International Law Review of AI, ML and Robotics
Volume 1 Issue 1, 2026

In the context of international law, artificial intelligence presents both challenges and opportunities.

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Article Info
Received: 15-12-2025 Revised: 22-01-2026 Accepted: 02-02-2026 Published: 10-02-2026

Abstract

The conventional borders of international law have been altered as a result of the introduction of artificial intelligence, which is one of the revolutionary technologies of the modern period. Additionally, many other fields have been presented with possibilities and difficulties that have never been seen before. The purpose of this research is to investigate the intricate relationship that exists between artificial intelligence and the framework of public international law. The research used a descriptive–analytical methodology and relied on documentary and library sources. The primary objective is to identify fundamental legal challenges such as the determination of responsibility in autonomous systems, violations of humanitarian principles in military weapons, threats to privacy, algorithmic discrimination in human rights, and intellectual property issues in works generated by artificial intelligence. These are just some of the challenges that will be identified. Moreover, the possibilities for improving legal procedures are studied. These possibilities include the use of big data analysis for the purpose of forecasting the results of court hearings, accelerating the proceedings, and promoting fair access to justice. According to the results, the current legal frameworks, such as the recommendations of UNESCO and the Artificial Intelligence Act of the European Union, do not have global consistency. Furthermore, there is an urgent need for multi-level and dispersed governance models in order to effectively manage risks. However, the danger of digital disparities and technological hegemony by wealthy nations continues to exist, despite the fact that artificial intelligence may lead to a redefining of notions such as sovereignty and responsibility. This is taken into consideration from the standpoint of foresight. The conclusion underlines the need of developing legislative frameworks that are flexible, ethics-oriented, and globally cooperative in order to strike a balance between the protection of basic human rights and the advancement of technological innovation. The purpose of this study is to offer a basis for future policymaking by addressing a research vacuum in the comprehensive examination of problems and possibilities.

Keywords: Governance of Artificial Intelligence, International Law, Legal Challenges, and Legal Opportunities Regarding Artificial Intelligence

1. Introduction

The bounds of knowledge and practice in a variety of fields, including international law, have been changed as a result of the introduction of artificial intelligence (AI), which is considered to be one of the most revolutionary technologies of the modern period (Goodfellow et al., 2016; Turing, 1950). Artificial intelligence (AI) has developed into sophisticated systems that are now capable of completing activities that were formerly only within the capabilities of humans. Its origins may be traced back to the early twentieth century, when attempts were made to replicate human thought processes. According to Goodfellow et al. (2016), artificial intelligence (AI) may be described as a subfield of computer science that focuses on the development of systems and computers that are capable of performing intelligent tasks. This description spans a broad variety of applications, ranging from simple algorithms to complex autonomous systems. It is possible to trace the historical development of this technology through several key phases: the first phase, which occurred in the 1950s and 1960s and placed an emphasis on rule-based systems and logical inference; the second phase, which occurred in the 1970s and 1980s, with the emergence of expert systems and knowledge bases; the third phase, which occurred in the 1990s and 2000s and was characterized by the development of machine learning; and the fourth phase, which was characterized by the advent of deep learning and neural networks, which enabled advanced capabilities in pattern recognition, natural language processing, and computer vision (Floridi, 2020; Hu & Lu, 2019).

According to Ahmadian and Heydari (2024) and Beigi and Iqbali (2024), several revolutions have resulted in artificial intelligence being an indispensable instrument

in sensitive domains such as international security, global commerce, and human rights. According to Kohneh Khush Nejad (2024) and Lu (2024), the convergence of this phenomenon with international law has resulted in the emergence of multifaceted and unprecedented issues. These challenges are founded in the fact that the phenomenon is dynamic, unexpected, and transnational. Boggarapu (2024) and Liu (2024) point out that one of the most significant challenges is the legal position of artificial intelligence (AI) systems. These systems do not fall into the conventional categories of natural or legal people, which makes it more difficult to assign responsibility to them. As an example, in the context of military operations, the topic of culpability remains unanswered in the event that an artificial intelligence system takes a choice that leads to breaches of international humanitarian law. This question pertains to whether the blame belongs with the creator, the user, or the system itself (Asaro, 2012; Hosseini, 2024). According to Igbinenikaro and Adewusi (2024) and Khan (2024), this dilemma extends into non-military domains such as international commerce, where judgments automatically made by artificial intelligence have the potential to cause enormous economic harm.

In addition, the use of artificial intelligence in military operations poses a significant threat to the core principles of international humanitarian law, such as distinction, proportionality, and military necessity (Faghani & Ghoreshi Mohammadi, 2025; Hosseini, 2024). It is possible that the principle of difference, which stipulates that civilians and combatants must be kept apart, might be undermined as a result of computational mistakes or technological limits in precisely identifying targets. Miscalculations made by AI systems have the potential to compromise proportionality, which is a principle that demands weighing the potential damage to civilians against the potential benefits to the military. According to Fithri and Priyono (2024) and Ghazi-Nouri (2024), the introduction of generative artificial intelligence (AI) that is capable of producing creative works or breakthrough innovations has brought up fundamental problems about authorship and ownership in the context of intellectual property. In the well-known DABUS case, artificial intelligence was registered as an inventor. This case brought to light different and sometimes contradictory legal approaches: rejection in the United States and Europe, but acceptance in South Africa. This highlights the urgent need to reform patent law, which has traditionally been limited to human inventors (C. European, 2021b; Wipo, 2020).

Within the realm of international commerce, artificial intelligence presents prospects for streamlining supply chains and lowering costs, while at the same time posing issues such as discriminatory tariff classifications and breaches of the principle of non-discrimination (Khan, 2024; Trade & Technology, 2021). Igbinenikaro and Adewusi (2024) and Peng et al. (2021) note that generative artificial intelligence systems that produce commercial content further complicate ownership, which has the potential to ignite trade conflicts between states. This is especially true when considering the fact that there are jurisdictional variances in AI training procedures. In the realm of human rights, artificial intelligence's extraordinary capacity to gather and analyze personal data poses a rising danger to the privacy of individuals, particularly in the context of international communications (Kateeb & Khalaf, 2024; Unohchr, 2021). In addition, algorithmic biases have the potential to perpetuate systematic discrimination against certain groups, which is a phenomena that is readily apparent in the employment process, the distribution of loans, and the provision of public services (Cath et al., 2018; Kleinberg et al., 2018).

In spite of these significant obstacles, artificial intelligence concurrently provides one-of-a-kind prospects for monitoring breaches of international law, identifying violations of human rights, and expediting the settlement of business conflicts (Chain, 2023; Wishart, 2023). Because of this dual potential, the systematic research of the connection between artificial intelligence and international law is essential and urgent at the same time. Within the context of public international law, the purpose of this article is to provide a complete examination of the difficulties and possibilities that are now being faced. Several different theoretical frameworks are used in order to accomplish this objective. (Deguchi et al., 2020) The "Society 5.0" theory, which was suggested by Japan, places an emphasis on the integration of cyber and physical environments in order to strike a balance between economic advancement and social problem-solving. This theory acknowledges the essential role that artificial intelligence plays, given that it functions within the confines of international law. (Bozan, 1999; Marks et al., 1993) The idea of multi-level governance highlights how technology disrupts conventional limits of sovereignty, necessitating collaboration among local, national, and international actors for successful government. As a result, the theory emphasizes the need of multi-level governance. According to Ahmadian and Heydari (2024) and Boggarapu (2024), the idea of distributed responsibility examines the manner in which

responsibility for sophisticated artificial intelligence systems need to be spread among many stakeholders. These stakeholders include designers and programmers, as well as users and producers. This is particularly important in sensitive domains, such as autonomous weaponry. Finally, Joseph Nye's theory of "soft balancing," which defines power not only in terms of hard resources (military, economic), but also in terms of soft resources (culture, ideology, institutions), contributes to the explanation of how artificial intelligence (AI) affects the global balance of power and national capacities (Nayy, 2013; West, 2019).

