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Artificial Intelligence and International Peace and Security

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Abstract

The use and benefit of technology and scientific advances, including new technologies, has always been considered one of the fundamental human rights. One of these new technologies is artificial intelligence technology. In this article, which was conducted using a descriptive-analytical method and using library resources and texts and with the aim of examining and analyzing artificial intelligence and international peace and security, the following questions are raised: How is international peace and security affected by artificial intelligence technology?

What challenges does artificial intelligence create for international peace and security? And what solutions can be proposed in this regard? The results of the research, which were in line with the research hypotheses, are that artificial intelligence is an influential and comprehensive field whose scope is not only related to technical and engineering issues, but also encompasses the fields of humanities, especially international peace and security, and artificial intelligence creates challenges for international peace and security, the most important of which is the growth of the use of this technology in the military field, which can lead to the production of deadly and uncontrollable robotic and automated weapons.

Also, cyber warfare using artificial intelligence can pose a serious threat to international peace and security. Accordingly, it is necessary to conclude new international agreements and conventions to contain its negative effects.

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Introduction

Artificial intelligence technology has witnessed incredible advances in recent years, and AI-based systems have gained a broad ability to learn new things and develop internally. AI is an influential and comprehensive field that is not only related to technical and engineering issues, but also encompasses the fields of humanities, especially international peace and security.

In the coming years, AI-based services will take over the control and management of financial transactions in order to reduce errors and mistakes to zero, produce news without the need for the intervention of journalists and reporters, and take over many simple service jobs. The result of this development is an economic revolution.

Predictions indicate that within the next one to two decades, more than half of today's jobs will be destroyed and intelligent robots and AI-based systems will take control of them. Expert predictions indicate that the advancement of artificial intelligence will lead to the greatest transformation in human life since the end of World War II, and after the production of self-driving cars and many autonomous products without the need for human intervention, it will be time to automate most of the social processes. The use of artificial intelligence has also been extended to the military field, and dozens of countries around the world are quietly producing systems and weapons based on artificial intelligence to minimize the presence of humans on the battlefield and to be able to turn information superiority into the main factor of victory in any battle.

This requires the design of network systems based on advanced communication technologies that enable access to information and their accurate analysis. In fact, digital inclusion can encompass a wide range of strategic objectives from strengthening the legitimacy of processes and results to empowering specific stakeholders and protecting vulnerable groups. At the same time, there are growing concerns about the new exclusions and hierarchies resulting from this new reliance on digital and Internet-based technologies.

And in the meantime, AI-based technologies can provide more efficient analysis with new methods that respond to the challenges of dealing with the huge volume of data generated in the context of armed conflicts and peace processes. Despite all efforts to increase participation through technology, the use of AI-based methods may be in tension with the aim of making peace processes inclusive.

Therefore, this article attempts to analyze the current position of AI in international relations and the effects it can have on international peace and security, and to answer these questions: How is international peace and security affected by AI technology? What challenges does AI create for international peace and security? And what solutions can be proposed in this regard? The research hypotheses are based on the premise that AI is an influential and inclusive field whose scope includes the fields of humanities, especially international peace and security.

The most important challenges of artificial intelligence are the growth of the use of this technology in the military field, which can lead to the production of deadly and uncontrollable robotic and automated weapons, and as a result, pose a serious threat to international peace and security.

Accordingly, it is necessary to conclude new international agreements and conventions to contain its negative effects. It is important to answer what are the main challenges posed to international peace and security by artificial intelligence?

1 Theoretical Approach: Peace in International Politics and the Position of Artificial Intelligence

The first and most important goal in international relations is to maintain international peace and security, which is the responsibility of the Security Council according to Article 24 of the United Nations Charter.

In a situation where there is no war between countries, there may not be peaceful relations between countries, and this means that the concept of peace in international relations has changed and evolved. The word peace is used in its literal sense alone, meaning reconciliation, friendship, and compromise. In political culture, peace means a state of calm in normal relations with other countries and the absence of war and the absence of a system of threats. Peaceful coexistence in relations between countries with different systems means observing the principles of sovereignty, equality of rights, immunity, territorial integrity of every country, large or small, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, and resolving international issues (Galtung, 1996: 32).

