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CROSS-BORDER RELATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE DEVELOPMENT: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS

ТРАНСКОРДОННІ ВІДНОСИНИ В КОНТЕКСТІ РОЗВИТКУ ШТУЧНОГО ІНТЕЛЕКТУ: ВИКЛИКИ ТА ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ

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Abstract. The aim of this article is to explore the impact of artificial intelligence (AI) development on the nature of cross-border relations in the context of global digitalization. Special attention is given to the analysis of challenges related to the integration of AI into international interactions, including ethical dilemmas, information security threats, regulatory issues, and socio-economic transformations driven by emerging technologies. The article examines key opportunities for utilizing AI to optimize cross-border cooperation, such as automating communications, processing large data volumes, and supporting decision-making in crisis situations. Using methods of theoretical analysis, comparison, and case study examination, the study investigates AI's influence on the dynamics of interstate relations. Particular emphasis is placed on preserving state sovereignty and ensuring equal access to innovation in the digital age. The paper analyzes national approaches to integrating AI into foreign policy, as well as examples of cooperation between tech companies and governments. It concludes that effective governance of AI development in the cross-border dimension requires a comprehensive approach combining technical solutions with political, legal, and ethical mechanisms. Recommendations are proposed for building a resilient model of international coexistence in the age of artificial intelligence.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, cross-border relations, international cooperation, international relations, arms race, AI regulation.

Анотація. Метою статті є дослідження впливу розвитку штучного інтелекту (ШІ) на характер транскордонних відносин у контексті глобальної цифровізації. Особливу увагу приділено аналізу викликів, пов'язаних з інтеграцією ШІ в міжнародну взаємодію, зокрема етичним дилемам, загрозам інформаційній безпеці, проблемам регулювання та соціально-економічним трансформаціям, що виникають під впливом новітніх технологій. У статті розглядаються ключові можливості використання ШІ для оптимізації транскордонного співробітництва, включаючи автоматизацію комунікацій, обробку великих обсягів даних та підтримку прийняття рішень у кризових ситуаціях. Методами теоретичного аналізу, порівняння та вивчення прикладних кейсів досліджено вплив ШІ на динаміку міждержавних відносин. Особливий акцент зроблено на питанні збереження суверенітету держав та забезпечення рівного доступу до інновацій у цифрову епоху. Проаналізовано підходи окремих країн до впровадження ШІ у зовнішню політику, а також приклади співпраці між технологічними компаніями та державами. Зроблено висновок, що ефективне управління розвитком ШІ у транскордонному вимірі вимагає комплексного підходу, який поєднує технічні рішення з політичними, правовими та етичними механізмами. Запропоновано рекомендації щодо формування стійкої моделі міжнародного співіснування у добу штучного інтелекту.

Ключові слова: штучний інтелект, транскордонні відносини, міжнародне співробітництво, міжнародні відносини, гонка озброєнь, регулювання ШІ.

Introduction. Introduction In the modern world, the rapid development of artificial intelligence (AI) significantly impacts all spheres of human activity, including cross-border relations. The growing volume of digital interactions between states, corporations, and citizens creates new opportunities but also poses significant challenges. The use of AI in international communications, economic transactions, and data management raises questions about security, ethical standards, and legal regulation. For instance, the automation of cross-border processes may lead to a loss of control over information flows, while diverse approaches to AI regulation in different countries complicate cooperation. The problem lies in how to effectively integrate AI into cross-border relations while maintaining a balance between technological progress, state sovereignty, and global stability. The absence of unified standards and strategies in this area threatens to exacerbate inequality, conflicts, and human rights violations, necessitating urgent reflection and solutions.

The purpose of the study. The article aims to investigate the impact of artificial intelligence (AI) on cross-border relations, focusing on identifying key challenges and prospects arising from their interaction. The article seeks to analyze how AI can be utilized to optimize international cooperation and to identify strategies that would harmonize technological innovations with the needs for security, ethics, and regulation in a global context.

