



AI In Diplomacy: An Analysis Of The Role Of Artificial Intelligence In Multilateral Negotiations

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INFO ARTIKEL	ABSTRAK
Entered January 30, 2025 Revised March 22, 2025 Accepted April 30, 2025 Published May 27, 2025	This research analyzes the role of artificial intelligence (AI) in multilateral diplomacy, with a focus on improving the efficiency and effectiveness of international negotiations. Applying a qualitative approach through literature research methods, this analysis collects and synthesizes relevant literature, including books, scientific journals, and policy reports that discuss the interaction between AI and diplomacy. AI has the potential to improve real-time data analysis, sentiment tracking, as well as predict the outcome of diplomatic scenarios, enabling diplomats to be more responsive to complex global challenges. However, the use of AI is also faced with ethical and security challenges, such as algorithmic bias, transparency issues, and the potential for a reduction in the role of humans in diplomatic decision-making. Therefore, it is important to develop a regulatory framework that ensures fair and transparent use of AI in the context of diplomacy. The study provides recommendations to stakeholders on the importance of human oversight and strong governance to optimize the benefits of AI in multilateral diplomacy, while also considering its ethical implications..
Keywords: Artificial-Intelligence; Ethics; Multilateral- Diplomacy; Negotiation; Qualitative-Methods,	

INTRODUCTION

Multilateral diplomacy plays an important role in addressing global challenges such as climate change, peace, and international trade, but the post-World War II system is now considered inadequate to deal with tensions between major powers and climate change, so adaptation is needed to manage global resources more effectively (Espinosa, 2023). Multilateral negotiations are often complex because they involve many countries, with traditional approaches that are slow despite having global legitimacy, while more flexible polyilateral approaches, involving non-state actors such as NGOs and the private sector, offer more innovative dynamics (Shi, 2024). The effectiveness of diplomacy in dealing with transnational issues depends on the cooperation of various stakeholders, although geopolitical tensions can threaten its success (Alam et al., 2024; Sheikh, 2024). However, opportunities for technological innovation and the strategic role of private actors in supporting sustainable development, particularly climate diplomacy, can ease geopolitical tensions and form new coalitions (Gasimova, 2024; Right, 2024). Technological advances, especially AI, have brought major changes in diplomacy by



improving efficiency and accuracy, such as in real-time data analysis, sentiment tracking, as well as the optimization of diplomatic communication and mapping of relations between countries using big data (Bubashait, 2025; Kim, 2024; Meleouni & Efthymiou, 2023; Цветкова & Кузнецов, 2020). The technology also enables more inclusive and transparent diplomacy despite the challenges associated with cybersecurity and information warfare (Barman, 2024; Tsvetkova et al., 2022).

AI has great potential in supporting multilateral negotiations, especially in the analysis of big data relevant to diplomatic processes. AI's ability to quickly and accurately analyze data provides strategic value, such as developing a variety of automated scenarios for negotiation strategies (Stanzel et al., 2022). Additionally, AI can process real-time information, helping diplomats track geopolitical sentiment and trends in real time, allowing for a more proactive response to emerging challenges (Bubshait, 2025). AI also functions in predicting outcomes of various diplomatic scenarios, identifying foreign policy alternatives and their impacts (Putri et al., 2020). In this case, AI supports decision-making by providing a system that helps diplomats make more informed and rational decisions, despite concerns regarding bias and ethical considerations (Filho, 2024). This technology allows diplomats to overcome human limitations, such as rationality and emotion, in the process of international negotiation (Putri et al., 2020).

AI has the ability to speed up the negotiation process with real-time data analysis, sentiment tracking, as well as outcome prediction that allows diplomats to proactively respond to geopolitical challenges (Bubshait, 2025). In addition, AI also supports digital diplomacy through translation automation, communication optimization, as well as helping in combating disinformation and creating a more conducive environment for conflict resolution (Hossain et al., 2024). However, the use of AI in diplomacy is inseparable from ethical challenges, including algorithmic bias that can exacerbate injustices in international negotiations, as well as issues related to decision transparency that reduce accountability in diplomatic decision-making (Osasona et al., 2024; Rezaei et al., 2024). In addition, data privacy and security are critical issues because sensitive data used in AI training can pose a risk of privacy breaches (Al-Kfairy et al., 2024). While AI offers a great opportunity in improving diplomatic performance, challenges such as the replacement of human roles and reliance on technology need to be addressed through strong human oversight and governance to mitigate potential risks (Stoltz, 2024; Varela, 2024).

