

Artificial Intelligence influencing foreign Policy and Security

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Abstract

Artificial intelligence is incorporated in our everyday lives more and more each day. We are using smartphones to conduct business, computers to learn information, we are driving smart cars with different apps and motion sensors. This is not a science-fiction movie, it is a reality. A reality which will progress in different fields and aspects, and it will not stop here. As much as it is interesting and helpful and improving our lives in any aspect or segment, there are many risks that are hindering in the background. Incorporating and improving Artificial Intelligence as a tool or mechanism for weapons or being able independently to make decisions on any level is not responsible or ethic and hopefully it will never be used by officials. Machines are not humans and they will never be able to manifest feelings or to differentiate what is right from wrong, they will never be able to be moral or ethical, to feel sorrow or pain. Just imagine living up to a machine to decide whether or not to press the button to launch a missile. That is why all the world powers, International organizations and other actors should incorporate common AI standards, laws and ethics in order to use AI for improving the economical, commercial and social standards of life but not the political, lawful, security and decision-making processes. The national and world politics should be conducted by human beings like it was done so far, because, no matter how smart or sophisticated machine is, AI will always be just that, a machine.

Keywords: *Artificial intelligence, foreign policy, national security, US, EU*

1. Introduction to Artificial Intelligence

Artificial intelligence (AI) is part of all aspects of our lives. It is used in the most sophisticated and the most common aspects of life. For example, in medicine it is used for research and therapy, to find cures or diagnose illnesses. States use AI in policing in order to identify signs of crimes before they are committed. States also use AI for foreign

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policy strategies, they evaluate economic data from other states to use it for their own purposes. Human beings are slow when it comes to speed and analysis, but they must intervene and regulate things in order to avoid unwanted risks and mistakes which can be made by machines⁴.

AI consists of mathematical tools, psychology, electronics, information technology and computer science tools, through which a machine learns to think as a human, but with the speed and security of a computer⁵. Therefore, what is AI (artificial intelligence)? There is still no common accepted definition, most definitions focusing on replicating human characteristics, like consciousness, self-awareness, language, the ability to learn, adapt and reason within a computer system. An AI system consists of hardware components (drone or robot) and software components (program running on computers). The ideal AI system is able to combine large amounts of data, recognize complex patterns and draw conclusions, make predictions or actions⁶. But still, AI systems are machines made by humans, they can never be a human being no matter how sophisticated, intelligent or fast it is, they do not have emotions, feelings, they do not feel pain or compassion, they don't have the sense of believing in something or to fear something which makes them a threat to society if they are given the chance of autonomy.

There are three main categories of AI. The first is *artificial restricted intelligence* which is specialized on machines who are able to do a specific task using deep-learning tools. The machine is able to quickly answer factual questions which are difficult to be answered by a human. The second type is *artificial general intelligence*, applied to a human-level AI machine that would be as smart as a human and be able to perform any intellectual task. Such an example is the robots C-3PO and R2-D2 from 'Star Wars'. The third type is *artificial super intelligence*, which is a machine that is smarter than 'Einstein', but in every field⁷. All of this sounds very interesting and appealing, but let's look at the other side of machines. The creation of the death machine, the robotic killing machines and algorithm with lethal force. The top priority of all super powers is updating arms control but the creation of common policies and strategies that deal with such weapons should be a priority as well. This means major powers should agree on common policies and work together for the common interests, protecting against these weapons falling into the hands of terrorists and other actors. This should be accompanied by diplomacy, in order to establish morality that will balance the threat of these weapons⁸.

⁴ D. Marcel, J. Daniel, *The Global Debate on the Future of Artificial Intelligence*, in SWPComment No. 23 May 2018, retrieved from: https://www.swp-berlin.org/fileadmin/contents/products/comments/2018C23_dkw_job.pdf.

⁵ V.E. Giancarlo, *Artificial Inelegance and inelegance*, in Modern diplomacy, Feb. 22, 2018, retrieved from: <https://moderndiplomacy.eu/2018/02/22/artificial-intelligence-intelligence>.