Literature review. Recent studies and publications dedicated to the impact of artificial intelligence (AI) on cross-border relations cover a wide range of aspects, with authors emphasizing technological, economic, ethical, and legal issues. For example, authors Sun R. and Trefler D. (Sun, Trefler, 2023) focus on how AI algorithms and the regulation of cross-border data shape digital services trade. They highlight the importance of access to global data for AI development and analyze how restrictions on data flows affect economic efficiency and the competitiveness of countries. Another actively researched aspect is the ethical and security challenges associated with integrating AI into international relations. Scholars such as Pipchenko N. (Pipchenko, Okopov, 2024), Onishchenko M., Gidenko Ye., Kalman M., Demyanchuk Yu. (Anishenko, Gidenko, Kaliman, Polyvaniuk, Demianchuk, 2023), and others address these issues. Marwala T. (Marwala, 2023) draws attention to risks such as disinformation, manipulation of public opinion, and the erosion of traditional diplomatic practices due to AI. They emphasize the need to create global ethical frameworks for regulating technologies to avoid threats to international stability and peace. This direction underscores the complexity of balancing innovation and security. A third important

focus is legal regulation and international cooperation. In their article, Schweitzer F. and Sacomanno I. (White & Case LLP, 2024) analyze how modern trade agreements adapt to the needs of AI, particularly through commitments to the free flow of data. The authors specifically highlight the challenge of harmonizing national legislations and the need for flexible rules that account for both economic benefits and national interests, including the protection of personal data. Finally, some authors, such as Zhyvko Z., Shepelyuk V., and Holovach T. (Zhyvko, Shepeliuk, Holovach, 2024), focus on the socio-economic aspects of artificial intelligence. In their article, Marwala T., Tombz E., and Stinkvich S. (Marwala, Fournier-Tombs, Stribckwich, 2023) emphasize socio-economic prospects. They explore how AI can promote inclusive development through cross-border data exchange but also warn about the danger of a digital divide between countries. These studies underscore the importance of collective efforts to create a fair system for using AI in cross-border relations that considers the interests of all stakeholders.

Methods. The research methods are based on general principles of systematization, analysis, and synthesis, which ensure the objectivity and comprehensiveness of the scientific approach. Specifically, systemic and dialectical methods enabled the examination of cross-border relations in the context of artificial intelligence development as a complex, dynamic phenomenon influenced by numerous internal and external factors. The logical method served as the foundation for a consistent analysis of the key aspects of the topic, while its combination with the critical analysis of scientific and applied sources allowed for the formulation of authorial conclusions regarding the transformation of interstate interactions under the influence of cutting-edge technologies.

Main results of researh. Artificial intelligence (AI) is fundamentally transforming cross-border relations, impacting the economic, social, political, and security aspects of international interactions. Its ability to process vast amounts of data, predict trends, and automate complex processes opens new opportunities for cooperation between states but also creates challenges that require thorough analysis and regulation. The impact of AI on cross-border relations is multifaceted, contributing to globalization, reshaping traditional approaches to governance, and necessitating adaptation to the new realities of the digital era. One of the key areas where AI is actively applied is international trade and logistics. Machine learning algorithms are used to optimize supply chains, forecast demand, and manage operations in real time. For example, Amazon employs AI to analyze global trade flows, enabling reduced delivery times across borders and lower costs. Cross-border e-commerce platforms, such as Alibaba, also rely on AI for personalized offerings, automatic translation, and processing payments in various currencies. These technologies not only accelerate economic transactions but also foster market integration, making them more accessible to small and medium-sized enterprises. Another significant area of AI application is the management of migration processes and border control. In many countries, AI systems are utilized for analyzing biometric data, automated facial recognition, and predicting migration flows. For instance, in the European Union, AI-based systems are used to process visa applications and detect potential border violations. Such technologies enhance the efficiency of border services but also raise concerns about the protection of personal data and potential biases in algorithmic decisions, which may affect the rights of migrants and refugees (Macedo, Barbosa, 2022). In the political sphere, AI influences cross-border relations through the analysis of big data and the prediction of geopolitical events. Diplomatic services and international organizations use AI to monitor social media, detect disinformation, and assess public opinion in different countries. For example, AI tools can analyze millions of messages in real time to predict social unrest or evaluate reactions to international agreements. However, this also creates risks of manipulation, as AI can be used to spread propaganda or create "deep fakes," which undermines trust between states and affects the stability of international relations.