The purpose of this research is to analyze the role of artificial intelligence (AI) in multilateral diplomacy, particularly in improving the efficiency and effectiveness of international negotiations. This research aims to explore how AI can support the diplomatic process through real-time data analysis, sentiment tracking, and predicting the outcome of diplomatic scenarios, as well as facilitating more rational and informed decision-making. In addition, this research will also identify ethical challenges and concerns related to the use of AI in diplomacy, such as algorithmic bias, decision transparency, trust between countries, and data privacy and security issues. Thus, the main objective of this study is to evaluate the potential and limitations of AI in multilateral diplomacy and provide recommendations related to governance that can optimize the benefits of this technology in international relations.

METHODOLOGY

This study uses a qualitative approach with the library research method (Wildemuth, 2009; Zhang et al., 2021), where the data studied is sourced from relevant literature, such as books, scientific journals, policy reports, and research articles that discuss the role of artificial intelligence (AI) in multilateral diplomacy. The research process begins with the selection of credible sources through academic databases such as Scopus, Web of Science, and Google Scholar, with keywords such as artificial intelligence in diplomacy, multilateral negotiations and AI ethics in international relations. After that, an analysis and synthesis of the literature obtained was carried out to identify the main trends in the use of AI in diplomacy, including the benefits, challenges, and ethical and policy implications. The data that has been collected is then categorized based on key themes, such as the role of AI in real-time data analysis, sentiment tracking, predictions of diplomatic scenarios, as well as challenges that include algorithmic bias, transparency, and data security. Furthermore, a critical interpretation of the findings was carried out by comparing various perspectives from different literature to gain a comprehensive understanding of the topic being studied. The results of this analysis are then compiled in the form of a systematic academic narrative, which aims to provide an in-depth overview of how AI can be optimized in multilateral negotiations as well as the challenges that need to be overcome in its implementation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. The Role of AI in Improving the Efficiency of Multilateral Diplomacy

The use of AI in accelerating the international negotiation process can be seen through several important aspects such as real-time data analysis, sentiment tracking, and mapping relations between countries. AI enables real-time data analysis with technologies such as machine learning and big data analytics, which can process large amounts of data to provide negotiators with deeper and faster insights, enabling more informed decision-making in dynamic negotiation situations (Bubshait, 2025). In addition, AI also plays a role in sentiment tracking by analyzing emotions and public opinion on the outcome of negotiations. For example, sentiment analysis from social media such as Twitter can provide a real-time picture of public preferences for the outcome of negotiations, as shown in a case study of Brexit negotiations (Georgiadou et al., 2020). Further, an emotion-based negotiation system can improve negotiation success by taking into account emotional factors, ultimately increasing user satisfaction (Luo et al., 2024). AI also contributes to the mapping of relations between countries by analyzing sentiment from news and geopolitical data, using machine learning techniques and sentiment analysis to evaluate changes in international relations as well as predict the impact of specific policy decisions (Shukla & Unger, 2022; Wazir, 2023). Thus, AI helps understand the dynamics of international relations and supports more effective negotiation strategies.

The use of artificial intelligence (AI) in international diplomacy and negotiation is growing, offering great potential in improving the efficiency and effectiveness of diplomatic communications and data-driven negotiation strategies. AI has shown significant contributions to digital diplomacy by automating real-time data analysis, sentiment tracking, and predictive analytics, allowing diplomats to assess geopolitical trends and respond to challenges more proactively (Bubashait, 2025; Meleouni & Efthymiou, 2023). In addition, AI supports translation automation and diplomatic

communication optimization, as well as assisting in addressing disinformation, although challenges related to algorithmic bias, ethics, and cybersecurity are still a concern (Bubashait, 2025). AI also plays a role in decision-making by providing a support system that assists International Relations practitioners and academics in understanding the foreign policy-making process as well as negotiation strategies, where the Rational Choice model is the basis for policy consequences analysis (Putri et al., 2020).

