



GCCR

Global Conference on
Contemporary Research

GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON CONTEMPORARY RESEARCH

CONFERENCE THEME:

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES:

INNOVATION, DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION
AND GLOBAL COILLABORATION
THROUGH CONTEMPORARY RESEARCH



INNOVATION



DIGITAL
TRANSFORMATION



GLOBAL
COLLABORATION



SUSTAINABLE
FUTURES

JOURNAL

PEER-REVIEWED PROCEEDINGS



2026

25 OCTOBER, 2026

TORONTO, CANADA



gccr.academy





ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, HUMAN DIPLOMACY: FINDING THE RIGHT BALANCE

Akramova Shahlo Akmal qizi

High school student in Universal Shingarf, Uzbekistan

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.23164371>

Abstract. This article examines the growing role of artificial intelligence in modern diplomacy and explores the boundary between AI assistance and human diplomatic authority. It discusses how AI can support diplomatic work through public opinion analysis, translation, information processing, crisis monitoring, early-warning systems, and negotiation preparation. At the same time, the article considers significant risks, including bias, inaccurate outputs, misinformation, cybersecurity threats, privacy concerns, and cultural and contextual misunderstanding. Drawing on examples and evaluations from the U.S. Department of State, UNESCO, the OECD, and the U.S. Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy, the article argues that AI should strengthen rather than replace human decision-making. While AI can improve the speed and efficiency of analyzing information, political judgment, ethical responsibility, interpersonal understanding, and decisions involving significant human consequences should remain under human authority.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence; diplomacy; human authority; diplomatic decision-making; AI ethics; public opinion; crisis monitoring.

Introduction: Artificial intelligence is at the center of a rapidly evolving technological transformation with implications for global security, prosperity, and international cooperation. Its increasing capabilities have also brought AI into the sphere of diplomacy, where governments and international organizations are exploring how it can support tasks ranging from information analysis and translation to crisis monitoring. Yet the growing presence of AI in diplomatic practice presents a challenge that extends beyond technological capability: diplomatic decisions often involve political



responsibility, cultural understanding, and consequences for human lives. This raises a fundamental question: **where should the boundary lie between AI assistance and human diplomatic authority?** This article argues that AI should strengthen diplomatic decision-making rather than replace it, with human diplomats retaining meaningful authority over decisions involving political judgment, negotiation, ethics, and significant human consequences.

AI in Contemporary Diplomacy. One area in which AI is becoming increasingly relevant to diplomacy is the analysis of public perspectives and opinions. Diplomats occasionally need to comprehend how people in various societies respond to particular policies, events, or messages, and AI can assist in processing large amounts of information from sources such as social media and news reports. For instance, the U.S. Department of State has discussed using AI-enabled sentiment analysis to identify public perceptions and evaluate how diplomatic communication is received by different audiences (U.S. Department of State, 2025). Such tools can help diplomats identify emerging trends more quickly than would be possible through manual analysis alone. Even so, sentiment analysis should be viewed as a source of information rather than a substitute for human understanding, since public attitudes can be shaped by cultural context, language, and circumstances that automated systems may not fully capture. Moreover another area in which Ai is swiftly relevant to diplomacy is cross-cultural communication. Diplomatic work often involves communication across languages and AI-powered translation tools can make the process faster and more accessible. That can as well help diplomats by concluding lengthy reports, speeches and policy documents, allowing them to identify crucial information without spending excessive time on routine processing. This may give diplomats more time to concentrate on tasks that require interpersonal skills, such as building relationships and interpreting political intentions. However, the usefulness of AI in interaction depends on its ability to recognize cultural and contextual differences, since a technically accurate translation may not always convey the intended meaning or tone. These applications demonstrate that AI can



become a useful part of diplomatic infrastructure. That being said, the fact that a system can identify a pattern or produce an analysis does not automatically mean that it understands the political meaning of that information. This distinction becomes especially important when AI moves from assisting diplomats to influencing decisions.

Opportunities: What AI Can Contribute. The most promising role for AI in diplomacy may be its ability to strengthen human analytical capacity. Firstly, AI can improve the speed at which diplomats process information. A diplomat dealing with an international crises may need to inspect hundreds of reports and statements in a limited period of time. AI can assist in organizing this information and distinguish relevant themes, allowing human experts to focus on interpretation and decision-making.

