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## **ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, SOUTHEAST ASIA, TERRORISM**

### **ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE**

**Guest Editor: Vicente Garrido**

- Vicente Garrido* Impacts of the Artificial Intelligence on International Relations: Towards a Global Algorithms Governance
- Juan Manuel Rodríguez* La regulación de la inteligencia artificial y la responsabilidad de los Estados en su utilización militar
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c. Hermanos SanRomán 5

POZUELO 28224 Madrid, Spain

E-mail: amarqbar45@gmail.com / Web: www.unisci.es

Tel.: (+ 34) 91 7155650



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**NOTA EDITORIAL/EDITORIAL NOTE**

**Antonio Marquina<sup>1</sup>**  
*Director, UNISCI*

This issue of the Journal is practically a monograph dedicated to the presentation of different perspectives and approaches to Artificial Intelligence (AI).

In the field of International Relations, the economic factor has been strongly emphasised as a determining factor in international relations and the foreign policy of States, giving rise to abstruse and dogmatic approaches that generations of students have had to adopt as a central theme to explain the power and influence of the various State and non-State actors on the international scene, before and after the universalisation of the concepts of economic globalisation, approaches that have admittedly undergone a strong and continuous correction in recent years. These approaches still persist and this Journal, for example, receives academic articles for publication that follow this path.

At present, the technological factor and technological innovation are undoubtedly those that will determine the capacity of influence of States and other actors, such as large technology companies, to exert influence, in conjunction with or with a certain degree of independence from them, depending on the different regulations adopted at State level and in organisations such as the EU. In addition, there is a growing tendency for international cooperation in this field to decline, due to the strong rivalry that has ultimately prevailed and the limited ability to influence and regulate, especially on the part of the United Nations, which is experiencing a noticeable decline as an institution. This important global organisation has to manage and regulate the major issues of peace and security and the major problems that transcend national borders and affect many countries in particular, which are not only incapable of solving them, but also face competition on issues of enormous international importance imposed by the great powers and other international actors, which will end up significantly affecting their sovereignty, independence and national security. This management is already clearly limited. And here it is necessary to mention not only the technological challenges that affect the so-called Global South, but also several countries and middle powers that are unable to cope with the technological giants that can commit to the large investments for innovation in the various technologies, high education, concepts, fields and ramifications that AI currently encompasses, and the strong controls that are already limiting the global flow of innovation in AI and that will determine the future civil and military capabilities of the various States and their international influence or subordination.

According to the 2024 AI World Index, the United States leads in patents and investment, while China leads in AI research. In Europe, Germany claims the top spot for AI jobs. Spain, despite the existence of companies such as Indra and Telefónica, does not appear in the ranking of countries with important European and international AI companies, neither in terms of investment nor research, but it does appear in the top ten of European countries with AI jobs. In 2020, the National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence was launched, but its development so far has not led to significant changes in investment and innovation, and given the current level of State involvement in technology companies, the Spanish government will

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<sup>1</sup>Antonio Marquina Barrio is Chair in International Security and Cooperation (emeritus) and Director of UNISCI. E-mail:<amarqbar45@gmail.com>



be forced to promote billions in investment and cut tens of billions in spending and expendable subsidies.

To this end, various Commission of the Spanish Congreso de los Diputados, including the Foreign Affairs and Defence Commissions, which have been conspicuous by their lack of interest in this fundamental issue, must also take the lead in this extremely important national challenge. This is indeed a priority and Spain cannot continue to lag behind and be marginalised. No State or organisation, including the European Union, will give anything for nothing in this area.

From this perspective, the Journal makes a tour trying to promote the importance of this topic in the academic world of international relations and security, presenting and discussing different aspects of AI: the attempts and regulatory developments, the responsibility of States, AI militarisation, its impact on productive transformation, the very strong and growing competition between China and the United States, in which the EU and its Member States are already fully immersed, as well as the advances in quantum computing combined with AI.

The Journal closes with two articles, the first on the role of Indonesian diplomacy in trying to resolve the issue of Thailand's Deep South provinces, and the second on the prospects of the terrorist threat in 2025, a forecast that the Journal has published year after year.

Our thanks are due to the various authors and reviewers for their generous cooperation.