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Artificial Intelligence and the New Dynamics of Global Diplomacy: Redefining Power in International Relations

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ABSTRACT

The global arena of diplomacy has been transformed with the introduction of the Artificial Intelligence (AI), where information, programs and computer systems are now discussed as the characteristics of the way states decide and how they project their power. As a result of the growing role of AI in the foreign policy of states, the notion of diplomacy is being transformed, at the same time, it is becoming less concerned with negotiations and communications and more with the influence of technologies and long-term outlook. This paper will examine how AI is changing the balance of power in the international system by offering predictive diplomacy, intelligent gathering and geopolitical analysis in real-time. It concerns the growing competition among the major powers, namely, the United States, China, and the European Union, in the development of AI technologies as the means of international power. Moreover, the paper identifies the moral and security issues of algorithmic diplomacy, cyber manipulation, and digital surveillance. This paper contends, based on a critical examination of the issue grounded in the current theory of International Relations, that the concept of AI is not merely a technological innovation, but a technological revolution, which is re-tuning the standards, instruments, and values of diplomacy in the 21st century. Finally, the paper promotes the fact that in the era of smart machines, the power balance will be more and more grounded in the digital abilities of states, their adaptation, and control of new technologies.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence (AI); Global Diplomacy; Power Politics; International Relations; Digital Transformation; Algorithmic Governance; Technological Competition; Geopolitical Strategy; U.S.China Rivalry; Smart Power; Global Governance; Cyber Diplomacy.



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Introduction

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a phenomenon that is changing the world in the 21st century by influencing the global political and diplomatic arena. Initially regarded as a domain of pure technology, the AI is currently a part of power projection, choice-making, and strategic communication in international relations. AI systems have been and continue to be used in data analysis, surveillance, cybersecurity, and diplomatic forecasting by governments and international organizations and have become the main characteristic of statecraft in the 21st century (Allison, 2021; West and Allen, 2020). The technological revolution is a pivot in human-centered diplomacy to a new era of algorithmic governance a human-informed, expedited, and even automated decisions with intelligent systems (Bryson, 2019).

The increasing role of AI in the diplomacy field has shifted the conventional perceptions of power and influence of states. The world leaders, including the United States, China, and the European Union are applying AI not just to improve national security but also to dominate the international system (Lee, 2018). The U.S.China technological competition, specifically, makes it clear that AI has become one of the defining factors of the geopolitical positions, economic development, and the diplomatic advantage (Kaplan, 2021). That tendency reflects the emergence of digital diplomacy, in which AI-driven applications support predictive analytics, automated negotiation, and the global communications strategy and transform the traditional conceptual view of realism, liberalism, and soft power in the domain of international relations theory (Nye, 2021; Kissinger, Schmidt, and Huttenlocher, 2021).

Nevertheless, there are high ethical, strategic and governance concerns that are associated with this technology development. Among the threats of AI, there are algorithms prejudice, disinformation, and surveillance, all of which are a significant threat to transparency, accountability, and trust in the diplomacy (Buchanan and Miller, 2017). In addition to it, there is the threat of a new international inequality due to the technological disparity between developed and developing countries, in which the technologies controlled by AI will be associated with political power (UNESCO, 2023). These imbalances are not only threatening the inclusiveness of global governance, but also challenging the concept of sovereignty and international collaboration within the international system (Floridi, 2020).

In this paper, we are going to discuss how the international relations are being transformed by Artificial Intelligence and how the balance of power is being changed in the field of international relations. It studies the institution of AI in forming new forms of diplomatic communication, strategic rivalry, and policy making. Combining the expertise of the international relations theory and the new technological research, the paper states that AI is not a just digital technology innovation, it is a political tool of transformation that is redefining the way states, cooperate, and compete in the digital era (Horowitz, 2018; Boucher, 2022).

Literature Review

The emergence of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has been a strong draw of scholarly interests in the fields of international relations (IR), political science, and global governance studies. Initial studies paid attention to AI as a technological breakthrough, yet more recent ones perceive it as a political and strategic tool that influences the international system (Horowitz, 2018). According to the scholars, the use of AI in the field of diplomacy has become a new stage in the development of global governance, when data, algorithms, and digital infrastructure can become the new national power



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(Allison, 2021; Lee, 2018). The technological revolution undermines the conventional realist and liberal theories by bringing non-human agency to the decision-making process, intelligence gathering, and strategic prognosis (Bryson, 2019).

