

AI Takes the Stage: a global relations game-changer

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Abstract

In recent years, the development of artificial intelligence has been developing rapidly in the world, which currently has an impact on all spheres of the society, including international relations. The subject of this research is the interdependence between governance and artificial intelligence. The article discusses the potential risks and unintended consequences of AI's decision-making capabilities, underscoring the importance of ethics and humanitarian considerations in its development and application. The main conclusion of the authors is that today's main challenge of the governments is the need to harness the potential of AI while ensuring ethical deployment and international cooperation to navigate the complex landscape of international relations.

Key words: AI, artificial intelligence, governance, international politics, international relations.

Introduction

The rapid advancement of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has provided us with unprecedented opportunities and challenges in various domains, including global relations. As AI continues to evolve, its potential to revolutionize the dynamics of international affairs cannot be overlooked. Thus, the aim of this article is to explore

the profound impact of AI on the global stage and its potential implications for international relations.

AI working principles

Quoting Eliezer Yudkowsky, a renowned decision theorist and leading researcher at the Machine Intelligence Research Institute, he states, "The AI does not love you, nor does it hate you, and you are made of atoms it can use for something else." This quote encapsulates the essence of AI's working principles - a technology that operates with efficiency and optimization, devoid of human emotions and value systems. AI has become increasingly integrated into various aspects of our lives, ranging from finance to healthcare, transportation to security. Its decision-making capabilities and computational power present both opportunities and risks, making it imperative for us to delve deeper into its mechanisms and implications.

AI operates on algorithms and machine learning principles, enabling it to make decisions and perform tasks. One of the key working principles of AI is maximizing the achievement of a given objective using available resources and constraints. However, a problem arises. In critical situations, when there are no available funds to solve the task, the AI does not act at all like a human being.

The AI operates solely based on logic and algorithms, lacking inherent understanding of ethical and moral components of the task. Its primary aim is to complete the given objective as efficiently as possible, utilizing available resources. This can lead to unintended consequences, such as using valuable items solely as material sources, disregarding their value or purpose. Hence, while AI excels in efficient task execution, it lacks moral consciousness and autonomous ethical decision-making ability. This underscores the significance of ethics and humanitarian considerations in the development and application of artificial intelligence to avoid undesirable consequences of its actions.

A challenge as unusual and pressing as AI the society has never faced as AI thinks 1 billion times faster than humans do. Before policymakers can begin to hash out an appropriate regulatory structure, they will need to agree on basic principles for how to govern AI.

For starters, any governance framework will need to be precautionary, agile, inclusive, impermeable, and targeted. Building on these principles, policymakers should create at least three overlapping governance regimes:

1. one for establishing facts and advising governments on the risks posed by AI,
2. one for preventing an all-out arms race between them
3. one for managing the disruptive forces of a technology unlike anything the world has seen

Traditional governance and AI

AI technologies itself have a complicated structure and principles of work, which makes it crucial to sustain viable legal solutions that cover the peculiarity of this phenomenon. One of the critical problems is that the governments currently are not able to keep up with the enormous speed of AI technologies' elaboration. In addition, the very nature of artificial intelligence and its capabilities have not been fully determined by anyone.

The most accurate confirmation of it is the fact that the most advanced and comprehensive law providing regulations of AI, the European Union's Artificial Intelligence Act, began to be developed in 2021, but was adopted by the European parliament only 2 years later. Meanwhile, during these 2 years, artificial intelligence has improved its performance tenfold, which could possibly make the act not agile to new developments and risks. Furthermore, AI threatens the stability of government systems and authorities as this technology potentially provides opportunities to undermine economic and social stability, as well as discreditation of the political activities of individuals, organizations and the state.

In accordance with the above-mentioned reasons, states need to carefully build legislation in such a way that it is able to adapt to upcoming trends and advancements of AI. In this case, governments should take into consideration the following measures in legislative acts:

- Preemptive regulation in order to forecast and, consequently, pre-empt possible loopholes in the AI legislation.
- Proper certification and licensing of AI systems and developers in order to gain control over future products of AI producers and developers.
- Involve all major AI actors in the process of drafting legislation, as well as to involve them in the main events in this area.
- Motivate companies and society to use technology wisely and in order to avoid incidents that are dangerous to people's lives and the stability of states.

AI takes the stage as new international relations actor

As technology advances, AI systems are becoming increasingly sophisticated and capable of performing complex tasks. This has paved the way for AI's involvement in various aspects of global politics and diplomacy. Thus, AI is slowly altering the balance of power between global actors and among alliances in a number of ways.

AI should be addressed to have a positive impact on the global agenda. Primarily, one of the areas where AI is having a significant impact is in cybersecurity. With the growing threat of cyberattacks, AI-powered systems are being employed to detect, prevent, and respond to these attacks. Likewise, AI is also being used to analyze large volumes of data for purposes such as intelligence gathering and policy-making and it has the potential to revolutionize the way diplomacy is conducted. As was mentioned in one of Valdai reports: *“China has been active in making use of AI in providing insights for its diplomats into the possible scenarios and the evolution of events on the international arena”*. Additionally, AI can also play a role in addressing global challenges, such as climate change and pandemics. By harnessing the power of AI, countries can work together

to develop innovative solutions to these pressing issues. For instance, AI may be used to model the effects of climate change and predict the impact of various mitigation strategies, helping countries to develop more effective policies to combat global warming. And finally, AI can be a contributor to the promotion of global governance and the rule of law. By automating certain aspects of legal and regulatory processes, AI can help to ensure that international norms and standards are applied more consistently and effectively across different jurisdictions. This can help to strengthen the international legal system.

Notwithstanding the notable benefits associated with the use of AI in international diplomacy there are also significant risks that need to be highlighted. The rise of AI in international relations raises ethical considerations issues such as privacy, bias, accountability, which requires assurances of AI being used responsibly and in line with human rights standards. Equally crucial is the necessity for international cooperation and dialogue to establish norms and regulations around the use of AI. Ultimately, one of the key risks associated with AI development is the possibility of the progressive rise in the technological gap between the advanced and the least developed economies, which consequently may lead to the potential for an arms race in autonomous weapons systems. The development of AI-driven military technologies, such as drones and robots, has raised concerns about the possibility of a new era of warfare, where human soldiers are replaced by machines.

Conclusion

On this basis, while AI offers vast opportunities to revolutionize global relations, careful consideration and oversight are necessary to ensure that its deployment aligns with ethical and moral principles. By harnessing the potential of AI while also addressing its limitations, we can navigate the complex landscape of international relations and leverage AI's capabilities to build a more connected and collaborative global community.

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