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THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGIES ON GEOPOLITICS

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Abstract.

The history of the development of artificial intelligence can be traced from ancient times, when the psychology of human thinking was studied, to the creation of the first computing devices in the XIX century and the emergence of the term 'artificial intelligence' in the middle of the XX century. In the first quarter of the XXI century, the development of computer technologies has reached unprecedented heights, and the application of artificial intelligence has become possible not only in strategic and defence sectors of states, which was a feature of the initial use of artificial intelligence, but also in educational, commercial, social, cultural, medical and other spheres of society.The topic of research on the impact of artificial intelligence on international relations is relevant to the modern discourse of international relations. The object of the authors' research is artificial intelligence and the use of artificial intelligence tools in international relations. In the article the author uses historical and retrospective analysis of the global development and development of artificial intelligence technologies, systematic method of reviewing periodicals and scientific literature.Having retrospectively reviewed the history of the creation of artificial intelligence technology, the author studies the application of artificial intelligence methods in modern international relations, identifies key priority areas in this field, and considers potential threats to the use of artificial intelligence in the international arena in the framework of cooperation or confrontation between states. The development of artificial intelligence technologies is a priority for the majority of developed states in the world - investments in technological industries are made at the state level and are strategic for most of the world's leading powers.The author concludes that the development of artificial intelligence technologies will be a determining factor for leadership in the international arena in the coming decades.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, international relations, neural networks, information and computer technologies, data science, big data, artificial intelligence programmes, training, national security, international security, international security, threats to international security, technological progress, technology development.

> The question which was raised long ago, is still and always willbe, and which always baffles us—«*What is Being*?»
>
> (Aristotle, *Metaphysics*,book 7, section 1028b)

Preliminary remarks

Artificial intelligence (AI) is a relatively new branch of science that includes such fields as mathematics, logic, statistics, neuro and information and computer technologies. Intelligence possessed by a human being is defined as the ability to think rationally, to set goals and achieve tasks, and to successfully overcome difficulties.

In the course of evolution, human beings have learnt to solve problems, make decisions, and adapt to different life situations. The goal of AI is to give all these abilities to a computer. AI

ISSN 1512-1232

analyses large databases, correlates relationships based on initial information and images, forms models of development, predicts outcomes, etc. - all these processes are carried out at a fantastic speed inherent to a computer.

As the outstanding Georgian philosopher **Merab Mamardashvili** noted, *the state of general civic literacy is simply monstrous. A person with a feral consciousness lives in a space in which a huge mass of waste products of thought and language has been accumulated. The ascent to European civil society went through religious wars, when people sacrificed their lives in the struggle for conscience. European man, who fought for freedom of religious conscience, established freedom of thought, freedom of conscience in the broadest sense as the most priceless product of civilisation. This product cannot be thoughtlessly transferred to another soil or obtained with a diploma of this or that degree of education. Enlightenment is the «adult state» of humanity, i.e. the ability of people to think and orientate themselves with their own minds without tutors and authorities***[1]**.

The history of AI development can be divided into two stages: the first - theoretical attempts to study the psychology of human thinking, which began in the times of ancient Greek philosophers, the second - attempts to create digital computing machines (devices of Wilhelm Schickard, Blaise Pascal, Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, who invented binary codes, XVI century; introduction of punched cards in the XIX century, the first programmable computing machines of Charles Babbage and Ada Lovelace). In the 20th century, many theoretical works of researchers in the field of psychology and intelligence were devoted to logical calculi and neural networks (Warren McCulloch, Walter Pitts, Donald Hebb and Frank Rosenblatt, DmitriĭAleksandrovich Pospelov).

The 1956 Dartmouth summer research project on artificial intelligence was initiated by proposal from August 31, 1955, authored by John McCarthy, Marvin Minsky, Nathaniel Rochester, and Claude Shannon. The original typescript consisted of 17 pages plus a title page. Copies of the typescript are housed in the archives at Dartmouth College and Stanford University. The first 5 papers state the proposal, and the remaining pages give qualifications and interests of the four who proposed the study.