Economic competition and the struggle for technological superiority represent another dimension of AI's impact. Developed countries, such as the United States, China, and EU member states, are investing in AI to strengthen their positions in the global economy, often leading to "technological races." Cross-border data exchange, which serves as the foundation for training AI models, has become a strategic resource since the 20th century. However, developing countries

often lack sufficient resources or infrastructure to compete, which exacerbates the digital divide. For example, the African continent, despite its significant potential, faces limited access to data and technologies, hindering its integration into global AI ecosystems. Security is another domain where AI plays a dual role. On the one hand, it is used to combat cross-border crime, such as human trafficking or smuggling, through the analysis of data from satellites, drones, and financial transactions. On the other hand, AI can be a tool for cyberattacks targeting critical infrastructure, such as energy grids, banks, or communication systems. Thus, AI influences cross-border relations through automation, increased efficiency, and the creation of new forms of interaction, but it also generates ethical, security, and socio-economic challenges. Its applications span trade, logistics, migration, diplomacy, cybersecurity, and crime prevention, demonstrating both its positive potential and the need for global regulation. To maximize benefits and minimize risks, coordinated international efforts are required, including the development of standards, knowledge sharing, and support for countries with fewer resources. The integration of AI into cross-border relations deepens inequality between countries with varying levels of technological development. Developed nations, such as the United States or China, have access to vast amounts of data, powerful computational infrastructure, and skilled personnel, while less developed countries, including Ukraine, often rely on foreign support. This creates an asymmetry in the benefits derived from AI, with wealthier nations gaining competitive advantages in economics and security, while less developed ones risk becoming dependent or being sidelined in global processes. The use of AI in cross-border relations can undermine national sovereignty, particularly when countries rely on foreign AI systems or platforms. For example, if Ukraine uses American or European technologies for intelligence analysis or cybersecurity, it may create dependence on external providers who control access to updates or data. In the long term, this poses risks to control over critical sectors, such as defense or the economy, where rapid response is vital. In the context of cross-border relations, AI can act as a catalyst for conflicts, especially in conditions of hybrid warfare. The use of AI for creating "deep fakes," cyberattacks, or autonomous weapons increases the risk of escalation, as such technologies can be deployed without a clear understanding of their consequences. For instance, cross-border disinformation powered by AI can destabilize countries, undermining trust and cooperation.

The integration of AI requires a high level of trust and coordination between countries, which is a challenging task in the modern world. For example, the joint use of AI to combat cross-border crime or cyber threats necessitates data sharing, but countries may hesitate due to concerns about espionage or misuse. For Ukraine, this is particularly relevant, as cooperation with NATO or the EU in the field of AI must be balanced with its own security interests (Stoltz, 2024). Thus, the integration of AI into cross-border relations is accompanied by challenges related to security, ethics, law, inequality, sovereignty, economics, conflicts, and trust. In the context of Ukraine, these issues take on special significance due to the ongoing war, which requires not only technological but also strategic solutions to ensure the effective use of AI in international interactions. The issue of inequality among European states in the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in cross-border relations is one of the key challenges hindering the harmonious development of digital integration on the continent. This inequality stems from differing levels of economic development, technological infrastructure, access to data, workforce qualifications, and the political will of states to implement AI. These disparities create an asymmetry in benefits and opportunities, deepening the divide between Western, Central, and Eastern European countries (European Comission, 2024). Western European countries, such as Germany, France, and the Netherlands, have a developed technological base and significant investments in AI, enabling them to actively utilize these technologies in cross-border relations. In contrast, Eastern European countries, such as Romania or Bulgaria, have limited AI infrastructure—fewer data centers, weaker access to high-speed internet, and smaller funding volumes. This complicates their integration into cross-border digital systems, relegating them to the role of technology consumers rather than developers. The European Union is striving to harmonize approaches to AI through initiatives like the AI Act, but countries have different priorities and capabilities for its implementation. Germany and France are actively promoting the creation of a European "cloud infrastructure" (GAIA-X) to reduce dependence on American or Chinese AI

platforms in cross-border relations. This project aims to facilitate secure data exchange between EU countries, but Eastern European countries, such as Poland or the Czech Republic, often cannot fully participate due to a lack of resources for integration into such systems. For example, Poland, despite its ambitions in the AI field, was lagging behind in implementing GAIA-X in 2024 due to insufficient funding and weaker coordination with European partners (Zerniz, 2024).

