

MODERN RESEARCH IN THE FIELD OF INFORMATION AND COMPUTER TECHNOLOGIES

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is one of the most transformative forces of the 21st century, reshaping economies, industries, and global power structures. AI is revolutionizing labor markets, accelerating innovation, and altering the balance of power among nations [1, p.2]. However, this rapid development also presents risks, such as job displacement, ethical dilemmas, and cybersecurity threats. The geopolitical landscape is evolving under the weight of AI-driven technological competition, particularly between major powers like the United States and China. The rise of AI is not only affecting global governance but also raising concerns about security, democracy, and sovereignty.

The aim of this research is to analyze the impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) on geopolitics, global governance, and e-governance. It shows how AI influences international relations, economic power, military applications, cybersecurity, and political strategies. The study also investigates ethical dilemmas, regulatory challenges, and the role of AI in public administration. Finally, the research highlights both the opportunities and risks associated with AI integration in governance and proposes directions for future international AI regulations and ethical frameworks. This article explores AI's multifaceted impact on geopolitics and global governance. It examines how AI influences international relations, its role in e-governance, and the strategic considerations nations must take into account as they integrate AI into their political and economic frameworks.

AI has become a strategic asset for nations, driving economic growth and military capabilities. Countries that lead in AI research and deployment gain a competitive edge in [2, p.7]:

- **Economic dominance:** AI-driven automation increases productivity and efficiency, fueling economic growth.
- **Military applications:** AI enhances cybersecurity, autonomous weapons, and intelligence-gathering capabilities.
- **Political influence:** AI-powered disinformation campaigns and surveillance technologies shape global narratives.

It should be noted that the global AI arms race is intensifying, with significant powers investing heavily in AI research and development. Key trends include:

- **U.S.-China AI rivalry:** Both nations are competing for AI supremacy in defense, economy, and innovation.
- **AI-driven cyber warfare:** AI is used to develop advanced hacking tools, cyber defenses, and misinformation campaigns.
- **Regulatory challenges:** The lack of global AI regulations raises concerns about ethical AI use and security risks.

It is necessary to mention that international organizations are leveraging AI to improve governance, decision-making, and crisis response. AI applications include:

- **Predictive analytics for policy-making:** AI models analyze global trends, such as climate change and economic shifts.

- **Automated conflict resolution:** AI can assist in diplomatic negotiations and peacekeeping operations.
- **Enhanced global surveillance:** AI-driven data analysis improves monitoring of human rights violations and compliance with international agreements.

The integration of AI in governance raises ethical questions, including:

- **Bias and discrimination:** AI systems may reinforce existing inequalities if they are not properly regulated.
- **Surveillance and privacy:** Governments use AI for mass surveillance, raising concerns about individual freedoms.
- **AI in decision-making:** Delegating critical decisions to AI risks reducing accountability and transparency.

It is necessary to focus on the fact that AI is transforming e-governance by improving the efficiency, transparency, and accessibility of public services. Governments utilize AI-powered systems to automate administrative tasks, optimize decision-making, and enhance citizen engagement. By implementing AI-driven solutions, states can ensure faster response times, reduce bureaucracy, and improve service delivery. However, challenges such as data privacy, security risks, and the digital divide must be addressed to ensure equitable access and responsible AI governance [2, p.10; 3, p.100-102].

In Public Administration AI helps to automate administrative processes in such ways:

- Enhancing service delivery
- Fraud detection and transparency
- Cybersecurity and Digital Sovereignty
- Threat detection
- Data sovereignty

Conclusion

To summarize the main ideas of the research, it is important to emphasize that AI is reshaping global governance, influencing economic growth, military capabilities, and international relations. While AI enhances efficiency, transparency, and security in governance, it also introduces challenges such as ethical dilemmas, cybersecurity threats, and regulatory gaps [1, p.3].

The intersection of AI and geopolitics is reshaping global governance, creating both opportunities and challenges. AI is enhancing e-governance, improving decision-making, and strengthening international institutions. However, it also intensifies competition among nations, raises ethical concerns, and necessitates new regulatory frameworks. As AI continues to evolve, governments must prioritize responsible AI development to ensure a balance between technological advancement and global stability [3, p.100]. Future research should focus on the establishment of international AI regulations, ethical AI frameworks, and the long-term impact of AI on democracy and sovereignty.

REFERENCES

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