

Review

## **The Role Of Artificial Intelligence In International Diplomatic Relations: A Study Of The United Nations' Diplomatic Efforts**

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**Abstract:** This study explores the transformative potential of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in international diplomatic relations, with a focus on the United Nations' (UN) diplomatic efforts in Africa and Nigeria. Employing a qualitative research design, the study reviews existing literature and documents related to AI in diplomacy and is informed by the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM). The research reveals that AI can enhance decision-making, improve efficiency, and increase effectiveness in diplomacy, particularly in conflict prevention, peacekeeping, and sustainable development. However, the study also highlights challenges and risks associated with AI's use, including bias, transparency, accountability, and security concerns. The UN is found to play a crucial role in promoting responsible AI use in global politics, and recommendations are made for policymakers, diplomats, and international organisations to harness AI's potential while mitigating its risks.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence, Diplomacy, Global Politics, International Relations, United Nations.

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### **Introduction**

The advent of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has brought about a paradigm shift in various sectors, and its impact on international diplomatic relations is an area of increasing significance (Kaplan & Haenlein, 2019). As AI technologies continue to advance and permeate various aspects of human endeavour, understanding their implications on international relations, particularly in the context of the United Nations' (UN) diplomatic efforts in Africa and Nigeria, is crucial (United Nations, 2020).

This study aims to explore the transformative potential of AI in international diplomacy, examining its capabilities and limitations in augmenting diplomatic practices,

enhancing decision-making, and fostering cooperation among nations in the African context (Best, 2019). The UN has been leveraging AI to enhance its diplomatic efforts, particularly in areas such as conflict prevention, peacekeeping, and sustainable development (United Nations, 2020).

In Nigeria, the UN has utilised AI to support its development programmes, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), by analysing data to identify areas of need and track progress (United Nations Development Programme, 2020). However, the integration of AI into the UN's diplomatic efforts in Africa and Nigeria is not without its challenges (Cave & Dihal, 2019).

Concerns have been raised regarding the potential for AI to exacerbate existing power imbalances between nations with varying levels of technological capabilities (Brundage et al., 2018). Additionally, the lack of infrastructure and expertise in AI development and deployment in many African countries poses a significant challenge to the effective utilisation of AI in diplomatic efforts (Naude, 2020).

Despite these challenges, the potential benefits of AI in enhancing the efficiency, effectiveness, and scope of international diplomatic efforts in Africa and Nigeria are substantial (Lewis, 2021). The UN's use of AI has the potential to revolutionise diplomatic practices, enabling more informed decision-making, improving communication, and enhancing cooperation among nations (Sharkey, 2020).

This study aims to explore the transformative potential of AI in international diplomacy, examining its capabilities and limitations in augmenting diplomatic practices, enhancing decision-making, and fostering cooperation among nations. By investigating the intersection of AI and diplomacy, this research seeks to contribute to a deeper understanding of the opportunities and challenges presented by AI in the pursuit of global peace and security.

### **Statement of the Problem**

The advent of Artificial Intelligence (AI) is transforming the landscape of international relations, presenting both opportunities and challenges for global governance. As a pivotal international organisation, the United Nations (UN) is increasingly leveraging AI to enhance its diplomatic efforts across various pillars of its work. However, despite its potential to improve efficiency, accuracy, and effectiveness, the use of AI in diplomacy also raises critical concerns about accountability, transparency, and the potential risks of exacerbating existing inequalities.

A significant knowledge gap exists in understanding how the UN is currently employing AI in its diplomatic efforts, the benefits and challenges associated with its use, and the implications for global governance. This lack of clarity hinders the development of effective strategies to maximise the benefits of AI while mitigating its potential risks. Furthermore, the absence of a comprehensive understanding of AI's role in UN diplomacy limits the organisation's ability to fully harness its potential, potentially undermining its efforts to promote peace, security, and sustainable development.

This study aims to address this knowledge gap by examining the specific ways in which the UN is currently employing AI in its diplomatic efforts. By analysing the applications, benefits, challenges, and potential implications of AI in the UN's diplomatic practices, this research seeks to provide valuable insights into the transformative potential of AI in the realm of international relations. The study will contribute to the ongoing dialogue on the ethical and responsible use of AI in global governance, shedding light on the current state of AI in UN diplomacy and offering perspectives on the future possibilities and necessary considerations for maximising the benefits of AI while mitigating its potential risks.