Although AI is able to compensate for human limitations in computing capacity and rationality, its use raises concerns regarding the erosion of the role of humans in decision-making and the reliability of the automated decisions that result (Cummins & Jensen, 2024; Filho, 2024). Therefore, a balanced approach is needed so that AI can be optimally utilized while still paying attention to ethical aspects and challenges that may arise (Filho, 2024). In the future, AI has the potential to revolutionize diplomacy practices by providing more accurate data-driven insights and enabling real-time adjustment of negotiation strategies based on opponents' responses. However, it is important to maintain human oversight to address the emotional and ethical complexities of diplomacy, as well as ensure that the application of AI in negotiations remains fair, transparent, and effective (Filho, 2024).

2. AI's Contribution in Predictive and Diplomatic Decision Making

The use of artificial intelligence (AI) in designing negotiation scenarios and predicting foreign policy outcomes is increasingly attracting the attention of researchers and policymakers. AI has the ability to analyze large amounts of data quickly and accurately, which provides significant strategic value in diplomatic negotiations. In the design of negotiation strategies, AI can be used to automatically compile a spectrum of scenarios, allowing diplomats to understand the other side's possible reactions before negotiations begin. Case studies show that AI has been used to predict the behavior of countries in UN General Assembly sessions, although there are still limitations in replacing human intuition and experience in diplomacy (Stanzel et al., 2022). In addition, AI can also help in simulating foreign policy decision-making, as shown in research related to AI/IR platforms for ASEAN negotiations. This rule-model-based system is able to identify various policy alternatives and their consequences, thus providing deeper insights for practitioners and academics in understanding negotiation strategies and decision-making processes (Putri et al., 2020).

In the context of predicting negotiation behavior, various approaches have been developed to improve the accuracy of AI models. For example, segmented linear regression (SLR) models have been used to predict the bidding patterns of opponents in human-computer negotiations, with the ability to dynamically adjust parameters based on opponent behavior to improve the efficiency of negotiations on online platforms (Cao et al., 2021). In addition, a hybrid approach that combines expert knowledge with neural networks shows advantages in predicting negotiation outcomes, even outperforming other, more complex prediction models (Mell et al., 2021). While AI offers a wide range of advantages in diplomatic negotiations, challenges remain, including predictive reliability and limitations in integration with human knowledge. Therefore, more research is needed to develop more accurate strategies and normative guidelines in the use of AI for diplomacy (Stanzel et al., 2022). In addition, laboratory experiments show that multilateral negotiation models can deliver different outcomes depending on the context and scenario used, highlighting the importance of selecting the right model in international negotiations. (Deck & Thomas, 2020).

Artificial Intelligence (AI) plays a crucial role in helping diplomats make more rational and informed decisions by providing real-time data analysis, sentiment tracking, and predictive analytics, allowing diplomats to assess geopolitical trends as well as respond proactively to emerging challenges (Bazla, 2022; Bobachait, 2025; Varela, 2024). AI facilitates big data analysis and trend predictions, assists diplomats in better understanding and managing international crises, and supports decision-making through computer-based decision support systems that can identify foreign policy alternatives and their consequences (Putri et al., 2020; Bjola, 2022; Stoltz, 2024). In addition, AI also plays a role in crisis management by providing descriptive, predictive, and prescriptive analysis that provides strategic insights to respond to emergency situations more effectively (Bjola, 2022; Holmes & Wheeler, 2024). However, the use of AI in diplomacy also poses challenges, especially related to algorithmic bias, cybersecurity, and the potential for a reduction in the role of humans in decision-making (Bubashait, 2025; Stoltz, 2024; Holmes & Wheeler, 2024). Therefore, while AI offers valuable data-driven insights, it is important to balance it with emotional intelligence and human experience to ensure more empathetic, ethical, and informed decisions (Holmes & Wheeler, 2024).