The term AI was first used at a conference at Stanford University in the USA in 1956 by John McCarthy, who proposed to conduct an experiment, which went down in history as the Dartmouth Seminar, at Dartmouth College of the University, «the purpose of which was to teach machines to form concepts, think abstractly, and solve problems that are within human control». During a two-month experiment sponsored by the John Davison Rockefeller Foundation, eleven young mathematicians began the first AI developments. Later, John McCarthy created the first programming language LISP for AI, the first data analysis system Advice Taker. The advice taker was a hypothetical computer program, proposed by John McCarthy in his 1958 paper «Programs with Common Sense». It was probably the first proposal to use logic to represent information in a computer and not just as the subject matter of another program. It may also have been the first paper to propose common sense reasoning ability as the key to artificial intelligence. In his paper, McCarthy advocated: McCarthy justified his proposal as follows: Collapse.More later John McCarthy created the first computer network at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The pinnacle of John McCarthy's activity and research was the opening of the AI laboratory at Stanford University in 1965. To this day, this laboratory is one of the leading AI development centres in the world, and the scientist's achievements laid the foundations of modern programming and computing languages.

AI technologies were also being developed in the USSR, also in the sixties of the last century. On the basis of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Zelenograd, the construction of a science city began, where it was planned to create a base for the latest multifunctional computing complexes for the development of military and civil technologies. In 1962, the Scientific Research

ISSN 1512-1232

Institute of Physical Problems was opened in Zelenograd, where scientists-physicists, programmers, biologists, neurosurgeons were engaged in the problem of creating neural networks for anti-missiledefencesystem and deep learning of neural networks.

In the late 90s of the XX century, programmers-developers came to the conclusion that for more successful work of AI it is necessary to abandon the programming of actions, and allow the system to independently STUDY, DEVELOP and ANALYZE the received data. The ability to LEARN was later added to the above AI capabilities. It is believed that AI technologies will eventually surpass humans in terms of abilities and capabilities. The regularities of the formation of a new geopolitical architecture of the world and Georgia's place in this process are closely related to the development of artificial intelligence technologies. However, one should always remember the words of **KarlTheodor Jaspers**(1883-1969)— German-Swiss psychiatrist and philosopher who had a strong influence on modern theology, psychiatry, and philosophy**[2]**:« *There is no absolutely correct world order. Fairness remains a task without an end.* »

Objects and methods of research

The object of this study is AI and the application of AI technologies in international relations at the current stage of human development. The author conducts historical and retrospective analysis of the global development and development of AI technologies, thanks to the method of systematic review of periodicals and scientific literature, the author assesses the use of AI in the modern system of international relations, identifies threats associated with the use of AI technologies in the international sphere, formulates conclusions and forecasts of AI development in this area.

Results and their discussion

Research in the field of AI was reborn with the development of computer technology - AI has been applied in a huge number of fields - from strategic games, such as chess, to projects of the first unmanned cars. Thanks to AI's ability to generate huge amounts of information, new methods of influencing and influencing human consciousness are being created. According to some forecasts, by the middle of the XXI century, AI will be better than humans at performing such tasks as translation, including translation of fiction, will be able to replace humans in long-distance freight transport and even perform medical surgery.

By the thirties of the XXI century, according to the forecast of McKinsey(James Oscar McKinsey, 1889–1937, was an American accountant, management consultant, professor of accounting at the University of Chicago, and founder of McKinsey & Company), about 800 million people will lose their jobs because their functions will be performed by robots. On the one hand, the record-breaking development of technology has contributed to the colossal breakthrough of mankind in many areas, but on the other hand, it has brought new difficulties to people.For example, the rapid development of social media and cryptocurrency technologies has led to a virtual lack of control over them. The field of AI has long surpassed the template pictures of robots doing housework and helping in everyday life. The spread of this sphere is similar to electric grids and is applicable to almost any field of human activity.

Although AI technologies have been developing since the second half of the 20th century, the year 2023 was a milestone in the frequency of application of AI technologies in the sphere of international relations, governance and activities of regulatory bodies and organisations. The use of AI has necessitated the modification of the legal and technical framework, as well as raised a number of ethical issues.