In theory and theoretical terms, the doctrine of peace is rooted in normative approaches. Normative science or the normative approach emphasizes moral and value abstractions and evaluates and judges institutions and policies from this angle.

Theorists who deal with moral and value categories in some way have used the normative method. The study of normative theorists is formal logic, analytical philosophy, history, and anthropology. These theorists seek to incorporate moral values into political functions.

All political activities are somehow linked to a system or value category. And governments also benefit from the influence and influence of these values on people and communities to strengthen their position and legitimacy. In fact, political knowledge is among the matters of credit and contract, the origin of which is mainly human mental abstractions for organizing social life. (Kazemi, 2000, 8-9).

As can be seen from the evidence, the end of the twentieth century and the beginning of the third millennium AD has been a rush to return, reflect, and revise normative approaches in international politics. In fact, the literature known as the end of these centuries has been a reflection of anxiety and criticism of lost time, an effort to correct mistakes, return to oneself, redefine the meaning of life, and draw new horizons to free man from the valley of futility and confusion.

There is no doubt that the doctrine of peace should be considered one of the most important considerations in the field of theory and practice, including in the realm of normative approaches. In fact, the doctrine of peace and practice establish a logical relationship. (Nozick, 1974:57).

It is worth noting that there is a connection between the explanation of the doctrines of peace in a way with normative bias. Because the proponents of the doctrines of peace want to impose their own personal values and norms. They believe that war is not a solution to the disputes of states and nations, it is violent, problematic and destructive.

In contrast, the doctrine of peace is a constructive mechanism and tool that can achieve a lasting solution to disputes. In other words, diplomacy and constructive dialogue, taking into account the rights of the parties, are the only way to achieve peace, stability and global security. Among the effects of artificial intelligence on the right to enjoy peace, we can mention the use of artificial intelligence as a tool for monitoring and predicting peace.

Researchers believe that artificial intelligence can help analyze complex information in war zones in order to better focus peacekeeping efforts. In fact, this technology helps aid workers go to places Which are needed at the right time. (Mostafavi et al., 2023: 93).

As mentioned, diplomacy and constructive dialogue, taking into account the rights of both parties, are the only way to achieve global peace, stability, and security. Therefore, we will continue to examine the role, status, and effects of artificial intelligence on diplomacy and international relations.

2 Artificial Intelligence Ecosystem

The discussion of changing the structure of the international system and the way international power is distributed in the era of artificial intelligence has not been discussed and studied in the literature of international relations so far; while this technology is seriously transforming the dimensions of power and the international position of states and forming a complex system that encompasses various economic, military, diplomatic, financial and technological dimensions.

One of the few theoretical discussions presented in this field is the discussion of the artificial intelligence ecosystem, which acknowledges that in the next few years, artificial intelligence technology will increasingly transform the way countries communicate with each other. In such circumstances, countries that create an artificial intelligence ecosystem by integrating multiple factors of international power will achieve the centrality of the international system.

In the artificial intelligence ecosystem, technological power, as a layer of international power, feeds on other layers of power. In other words, the structure of the international system in the future depends on establishing a balance between different dimensions of international power.

According to this perspective, the interaction between research, knowledge, innovation, and technology creates a new perspective on productivity and competitiveness, and the concept of core regions in the peripheral model of international relations can change. In other words, peripheral countries can use the results of knowledge and innovation to disrupt the balance of international relations and compete with developed and advanced core countries beyond traditional factors such as labor, goods, and capital. In the era of artificial intelligence, international power, which traditionally included economic, military, diplomatic, and political capabilities, will gain new dimensions and bring new benefits to any country that can use these capabilities and technical knowledge. (Weiss, 2015: 13). Based on this approach, researchers believe that due to the dynamic, decentralized, and pluralistic nature of artificial intelligence technology, there is an opportunity for developing countries to create and strengthen the artificial intelligence ecosystem domestically and to enhance their position in the international arena by planning and pursuing innovative and targeted policies.