In spite of this, the literature review reveals that although numerous studies have investigated different aspects of this interaction, the majority of these studies have concentrated on particular domains like humanitarian law, human rights, intellectual property, or cybersecurity. However, they have failed to offer a comprehensive analysis that encompasses all aspects of challenges and opportunities within the realm of public international law (Çami & Skënderi, 2023; Mollavi, 2023). This study aims to address that research vacuum by using a descriptive–analytical technique and relying on library and documentary sources. By doing so, it will provide a more full picture of this intricate connection and pave the way for the development of legal frameworks that are adaptable, inventive, and egalitarian in the age of artificial intelligence.

2. Theoretical Framework

According to Goodfellow et al. (2016) and Masha'i and Ghasem (2025), artificial intelligence (AI) has been one of the most revolutionary technologies of the current century. It has broken established limits of knowledge and practice in a variety of fields, including international law. Artificial intelligence (AI) has developed into sophisticated systems that are capable of doing tasks that need human intellect with minimal or no interaction from humans (Hu & Lu, 2019). Its origins may be traced back to the early twentieth century, when attempts were made to replicate human cognitive processes. According to Goodfellow et al. (2016), artificial intelligence (AI) is a subfield of computer science that focuses on the development of computers and systems that are capable of performing intelligent tasks. This subfield encompasses a broad variety of applications, ranging from basic algorithms to complex autonomous systems. It is possible to trace the historical development of artificial intelligence via important periods. The first phase, which occurred in the 1950s and 1960s and placed an emphasis on rule-based systems and logical inference, was connected with the work of Alan Turing and the creation of the Turing Test as a benchmark for machine intelligence (Turing, 1950). During the 1970s and 1980s, the second phase of the project focused on expert systems and knowledge bases that were designed to simulate human decision-making techniques. Over the course of the 1990s and 2000s, the third phase was characterized by the advent of machine learning, which made it possible for computers to learn from data without being explicitly programmed. Deep learning and neural networks were used to finish the fourth phase, which resulted in the creation of sophisticated skills in the areas of pattern recognition, natural language processing, and computer vision (Goodfellow et al., 2016). According to Ahmadian and Heydari (2024) and Beigi and Iqbali (2024), artificial intelligence has become an indispensable instrument in sensitive domains such as international security, global commerce, and human rights as a result of its ongoing progress.

[Kohneh Khush Nejad, 2024; Lu, 2024] Artificial intelligence presents a number of multifaceted issues within the context of international law. These challenges come from the fact that AI is both dynamic and unpredictable. According to Boggarapu (2024) and Liu (2024), one of the most significant challenges is the legal position of artificial intelligence systems. These systems do not fall into the conventional categories of natural or legal people, which makes it more difficult to determine culpability. In the case of military operations, for instance, if an artificial intelligence system makes a choice that results in breaches of humanitarian law, it is not apparent who is responsible for the decision: the system itself, the user, or the creator (Asaro, 2012; Hosseini, 2024). Igbinenikaro and Adewusi (2024) and Khan (2024) also point out that this predicament also occurs in non-military realms, such as international commerce, where judgments led by artificial intelligence may result in economic harm.

Applications of artificial intelligence in combat settings pose a significant threat to the fundamental principles of international humanitarian law, which include distinction, proportionality, and military necessity (Asaro, 2012; Faghani & Ghoreshi Mohammadi, 2025). There is a possibility that computational mistakes would result in a violation of the principle of difference, which stipulates that civilians and combatants must be kept apart. Similarly, when artificial intelligence systems make errors in their calculations, it might be difficult to determine the proportionality of civilian injury (Asaro, 2012; Hosseini, 2024). According to Fithri and Priyono (2024) and Ghazi-Nouri (2024), generative artificial intelligence generates creative works or innovations, which presents basic concerns of authorship and ownership in the context of intellectual property law. The well-known DABUS case, in which artificial intelligence was registered as an inventor, showed different approaches: rejection in the United States and Europe, but approval in South Africa, underlining the need to update patent law, which has historically been confined to human inventors (C. European, 2021b; Wipo, 2020).

While artificial intelligence presents potential to streamline supply chains and decrease costs in international commerce, it also presents issues such as unfair tariff

classifications and breaches of the non-discrimination principle (Khan, 2024; commerce & Technology, 2022).

2021). Generative artificial intelligence that produces commercial material further complicates ownership and may create trade conflicts between states, particularly owing to jurisdictional disparities in AI training (Igbinenikaro & Adewusi, 2024; Peng et al., 2021). According to Beigi and Iqbali (2024) and Kateeb and Khalaf (2024), the potential of artificial intelligence to gather and analyze huge volumes of personal data poses a growing danger to the privacy of individuals who communicate with one another across international borders. According to Cath et al. (2018) and Kleinberg et al. (2018), algorithmic biases also contribute to discrimination against disadvantaged groups, which may be seen in areas such as personnel selection, lending, and public service provision. In spite of these obstacles, artificial intelligence presents prospects for the verification of breaches of international law, the identification of violations of human rights, and the facilitation of the settlement of trade disputes (Chain, 2023; Wishart, 2023).

The connection between artificial intelligence and international law may be understood better via the lens of many theoretical viewpoints. The Society 5.0 framework, which was established in Japan, places an emphasis on merging cyber and physical environments in order to strike a balance between economic advancement and social problem-solving. This paradigm acknowledges the vital role that artificial intelligence may play, given that it operates within the confines of international law (Deguchi et al., 2020). By putting an emphasis on legal and ethical protections, this human-centered worldview shows the promise of artificial intelligence. Gary Marks is the one who established the idea of multi-level governance, which emphasizes the roles that local, national, and international players play in governance (Bozan, 1999; Marks et al., 1993). This theory, when applied to the field of artificial intelligence, sheds light on the ways in which technology may modify sovereignty and calls for multi-level collaboration between governments, international organizations, and the private sector in order to develop coherent frameworks (C. European, 2021a; Government, 2021).