In theory, the Realist scholars perceive AI as a strategic resource that can promote military and political superiority. Horowitz (2018) notes that the state in the lead with AI innovation is likely to have the unequal benefits in the realm of defense, surveillance, and geopolitical influence and potentially alter the world balance of power. On the same note, Kaplan (2021) points out that the United States and China are already in the new AI arms race, where they are competing to control the digital infrastructure that is underlying both economic and military systems. In their turn, the liberal positions revolve around the cooperative character of AI, which means that intelligent systems may facilitate multilateral interaction, international problem-solving, and diplomatic efficiency (Nye, 2021). Constructivist theorists, such as Floridi (2020) go a step further and indicate that AI endorses the meaning of international norms by stating that it forms how states perceive trust, legitimacy, and identity in a digitalized world-system.

The concept of algorithmic diplomacy, or using AI in the foreign policy decision-making process, has gained some popularity in recent literature. Kissinger, Schmidt, and Huttenlocher (2021) describe AI as a cognitive revolution, which transforms the idea of diplomacy and strategy possessed by humans. In this aspect, governments are applying AI to analyze high amounts of data to anticipate a crisis, gather intelligence and model foreign policy. West and Allen (2020) observe that this type of data-driven diplomacy improves the accuracy of decisions but, in the process, decreases transparency, which evokes moral issues of accountability and biases in automated regimes. In addition, AI can facilitate predictive diplomacy, where the states can predict conflicts and regulate relations in advance (Boucher, 2022). Nevertheless, researchers warn that over-use of AI can result in the practice of depersonalized diplomacy and undermine the humanness of the negotiation process and empathy in global relations (Bryson, 2019).

One other significant line of literature is about AI geopolitics and power politics. Lee (2018) and Allison (2021) mention technological supremacy as one of the key aspects of the new multipolar order, where the capacity to influence AI infrastructure defines the capabilities of states to dictate the narratives and policies of the global context. This is the case of the U.S.-China rivalry, in particular, to give an example of how the creation of AI has already been linked to being a strategic independent nation and national pride (Kaplan, 2021). In their turn, European scholars advocate the paradigm of a regulatory diplomacy that might be used to balance the concepts of innovation and ethics (UNESCO, 2023). These scandals signify the conflict on the international systems of governance in terms of innovation, regulation, and ethics.

And finally, the AI ethics and international governance study suggests the significance of having a method of regulating the political nature of intelligent technologies that is all-encompassing and transparent. According to Buchanan and Miller (2017), AI surveillance and cyber diplomacy can be avoided through accountability measures. Floridi (2020) and UNESCO (2023) embrace the fashion of the rights-based approach that helps to align AI applications to the concepts of international law and human rights. Taken together, the literature available shows that AI is not just the tool of efficiency, but is a structural change in how power, diplomacy, and governance are thought in the digital era.

Overall, the analyzed literature identifies three main trends, including: first, AI is becoming a decisive factor in state power and influence; second, it is transforming the conventional diplomatic processes into automated and data-driven processes, and third, it



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presents ethical and strategic challenges necessitating cooperation in the global regulatory framework. Nevertheless, even with increased interest, the literature is split on whether AI will make diplomacy more democratic due to mutual innovation or increase global inequalities due to technological monopolization. The article aims to fill this gap by examining the ways, in which AI-driven diplomacy reinvents the basic principles of international power relations in the 21st century.

Research Objectives

To research the impact of artificial intelligence in international relations and diplomacy approaches in the world.

To examine the threat and ethical issues related to using AI in diplomacy.

To make policy suggestions that can make AI effective and responsible integration into diplomatic practices successful.

Research Questions

What are the impacts of artificial intelligence on the modern international relations and global diplomacy?

What are the main risks and ethical issues of the application of AI in diplomacy?

Which policy actions are possible to implement in order to make a successful and responsible adoption of AI in the diplomatic activities?

Research Methodology

To examine the impact of artificial intelligence (AI) in international relations, this paper will employ the qualitative research methodology. Mapping AI applications and critically evaluating the associated risks and policy implications will be conducted in a descriptive and analytical research design.