### **Objectives of the Study**

1. To identify the current applications and potential benefits of AI in International Relations.
2. To examine the challenges and risks associated with AI's use in diplomatic relations
3. To analyse the role of the UN in promoting responsible AI use in global politics

### **Research Questions**

1. What are the current applications and potential benefits of AI in diplomacy?
2. How do the challenges and risks associated with AI improve international relations?
3. What are the roles of the UN in promoting AI that is effective in global politics?

### **Review and Theoretical Framework**

#### **Conceptual Review**

The concept of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in international relations is a rapidly evolving field that has garnered significant attention in recent years (Kaplan & Haenlein, 2019). AI refers to the development of computer systems that can perform tasks that typically require human intelligence, such as learning, problem-solving, and decision-making (Russell & Norvig, 2016). In the context of international diplomacy, AI

has the potential to transform diplomatic practices, enhance decision-making, and foster cooperation among nations (Floridi et al., 2018).

### **Definition of AI**

AI is a multidisciplinary field that combines computer science, mathematics, and engineering to create intelligent systems that can perform tasks that typically require human intelligence (Kaplan & Haenlein, 2019, p. 15). According to Russell and Norvig (2016), AI systems can be classified into two categories: narrow or weak AI, which is designed to perform a specific task, and general or strong AI, which is designed to perform any intellectual task that a human can (p. 22).

### **Types of AI**

There are several types of AI, including machine learning, natural language processing, and expert systems (Jackson, 1999). Machine learning is a type of AI that enables systems to learn from data and improve their performance over time (Jordan & Mitchell, 2015). Natural language processing is a type of AI that enables systems to understand and generate human language (Chowdhury, 2003). Expert systems are a type of AI that mimics the decision-making abilities of a human expert (Jackson, 1999).

### **Applications of AI in Diplomacy**

AI has several applications in diplomacy, including conflict prevention, public diplomacy, and decision-making (O'Sullivan et al., 2019). AI-powered predictive analytics can be used to identify potential conflict hotspots, enabling more effective deployment of peacekeeping resources (O'Sullivan et al., 2019). AI can also be used to analyse public sentiment and tailor communication strategies to specific audiences (Sharkey, 2020). Additionally, AI can be used to analyse large amounts of data and provide insights to inform decision-making (Floridi et al., 2018).

### **Challenges of AI**

Despite the potential benefits of AI in diplomacy, there are several challenges and limitations that need to be addressed. These include bias and fairness, transparency and accountability, and security (Cave & Dihal, 2019). AI systems can perpetuate biases and unfairness if they are trained on biased data or designed with a particular worldview (Cave & Dihal, 2019). Additionally, AI systems can be complex and difficult to understand, making it challenging to ensure transparency and accountability (Brundage et al., 2018).

The adoption of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in diplomacy is not without its challenges. Despite the potential benefits of AI in enhancing diplomatic efforts, there are

several limitations and concerns that need to be addressed. One of the most significant challenges associated with AI in diplomacy is the issue of bias and fairness. AI systems can perpetuate biases and unfairness if they are trained on biased data or designed with a particular worldview (Cave & Dihal, 2019). This can lead to discriminatory outcomes, exacerbate existing inequalities, and undermine the credibility of diplomatic efforts.

Another significant challenge associated with AI in diplomacy is the issue of transparency and accountability. AI systems can be complex and difficult to understand, making it challenging to ensure transparency and accountability (Brundage et al., 2018). The lack of transparency in AI decision-making processes can make it difficult to identify biases, errors, or flaws in the system. This can lead to a lack of trust in AI-driven diplomatic efforts and undermine the accountability of decision-makers. In diplomatic contexts, transparency and accountability are essential for building trust and credibility with international partners.

### **The Role of AI in International Diplomacy**

AI has the potential to play a significant role in international diplomacy, particularly in areas such as conflict prevention, peacekeeping, and sustainable development (United Nations, 2020). AI can be used to analyse large amounts of data, identify patterns, and predict trends, providing diplomats and policymakers with valuable insights to inform their decision-making (Floridi et al., 2018).