3 From International Relations and Cyber Diplomacy to Artificial Intelligence Diplomacy

It was only ten years ago that “the role of the Internet in international affairs became a focal point in foreign policy circles. The potential impact of communication technologies (from smartphones to Facebook and Twitter) on foreign relations was an emerging issue for foreign policy planners.

When then-US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton devoted a major part of her speech in January 2010 to Internet freedom, making it a priority for the US State Department, it seemed a bold proposition, and many foreign policy experts saw it as a distraction from more serious issues.

So few foreign ministers and foreign policy experts took the issue seriously. But today, that has changed; especially since the Studen revelations, the trend has accelerated. Most major capitals now have cyber units in their State Departments, and cyber diplomacy is a major topic in think tanks and foreign policy research

institutes. The role of the Internet in international economic, security, and social policies is also being constructed as an important issue, if not fully understood (Scott, 2018: 5-6).

Perhaps the most important manifestation of cyber diplomacy is the dissemination and dissemination of news and information through new communication technologies and online media, which has transformed relations between governments in the regional, international, and global arenas, which were previously conducted by diplomats, into multilateral relations. (Zargarbashi 2018: 79).

For this reason, diplomats have been severely challenged by their new competitors, namely the media, magazines, newspapers, news sites, satellite channels, citizen-users active in social networks and the web environment, embassies, intelligence agencies, mobile journalists and any factor related to the intelligent and cyber media space. (Raha, 2013: 62-64).

For a long time, humans have been using algorithms to achieve their goals, but in recent years, due to the formation of big data and artificial intelligence, algorithms have once again come into the spotlight. Algorithms are used to understand and make sense of big data, which in turn enables the development and promotion of artificial intelligence. In the field of diplomacy, however, the applications of algorithms are completely new. Algorithms have the potential to change the tools that diplomats have at their disposal and to influence the issues on the agenda. Diplomats and the environment in which diplomacy takes place (Gavrilovic, 2018).

Based on this, AI diplomacy is the use of algorithms and artificial intelligence to influence a country's foreign relations in the online space. Algorithms analyze vast amounts of data collected everywhere from diplomatic meetings to videos recorded by spy satellites, as well as data from social networks. Based on this data set, the AI system suggests strategies to country officials that can be used in real-world diplomatic practices.

4 The World After the Rise of Artificial Intelligence Diplomacy

Although interest and curiosity in the application of artificial intelligence in international relations and security studies have generated much discussion and debate on this issue, academic studies and research on this topic have progressed slowly and without analytical focus. To better understand the relationship between artificial intelligence and diplomacy, we must make a distinction between artificial intelligence as a diplomatic subject, artificial intelligence as a diplomatic tool, and artificial intelligence: a shaping factor in the environment in which diplomacy takes place.

Artificial intelligence as a diplomatic subject expands the scope of policymaking in the category of various applications of artificial intelligence in social life, including economics, trade, and security, ways to achieve democracy, human rights, and ethics.

Artificial intelligence as a diplomatic tool addresses the issue of how this technology can be used to support the functions of diplomacy and the daily tasks of diplomats, and artificial intelligence as a shaping factor in the environment in which diplomacy takes place can well be recognized as the defining technology of our time and therefore has the potential to fundamentally change the international order. (Bjola,. 2020)

Given that developments in the field of artificial intelligence are very dynamic and their consequences are also very wide-ranging, a report prepared by a German think tank recommends that foreign ministries take action as soon as possible to plan and develop a strategy in this field in order to be able to respond effectively to the effects of artificial intelligence in international affairs.

The economic crises of autonomous weapons and the issue of security, as well as democracy and ethics, are three areas that these researchers introduce as global priorities in the era of the emergence of artificial intelligence. Although these researchers believe that the most important task to face the challenges that artificial intelligence creates in international relations is to transform diplomatic institutions, but as an immediate and short-term measure, they

recommend that countries' approach to artificial intelligence should be based on the experiences they have gained in the field of cyber foreign policy in recent years, and that relevant institutions, including foreign ministries, are relatively familiar with it.

