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AI and International Relations

Bode, I. (2024). AI Technologies and International Relations: Do We Need New Analytical Frameworks? The RUSI Journal, 169(5), 66–74. https://doi.org/10.1080/03071847.2024.2392394/

Scholarship on AI technologies in international relations (IR) has evolved significantly since the early 2000s, initially focusing on military applications such as autonomous weapon systems. However, the scope has since expanded with increasing prominence of AI technologies, particularly in the wake of the release of generative models such as ChatGPT in 2022.

Initial work was mostly geared towards the effect of AI on war, but now researchers investigate more general applications, including data screening, decision-assistance systems, and predictive analytics in both military and civilian settings. Ingvild Bode's article addresses how IR paradigms have developed to account for the advent of AI, categorizing available research into four broad categories: balance of power, governance, disinformation, and ethics. As far as the balance of power, AI is seen as the key component of great power competition between China and the U.S. Scholars debate whether AI really alters military capabilities enough to disrupt existing balances of power or whether its effect is hyped. Much of this literature borrows from established approaches like structural realism and is predisposed to treat technology as either a neutral tool or as a driver with its own dynamic of advancement. Within the EU-Korea, GovTech, and GovCon themes, the focus is on the global array of AI governance efforts, from the EU AI Act to the African Union AI strategy. While these efforts reflect EU-Korea international norms and the urgency for AI governance, they are primarily creating soft law documents with ambiguous principles, leading to wide gaps in substantive international regulation. The theme of disinformation emphasizes the way AI amplifies the scope of disinformation campaigns, particularly those of state actors like Russia and China. Experts cite fears that deep fakes and AI-driven misinformation will erode public confidence and destabilize democracies. Ethical controversies, the fourth general theme, address more general questions of accountability, human dignity, and agency in the use of AI, particularly in military settings. They are likely to be drawn upon by a wide range of disciplines beyond IR, including philosophy and applied ethics. Then, Bode identifies three new lines of research. First, scholars advocate a reconceptualization of technology, viewing AI not merely as an outside influence but as deeply entrenched in political and social institutions, a perspective taken from science and technology studies. Second, there is growing disapproval of framing AI development in terms of an unavoidable arms race, suggesting this perception unnecessarily heightens tensions among states and overlooks opportunities for cooperation. Third, attention is increasingly given to actors beyond the great powers. Overall, although much AI-related IR research continues to leverage familiar concepts, new approaches are compelling the field to reconsider technology's relationship with global power and propose that AI may be an agent of significant disciplinary transformation.

BIG DATA

> AI may be an agent of significant disciplinary transformation.

IoT

> The evolving scholarship on AI technologies in IR are categorized into four main themes: Balance of Power, Governance, Disinformation, and Ethics.

AI, Global Governance and Digital Sovereignty

Srivastava, S., & Bullock, J. (2024). AI, Global Governance, and Digital Sovereignty. arXiv preprint arXiv:2410.17481.

Artificial intelligence is increasingly dominating world governance, with AI technologies as powerful tools of states and corporations to wield power and assert digital sovereignty. States see AI as an instrument for driving national capabilities and competitiveness, but they remain reliant upon global technological foundations.

At the same time, prominent technology companies such as Alphabet, Meta, and Amazon have become powerful global players by dominating AI development. Rather than replacing states, these companies are involved in a complex dynamic of cooperation and competition with public authorities and undermine traditional concepts of sovereignty.

Authors suggest a typology of the manner in which AI systems amplify instrumental, structural, and discursive power in contexts including violence, markets, and rights. Governments use AI to develop autonomous weapons, enhance surveillance, and tailor propaganda, effectively deepening their grip. Similarly, corporations use AI to advance market control, maximize business, and reshape social norms about privacy and labor. Simultaneously, new AI agents will increasingly act independently, risking decreased human control and accountability in government.

The article argues that AI incorporation into international governance does not erode sovereignty but reshapes it. Institutionally, states are reclaiming power through the regulation of AI and asserting control over digital infrastructures, like Europe's push for regulation and China's techno-nationalism. But from a practice perspective, sovereignty is exercised through coordination between public and private actors, in which governments are dependent on corporate networks for digital innovation and services. Public-private hybrids thus become central to maintaining sovereign capacities, even as traditional claims to monopoly state sovereignty persist.

The authors also point out the risks of AI systems operating independently of human control, jeopardizing both public and private governance structures. As AI technologies become more embedded in decision-making, they may fundamentally alter the exercise of political authority and the balance of global power. Future international relations research should explore how states and corporations manage AI's disruptive potential, how global inequalities may be reinforced or challenged, and how AI agency could redefine governance itself.

> Governments use AI to develop autonomous weapons, enhance surveillance, and tailor propaganda.

From Crisis to Foresight: Towards a Long-Term Foreign Policy

Guiffard, J. (2024), De la crise à la prospective : pour une politique étrangère de temps long Institut Montaigne

In this article, Guiffard advocates for a complete shift in France's foreign policy paradigm. He suggests that the crisis-centered mindset that characterizes the present method is no longer adequate to respond to the complexities of the current global order. For Guiffard, the repeated use of the word "crisis" has the effect of hiding the underlying, long-term structural forces shaping world events.

For example, he points out that presenting the Syrian conflict as a crisis wipes out its long historical precedents — from the Arab Spring and the American invasion of Iraq to the much earlier collapse of the Ottoman Empire. This habit of reacting to short-term events without concern for historical and geopolitical context, he warns, leaves France ill-equipped to handle an increasingly fluid world. To escape this reactive cycle, France must adopt a prospective approach — one that's not predictive, but anticipatory and prepared. Prospective thinking requires the capacity to recognize trends, imagine credible futures, and analyze possible policy responses. Guiffard references the Anglo-Saxon world as cases of states that have organized foresight tools to support strategic decision-making. He points out that "anticipating doesn't mean predicting," but setting oneself up to face a diversity of possible futures by probing weak signals and structural trends.