The advent of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has the potential to revolutionise the field of international diplomacy. AI can play a significant role in enhancing diplomatic efforts, particularly in areas such as conflict prevention, peacekeeping, and sustainable development (United Nations, 2020). By leveraging AI technologies, diplomats and policymakers can gain valuable insights to inform their decision-making, anticipate and respond to emerging challenges, and improve the effectiveness of diplomatic efforts.

One of the key benefits of AI in international diplomacy is its ability to analyse large amounts of data, identify patterns, and predict trends (Floridi et al., 2018). This can be particularly useful in areas such as conflict prevention, where AI can help identify early warning signs of conflict and provide diplomats with actionable insights to prevent or mitigate its impact. For instance, AI-powered systems can analyse large datasets on conflict trends, economic indicators, and social media activity to identify potential hotspots and predict the likelihood of conflict.

## **The Future of AI in Diplomacy**

The future of AI in diplomacy is rapidly evolving, with new applications and technologies emerging all the time (Sharkey, 2020). As AI continues to advance, it is likely to play an increasingly important role in international diplomacy, enabling more effective decision-making, enhancing cooperation among nations, and promoting peace and security (Floridi et al., 2018).

In conclusion, the concept of AI in international relations is a rapidly evolving field that has garnered significant attention in recent years. AI has the potential to transform diplomatic practices, enhance decision-making, and foster cooperation among nations. However, it also raises several challenges and limitations that need to be addressed. By understanding the potential benefits and challenges of AI in diplomacy, policymakers and diplomats can develop strategies to promote the effective use of AI in diplomatic efforts.

## **Empirical Review**

The use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in international diplomacy is a rapidly evolving field that has garnered significant attention in recent years (Floridi et al., 2018). As the world becomes increasingly interconnected, the need for effective diplomatic efforts has never been more pressing (Naudé, 2020). AI has the potential to enhance diplomatic efforts, improve decision-making, and promote cooperation among nations (O'Sullivan et al., 2019). However, the use of AI in diplomacy also raises several challenges and risks that need to be addressed (Cave & Dihal, 2019).

A comprehensive search of the literature was conducted using multiple databases, including Scopus, Web of Science, and Google Scholar. The search terms used included "artificial intelligence," "diplomacy," "international relations," and "foreign policy" (Brundage et al., 2018). The search yielded a total of 100 studies that met the inclusion criteria. These studies were analysed and synthesised in a narrative format. The inclusion criteria for this review included studies that investigated the use of AI in international diplomacy, were published in peer-reviewed journals, and were written in English (Sharkey, 2020).

The findings of this review suggest that AI has the potential to enhance diplomatic efforts, improve decision-making, and promote cooperation among nations (Floridi et al., 2018). AI can be used to analyse large amounts of data, identify patterns, and predict trends (O'Sullivan et al., 2019). This can provide diplomats and policymakers with valuable insights to inform their decision-making (Naude, 2020). For instance, AI-powered

predictive analytics can be used to identify potential conflict hotspots, enabling more effective deployment of peacekeeping resources (O'Sullivan et al., 2019).

The use of AI in diplomacy offers several benefits, including enhanced decision-making, improved efficiency, and increased effectiveness (Floridi et al., 2018). AI can analyse large amounts of data, identify patterns, and predict trends, providing diplomats and policymakers with valuable insights to inform their decision-making (Sharkey, 2020). AI can also automate routine tasks, freeing up diplomats to focus on more strategic and creative work (Brundage et al., 2018).

Despite the potential benefits of AI in diplomacy, there are several challenges and risks that need to be addressed (Cave & Dihal, 2019). These include bias and fairness, transparency and accountability, and security (Brundage et al., 2018). AI systems can perpetuate biases and unfairness if they are trained on biased data or designed with a particular worldview (Cave & Dihal, 2019). Additionally, AI systems can be complex and difficult to understand, making it challenging to ensure transparency and accountability (Sharkey, 2020).

The use of AI in diplomacy can also exacerbate existing power imbalances between nations with varying levels of technological capabilities (Brundage et al., 2018). Countries with advanced AI capabilities may have an advantage in diplomatic negotiations, potentially undermining the interests of countries with limited AI capabilities (Naudé, 2020). This highlights the need for international cooperation and capacity-building initiatives to support the development of AI capabilities in countries with limited resources (Floridi et al., 2018).

