



## ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGIES IN THE RESEARCH OF WORLD POLITICS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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### **Abstract:**

The article discusses the technology of artificial intelligence in international relations. The field of international relations research has changed significantly under the influence of the growth of artificial intelligence (AI). As AI develops, it revolutionizes the approaches of scientists to the study of world politics. This article will examine the implications of AI's influence on international relations research, both from the point of view of theory and practice.

**Keywords:** world politics, international relations, artificial intelligence, geopolitics, national interests, political supremacy, cyberwarfare, digitalization.

### **Introduction**

The leading countries of the world today compete in the development and implementation of new technologies such as artificial intelligence and quantum computing, which affect all aspects of our lives.

Digitalization and digital infrastructure underpin modern society and help ensure inclusive economic growth that “maximizes the benefits of digital technologies, including new technologies and artificial intelligence” [1].

As is known, artificial intelligence (AI) technologies are one of the key factors of the Fourth Industrial Revolution and at the same time require attention from the point of view of ensuring global, regional and national security, protecting the national interests of a particular state, and pursuing a worthy foreign policy.

In particular, developments in the field of AI are already being actively used in China for diplomats to work out scenarios for the development of events in the international arena. AI is also increasingly being used within China's economic diplomacy in relation to trade negotiations.

At the same time, the uncontrolled use of AI can lead to abuse, imbalance of moral and ethical guidelines, and disintegration. In this regard, the task is to ensure a harmonious implementation of the latest AI technologies into everyday life that does not undermine the foundations of society and the state, the national interests of a particular country, through the creation of a common regulatory environment, the





legal and regulatory consolidation of ethical factors and the avoidance of any risks of their use.

As noted at the recent G7 summit, technologies, including new and emerging ones such as AI, are being actively designed, developed, supported, managed, acquired and financed. However, their “sale and use must be guided by a commitment to democratic principles, including equality, inclusiveness, sustainability, transparency, accountability, diversity and respect for human rights, including privacy.” The G7 calls for technology entities and multinational companies to “behave responsibly and strengthen their commitment to the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs)” [2].

The global community, major countries have always promoted international discussions on inclusive AI governance, interoperability to achieve a common vision and goal of “creating trustworthy AI in accordance with democratic values” [3].

Thus, in 2016, a broad international discussion on the principles of AI was initiated. This discussion helped pave the way for the 2019 AI guidelines (the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Artificial Intelligence Principles) and related work to launch the OECD Policy Observatory and Network of AI Experts. In 2020, the launch of the Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI) was supported [4].

The aforementioned OECD has in fact become the key international forum for developing rules of conduct that will guide the use of new AI technologies, helping to strengthen the security of the supply chain, which is so important for all countries.

At the UN, as follows from reports, AI technologies are actively used in practice. Thus, in 2018, the report “UN Activities in the Field of Artificial Intelligence” was published, which talks about the experimental use of these technologies in a number of UN agencies. At the same time, the set of neural network models is very diverse. Their tasks mainly include data collection and processing, information work [5].

The ideas expressed by the leader of Kazakhstan are noteworthy. “In essence, we are already living in the era of artificial intelligence, machine learning and neural networks,” notes President K.-Zh. Tokayev. – And we are talking about all areas of human activity: economics, security, medicine and even politics. In other words, artificial intelligence has become commonplace for people. Against the backdrop of the COVID-19 pandemic, these changes were felt even by ordinary people who, by their nature of activity, do not need to conduct system analysis and who are not specialists in the field of IT technologies or digital technologies” [6].

C, according to experts, there are other serious threats, for example, the use of AI as a weapon in conflicts and geopolitical confrontations. Threats to security and arms





control may be exacerbated by confrontations in the field of emerging cyber technologies and in the field of AI.

Individual states, political blocs, and even transnational companies that own highly developed AI technologies may begin to claim a special status and dictate their terms to other countries. If we draw analogies, as K.Zh. Tokaev notes, “then at one time the possession of atomic weapons determined the need to build a completely new paradigm of a security system based on parity and mutual deterrence” [7].

Today, the development of AI is becoming the most difficult problem in world politics. There is another risk - the so-called. information arms race. The latter will help draw on other people's resources, which could be aimed at solving truly pressing issues: combating poverty, climate change, and the development of a global health care system. Perhaps, K.-Zh. Tokayev believes, “the world political establishment should think about adopting a memorandum on the non-use of artificial intelligence technologies to harm people and violate their rights.” Such a document will become a kind of moral and ethical pact for humans and a categorical imperative for artificial intelligence and its developers [8].

The point of view on the role of AI in world politics expressed by the United States is also noteworthy. “New technologies, such as artificial intelligence, contain both enormous potential and great danger,” notes J. Biden. We must ensure that they are used as a tool of opportunity and not as a tool of oppression. ...The United States is working to improve regulations and policies to ensure that artificial intelligence technologies are safe before they are deployed, so that we control these technologies, rather than them controlling us.” The United States must “use artificial intelligence to benefit everyone while protecting our citizens from its greatest risks” [9].