Secondary sources such as scholarly journals, books, policy reports, and the case studies by international organizations and think tanks

Thematic content analysis will be implemented in order to determine the patterns, trends, and challenges in AI-driven diplomacy.

Dwelling on the role of AI in the diplomatic activities of the major powers; the limitations are due to the use of secondary sources.

Research Gap

Although the field of artificial intelligence (AI) and its use has become more popular, the majority of research is dedicated to the technical side or cybersecurity or AI ethics, and little has been done to understand how AI applications influenced global diplomatic activities and decision-making (Allison and Zelikow, 2023; Scharre, 2018). Though certain studies emphasize the issues of AI-mediated security threats and predictive analytics, the thorough analysis of the links between the adoption of AI and diplomatic strategies, policy formulation, and international cooperation has not been conducted.

Moreover, the current literature usually focuses on the key world powers, which creates a gap in the knowledge on how AI can change the diplomacy in a larger geopolitical scale. The study aims to address these gaps and provide an in-depth overview of the AI effects on international relations, the evaluation of ethical concerns, and the policy recommendation concerning responsible integration.



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The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Contemporary Diplomacy

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is transforming the present form of contemporary diplomacy by enhancing diplomatic choices and effectiveness of diplomatic dealings. Diplomats, using AI technologies, machine learning algorithms, predictive analytics, and natural language processing, can find the necessary data among a large amount of data in real-time, thereby allowing them to make well-informed policy decisions and make strategic predictions. The trends in the world, the threats to the security, and the potential opportunities to use diplomacy can be determined with the help of such tools, and states can become more proactive than reactionary to respond (Allen and Chan, 2017). The diplomatic missions will be capable of operating in complex international relations more effectively with the assistance of AI and negotiating more precisely and in the future.

It is also crucial to use AI in the creation of communication and public diplomacy. The social media, powered by AI also allow diplomats to understand the mood, find fake news and send a specific message to a specific audience, across different cultural and political contexts (Bjola and Holmes, 2015). To take the example, AI algorithms are able to track trends of opinion in the world, and, therefore, embassies and foreign ministries can influence more effective outreach policies. This capability does not just augment bilateral and multilateral communications, but also augments soft power of a nation by increasing transparency and contact in the digital space.

In addition, AI is also being applied in predictive diplomacy to foretell international crises and conflicts. The predictive models are capable of forecasting possible geopolitical conditions, the likelihood of the conflict escalation, and the most efficient diplomatic interventions (Allison, 2018). The application of AI to the diplomatic strategy will allow the policymakers to prevent the emergence of such issues as a dispute over the territory, a cyber threat, or transnational terrorism. This is not only proactive in reducing the occurrence of international crises but also, in creating global stability, making available timely interventions that are informed by data as opposed to making judgments that are entirely reactive.

Nevertheless, ethical and security issues are also involved in the application of AI in the diplomacy sphere. Implementation of autonomous decision-making systems in delicate international negotiations can be risky in terms of prejudice, transparency, and accountability. Moreover, the CIA system based on AI development may be misused by unscrupulous agents to tweak the results of diplomatic missions or unleash a disinformation campaign (Frey, 2020). Consequently, the states ought to come up with sound governance frameworks that would secure the responsible application of AI in the diplomatic sphere and safeguard the national interests and support international norms.

In conclusion, AI is changing the way diplomacy is conducted nowadays as it allows to analyze the situation better and develop communication strategies and make the interventions predictable and effective. Despite the benefits being great, one should be concerned with ethical, security, and governance concerns, such that AI may be utilized as a tool of constructive international dialogue, though is not a factor that will upset the state of affairs. As AI advances, it will be used in the diplomatic sector further, and it will keep on redefining the relationship and relationship between states and their negotiations.