⁶ S. Justin, *Smart Machines and Smarter Policy: Foreign Investment Regulation, National Security and Technology Transfer in the Age of Artificial Intelligence*, J. Marshall L. Rev. 279 (2018), The John Marshall Law Review vol. 51/Issue 2 Art. 3, 2018, retrieved from: <https://repository.jmls.edu/lawreview/vol51/iss2/3>.

⁷ C. Gonçalves, *The EU and artificial intelligence: A human-centered perspective*, March 15, 2018. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1781685818764821> Retrieved from: <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/1781685818764821>

⁸ B. Scott, S. Heumann, P. Lorenz, *Artificial Intelligence and Foreign Policy*, in Stiftung Neue Verantwortung Policy Brief January 2018, retrieved from: https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3103961 or https://www.stiftung-nv.de/sites/default/files/ai_foreign_policy.pdf.

2. Artificial Intelligence influences national and world security, ethics, law and the future of international cooperation

After describing what is AI and what it means for the human race, what it can accomplish, especially referring to the positive aspects, it is only natural that it will be used by states and their governments in order to collect information for them to prosper economically or in any other field, and this kind of instrument will be used for the countries' own interests and prospects⁹.

But, as we all know, the job of foreign ministries in democratic systems is to promote and strengthen democratic institutions that protect social equality, human and civil rights, commerce, governance and security in the national and international community. Although the AI gives opportunities for free expression, civic activity, and social progress, they also open the possibility of deepening existing social discrimination, and other threats as well. Therefore, the challenge for foreign policy will be to promote a positive agenda, despite these risks. The theory about technology change at the global level must be made by institutions operating under political, economic, bureaucratic, and human resources restrictions¹⁰. It should never be made by machines or countries that promote this idea of the autonomy of the AI.

The impact of the connection technologies on foreign and security relations a couple of years ago was a booming issue, but it took time to be applied by policy makers, since foreign policy and diplomacy in the past was conducted with different tools and expertise. Smartphones, Facebook and Twitter were interesting new gadgets and platforms for communication which were not a global phenomenon. In 2010, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton gave a speech on Internet Freedom and made the issue a priority for the US. Then came Wikileaks, Stuxnet, the Arab Spring, and the digital communication became present everywhere, and all the time, as a factor in social and political movements. The diplomatic community could not manage and operate with this kind of system and information. This was not predicted nor anticipated to take such a move. Today, most capitals have cyber units in their foreign ministries¹¹. But still this is not enough, operating with AI systems has to be conducted by trained professionals who will work in specific sectors, and machines should be used only to help resolve certain issues or problems. AI systems should be used with precision, knowledge and ethics, because they are more sophisticated than the communication technology that flooded us a couple of years ago. A step by step scenario is the most suitable move that needs to be taken by all political actors to adapt to the fast-changing technologies of today and the same applies for the society.

Furthermore, AI applications bring up issues related to human safety and cyber security. As AI is installed in critical systems, they need to be secured from cyber – attacks, because, AI applications are used in email applications to perform spam filtering, but are also used in applications to detect more serious cyber security threats,

⁹ B. Scott, S. Heumann, P. Lorenz, *Artificial Intelligence and Foreign Policy*, Jan. 2018. Stiftung Neue Verantwortung, retrieved from: https://www.stiftung-nv.de/sites/default/files/ai_foreign_policy.pdf, p. 2.

¹⁰ B. Scott, S. Heumann, P. Lorenz, *Artificial Intelligence and Foreign Policy*, Stiftung Neue Verantwortung Policy Brief January 2018, retrieved from: https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3103961 or https://www.stiftung-nv.de/sites/default/files/ai_foreign_policy.pdf.

¹¹ *Ibidem*.

and other weapon systems¹². Moreover, AI systems involve judgments and decision-making by machines which opens up concerns regarding ethics, fairness, justice, transparency, and accountability. The risk of discrimination and bias in decisions made by AI systems is higher¹³. The AI challenges regarding safety, privacy, data protection, and ethics needs legal and regulatory policies¹⁴. Intergovernmental organizations such as the United Nations, G7, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and Governments believe that AI would benefit from international cooperation because it will contribute even more in research and development. For example, the USA recommended a development on a strategy on international engagement and cooperation for AI. The European Parliament also calls for international harmonization of technical standards and international cooperation in setting regulations, under the UN¹⁵. Therefore, it is in the interest of democratic systems to work together to promote and invest in AI, but also to protect themselves from outside factors and from AI itself.

