

1: The Future of Diplomacy? Five Projective Visions | Clingendael

In November, we celebrate 15 years of DiploFoundation and 25 years of research and training on Internet and diplomacy with a conference on The Future of Diplomacy: Between Continuity and Change.

AI is around and under continuous evolution. We see it in various applications, from translation tools to self-driving cars and beyond. There are more and more discussions around AI, and the opportunities and challenges it brings to various sectors. These discussions range from fact to fiction and from dystopian views to practical interpretations. But the technology is here to stay and it will continue to influence all aspects of society. And this is also the case with diplomacy and international relations. The proposed session will build on three main themes that emerged from a first discussion initiated by DiploFoundation in Malta in November:

AI and the global geopolitical environment Today, many have strong views on the future of digitalisation: What does this mean for the international geopolitical environment? Are we witnessing a new global race? What could be the effects of such a race on the global balance of powers and even on international stability and security? Could AI be a game changer in international affairs? AI as a topic on the international agenda As it was the case with the Internet, which quickly found its way on international agenda, AI is also drawing the attention of policy-makers at the international level. In May, French President Emmanuel Macron suggested a global structure for AI. And there are voices arguing that specific regulations are needed to govern AI. Should they start working on international rules to govern the evolution and use of AI? Are such rules even possible?

AI as a tool for diplomacy As the Internet evolved, it has become an indispensable tool for diplomats and other practitioners in international affairs. Following the same model, AI can also be used in diplomacy and international affairs to assist diplomats in performing certain tasks and making certain decisions. Big data and algorithms can help diplomats make more informed and accurate decisions, for example. Which core diplomatic functions can and cannot be automated? Can negotiations be programmed, and can empathy be digitalised? What are the risks and benefits of using AI in diplomatic activities? Can diplomats themselves be replaced by intelligent machines? The session will be organised in the format of a world cafe. At the start of the session, the moderator will explain the format and content, and then three resource persons will introduce the three main topics:

AI and the international geopolitical environment The introduction will include a brief overview of the approaches that several countries around the world are taking towards AI development national plans, strategies, policies

AI as a topic on the international agenda The introduction will include a brief overview of existing and possible implications of AI for different digital policy areas economy, labour market, taxation, privacy, cybersecurity, etc.

AI as a tool for diplomacy The introduction will include examples of AI put to use in diplomatic activities: The audience will then be divided in three groups, and each group will explore the policy questions indicated under point VII above. At the end of the session, each group should come up with several messages reflecting the key points from their discussions. As described under point VIII, the resource persons will introduce the three main topics and will facilitate the discussions within the break-out group. The proposed format of the session does not involve speakers or panellists in the traditional sense. Diversity in this session will come from the session participants themselves, who will contribute to the discussions from the perspective of their own stakeholder group, region, etc. Session organisers will make sure to actively promote the session so that a diversity of participants is ensured. Given the proposed session format, online participation via a single Webex room might prove to be difficult. To overcome this, the online moderator will brief online participants about the questions to be discussed in the three groups, and will invite online participants to reflect on these questions. Any input from online participants will be provided immediately to the breakout groups. As described above, the session will focus on interactions among participants. The introductions from resource persons will be limited to no more than 7 min each, and the rest of the session will be allocated to the break-out groups discussions. At the end of the session, each group will report on its main findings.

2: The Future of the Internet

Towards more inclusive and effective diplomacy. Diplo is a non-profit foundation established by the governments of Malta and Switzerland. Diplo works to increase the role of small and developing states, and to improve global governance and international policy development.