Guiffard advocates the strengthening of France's institutional basis for strategic thinking, e.g., strengthening the position of the Secrétariat général de la défense et de la sécurité nationale (SGDSN) and establishing more inter-agency coordination. He adds that in France, governments too often act separately from each other, with little cross-sectoral discussion, diminishing the capacity to construct cohesive long-term approaches.

He emphasizes that foreign policy in the present era demands a transversal approach, integrating diplomatic, economic, military, technological, and environmental dimensions. Moreover, Guiffard insists on integrating various voices into the strategic debate. He demands greater openness to researchers, think tanks, NGOs, as well as global partners, referring to the fact that "no administration can alone grasp the complexity of the world." For instance, research-based knowledge in environmental change or technological revolution can assist in new challenges like climate-driven conflicts or digital authoritarianism. He also suggests creating a culture of scenario planning, whereby diplomats and policymakers can experiment with the robustness of their policies against a range of potential futures. However, he warns that without embedding long-term thinking into foreign policy, France risks being perpetually caught off-guard. He points out that the COVID-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine, and the rise of China's global influence are reminders of how quickly international dynamics can evolve, and how dangerous it is to be unprepared. Through institutionalizing ahead analysis and opening up strategic debate to a wide range of actors, France can better cope with the uncertainties of the 21st century and defend its national interests in the long term.

> The repeated use of the word "crisis" has the effect of hiding the underlying, long-term structural forces shaping world events.

> Foreign policy in the present era demands a transversal approach, integrating diplomatic, economic, military, technological, and environmental dimensions.

Energy Security and Geopolitics

This article provides a penetrating examination of energy security and geopolitics, exhibiting the complex interfaces between energy supply stability and international politics. Energy security, absolutely vital to business production, movement, and society at large, is also extensively interconnected with security at the country level since disparities in the distribution of energy or price fluctuations would tend to catalyze inflation, economic disaster, and possibly societal instability. Geopolitical dangers like war, terrorism, and foreign tensions are set to largely enhance energy security.

Political revolutions within the Middle East or the conflict between Russia and Ukraine have led dramatic fluctuations in global oil and gas prices, while international sanctions and trading tensions impeded energy imports as well as exports, heightening risk for countries that depend on foreign sources.

The article uses a bibliometric approach to trace the evolution of research in this field. It identifies three major research clusters: the energy transition, the natural environment, and energy markets. Within the energy transition cluster, geopolitical risks can impede as well as enable the shift towards renewables—while conflict can deter investments in renewable energy, it can also encourage countries to diversify away from fossil fuels. The natural environment cluster emphasizes how geopolitical tensions intensify environmental damage, ranging from overexploitation of resources to pollution generated by military actions. The energy market cluster, on the other hand, explores how geopolitical risks affect price volatility and market behavior.

Of special interest, the article notes an increase in international collaboration in this field of research, as China emerges as a central research hub. Author networks place Chi-Wei Su as one of the leading authors, an extremely interconnected global world of research.

A salient argument presented is that geopolitical risks may not always undermine energy security. For instance, panel analyses of China have suggested a two-way causal relationship where energy security also determines geopolitical risk. This finding contradicts the common perception that geopolitical instability always weakens energy stability.

The paper also highlights methodological advances, using advanced text mining and topic modeling to map knowledge networks and research trends. It also acknowledges certain limitations, such as its restriction to the use of the Web of Science database, which may lack gray literature and non-scholarly sources. It also invites future research to include conference papers and books to better understand the field.

Among key findings is that geopolitical pressures often lead to sudden shifts in national energy policies. Governments must strike a balance between energy security, environmental goals, and economic development. As one author puts it, 'the emergence of the term 'geopolitical risk' as a conceptual framework is an indication of an increased awareness of the impact of geopolitical events on energy markets and the wider world economy.' Lastly, the article calls for increased global cooperation and policy coordination to mitigate these risks, ensure safe energy supplies, and accelerate the transition toward sustainable energy systems.

Geopolitical dangers like war, terrorism, and foreign tensions are set to largely enhance energy security.

Geopolitical risks may not always undermine energy security.

Canada and US Relations

Institute For Peace & Diplomacy. (2025), Canada: Background and U.S. Relations, Congressional Research Service (CRS)

This report is an in-depth evaluation of the U.S. and Canada's complicated relationship. With their shared 5,525-mile border, they have a relationship based on mutual history, religion, and deep economic and security partnerships. Both the U.S. and Canada maintain a solid diplomatic relationship, with high-level interactions occurring regularly and common international cooperation. Both nations are central actors in global organizations such as the UN, NATO, and the G7, often working together on foreign policy objectives.

Occasionally, however, there are disagreements, particularly in terms of trade policies and eco-governance responsibilities. Disagreements over softwood lumber and dairy products, for instance, have been recurring sources of tension that have required ongoing negotiations to settle mutually beneficial arrangements.

Economically, Canada and the U.S. are each other's largest trading partners, with bilateral trade in goods and services exceeding $700 billion annually. The United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA), which took effect in 2020 to replace the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), is the cornerstone of their trade relationship. The agreement addresses various sectors, including agriculture, car manufacturing, and digital trade, with the aim of modernizing and strengthening economic ties. Despite the overall positive trade relationship, issues remain, such as tariffs and regulatory disagreements, necessitating continued dialogue and negotiation.

Energy cooperation is a significant aspect of U.S.-Canada relations. Canada is a major energy supplier to the U.S., particularly in crude oil, natural gas, and electricity. The countries are connected by vast pipeline networks and electricity grids, which facilitate energy trade and security. Projects like the Keystone XL pipeline have been political hot potatoes, illustrating the complexities of balancing economic interests with environmental concerns.

Security cooperation is marked by reciprocal participation in defense organizations and initiatives. The North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) is an exemplary binational command structure, highlighting the depth of military collaboration. The two nations cooperate on counterterrorism, border protection, and the sharing of intelligence, which helps build continental security. Matters such as differing levels of defense expenditure and procurement habits occasionally produce policy controversies and adaptations.

