

AI DIPLOMACY: STRATEGIC INTEGRATION AND GLOBAL DYNAMICS

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Abstract

Until the recent past, artificial intelligence was considered merely a technological achievement, but today it has become one of the most significant strategic directions in global politics. "AI-diplomacy" includes the use of digital technologies in state security, international relations, treaty monitoring, and information management.

This article aims to study the specifics of the strategic integration of AI with three geopolitical players: the USA, the EU, and China. The comparative analysis is based on their political, technological, and ethical approaches, discussing the forms of their diplomatic integration, state programs, and global influence. It is particularly important that states' AI policies often do not coincide, as their goals and challenges differ, creating not only opportunities for cooperation but also the risk of conflict. For example, the US and the EU continue to tighten regulations to protect democratic principles and humanitarian values, while China prioritizes expanding its global influence and strengthening domestic control mechanisms.

The focus is on the main aspects: state strategies and policy documents, international cooperation and diplomatic frameworks, and ethical and legal regulations that accompany the use of AI.

The study employs a qualitative methodology, allowing for an in-depth review of documentary materials, policy reviews, diplomatic recommendations, and scientific literature.

The main objectives of the study are:

- To present the strategic visions of AI diplomacy of the United States, the European Union, and China;
- To identify common trends and differences in the context of global politics;
- To offer recommendations for small and medium-sized states planning to integrate AI into foreign policy.¹

The article contributes to the expansion of existing research, especially in interdisciplinary approaches that combine political science, technology, and international relations.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence (AI), AI-diplomacy, global politics, national strategy, USA, EU, China

Introduction

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is one of the most important strategic tools in international politics today. Its use extends beyond technological innovations and economic advantages, as the impact of AI on international relations, diplomacy, national security, and global strategic decision-making is continually growing.²

¹ Wallach, W., and Marchant, G., "Toward the Agile and Comprehensive International Governance of AI and Robotics." Proceedings of the IEEE 107, no. 3, 2019. 505–508.

² National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence. Final Report. Washington, DC, 2021. <https://reports.nscai.gov/final-report/> [L.s. 10.11.2025].

AI diplomacy involves both the use of digital solutions in international diplomatic and security structures and their integration into ethical, legal, and political frameworks. States implement the strategic integration of AI in different ways:

- The US is focused on innovation, technological advantages, and strengthening its international dominant position;³
- The European Union focuses on AI regulations, human rights, ethical norms, and standards;⁴
- China, on the other hand, is implementing both state control and the expansion of global influence using AI.

The article aims to examine the strategic integration of AI-diplomacy in each of them, to identify their common trends as well as differences, and to present recommendations for small and developing states planning to integrate AI into their foreign policy strategies.

Research Methods

This article employs a qualitative research approach to examine global AI diplomacy processes, using the US, the EU, and China as examples. The research is based on the following primary methods:

1. Document analysis:

- Assessment of official strategic documents, laws, and regulations (e.g., the US AI Initiative, the EU AI Act and the Chinese AI Development Plan).
- Analysis of state and international policy plans related to AI to identify strategic priorities, innovative approaches, and diplomatic use practices.

2. Literature review:

- Use of scientific articles, books, scholarly journals, and international studies for comparative analysis.
- The research focus is based on only three central regions (the US, the EU, and China).

3. Comparative analysis:

- For each country/bloc, the strategic integration of AI into foreign policy, regulatory frameworks, ethical approaches, and global dynamics is assessed.
- Comparative analysis allows us to identify successful practices and challenges, which helps to formulate recommendations.

1. USA – Innovation and Power

US AI policy and diplomacy are closely intertwined and serve as the primary tools for maintaining the US's global position in the international system. The integration of AI into national security and foreign policy strategies allows the US to strengthen its influence at the international level, gain technological superiority, and effectively manage global challenges.⁵

In the US, AI is used in two main areas: foreign policy and international cooperation, and national security and cybersecurity. Both directions are closely intertwined and ensure the US's leading position at the global level in both political and technological fields.⁶

3 National Artificial Intelligence Initiative Act of 2020. Washington, DC: U.S. Congress, 2020.

4 European Commission. AI Act Proposal. Brussels: European Commission, 2021.

<https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/european-approach-artificial-intelligence>. [L.s. 10.11.2025].