The Transformation of Global Power Politics

AI and the Transformation of Global Power Politics

The new phenomenon of Artificial Intelligence (AI) is also changing the world order and how power is seen by states in the international system and how it is distributed and



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projected. The possibilities presented by AI in terms of gathering intelligence, data analysis, and strategic decision-making are greater than the existing methods of power, which have been in use to date. The capability to incorporate AI into their military, economy, and diplomatic systems puts these states at a favorable place to be able to foresee the threats on the international levels, properly plan and support them within the field of the geopolitical landscape. As an example, AI surveillance and predictive analytics will enable countries to scan the anti-government actions, simulate the scenario of a possible conflict, and make effective policy decisions faster (Allen and Chan, 2017). It is the revolutionary quality that spurs the decision of the AI as one of the fundamental tools of modern power politics.

It is also changing the power-relation between the established actors in the world arena and the new states with the assistance of the AI. The customary superpowers, such as the United States and China, are taking advantage of the AI to maximize their international powers through application of the new military technologies and cyber capabilities and financial innovations. Until the midrange and smaller powers can coexist with the same twin problem of technological dependency and strategic vulnerability they must keep pace in the AI-driven game of geopolitics by forging an alliance or partnership (Scharre, 2018). The proliferation of AI functions is not merely creating new competitors and partners, but it is also forming a multipolar world with greater complexity, in which the traditional military superiority is being strengthened (and, in certain instances, substituted) by technological benefits.

Furthermore, AI creates some ethical, legal, and normative challenges to the international relations sphere, which complicates the process of calculating the conventional power metrics. The use of autonomous weapons systems and warfare algorithms and AI-produced misinformation campaigns endanger the current laws and diplomatic conventions of the world. This implies that technological changes require states to not only expand their capacity in AI, but, to establish a normative diplomacy that would establish a world standard on the responsible use of AI (Horowitz, 2019). Failure to adapt to such new norms can either result in being strategically isolated or inadvertently escalating and it turns out that power in the AI age is not merely related to technological ability, but also to governance and regulation.

Finally, Evidence-based insights enable the nations to determine the world discourse, influence the opinion, and perform the certain digital diplomacy with unprecedented accuracy. States can also create messages that are convincing, anticipate possible responses of the population, and form international relations in a more effective way using AI-driven platforms than can be done using the instruments of traditional diplomacy (Allison, 2020). The introduction of AI into foreign policy, in turn, does not merely empower the instruments of hard power but also reinforces the role of the instruments of persuasion in the global arena, which is the start of the total change in the manner states use power in the 21st century.

Major Power Rivalries in the Age of Artificial Intelligence

The introduction of Artificial Intelligence (AI) as a strategic tool has heightened the competition among the major world forces, and has literally redefined the outdated rivalries. AI deployment in military affairs and cyber forces, economic prediction and intelligence actions has created a new realm of geopolitical competition. Countries like the United States, China, and Russia are spending extensively on AI to gain strategic benefits where technological dominance is considered to be a direct correlation with national security and world power (Johnson & Verdicchio, 2019). This competition does



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not exist solely on the basis of technological advancement but also concerning the management of the standards, norms, and control of AI which, in its turn, determines the principles of interaction in virtual and real arenas of worldwide rivalry.

This has made China a cornerstone of competition to the United States as it continues to grow fast in the field of AI technologies, leading to a new wave of strategic competition. China is also striving to become the world leader in AI by 2030 through programs such as the Next Generation Artificial Intelligence Development Plan, which will implement AI in the modernization of its armed forces, economic policy, and foreign policy (Lee, 2020). The US, in its turn, is presenting AI as one of its defense modernization initiatives and partnership with the business community in order to provide the technological superiority. This competition introduces a two-way competition between AI as an instrument of hard power and a platform where world economic and strategic landscapes are formed.

Despite being lagged behind in commercial AI applications by the U.S. and China, Russia is interested in using AI to develop military applications; especially in autonomous weapons, cyber warfare, and strategic deterrence. Russian artificial intelligence efforts are aimed at offsetting the standard military weaknesses through prioritizing asymmetrical technological benefits (Boulanin, 2019). This kind of strategic priority of AI reinforces the wider trend of significant power rivalry: the dominance in AI is becoming the subject of an ever more important view of national defense and international bargaining power. Accordingly, AI is increasing the competition in the world and reorganizing the system of international influence.