According to Boggarapu (2024) and Floridi et al. (2018), the idea of distributed responsibility is a further approach to the problem of liability in complex artificial intelligence systems. This theory advocates for the concept of distributing responsibilities among designers, programmers, users, and producers. When it comes to situations like autonomous weaponry, where independent artificial intelligence decision-making demands the responsibility of several stakeholders, this method is particularly well-suited. The "soft balancing" theory developed by Joseph Nye is an important tool for analyzing the influence that artificial intelligence has on national power and international relations. This theory defines power not only in terms of hard resources (military and economic), but also in terms of soft resources (culture, ideology, and institutions) (Nayy, 2013; West, 2019). It is possible for governments that make progress in the area of artificial intelligence to change global balances and build new alliances. AI functions as a tool of soft power. For instance, Saudi Arabia's national AI strategy for 2030 seeks to become a top 15 global AI leader, Turkey's 2021–2025 strategy aims for a 5% GDP contribution from AI, while Iran's 2024 national roadmap envisions leadership by 2033 but faces sanctions-related challenges (Ahmadian & Heydari, 2024; Khan, 2024). These analogies highlight how artificial intelligence reshapes other aspects of national power, including the economic, military, political, and cultural spheres. From the point of view of Islamic jurisprudence, artificial intelligence creates difficulties in the areas of liability and adjudication. Traditional jurisprudential norms provide basic concepts, but they need to be reinterpreted in order to give exact solutions (Mohammaddoost et al., 2024; Mollavi, 2023). Although dynamic concepts like la darar (no damage) may be used to explain uses of artificial intelligence, ethical issues, such as the preservation of human dignity, continue to be most important. The principles of the Cairo Declaration must be adhered to by artificial intelligence in order to preserve essential rights like as health and dignity. However, privacy breaches continue to be an issue (Kateeb & Khalaf, 2024; Mollavi, 2023). For Islamic human rights, AI must be in accordance with these principles. Unlike traditional human rights frameworks, which sometimes take a flexible approach, Islamic law respects ethical precepts as if they were unwavering norms.

Another theory that might be used is the technological determinism hypothesis, which considers technology to be a primary agent of social transformation. On the other hand, in the framework of international law, it is necessary to have an ethical perspective in order to strike a balance between possibilities, such as the forecasting of humanitarian crises, and hazards, such as algorithmic discrimination (Hallstrom, 2022). The use of artificial intelligence in international relations, as shown by China's geopolitical forecasting platforms and analytical software developed in the United States, makes decision-making easier but at the same time necessitates the establishment of regulatory frameworks to avoid its exploitation (Gilbert & Gilbert, 2024; Peng et al., 2021).

As a conclusion, this study incorporates the viewpoints of Society 5.0, multi-level governance, dispersed responsibility, and soft balancing in order to provide an explanation of the difficulties and possibilities that artificial intelligence presents in international law. This multifaceted approach highlights the need for legal frameworks that are flexible enough to foster innovation while still protecting basic ideals (Helbing & Ienca, 2024; Masha'i & Ghasem, 2025).

3. Literature Review

In its capacity as a disruptive technology, artificial intelligence (AI) has had a significant impact on the norms, institutions, and regimes that govern international

law. Both Helbing and Ienca (2024) and Wishart (2023) have noted that it has simultaneously produced legal issues that have never been seen before and opened up prospects for improving the effectiveness of the international economic system. Despite the fact that several studies have investigated various parts of this interaction, there is still a lack of a complete and integrated examination of all aspects of the difficulties and possibilities that artificial intelligence presents in public international law, according to a survey of the current literature. While the majority of past research has concentrated on particular domains like humanitarian law, human rights, intellectual property, or cybersecurity, it has neglected the larger picture and the systemic linkages that exist across these fields (Çami & Skënderi, 2023; Mollavi, 2023).

In a study that was published in 2025 and titled "The Use of Artificial Intelligence in Military Weapons: From the Perspective of Humanitarian Law Principles and Islamic Jurisprudence," Faghani and Ghoreshi Mohammadi investigated the difficulties that arise when employing autonomous weapons systems from the point of view of international humanitarian law and Islamic jurisprudence. When it comes to artificial intelligence-based weapons, this research highlighted the fact that they violate core values such as differentiation, the prohibition of needless suffering, and proportionality. However, despite the fact that it offers a comprehensive examination of the military, it does not address the more general difficulties that artificial intelligence poses in other areas of international law, such as state accountability or data governance.

(Wipo, 2020) conducted an investigation of the difficulties associated with the ownership of works and innovations that were created by artificial intelligence in its paper titled "Revised Issues Paper on Intellectual Property Policy and Artificial Intelligence." It brought to light the critical need for new legal frameworks to safeguard intellectual property rights in the age of artificial intelligence. Nevertheless, in spite of the fact that it provided a detailed analysis of intellectual property concerns, the paper did not investigate other aspects of artificial intelligence in public international law, such as the problems posed by security or state accountability.

In the paper titled "On Banning Autonomous Weapon Systems: Human Rights, Automation, and the Dehumanization of Lethal Decision-Making" (Asaro, 2012), the author stated that the decision-making process on the use of fatal force should not be assigned to machines. In spite of the fact that it offered a significant examination of autonomous weapon systems from an ethical and human rights perspective, this research gave little attention to the good prospects that artificial intelligence presents for increasing the efficiency of international legal institutions or for conflict settlement. Instead, it remained purely theoretical.

Kateeb and Khalaf (2024) conducted research in their work titled "Artificial Intelligence and Violation of International Human Rights Law: A Dialectical Relationship" to investigate the dual influence that artificial intelligence has on international human rights. In the research, both good and negative elements were explored. Some of the positive features were: increased access to healthcare and education; some of the bad aspects included abuses of privacy. Despite the fact that it was exhaustive, the paper did not cover particular difficulties associated with artificial intelligence in public international law, such as questions of state accountability or sovereignty.

An examination of the influence that artificial intelligence has had on international trade law, intellectual property law, and investment was carried out by Peng et al. (2021) in their book titled "Artificial Intelligence and International Economic Law: Disruption, Regulation, and Reconfiguration." It provided a comprehensive analysis of the need of revising the legislation governing international business transactions. On the other hand, it was primarily concerned with economic aspects, and it did not address the difficulties that artificial intelligence poses in other areas of international law, such as environmental or humanitarian law.

An investigation of the technical hegemony of industrialized nations was carried out by Lu (2024) in his work titled "Artificial Intelligence and International Law in the Context of Information Globalization: The Problem of Technological Hegemony as an Example." According to the findings of the research, these nations are attempting to impose their own technology norms on international law. However, the essay did not explore additional issues and possibilities that artificial intelligence presents within the context of international law, despite the fact that it provided useful insights from political and economic viewpoints.

The essay "Advocates of the Future: Challenges and Opportunities of Robot Lawyers in Indonesia" (Chandra, 2023) investigated the difficulties associated with the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in the legal profession. These difficulties included the discussion of the legal status of robot lawyers and accountability. However, the research did not expand its analysis to include larger difficulties posed by artificial intelligence in the

international legal system, despite the fact that it provided depth within a national and professional context.

In their study titled "Issues and Possibilities in Regulating Artificial Intelligence Related to Copyright in Indonesia," Fithri and Priyono (2024) conducted an analysis of the legal problems that are associated with the protection of works that are created by artificial intelligence. The research highlighted the need of implementing copyright reform in the age of artificial intelligence. Nevertheless, it concentrated on intellectual property within the setting of a single country, without giving any consideration to international elements or difficulties that went beyond copyright.

In their study titled "Navigating the Dual Nature of Deepfakes: Ethical, Legal, and Technological Perspectives on Generative Artificial Intelligence (AI) Technology," Gilbert and Gilbert (2024) investigated the ethical and legal problems that are associated with deepfakes. It took into account both potential dangers, such as the spread of false information, and potential benefits, such as the provision of amusement. However, the scope of the study was restricted to a single application of artificial intelligence (deepfakes), and it did not provide a thorough review of all the benefits and difficulties that are associated with AI use in international law.

According to the findings of the evaluation of previous research, the current body of literature has mostly focused on certain subfields or applications of international law. There is still a significant research gap in the area of providing an integrated analysis that takes into account all aspects of challenges and opportunities. These challenges include state responsibility, sovereignty issues, security, and ethical dilemmas. Opportunities include improving the efficiency of legal systems, increasing access to justice, and promoting peaceful dispute resolution. According to Ahmadian and Heydari (2024) and Masha'i and Ghasem (2025), the purpose of this research is to address that vacuum and provide a unique contribution to the existing body of scholarly work on artificial intelligence and international law.