The race for AI dominance is intense and necessary for nations to keep the leading role in the global environment. The proper use and implementation of AI can assist a nation in the achievement of information, economic, and military superiority¹⁶. Governments must invest in developing talents and experts in AI. Understanding the capacities and limitations of artificially intelligent systems should not be the only job of experts. Better education and training on what AI is, and is not, should be available, while pointing out the ethical and policy goals. Furthermore, developing working relationships in the defense sector, between public and private sector is essential and ensuring that intelligent systems can carry critical tasks safely and ethically. In order to develop these practice, policymakers and technologists should understand the ways of regulating artificially intelligent systems which is different from regulating arms or trade flows. Artificial and human intelligence are different, and interfaces between the two must be designed carefully, and reviewed, in order to avoid misunderstandings that could lead to serious consequences¹⁷.

Furthermore, autonomous weapons are an important issue, there is debate about the ethics, morality and legality of the development and use of such weapons. Autonomy will enable the development of new kinds of weaponry, robotic vehicles, new military capability, but we should look at the logistics and ethics of such systems because the society is not ready for such technology. AI will be paired with human analysts to manage tasks. The pairing allows combination of the best qualities of human and machine intelligence: the machine can process big amount of data fast while the human can spot irregularities, check, correct, understand, and respond to the results¹⁸. But this

¹² S. Teleanu, *Artificial Intelligence: Policy implications*, in Diplo, 29 Oct. 2016, retrieved from: <https://www.diplomacy.edu/blog/artificial-intelligence-policy-implications>.

¹³ S. Teleanu, *Artificial Intelligence...*, *op. cit.*

¹⁴ *Ibidem*.

¹⁵ *Ibidem*.

¹⁶ E. Garcia, *The Artificial Intelligence Race: U.S. China and Russia*, in Modern Diplomacy, April 19, 2018, retrieved from: <https://moderndiplomacy.eu/2018/04/19/the-artificial-intelligence-race-u-s-china-and-russia>.

¹⁷ M.L. Cummings, M.H. Roff, K. Cukier, J. Parakilas, H. Bryce *Artificial Intelligence and International Affairs Disruption Anticipated*, in Chatham House Report, retrieved from: <https://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/default/files/publications/research/2018-06-14-artificial-intelligence-international-affairs-cummings-roff-cukier-parakilas-bryce.pdf>.

¹⁸ *Ibidem*.

only applies if the weapons are used by moral human beings. Also, there are political risks associated with malicious AI use. The technological information is already affecting the political institutions, for example the role of social media in elections, and protests. Historically, politics and instability have been collaborating with technological advances, and technological advances, have changed the security threats and needs. Technological advances can change the balance of power between states, leaders and protesters. Modern militaries and intelligence agencies use the technologies for surveillance and espionage. The technology allows rebel groups and revolutionary movements such as ISIS or Libyan rebels, to get their message or idea out in the world. Also, social media can give power to authoritarian regimes and manipulate with the information¹⁹. AI will cause and is causing changes in the political security. The widespread use of social media with no restrictions makes it easier for AI systems to manipulate, with the use of social media “bots”. For example, during the Syrian Civil War and the 2016 US election bots actively tried to influence public opinion. Even if bots only succeed online, this will still create advantage for political ideologies and groups that thrive in undemocratic and weak states, like authoritarian regimes²⁰. The political and security threat of AI is present even now, when the AI systems are not sophisticated enough to be used by either governments or people, just imagine what will happen with the world when they will be used commercially.