5 National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence, Final Report, Washington, DC, 2021. p. 12.

6 Parker, L., The American AI Initiative: The U.S. strategy for leadership in artificial intelligence, 2020.

<https://oecd.ai/en/wonk/the-american-ai-initiative-the-u-s-strategy-for-leadership-in-artificial-intelligence> [L.s. 10.11.2025].

1.1. National AI Strategy

In 2019, the National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence (NSCAI) presented its first National AI Strategy in the United States. It is based on the following key principles.

- Integrating AI into intelligence and national defense systems: The strategy emphasizes that the use of AI is necessary not only for data analysis but also in real operational activities. For example, in intelligence operations, AI helps predict risks, automate the detection of new threats, and quickly process data.
- Collaboration with global partners: The United States actively collaborates with its allies (NATO, the European Union, Indo-Pacific countries) in the development, standardization, and definition of ethical frameworks for AI.⁷
- Rapid commercialization and innovation: The strategy emphasizes that the commercialization of AI is essential for the United States to maintain its global advantage. This is served by state-corporate partnerships, innovation hubs, and the involvement of academic institutions.

This strategy implies both a political and a technological context: the development of AI determines the influence of the United States in international global structures, including the formation of international standards and diplomatic decisions.

1.2. Use of AI in Foreign Policy

The implementation and use of AI in US foreign policy are diverse:

1. AI is used to predict international events and perceive global threats. Intelligence and diplomatic agencies use AI to assess risks related to security, economics, and political processes.
2. With the help of AI, US diplomats will be able to react faster and make decisions during international crises. For example, together with NATO and US partners, AI can be used to model scenarios so that optimal decisions are made.⁸
3. AI is used to disseminate information and create a positive image in the international community. This technology allows the US to use Targeted Messaging, Social Media Analysis, and Real-Time Monitoring to control international assessments.
4. In shaping the international order, great importance is attached to US policy in the global use of AI. The formation of AI standards and regulations is carried out in cooperation with other states, especially with allies, to create a harmonized ethical and legal framework.

Such integration ensures the preservation of US technological superiority, strengthening international influence, and preventive security mechanisms.

1.3. Ethical Frameworks and Regulation

The ethical framework for the use of AI in the US is primarily based on international norms, human rights protection, and security standards. However, in practice, a balance is constantly being found between strategic interests and ethical responsibilities.

The strategy emphasizes the need for the “right use” of AI, although the US often gives priority to national security interest. One of the essential components of AI in global leadership is innovation, which implies the rapid integration of new technologies in the international space, but while adhering to ethical norms.⁹ The US plans to use AI not only in the military and intelligence sectors, but also in broader foreign policy structures, including crisis forecasting, economic diplomacy, and international engagement.

⁷ National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence, Final Report, Washington, DC, 2021. p. 50.

⁸ NATO Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence, AI in Crisis Management, Tallinn: NATO CCDCOE, 2020. p. 32.

⁹ Defense Innovation Board, AI Principles, Washington, DC, 2020. p. 25.

2. The European Union - AI Regulation, Ethics and Strategic Integration in Foreign Policy

The European Union (EU) is one of the most prominent progressive regional blocs in terms of AI regulation and policy. The EU's strategy is based on the principle of "ethical technology" and aims to align innovation with legal, social, and democratic values. This distinction sets it apart from the liberal approach of the US.

The EU's vision involves three main steps:

1. Creating a legal framework (AI Act, Digital Services Act, Digital Markets Act);
2. Defining ethical principles (Human-centric AI, Transparency, Accountability);
3. Promoting this model in other countries through global diplomacy.¹⁰

2.1. The EU's AI Strategy Framework

The EU's official vision was first set out in the 2018 Communication on Artificial Intelligence for Europe. It was reinforced in 2021 with the AI Strategy for Europe and the AI Act.

The AI Strategy has three main objectives:

- Creating an AI ecosystem built on trust - technology should serve citizens, not the other way around;
- Fostering innovation while upholding common European values;
- Strengthening Europe's global leadership by exporting ethical regulations

The EU's approach differs from the US in that it is primarily human-centric. In doing so, the EU seeks to preserve the core of democratic values in the technological age.¹¹

2.2. Legal Framework and Regulations

The AI Act (2021) is the primary legal document of the European Union. It provides a risk system, divided into four categories:

1. High-risk applications (e.g., modeling of government decisions, biometric identification);
2. Limited-risk applications (public communication, recommendation systems);
3. Low-risk applications (games, non-standalone applications);
4. Prohibited practices (personal behavior management, mass surveillance)

The AI Act aims to create a single European standard that distinguishes ethical innovation from technological expansion.