4. Legal Challenges Arising from the Use of Artificial Intelligence in International Law

The subject of international law has been presented with a multitude of issues that need in-depth analytical inspection as a result of the proliferation of artificial intelligence (AI), which is one of the most notable accomplishments of contemporary technology. Traditional legal systems are being disrupted by the use of artificial intelligence across a variety of fields, including judicial decision-making, international commerce, human rights, and intellectual property. This underscores the need of adapting current laws to take into account evolving realities. Not only do these obstacles stem from technological concerns, but they also include issues of ethics, responsibility, and sovereignty. These subsections will analyze some of the most significant legal difficulties that have arisen as a result of the use of AI in international law.

With regard to human rights, which are directly impacted by AI, one of the most significant difficulties is concerned. It is possible that basic rights, such as the right to privacy, might be violated by artificial intelligence due to its ability to evaluate enormous datasets and make choices automatically. For instance, artificial intelligence-based surveillance systems that are utilized in international communications frequently collect personal data without the explicit consent of the individual, which is in direct opposition to the principles that are outlined in the European Convention on Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Beigi & Iqbali, 2024; Gdpr, 2018; Unohchr, 2021). When it comes to transnational communications, which include the transfer of data across national lines, the most important concern is how to assign responsibility for privacy breaches to governments. It is also possible for artificial intelligence to include algorithmic discrimination that targets minority groups based on past data, which is in direct opposition to the concept of non-discrimination that is enshrined in international law (Cath et al., 2018; Kleinberg et al., 2018). The findings of empirical research suggest that face recognition algorithms often perform less properly on persons of color, which poses a potential threat to human rights violations on a worldwide scale (Kleinberg et al., 2018). Furthermore, artificial intelligence has the potential to worsen existing inequalities in the realm of economic and social rights. This is due to the fact that developing nations are at a disadvantage due to uneven access to modern technology, which undermines the Sustainable Development Goals (Imf, 2021; Oecd, 2019).

Another obstacle to overcome is the question of who is legally responsible for decisions that are made by machines. The notion of state accountability is established in international law via institutions such as the Geneva Conventions and international human rights laws. However, artificial intelligence makes attribution more difficult when choices are driven by opaque

algorithms. In the context of autonomous weapons systems that are used in international armed conflicts, it is difficult to determine who is responsible for civilian casualties: the algorithm developer, the state that is deploying the system, or the system itself. This tension is incongruous with the requirement of international humanitarian law to differentiate between civilians and combatants (Asaro, 2012; Faghani & Ghoreshi Mohammadi, 2025; Hosseini, 2024). It is concerning that there is a lack of transparency in legal reasoning when artificial intelligence is used in the courts as a judge or as a judicial aid. It is possible that artificial intelligence would violate the right to a fair trial, which is guarantyd by Article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) (C. European, 2021a; Rahbari & Shabaanpour, 2022).

Artificial intelligence has presented significant challenges to long-standing intellectual property (IP) regimes, such as the Berne Convention and the Paris Convention, in the field of international IP. One of the most important questions is who owns the innovations that are produced by artificial intelligence. innovations are often contingent upon the presence of a human creator, however artificial intelligence has the ability to generate innovations without the need for direct human involvement. The drama surrounding DABUS, in which artificial intelligence was portrayed as an inventor, has brought this issue to light. Although several countries have rejected such filings, the incident has highlighted the susceptibility of existing intellectual property systems to new technology (Ghazi-Nouri, 2024; Wipo, 2020). The training of current models needs huge datasets, which may be utilized without license from rights holders, which is in violation of international intellectual property laws (Oecd, 2019; Wipo, 2020). This contributes to the greater complexity of artificial intelligence. Because machine-learning technologies may infer sensitive information from public data, artificial intelligence may make it easier for trade secrets to be stolen in international commerce (Igbinenikaro & Adewusi, 2024). This raises the possibility of possible conflicts with the International Trade Agreement on Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS).

In the same way, legal difficulties arise in the context of international commerce. Although multilateral trade agreements, such as the GATT and the WTO framework, place an emphasis on non-discrimination and openness, opaque artificial intelligence algorithms have the potential to undermine these fundamental principles. According to Igbinenikaro and Adewusi (2024) and Trade & Technology (2021), AI-driven systems that are used in global supply chains have the potential to automate commercial judgments. These decisions, if they are based on biased data, might subsequently lead to discriminatory consequences that are in violation of Article I of the GATT. The consideration of choice of law is made more difficult by product-liability concerns for AI-enabled items, such as autonomous automobiles that are transferred for international purposes. Despite the fact that the Rome II Regulation of the European Union covers non-contractual responsibilities, the black-box features of artificial intelligence might impede causal inference and impede the execution of the Regulation (Çami & Skënderi, 2023)—a challenge that emphasizes the need of providing coordination across different systems.

Artificial intelligence further complicates the issue of cyber sovereignty in public international law. When nations use artificial intelligence in their cyber activities, it becomes more difficult to attribute the actions, which allows for plausible deniability and undermines accountability under international law. While the Budapest Convention tackles the issue of cybercrime, the fast development of artificial intelligence is outpacing the regulations that are now in place. AI has the potential to disrupt global markets in international economic law since dominant technological businesses are able to use data monopolies to restrict competition, which is in direct opposition to the principles that are outlined by the World Trade Organization (WTO) (U. European, 2021; Wishart, 2023).

Concerns pertaining to ethics are an essential part of the legal analysis. It is possible for artificial intelligence to make choices without taking into consideration cultural values, which would be in violation of the standards of international cultural law and the instruments of UNESCO. Specifically, artificial intelligence-based translation has the potential to distort material that is culturally rooted, which may have an impact on the right to access cultural knowledge (Beigi & Iqbali, 2024; Unesco, 2021).

In the field of global health, artificial intelligence technologies for illness diagnosis, such as COVID-19, raise issues about accuracy and dependability. During the pandemic that occurred in Georgia, artificial intelligence was used to facilitate risk communication; nevertheless, confirming the veracity of the information proved difficult and might potentially violate the right to health (Skhvitaridze et al., 2023; Who, 2021).

Concerning jurisdiction and the law that is relevant, private international law is confronted with its own unique set of challenges. Because AI does not respect

territorial borders, the selection of a venue for cross-border AI conflicts is made more difficult. Black-box opacity makes it difficult to prove causation in tort cases under Rome II, despite the fact that the Brussels I regime of the European Union (EU) is attempting to organize jurisdiction (Çami & Skënderi, 2023). The Berne Convention's presumption of human authorship is also put to the test by the originality of works created by artificial intelligence, which raises ongoing concerns over the protection of intellectual property rights on a global scale (Fithri & Priyono, 2024; Ghazi-Nouri, 2024). In Iran, for instance, the doctrinal requirements of a human judge further preclude AI substitution (Rahbari & Shabaanpour, 2022). Additionally, the use of artificial intelligence as a judge poses a challenge to impartiality at the national level, which has implications on an international scale. This is because models are trained on biased data, which is in conflict with the fair-trial guaranties protected by international law. When AI-driven platforms filter material, there is a danger of censorship and an implication of Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). This is especially true when it comes to international communication, where algorithmic moderation might skew information flows (Beigi & Iqbali, 2024; Unohchr, 2021). According to Igbinenikaro and Adewusi (2024), smart contracts that are driven by artificial intelligence create liability problems for algorithmic failures in the context of e-commerce, which might potentially cause friction with the CISG.