In this regard, the authors of another report prepared at an American security institute They believe that AI has great potential to work in issues related to national security, including diplomacy. For example, AI can help improve relations between governments by reducing language barriers between countries, increase the security of diplomatic missions through image recognition and information sorting technologies, assist international humanitarian operations through election monitoring, assist peacebuilding operations, and ensure that international financial assistance to a country is not misused by detecting anomalies (such as corruption of government employees). (Brundage,et al. 2018: 144). The use of AI in the provision of consular services is also important.

Even now, decision-making in this area is becoming digital. However, AI can theoretically and procedurally improve current services and help automate routine processes in this sector. For example, the consulate of one of the countries studied in this regard has been facing an uneven demand for emergency passports, visa applications and business licenses for the past five years. This situation has led to an increasing backlog, the loss of public credibility of that consulate and the creation of tense relations between it and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Meanwhile, by using AI, the system can use descriptive analysis based on the data of the past five years to identify recurring patterns and conclude in which months the consulate will see the most increase in demand in the coming year. In fact, AI provides recommendations to consular officials to manage requests more effectively, using updated data and new forecasts. (Brundage,et al. 2018: 145).

The competitive advantage that AI systems can offer negotiators cannot be ignored, although caution is needed in cases where negotiations involve semi-structured decisions, such as climate negotiations or the Geneva Digital Convention to Protect Cyberspace, which require human judgment while also agreeing on methods.

The problem with such cases for atypical intelligence is that the accuracy of data is low on issues that can easily be subject to interpretation and debate. Hence, there is a need for stronger human expertise and judgment to be able to choose between different interpretations, which is what foreign policy decision-makers do by defining and agreeing on national interests (Mintz & Karl, 2010: 117).

However, AI systems can greatly assist diplomats in times of crisis to understand what is happening (descriptive analysis) and to identify possible future trends. While many foreign ministries have pre-planned plans for times of crisis, it is safe to say that what happens in reality often overturns even the best-laid plans. Therefore, given the high level of uncertainty in decision-making regarding crises and the need to review and respond in the event of an error, the use of artificial intelligence in the field of diplomacy will only be possible if humans maintain control over the process.

In the current era, with data becoming the "new asset," the use of artificial intelligence in the field of foreign policy can give greater depth and effectiveness to the decisions of a country's diplomatic officials and, by saving time and money, better ensure the interests and national security of countries. (Bjola, 2020).

5 Changing the International Relations Environment in the Age of Artificial Intelligence

Online diplomacy has nothing to do with the one-sided hierarchical structure of traditional secret relations. In the age of algorithms, all parties to a political or diplomatic process, from foreign ministers to second-rate experts, have equal access to social media and can create their own dedicated websites.

In these circumstances, the quality of the content created in cyberspace determines the number of followers, and diplomatic language is replaced by a new type of technological language; where emojis, direct messages, gifts (and so on) take the place of precise, complex, and detailed explanations and have a higher value than them. (Unver, 2017).

In the current era, AI research and political science studies are intertwined in a wide range of research programs. AI can influence individuals through social media data, create tailored political advertisements that match the emotional-psychological profiles of individuals, and successfully change the behavior of individuals interacting with social media such as Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram.

While cybersecurity and cyberwarfare have attracted the most diplomatic attention in the past decade, with the emergence and spread of artificial intelligence, the importance of standardizing for automation conditions and raising the issue of machine learning in multilateral political processes in the diplomatic arena is rapidly becoming more complex.

In the current era, big data companies are replacing big oil companies in various fields such as capital, wealth, and political influence. In this era, access to larger volumes of data is comparable to access to vast hydrocarbon resources, and companies compete with each other for access to more resources and state actors compete with each other for control of large and successful companies.