In addition to the state-centric rivalry, AI also changes the systems of allies and the regional interactions. The great powers are encouraged to form AI-centered alliances, exchange technological knowledge, as well as create normative mechanisms that would promote their national strategic interests. The use of AI in military planning by NATO and the creation of ethical standards of AI in the EU are signs of attempts to unite the power within the region and reduce the threat posed by the development of other world powers (Cummings, 2021). Therefore, AI not only deepens the conventional rivalries but also defines the lines of formation of coalitions, where the technological advantage becomes the key factor in determining both the international and regional dominance.

Ethical, Security, and Governance Challenges in AI-Driven Diplomacy

The concept of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the diplomacy elicits serious ethical issues that question the conventional principles of international relations. The AI systems, in particular, those that have applications in decision-making and predictive analytics, operate on the basis of a large amount of data that may be biased and inaccurate in nature. This could lead to decisions that favor certain groups or states at the cost of values of fairness and equity in foreign policies (Crawford and Calo, 2016). Additionally, the fact of the fogging of AI algorithms implies that they are not easy to hold accountable either because it is not an easy task to establish the accountability when the decisions made with the influence of AI go wrong and cause diplomatic mistakes or conflicts. The necessity to apply the ethical governing framework therefore exists to make sure that AI augments and does not undermine international decision-making legitimacy.

The issue of AI-based diplomacy security is also burning. AI technologies support a new category of cyber operations, automatic surveillance, and even autonomous weapons systems, which raise a two-sided use dilemma in which some tools of diplomatic analysis can be turned into weapons of offense or coercion (Singer and Brooking, 2018). These abilities enhance the threat of cyber espionage, misinformation, and destabilization of



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strategies because states or non-state actors take advantage of AI weaknesses to control the results of diplomatic processes. In turn, the security issue cannot be limited to the more conventional military risk and includes technological protections, strong encryption, and cooperation with other countries to curb the threats of AI-enabled risks.

The issues of governance also make the world of diplomacy more difficult, with AI functioning beyond the borders and in many cases beyond the controlling powers of separate states. There is an argument that the absence of universally recognized norms and standards in terms of AI usage in the area of diplomacy and security creates loopholes in the regulation, which could be used competitively, and results in the further growth of the scope of conflicts (Floridi et al., 2018). The problem that the international organizations, multilateral institutions and regional coalition faces is the problem to possess the governance mechanisms capable of attaining the balance between the innovation and accountability and at the same time be in a position to be transparent, as well as be ethically compliant. This will involve defining a precedence on the manner of protecting the information, transparency over algorithm and deployment of AI in the sensitive acts of diplomacy.

The ethical, security and governance related issues are the final but definitely not the least to provide evidence of the necessity to have policymakers and diplomats trained on AI. It is plausible that the application of AI in diplomacy cannot be actively implemented without technical skills on top of the legal, ethical, and social implications. The capacity-building programs, transnational exchange of knowledge and joint research may help the states to provide the means to manage the difficulties of AI-driven diplomacy and the decline in the number of undesirable consequences. Finally, but not the least, these issues should be counter-acted to ensure that AI is employed as the tool of good in the foreign relations and not as the source of the amassing of chaos.

Future Opportunities and Future Prospects of AI in International Relations

The opportunities, that the Artificial Intelligence (AI) opens to the international relations sector are gigantic in the sense that now it will be possible to make more informed, efficient, and strategic choices. The use of AI in data analytics enables the states and international institutions to process data regarding events occurring in the world in real time and in high quantities in relation to social media and economic indicators. Such a capability enhances the foresight capabilities of policymakers and allows them to prevent crises and identify novel security threats as well as formulate proactive diplomatic reactions (Allison, 2020). Through the assistance of AI, nations will be capable of having a more realistic situational awareness, a more effective negotiation strategy, and more effective evidence-based foreign policies which will be more adaptive to the dynamic emerging global environment.

AI can also be applied in strengthening multilateral diplomacy and global governance. Automated data processing and modeling could help international organizations, such as the United Nations and the World Bank, to better assess the effectiveness of their policies, organize humanitarian responses and use resources more efficiently. The AI-driven solution can be applicable to reducing the conflict by simulating the negotiation process, analyzing the interests of the parties involved, and offering compromise solutions to the problems by considering the empirical information (Horowitz, 2019). Not only does it help in the quality of the decision-making, but the cooperation among the states on the informational and non-partisan level of the dialogue and the formulation of the policy.