This inequality results in Western European countries becoming leaders in the use of AI for cross-border relations, gaining economic, security, and political advantages, while Eastern European countries often play a supporting role or remain on the periphery. Thus, the inequality among European states in the use of AI in cross-border relations is driven by technological, economic, human resource, and political factors. The development of artificial intelligence (AI) platforms is carried out by various countries, each of which inherently embeds certain norms, values, and strategic goals into their technologies, reflecting their national interests, cultural characteristics, or political ambitions. This creates a potential threat to cross-border relations, as the use of such platforms by other countries may lead to the imposition of foreign standards, biases, or even tools of influence. Let us consider examples of well-known AI platforms and the countries of their origin. The ChatGPT platform, developed by OpenAI in the United States, is one of the most famous generative AI models. OpenAI, founded in 2015 with the involvement of Elon Musk, Sam Altman, and others, reflects the American approach to technology, emphasizing market competition, freedom of speech, and commercial orientation. ChatGPT incorporates norms aligned with Western ethical views, such as tolerance for diversity, avoidance of overt censorship, and support for individualism. However, this can pose a threat to countries with more authoritarian regimes, where such values conflict with state ideology. For example, the use of ChatGPT in China or Russia may be perceived as an attempt to promote American narratives, leading to distrust and restrictions on access. Grok, created by xAI, also developed in the USA, is another example of an American development focused on maximum transparency and "usefulness" for users. The Chinese platform WuDao, developed by the Beijing Academy of Artificial Intelligence (BAAI), is a response to Western AI models like GPT. It incorporates norms aligned with the policies of the Communist Party of China, including control over information, support for state interests, and avoidance of content that contradicts official ideology. WuDao promotes the Chinese model of a "harmonious society" and digital sovereignty, which can pose a threat to other countries. For instance, European or African countries using WuDao may inadvertently fall under the influence of Chinese censorship or data monitoring standards, which conflict with their principles of freedom (Midfa, 2025). DeepMind, although based in the United Kingdom, is significantly tied to Google (USA), combining a British scientific approach with an American commercial model. This platform promotes norms of efficiency, innovation, and globalization, reflecting a Western capitalist perspective. Its achievements, such as in chess or medicine, demonstrate a focus on technological leadership. However, for countries with less developed economies, such as Ukraine or Balkan states, using DeepMind may mean dependence on Western corporations and a loss of technological autonomy, threatening their sovereignty (Krishna, 2024). The Russian company Yandex develops AI platforms, such as the voice assistant "Alisa," taking into account national interests and the specifics of the Russian information space. These systems embed norms that support state control, restrict "undesirable" content, and promote the Russian language and culture. For countries neighboring Russia, such as Ukraine or the Baltic states, using such platforms may pose a threat due to the risk of informational influence or espionage. In cross-border relations, this may be perceived as an attempt at soft power or even hybrid aggression. All these platforms carry a certain threat because their developers, consciously or unconsciously, embed their own values and goals into them. For example, American platforms may promote liberal ideas that conflict with totalitarian societies, while Chinese or Russian models may foster authoritarianism or censorship. In cross-border relations, this leads to conflicts of standards, as a country importing AI may unwittingly adopt foreign norms, losing its own identity or security. For Ukraine, for instance, using Russian platforms risks informational dependence, while American or European systems may impose economic subordination.