In addition, the European Union has adopted the Digital Services Act (DSA) and the Digital Markets Act (DMA) - two key documents that regulate the rules of online platforms, data transfers, and algorithmic transparency.

This legal framework creates a precedent, a model that no other region in the world has yet used - the European Union has become a "normative power," influencing international politics not through military, but through legal standards.

¹⁰ European Commission, European Strategy on Artificial Intelligence, Brussels, European Commission, 2021. p. 8.

¹¹ European Parliament, Ethical Aspects of AI, Brussels, European Parliament, 2020. p. 9.

2.3. Ethical Frameworks and Human Rights

The EU's ethical framework for the use of AI is based on the principles of the European Convention on Human Rights and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.¹²

The main principles of the ethical framework are:

- Human-centricity - any AI system should serve human well-being and should not restrict freedoms;
- Transparency - citizens should be able to understand how and why the system made a particular decision;
- Accountability - the system's creator or user is responsible for the results;
- Security and data protection - AI should not violate the requirements of the GDPR.

One of the EU's main priorities is "Trustworthy AI", which means striking an equal balance between innovation and ethics. In doing so, the EU is creating a global standard, the import of which becomes a symbol of trustworthiness for other states.

2.4. AI In Foreign Policy – Strategic Integration

The role of AI in EU foreign policy is rapidly growing. The EU is using AI in the following strategic directions:

1. Global diplomacy and normative influence:
2. The EU is trying to turn its own regulatory model (AI Act, GDPR) into an international standard.
3. Cybersecurity and stability:
4. The EU Cyber Diplomacy Toolbox includes AI-based monitoring and analysis systems that assess the level of hybrid threats. These systems are integrated into the European External Action Service (EEAS).¹³
5. Peacekeeping and crisis management:
6. The EU uses AI to predict global crises – for example, when assessing migration waves, conflicts, or climate threats.¹⁴
7. 4. Public diplomacy and export of values:
8. The use of AI in the EU's foreign policy aims to spread democratic values – innovation should serve to strengthen human rights principles.

AI is thus becoming an essential tool in the EU's foreign policy, combining technological progress, ethical values, and normative power.

2.5. Challenges and Strategic Perspective

Despite its achievements, EU policy faces several challenges:

- Different economic resources and technological development in different Member States
- Problems of balancing regulation and innovation – excessive regulation can hinder innovation;
- Global competition with the US and China, where regulations are less stringent.

¹² Council of Europe, European Convention on Human Rights, Strasbourg, 1950.

¹³ European External Action Service, Cyber Diplomacy Toolbox, Brussels, 2021. p. 18.

¹⁴ European Commission, AI for Crisis Management, Brussels, 2022. p. 30.

The vision for the future is based on the idea that the EU will become a “global ethical leader” – a state that combines technology with legal stability and respect for human rights.¹⁵

Conclusion: The EU model shows that technological innovation does not exclude ethics and regulation. On the contrary, achieving this balance is what determines the EU’s global influence. The AI strategy positions the EU as a normative leader, influencing others not through force but through values.

3. China – Technological Expansion and Global Dynamics

The People’s Republic of China is one of the most prominent players in the global development of artificial intelligence (AI). The country’s state policy on AI is closely intertwined with its geopolitical strategy of technological dominance and economic sovereignty.¹⁶ The Chinese model is based on centralized governance and large-scale use of data. In contrast to the democratic-ethical model of the European Union, China’s approach is more instrumental – AI is perceived as a lever of state control and global influence.

3.1. China’s National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence Development

China’s national strategy was formally formulated in a document published in 2017, “New Generation Artificial Intelligence Development Plan” (AIDP), which includes three steps:

1. By 2020: Establishing a basic research and technology base;
2. By 2025: Integrating AI into manufacturing, healthcare, defense, and education;
3. By 2030: Global leadership in the field of artificial intelligence.

The strategy aims to make AI a central element of the country’s economic growth, state governance, and national security. In the Chinese government’s view, AI is not only a technological but also an ideological project related to the country’s “digital sovereignty”

3.2. State Governance and Centralized Model

The Chinese model is based on state-centered governance. The State Council coordinates AI policy, while practical implementation is distributed among strategic ministries: Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT); Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST); National Security Commission (CNCERT/CC). In China, there is almost no transparent boundary between the state and the private sector — technology giants such as Baidu, Alibaba, Tencent (BAT), work closely with the government. This creates a unique system where private innovation serves state goals — data control, citizen monitoring, security policy, and expanding global influence.