February 27, Written by Ana C. Rold We live in an era of mind-bogglingly easy global connectivity the likes of which has never before been experienced. Thanks to information and communication technologies ICTs such as the internet and social media, state leaders and non-state actors are now able to connect with each other, with their citizens, and with people from other countries in a powerful and direct way. This allows for real-time communication and the opening of new dimensions in diplomacy, such as the ability to solve social problems and mediate relations with foreign states. It is easy to see how digital diplomacy as a new discipline—despite the obvious challenges it faces—has revolutionized public discourse in the 21st century. Leaders now talk directly to their people. So, what does this mean for the future of public diplomacy? While there are many definitions of digital diplomacy, at its core digital diplomacy is simply the use of social media and other new technologies as a tool to further the aims of traditional diplomacy. Similarly, digital diplomacy can be used as a means to overcome traditional limits of diplomacy and bring about social change, such as the Virtual Embassy Iran, which was launched by the U. State Department in order to facilitate interactions between the U. Ultimately, digital diplomacy is not a new form of diplomacy—it is traditional diplomacy with a new toolset. A recent Twiplomacy Study found that there are currently countries—or a whopping 92 percent of all UN member states—that are represented by heads of state and foreign ministers on Twitter, with a grand total of million followers between these accounts. In fact, the study found that out of all social media platforms, heads of state and government had the biggest presence on Twitter with a total of official accounts, with Facebook and Instagram as the second and third most popular platforms, respectively. The number of followers a leader enjoys does not necessarily translate into effective digital diplomacy strategies. For example, while President Trump may have the most Twitter followers, he follows very few other world leaders and has little engagement with his followers. Indeed, these Twitter accounts and more demonstrate that engagement is crucial to effective digital diplomacy. For example, tagging Twitter users in pictures, a method used by the Russian Foreign ministry and the French government, is an effective way to ensure that relevant stakeholders are notified about important issues and have the ability to increase engagement surrounding the issue, either through retweets or replies. Despite the opportunities digital diplomacy presents, there are also major challenges to be dealt with, key among them: During the beginning stages of the Crimean crisis, for example, Russian digital diplomacy accounts denied the presence of Russian troops in Ukraine—while the United States digital diplomacy accounts argued the opposite. Similarly, the simultaneous insistence by Russian Twitter accounts that Aleppo has been liberated while UK Twitter accounts argued that Aleppo remained in a state of emergency has led to confusion on both sides and a decrease in trust by followers of both accounts. This confusion, perpetuated by real-time rapid spread of misinformation and the creation of conflicting realities, demonstrates the very mechanisms that make digital diplomacy so successful also have the potential to stifle and block off authentic communication. While many challenges exist due to the novelty of digital diplomacy—former U. President Barack Obama was the first leader to create an official presidential Twitter account as recently as —the possibilities of digital diplomacy have only just begun. In addition to social media, revolutionary advances in artificial intelligence, virtual and augmented reality and the Internet of Things are beginning to open new avenues into even more interactive public diplomacy campaigns, as well as connect digital diplomacy to the physical realm. Indeed, crude AI systems such as chat-bots are already being implemented in an effort to assist with registration processes, visa applications and legal aid for refugees, and Internet of Things capabilities such as satellite remote sensing have been able to aid the World Health Organization and other diplomats in analyzing and implementing strategies for natural crises and disasters, such as the Ebola outbreak in To engage with her on this article follow her on Twitter ACRold.

3: The future of digital diplomacy | Russia Direct

The future of diplomacy might very well look more like a co-working space, where collaborative brainstorming formats are organized to tap the knowledge and ideas of creative minds from all walks of life.

Corenliu Bjola of the Oxford Digital Diplomacy Research Group recently concluded that the first stage of digital diplomacy has been a resounding success. Although MFAs are risk averse organizations who value discretion and shun from the limelight, they have successfully migrated to social media and adopted new communication practices that centre on information sharing, increased transparency and a willingness to interact with online publics. Even more importantly, diplomats have embraced new metaphors to conceptualize the practice of diplomacy, namely that of the network. Yet the road to digital diplomacy success was a long and treacherous one. MFAs were late adopters of digital technologies and required several years to reach the proficiency level required to leverage digital tools. Organizational resistance, normative clashes and well entrenched working routines all prolonged the process of digitalization. The question that arises is how can MFAs best prepare for the next stage of digitalization? What skills should MFAs develop if they are to shorten the adoption process of digital technologies? Diplomats witnessed the emergence of global social media networks and their influence on international politics. This motivated them to migrate online. Some have argued that diplomats adopted online platforms to counter extremist narratives and recruitment efforts. Other have tied the migration online to the Arab Spring. Whatever the motivation, it is evident that MFAs took a reactive stance to technological innovation. Facilitating the next stage of digitalization could be achieved by taking a proactive approach to technological innovation. A proactive approach begins with understating the future technological landscape and taking measures to adapt to this landscape in terms of working routines, organizational structures and norms. For instance, it is estimated that by 8 billion human will be connected to the internet. This suggests that an additional 5 billion people will join online conversations and online networks. These individuals will likely use internet connectivity to learn about the world around them and events shaping it. Given their desire to shape how online publics view global affairs, MFAs need to prepare now for a massive growth in audience size. This will require a substantial increase in the budget allocated to digital activities and an increase in the size of digital departments as four staffers cannot communicate effectively with 8 billion people. Moreover, MFAs must analyse which areas will be connected in the near future and develop digital capabilities in departments focusing on those areas. The connection of 5 billion people to the internet should thus inform the budget and structure of MFAs. It has also been predicted that by virtual and augmented reality will be a constant feature of human life be it in education, healthcare or entertainment. These technologies could alter diplomatic practices related to branding, tourism, culture and even crisis management. As seeing is believing, MFAs may be able to win over public support for their policies. Notably, MFAs are in a unique position to prepare for the future technological landscape. This is because various government ministries and agencies have undergone a similar process be education or health ministries. Moreover, MFAs can interact with the innovators of tomorrow be it by reaching out to local companies or using their global network of Ambassadors to engage with companies in foreign countries.