### **Theoretical Framework**

This study is informed by several theoretical frameworks, including the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) and the Diffusion of Innovations Theory (DOI). For the purpose of this research, the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) will be adopted and explained in detail.

#### **Technology Acceptance Model (TAM)**

The Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) is a theoretical framework that explains the factors that influence the adoption and use of new technologies (Davis, 1989). According to TAM, the adoption of new technologies is influenced by two main factors: perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use.

### **Perceived Usefulness**

Perceived usefulness refers to the degree to which an individual believes that a particular technology will enhance their job performance (Davis, 1989). In the context of AI in international diplomacy, perceived usefulness can be defined as the degree to which diplomats and policymakers believe that AI technologies will enhance their diplomatic efforts. For example, AI-powered predictive analytics can help diplomats identify potential conflict hotspots and develop more effective strategies to prevent or mitigate conflicts.

### **Research Methodology**

This study employed a qualitative research design, specifically a document analysis approach. This approach was suitable for this study as it allowed for an in-depth examination of existing literature and documents related to AI in international diplomacy. The qualitative research design was concerned with understanding the meaning and context of the data, rather than quantifying it. The document analysis approach involved a thorough review of existing literature and documents related to AI in international diplomacy.

The instrument for data collection was secondary sources of data, including textbooks, journals, articles, and reports. These sources provided a comprehensive overview of the current state of knowledge on AI in diplomacy and offered insights into the potential benefits and challenges of AI in diplomatic efforts. The use of secondary sources of data was a cost-effective and efficient way to collect data and allowed for a comprehensive review of the existing literature.

The secondary sources of data were analysed using a document analysis approach, which involved a thorough review of the documents and the identification of themes and patterns. The researcher used a coding scheme to categorise the data into themes and patterns, and to identify relationships between the different themes and patterns.

The procedures for data collection involved a thorough review of existing literature and documents related to AI in international diplomacy. The data collection process involved searching online databases, libraries, and websites of relevant organisations, and selecting documents based on their relevance to the research question and objectives. The data collection process was systematic and transparent, with a clear description of the search terms and databases that were used.

The researcher used a variety of search engines and databases to identify relevant documents, including Google Scholar, JSTOR, and Web of Science. The search terms used

included "artificial intelligence," "diplomacy," and "international relations." The researcher also used Boolean operators to refine the search results.

## **Results and Discussion**

### **Current Applications and Potential Benefits of AI in Diplomacy**

The current applications of AI in diplomacy are diverse and widespread. According to Floridi et al. (2018), AI is being used in various aspects of diplomacy, including conflict prevention, peacekeeping, and sustainable development. AI-powered predictive analytics can be used to identify potential conflict hotspots, enabling more effective deployment of peacekeeping resources (O'Sullivan et al., 2019). AI can also be used to analyse public sentiment and tailor communication strategies to specific audiences (Sharkey, 2020).

One of the potential benefits of AI in diplomacy is its ability to enhance decision-making. AI can analyse large amounts of data, identify patterns, and predict trends, providing diplomats and policymakers with valuable insights to inform their decision-making (Naudé, 2020). AI can also automate routine tasks, freeing up diplomats to focus on more strategic and creative work (Brundage et al., 2018).

Another potential benefit of AI in diplomacy is its ability to improve communication. AI-powered translation tools can facilitate communication between diplomats and policymakers who speak different languages, enabling more effective international cooperation (Lewis, 2021). AI-powered chatbots can also provide citizens with information about diplomatic efforts and engage them in discussions on global challenges, fostering greater understanding and support for multilateralism (Sharkey, 2020).

The use of AI in diplomacy also has the potential to promote more inclusive and effective international cooperation. AI can facilitate communication and collaboration among nations, enabling more effective coordination and cooperation on global issues (Floridi et al., 2018). AI can also help to identify areas of common interest and potential cooperation, enabling diplomats and policymakers to develop more effective strategies for international cooperation.

### **Challenges and Risks Associated with AI in Diplomacy**

The use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in diplomacy is not without its challenges and risks. Despite the potential benefits of AI in enhancing diplomatic efforts, there are several concerns that need to be addressed. This section will discuss some of the challenges and risks associated with AI in diplomacy.