3.3. Ethics, Regulation, and Data Policy

China’s ethical framework differs from the European approach: the main principle here is “social stability and protection of state interests,” rather than individual rights. The Chinese government adopted the “Guidelines for Ethical Development of AI” in 2021, the principal axes of which are:

- Technological development in line with party policy;
- Prioritizing state security;
- The collective good over individual freedom.

Particular attention is paid to data sovereignty - China strictly restricts foreign companies from exporting data and creates a “Great Firewall” system that controls information flows. The 2021 Data

¹⁵ European Commission, European Strategy on Artificial Intelligence, p. 36.

¹⁶ State Council of the PRC, New Generation Artificial Intelligence Development Plan, Beijing, 2017. p. 3.

Security Law and the Personal Information Protection Law (PIPL) define all types of data as state strategic resources. This creates an entirely different political culture, where AI ethics are based on state control rather than citizen autonomy.

3.4. AI in Foreign Policy and Diplomatic Expansion

AI has become a key element of China's foreign policy, integrated into the Digital Silk Road initiative — a digital offshoot of the Silk Road that aims to export technological infrastructure to Asia and Africa. China is developing 5G networks, data centers, and digital platforms in partner countries (Huawei, ZTE). The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is using AI-based analytical models to control international information flows and optimize propaganda. Partner countries that use Chinese infrastructure are gradually becoming part of China's data ecosystem, which increases Beijing's global influence.¹⁷ Thus, China is using AI as a strategic diplomatic tool that combines economics, security, and information control.

3.5. International Competition and the Geopolitics of Influence

China's AI policy poses a challenge to Western democracies. The US and the EU perceive it as an “authoritarian technological model” that seeks to transform the international order. Technological progress here is directly linked to geopolitical ambitions - AI is a way for China to reduce its technological dependence on the West and create an alternative order. This model is already having an impact on many regions — especially in Africa, South Asia, and the Balkans, where China is investing in digital infrastructure.

3.6. Challenges and Internal Dynamics

China's AI expansion also faces internal obstacles: Global distrust of Chinese technologies (security fears, data politics); Restrictions on freedom of innovation due to political control; International sanctions and technological blockades that limit cooperation with Western companies. Nevertheless, China is managing to develop an alternative technological ecosystem and is trying to create a model of “innovation without the West” in the long term.

Conclusion: The Chinese model presents an entirely different vision of the role of artificial intelligence: If the US sees AI as an engine of private innovation, and the EU as an instrument of ethical democracy. China perceives it as the core of state sovereignty and global dominance. AI in Chinese foreign policy is not just a technology-it is an ideology aimed at shaping a new international order. From the perspective of global dynamics, China's approach presents a dilemma: Can innovation serve collective stability at the expense of individual freedom? The answer to this question will determine the future geopolitical architecture of AI diplomacy.

4. Comparative Analysis: USA, EU, and China

The global development of artificial intelligence (AI) is not only a technological process, but also part of an international political strategy. This section will examine the approaches of the USA, the EU, and China to the development, regulation, ethics, and foreign policy of AI, allowing us to identify systemic differences and key trends in global dynamics.

4.1. AI Policy Vision and Goals

The US model is based on free markets and private innovation, which quickly creates a technological advantage. The US AI policy focuses on innovation and private sector leadership. The American model is based on technological freedom and market dynamics, where private companies (such as OpenAI,

¹⁷ Ministry of Foreign Affairs of PRC, AI in Diplomacy Initiative, Beijing, 2022. p. 14.

Google, Microsoft, etc.) are the main drivers of innovation. In the context of foreign policy, the US goal is to shape international standards and maintain technological dominance. The American strategy clearly seeks to define global AI rules so that they are based on Western values and market principles.