The U.S. and Canada have recognized the importance of Indigenous peoples' rights and taken cross-border actions to support them. Efforts are made toward cultural preservation, economic development, and compensation for historical injustices. Cross-border Indigenous peoples need cooperative policies to safeguard their rights and interests in both countries.

The U.S.-Canada relationship is characterized by deep interdependence and cooperation in numerous areas. Despite difficulties, the long-standing partnership continues to evolve, addressing emerging issues and reaffirming mutual values in democracy, prosperity, and security. Ongoing dialogue and cooperation remain essential to navigating the complexities of this bilateral relationship.

Canada and the U.S. are each other's largest trading partners, with bilateral trade in goods and services more than $700 billion annually.

The U.S.-Canada relationship is characterized by deep interdependence and cooperation in numerous areas.

2 Applied research

How Has AI Become a Determinant Factor of Power Relations Among States?

Benyekhlef, K., & Zhu, J. (2025). La géopolitique de l'intelligence artificielle : régulation et puissance. Lex Electronica, 29(1), 68115-.

This article discusses the geopolitical interests of artificial intelligence and how AI has become a determinant factor of power relations among states. The authors explain how virtual space has become a battlefield upon which states compete to dominate technology. AI has been called a "dual-use" technology, i.e., both civilian and military uses, making it highly susceptible to national security.

The United States, for instance, fears its technological advantage is fading as competitors like China integrate AI into economic and military strategy. U.S. policy briefs cited in the article warn that AI technologies may become the "weapons of first resort" in future conflicts, and that rivals already employ AI to conduct cyberattacks, disseminate disinformation, and destabilize democracies.

The authors note that the AI rivalry has triggered a new era of techno-nationalism, under which governments spend billions of dollars on building AI but also practice export controls and demand data storage locally as non-tariff barriers. The case of the recent U.S. export restrictions on shipments of semiconductors to China shows how the trade in technology is turning into a proxy for geopolitics. These policies of protection are reflective of a broader trend in which states seek to defend their technological capital while denying competitors access to critical resources. The article also observes that the big tech corporations, usually referred to as GAFAM (Google, Apple, Facebook, Amazon, Microsoft) in the West or BATX (Baidu, Alibaba, Tencent, Xiaomi) in China, play a quasi-sovereign role in this rivalry, trading across borders and sometimes acting as "mercenaries" in a multipolar world order.

The authors highlight that this transformation is reshaping the concepts of sovereignty and power. They describe cyberspace as a new strategic arena where the battle for control is fought both openly and covertly. For instance, they point out that AI-driven misinformation campaigns extend beyond elections, influencing financial markets, foreign policy, and social movements. These campaigns have the potential to sway public opinion and destabilize societies.

The next issue addressed is the challenge of regulation. Given its open-source nature and global spread, regulating AI effectively remains a significant challenge. Governments are struggling to draft policies that balance innovation, ethical concerns, and national security, especially as traditional legal frameworks prove inadequate in addressing the rapidly evolving and transnational dynamics of AI. The authors also note that public calls for halting AI research, such as the "Pause Giant AI Experiments" letter, reflect growing concerns about the speed of AI development and the potential societal risks.

In conclusion, Benyekhlef and Zhu argue that AI is no longer just a technological issue, but a critical geopolitical commodity that is reshaping the global balance of power. Through their analysis, they demonstrate that AI presents not only military security risks but also challenges to democracy, economic resilience, and global governance.

> AI is a "dual-use" technology, with both civilian and military applications, making it particularly vulnerable to national security.

> GAFAM in the West or BATX (Baidu, Alibaba, Tencent, Xiaomi) in China, play a quasi-sovereign role in the global AI rivalry.

AI Threats to Politics

This article offers a timely reflection on how artificial intelligence shapes political institutions, particularly democratic elections. The authors refer to the rapid advancement of generative AI technologies and their improved ability to produce highly realistic deepfakes—artificial media such as fake images, videos, and audio tracks—that have the potential to deceive citizens and destabilize democratic institutions. These technologies may be employed as weapons to spread disinformation, influence the public agenda, and even decide the outcome of elections, posing a new threat to the integrity of political institutions worldwide.

AI systems are, according to the authors, far from neutral tools. Rather, they are highly subject to the data that trains them and the intentions of those who deploy them. This implies a reality where biases in training data or algorithmic intent can replicate existing social and political divisions, influence voter behavior, and distort public conversation. The authors identify the means by which AI-generated content can be used to power campaigns of disinformation, entrench political polarization, and ultimately undermine faith in democratic institutions. To tackle these threats, the authors propose the Blockchain-based Deepfake Authenticity Verification Framework (B-DAVF), an innovative technological solution aimed at countering deepfake proliferation and political disinformation. The proposed framework leverages blockchain technology, characterized by transparency, immutability, and decentralization, to verify digital media. By recording the original and genuine versions of digital content on a blockchain, B-DAVF allows users, media platforms, and regulators to authenticate and check if a piece of content has been manipulated or is potentially a deepfake. The authors emphasize that such a mechanism not only enhances the technical capacity to detect fake media but also builds public confidence in media systems by providing a reliable system of authentication.

Significantly, the article acknowledges that technological countermeasures are insufficient. The authors advocate for an interdisciplinary effort through the convergence of computer scientists, legal experts, policymakers, media, and civil society organizations to create comprehensive protection against AI-based election interference. They call for governments to establish laws that require transparency and accountability in the use of AI, as well as public awareness campaigns to educate people on the threats of deepfakes and online manipulation. Without broad action, technological measures risk being undercut by loopholes, non-implementation, or common misconceptions.