Multi-Media Creation The digital world is one that is in constant flux. As such, it is often hard to determine which digital platforms will survive the test of time. It is quite possible that three years from now Facebook will still dominate the online world. But is also possible that three years from now Facebook will not exist. What is certain is that social networking sites that offer constant connectivity and multi-media content will continue to be popular. Moreover, it is fairly certain that people will continue to use these sites to debate political issues and formulate political opinions. This suggests that MFAs should increase their investment in multi-media capabilities. For not only does multi-media drive engagement in social networks, but it also enables one to make claims to truth. As Susan Sontag writes, images and videos have always served an evidentiary purpose. They are used as exhibits in the courtroom to unravel the truth. In the near future, truth and reality will continue to be disputed as they are today. By investing in multi-media capabilities, MFAs will be able to increase their online reach and win competitions over the truth thereby garnering support for their

policies. Multi-media investments should see the creation of advanced in house capabilities to create videos, animations, 3D illustrations and, in the near future, virtual environments. Notably, by investing in multi-media capabilities MFAs will be able to adapt to future social networks as these are likely to be based on visuals.

Data Analysts The question of influence is currently one that dominates debates about digital diplomacy. Various MFAs and research groups have searched for the parameters and tools necessary to demonstrate the efficacy of digital activities. The question of influence has plagued digital diplomacy as it was first conceptualized as a cost effective way of influencing foreign populations. To measure effectiveness now and in the future, MFAs will need to incorporate data analysts into their ranks. Data analysts will be able to develop in house capabilities that far exceed the basic analytics offered by social media companies. Analysts could also offer new conceptualizations, tools and parameters for evaluating online influence. But even more fundamentally, data analysts will be able to inform MFAs if they are actually reaching their intended audiences. Additionally, data analysts could help MFAs leverage the power of networks. Big data and network analyses could help MFAs identify online influencers and force amplifiers who can carry their messages to new constituencies. Analysts could also track the flow of information online and identify how narratives and counter narratives spread among online publics. This would enable MFAs to disrupt the flow of narratives or counter them among specific online communities. Lastly, analysts could help MFAs tailor their communications to the unique attributes, beliefs, world views and opinions of specific online communities. Tailored communication techniques are likely to be far more effective than generic online messaging. As the amount of connected individuals is only likely to increase, MFAs should invest now in recruiting data analysts who could, over time, be integrated into the daily operations of MFAs. Whether it is a political crisis, such as Crimea, or a consular crisis, such as terror attacks, online platforms provide diplomats with valuable information on unfolding events. Using online data to inform crisis management is of great importance as crises are, by nature, ill-defined situations in which decision makers are forced to act based on limited insight and amid high stress. It could be argued that the near future will require effective crisis management. Environmental degradation, political instability and terrorism will all contribute to the proliferation of risk and crises. The near future will also likely see an increase in the amount of data shared online. Thus, MFAs should invest now in their ability to gather mass quantities of data, analyse data in real time and use data to better inform the decision making process. Doing so will require new tools, new capabilities and new diplomats, diplomats who can write code and create programs that are tailored to the needs of their MFAs. The first stage of digital diplomacy may have been a success. Yet technological innovations will continue to challenge MFAs.

4: Reshaping Diplomacy for the Digital World - Diplomatic Courier

*The following is an excerpt from *The Future of Diplomacy*, by Philip Seib (Polity,). For centuries, diplomacy was the domain of an insular elite. The protagonists worked quietly, often secretly, until ready to unveil their accomplishments or lack thereof.*