Industrial property faces a number of challenges that are similar. Artificial intelligence has the ability to produce trademarks that are similar to registered marks without any intention, which makes infringement evidence more difficult to establish. AI makes similarity evaluations more difficult, since it often relies on datasets that are either incomplete or biased, which may lead to multinational conflicts. This is in contrast to the Paris system, which safeguards industrial property. Similarly, trade secrets that are covered by TRIPS are exposed to new dangers when artificial intelligence is used to draw private conclusions from public data, which poses a challenge to the preservation of confidentiality (Ghazi-Nouri, 2024). The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is doing research on these issues on a global scale; nonetheless, progress is still slow, and it may be required to revise legacy norms (WIPO, 2020).

Additional obstacles pertaining to private international law include the decision of the forum and the selection of the law for AI-related injuries. In light of the fact that artificial intelligence (AI) makes conflicts inherently international, Brussels I and Rome II are being put through stress tests. The black-box character of AI may make it difficult to establish causality, hence indicating the need of establishing new treaty-level instruments on AI responsibility (Çami & Skënderi, 2023; Wishart, 2023).

In the realm of human rights, artificial intelligence has a role in the rights to education and access to information. Despite the fact that artificial intelligence has the potential to customize online education, models that are trained primarily on datasets from the West run the danger of marginalizing the cultural material of developing nations, which is in direct opposition to the pledges that UNESCO has made to cultural diversity (Beigi & Iqbali, 2024; Unesco, 2021). In international communication, translations based on artificial intelligence have the potential to mislead meaning and to restrict freedom of speech. When there is a public health emergency, such as the

According to Skhvitaridze et al. (2023) and Who (2021), the COVID-19 pandemic, artificial intelligence techniques helped with risk communication; nonetheless, assuring accuracy continued to be a difficulty for the right to health on a global scale.

The employment of artificial intelligence (AI) as a judge or assistant is one example of a domestic judicial difficulty that has worldwide consequences. Although artificial intelligence is capable of analyzing large case corpora, its inability to engage in complex moral reasoning poses a threat to the guaranties of fair trials. In Iran's Sharia-influenced system, a human judge is a doctrinal requirement, which makes AI an unacceptable substitute and raises tensions with the standards of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) (Rahbari & Shabaanpour, 2022). Organizations such as the International Criminal Court (ICC) may use artificial intelligence (AI) for the purpose of evidence processing; nonetheless, algorithmic prejudice poses a danger to impartiality (Cath et al., 2018; C. European, 2021a).

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It is equally important to address cyber problems. The use of artificial intelligence in cyberattacks puts a pressure on state-responsibility principles in international law since it is difficult to identify responsible parties. Although the Budapest framework provides some coverage, the rate at which artificial intelligence is developing is faster than the rate at which regulatory adaptation is occurring, which highlights the need for international standard-setting on issues of ethics, accountability, and transparency (Helbing & Ienca, 2024; Wishart, 2023). It is ultimately necessary to have governance arrangements that are robust, cooperative, and flexible in order to address the challenges that artificial intelligence poses in international law. These arrangements must be able to strike a balance between innovation and the protection of rights. Otherwise, artificial intelligence may exacerbate existing global inequalities and undermine the international legal order (C. European, 2021b; Masha'i & Ghasem, 2025).

5. Opportunities to Enhance Legal Processes through Artificial Intelligence

The subject of international law has been presented with a multitude of issues that need in-depth analytical inspection as a result of the proliferation of artificial intelligence (AI), which is one of the most notable accomplishments of contemporary technology. Traditional legal systems are being disrupted by the use of artificial intelligence across a variety of fields, including judicial decision-making, international commerce, human rights, and intellectual property. This underscores the need of adapting current laws to take into account evolving realities. Not only do these obstacles stem from technological concerns, but they also include issues of ethics, responsibility, and sovereignty. These subsections will analyze some of the most significant legal difficulties that have arisen as a result of the use of AI in international law.

With regard to human rights, which are directly impacted by AI, one of the most significant difficulties is concerned. It is possible that basic rights, such as the right to privacy, might be violated by artificial intelligence due to its ability to evaluate enormous datasets and make choices automatically. For instance, artificial intelligence-based surveillance systems that are utilized in international communications frequently collect personal data without the explicit consent of the individual, which is in direct opposition to the principles that are outlined in the European Convention on Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Beigi & Iqbali, 2024; Gdpr, 2018; Unohchr, 2021). When it comes to transnational communications, which include the transfer of data across national lines, the most important concern is how to assign responsibility for privacy breaches to governments. It is also possible for artificial intelligence to include algorithmic discrimination that targets minority groups based on past data, which is in direct opposition to the concept of non-discrimination that is enshrined in international law (Cath et al., 2018; Kleinberg et al., 2018). The findings of empirical research suggest that face recognition algorithms often perform less properly on persons of color, which poses a potential threat to human rights violations on a worldwide scale (Kleinberg et al., 2018). Furthermore, artificial intelligence has the potential to worsen existing inequalities in the realm of economic and social rights. This is due to the fact that developing nations are at a disadvantage due to uneven access to modern technology, which undermines the Sustainable Development Goals (Imf, 2021; Oecd, 2019).

Another obstacle to overcome is the question of who is legally responsible for decisions that are made by machines. The notion of state accountability is established in international law via institutions such as the Geneva Conventions and international human rights laws. However, artificial intelligence makes attribution more difficult when choices are driven by opaque algorithms. In the context of autonomous weapons systems that are used in international armed conflicts, it is difficult to determine who is responsible for civilian

casualties: the algorithm developer, the state that is deploying the system, or the system itself. This tension is incongruous with the requirement of international humanitarian law to differentiate between civilians and combatants (Asaro, 2012; Faghani & Ghoreshi Mohammadi, 2025; Hosseini, 2024). It is concerning that there is a lack of transparency in legal reasoning when artificial intelligence is used in the courts as a judge or as a judicial aid. It is possible that artificial intelligence would violate the right to a fair trial, which is guarantyd by Article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) (C. European, 2021a; Rahbari & Shabaanpour, 2022).

Artificial intelligence has presented significant challenges to long-standing intellectual property (IP) regimes, such as the Berne Convention and the Paris Convention, in the field of international IP. One of the most important questions is who owns the innovations that are produced by artificial intelligence. innovations are often contingent upon the presence of a human creator, however artificial intelligence has the ability to generate innovations without the need for direct human involvement. The drama surrounding DABUS, in which artificial intelligence was portrayed as an inventor, has brought this issue to light. Although several countries have rejected such filings, the incident has highlighted the susceptibility of existing intellectual property systems to new technology (Ghazi-Nouri, 2024; Wipo, 2020). The training of current models needs huge datasets, which may be utilized without license from rights holders, which is in violation of international intellectual property laws (Oecd, 2019; Wipo, 2020). This contributes to the greater complexity of artificial intelligence. Because machine-learning technologies may infer sensitive information from public data, artificial intelligence may make it easier for trade secrets to be stolen in international commerce (Igbinenikaro & Adewusi, 2024). This raises the possibility of possible conflicts with the International Trade Agreement on Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS).