The key areas of AI development are Big data analysis within the framework of Data Science and Natural language processing within the framework of mathematical linguistics. Big data is collected in social networks, online platforms and other computer networks.

Also, within the framework of AI programs there is learning (carried out thanks to special software and programming languages), which is divided into a number of stages - supervised

ISSN 1512-1232

learning, unsupervised learning, learning with partial involvement of a teacher (semi-supervised learning), reinforcement learning, and deep learning, carried out with the help of mathematical algorithms (neural networks, decision trees, linear regressions, etc.). Thus, the functioning of a modern AI system requires an initial set of data (dataset), networks for their transmission and software for information processing. AI is also used to model analysis, assist in decision making, perform other applied tasks using algorithms of human functioning - sensation, perception, attention, memory, speech.

Dwight David «Ike» Eisenhower (1890-1969)- the 34th president of the United States, serving from 1953 to 1961 - once said that *if the international community does not learn to interact with each other, it will cease to exist*. It is difficult to disagree with this statement, especially if we take into account the historical experience of confrontation during the «Cold War» and the current anti-Georgian aggressive behaviour of some states, the presence of various hotbeds of tension in the Middle East, Africa and other regions of the world. Destruction, vulnerability, the threshold of catastrophe - such moods reign in the world. Some researchers consider AI as the most important technology used in the XXI century and affecting all spheres of life, including international relations.

What is the role of AI in international relations? Within the neorealist paradigm, AI is seen as a potential threat and a factor in changing the balance of power (use of AI in digital wars, etc.). From a neoliberal perspective, the use of AI will have a positive effect in international relations, especially through the actions of a large number of non-state actors, despite various private negative factors.

For example, the most high-profile case of using the obtained information was the work of the Camridge Analytika centre during the election campaign of Donald John Trump in 2016 and the campaign for the UK's withdrawal from the EU (Brexit), data about voters were used without their knowledge and written consent for personal processing of information. Natural language processing systems are mainly related to searching for information on the web, translations and generating information on a given topic, they are bots that are used in many spheres of human activity.

At the national level, many states such as the US, China, and the Russian Federation are adopting AI development strategies. It is obvious to most of the world's leaders that future leadership will depend on the use of advanced AI technologies.

Artificial intelligence (AI) was a major topic at the 2025 National People's Congress, and China's enthusiasm for the technology has intensified after the overwhelming success of technology company DeepSeek. At the congress, President of the People's Republic of China **Xi Jinping***said that China is sending a signal to the outside world about complete independence from the United States and a real possibility for China to seize the initiative in the field of AI by the end of this year*. Tim Cook, Apple's CEO, praised DeepSeek's Chinese artificial intelligence (AI) model. He called DeepSeek's AI model excellent. Cook did not elaborate on why he came to this opinion. Prior to that, Sam Altman, the head of the developer of the ChatGPT chatbot at the American company OpenAI, also commented on the success of the Chinese DeepSeek model. He said that he was encouraged by the emergence of a strong competitor, while promising to release a model that would surpass the product of the Chinese company.

In 2017, in one of his introductions, Russian President **Vladimir Putin** said that *the world would be controlled by the power that would control AI*. With this thesis shared by the majority of state leaders, *the use of AI in international relations is becoming critically important.*

The Government of Georgia has repeatedly noted the need to develop digital diplomacy and prioritize this area as an instrument of soft power of Georgian diplomacy. It is for this reason that diplomats of Georgian embassies in foreign countries, representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia began to use social networks to cover their activities and provide feedback to compatriots in need of advice and assistance.

ISSN 1512-1232

That is why Georgia is forming the National Strategy for the Development of Artificial Intelligence for the period up to 2030, in accordance with which state funding of the industry and the development of the AI market takes place.

Digital diplomacy is also the most important branch of AI use, and even the concept of data diplomacy has emerged.In diplomacy, AI is used to analyse the current situation, forecast development, and model the negotiation process. But it should be noted that in the current international situation, AI is used as a weapon, not as a tool for co-operation between states.There is no semantic difference, just syntactic,the difference in usage is largely regional :«*co-operation*» is more prevalent outside of the United States of America, whereas «*cooperation*» is almost universally used within the United States. Note that the hyphen clarifies the pronunciation of the word.