Toggle display of website navigation Net Effect: By shifting their outreach campaigns to Facebook, Twitter, and blogs, the government may be trying to do the impossible, i. Two key pieces of recent writing are especially worth looking at: Essentially, I think that both of them overemphasize the use of new media for growing the supply side without giving almost any consideration to its possible impact on the demand side, where, I think, the real focus should be. In my opinion, relying on Facebook and Twitter could be effective only if public diplomacy is seen as some kind of a brand war. Yet there are good reasons to be worried about the viability of this approach in the long run: However, I believe that whether one uploads press-releases from the State Department to one or twenty social networks is hardly going to have any influence on the situation. The reality is that the governments in Russia and China, to name only a few, have outreach teams of their own, and are pouring money into their own online image-shaping campaigns, both globally and locally, in order to sustain the dedicated teams of online commentators who help shape the public perception of their policies. Thus, we cannot expect to outdo them based on the number of messages we post to various social networks; at some point in time, those messages would be written off as a new form of geopolitical spam. So far, new media has been deployed to help create supply of American ideas on the Internet, on the assumption that improving global access to unfiltered and carefully crafted American positions would help dispel some of the myths about the country and its policies i. However, I think this approach is wrong-headed simply because it obfuscates the real problem, which is the lack of demand for these ideas in the first place, especially after the Iraq debacle. One of the goals of Public Diplomacy 2. Well, the point is, if you really want democracy to succeed, you have to make people want it first. What the State Department and a host of other government agencies involved in public various diplomacy 2. Well, this is certainly true: From student exchanges to file exchanges What could some of this real work involve? I think that most policy-makers agree that there is no better cultural export product in America than education. The most radicalized Islamists may hate the lifestyle that comes with attending American colleges, but few of them would challenge that Harvard, Yale, Stanford, or Princeton are still one of the best universities in the world. As far as I am concerned, education and innovation that comes with it should be at the forefront of any American cultural export strategy. In a perfect world, we would be able to transport the entire population of Saudi Arabia and Pakistan to New England, have them spend four years reading Thoreau, and then go back and mediate on the nature of civil disobedience. I am sorry to break the news, but this is not going to happen for logistical reasons. However, people who sign up for Al Qaeda and then blow themselves up do not usually come from such privileged backgrounds; most of them are not targeted by the current cultural and educational programs of the US government. We need to figure out how to make the exchange system work for them too. Some of these new learning opportunities are already available on the Internet, in the form of full video and audio sessions of numerous undergraduate and graduate courses held at the top American universities. A list compiled by OpenCulture, an excellent blog tracking the recent additions to the vast body of free educational and cultural resources on the Web, lists at least of them. Well, why create this surreal virtual experience if we can easily let foreigners peep into the actual American study halls? And one more useful stat: But look at the vast piracy markets out there; check out any BitTorrent site for the kinds of lectures that are being swapped around check Demonoid, for example. If people are ready to pirate content that is already widely available at no cost, this is a sure sign that the demand is quite strong. So why not simply spend all this money putting more of such courses and putting them online? Cover as many disciplines as possible – do not just go for the low-hanging political fruit like the History of the Cold War or the US Foreign Policy in the Middle East; if you really want people to be thankful and treat you seriously, produce courses on topics as far removed from the US foreign policy as

possible. Teach people how to make a living, and their loyalty is practically guaranteed. From content production to content aggregation There are also excellent resources tracking this wealth of online educational content. The OpenCulture blog mentioned above is probably one of the best resources at the moment, but there is enough space for a dozen other niche players. Why not invest more money in building such aggregators? At the same time, I doubt that they are big fans of Alhurra: In the long term, their only shot at staying relevant is to figure out how to be the Google News of their region, helping to discover new and original content without producing any expensive content of their own. Their content, whether they like it or not, would always be perceived as American propaganda and thus rarely taken seriously. I suspect that everyone in the State Department knows that this is a legacy of the past: This world no longer exists: Our extremely saturated new media environment makes the US-funded media sources look even less appealing, especially if compared to hundreds of other much less expensive sources. Aggregation and, possibly, even curation is the only activity where these media could add value; they should get out of other business lines as fast as we can. Embracing the Google Diplomacy I think that most technology-driven public diplomacy initiatives have so far suffered from the lack of imagination about the role that technology could actually play in the process. So far, technology has been mostly used as a tool, but it could also be used “and, perhaps, in much more powerful ways, as a set of ideas about America. Arguably, the greatest gift that America has bestowed to this world in the last decade has been Google, a powerful search-engine that is as useful in Brazil as it is in Armenia. Even despite several rows over free speech, Google still maintains a much more coherent position on the issue than most of the previous US administrations, who have often closed their eyes to media intimidation in friendly regimes like Egypt or Azerbaijan. Even corporate social responsibility efforts like Google. We hardly recognize this but Google has already done more to make America popular in the world than the State Department ever could accomplish on Twitter. Whatever framework the State Department adopts to executive their new public diplomacy initiatives, it has to make space for completely unexplored diplomatic treasures like Google. As things stand now, the US governments, unfortunately, seems to have neither the tools nor the ambitions to figure out how to capitalize on these less conventional assets”.

5: 5 trends for the future of diplomacy | World Economic Forum

In the last few weeks, debates over the future direction of these new Internet-based initiatives have intensified, with several new reports and articles on the future of "public diplomacy

