

ADALAH

Buletin Hukum & Keadilan

Artificial Intelligence (AI) as a Digital Strategy for National Defence in the Era of Global Politics

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Abstract:

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become an important factor in crafting a country's defence strategy in the face of increasingly complex global political dynamics. This article reviews the country's efforts in applying AI in the context of defence strategy and digital politics. AI has helped countries analyse complex data, predict political changes and formulate more effective diplomacy strategies. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is now a state priority that is starting to be developed and continues to increase around the world, including as a defence effort in the military and non-military fields. This research is a type of qualitative research by applying descriptive analytical methods and literature study data analysis techniques. The findings of our research are that AI can analyse global political data from various sources. AI can be used to analyse public policy data and provide recommendations to political leaders about steps that might be taken. One of the implementations of AI in global politics is in facilitating collaboration between countries in facing global challenges by answering complex problems such as climate change, cyber security and cooperation between countries.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence; Digital Politics; National Defence Strategy

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A. PROLOG

Issues in global politics are increasingly complex and have global impacts, such as climate change, international trade, armed conflict, and global health issues such as pandemics. Appropriate and efficient decision-making is becoming increasingly important. Countries and international institutions have access to vast amounts of data, including diplomatic, economic, and intelligence data. Managing and analysing this data manually is becoming increasingly difficult. (Arpe, 2012)

In global politics, it is often necessary to respond quickly to events and changes that occur. Speed in analysis and decision-making is key. Global politics involves co-operation between countries in order to address common issues. Effective coordination and collaboration require tools that facilitate communication and information exchange. Advances in AI technology have enabled computers to process and analyse data on a large scale with great speed and accuracy. This makes AI a potential tool in political decision-making. (Rahmat et al., 2024)

AI has been used effectively in various sectors such as finance, healthcare, and technology. These successful applications have inspired countries to consider the use of AI in the context of global politics. Competition between countries in various aspects of global politics, including trade, security, and geopolitical influence is intensifying. Countries are looking for ways to gain a competitive

advantage. The application of AI can assist countries in designing more effective foreign policies based on in-depth data analysis. Essentially, this shows that the use of AI in global politics is not just a trend, but a response to the ever-evolving complexities and dynamics in international relations. AI has the potential to improve understanding and decision-making in global politics, allowing countries to more effectively address the challenges they face. (Bloor, 2019)

How big is the potential for AI to be used as a national defence tool in the era of global politics? How is Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology applied in the context of global politics to address global political issues and challenges? This is the reason why this research was conducted. The dynamics of global politics require countries to strive to develop defence strategies from various fields, given the complexity of problems in the era of globalisation that leads to the era of digitalisation. This research explores how AI can provide concrete benefits in global politics, especially in defence and security. In addition, this research seeks to analyse the urgency of AI implementation in global politics in decision-making, foreign policy effectiveness, and collaboration between countries facing global challenges.

B. DISCUSSION

1. Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Global Politics

Artificial intelligence is a part of computer science that explains how machines can perform human-like activities and even be better than humans. Artificial intelligence exists as a contemporary area of research, application and instruction regarding programming computers to do things. One of the technologies of artificial intelligence is a system that is a computer programme that can mimic thinking and knowledge to solve a specific problem (Chun & Wang, 2022) . According to John McCarthy, artificial intelligence (AI) is the science and technology of creating intelligent machines, specifically the creation of intelligent computer programmes or applications. AI is a step towards creating computers, robots or applications or programmes that act intelligently like humans.

The objectives of creating artificial intelligence are to: a) create expert systems, i.e. systems capable of intelligent behaviour, learning, proving, explaining, and advising users; b) apply human intelligence to machines and create systems that can understand, think, learn, and behave like humans; c) create expert systems, i.e. systems capable of intelligent behaviour, learning, proving, explaining, and advising users. (Salamadian, 2023)

Things that influence AI are the fields of computer science, biology, psychology, language,

maths and technology. One of the major steps in creating artificially intelligent computers is logical thinking, learning and problem solving. Techniques used by AI to solve problems by organising information and knowledge in a way that is easily accessible and understandable to users, can be easily modified to correct errors, and can be useful in a variety of situations, even if it is not complete or accurate. (Rakhmat Kurniawan. R, S.T., 2020)