In the same way, legal difficulties arise in the context of international commerce. Although multilateral trade agreements, such as the GATT and the WTO framework, place an emphasis on non-discrimination and openness, opaque artificial intelligence algorithms have the potential to undermine these fundamental principles. According to Igbinenikaro and Adewusi (2024) and Trade & Technology (2021), AI-driven systems that are used in global supply chains have the potential to automate commercial judgments. These decisions, if they are based on biased data, might subsequently lead to discriminatory consequences that are in violation of Article I of the GATT. The consideration of choice of law is made more difficult by product-liability concerns for AI-enabled items, such as autonomous automobiles that are transferred for international purposes. Despite the fact that the Rome II Regulation of the European Union covers non-contractual responsibilities, the black-box features of artificial intelligence might impede causal inference and impede the execution of the Regulation (Çami & Skënderi, 2023)—a challenge that emphasizes the need of providing coordination across different systems.

Artificial intelligence further complicates the issue of cyber sovereignty in public international law. When nations use artificial intelligence in their cyber activities, it becomes more difficult to attribute the actions, which allows for plausible deniability and undermines accountability under international law. While the Budapest Convention tackles the issue of cybercrime, the fast development of artificial intelligence is outpacing the regulations that are now in place. AI has the potential to disrupt global markets in international economic law since dominant technological businesses are able to use data monopolies to restrict competition, which is in direct opposition to the principles that are outlined by the World Trade Organization (WTO) (U. European, 2021; Wishart, 2023).

Concerns pertaining to ethics are an essential part of the legal analysis. It is possible for artificial intelligence to make choices without taking into consideration cultural values, which would be in violation of the standards of international cultural law and the instruments of UNESCO. Specifically, artificial intelligence-based translation has the potential to distort material that is culturally rooted, which may have an impact on the right to access cultural knowledge (Beigi & Iqbali, 2024; Unesco, 2021).

In the field of global health, artificial intelligence technologies for illness diagnosis, such as COVID-19, raise issues about accuracy and dependability. During the pandemic that occurred in Georgia, artificial intelligence was used to facilitate risk communication; nevertheless, confirming the veracity of the information proved difficult and might potentially violate the right to health (Skhvitaridze et al., 2023; Who, 2021).

Concerning jurisdiction and the law that is relevant, private international law is confronted with its own unique set of challenges. Because AI does not respect territorial borders, the selection of a venue for cross-border AI conflicts is made more difficult. Black-box opacity makes it difficult to prove causation in tort cases

under Rome II, despite the fact that the Brussels I regime of the European Union (EU) is attempting to organize jurisdiction (Çami & Skënderi, 2023). The Berne Convention's presumption of human authorship is also put to the test by the originality of works created by artificial intelligence, which raises ongoing concerns over the protection of intellectual property rights on a global scale (Fithri & Priyono, 2024; Ghazi-Nouri, 2024). In Iran, for instance, the doctrinal requirements of a human judge further preclude AI substitution (Rahbari & Shabaanpour, 2022). Additionally, the use of artificial intelligence as a judge poses a challenge to impartiality at the national level, which has implications on an international scale. This is because models are trained on biased data, which is in conflict with the fair-trial guaranties protected by international law. When AI-driven platforms filter material, there is a danger of censorship and an implication of Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). This is especially true when it comes to international communication, where algorithmic moderation might skew information flows (Beigi & Iqbali, 2024; Unohchr, 2021). According to Igbinenikaro and Adewusi (2024), smart contracts that are driven by artificial intelligence create liability problems for algorithmic failures in the context of e-commerce, which might potentially cause friction with the CISG.

Industrial property faces a number of challenges that are similar. Artificial intelligence has the ability to produce trademarks that are similar to registered marks without any intention, which makes infringement evidence more difficult to establish. AI makes similarity evaluations more difficult, since it often relies on datasets that are either incomplete or biased, which may lead to multinational conflicts. This is in contrast to the Paris system, which safeguards industrial property. Similarly, trade secrets that are covered by TRIPS are exposed to new dangers when artificial intelligence is used to draw private conclusions from public data, which poses a challenge to the preservation of confidentiality (Ghazi-Nouri, 2024). The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is doing research on these issues on a global scale; nonetheless, progress is still slow, and it may be required to revise legacy norms (WIPO, 2020).

Additional obstacles pertaining to private international law include the decision of the forum and the selection of the law for AI-related injuries. In light of the fact that artificial intelligence (AI) makes conflicts inherently international, Brussels I and Rome II are being put through stress tests. The black-box character of AI may make it difficult to establish causality, hence indicating the need of establishing new treaty-level instruments on AI responsibility (Çami & Skënderi, 2023; Wishart, 2023).

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6. Assessing International Legal Mechanisms and Policy Frameworks for AI Governance

The international legal procedures that regulate artificial intelligence are still in the early stages of development and do not have a worldwide framework that is consistent. The European Union has taken the initiative with its proposed Artificial Intelligence Act, which categorizes systems according to their level of danger and offers complete requirements that are calibrated to those levels of risk (C. European, 2021b). China, on the other hand, has adopted a centralized framework that places an emphasis on state control and national security through instruments such as the Data Security Law (Ding et al., 2021; West, 2019). In contrast, the United States has tended toward a more flexible, sector-based approach that is grounded in ethical guidance and soft standards.

Although it is not legally enforceable, the 2021 Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence that was issued by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was a crucial step toward the establishment of a worldwide ethical framework. It articulated essential concepts such as transparency, justice, and sustainability (Unesco, 2021). In a similar vein, the OECD's Artificial Intelligence Principles provide a policy framework that prioritizes human-centered principles and responsibility that are inclusive of all individuals and have been adopted by a number of different countries (Oecd, 2019).

One of the most significant obstacles in the process of constructing international mechanisms is the divergence in governance philosophies among major powers. The European Union places a higher priority on the protection of rights, the United States places an emphasis on innovation, and China places a greater emphasis on national security. These differences complicate global coordination and create regulatory "islands." Additional burden is placed on delayed legislative procedures as a result of the fast rate of technological development, which increases the danger of regulatory obsolescence (Floridi, 2020; Kohneh Khush Nejad, 2024). In addition, responsibility and accountability continue to be fundamental concerns in the legal system. It is challenging to assign responsibility for damages created by artificial intelligence systems due to the complexity of the technology and the large number of players involved, which calls for a fundamental redesign of liability frameworks (Nemitz, 2019). Artificial intelligence (AI) creates new challenges in the field of public international law, ranging from autonomous military force to automated border monitoring, for which the conventions that are now in place give responses that are only partially comprehensive (Asaro, 2012).

Standards for risk management and artificial intelligence system safety are being developed by organizations such as the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) at the border between technical and normative standards. These standards are building blocks that may be used to support future regulatory frameworks. Multistakeholder efforts, such as the Partnership on Artificial Intelligence, aim to enable international collaboration and the sharing of best practices. The introduction of international technical standards presents a significant potential for regulatory

harmonization across different jurisdictions (Iso/IEC, 2018; Partnership on, 2020). However, an analysis of the existing mechanisms reveals that there are significant gaps: many approaches continue to place an excessive emphasis on technical controls, while not adequately engaging social, cultural, and ethical dimensions; power imbalances in global bargaining tend to amplify the priorities of developed countries over those of developing states (Floridi, 2020; Lu, 2024).