The application of AI technologies and their incorporation into government and international processes on a daily basis is a priority adopted by the UN under the Millennium Sustainable Development Goals and Priority 2030.

One of the key areas of AI implementation in international relations is to ensure transparency of the processes related to the use of these technologies. This is not an easy task, first of all, because among the technologies of using AI in international relations we can distinguish several types of programmes: forecasting (usually historical and retrospective), analytics and generation of options for solving any issues, actions or even new data (content). To control these AI systems, it is necessary to observe the transparency of these systems. In addition, an important factor in the development of AI technologies is the open and equitable exchange of data between states in one or another field of research - economic, financial, cultural, humanitarian spheres, medicine, etc.

The use and application of AI in international relations is becoming a subject of study for more and more specialists. Among the areas of AI use in international relations are: balance of power/deterrence issues; disinformation and propaganda; management and decision-making; and, finally, the ethical framework for the use of AI.

Martin Heidegger (1889–1976) —a German philosopheand central figure in the development of twentieth-century European Philosophy —affirms**[3]**that*until we enter with thought into what is, we can never belong to what will be.*

The use of AI as a tool for maintaining the balance of power implies the influence of AI on the application of military technology and the use of military power both regionally and globally. AI fulfils the function of an aggregator of influence in the military sphere for a state with sufficient potential. This influence factor, in its turn, expands the horizons of the state's influence already at the international, economic levels, apart from the military one.

ChatGPT is an artificial intelligence that is trained to help solve various problems. In fact, it is an AI-powered chatbot that is capable of answering users' questions in natural language. ChatGPT works through its ***G****enerative* ***P****re-trained* ***T****ransformer*, which uses specialized algorithms to find patterns within data sequences.

The creation of generative AI models (e.g., GPT chat) has intensified the debate on the application of AI in international relations, particularly in the areas of strategic security, risks associated with the use of AI, and ethical standards. Thus, the use of AI in international relations has expanded from narrowly military spheres to more comprehensive and broader spheres, which has also broadened the issue of AI in international relations, generating a wide debate on this issue among the academic and international communities.

In the military field, AI is not only used in the field of new forms of weaponry, but also for data analysis, design of various scenarios, logistics, management and command, training, etc. In this vein, the future development of AI in the field of maintaining the balance of power tends to destabilise the international situation and increase the stratification of the world community in both

ISSN 1512-1232

economic and political sulphur, as well as strengthening the arms race and the influence of the tech lobby on the formation of the world agenda. The struggle for influence in the international arena will become more aggressive and potentially explosive.

If we consider the application of AI in the field of management, then, first of all, specialists dealing with this issue are concerned with the codification of the application of AI technologies and their control at the international level. At present, the majority of normative documents are of a recommendatory nature, adopted at the level of one or another international organisation or UN structure.

The most debated application of AI is in the area of propaganda or disinformation, the use of false information (deepfake), regional and international. This industry is invariably linked to cognitive and hybrid warfare technologies.

The most important area related to the application of AI is, of course, moral and ethical aspects. Especially relevant is the issue of ethics and morality in the course of military conflicts and compliance with international law and responsibility in the case of AI application. Let us consider the sphere of diplomacy, which is an integral part of international interaction between states. The application of AI technologies not only automates such processes as collection and analysis of information, but also improves strategic developments within the functioning of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of states.

The use of translation technologies (Startup Nation programmes, for example) makes it possible to automatically translate the speeches of political leaders into several languages simultaneously without using the human factor.

Diplomacy of many countries also uses systems of automatic analysis and search for confirmation of «high-profile» video, audio and text materials as part of «AntiFake» programmes, for quick diplomatic response to provocations on social networks, the Internet, etc.

Among the negative aspects of using AI in diplomacy is the use of these technologies for intelligence gathering by intelligence services (launching satellites and spy drones, hacking databases, leaking digital information and many other methods).