Tweet Citizens Of The World Technological progress is breaking down communicative and linguistic barriers. And the rituals of diplomatic engagement in rooms adorned with national flags will continue as they have for centuries. Stripped naked, diplomacy is nothing more than a conversation between leaders. It is highly ritualistic. The relationships between the individuals matter. And people prefer to sit and talk in person when the decisions they will make are consequential. This has been true since there were nation states that dispatched diplomats to see their neighbors. It will remain the same. But the long-standing practice of sit-downs between world leaders will not happen in a vacuum. These changes will be driven by information and communications technology. A century of open doors Already, time and space are less and less significant barriers to interaction between large numbers of people. Diplomacy is no longer limited to government officials. In the 20th century, government-to-government diplomacy was supplemented with government-to-people diplomacy through international broadcasting. In the 21st century, we see the beginning of people-to-government diplomacy as the Internet permits organized networks of citizens to talk back to governments. In the 22nd century, we will see the maturation of networked diplomacy through people-to-people engagement that bypasses government leaders altogether if they fail to respond to the needs of communities. Many states will choose to open their governing process to greater transparency and citizen participation. Others doors will be forced open through leaks and whistle-blowers. There will be no quiet corners of the world. Connectivity will be effectively ubiquitous. Every event of international importance will be captured on video and posted instantly to global information networks. Diplomacy will move faster under the bright light of public scrutiny. This will have the virtue of accelerating problem solving but the liability of injecting parochial politics into nearly every international engagement. Well organized minorities will carry significant influence through public diplomacy. Translation technologies will also be a game-changer for international relations. All content and services on global information networks will be instantly translated into any language. Dramatic increases in access to knowledge and cross-cultural discourse will play a major role in bridging divides between international communities. Translation technologies will permit seamless organization of transnational social movements and political advocacy. International organizations will multiply as tele-presence enables instant, cheap face-to-face discussions between people scattered around the world. The power of information networks to increase participation in politics will not be unopposed. Authoritarian countries will respond harshly to the interference of outsiders in their domestic political affairs. Censorship, surveillance, and persecution using digital networks will become increasingly common and more sophisticated as central authority seeks to reestablish control. Some countries will attempt to disconnect themselves from the networks they perceive as threatening. Issues of international norms and governance of global information networks will be high profile foreign policy issues because these networks will represent big money and political volatility. People matter Revolutions in transportation technologies will also profoundly change the business of diplomacy as it becomes cheaper and easier to move around the world. Global migration is already one of the most profoundly disruptive forces in international relations, and this trend will continue. Wars, climate change, water shortages, and the shifting availability of natural resources will put more people in motion in the coming decades. The institutions of diplomacy will be central to coping with these changes as states make choices about immigration, deportation, and border control. The practical work of statecraft "issuing visas to foreign travelers, expelling the undocumented, and responding to the needs of citizens from home living abroad" will become more challenging as more people seek to move more frequently. Neither technological innovation nor management wizardry will be sufficient to tame the bureaucracies that will grow to handle these issues. But for all of the changes that a new century will certainly bring, the basic truth about foreign policy will remain constant. The decisions that shape the course of global politics are made by people. Whether they are leaders of countries, industry or civil society, they will continue

to sit down together, break bread, and talk. What will be new in the future is that the whole world will be talking too – to them, with them, and around them.

6: IGF WS # AI and the future of diplomacy: What's in store? | Internet Governance Forum

In November, we celebrated 15 years of DiploFoundation and 25 years of research and training on Internet and diplomacy. To mark this milestone, we reflected on the role of diplomacy in the modern era, and the impact of technology and other areas on the core functions of diplomacy, while keeping a firm eye on the future.

The Future of Foreign Policy? By Andreas Sandre Foreign policy is evolving and adapting in front of our eyes, not only to new technologies but also to the different personifications of power and influence. Thanks to social media and the advent of digital diplomacy, this transformation is happening very fast and affects the very DNA of how governments interact with each other and with their publics. New non-state actors are emerging quite rapidly, reshaping the international landscape and forcing foreign policy practitioners to rebalance their focus so to accommodate new priorities, engage with civil society, and democratize the diplomatic process. Technology and innovation have been key elements in this process, deeply impacting the past 20 years of foreign policy in a way we have not experienced before. For centuries, ambassadors and diplomats have embraced the traditional way of practicing diplomacy and receiving instructions from their home capitals. From the Internet to Twitter and Facebook, technology has injected new life to diplomacy. The change has been fast and quite sudden if you think that early diplomacy -- as we intend it now, with permanent envoys and embassies -- can be traced back to the Renaissance and the royal courts of Europe. Today, cabinet ministers, diplomatic bureaucracies, and ambassadors have embraced all new media, often very effectively, and certainly not without risks. While at the beginning, early digital diplomacy practitioners might have been inclined "all too willing to sweep the dangers of Twitter diplomacy under the rug," as The New York Times reported back in , today the need to put in place a veritable system of checks and balances is clear in order to minimize risks and avoid incidents, ambiguities, and misinterpretations. In April, the U. Embassy in Cairo temporarily shut down its Twitter feed following controversial tweets, the second time the American Embassy in Egypt was engulfed in an incident involving the use of social media. This is regrettably not the first time," said Victoria Nuland , then State Department spokesperson, announcing that the Twitter feed of the Embassy in Cairo was back up. We want to see post management, ambassadors and their deputies, decide what will be most impactful in terms of conveying the views of the U. This is why risk management needs to become part of a digital diplomacy strategy -- not just crisis communications. Foreign policy is not risk-free -- both traditional and less traditional -- and it will never be. What we can control is the output, insuring quality and clarity while still keeping a fast pace. While the need for real-time news and updates has increased to a point where screens, checks, and balances almost cease to exist, the challenge has now become how to achieve a balance. On one hand we need a mechanism to monitor the digital diplomacy activity. People feel they have the right to monitor decisions. The modern world has so many actors, and issues are so complex, that the notion that bureaucrats have all the answers and information is absurd," he argued. In this landscape, fast diplomacy is certainly not the goal, but rather a lapse in the search for a stronger presence in social media and a better engagement with all social diplomacy actors, traditional and less-traditional.