A number of suggestions have been put up by academics and professionals in the field in order to overcome these structural difficulties. It is possible that the establishment of a specialized international agency that operates under the auspices of the United Nations might play a pivotal role in the harmonization of standards and the efficient control of artificial intelligence legislation. Concurrently, the negotiation of a comprehensive international instrument that establishes baseline global norms in fundamental areas, such as civil liability, algorithmic transparency, and privacy, has the potential to reduce the fragmentation of the legal system. It is vital to provide a truly multistakeholder strategy that involves governments, technological businesses, academic institutions, and civil society in order to achieve legitimacy and widespread adoption (Cath et al., 2018; U. European, 2021).

Despite the efforts of organizations such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the European Union, the evaluation of current regimes reveals that in order to achieve a cohesive, fair, and successful global governance framework for artificial intelligence (AI), there will need to be a greater political will and deeper cooperation among all parties. In order to achieve success, it is necessary to strike a delicate balance between the promotion of technological innovation and the protection of human dignity, basic human rights, and the public interest (C. European, 2021b; Unesco, 2021).

7. International Governance Models and Lessons from Existing AI Mechanisms

A system of laws, conventions, and oversight mechanisms that are aimed to oversee the development and implementation of artificial intelligence technologies on a worldwide level is referred to as international governance of artificial intelligence (AI). As a result of the transboundary nature of this technology and the extensive effects it has on economic, social, and security aspects, the formation of international governance frameworks has become an increasingly critical need. There are now a number of different models that have been offered to organize this area, and each of these models has its own set of benefits and drawbacks.

A well-known model is one that is dependent on pre-existing international organizations. Through the use of instruments such as the "Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence," the "OECD AI Principles," and the "Artificial Intelligence Act," organizations such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and the European Union have been influencing the formation of policy and regulatory frameworks. A human-centered approach, openness, accountability, and respect for human rights are some of the themes that are emphasized in these papers (C. European, 2021b; Oecd, 2019; Unesco, 2021).

In another paradigm, multistakeholder governance is at the center of the architecture. The Partnership on Artificial Intelligence is one example of a program that facilitates collaboration between academic institutions, civil society organizations, business sector organizations, and government agencies in order to set standards and best practices. In addition, international standard-setting agencies like ISO and IEC make a contribution by producing technical standards that improve the dependability and security of artificial intelligence systems (Iso/IEC, 2018; Partnership on, 2020).

On the other hand, worldwide AI governance is confronted with a great deal of difficulty. It is possible that disparities in the distribution of advantages and responsibilities will be created as a result of the concentration of technology and data power in a limited number of significant commercial players and wealthy nations (Helbing & Ienca, 2024). Differences in legal and value-based approaches across nations, such as the European Union's focus on privacy vs the priority of economic growth by other states, are another factor that makes it difficult to coordinate efforts toward global standards.

The control and accountability of data is another significant topic that must be addressed. National data rules that differ from one another, such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) of the European Union, have an impact on international collaboration. In addition, the process of assigning accountability for acts made by autonomous artificial intelligence systems has become a difficult challenge (Gdpr, 2018; Liu, 2024). This is particularly true in situations when judgments cannot be explained.

In response to these issues, a number of potential

solutions have been suggested. According to Helbing and Ienca (2024), the establishment of specialized international entities that possess regulatory powers might be an effective means of addressing the difficulties of developing technology. In order to protect human dignity, it is possible to anchor the design and deployment of artificial intelligence systems within the framework of international human rights (Unohchr, 2021). There is also the possibility that higher-level cooperation may be facilitated via bilateral and regional efforts, such as the United States–European Union Trade and Technology Council (Trade & Technology, 2030).

To summarize, the development of an efficient international governance framework for artificial intelligence necessitates the collaboration of many stakeholders on a comprehensive and multi-level basis. A structure of this kind must not only encourage creative endeavors and economic growth, but it must also safeguard core democratic principles and human principles. In their argument, Helbing and Ienca state that in order to effectively control these transformational technologies, a preventative, adaptable, and comprehensive strategy is required (Helbing & Ienca, 1920).

8. The Future and Prospects of AI and International Law

There is a major shift occurring in the frameworks of international law as a result of the rapid development of artificial intelligence. AI has the capacity to rethink conventional ideas such as state sovereignty, state accountability, and the roles of international organizations. This is because AI has the ability to provide unique tools for the analysis of large amounts of data, the automation of legal procedures, and the modeling of complicated situations. According to Ahmadian and Heydari (2024), the future developments in areas like as data governance, ethical norms, and oversight mechanisms will play a significant role in the formation of the future legal system on a worldwide scale. Artificial intelligence lays the path for the establishment of new transnational institutions because of its capacity to analyze enormous amounts of legal data on a worldwide scale. Artificial intelligence-based tools for monitoring treaty commitments, for instance, might allow real-time detection of infractions and automated analysis of effects, so converting organizations like the United Nations from reactive entities into anticipatory ones (Masha'i & Ghasem, 2025).

In this scenario, sophisticated algorithms will be able to anticipate the possibility of disputes by examining past trends and will be able to trigger intervention mechanisms prior to the escalation of crises. On the other hand, the lack of comprehensive legal frameworks for managing sovereign data poses a threat of power consolidation in nations that are at the forefront of technology advancement. In a situation that is often referred to as "hyper-intelligent colonialism," governments like these have the ability to exert influence over international institutions and mold global norms in accordance with their own interests. This is accomplished via the use of data infrastructure and algorithms. According to Ahmadian and Heydari (2024), eliminating this risk calls for the establishment of international organizations that are endowed with independent supervisory power and that operate according to principles of openness and justice.

One of the most difficult difficulties that lies ahead is determining who is legally responsible for the abuses of human rights or international crimes that are caused by autonomous artificial intelligence systems. Because of the existing legal void regarding the "legal personality" of artificial intelligence, there may be no party that can be held unambiguously liable in instances such as assaults carried out by autonomous weapons systems. It is quite probable that the development of notions such as "algorithmic responsibility" will be necessary for the trajectory of international law in the future. Redress for injuries caused by system faults might be provided by mechanisms such as a "AI Compensation Fund," which would be sponsored by developers and nations. Meanwhile, international courts would extend their jurisdiction and design criteria to define "algorithmic offenses" (Hu & Lu, 2019; Xue, 2021).

Additionally, artificial intelligence has the potential to act as a catalyst for the development of global collaboration. Establishing dispute-settlement mechanisms in sensitive areas such as cybersecurity could be accomplished through the negotiation of a "Global Convention on AI Ethics" under the auspices of the United Nations (Wishart, 2023). This could enable the establishment of shared principles, such as the prohibition of algorithmic discrimination, the protection of privacy, and the guaranty of transparency in decision-making. The improvement of access to international justice presents a significant opportunity. Artificial intelligence (AI) systems that automatically analyze cases have the potential to lower the costs of litigation and make it possible for developing countries to pursue claims. This is provided that shared technological infrastructure and knowledge transfer prevent a rising digital divide (Wen, 2019).

The development of artificial intelligence has substantial ethical issues. An important cause for worry is the possibility of widespread invasions of privacy all around the world. Using artificial intelligence to conduct surveillance, such as face recognition, might make it possible to foresee and regulate the behavior of citizens, which would be in violation of human rights charters. In the realm of international decision-making, there is also the possibility of "algorithmic discrimination." This refers to the result of biased training data producing discriminatory results in areas such as development assistance or asylum. Global guidelines for "algorithm testing" before to deployment in international institutions are required in order to address these dangers. Additionally, ethical advice that compels nations to disclose data sources and training procedures is required (Miller, 2020; Overdahl, 2023; Unesco, 2021).