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The second domain that can deliver fruit is a case of AI application in economic diplomacy. Trade negotiations, finding new markets and easing investment policies can be enhanced with the help of AI, this will make a country more competitive in the economic sector. The use of a machine learning and a predictive model into the economic policy entails that the state will be capable of predicting economic shifts, diminishing threats, and will be better represented at the economic conferences around the globe (Scharre, 2018). Furthermore, AI has helped to increase the level of transparency and responsibility of economic transactions and it is not a case event that ensures that the international economy remains more uniform and mutually beneficial.

The future of AI in the international relations is directly connected with the ethical, regulatory and technological changes in the future. There is also the need to take advantage of the possibilities of AI by establishing international principles that govern AI, conducting cross-border research on AI, and investing in AI literacy among diplomats. As AI continues to evolve, it is likely to shift the traditional patterns of the distribution of power, enhance the quality of international governance, and enable new forms of diplomacies that were impossible to implement in the past. In other words, AI could be regarded as a strategic tool and an agent of the modernization of international relations in the 21st century.

Conclusion

Introduction of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the contemporary diplomacy and international relations represents a power paradigm change of both a state and conflict control and the state interests. Among the most notable aspects of AI has transformed the world politics of the power by making decisions quicker, predictive, and data-driven strategies, which leverage the partnership of the power balance between the major nations in the world. The coalitions between global powers, particularly the United States, China and Russia are another indicator of the significance of the use of AI as the indispensable resource to achieve the strategic advantage and the role that technological superiority plays in the geopolitical landscape of the 21st century is gaining an increasingly important role in shaping the global politics.

Until that time, when it comes to an AI-oriented diplomacy, there lie deep ethical, security and governance concerns, hand in hand. The concern of the unchecked use of AI in diplomatic and other sensitive scenarios is raised due to such concerns as algorithmic bias, lack of accountability, rogue weapons, and cyber vulnerability. These quandaries have brought the need to come up with efficient international rules, moral frameworks and inter governance structures in such a way that AI may reinforce and not denounce the international soundness and confidence of the states.

Nevertheless, such features, in spite of it, can potentially make AI extremely important in the international relations. Diplomatic task may be fulfilled more effectively and efficiently through the aid of AI since it can be used to contribute to the creation of more effective predictive intelligence, economic diplomacy, and multilateral co-operation and crisis management. Through the responsible provision of AI, the states will have an opportunity to anticipate the newly emerged threats, make the negotiating process easier, and participate in more responsible and more transparent policymaking which will ultimately lead to a more responsible and stronger global system of governance.

In conclusion, AI is not only a chance of change but a challenge to the present-day diplomacy. The contradiction of its nature as a generator of international power relations, and a potential source of moral and security dilemmas, justifies the need to be ready, in terms of strategic foresight, moral responsibility and international cooperation. The



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success of the implementation of AI by states and international institutions to use its opportunities and minimize its threats will become the key to the future of international relations as it will become an inseparable component of 21st century diplomacy.

Findings

The use of AI in the sphere of military, economy, and diplomacy has become the key determinant of state power, affecting both old and new global hierarchies.

The fact that AI abilities play a decisive role in achieving strategic benefits during the competition of the world powers proves that the nature of the competition will change.

AI-based analytics enables policymakers to preempt crises, simulate conflicts, and create data-driven strategic decisions and make diplomacy more efficient.

AI in diplomacy encourages the issue of bias, accountability, and transparency and fairness, and this aspect requires the use of ethical systems to inform the application of AI.

The autonomy system, Internet threats, and AI-enhanced misinformation have the potential to disrupt the international relationships and raise the chances of escalating a conflict.

The absence of common standards and rules of AI application in diplomacy and security puts them at a disadvantage and creates a strategic uncertainty.

States are able to use AI-driven insights to determine the stories they want people to believe and exercise specific digital diplomacy better than using traditional means can achieve.

Resource allocation, crisis management and resolution of conflicts are made easier with the help of AI-based tools which lead to increased efficiency and effectiveness of international organizations.

The use of AI in trade negotiations, investment planning and market analysis contributes to the competitiveness of the economy and the presence of the power of the states in the international economic arena.