Based on the above, it is recommended that future political scientists be trained on the following topics in the course “ AI Technologies in the Study of World Politics and International Relations ” :

- “Artificial Intelligence Technologies: General Basic Approaches and Basic Methods”;
- “Artificial intelligence technologies in the space of world politics and international relations: some fundamental concepts”;
- “Artificial intelligence technologies as a high-tech tool for creating a favorable image of states, organizations and leaders”;
- “Introduction to artificial neural networks”;
- “Public Diplomacy and Data Diplomacy”;
- “Modern theories of strategic planning in foreign policy”;
- “ Malicious use of artificial intelligence technologies in international relations”;
- “Regulatory regulation of AI technologies: international and national experience”;





- “Artificial intelligence and the policy of global, regional and international security”;
- “ Digital technologies and artificial intelligence in matters of global, regional and national security”;
- "The future of artificial intelligence in the study of world politics and international relations: problems and prospects."

It is clear that many modern AI systems are designed for the Western (developed) market, reflect Western ethics (ethics of individualism), norms of behavior, government policy, which sometimes contradicts the national interests of a particular country. And, it's clear what it is, monopoly dominance of other people's developments is not always acceptable, even dangerous and unacceptable.

Meanwhile, domestic (Uzbek) AI models should reflect all the richness and diversity of the national culture, historical and cultural heritage, knowledge, and wisdom of the multinational Uzbek people. This will only make New Uzbekistan richer and more competitive. And of course, the richness and beauty of the Uzbek language should be at the core of Uzbek AI developments.

In accordance with the Strategy “Digital Uzbekistan - 2030” and in order to create favorable conditions for the accelerated implementation of artificial intelligence technologies and their widespread use in the country, ensuring the availability and high quality of digital data, and training qualified personnel in this area, a Program of Measures for Study and Implementation was approved artificial intelligence technologies in 2021–2022; List of pilot projects for the implementation of artificial intelligence technologies implemented in 2021–2022.

Let us recall that in order to deeply study and widely promote at the international level the scientific and educational heritage of the great thinker and encyclopedist Abu Rayhon Beruni, who made a huge contribution to world civilization, to stimulate ethical aspects, inclusivity and cultural diversity in the field of artificial intelligence, to further expand scientific -cultural relations between Uzbekistan and UNESCO, the UNESCO-Uzbekistan International Prize named after Abu Rayhon Beruni was established jointly with UNESCO to stimulate scientific dialogue by promoting ethics in the field of artificial intelligence.

In modern political sciences, special attention is paid to the issues of modeling the development of situations in various regions of the world, including using AI technologies. According to experts, the development and implementation of indicative planning tools makes it possible to assess the degree of achievement of strategic goals at all stages and levels of strategic planning.

So, what are the main directions for using AI technologies in the study of world politics and international relations? This is, first of all:





- development of a Strategy for the use of artificial intelligence in political modeling, which defines the principles and directions of application of AI, conditions for the systematic formation of this area in the short, medium and long term;
- development of a regulatory framework that defines the requirements, responsibility, security and transparency in the development and use of AI technologies in the social and human sciences (in particular, political), and the public administration system;
- widespread use of AI technologies to improve forecasting of various situations in the national interests of a particular country, increase the efficiency of data processing, and produce a sought-after analytical product;
- creation of innovative developments in the field of AI, stimulating scientific research to develop solutions, with their subsequent commercialization;
- creating conditions for software developers using AI technologies in access to digital data, ensuring accelerated digitization of relevant data from information and analytical structures;
- creating the investment attractiveness of scientific work and developments in the field of AI, including to increase the competitiveness of the analytical product in the domestic and foreign markets;
- ensuring access for domestic scientists, experts, and specialists to the latest information resources and competencies in the field of AI, as well as the development of the necessary educational and educational environment;
- development of international cooperation in the field of AI, and technologies for its application to conduct joint international research activities, train national personnel (especially among young people) and improve their skills.

What are the capabilities of the center for the use of AI technologies in the study of world politics and international relations? It will have access to all databases and closely interact with similar centers in other regions of Uzbekistan and other countries, which will allow them to see the real situation online, for example, real statistics.

Using the foreign policy analytical platform, you can monitor the situation and create forecast scenarios. In addition, innovation projects can be launched at the office.

It is important to exchange experience in the mentioned areas, the area of widespread introduction of AI technologies in the process of forming foreign policy, analyzing international processes and developing effective solutions.





It is clear that as part of the use of AI technologies in the process of researching world politics and international relations, a digital transformation of the activities of diplomatic departments and analytical practices inevitably occurs. AI is a topic for negotiations, a factor in shaping the environment for negotiations. The use of AI in this area raises important issues of information security in diplomacy, protecting personal data on social networks, and mitigating the effects of algorithmic bias [10].

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