Furthermore, AI can support crisis monitoring and early-warning systems. Diplomatic crises rarely emerge from a single event, they frequently escalate through a combination of political, economic, social and security-related signals. AI may help identify connections between large datasets which would be challenging for an individual to detect. Used carefully this could give diplomats additional time to assess a developing situation and consider possible responses.

AI can also play a vital role in the preparation of diplomatic negotiations. Prior to entering negotiations, diplomats are often required to inspect previous agreements, assess the positions and interests of relevant actors, and anticipate potential outcomes. AI could facilitate this process by organizing large volumes of information and modelling alternative scenarios, thereby enabling diplomats to prepare more systematically and efficiently. **Take the work of the U.S. as an example Department of State, which has been piloting generative AI and machine-learning capabilities to search, conclude , translate and draft documents, while also identifying AI as a tool that could provide advantages in diplomatic negotiations.** Although, such systems should support rather than determine diplomatic decision-making, as negotiations frequently depend on



political judgement, ethical considerations, interpersonal relationships, and contextual factors that cannot be adequately represented by data alone.

Risks and Limitations. Despite these opportunities, the integration of AI into the field of diplomacy also poses significant risks and limitations that cannot be overlooked. **One significant concern is the potential for bias and inaccurate outputs.** AI systems learn from large datasets, meaning that biases or gaps within their underlying data can influence the information they produce. In a diplomatic context, this could distort the interpretation of public opinion or political developments and potentially lead to flawed assessments. **The scale of these concerns is reflected in UNESCO's Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence, adopted by all 193 UNESCO Member States in November 2021 as the first global standard on AI ethics. The framework highlights the risks of bias and discrimination and emphasizes the importance of fairness, transparency, accountability, and human conception in the development and use of AI.** Furthermore, the OECD's 2024 assessment identifies increasingly sophisticated cyberattacks, manipulation and disinformation, privacy infringement, and security vulnerabilities among the major risks associated with AI, concerns that are closely related to the diplomatic context given the sensitivity of diplomatic information and exchanges.

Another constraint is the risk of cultural and contextual misunderstanding. Although AI can analyze large amounts of linguistic and behavioural data, diplomatic communication often depends on cultural norms, historical context and subtle differences in meaning. This concern is particularly relevant when AI is used to analyze public sentiment. During a 2023 U.S. Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy discussion on AI, experts highlighted the importance of understanding local context and local issues when interpreting information for diplomatic purposes. A statement that appears negative or supportive in isolation may therefore carry a different meaning within a particular cultural or political context. Hence, AI-generated interpretations should be treated as a



source of information rather than a complete representation of public attitudes, with diplomats remaining responsible for interpreting the wider context.

My argument. I contend that the appropriate boundary lies between analytical assistance and diplomatic authority. AI can process information, identify patterns and support diplomats in preparing for negotiations, but political judgment, ethical responsibility, and decisions with significant human consequences should remain under human authority. This approach is important because diplomacy involves more than analyzing information. Diplomatic decisions are often shaped by historical relationships, cultural sensitivities, political interests and ethical considerations. As discussed earlier, AI can assist in identifying patterns in public opinion, but it may not fully understand the context behind those patterns, cultural nuances, or the wider circumstances of a particular situation. Giving AI final authority could therefore turn a useful analytical tool into a source of potentially misleading decisions. For this reason, I believe that AI should remain function as and aid rather than replace human judgement.

Conclusion. AI is becoming a significant part of modern diplomacy, assisting diplomats in assessing information, identifying patterns and better understanding public perspectives. Although its growing role raises important concerns regarding bias, misinformation, security and the difficulty of understanding human and cultural contexts, these constraints show that AI should support diplomatic work instead of taking over decisions that require human judgment and responsibility. Ultimately, the most essential question may not be whether AI can replace diplomats, but how diplomats can use it effectively while keeping humans at the centre of diplomacy.

REFERENCES

1. **U.S. Department of State. (2025).** Materials concerning the use of artificial intelligence, including sentiment analysis, document processing, translation, drafting, and applications relevant to diplomatic work and negotiations.
2. **UNESCO. (2021).** *Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence.* UNESCO. Adopted by the 193 UNESCO Member States in November 2021.



3. **OECD. (2024).** Assessment of artificial intelligence risks, including cyberattacks, manipulation and disinformation, privacy infringement, and security vulnerabilities.
4. **U.S. Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy. (2023).** Discussion on artificial intelligence and the importance of local context and local issues in interpreting information for diplomatic purposes.