In order to successfully engage with these transitions, extensive interaction between academic institutions, research institutes, and diplomatic organizations is required. Through the development of interdisciplinary programs such as "Law and AI," a new generation of legal professionals who are proficient in both the fundamentals of law and the technical underpinnings of artificial intelligence may be trained. Additionally, scientific diplomacy can assist in the management of risks. The United Nations Conference on Disarmament is one of the platforms that may facilitate the advancement of intergovernmental discussions on the management of autonomous weapons. One of the potential avenues for progress is the inclusion of extra protocols to existing arms control treaties in order to encompass "smart" weapons. The institution of a

An organization called the "Global Center for AI Legal Innovation" may bring together specialists from all around the world in order to come up with workable answers to new problems (Chain, 2023; Hu, 2020).

There is a good chance that, over the course of time, international law will progress toward a system in which artificial intelligence is acknowledged not only as a tool but as an active player. "Data-driven distributive justice" and "algorithmic sovereignty" are two examples of concepts that have the potential to make old frameworks obsolete. Nevertheless, underdeveloped nations can fall behind owing to limitations in their infrastructure. It is vital to establish a "AI Technology Facilitation Fund" for the purpose of facilitating the transfer of knowledge and technology in order to prevent the digital divide from becoming even more pronounced. According to Metz (2023), the outcome of the future of international law will ultimately be determined by the capacity of the international community to find a middle ground between innovation and efficient supervision.

9. Discussion and Conclusion

The results of this research demonstrate that artificial intelligence (AI), which is a transformational technology, has created possibilities and difficulties within the international legal system that have never been seen before. Based on the findings of the investigation, it seems that the conventional underpinnings of international law have been put to the test in a significant way due to the transboundary and unpredictable character of artificial intelligence. On the one hand, legal challenges arise as a result of the absence of comprehensive regulatory frameworks, accountability issues, and conflicts with fundamental principles of humanitarian law. On the other hand, there have been opportunities that have arisen that are one of a kind to improve the effectiveness of international judicial systems and to make it easier for people to access justice.

In the realm of legal difficulties, the results indicate that artificial intelligence has disrupted the conventional bounds of state sovereignty. This has resulted in the attribution of responsibility for the conduct of autonomous systems being one of the most complicated questions in current international law. It is important to emphasize that the use of autonomous weapon systems poses a significant challenge to the core principles of humanitarian law, such as the concepts of distinction and proportionality (Asaro, 2012). These difficulties grow considerably more challenging when artificial intelligence systems are employed in cyberspace, which makes it impossible to attribute actions to nations.

According to the results, artificial intelligence is both a tool for monitoring breaches of human rights and an agent for infringing against basic rights such as privacy and non-discrimination. This assertion is made in the context of human rights. According to Kateeb and Khalaf's argument (Kateeb & Khalaf, 2024), artificial intelligence has a dialectical connection with international human rights legislation. Big data analysis allows the technology to discover patterns of human rights abuses; on the other hand, the technology may become a tool for systematic violations of human rights. On the one hand, the technology can identify patterns of human rights violations.

As far as intellectual property (IP) is concerned, the research indicates that the existing IP regimes, such as the Berne and Paris Conventions, are not sufficient to deal with the issues that are brought by inventions that are created by artificial intelligence. (Wipo, 2020) The DABUS case exemplifies how artificial intelligence poses a threat to the conventional notion of the "inventor." The necessity for substantial modifications in intellectual property law is highlighted by these difficulties.

In contrast to these obstacles, the results show that artificial intelligence presents exceptional prospects to increase the efficiency with which international law is carried out. As Durur-Subasi and Özçelik note, artificial

intelligence's capacity to handle vast quantities of legal data has the potential to reveal concealed patterns and forecast the results of court proceedings (Durur-Subasi with Özçelik, 2023). These skills have the potential to improve the efficiency of international courts and minimize the expenses associated with litigation.

Regarding the regulation of international affairs, the results bring to light the fact that the existing regulatory approaches to artificial intelligence are plagued by fragmentation and incoherence. Floridi says that the slower procedures of law are being challenged by the quick rate of technology advancement (Floridi, 2020). This regulatory vacuum has the potential to create "regulatory islands" and to increase inequalities in the governance of artificial intelligence on a global scale.

A comparative review of governance models reveals that the method used by the European Union places an emphasis on the preservation of citizen rights, while the approach taken by the United States promotes innovation, and the approach taken by China focuses national security. These differences in regulatory principles and objectives are fundamentally opposed to one another. Because of these discrepancies, global coordination is made more difficult, and the urgent need for multi-stakeholder frameworks is brought into sharper focus.

The results reveal, from a theoretical point of view, that the ideas of Society 5.0, multi-level governance, dispersed responsibility, and soft-balancing provide helpful analytical frameworks for comprehending the intricate relationships that exist between artificial intelligence and international law. Society 5.0 provides a framework for combining cyber and physical environments, as Deguchi and colleagues have pointed out (Deguchi et al., 2020). This framework attempts to strike a balance between the advancement of the economy and the settlement of social concerns. The handling of the ethical and legal problems offered by artificial intelligence may be guided by this paradigm.

These results suggest that artificial intelligence has the potential to become an active participant in international law in the future scenarios that are being considered. It is possible that established frameworks may be replaced by ideas such as "algorithmic sovereignty" and "data-driven distributive justice," as Metz points out (Metz, 2023). The core ideas of international law, such as sovereignty, accountability, and justice, need to be redefined in order to accommodate these kinds of shifts.

Nevertheless, the results also shed light on the dangers of "hyper-intelligent colonialism" and the deepening of the digital gap between affluent nations and underdeveloped countries. According to Ahmadian and Heydari's argument, technologically sophisticated governments have the potential to exert influence over international organizations by controlling data infrastructures and algorithms (Ahmadian & Heydari, 2024). The existence of international organizations that possess independent supervisory power is brought into focus by this inherent danger.

In terms of the theoretical ramifications, this research demonstrates that new paradigms in international law are need to be developed in order to manage the complexity that are brought about by artificial intelligence. In order to adequately handle the issues posed by evolving technologies, traditional conceptions of international law, which are founded on the concept of state sovereignty and the relationship between governments, become inadequate.

Taking into consideration the practical implications, the results of this research might provide assistance to politicians and international organizations in the process of developing suitable regulatory frameworks. In order to assist address the regulatory gaps that now exist, the establishment of specialized international organizations, the negotiation of comprehensive treaties, and the development of technological standards are all potential solutions.

This study has a number of limitations, one of which is that it focuses on the most important issues and possibilities that artificial intelligence presents in international law, but it does not go extensively into every facet of this intricate interplay. On top of that, the quick speed of advancement in artificial intelligence may make some of the discoveries obsolete in a short period of time.

For the purpose of future study, it is suggested that the influence of artificial intelligence (AI) be investigated in relation to certain areas of international law, such as the law of the sea, environmental law, and space law. Comparative research on the governance models of artificial intelligence across a variety of nations may also give a more in-depth knowledge of the potential and difficulties that currently exist.

As a conclusion, it is possible to claim that artificial intelligence will have a significant impact on the future of international law, just as international law will have an impact on the path that AI development will take. The key to success on this complicated route will be to find a way to strike a balance between innovation and oversight, respect for human rights, and technical advancement. The engagement of all stakeholders, as well as international collaboration and intercultural communication, may be of assistance in the construction of a future that is equitable and sustainable for everyone.

Ethical Considerations

All of the procedures that were carried out were carried out in accordance with the ethical standards.

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