In such circumstances, diplomats must apply a significant level of technical knowledge to negotiations and shape international norms to control and regulate things like Facebook's commercial exploitation of users' personal data and Amazon's interactions with advertising companies.

Of course, much is being done to bring algorithms to the heart of diplomacy; diplomatic reporting and activities are increasingly conducted in the digital realm, demonstrating that diplomacy is becoming a function of data. With each passing day, more and more countries and organizations (such as the United Nations or the European Union) need to process data, and this leads to the development of artificial intelligence (Magdin, 2019).

In the foreseeable future, legal advice systems, document preparation and translation, and the classification and sorting of diplomatic matters will be largely automated and will directly shape diplomatic behavior. The same is true for AI-based consular services. Visa background checks, evaluation, and decision-making regarding visa issuance are some of the issues that will be transformed by the automation process.

Embassies inevitably become a source and a large database of data about their diaspora (migrant population) and use this information to their advantage, a problem that illustrates the different aspects of automation. Therefore, more discussion is needed about automated negotiations and the prospects for AI-based diplomacy in key bargaining processes. Currently, negotiating bots are being deployed in various legal

processes from job negotiations to issuing guarantees. AI opens up unlimited possibilities that continuously process key variables.

For example, a robot diplomat negotiating a trade agreement has real-time access to all available economic, social and political data and can discuss and collaborate with a rival robot diplomat on a set of counter-proposals at a lower cost and time than real diplomats.

The role of diplomatic bots in multilateral negotiations such as the Paris Climate Change Agreement saves time, while this Robots prevent political negotiations from reaching deadlock by offering a variety of solutions. Of course, this does not mean eliminating real diplomats from the diplomatic process or political negotiations, as individual personality and skills will still matter.

Instead, AI diplomacy envisions a future in which diplomatic negotiations are simplified by delegating extraneous or time-consuming tasks to robots, while the important political processes, or "wing politics," are still handled by human diplomats. Proponents of AI diplomacy argue that by using this technology in the diplomatic arena, human errors and personal pride and selfishness - the reason for the failure of most negotiations - will be eliminated, and this will ultimately lead to greater cooperation between nations. Critics, on the other hand, point out that algorithms reflect the biases and personality traits of another group, namely programmers, and question the impartiality of algorithms and the impartiality of AI diplomacy.

In general, it must be said that in the present era, the shadow of uncertainty over diplomacy is heavier than ever. At the same time, as modern political communications become increasingly short and fast-paced and automated digital tools bombard audiences with information at unprecedented levels, some traditional customs and communications in the world of diplomacy are becoming obsolete.

In such a situation, modern diplomacy must have a powerful computational capacity to face the challenge of algorithms and adapt to the changing nature of digital communications and advances in automation. (Unver, 2017,).

6 Challenges of Artificial Intelligence Diplomacy

Although the widespread use of artificial intelligence diplomacy makes it easier for diplomatic officials to analyze data and predict the approach of competitors, at the same time, the age of algorithms also presents foreign ministries with various computational and operational challenges. One of these challenges is the emergence of new players in the field of diplomacy. With the emergence of artificial intelligence diplomacy, diplomats and officials of countries will witness the emergence of new competitors, namely

robots that analyze the unprecedented volume of information flowing in the digital space and other areas in a fraction of a second and, by providing expert and specialized recommendations and opinions, weaken the control of governments over many issues.

In the framework of artificial intelligence diplomacy, many applications are being created for the experience and analysis of big data that can help governments interact better with their citizens in the future. However, access to citizens' information in cyberspace and social networks raises privacy issues, and there are also concerns that some governments will use this information for authoritarian social control against their citizens (Brundage, et al, 2018: 45).

In the field of foreign policy analysis, foreign policy decisions can also be determined based on the output of algorithms. Two types of algorithms that can be used for such purposes are designed algorithms and

machine learning. Designed algorithms are designed by programmers and reflect the programmer's epistemological biases and are therefore not very realistic. On the other hand, machine learning algorithms are not perfect because the way the data is presented affects the formation of the algorithm. So while there is some bias in the formation of the algorithm, diplomats and policymakers who are the users of these algorithmic analyses are usually unable to understand how these biases affect them and are unable to question the decisions that the algorithm recommends.