The EU model, particularly exemplified by the GDPR, the AI Act, and the Ethics Guidelines for Trustworthy AI, emphasizes the protection of democratic principles and an ethical framework.¹⁸ The European Union takes a different approach - its strategic focus is on ethics, regulation, and data protection. The EU's AI policy aims to create a safe, transparent, and responsible technological environment where human rights and democratic values are a priority. At the foreign policy level, the EU uses so-called regulatory soft power - that is, it influences other countries by exporting its strict normative frameworks.¹⁹

China is actively combining state control, centralized data management, and foreign infrastructure projects to create technological diplomatic power. China, for its part, sees AI as an essential tool for state control and geopolitical influence. Its strategy is based on the use of vast amounts of data and centralized governance. Artificial intelligence in Chinese foreign policy is closely linked to the concept of the "Digital Silk Road", which aims to export technological infrastructure to developing countries. In this way, Beijing is consolidating its global influence and creating an alternative model to the Western technological order.²⁰

4.2. AI in Foreign Policy

The US uses AI in its foreign policy to ensure technological dominance and security. The US strategy is focused on maintaining leadership in the global technology market and strengthening coordination with partner countries in the development of AI and cybersecurity. For Washington, AI is not only an engine of economic innovation but also a technology closely related to national security, through which the US seeks to maintain technological superiority in the democratic world.

The European Union, for its part, implements a so-called soft power strategy - that is, it influences other states through regulations and norms, rather than military or economic pressure. One of the main goals of the EU's foreign policy is the export of data standards and ethical diplomacy, which involves encouraging global partners to adopt democratic and responsible AI practices. In this way, the EU is trying to shape global technological governance based on ethics and human rights.

China, on the other hand, is using AI as a strategic diplomatic tool. Its central platform - Digital Silk Road - aims to export technological infrastructure to Asia and Africa, where Beijing creates opportunities for integration into the data ecosystem of partner countries. In this way, China is not only developing economic cooperation but also strengthening its geopolitical influence, shaping technological dependence, and expanding an alternative technological order.

4.3. Challenges and Risks

The main challenge for the US is related to the lack of ethical scope and lagging in international standards. The American model, which is based on market freedom and private sector leadership, often suffers from a deficit in moral and social frameworks. As a result, the US has difficulty offering a unified normative framework at the international level. Although the country is a leader in innovation, it has sometimes moved more slowly than the EU in shaping ethical and legal standards at the global level. The EU gives priority to regulations and ethics, but this approach risks slowing down innovation and increasing pressure from international competition. Strict normative frameworks aimed at protecting citizens and ensuring technological responsibility often hinder the rapid introduction of innovations. As a result, EU companies may fall behind American or Chinese technology giants, making it difficult for the EU to remain competitive in the global market.

18 National Science & Technology Council, American AI Initiative, Washington, 2019. p. 12.

19 European Commission, Ethics Guidelines for Trustworthy AI, Brussels, 2019. p. 5.

20 State Council of PRC, New Generation AI Development Plan, Beijing, 2017. p. 3.

For China, the main challenges are the lack of global trust and international sanctions. Despite technological progress, China's state-controlled model is often associated in the West with risks of data security and human rights violations. This leads to international distrust and sometimes even technological restrictions and sanctions. As a result, China finds it challenging to position its AI model as a transparent and trustworthy global alternative.²¹

4.4. Systemic Comparison

In the global AI environment, countries and blocs operate with different priorities and governance models. A comparison of their strategic approaches clearly shows that artificial intelligence has become an arena of not only technological, but also political-ideological competition.

In terms of innovation, the US is undoubtedly the leader. The dynamics of the private sector, a strong startup ecosystem, and academic initiatives consistently allow America to lead in new technological waves. China is rapidly developing its own innovative potential, although its model is more state-controlled. The European Union, despite its strong research potential, is developing innovation at a relatively slow pace due to regulations and ethical restrictions.

The EU is a leader in this aspect, paying special attention to ethics, transparency, and human rights protection in the technological sphere. China, on the contrary, perceives ethics and regulation mainly through the prism of state interests, which reduces the space for individual freedom.

China is distinguished by strict state supervision and a centralized strategy, where AI is directly related to state planning and security policy. In the EU, state control is mainly regulatory in nature - aimed at protecting citizens' rights.

In terms of global influence, the US and China are virtually on equal footing, albeit with different approaches. The US exerts influence through technological standards, innovation, and security policies, while China exerts influence through infrastructure exports and the expansion of data networks. The EU is more of a normative power that asserts its position in global politics through soft power - ethical and regulatory influence.

Conclusion: The comparative analysis shows that AI is an essential factor in the global balance of power. The US perceives AI as a tool for innovation and technological superiority, which enhances its global influence and security. The EU focuses on ethics and regulation, using AI as a soft power mechanism to spread democratic norms. China thinks AI is a strategic instrument that unites economic, security, and international influence goals.