3. Artificial intelligence influencing foreign policy and security of the US

Artificial Intelligence has serious implications for national and international security. Due to these implications, the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) is developing AI applications for military functions. AI research is used in gathering intelligence and analysis, logistics, cyberspace operations, command and control, and for military autonomous vehicles. AI applications were used in Iraq and Syria, with algorithms designed to faster target identification process. The United States should begin to compete for innovative military AI applications and stop the period of stagnation, because China is taking the leading competitor in this field, with its 2017 plan to take the global lead in AI development by 2030. China is focused on using AI to make faster and well-informed decisions, and develop different autonomous military vehicles. Russia is also active in this field, with a primary focus on robotics. AI technology can assist autonomous operations, lead to informed military decision-making, and will increase the speed and scale of military action. But it is also unpredictable, vulnerable to manipulation, and presents a challenge to human-machine interaction²¹.

The United States, up until 2015, were the leader in the development and application of AI technologies. The government was committed to invest in research and development (R&D) that has helped AI's growth. In 2015 the United States led the world in R&D expenditures with \$497 billion. The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) announced the creation of the Artificial Intelligence Exploration program, “AI

¹⁹ M. Brundage, A. Shahar, *The malicious use of Artificial Intelligence: Forecasting, Prevention and Mitigation*, Feb. 2018, Humanity Institute of Oxford, retrieved from: <https://arxiv.org/ftp/arxiv/papers/1802/1802.07228.pdf>, pp. 41-45.

²⁰ *Ibidem*, pp. 45-46.

²¹ S.D. Hoadley, J.N. Lucas, *Artificial Intelligence and National Security*, Apr. 26, 2018, retrieved from: <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/natsec/R45178.pdf>.

Next”, worth \$2 billion investment. The program focuses on researching the ‘third wave’ AI theory and application, a possibility for machines to adapt to changing situations. A loss of American leadership in AI could pose a risk for the use of AI in weapons systems by nation-states which are covered by agreements who respect international laws. Because the authoritarian regimes like Russia and China do not focus on ethical implications of AI. Furthermore, the United States competitiveness is critical to its economic security, as AI is the leading driver of economic growth. AI applications will make the industry more efficient, cut costs, limit the use of natural resources. The United States considers the impact of AI in foreign and economic affairs very important, but it is also important for the American values: the right to privacy, free speech, the rule of law, and respect for intellectual property and etc.²².

Companies such as Google and IBM are leaders in the development of algorithms and machine-learning. The Department of Defense should use these advances to determine defense applications. Thus, the role of the U.S. government with AI industry cannot be only as a consumer, but as a regulator²³. If the U.S. government considers AI an instrument of national security, then it requires financial backing. Unfortunately, at the moment, the US invests only partially in this field. But Russia and China seem to be more successful in developing their own versions, not caring for the obstacles of democracy, the rule of law, and the free-market competition²⁴. In a nutshell, AI is good for innovation and economic growth, and for society, but the US government position as a regulator is limited because of the system. The general vision is for the government to be able to manage what AI should be used for, collecting data and to further inform policy makers. The private sector should continue to innovate within a risk management regulatory framework set by the government²⁵.

Therefore, it can be concluded that for the last two years the US wasn’t a leader in AI research and technology due to its other interests. It should be careful because as a global power it serves as a protector in many ways for its national but also international security and China and Russia are trying to take this leading role which represents a risk in so many ways, especially security risks. The US should begin investing in this field and progress in order to be able to manage the rules of the game in the international arena.

4. Artificial intelligence influencing foreign policy and security of the EU

On 31st May, 2016, the European Parliament’s Committee on Legal Affairs (JURI) published the draft report on Civil Law Rules on Robotics. Compared to the US report, the EU report is shorter and focuses more on robotics than AI, with attention to

²² W. Hurd, R. Kelly, *Rise of the Machines. Artificial Intelligence and its going impact on U.S policy*, Sept. 2018, retrieved from: <https://oversight.house.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/AI-White-Paper.pdf>.

²³ E. Garcia, *The Artificial Intelligence Race: U.S. China and Russia*, April 19, 2018, in Modern Diplomacy, retrieved from: <https://moderndiplomacy.eu/2018/04/19/the-artificial-intelligence-race-u-s-china-and-russia>.

²⁴ *Ibidem*.