John McCarthy studies and models human thought processes and designs machines to mimic human behaviour. Wise equals knowledge, experience, reasoned ways of deciding and acting, good character. For machines to be intelligent enough to act like humans, they must have the knowledge and ability to think. Artificial intelligence applications require 2 main parts: a database that contains facts, theories, ideas, and relationships and an inference engine that has the ability to draw conclusions based on information. (Bruno et al., 2013)

2. The Application of AI as a National Defence Strategy in the Era of Digital Politics

Globally popular cyber security issues including DdoS (Distributed Denial of Service Attack) and cyber warfare, malware variants, and fraud are still driving threats in cyberspace. Indonesia itself was targeted by a cyberattack in May 2017, the attack was a type of ransomware called WannaCry. Due to its rapid spread, several computer

techniques from different institutions could not be used. WannaCry uses a data encryption mechanism to hold its victim's data hostage to decrypt it after the victim pays a ransom in bitcoin. Indonesia aims to contribute positively to its own economic progress and shape global and regional cooperation to achieve new multilateralism.(Budi et al., 2021)

In addition to the 2017 Wanna Cry Virus Attack, the type of attack that most attacked BSSN (Indonesian National Cyber in 2020 according to BSSN is Trojan activity (56%), followed by data collection (Information collection) 43% of all attacks, the remaining 1% is web application attacks. Cyber security has become very complex because the perpetrators, motives, means and targets of cyber threats are very diverse and dynamic. This can be explained by four indicators, including: (1) Geopolitics research related to cyber functions for high-level political purposes (military geometry) and cyber functions for low-level political purposes (civilian geometry); (2) cybercrime prevention; (3) global cyber threats; (4) Indonesia's National Cyber Defence and Security Structures. Indonesia plays a crucial role in steering the direction and shaping the vision of this organization by discerning strategic measures and common objectives. Indonesia plays an essential role in establishing the foundation for sustainable regional collaboration. (Budi et al., 2021)

Cybersecurity training and development programmes are conducted in collaboration with the

Cyber Defence Operations Centre working group. In addition, it is necessary to develop human resources on the importance of cyber security to increase understanding of preventive measures to prevent any cyber crime. Building a defence system based on cyber defence and cyber security, which certainly requires careful and systematic preparation with the support of various parties. Synergy in combating cyber threats is necessary and needed by Indonesia. Through synergy and communication, coordination, networking, and technical cooperation must be implemented to form a cyber security community that is able to anticipate, detect, counteract, and prevent various possible early attacks of cyber threats to strengthen national security and resilience. (Efendi et al., 2021)

Given the importance of cybersecurity, the government must strengthen the institutions responsible for coordinating activities with full support from all parties. Thus, Indonesia has actively strengthened regional coordination and integration and increased its role and influence within ASEAN. (Buckland et al., 2015)

3. Advantages of Artificial Intelligence in National Defence in the Era of Global Politics

The use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in global politics can provide various advantages and influence the way countries interact at the international level. Some of the key advantages of

using AI in global politics include fast and accurate data analysis, as AI can collect, process and analyse data on a large scale and quickly. This can help political leaders better understand global issues, forecast changes, and identify trends that might affect foreign policy. AI can be used to improve national security defence systems by detecting threats such as cyberattacks, terrorism, and weapons proliferation. AI security systems can monitor and respond to threats in real-time. (Vinuesa et al., 2020)

AI can be used in digital diplomacy to moderate online conversations and identify foreign influence attempts that seek to sway public opinion in other countries. This can assist countries in protecting the integrity of their internal elections and policies. AI can help forecast international conflicts and crises by analysing social, political and economic data. This allows countries to take preventive measures or design better responses to crises. AI can help develop better AI foreign policies through more in-depth analysis of data and a better understanding of the potential consequences of such policies. Countries can use AI to manage foreign aid and ensure it is well-targeted efficiently. (Anwar, 2023)

In intelligence, AI can help identify international threats and opportunities with sophisticated data analysis and deep pattern detection. AI can be used to enhance international cooperation. AI systems can also help analyse data related to climate change and contribute to

collaborative efforts to address global environmental challenges. AI can analyse data on trade and economic relations between countries, helping identify opportunities to increase trade and investment cooperation. (Pramudya, 2023)