5. Scientific Novelty

The article represents a significant contribution to the field of international relations, strategic integration of artificial intelligence (AI), and diplomacy research. The paper conducts the interdisciplinary and comparative analysis that simultaneously covers the approaches of the United States, the European Union, and China to AI-diplomacy. This analysis creates a new vision of how different states use AI to enhance global influence and achieve strategic advantage.

The article proposes a new strategic framework that combines elements of innovation, regulation, and ethics. The model illustrates how AI can be integrated into foreign policy in a way that simultaneously ensures technological development and responsible governance. It creates an analytical tool that can also be used to assess the policies of other states and regions.

The paper also identifies the global dynamics that arise from international competition in AI. It discusses how artificial intelligence is changing the distribution of power, how technological innovation affects international influence, and the differences between the political strategies of the United States, the European Union, and China.

²¹ OECD, AI Strategic Competition, Paris, 2023. p. 31.

The paper also has practical implications - it offers policymakers recommendations for refining AI regulatory frameworks and integrating ethical standards. It also highlights the need for international cooperation and innovative approaches in global politics.

From an academic perspective, this research expands the theoretical framework of AI diplomacy and establishes an interdisciplinary approach at the intersection of technology, politics, and ethics. As a result, the article creates a new conceptual basis for assessing the role of AI in modern foreign policy and sets a direction for further research.

Finally, the scientific novelty lies in the fact that the article not only combines a comparative analysis of the strategies of the US, the EU, and China, but also develops a new integrated model for studying AI-diplomacy, which gives it significant theoretical and practical significance.

Conclusion

The presented study has deeply analyzed the strategic importance of artificial intelligence (AI) in the context of international diplomacy and foreign policy, using the USA, the EU, and China as examples. The study showed that each region has different strategic goals, which determine its position in the global AI system.

The USA focuses on innovation and private sector leadership, which ensures technological advantage and a competitive environment. Its policy aims to shape international standards and maintain global technological dominance. The EU focuses on ethics and regulations, which allows it to use AI as a „soft power“ mechanism to spread democratic norms and values. The regulatory framework, including the AI Act and the Ethics Guidelines for Trustworthy AI, creates a trust-based system that strengthens the EU's international authority. China, for its part, is using AI as a strategic lever to maintain state control and global influence. Its policy is based on data centralization, the Digital Silk Road initiative, and the infrastructural integration of partner countries, which provides economic and geopolitical access to new markets.

Analysis of international regulation and ethics has shown that AI policy requires a balance between innovation and responsibility. In the US, regulation is more flexible and promotes the dynamics of technological development. In the EU, strict control ensures ethical stability, while in China, the dominance of state interests reduces transparency and leads to international distrust.

The role of AI in foreign policy is also different: the US uses technological superiority as a diplomatic and security lever, while the EU employs a regulatory and ethical framework as a form of soft power. Meanwhile, China is integrating AI into economic, political, and infrastructure projects, strengthening its global position, especially in the global South.

The lack of ethical scale in the US, the slowdown in innovation in the EU, and international distrust of China remain key challenges. Against this backdrop, it is clear that AI diplomacy requires a long-term, integrated strategy that balances innovation, regulation, ethics, and strategic planning. Only such an approach can provide a sustainable and globally recognized framework for the use of AI in international politics.

The recommendations for policymakers, diplomats, and researchers based on the study focus on setting global standards, ensuring a balance between innovation and ethics, strategically integrating AI, and strengthening international cooperation. It is recommended that international organizations and standardization bodies engage in developing a common AI-ethical and technological framework to enhance trust and cooperation between states. All regions need a sophisticated regulatory framework that fosters innovation while ensuring data protection, human rights protection, and ethical standards. Countries and blocs are encouraged to include AI in strategic diplomatic processes, such as data standards, security protocols, and international treaties, to increase their global influence. Academic institutions and research centers should strengthen interdisciplinary projects that combine technology, international relations, law, and ethics, providing a comprehensive view of the global use of AI. Countries, particularly the European Union and the United States, are advised to develop flexible and

rapid decision-making mechanisms for regulating and strategically using AI to avoid falling behind in global competition. Finally, it is essential to strengthen multilateral cooperation in the development of AI, especially in areas such as crisis management and social programs, which will ensure global prosperity.

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