²⁵ C. Cath, S. Wachter, B. Mittelstadt, M. Taddeo, L. Floridi, *Artificial Intelligence and the ‘Good Society’ the US, EU and UK approach*, Doi10.1007/s11948-017-9901-7, 2 Jan 2017, Springer, retrieved from: http://www.bollettinoadapt.it/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Artificial_Intelligence_and_the_Good_Soc.pdf.

autonomous vehicles, drones, and medical care robots. The understanding of AI in the EU has a different connotation. AI is approached as an integral part of 'smart autonomous robot'. Therefore, AI is thought of as something that allows autonomy in other technological systems. The report discusses a combination of hard and soft laws to guard possible risks. The European industry should be dominated by European standards, and there should be clear rules for the development and deployment of AI and robotics. EU stresses the importance of robots testing in real-life scenarios in order to identify and assess the risks and their development in the experimental phase. Also, the criteria should be uniform for all Member States, whether it is the ethical, soft rules, constraints, or the traditional legal tools of governance²⁶.

The creation of the Civil Law Rules on Robotics marked the first step towards artificial intelligence in the European Union. A Smart robot is defined as "(the) one which has autonomy through the use of sensors and/or inter-connectivity with the environment, which has at least a minor physical support, which adapts its behavior and actions to the environment and which cannot be defined as having 'life' in the biological sense." Furthermore, the resolution proposes two codes for dealing with ethical issues brought by robots: A Code of Ethical Conduct for Robotics Engineers and a Code for Research Ethics Committees. The first code distinguishes four ethical principles in robotics engineering, 1) beneficence (robots should act in the best interests of humans); 2) non-maleficence (robots should not harm humans); 3) autonomy (human interaction with robots should be voluntary); and 4) justice (the benefits of robotics should be distributed fairly)". Therefore, the attitude to autonomous systems whether robots or something else, and their role in society can have a transformational effect. The legal personality determines what is important for society and allows the decision of whether or not something is valuable and reasonable to possess rights and obligations²⁷.

Therefore, the EU believes that all of the AI aspects should be covered by laws equally applied to all actors and the human being is the one that is protected from AI systems.

In the area of defense, AI can represent both an opportunity and a danger. A lack of human oversight on AI allows weapon systems to be compromised, and might lead to unplanned actions and behavior that violates international norms, and the conduct of war. Also misuse by non-state actors and proliferation are risks but AI intelligence may improve military decision-making processes by cutting through the cloudiness and friction of the conflict²⁸.

The EU recognizes the importance of the phenomenon with the signing of a 'Declaration of Cooperation on AI' between 25 European countries in April 2018. Furthermore, the Preparatory Action on Defense Research's (PADR) strategic foresight project plans to include elements of AI in the future. The Capability Development Plan (CDP) also flags the importance of AI. The European Commission has begun to work on AI with a €1.5 billion investment for 2018-2020 under the Horizon 2020, a €500 million

²⁶ C. Cath, S. Wachter, B. Mittelstadt, M. Taddeo, L. Floridi, *op. cit.*

²⁷ M. Karliuk, *The Ethical and Legal Issues of Artificial intelligence*, April 24, 2018, in Modern Diplomacy, retrieved from: <https://moderndiplomacy.eu/2018/04/24/the-ethical-and-legal-issues-of-artificial-intelligence>.

²⁸ D. Fiott, G. Lindstrom, *Artificial Intelligence. What implications for EU Security and defense?*, retrieved from: <https://www.iss.europa.eu/sites/default/files/EUISSFiles/Brief%2010%20AI.pdf>, pp. 1-2.

in start-up firms under the European Fund for Strategic Investments and the formation of a Commission-led European AI Alliance and High-Level Expert Group on AI²⁹.

The EC refers to AI as “systems that show intelligent behavior by analyzing their environment, and performing various tasks with some degree of autonomy to achieve specific goals.” The EC believes that, by 2025, the economic impact of the automation of knowledge, robots and autonomous vehicles could reach up to €12 trillion, annually³⁰. Also, the AI should be discussed on international level because with AI being easily tradeable across borders, only global solutions and interactions can help. The G7/G20, United Nations and Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development have begun to address the role of AI, in general and in the military. The EU will continue to encourage discussions on AI and on research and innovation cooperation as well as competitiveness. The EU can make a unique contribution to the worldwide debate on AI based on its values and fundamental rights³¹.