The article concludes by underscoring the necessity of speed in addressing the political risks posed by AI. As the authors warn, doing nothing can allow disinformation and manipulation to become the normal weapons of political life, eroding public trust and destabilizing democracy itself. The proposed B-DAVF framework, as well as broader regulatory and educational initiatives, forms a proactive plan for safeguarding democratic values in the digital era. The writers' report serves as both an alarm and an appeal to take action, urging us to consider that the fate of democracy itself will depend in part on how societies find ways to oversee and control the powerful technologies of artificial intelligence.

> The technologies may be employed as weapons to spread disinformation, influence the public agenda, and even decide the outcome of elections.

> B-DAVF is an innovative technology solution with the goal of countering deepfake proliferation and political disinformation.

Canada's Engagement with ASEAN Countries

Pan, C. & Li, Y. (2024). Canada's Approach to Climate Cooperation in the Indo-Pacific: Analysis and Suggestions for Canada's Engagement with ASEAN Countries under the Indo-Pacific Strategy. Revue Interventions économiques / Papers in Political Economy, (72).

This paper presents Canada's current climate cooperation with ASEAN nations and offers recommendations on how to improve it. Drawing on government data, policy briefs, and other information, the authors highlight the shift to clean energy as a central element of climate cooperation and argue that both Canada's policies and aid to ASEAN countries are unequal and insufficient. As the Canadian Indo-Pacific Strategy (IPS) declares its purpose of "building a sustainable and green future," the authors note that this goal has not been effectively applied in the region.

A key assertion in the article is that ASEAN countries have varying needs and capabilities regarding clean energy, yet Canada has not adequately addressed these differences. The authors argue that Canada's approach is overly one-size-fits-all, ignoring changing local conditions. For instance, while countries like Singapore have high-tech infrastructure and smoother integration of clean energy solutions, others like Myanmar and Cambodia face significant challenges in political stability and technical capability. According to the article, Canada's aid is also disproportionately distributed, with smaller ASEAN countries at lower development levels often being overlooked, while most focus and assistance are given to them. Moreover, the authors observe that Canada's climate engagement lacks measurable goals and a long-term strategy, which hinders progress assessment and continuity between political cycles.

Another overarching feature of Canada's approach has been its reliance on multilateral institutions, such as operating through ASEAN-wide organizations or global climate partnerships. While this multilateral approach has merits, the authors argue that it also dilutes Canada's leadership and reduces the potential for bilateral cooperation, which could deliver more tailored and efficient measures. In response to these difficulties, the article proposes several strategies to strengthen

Canada's involvement.
First, the authors suggest that Canada take the initiative to share experiences, drawing upon its own domestic strength in renewable energy and climate resilience to help ASEAN countries accelerate their transitions. Second, they recommend stepping up business cooperation, encouraging Canadian companies to invest in clean energy projects in ASEAN countries and forging public-private partnerships that can mobilize additional finance and innovation. Third, the paper advocates for Canada to play an active role in ASEAN-led mechanisms, rather than global or Western-led platforms, to demonstrate its commitment to regional ownership and align more closely with regional priorities. The authors believe these actions will not only make Canada a more effective champion of the clean energy transition but also strategically and diplomatically strengthen its position in the Indo-Pacific. Lastly, the article stresses that if Canada is to be a meaningful participant in the creation of a sustainable Indo-Pacific, it must go beyond symbolic guarantees and invest in effective, long-term relationships that cater to the unique needs of ASEAN countries. By strengthening the balance, continuity, and bilateral nature of its climate cooperation, Canada can align its foreign policy with its climate goals while helping to green and harden the region.

> **Canada's aid is also disproportionally distributed**

> **By strengthening of the balance, continuity, and bilateral nature of its climate cooperation, Canada can bring its foreign policy into alignment with its climate goals.**

Clearview AI: The Urgent Necessity of Higher Levels of Public Literacy

This article examines the privacy investigation of Clearview AI in Canada and argues that this issue illustrates the urgent need for higher public literacy around digital policy. Clearview AI is an American company that scrapes hundreds of millions of social media and website photos to build a massive facial recognition database, for sale mainly to police. The Canadian investigation, carried out by the Office of the Privacy Commissioner (OPCC) in 2020, affirmed that Clearview's collection of images of Canadians without their consent was against both federal and provincial privacy law, particularly with respect to the application of biometric data like facial images.

Clearview's technology was not only disturbing because of its invasive nature but also because of its potential harmful impact, particularly in terms of bias and inaccuracy. The firm's software was licensed to police departments, including the RCMP, but was widely used by individual officers off-books without the department's approval. The investigation found that Clearview's business worked to further exacerbate algorithmic bias issues, as facial recognition software is less precise for women and minorities, further solidifying discriminatory trends in policing.

Shepherd contends that while Canada's privacy regulators effectively spotted legal breaches, the remedies offered are still too centered on personal responsibility—assuming individuals will safeguard their own privacy—and do not challenge the broader systemic and political-economic determinants of surveillance technologies. It is here that Shepherd introduces the concept of Digital Policy Literacy (DPL), a framework that goes beyond digital literacy fundamentals to include understanding the ways technology is shaped by policy, infrastructure, and the exercise of power. The article also explores how Clearview operated in a legal loophole by scraping publicly facing data on social media, highlighting weaknesses in current privacy law. Shepherd calls for tighter regulation and highlights that public education needs to address the role of companies, governments, and infrastructures, as well as individual behavior. She contends that without this more comprehensive approach, citizens are left unable to understand or resist the data extraction systems behind modern surveillance.

Worthwhile, Shepherd also faults the international dimension to the issue, highlighting that American-based tech companies often skirt outside-of-country privacy law, making it difficult for them to enforce. She says she has found Canadian regulators being able to harden their stance by looking for direction from such overseas models like the EU's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), whose ambit is outside countries.

In short, Shepherd calls for a shift in privacy pedagogy toward a universal, rights-based pedagogy that respects the political, economic, and infrastructural character of digital technologies. She argues that only through this broader vision can society aspire to address the deeply entrenched problems with facial recognition technologies like Clearview AI, beyond the terms of individual data management toward a more just and democratic digital future.