7: 'Fast Diplomacy': The Future of Foreign Policy? | HuffPost

In the 20th century, government-to-government diplomacy was supplemented with government-to-people diplomacy through international broadcasting. In the 21st century, we see the beginning of people-to-government diplomacy as the Internet permits organized networks of citizens to talk back to governments.

A canvassing of 2, experts and technology builders about where we will stand by the year finds striking patterns in their predictions. They registered their answers online between November 25, and January 13, 2012. From that, everything flows. Most believe there will be: A global, immersive, invisible, ambient networked computing environment built through the continued proliferation of smart sensors, cameras, software, databases, and massive data centers in a world-spanning information fabric known as the Internet of Things. Disruption of business models established in the 20th century most notably impacting finance, entertainment, publishers of all sorts, and education. Tagging, databasing, and intelligent analytical mapping of the physical and social realms. These experts expect existing positive and negative trends to extend and expand in the next decade, revolutionizing most human interaction, especially affecting health, education, work, politics, economics, and entertainment. Most say they believe the results of that connectivity will be primarily positive. However, when asked to describe the good and bad aspects of the future they foresee, many of the experts can also clearly identify areas of concern, some of them extremely threatening. Heightened concerns over interpersonal ethics, surveillance, terror, and crime, may lead societies to question how best to establish security and trust while retaining civil liberties. Overall, these expert predictions can be grouped into 15 identifiable theses about our digital future — eight of which we characterize as being hopeful, six as concerned, and another as a kind of neutral, sensible piece of advice that the choices that are made now will shape the future. Many involve similar views of the ways technology will change, but differ in their sense of the impact of those technical advances. They are listed below, numbered for the sake of convenience to readers navigating this document, not in a rank ordering. More-hopeful theses

- 1 Information sharing over the Internet will be so effortlessly interwoven into daily life that it will become invisible, flowing like electricity, often through machine intermediaries. More and more, humans will be in a world in which decisions are being made by an active set of cooperating devices. The Internet and computer-mediated communication in general will become more pervasive but less explicit and visible. It will, to some extent, blend into the background of all we do. We will see more planetary friendships, rivalries, romances, work teams, study groups, and collaborations. The change in the emotional landscape conferred by people being able to communicate very cheaply irrespective of geography is still only dimly understood. Patrick Tucker, author of *The Naked Future*: We will become far more knowledgeable about the consequences of our actions; we will edit our behavior more quickly and intelligently. This will change how we think about people, how we establish trust, how we negotiate change, failure, and success. This will change a lot of social practices, such as dating, job interviewing and professional networking, and gaming, as well as policing and espionage. We may literally be able to adjust both medications and lifestyle changes on a day-by-day basis or even an hour-by-hour basis, thus enormously magnifying the effectiveness of an ever more understaffed medical delivery system. Like the Arab Spring, we can expect more and more uprisings to take place as people become more informed and able to communicate their concerns. When every person on this planet can reach, and communicate two-way, with every other person on this planet, the power of nation-states to control every human inside its geographic boundaries may start to diminish. Traditional structures of government and governance are therefore ill-equipped to create the sensors, the flows, the ability to recognize patterns, the ability to identify root causes, the ability to act on the insights gained, the ability to do any or all of this at speed, while working collaboratively across borders and time zones and sociopolitical systems and cultures. From climate change to disease control, from water conservation to nutrition, from the resolution of immune-system-weakness conditions to solving the growing obesity problem, the answer lies in what the Internet will be in decades to come. By 2020, we will have a good idea of its foundations. Some will require verified identification to access, while others will promise increased privacy. Global connectivity will continue to exist, but through a series of