To conclude, compared to the US and other states the EU has the most ethical and responsible approach towards AI systems. It believes that only with joint cooperation on the international level the states can be protected from the outside and inside cyber-attacks and threats.

5. Artificial intelligence influencing foreign policy and security of Russia

Russian President Putin said that, whoever is the leader in AI will be the leader in the world. Since 2008, as a result of the Russian-Georgian war, Russia developed a plan to develop autonomous military technology and weapon systems³². But the investment and research in AI are done in order to conduct unethical and irrational affairs.

It has been proclaimed that Russia uses cyberattacks to spin narratives, discredit democratic institutions and values, and social discord. This pattern was used in the United States, France, and Germany during 2016-2017 elections. Hacking email accounts of individuals or campaigns, leaking stolen information via a proxy (WikiLeaks), and then deploying disinformation agents (bots, trolls, state-controlled media) to distribute and amplify a politically damaging story. Such cyber-attacks can result in loss of life, destruction of property, or have impact on national and security interests. Western governments, which have been the targets of cyber-driven information war, have not responded in the correct manner³³. For example, in May

²⁹ *Ibidem*, p. 2.

³⁰ *New EU Strategy on Artificial Intelligence European Public Policy*, in SQUIRE PATTON, retrieved from: <https://www.squirepattonboggs.com/~media/files/insights/publications/2018/04/new-eu-strategy-on-artificial-intelligence-european-public-policy/new-eu-strategy-on-ai.pdf>.

³¹ Communication from the Commission to the European parliament, the European Council, The Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, Artificial Intelligence for Europe, Brussels 25.4.2018, retrieved from: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52018DC0237&rid=1>, p. 18.

³² E. Garcia, *The Artificial Intelligence Race: U.S. China and Russia*, April 19, 2018, in *Modern Diplomacy*, retrieved from: <https://moderndiplomacy.eu/2018/04/19/the-artificial-intelligence-race-u-s-china-and-russia>.

³³ A. Polyakova, B.P. Spancer, *The Future of political warfare: Russia, The West, and the coming age of Global Digital Competition*, March 2018, retrieved from: <https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/the-future-of-political-warfare.pdf>.

2017, Wanna Cry ransomware attack crippled hospitals in Western Europe in order to exploit a vulnerability in Microsoft Windows. The exploit was originally identified by the NSA and was leaked. The Shadow Brokers, a hacker group, published the information from the National Security Agency (NSA). The United States identified North Korea as responsible for the Wanna Cry attack in the fall of 2017. Wanna Cry presents a clear threat aim of malicious actors that hack Western intelligence agencies' and post them publicly (to disrespect, discredit, threaten and shame the system)³⁴. This is just one example of many that are used by different actors to threaten the national or international security of states. Imagine what can be done with more sophisticated AI systems if fallen into the hands of malicious actors.

Russia still follows China and the US in AI. The military modernization program they started in 2008 is expanding. The Russian Military Industrial Committee aims of making 30 percent of military equipment robotic by 2025. With a smaller tech industry compared to China or the US, Russia needs to set and achieve these goals to stay competitive in the arena. Russia is placing AI and machine learning as part of its propaganda, intelligence, social-media, and hacking campaigns. The Russian government is far more centralized and holds more power over the ways that AI will develop and it will be directed toward military and intelligence applications³⁵.

To conclude, Russia, compared to other states, still does not have the leading role, but is investing more and more to stay competitive in the AI sector. The use of AI systems is conducted in an opposite manner than that of the EU and the US. Russia is looking to progress in order to satisfy its own interests and whether or not this will change it is up to the future.

6. Artificial intelligence influencing foreign policy and security of China

Chinese policy support for AI begun in 2006, when the State Council released the National Medium and Long-Term Plan for the Development of Science and Technology (2006-2020). This strategic plan laid the foundations for future AI R&D by establishing smart sensors, smart robots, and virtual reality technologies. In April 2012, the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST), China's primary agency responsible for science and technology development, released a Five-Year Plan for Intelligent Smart Manufacturing. Industrial robots and the Industrial Internet of Things are listed as key priorities³⁶.