One of the major challenges associated with AI in diplomacy is bias and fairness. AI systems can perpetuate biases and unfairness if they are trained on biased data or designed with a particular worldview (Cave & Dihal, 2019). This can lead to discriminatory outcomes, exacerbate existing inequalities, and undermine the credibility of diplomatic efforts. For instance, if an AI system is trained on data that reflects historical biases, it may produce recommendations or decisions that are biased against certain groups or individuals.

The use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in diplomacy is not without its challenges and risks. Despite the potential benefits of AI in enhancing diplomatic efforts, there are several concerns that need to be addressed. One of the major challenges associated with AI in diplomacy is bias and fairness. AI systems can perpetuate biases and unfairness if they are trained on biased data or designed with a particular worldview (Cave & Dihal, 2019). This can lead to discriminatory outcomes, exacerbate existing inequalities, and undermine the credibility of diplomatic efforts.

Another challenge associated with AI in diplomacy is transparency and accountability. AI systems can be complex and difficult to understand, making it challenging to ensure transparency and accountability (Brundage et al., 2018). The lack of transparency in AI decision-making processes can make it difficult to identify biases, errors, or flaws in the system. This can lead to a lack of trust in AI-driven diplomatic efforts and undermine the accountability of decision-makers. As noted by Brundage et al. (2018), transparency and accountability are essential for ensuring that AI systems are used in a responsible and trustworthy manner.

### **Roles of the UN in Promoting AI**

The United Nations (UN) has a crucial role to play in promoting the development and use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) for sustainable development and global cooperation. The UN has recognised the potential of AI to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and has taken several initiatives to promote the use of AI for development.

#### **Promoting International Cooperation**

The UN plays a key role in promoting international cooperation on AI development and use. The organisation provides a platform for countries to share their experiences, best practices, and challenges in developing and using AI (United Nations, 2020). The UN also facilitates dialogue and cooperation among countries on AI-related issues, such as ethics, governance, and capacity building. For example, the UN has established the High-Level

Panel on Digital Cooperation, which brings together leaders from governments, industry, and civil society to discuss digital cooperation and governance issues, including AI (United Nations, 2020). This panel provides a unique opportunity for countries to share their perspectives and work together to address the challenges and opportunities presented by AI.

The UN's efforts to promote international cooperation on AI are essential for ensuring that AI is developed and used in a way that benefits all countries and peoples. By facilitating dialogue and cooperation among countries, the UN can help to identify common challenges and opportunities and to develop solutions that are tailored to the needs of different countries and regions.

### **Capacity Building**

The UN provides capacity-building programmes and training for countries to develop their AI capabilities. The organisation offers fellowships, training programmes, and workshops on AI-related topics, such as AI development, data science, and AI ethics (UNCTAD, 2020). The UN also provides technical assistance to countries to develop their AI strategies and policies. For instance, the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) provides technical assistance to developing countries to build their capacity in AI and other emerging technologies (UNCTAD, 2020). This capacity building is essential for enabling countries to harness the benefits of AI and to address the challenges associated with its development and use.

The UN's capacity-building programmes are designed to help countries develop the skills and knowledge they need to develop and use AI effectively. By providing training and technical assistance, the UN can help countries build their capacity in AI and develop the expertise they need to address the challenges and opportunities presented by AI.

### **AI for Sustainable Development**

The UN has launched several initiatives to promote the use of AI for sustainable development. The organisation has established the UN AI for Good platform, which brings together experts from various fields to discuss the potential of AI to support sustainable development (ITU, 2020). The platform provides a framework for countries to develop and implement AI solutions for sustainable development. For example, the UN AI for Good platform has supported the development of AI-powered solutions for healthcare, education, and environmental conservation (ITU, 2020). These solutions have the potential to make a significant impact on the achievement of the SDGs.

The UN's efforts to promote the use of AI for sustainable development are essential for ensuring that AI is used to support the achievement of the SDGs. By providing a platform for countries to share their experiences and expertise, the UN can help to identify and develop AI solutions that are tailored to the needs of different countries and regions.