separate channels controlled by a series of separate protocols. Our use of separate channels for separate applications will be necessitated by security problems, cyber policy of nations and corporations, and our continued attempts to find better ways to do things. The biggest impact on the world will be universal access to all human knowledge. The smartest person in the world currently could well be stuck behind a plow in India or China. Enabling that person and the millions like him or her will have a profound impact on the development of the human race. Cheap mobile devices will be available worldwide, and educational tools like the Khan Academy will be available to everyone. This will have a huge impact on literacy and numeracy and will lead to a more informed and more educated world population. But civilization deals with bad acting through development of manners, norms, laws and regulations. Expect all of those to emerge and evolve over the coming years. But the Internet has already made it possible for us to use one of our unique graces the ability to share knowledge for good, and to a degree never before possible. Social media will facilitate and amplify the feelings of loss and abuse. Cyber-terrorism will become commonplace. Privacy and confidentiality of any and all personal will become a thing of the past. The digital divide will grow and worsen beyond the control of nations or global organizations such as the UN. This will increasingly polarize the planet between haves and have-nots. Global companies will exploit this polarization. Digital criminal networks will become realities of the new frontiers. Terrorism, both by organizations and individuals, will be daily realities. The world will become less and less safe, and only personal skills and insights will protect individuals. Abusers evolve and scale far more than regular Internet users. That is, filters will be increasingly valuable and important, and effective and useful filters will be able to charge for their services. People will be more than happy to trade the free-wheeling aspect common to many Internet sites for more structured and regulated environments. But that will also tempt us to stop seeking out knowledge, narrowing our horizons, even as we delve evermore deep. The privacy premium may also be a factor: There are very few experts focused on this, and yet the rise of digital media promises significant disruption to relations between and among states. It is not merely a tool of enforcing existing systems; it is a structural change in the systems that we are used to. And this means that we are truly going through a paradigm shift which is celebratory for what it brings, but it also produces great precariousness because existing structures lose meaning and valence, and hence, a new world order needs to be produced in order to accommodate for these new modes of being and operation. The greatest impact of the Internet is what we are already witnessing, but it is going to accelerate. How will we provide for the humans who can no longer earn money through labor? The opportunities are simply tremendous. It offers an unbridled ability to collaborate, share, and interact. These paths help us to be better prepared for long-term contingencies; by identifying key indicators, and amplifying signals of change, they help us ensure that our decisions along the way are flexible enough to accommodate change. That billions more people are poised to come online in the emerging economies seems certain. Yet much remains uncertain: As users, industry players, and policymakers, the interplay of decisions that we make today and in the near future will determine the evolution of the Internet and the shape it takes by , in both intended and unintended ways. Regardless of how the future unfolds, the Internet will evolve in ways we can only begin to imagine. By allowing ourselves to explore and rehearse divergent and plausible futures for the Internet, not only do we prepare for any future, we can also help shape it for the better.

8: The Future of Diplomacy - The European

In addition to social media, revolutionary advances in artificial intelligence, virtual and augmented reality and the Internet of Things are beginning to open new avenues into even more interactive public diplomacy campaigns, as well as connect digital diplomacy to the physical realm.

These days, it has developed its productive forces to draw attention to social consciousness and legal norms. It is a real art that serves the purposes of individuals and their countries. There are several types of diplomacy, and we will review them in this article. They were issued to envoys as credentials and documents that confirmed their authority. The literal meaning of this word is "double". At the current stage of development of this art, the following definition seems most appropriate: Politics of pacification The essence of this type of diplomacy is pacification, that is, unwillingness to aggravate or incite contradictions that exist between countries. This kind presupposes various concessions for opposite sides on insignificant, unimportant issues. The most often seen examples of this diplomacy is that of England and France on the eve of World War II, when they tried to resist aggressive aspirations of Hitler. Gunboat diplomacy The essence of gunboat diplomacy consists in demonstrating strength to achieve foreign policy goals. This type got its name from the word "gunboat" - a small ship with a serious artillery armament. The basis of gunboat diplomacy is full recognition of the legitimacy of using military force to achieve goals of foreign policy. Unlike classic policies with its complex games, all sorts of unions, principles and relations with those who are unlikely to inflict damage are simple and primitive. Structure and functions of local government in Nigeria 3. It is the economic enslavement of the small states and submission to the domination of large foreign banks and the industrial companies. In this case, dollars literally act as bullets or weapons in the hands of diplomats. Dollars and bullets have both been used in the past. Whenever any of such countries tried to work toward their independence, more rough means were usually put into effect. Public diplomacy Public diplomacy differs from traditional diplomacy, which is carried out by people with a special profession diplomats, politicians. Public diplomacy is a means by which the government of one country tries to influence the society of another country. It is the ability to achieve goals through attractive offers, rather than bribery and coercion. Instruments of public diplomacy must be tailored to specific tasks. Foreign broadcasting is also suitable for foreign policies, and countries can arrange talks about their cultures, exhibitions and tours. To understand the culture of another country there is need to communicate with its inhabitants, for example, through education. Values are also spread through educational exchanges; this is how state branding is carried out. The concept, coming from the world of marketing, asserts that every state is a brand that imposes a certain imprint on everything it offers indicators of how powerful their brand is are the popularity of tourism, investment attractiveness, etc. So, public diplomacy is not propaganda, it is much better than that. Intermediary diplomacy Intermediary diplomacy is one of the means for peaceful settlement of disputes between states through a series of negotiations with the participation of a third state, on the basis of conditions advanced by it. Economic diplomacy Economic diplomacy is a specific area of modern diplomatic activity connected with the use of economic problems as an object, means of struggle, cooperation in international relations. Economic diplomacy, like diplomacy in general, is an integral organic part of foreign policy and international activities of a state. Foreign policy determines the goals, objectives of economic diplomacy. Realization of national economic interests on world arena. Protection of economic security through diplomatic methods. Expansion of mutually beneficial economic cooperation. Gaining benefits, competitive advantages in the world market, ensuring national interests in a rapidly globalizing world. Ensuring foreign economic security. Prevention of threats to the balanced development of economy due to violation of foreign economic relations. Providing a country with conditions for international economic cooperation, which ultimately contribute to raising the level and quality of life of its population. Development of national foreign economic relations for the future. Increasing level of economic development of the country. Digital electronic diplomacy It is the use of the Internet, information and communication technologies for solving diplomatic problems. In the framework of digital diplomacy, new media, social networks, blogs and similar global media platforms are used. The main