Thus, various AI platforms developed by the USA (ChatGPT, Grok, DeepMind), China (WuDao), or Russia (Yandex AI) embed norms that reflect the interests of their countries of origin. This poses a threat to cross-border relations, as the use of such technologies can lead to cultural, political, or economic domination, undermining the sovereignty and identity of user countries. The use of artificial intelligence (AI) in military cross-border cooperation, while enhancing defense capabilities and coordination between countries, poses a threat of an uncontrolled arms race. This threat arises due to the rapid development of autonomous systems, competition among states for technological superiority, the absence of global regulatory mechanisms, and potential ethical and security risks associated with AI. AI in military cross-border cooperation is actively employed for the development of autonomous systems, such as drones, robotic combat platforms, and missile defense systems. For example, within the framework of NATO cooperation, countries like the USA and the United Kingdom integrate AI into drones capable of independently identifying targets and coordinating actions across borders. This technology increases efficiency but simultaneously encourages other countries, such as Russia or China, to accelerate their own developments. Each side strives to outpace potential rivals, triggering an uncontrolled race to create increasingly advanced and lethal weapons, which is difficult to halt without international agreements. Unlike nuclear or chemical weapons, the use of AI for military purposes is not subject to clear international agreements. Cross-border cooperation, for instance, within NATO, involves the exchange of AI technologies but does not guarantee that these developments will not be used to escalate conflicts. For example, an error in an autonomous system that makes a decision to attack across a border could provoke a war without human oversight.

AI in military cross-border cooperation, such as in early warning systems or automated targeting, reduces decision-making time, making conflicts more likely. For example, Israel uses the AI-based "Lavender" system for automatic target identification in the Gaza Strip, enabling rapid responses to threats but also increasing the risk of errors. In a cross-border context, if allied countries synchronize such systems (e.g., in the framework of U.S.-Poland cooperation near Russia's borders), this could lead to instantaneous reactions to false signals, triggering a chain of escalation. This automation reduces human control and fuels the arms race, as each side strives to develop faster and more accurate systems. The development of AI weaponry in cross-border cooperation requires enormous resources, forcing countries to spend increasingly more on defense, even when it is economically disadvantageous. For instance, the Baltic states, collaborating with NATO, invest in AI for cybersecurity and intelligence to counter Russia, but their budgets are significantly smaller than those of the U.S. or Germany. This creates pressure on less developed countries to join the race to avoid remaining vulnerable, even if it depletes their economies. As a result, countries are compelled to increase spending on AI weaponry, which fuels global instability. AI in military cross-border cooperation can lead to unpredictable outcomes due to the complexity and autonomy of algorithms. For example, in 2022, a U.S. drone with AI mistakenly attacked allied forces during exercises due to incorrect target identification. In a cross-border context where systems from different countries interact (e.g., in joint NATO operations), such incidents could provoke a crisis of trust or even an open conflict. This unpredictability encourages countries to develop increasingly "defensive" AI systems, which only exacerbates the arms race (Kovalenko, Smith, 2025).

Thus, the use of AI in military cross-border cooperation poses a threat of an uncontrolled arms race due to the accelerated development of autonomous weapons, competition for superiority, lack of regulation, lowered thresholds for conflicts, economic pressure, and the risk of unpredictable consequences.

Conclusions. Based on the conducted analysis of the impact of artificial intelligence (AI) on cross-border relations, it can be concluded that this technology is a powerful tool for optimizing international cooperation but simultaneously creates significant challenges that require urgent resolution. AI facilitates the automation of economic, logistical, and security processes in areas such as trade, border control, and the fight against cross-border crime, thereby strengthening global connections. However, its integration is accompanied by issues related to data security,

ethical dilemmas, inequality between countries, and the risk of an uncontrolled arms race in the military sphere. The issue of inequality among states, particularly in Europe, is one of the key barriers to the harmonious use of AI in cross-border relations. In military cross-border cooperation, AI opens new opportunities but also poses serious dangers. The development of autonomous systems and their integration into defense strategies, as evidenced by Ukraine's cooperation with NATO, enhances the effectiveness of countering aggressors but simultaneously fuels a global arms race. The absence of international agreements regulating AI weaponry, the rapid pace of technological development, and the potential for unpredictable errors make this area particularly risky. Without proper control, this could lead to the escalation of conflicts and the loss of human control over military decisions.

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