3. Ethical Challenges and Algorithmic Bias in AI-Based Diplomacy

Potential bias in AI algorithms can exacerbate inequities in international negotiations in a variety of ways, as these biases can arise from data used, development methods, and existing social biases, all of which can affect the outcome of AI systems (Akter et al., 2021; Leavy et al., 2020; P. s. , 2023). Bias in AI often comes from data that reflects pre-existing social injustices, inequality, or discriminatory attitudes, so AI risks reproducing or even reinforcing discriminatory patterns in the negotiation process (Leavy et al., 2020; Pagano et al., 2023). In addition, algorithm development methods that lack fairness principles can exacerbate bias if they are not carefully designed to detect and mitigate them (Akter et al., 2021; Yang et al., 2024). Social biases inherent in society can also be reflected in AI decisions, thereby exacerbating inequities in negotiation outcomes (Akter et al., 2021; Leavy et al., 2020). The consequences of this bias can be discriminatory decisions in international negotiations, for example by giving unfair advantages to certain parties or influencing policies related to global resource allocation (Javed & Li, 2025; Ness et al., 2024; P. s. , 2023). Therefore, mitigation efforts are critical, including the application of debiasing techniques such as unsupervised representation learning and adversarial learning to reduce bias in AI algorithms (Pagano et al., 2023). In addition, the involvement of various stakeholders, including underrepresented groups, can assist in identifying and reducing bias, ensuring that AI systems are more equitable and inclusive in the context of international negotiations (Ness et al., 2024; Solyst et al., 2023).

The issue of transparency and accountability in the use of AI in diplomacy is a major concern, especially because of its often perceived "black box" that is difficult to understand and audit, thus reducing trust in relations between countries (Du, 2024; Rezaei et al., 2024). The lack of understanding of how AI generates decisions in the context of diplomacy can raise suspicion among international actors, especially if AI systems are used to design negotiation strategies or analyze foreign policy without adequate oversight. The main risk of this low transparency is the emergence of decisions that are difficult to account for and potentially biased, which can ultimately damage diplomatic relations if one side feels harmed by decisions that cannot be rationally explained (Osasona et al., 2024). In addition, the inability of countries or international organizations to audit and

understand the internal logic of AI can hinder international cooperation in the application of these technologies, reinforcing inequalities in global diplomacy (Rezaei et al., 2024). Therefore, a more inclusive approach is needed in AI design for diplomacy, with an emphasis on algorithm transparency, documentation of decision-making processes, and human oversight in the interpretation and implementation of AI recommendations (Du, 2024).

4. Data Security and Privacy in the Implementation of AI in Multilateral Diplomacy

The use of artificial intelligence (AI) in diplomatic environments carries the risk of sensitive information leakage and misuse of data, especially since AI has access to data at scale and can be affected by cyberattacks as well as system exploitation. One of the main risks is data vulnerability, where AI can increase the likelihood of information leakage through unauthorized access or malicious manipulation of diplomatic databases containing classified information (Khan et al., 2024). In addition, AI-based attacks are becoming more sophisticated, suggesting that while AI can be used to improve cybersecurity, it can also be a tool for malicious actors to increase the frequency and impact of attacks on digital diplomacy systems (Kolade, 2024). Data misuse is also a major concern, especially when it comes to how AI can be used to infiltrate privacy through the creation of synthetic data that can reveal personal information, even if the data has been anonymized (Majeed & Hwang, 2023).

Furthermore, current regulations are often inadequate in the face of the complexity of generative AI, which is capable of processing large amounts of data and generating insights that can be misused without a clear oversight mechanism (Ye et al., 2024). To address these challenges, a stronger legal and ethical framework is needed to ensure AI is used responsibly in diplomacy, as well as institutional innovation that can balance the use of technology with data protection (Mou & Yang, 2023). In addition, the development of AI systems that are more transparent and equipped with strict security measures will be an important solution in reducing the risk of abuse as well as ensuring that the use of AI in diplomacy remains within clear ethical and legal boundaries (Ijaiya, 2024; Mou & Yang, 2023).

Interstate trust in AI systems in diplomacy plays an important role in shaping international relations, given that AI can accelerate geopolitical analysis, facilitate communication, and support conflict resolution, but also brings ethical and security challenges (Bubashait, 2025; Feijóo et al., 2020; Hossain et al., 2024; Varela, 2024). In the context of global power, AI has the potential to change the geopolitical balance by influencing the position of major countries such as the US, China, and Russia, which have different AI strategies to increase their status and power in the international system (Vijayakumar, 2022). In addition, AI accelerates digital diplomacy by providing real-time data analysis, sentiment tracking, and predictive analytics, allowing diplomats to respond to geopolitical challenges more proactively (Bubashait, 2025).