> Clearview AI is an American company that scrapes hundreds of millions of social media and website photos.

> Digital Policy Literacy (DPL), a framework that goes beyond digital literacy fundamentals to include understanding the ways technology is shaped by policy, infrastructure, and the exercise of power.

France's International Strategy for a Feminist Foreign Policy

Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères, France, (2025) France's International Strategy for a Feminist Foreign Policy (2025–2030)

The "France's International Strategy for a Feminist Foreign Policy (2025-2030)" document outlines France's commitment to keeping women's rights and gender equality at the core of its international and European policy. The policy builds on France's pioneering move in 2019 to introduce a feminist foreign policy, following in the footsteps of countries like Sweden and Canada. It describes how France will intensify this policy in areas such as peace, security, climate, health, trade, education, digital technology, and humanitarian action.

The report begins by highlighting alarming global gender inequalities: 142 million women lack access to abortion, over 133 women are killed each day by intimate partners or relatives, and women and children are 14 times more likely to be killed in climate disasters. These facts underscore the importance of France's new international agenda. France's strategy is based on five pillars: the protection of rights and freedoms, mobilizing resources for gender equality, combating gender-based violence, reducing gender inequalities, and encouraging women's participation in decision-making. Among the most important initiatives are the Support Fund for Feminist Organizations, which has supported over 1,400 organizations in 75 countries, and the Laboratory for Women's Rights Online, which addresses digital gender-based violence. Individual initiatives, such as "Feminists for Climate and Environment Alternatives" in Africa and "Femmes, dignité, travail" in Latin America, demonstrate France's efforts to tackle intersectional issues like environmental justice and workers' rights.

Some of the most forward-thinking goals include strengthening sexual and reproductive health rights, protecting access to safe abortion, promoting girls' education, and increasing women's political participation. France also plans to scale its commitments through the Feminist Francophone Alliance, additional funding to UN Women and the UN Population Fund, and partnerships within the G7 and G20. Notably, France will intensify legal and institutional frameworks, promote women's access to justice, and address all forms of sexual violence, including conflict-related sexual violence. It also seeks to mainstream gender equality into global financial instruments and ensure accountability through external assessments by the High Council for Gender Equality.

Digital rights is another priority, with efforts aimed at stopping online harassment, addressing gender-based violence online, and integrating gender perspectives in the regulation of artificial intelligence. France also emphasizes the need to train its diplomatic service in gender equality and gender-based violence so that its internal practices reflect its international obligations.

Ultimately, the strategy recognizes that achieving gender equality will take centuries at the current pace and calls for urgent, concrete action. France's feminist foreign policy seeks not only to defend women's rights globally but also to embed gender equality into the very fabric of international relations, development, and peacebuilding efforts. This approach is framed as both a moral responsibility and a practical necessity for building a fairer, more sustainable, and more peaceful world.