While there are many potential benefits of using AI in global politics, it is also important to consider the ethical, privacy, and security issues associated with this technology. Countries should develop appropriate regulatory frameworks to ensure that AI is used in a responsible and fair manner in the global political arena. After all, AI is a human-created machine that requires human emotional and spiritual intelligence. (Sarker, 2022)

4. Japan's Efforts to Use AI as a Defence Strategy in the Era of Global Politics

Countries worldwide have begun to utilise artificial intelligence (AI) to strengthen and influence global politics, one of which is the use of AI for security and intelligence analysis. Countries use AI to collect and analyse intelligence data obtained from various sources. These AI systems can help countries detect security threats, identify trends, and predict and resolve possible conflicts. AI can help countries analyse other countries' foreign policies, predict political decisions, and formulate diplomatic strategies. By using AI, countries can collect and analyse relevant data to aid in decision-making in international relations. (Karman, 2021)

Some countries use AI to spread propaganda and influence public opinion in other countries. AI can spread narratives through social media, identify and influence individual behaviour, and amplify the spread of fake news (hoaxes) for political gain. Countries are also using AI to protect their critical infrastructure from cyberattacks. AI can monitor, detect, and respond to cyber threats and protect communication systems and government data from attacks that can disrupt global politics. AI can also help countries manage and respond to global crises, such as pandemics or natural disasters. (Aïmeur et al., 2023)

AI systems can also collect and analyse public health data, predict the spread of disease, provide policy recommendations, and coordinate emergency response efforts. (Rizzuto, 2023) While the development of AI can benefit global political endeavours, it is also essential to be aware of its negative impacts. Using AI in international politics can lead to conflicts over data control and manipulation, non-transparency in decision-making processes, and increased privacy violations. Therefore, countries must adopt responsible policies to use AI in global politics. (Bontridder & Poulet, 2021)

The National Artificial Intelligence Technology Strategy was published in March 2017. This strategy is crucial to the industrialisation agenda that turns AI into a service. Japan's focus area is "Japanese Society 5.0". This is an innovative society.

They are bringing Industry 4.0 technologies (Internet of Things, big data, artificial intelligence, robots, and sharing economy) into industry and people's lives. The application areas of Japan 5.0 society are healthcare, mobility, infrastructure (e.g. maintenance of roads, bridges, tunnels), and financial technology (with blockchain system). The three priority areas of the Japanese government are productivity, health, and mobility. The strategy outlines policies to implement the industrialisation agenda. These policies include investments in the research and development sector, talented labour, public data, and start-ups. (Karman, 2021)

At the 2023 G7 Summit in Japan, digital ministers are expected to discuss a human-centred approach to AI, which could include regulatory or non-regulatory policy instruments. As the host country, Japan's approach to AI regulation could significantly impact building consensus among global leaders. This article analyses the key trends in AI regulation in Japan and discusses what arguments could be put forward at the G7 Summit. (Nugrahani, 2023)

Japan has developed and modified AI-related regulations to maximise the positive impact of AI on society rather than inhibiting it due to too much risk. The focus is on risk-based, agile and multi-stakeholder processes rather than universal obligations or restrictions. Japan's approach provides important insights into global trends in AI

regulation. The effectiveness and significance of AI in global politics is one of the reasons countries continue to develop AI as a defence strategy in the face of uncertain situations in the era of globalisation, including environmental crises. (230214_Habuka_Japan_AIRegulations.Pdf, n.d.)

C. EPILOG

The importance of the application of AI in global politics and the challenges it faces is a key step in understanding the role of AI in the context of modern global politics. AI has the ability to analyse large amounts of diverse data quickly and accurately. This enables a deeper understanding of complex issues in global politics, such as climate change, migration, and armed conflict. AI can help in better decision-making in global politics by providing insights based on accurate data and in-depth analyses. In diplomacy, AI can help in the analysis of massive texts and foreign languages, allowing diplomats to respond to international issues more efficiently. AI can be used as a national defence strategy to detect cyber threats and protect the country's critical infrastructure from cyber-attacks.

In conflict mitigation, AI can help analyse conflict dynamics and provide insights into possible resolutions. By facilitating data exchange and better coordination, AI can enhance cooperation between countries in addressing global issues, such as climate change or pandemics.

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