To apply AI-based diplomacy, the policymakers and the diplomats will need to acquire technical knowledge and gain ethical and strategic consciousness in order to achieve maximum benefits and reduce risks.

Recommendations

Develop Artificial Intelligence Governance Systems: States and international authorities should create lawful, ethical, and operative foundations on how AI can be utilized in diplomacy. This is likewise accompanied by an improvement of transparency, accountability and equity of algorithmic decisions.

Purchasing AI Literacy and Capacity-Building: The policymakers, diplomats, and the international staff are recommended to be trained about the AI technologies, data analytics, and the ethical considerations in order to make informed decisions and to use AI tools properly.

Strengthen the Cybersecurity: The governments and institutions should be more interested in securing the safety of AI systems against cyber-attacks, abuse, and manipulations. An excellent defense will ensure the system is not destabilized and people are not left with no confidence in AI-based diplomacy.

Facilitate AI Standards at the International Level: International states should work together in the international forums to come up with shared norms, AI standards and AI regulatory measures that would govern the application of AI in them diplomacy, defense and foreign policy.



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Integrate AI into Multilateral and Economic Diplomacy: AI should be deployed in order to maximize resources, crisis-based response, and trade negotiations as well as economic forecasts. This will improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and competitiveness with regard to the international engagements.

Be Proactive in Ethical and Bias Matters: AI systems should periodically undergo conducting audits by states so that the possibility of existing bias can be eliminated or minimized, and the risk of making ethical choices and those that do not relate to international standards will be present.

Encourage AI-assisted Diplomacy Research: The appeal and funding of AI research in the international relations domain, conflict resolution, and strategic analysis can allow states and organizations to anticipate the future regarding future problems and develop proactive solutions.

Develop Crisis Response Mechanisms using AI: AI-based predictive algorithms should also be created to anticipate all types of conflicts, humanitarian crisis, and international threat to address them in time and be able to organize the activities of international players better.

Finding the right balance between the Hard and Soft Power Applications: The states should learn to strike the balance between the skills of implementing AI in strategic security-related approaches and in the realm of soft power, such as in public diplomatic practice and information campaigns to have the most significant effect in the international environment

Foster Ethical AI Partnerships: Partnership with states, technology houses, and global institutions should be oriented on the ethics of creating and using AI, whereby innovation will be useful in ensuring the integrity of the world system but not the conflict.

Results

Diplomatic Processes Transformation: According to the research, AI has greatly advanced diplomatic processes by helping to analyze data faster, anticipate results, and make better decisions. This has enhanced responsiveness of states in relation to global events.

Stiffening of International Competitions: The use of AI has increased competitiveness amongst the world powers and technological superiority has been realised as a defining factor of power in international relations. The research indicates that U.S., China and Russia are on the top of AI integration, and they are changing the conventional power structures.

Ethical and Governance Gaps: The results show that the issues are specific to ethics, accountability, and governance to a large extent. AI-based diplomacy does not typically include a code of rules that raises concerns of bias or bias, impartiality, and the responsibility of decision-making process.

Security implications: The article observes that AI creates new security issues, including cyber weakness, autonomous firearms and its use in a misinformation campaign, which would interfere with foreign policies.

Potential of Multilateral Cooperation: AI also poses a considerable potential of enhancing multilateral diplomats, tactical management, and policy-making in regard to the economy. The findings show that AI can be useful in improving the allocation of resources, conflict management, and coordination of international actors.

Impact on Soft Power and Influence: AI contributes to power of soft politics as it helps formulate right diplomacy on people, manage narratives, and customized communications and increases the abilities of states to affect the will of the world.



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Improvement of Economic and Trade Diplomacy: The results indicate that AI can develop economic diplomacy by offering superior trade policies, market predicting and investment planning, and the states have an advantage in the economic dialogue globally.

Capacity-Building Necessity: Since it is a powerful device of diplomacy, AI requires some particular training of the diplomats and policy-makers. The authors have made a conclusion that nations investing in AI literacy and technical skills have a higher position of being strategic by using AI.

Predictive and Proactive Diplomacy: AI will enable states to anticipate future conflicts, crises and geopolitical changes and make policies proactively rather than reactively. This far sightedness has taken a significant tool in the modern diplomatic field.

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