> Policy in areas of peace, security, climate, health, trade, education, digital technology, and humanitarian action.
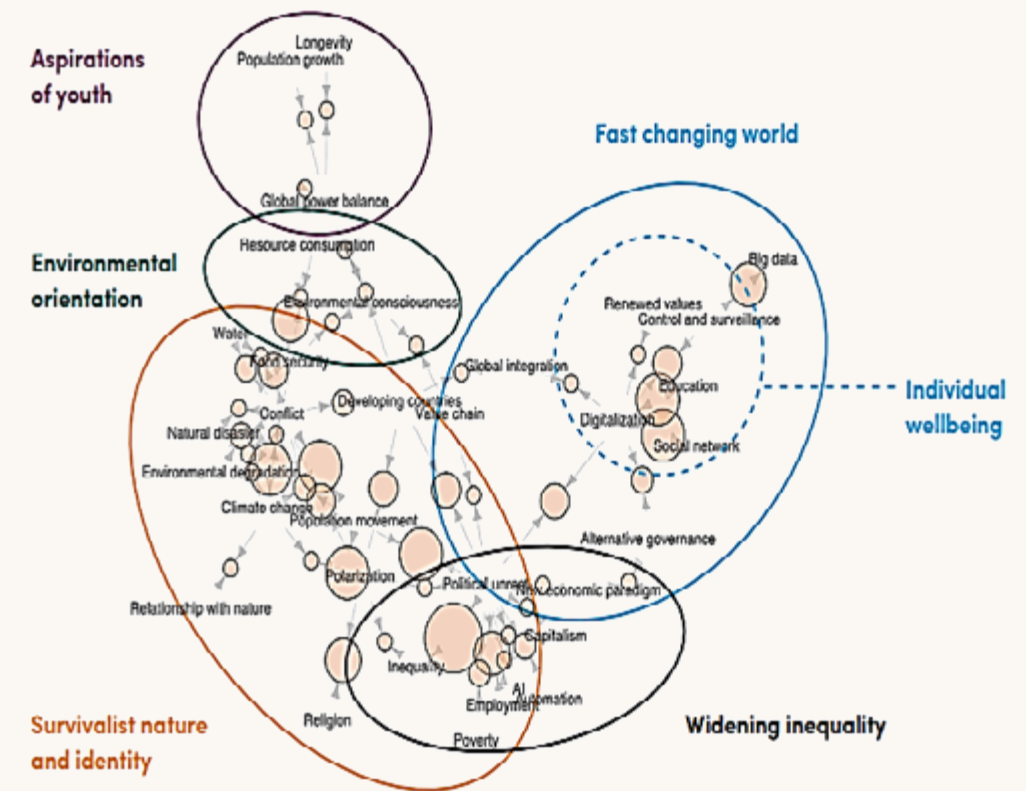
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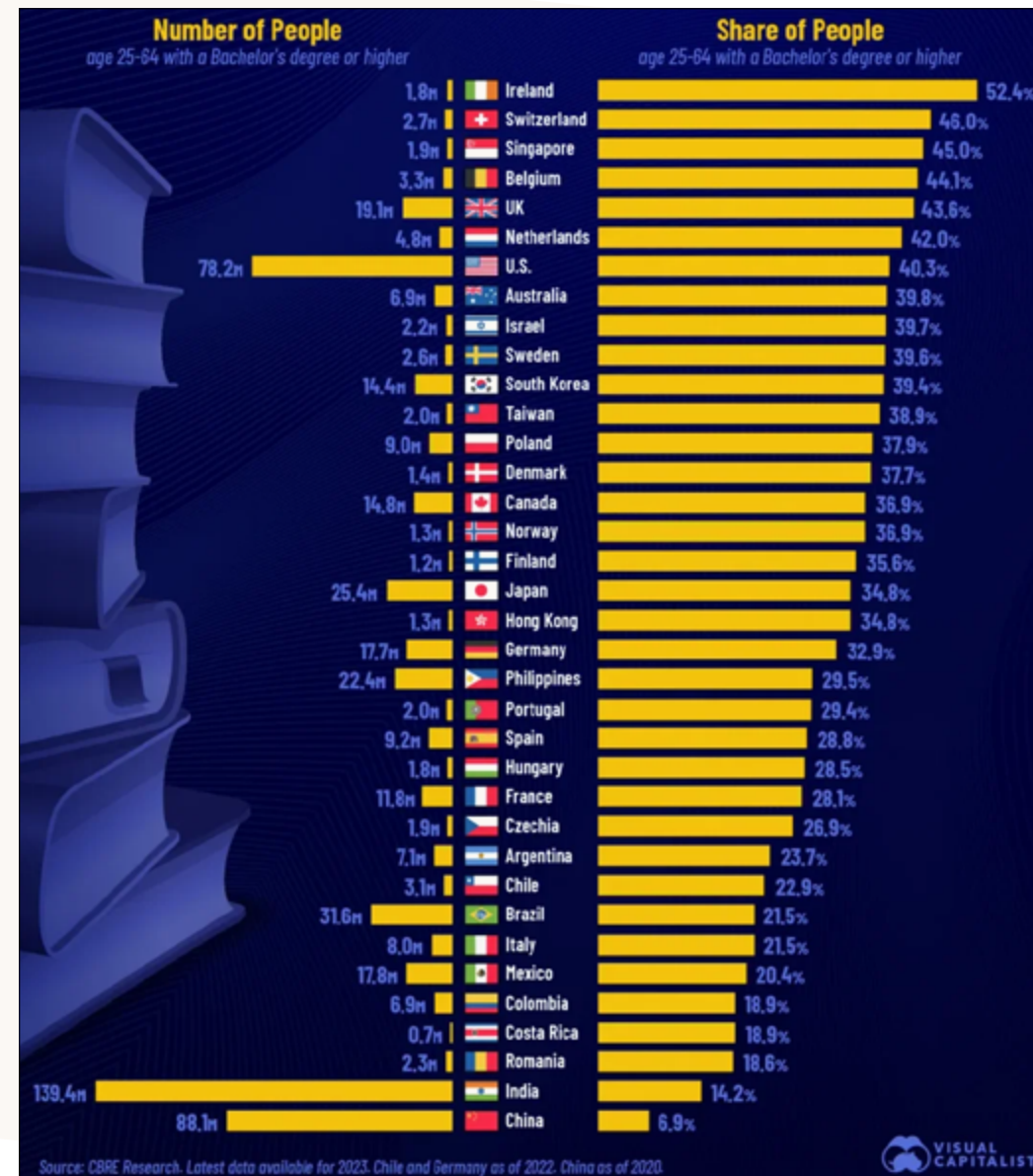
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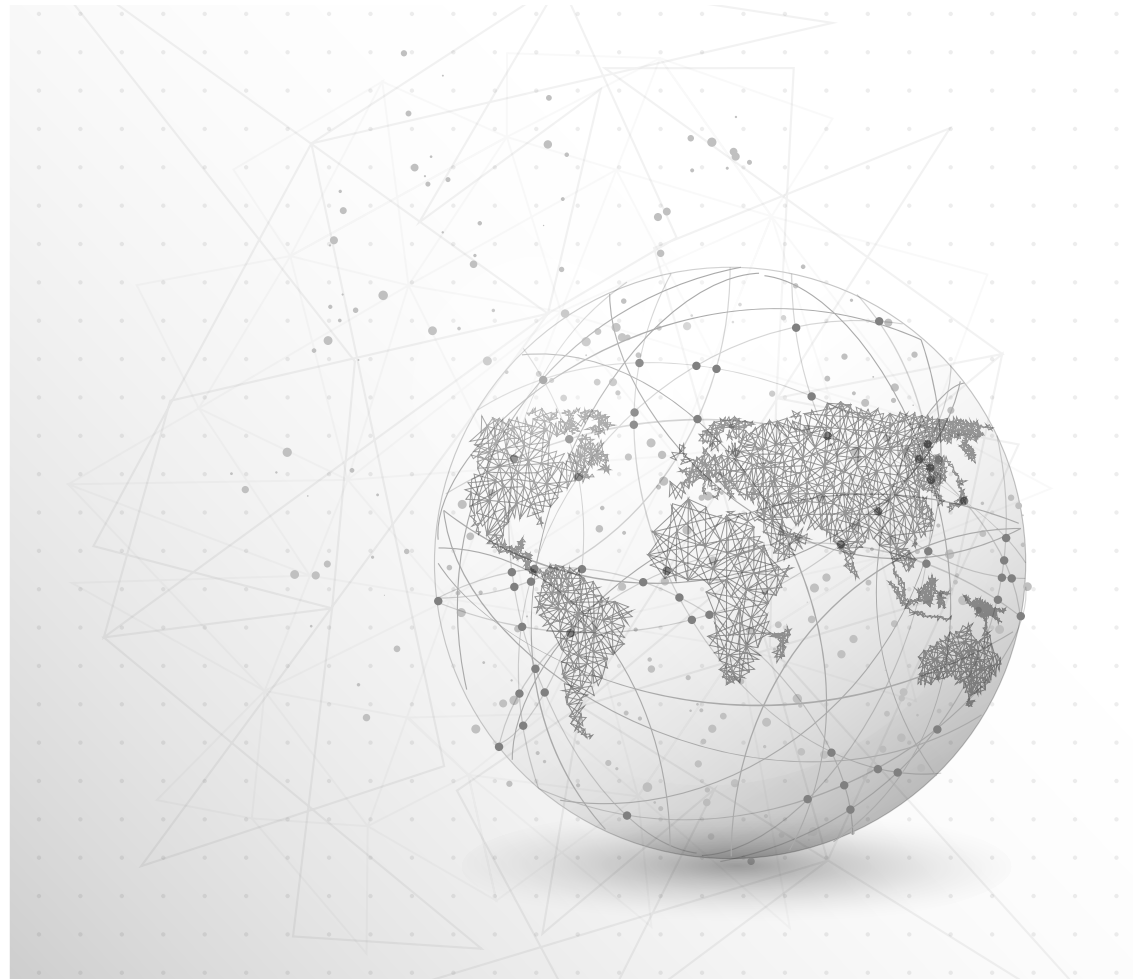
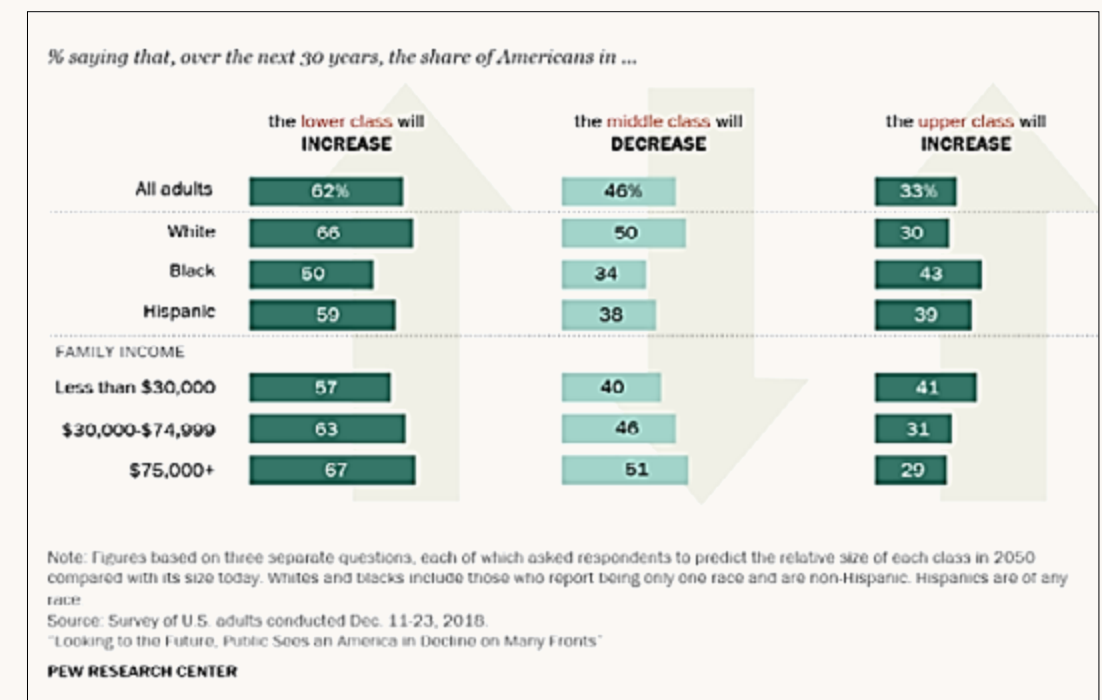## Interlinkages of changes in society by 2050: culture and governance