Therefore, algorithms may not be the best way to collect and analyze data, but the fairness and impartiality of their analyses is still debatable. Another concern in this context is that the algorithms that perform big data analysis are online, which leaves them vulnerable to cyberattacks. Foreign policy algorithms can also be hacked, allowing countries and other actors to change the data and its analytical framework to change a government's decision and its conclusions for action on a particular issue area.

On the other hand, as the scope of machine learning and artificial intelligence increases and the role of humans in decision-making decreases, human agents feel they are losing control over information (Gavrilovic, 2018). Another important issue that the world is currently facing is the insular and conduit growth of artificial intelligence innovation ecosystems. There is currently no institution for standardization and coordination in the field of research and development of artificial intelligence. The reason for this is probably that the major economic powers, especially the United States and China, are far ahead of other countries in this field and do not need to create an alliance. The fact is that many countries currently see artificial intelligence as a serious game changer and admire its predictive power in the field of foreign policy, but at the same time they must be careful about the apocalyptic dangers arising from such a scenario. Thus, the challenges that artificial intelligence poses to humans are enormous. Therefore, in 2015, a number of artificial intelligence experts, including Stephen Hawking and Elon Musk signed an open letter calling for deeper research into the nature of automation and its harmful effects. One of the main concerns raised in the letter is related to "robot ethics." The signatories of the letter warned against the unsupervised and unregulated development of artificial intelligence, describing it as a danger to the human race. (Singh Gill, 2019:11-12)

7 Challenges of Artificial Intelligence for International Peace and Security

Artificial intelligence also poses challenges to international peace and security, the most important of which is the growth of the use of this technology in the military field, which can lead to the production of deadly and uncontrollable robotic and automated weapons. Currently, at least 56 countries in the world are trying to produce robotic soldiers.

These soldiers, who are fed with a wealth of data collected through the methods described above, cannot be easily stopped and they themselves come to conclusions about the right or wrongness of their decisions, and such behaviors can lead to the destruction of human societies; this is a point that some famous activists in the world of technology such as Elon Musk, CEO of Tesla and SpaceX, have also pointed out. (Movahedian, 2019).

In fact, the intense competition to benefit from the benefits of artificial intelligence has caused governments, technology companies, and armies around the world to pay less attention to the social and political effects of using these technologies.

However, it should be noted that the misuse of artificial intelligence technology and attempts to hack these systems are also a serious risk, and therefore it is necessary to devise mechanisms to improve the security

of artificial intelligence systems, limit the scope of their use by governments, observe ethical principles in this field, and conclude international treaties in order to control deadly competition in this field.

On the other hand, excessive use of artificial intelligence in societies can lead to widespread unemployment of a large number of people who hold simple service jobs, and this can provide grounds for social unrest in many countries of the world and ultimately lead to an international security crisis. It should also be noted that countries that do not adapt their economic and commercial infrastructure to knowledge-based economies based on the use of artificial intelligence will lose their ability to compete and produce capital in the world.

It is essential to train specialized and trained forces who are familiar with technologies such as analyzing large amounts of data, writing AI algorithms, automating robotic processes, etc., and countries that act faster in this field through their universities and knowledge-based institutions will be able to overtake others.

This challenge also exists in the defense and military fields, and countries that cannot use AI to accelerate and increase the accuracy of their military operations and weapons will leave the field to their enemies in future battles. Of course, the management of such systems on the battlefield should be in the hands of commanders who have a sufficient understanding of this emerging technology.(Somayeh, et al.2023)

China and the United States are two countries that are fiercely competing with each other to gain superiority in the field of AI. China has officially announced that it intends to become the world leader in AI by 2030 and to this end, it will allocate $30 billion to implement various AI projects by that time. Of this amount, $5 billion is provided by the Chinese government and the rest by private companies and other investors in various cities in China.