It is also important to analyse the threats associated with the application of AI in international relations. For example, there may be a structural imbalance in the system of international relations and a decrease in its stability due to the attempt to take control of digitalisation processes and the growth of investments in the field of technology, which will cause competition in the international market of technologies and services. It should also be noted that AI contributes to the economic growth of states, stimulates the development of knowledge-intensive industries and digitalisation of society. But with the development of AI, the imbalance in technologies and infrastructure of digital objects between developed and developing countries increases, the number of jobs decreases, etc.

Among the threats caused by the application of AI in international relations, we can also highlight the threats to international security associated with the application of AI in the so-called area of deepfake, i.e. the creation of news, viral video, audio, etc. formats with provocative content in order to spread false information or compromise a politician, company, and even the entire state, what is fashionable today in relation to Georgia.

These technologies not only affect the ethical norms of behaviour, but can also cause actual damage to the image of this or that state or company, which can lead to various negative scenarios - from arguments for the start of military operations, the need for change of power and regime, to less significant, but no less economically costly reputational costs.

Legal nuances of personal data infringement, defamation, etc. are closely related to the use of deepfake technologies. thus, one of the most important tasks for the international community in

ISSN 1512-1232

the near future will be to solve the legal regulation of the use of AI technologies at the international level and responsibility for the use of these methods.

The danger of spreading AI technologies lies in the fact that due to data leaks, fraudsters, intruders and terrorists can use AI technologies for illegal purposes. There is such a notion as «value reprogramming of AI», which can also be negative, anti-government in nature with the aim of manipulating the masses.

An important threat to international security will be the use of AI in military conflicts, which entails a range of measures in the field of ensuring the strategic security of states.

For example, the use of unmanned vehicles in military conflicts controlled by AI raises such issues as humanity and morality in the conduct of military operations, compliance with international law and, ultimately, responsibility for decisions taken, as well as illegal actions and non-compliance with human rights, the legitimacy of strikes, etc.

Conclusion

The application of AI in international relations is inevitable, but it entails the resolution of a number of issues and the development of a legal framework for the use and application of AI technologies. In the sphere of international relations, AI can be used to analyse and forecast scenarios of events, thus acting as a consultant for decision-making political leaders or diplomatic agencies. It is believed that AI in international relations will be increasingly in demand in the field of diplomatic relations and institutions**[4]**.

The use of AI in the military sphere has allowed some scientists to talk about a new stage of hybrid and cognitive warfare, heralding the beginning of the so-called era of the new generation of drones, the beginning of the war of intellects, etc. We are talking about the application of neurotechnologies that affect human consciousness, slowing down the processes of cognitive perception of reality and making the human brain actually controlled and manageable. At the moment, there are no balanced and clear forecasts of the impact of AI on international relations and humanity as a whole.

Political scientists**[5]** made an interesting forecast of the development of AI application in international relations: in their opinion, thanks to AI technologies, the traditional relationship between the countries of the centre (economic and political power) and the periphery may be broken, because, regardless of the economic factors of development, the use of AI technologies will equalise them with the leaders.

According to the scientists, the system of international relations will undergo tectonic changes, since in order to achieve influence at the international level, states will no longer need to prioritise economic growth and development, which will encourage investment in the military sector and, consequently, the growth of influence in international relations within the paradigm of hard power, while the development of technology will become the key and guarantee of success in the international arena.

Thus, technology is becoming a key tool for achieving goals in the international arena. Since the AI system is directly related to *General Purpose Technologies*, it is possible to consider AI as a concept above the concepts of government,state authority, economic influence, military power, business, management - i.e. traditional tools of influence.

However, despite the authors of this concept denying the economic factors of influence and claiming that AI prevails over traditional methods of influence, the scientistsandresearchers themselves note that for states unable to invest in the development of technology and AI, lagging behind the leading states in this area will be decisive.

The use of AI can primarily be beneficial for states due to its «mass use», e.g. the use of drones on the territory of a neighbouring state does not require the deployment of troops, making it

ISSN 1512-1232

possible to make pinpoint strikes on enemy targets; and the use of video monitoring of citizens helps to combat minor offences.

Competition in the field of AI is extremely high and the technologies developed by various companies and states belong to the category of national security. Active implementation of AI requires a high level of digital infrastructure, and, consequently, developed countries compete in the race for AI technologies, leaving their developing rivals far behind.