Source: Global Foresight Survey of Potential Changes in Society by 2050.
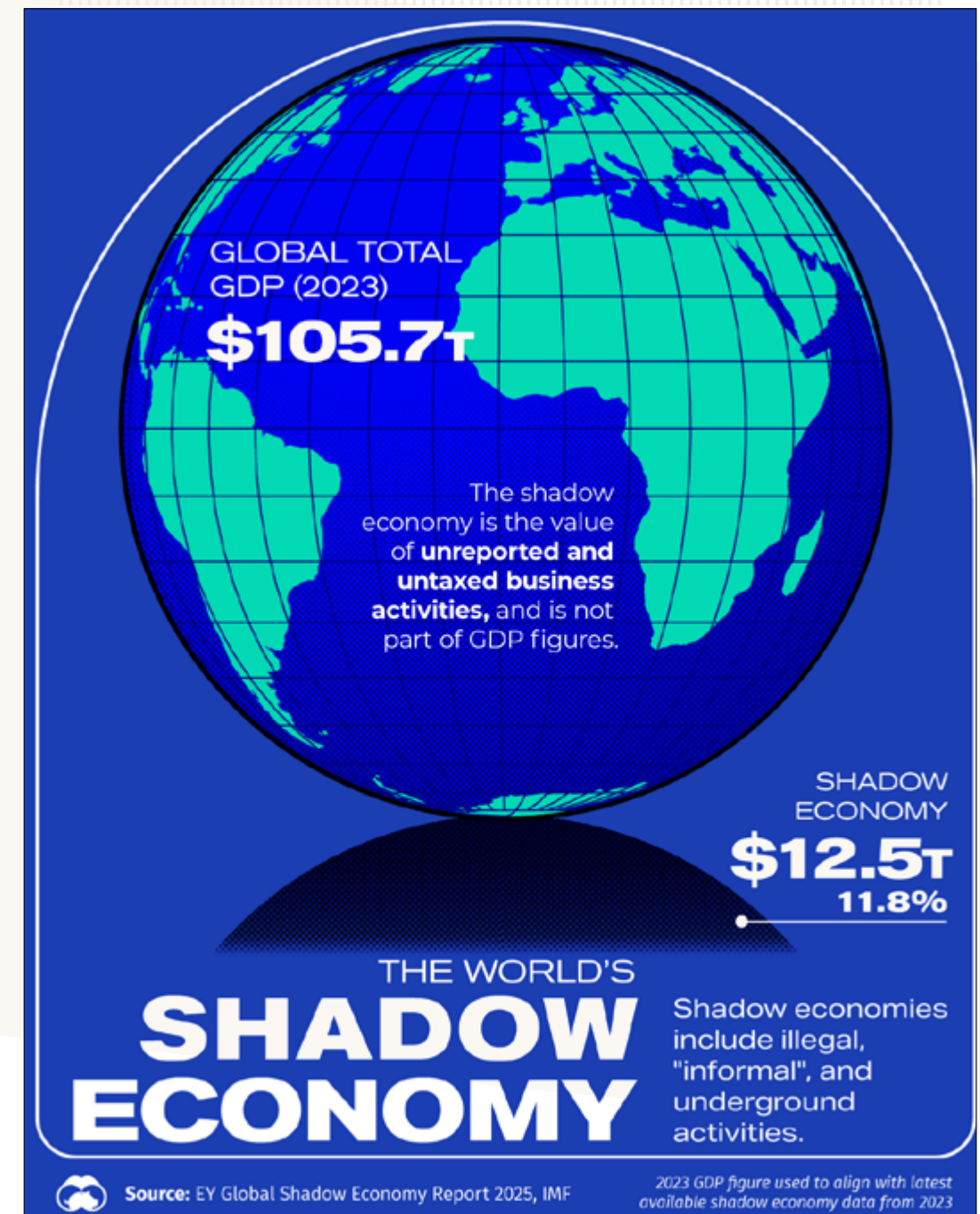
The World's Most Educated Countries