China wants to try to detach from the emotions of humans with the help of AI. But what could possibly go wrong with this scenario. China is creating several prototypes of diplomatic systems using artificial intelligence and an early-stage machine, which is already used by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs³⁷. The fact that AI could be helping

³⁴ *Ibidem*, pp. 14-15.

³⁵ K. Lant, *China, Russia and the US are in an Artificial Intelligence Arms Race*, Sept. 12, 2017, retrieved from: <https://futurism.com/china-russia-and-the-us-are-in-an-artificial-intelligence-arms-race>.

³⁶ H. Yujia, *How China is preparing for an AI-Powered Future*, Wilson Briefs, June 2017, retrieved from: https://www.wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/how_china_is_preparing_for_ai_powered_future.pdf.

³⁷ A. Kesel, *China Explores Using Artificial Intelligence to Help Shape Its Foreign Policy*, in Activist Post, July 31, 2018, retrieved from: <https://www.activistpost.com/2018/07/china-explores-using-artificial-intelligence-help-shape-foreign-policy.html>

leaders and governments decide whether or not to go to war or conduct other policy decisions is worrying. The use of AI would not only implant decisions without human emotion into these officials' but it would eventually shift politics, allowing algorithms and systems to decide strategic decisions. This is exactly what China wants for its next generation of these machines. The machines have access to numerous Chinese government databases, artificial intelligence technology, deep learning and a neural network for risk assessment or prediction of events such as terrorist attacks³⁸. Therefore, the machines can operate and conduct serious analysis and finally decide on certain managing scenarios. China has advanced way further than any of the other countries in the AI system and it is disturbing because it is giving too much freedom to the machines. The legal and ethical aspects are of no concern for them.

China, understands the global impact of AI and has dedicated research, money, and education to a comprehensive state plan. China's State Council published a document in July of 2017 entitled "New Generation Artificial Intelligence Development Plan". The plan maps out the nation's development of AI, including goals reaching all the way to 2030. AI has become the focus of international competition, and the world's most developed countries are using the AI as a major strategy to enhance national competitiveness and protect national security³⁹.

Placing diplomacy and foreign affairs in the hands of AI, China has moved ahead. Bureaucrats, politicians, researchers use AI as an assistant in their daily decision-making processes. The AI has been trained on data that relates to international politics, domestic politics and many other issues. The AI system thus trained can come up with policy suggestions and recommendations in a matter of seconds. There are also reports that there are many prototypes that are being built inside the defense industry of China. All Chinese ministries have vowed to actively adapt and explore the use of AI⁴⁰. Compared to the EU or the US, China is taking the lead in the AI system.

7. Conclusion

To conclude, it is inevitable that the Artificial Intelligence will become part of our daily lives as today is the communication technology. But this technology should be used with precision, with great caution and should not be left autonomous to decide on issues which are crucial for the human being. The states, international organizations and other actors should work together on common policies that will regulate the use and presence of AI. AI systems have many positive characteristics but the negative is overshadowing them especially if used by the wrong people or actors.

US should invest more in the AI sector and maintain to be the leader with cooperation and help from its allies. The EU is on the right path and it is the only one who is cautious and is aware of the supposed threats of AI. Therefore, it has developed the right policies and regulations but it should strive to push them to be acknowledged and accepted by the international community, because this is a global matter not only a national (between member states). Russia falls behind, but it is striving to be with the rest on power. China is the leader but I believe that its strategy for autonomous AI is worrying and will pose a threat to national and international security.

³⁸ *Ibidem*.

³⁹ E. Garcia, *op. cit*.

⁴⁰ A. Katte, *How AI is running China foreign policy*, Jul. 31, 2018, retrieved from: <https://www.analyticsindiamag.com/how-ai-is-running-chinas-foreign-policy>.

AI systems are part of our world and they are not a science-fiction movie any more, but if not handled with caution, the human race faces a real threat.

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