According to statistics from the American CBC network, in 2017 the US government invested about $4.4 billion in the field of artificial intelligence, while this figure was $4.9 billion in China. Statistics published by the Allen Institute for Artificial Intelligence in Seattle, USA, indicate that in the coming years, both the research budget and the number of top articles by Chinese researchers in the field of artificial intelligence will surpass the research budget and the number of top articles by American researchers in the field of artificial intelligence.

Of course, it should be noted that China has serious weaknesses in providing trained human resources in the field of artificial intelligence, which it is rapidly overcoming by changing the content of textbooks from elementary school and revising university courses.

It should also be noted that some countries have allocated large amounts in their annual budgets to the promotion of artificial intelligence technology, ranging from $20 billion in the case of countries such as Australia and Denmark to $2 billion in the case of South Korea. (Movahedian.2019). It is essential that the government of the Republic of Turkey also pays sufficient attention to these issues and, as a first step, plans to use this technology in various fields by designing a comprehensive artificial intelligence strategy. Currently, more than 25 countries in the world have developed national strategies in the field of artificial intelligence, including the United States, the United Arab Emirates, Australia, Austria, Canada, China, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, India, Ireland, Japan, Malaysia, Kenya, Mexico, New Zealand, Russia, Singapore, South Korea, Sweden, Tunisia, and the United Kingdom.

Conclusion

This article attempted to examine the issues of artificial intelligence and international peace and security. The research process showed that in the coming years, artificial intelligence can change various areas, including trade, society, and economy.

However, its most important impact on international peace and security is in the structure of the international system and the distribution of international power, as it determines the position of leading and following countries.

The development of artificial intelligence is not limited to a continent or region where borders are not important, but is a strategic and global issue where intense competition between countries affects its development.

In such circumstances, awareness of the challenges and opportunities arising from artificial intelligence diplomacy is a vital necessity for researchers and academic elites, as well as officials and decision-makers in the country's foreign policy apparatus.

Wins based on the use of artificial intelligence weapons will not be limited to physical areas and will also lead to cyber conflicts becoming more difficult and deadly; For example, hostile countries or non-state actors will be able to design machines and tools that will automatically infect critical infrastructure, command and control systems, etc., and will try to spread them in target centers by automatically inventing malware and viruses. The misuse of artificial intelligence will not be limited to the field of hard power or cyberspace, but its scope will also extend to areas such as the media.

Artificial intelligence systems can be used to launch psychological warfare, design fake news, but effective in order to manipulate public opinion in target countries, produce fake news and information videos, etc.

Artificial intelligence makes it possible to design videos in which any speech can be attributed to any celebrity and politician, and it is possible to manipulate facial expressions and voices of people to make the sentences attributed to them believable; for example, this technology can be used to produce a fake video in which the president of a country makes harsh attacks against another country and makes inappropriate comments against the officials of that country.

Such actions can have irreparable consequences for international peace and security and, through emotional appeal, encourage senior officials of countries to do things that are not related to their national interests. Currently, most governments in the world and many politicians have little information about the new functions of technology, especially artificial intelligence, and its impact on various aspects of human life, and even consider related issues to be unimportant, luxurious, and fantasy.

At the same time, governments that have begun designing AI initiatives and strategies do not pay much attention to the red lines in this area and do not think about how to use AI-related technologies in a responsible manner to comply with international law and enable peaceful coexistence of nation-states.

Given the challenges mentioned, the emergence of artificial intelligence creates fundamental problems for the future of political systems, especially systems and institutions based on liberal democracy, and even threatens equality and social order; Because advanced control and surveillance systems based on artificial intelligence can easily find and identify any person at any time and place, leaving no privacy or privacy for people.

In these circumstances, categories such as human rights and civil liberties are marginalized and living freely in human societies becomes a dream. To prevent some of these challenges from deepening, it is the duty of diplomats to devise an acceptable mechanism for the use of artificial intelligence technology through international negotiations and deepening communications.

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