AI also plays a role in conflict resolution by predicting and reducing tensions through machine learning modeling that helps create a more stable external environment for diplomacy efforts (Hossain et al., 2024; Varela, 2024). However, in addition to its benefits, AI presents significant challenges in terms of global security, because while it can strengthen cybersecurity and threat detection, it also opens up loopholes for more sophisticated AI-based attacks (Kolade, 2024). Ethical challenges such as bias in algorithms and the risk of erosion of human agency in diplomatic decision-making also need serious attention (Bubashait, 2025; Varela, 2024). Therefore, trust in AI is a key

factor in the adoption of this technology in the field of diplomacy, which demands international collaboration and the establishment of an adaptive governance framework to ensure that AI can be used responsibly for the common good in international relations (Afroogh et al., 2024).

5. AI Governance Strategies in Multilateral Diplomacy

Algorithmic bias mitigation, increased transparency, and human oversight are crucial steps in ensuring the fair and ethical use of artificial intelligence (AI) in diplomacy. One of the bias mitigation strategies is the use of model causal, such as in Bayesian networks, which can organize cause-and-effect relationships and probabilities to create fairer and more transparent datasets (González-Sendino et al., 2024). International collaboration is also an important factor in reducing bias, especially with the sharing of resources and knowledge between high- and low-middle-income countries, although data differences remain a challenge (Yang et al., 2024). Other approaches applied are Multilevel approach, such as techniques reweighing and adversarial debiasing, which has been proven to be effective in increasing transparency and reducing bias in chatbot interactions (Gupta et al., 2024).

In the case of increased transparency, transparency in AI is not just about explaining algorithms, but also includes Dynamic task allocation and Performance Metrics Communication to increase trust and awareness of AI systems (Zerilli et al., 2022). Moreover Explanation and validation by human supervisors can improve the ability to correct wrong decisions, ensuring that decisions taken by AI can be accounted for (Inuwa-Dutse et al., 2023). Human surveillance remains a vital element in ensuring that AI operates ethically, particularly in the context of diplomacy involving sensitive issues. Periodic surveillance and audits conducted by humans can ensure that AI functions in accordance with applicable ethical values and in accordance with larger diplomatic goals (Mensah, 2024; Murikah et al., 2024).

Policy recommendations for the use of AI in global diplomacy include the development of new technological diplomacy concepts aimed at harmonizing AI policy and governance globally, as well as prioritizing international cooperation to address the ethical, cultural, economic, and political challenges posed by AI (Feijóo et al., 2020). The implementation of an ethical framework that includes transparency, accountability, and ethical use of AI is essential to enhance international cooperation in addressing global security challenges (Kolade, 2024; Wang et al., 2024). In addition, fostering cross-cultural cooperation in AI ethics and governance through multilingual research exchange and publication programs can strengthen understanding and trust (O'Neill et al., 2020). The development of an AI generative framework for the integration of AI in diplomacy, as well as the enhancement of global security through AI that enhances international cooperation and threat detection, are key steps to strengthen diplomatic relations despite ethical and geopolitical challenges (Bano et al., 2023; Kolade, 2024). It is important to develop an ethical regulatory framework that integrates thematic analysis and multidisciplinary theory to ensure fair and responsible AI development practices (Wang et al., 2024).

CONCLUSION

The conclusions of this analysis show that artificial intelligence (AI) has great potential to improve the efficiency of multilateral diplomacy through real-time data analysis, sentiment tracking, and mapping of relations between countries, which can

speed up the negotiation and decision-making process. AI also plays a role in predicting countries' behavior and designing negotiation scenarios, as well as assisting in the management of international crises. However, the use of AI in diplomacy also presents ethical and security challenges, such as algorithmic bias, transparency issues, and potential data misuse. To maximize the benefits of AI, it is important to implement bias mitigation, better transparency, and human oversight that remain important in diplomatic decision-making. Going forward, international collaboration and adaptive policy development will be key in addressing these challenges, ensuring the fair, effective, and ethical use of AI in global diplomacy.

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