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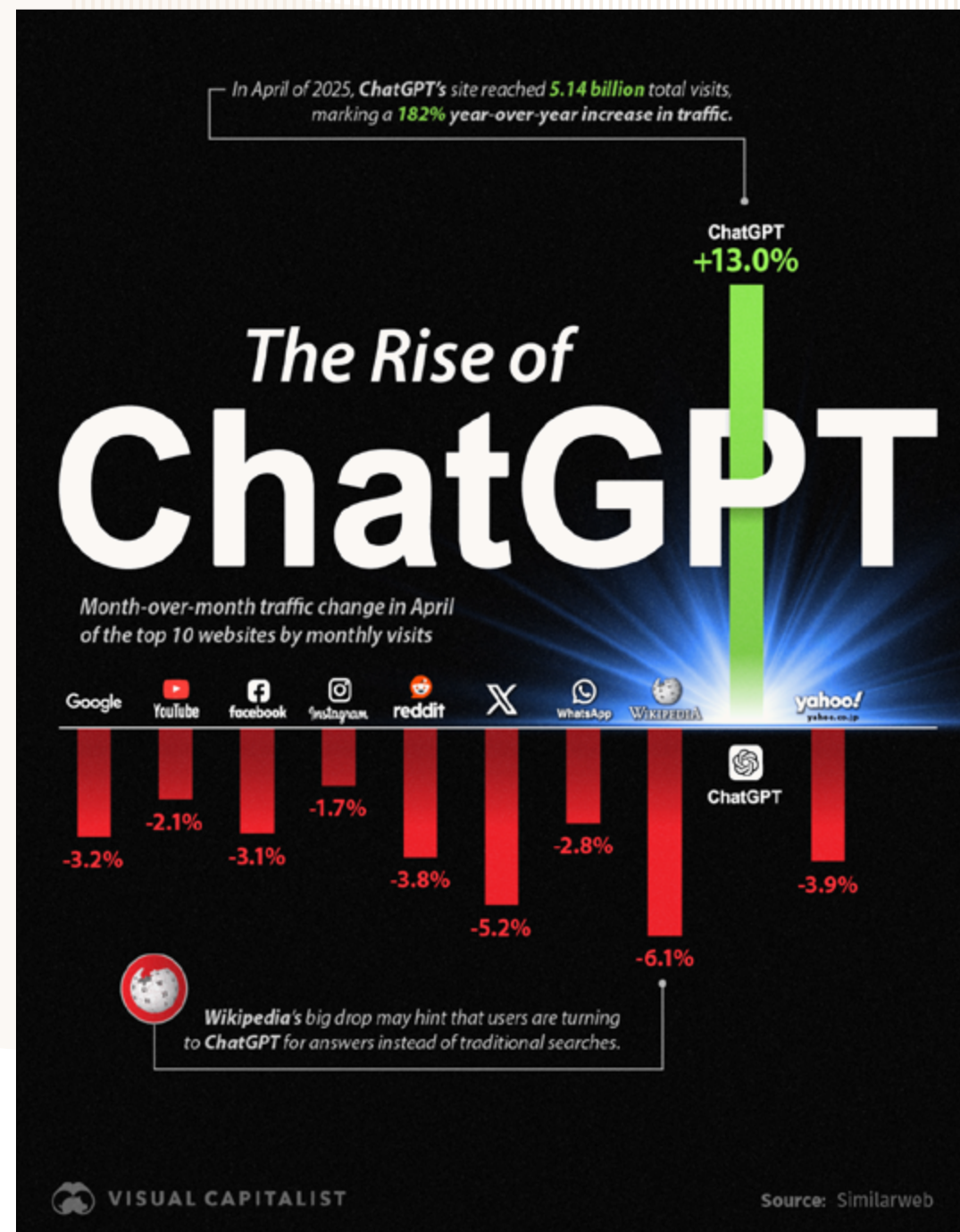
The World's Most Educated Countries

The World's $12.5 Trillion Underground Economy

ChatGPT's Rising Traffic vs. Other Top Websites

The Energy Demand of U.S. Data Centers (2023-2030P)