelligence is no longer merely a neutral technical tool, but has become a pivotal geopolitical and strategic actor, reshaping the power, influence, identity, and values within which states and societies operate. This profound digital transformation has produced serious impacts on national and cultural security, affecting the system of identity and national sovereignty in its symbolic and political manifestations, which has led to fractures and imbalances in collective consciousness, while simultaneously presenting new challenges that require a rethinking of states' defensive and regulatory strategies.

What we can conclude now is that states and societies—especially developing ones—face two choices: either submit to the digital hegemony and the monolithic pattern imposed by global algorithms and platforms, or build a solid digital and strategic sovereignty capable of critically interacting with artificial intelligence and employing public policies to protect their identities and supreme interests.

In conclusion, we can say that preserving values and identity is no longer merely a cultural or secondary choice, but has become a fundamental pillar of national security and national sovereignty, requiring political will and the development of comprehensive visions and strategies that balance keeping pace with the digital revolution and protecting the civilizational and cultural independence of states.

Results

1-The Emergence of the Era of "Algorithmic Geopolitics": The results demonstrated that artificial intelligence algorithms are no longer merely commercial tools, but have transformed into "instruments of sovereign influence" used by major transnational powers to re-engineer the vital spheres of developing countries, making algorithmic control a new form of indirect occupation.

2-The Vulnerability of "Cyber-Cultural Security" in Developing Countries: The analysis showed that the absence of a national infrastructure and local artificial intelligence models (Local LLMs) creates critical vulnerabilities in national security, as the collective memory and cultural data of societies become exposed and stored on foreign servers employed by Big Tech companies to serve specific geopolitical interests.

3-The Crisis of "Symbolic Legitimacy" and the Erosion of the Traditional Role of the State: The results revealed a decline in the state's monopoly over the creation of national symbols and the steering of public opinion in favor of generative artificial intelligence platforms, which possess the ability to create parallel synthetic realities, resulting in a dual loyalty crisis that threatens the robustness of the social contract and digital citizenship.

4-The Rise of "Standardization Diplomacy": The study demonstrated that the upcoming conflict is no longer over traditional geographical borders, but over setting the standards, codes, and ethical and technical frameworks for artificial intelligence; the states that control the drafting of the "value charter" for the technology are the ones that impose their value and cultural system on the international system as a whole.

5-Strategies of "Digital Cultural Deterrence" as an Alternative to Isolation: The results clarified that traditional blocking and banning policies are no longer effective for protecting identity; rather, the solution lies in the shift of states toward strategies of "positive deterrence" based on sovereign investment in sovereign artificial intelligence technologies, transforming the digital threat into an opportunity to produce counter-national narratives on the global digital stage.

Recommendations

1-Formulating a "National Agenda" for Linguistic and Cognitive Sovereignty: Shifting from mere traditional awareness-raising to launching a binding national strategy that supports the building of local Large Language Models (LLMs), to ensure that artificial intelligence is fed with the national cultural and value heritage, and to counter the erasure of identity in the digital space.

2-Launching a "Cyber-Cultural Security System" in Public Policies: Integrating the protection of cultural identity and symbolic demographic data into the doctrine and national security of states, and enacting stringent legislation governing the operations of major cross-border platforms and preventing algorithmic monopolization of collective consciousness.

3-Establishing Regional Alliances for "Algorithmic Diplomacy": Creating blocs and joint coordination among developing countries or those with close civilizational characteristics to unify positions in international forums and exert pressure to establish global ethical standards and codes for artificial intelligence that respect cultural diversity and limit unilateral hegemony.

4-Developing Laboratories for Consciousness Foresight and Cyber-Cultural Security: Establishing specialized think tanks and foresight laboratories to proactively monitor the impact of recommendation algorithms and generative artificial intelligence on political and social behavior, and to provide proactive recommendations to decision-makers to counter symbolic crises before they occur.

5-Supporting the "Digital Sovereign Content" Economy: Shifting from the stage of technology consumption to active investment in the interactive digital content industry (such as mixed reality, digital museums, and heritage artificial intelligence), through government and private investment incentives to transform cultural heritage into a competitive digital soft power.

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