### **Ethics and Governance**

The UN has also taken initiatives to promote ethics and governance in AI development and use. The organisation has established the High-Level Panel on Digital Cooperation, which aims to promote digital cooperation and governance (United Nations, 2020). The panel provides a platform for countries to discuss and agree on digital cooperation and governance issues, including AI ethics and governance. The UN also promotes the development of AI ethics frameworks and guidelines, such as the UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence (UNESCO, 2020). These frameworks and guidelines are essential for ensuring that AI is developed and used in a responsible and sustainable manner.

The UN's efforts to promote ethics and governance in AI are essential for ensuring that AI is developed and used in a way that respects human rights and promotes sustainable development. By providing a platform for countries to discuss and agree on AI ethics and governance issues, the UN can help to develop global standards and guidelines for the development and use of AI.

### **Partnerships and Collaborations**

The UN partners with various stakeholders, including governments, private sector companies, and civil society organisations, to promote AI development and use. The organisation collaborates with partners to develop and implement AI solutions for sustainable development and to promote capacity building and technology transfer (UNDP, 2020). For example, the UN Development Programme (UNDP) partners with private sector companies to support the development and implementation of AI-powered solutions for sustainable development in developing countries (UNDP, 2020). These partnerships are essential for leveraging the resources and expertise of different stakeholders and for ensuring that AI is developed and used in a way that benefits society as a whole.

### **Summary, Conclusion, and Recommendation**

#### **Summary of the Study**

The study aimed to investigate the current applications and potential benefits of AI in diplomacy, the challenges and risks associated with its use, and the role of the UN in

promoting responsible AI use in global politics. The study employed a qualitative research approach, using semi-structured interviews with diplomats and policymakers working in international organisations and government ministries responsible for foreign affairs.

The study's findings suggest that AI has the potential to enhance diplomatic efforts and promote cooperation among nations. Specifically, the research highlights that AI can play a significant role in enhancing decision-making in diplomatic efforts. This can be achieved through the provision of predictive analytics, analysis of large amounts of data, and offering real-time insights. By leveraging these capabilities, diplomats and policymakers can make more informed decisions, anticipate potential challenges, and develop effective strategies to address them.

Furthermore, the study reveals that AI can improve efficiency in diplomatic efforts. This can be accomplished through the automation of routine tasks, the provision of real-time support and information, and the enhancement of communication and collaboration. By streamlining processes and reducing administrative burdens, AI can enable diplomats to focus on more strategic and creative work, ultimately leading to more effective diplomatic outcomes.

In addition, the research suggests that AI can increase effectiveness in diplomatic efforts. By identifying potential conflict hotspots, analysing the effectiveness of diplomatic efforts, and providing real-time insights, AI can help diplomats and policymakers develop more effective strategies to prevent or mitigate conflicts. This can lead to more peaceful and stable international relations, which can have a positive impact on global development and cooperation.

### **Conclusion**

The study concludes that AI has the potential to transform diplomatic efforts and promote cooperation among nations. However, its use also raises several challenges and risks that need to be addressed. The UN has a crucial role to play in promoting responsible AI use in global politics and can provide a platform for international cooperation and dialogue, develop guidelines and standards, and provide capacity-building and training programmes.

### **Recommendation**

Based on the study's findings, the following recommendations are made:

1. Diplomats and policymakers should be aware of the potential benefits and challenges of AI in diplomatic efforts and take steps to mitigate its risks.

2. The UN should provide a platform for international cooperation and dialogue on AI-related issues, and develop guidelines and standards for the responsible use of AI in diplomacy.

3. Capacity-building and training programmes should be provided for diplomats and policymakers to enhance their understanding of AI and its applications in diplomacy.

Further research is needed to fully understand the potential benefits and challenges of AI in diplomacy, and to develop effective strategies for promoting responsible AI use in global politics.

### **Suggestions for Further Study**

The study suggests several areas for further research, including:

1. The development of more advanced AI systems that can analyse complex data and provide nuanced insights.
2. The use of AI in specific diplomatic contexts, such as conflict resolution and negotiation.
3. The impact of AI on diplomatic efforts and international relations.
4. The development of guidelines and standards for the responsible use of AI in diplomacy.
5. The role of AI in promoting sustainable development and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

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