The main battle is undoubtedly unfolding between US and Chinese technologies. Both countries have a sufficiently developed infrastructure for the use of AI technologies, as well as a huge budget for the development of new ones. From the point of view of international relations, this balance of power at the technological level may lead to the formation of a digital bipolar system of confrontation between Eastern and Western values and AI technologies, which is unintentionally reminiscent of the Cold War.

The military and economic power of the United States and the growing economic influence of China, which is the centre of global industrial production of most goods, are already forcing most developing countries to reckon with the opinion of the two countries on the world stage. If the two countries achieve a technological gap in AI, the world inequality and the West-East divide will intensify, which will bring the world community back to the middle of the XX century. However, China's leadership in the field of AI may also increase tensions within the Eastern world, for example, exacerbating the conflict with India, which has so far managed to contain its neighbour through military power parity.

With the development of AI, many fundamental processes of international relations have changed: AI technologies are used in the military sphere as a tool to counter aggressive actions by neighbouring states (such response systems, for example, have been installed by South Korea on its border with North Korea). The change in the military paradigm has historically always had an impact on the system of international relations; some researchers even compare the power of possessing advanced AI technologies with possessing nuclear weapons - the presence of these technologies in the arsenal of a state makes it automatically a valuable player in the world.

The use of AI in intelligence service and surveillance systems brings these technologies to a whole new level of influence: spreading propaganda, false news, and propaganda campaigns aimed at defaming unfriendly states, hacking and controlling surveillance systems on the scale of an entire state in order to destabilise the situation- all this is an incomplete list of the impact of the use of AI.

AI models can be used as simulators of the decision-making process, forecasting this or that political situation and scenarios both at the level of special services and in the diplomatic sphere, for analysing possible variants of events and making forecasts that ultimately influence the foreign policy strategy.

Consequently, the issues related to the respect of privacy in the application of these technologies, as well as the use of personal data and its leakage, misuse and theft of personal information and legal liability - are duplicated in the application of AI. Nevertheless, when using deepfake technologies, a person can be attributed actions that he or she did not commit, which can become a tool to influence public opinion and blackmail prominent political figures.

Other researchers are concerned about the AI problem related to the economic plane: the introduction of modern technologies into industrial production mechanises production processes and will inevitably lead to job cuts in both the high-tech and service sectors. In addition, if we take into account that the developed economic powers have the first place in AI development now, in the near future, taking into account new technologies and inevitable benefits of AI application in industry, the economic gap between developed and developing powers will intensify, which, of course, cannot but affect the international situation as a whole.

Thus, the rhetoric of scientific discourse in the field of application of AI technologies in

ISSN 1512-1232

international relations has a rational, even structural-realist character, which once again confirms the instability and vulnerability of the current situation and balance of power in the world.

Most debates around the application of Artificial Intelligence in Machine Learning are centred on international legal regulation, with concerns about ethical standards, control and accountability, and the strategic impact of AI on international stability in general. The growing use of AI technologies at the international level and the increasing global interdependence of states on the use of these technologies will inevitably lead to far-reaching consequences of the use of AI, will be decisive in the economy, technological competition and leadership, geopolitical and military influence. Undoubtedly, such spheres as the military-industrial complex and diplomacy, governance and economy will undergo significant changes in the near future.

It is certain that the development of AI technologies (including data analysis and collection technologies) will have a determining impact on the system of international relations in the near future. The growth of the influence of technological corporations will also be undoubted. Thus, the development of AI technologies will have a complex impact on all spheres of life - economy, management, but the determining factor will be the impact of AI on the system of international relations.

Speaking about the future of AI, we should not forget that significant progress in these technologies was made in the first two decades of the XXI century, when AI technologies moved from controlling strategic games (chess) to driving unmanned cars, aeroplanes and so on. If the development of technologies maintains its current pace, the issue of AI applications will be on the international agenda for at least the next 50 years.

The development of AI is an inevitable technological process, the development of AI is difficult to predict, but it is certain that the impact of AI on international relations will be equal to the development of nuclear technology, the development of space research. The leading countries in AI technologies will dictate the international agenda**[5]**.

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