goals of digital diplomacy are the promotion of foreign policy interests and information propaganda via the Internet. In conclusion, it should be emphasized that the significance of diplomacy today has undoubtedly increased. Primarily, this is due to the fact that power solutions of international problems, despite their continued use, has become dangerous due to development of new types of weapons. In addition, restructuring of international relations connected with the processes of globalization and emergence of non-state actors on the world stage, challenges diplomacy to engage actively in the creation of a new world image. Any state wishing to succeed in the foreign policy arena must perfectly know and use all types of diplomacy described in this article.

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ing on Internet and diplomacy. To mark these milestones, Diplo hosted a two-day conference dedicated to reflecting on the role of diplomacy in the modern era, and on the impact of technology and other areas on the.

A ministry of foreign affairs is a very traditional place where men in suits analyze international challenges and find answers in closed circles. The future of diplomacy might very well look more like a co-working space, where collaborative brainstorming formats are organized to tap the knowledge and ideas of creative minds from all walks of life. And the Open Situation Rooms format which enables MFAs and international institutions to tap the problem solving capacities of creative people. Who can manage complexity in a multipolar world? This is not to say foreign policy ever used to be a simple business. States have interests and more often than not, those were conflicting interests. Diplomacy is an art and a craft, it takes experience and knowledge today just like it used to a thousand years ago. But these days, international politics have become enormously complex, and thus, sometimes confusing to the traditional diplomat. Not only are the topics new, disruptive and highly technical, but they are also emerging with increasing speed. Some of the main players in these crises are non-traditional, and this area is no longer restricted to nation-states. Global foundations such as the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation play a decisive role in development, Daesh fighters from all over the world are causing havoc in the Middle East, and opaque forces are involved in the Ukraine crisis. And finally, communication, the cornerstone of diplomacy, has been radically changed by electronic and social media, by smartphones, by the internet. Never in the history of mankind, has the general public had so many opportunities to stay informed about foreign policy – and never before did they expect to be informed more accurately and more timely than today. It is no exaggeration to say: A new era To be sure: But there are some key factors that are to be taken into account when designing future policies on the international level: Think outside the box. Foreign policy is probably most famous for its vast collection of strategies and doctrines. But the opposite is true: Today, this applies more than ever. In order to be creative, diplomats always had to be generalists, knowing bits and pieces of every subject they might encounter, from nuclear power to oenology. But human knowledge now has to go deeper than ever before. Solving the worlds problems not only requires a deep understanding of specific issues, but also the interlinkage between various subjects. The sun never sets on international affairs; issues can pop up at every time of the day or night. And they develop at an increasing speed. The days when we had the time to plan conferences or meetings months ahead are long gone. New ways of tapping into creative, wide and interdisciplinary communities of experts within an extremely short time-frame have been opened up by social media. By creating communities, you have a global task-force on standby. The only question is: Be open and accessible. The sharing economy has set the tone for foreign policy. Creating the best approaches can no longer be done in closed circles. Only dynamic, accessible and permeable networks of like-minded people are able to exert impact on a global scale. There may still be moments, when negotiations have to take place behind closed doors – but as a principle, these doors must be kept open. It is the only way to create trust in societies that are aware of the fact that the era of privacy has come to an end. The case of the Open Situation Room During crises in foreign policy, it used to be the most senior officials of an administration that gathered in a Situation Room. A place where all available information is gathered and made available, where the chains of command are synchronized and where decisions were made. The OSR takes this model and updates it for the 21st century. Around the table are not only senior officials, but also young entrepreneurs, physicians, designers, artists and social activists. Instead of sitting and discussing, they are calling Facebook-Friends that are on site, they are designing prototypes for foreign policy reactions by entering role-plays, while at the same they are tweeting live from the OSR. At the end of the session, they present a range of scenarios and recommendations to decision makers. German foreign policy officials asked the curated round of the OSR how they should react to real foreign policy challenges – ignoring hierarchies and the traditional boundaries of a foreign ministry. The results were surprising – and they have become a valuable addition to traditional foreign policy making. Consequently, the German ministry of foreign affairs continues to hold OSRs around the country – and others may well join in soon. The case of

foraus Switzerland has a long and successful history of democratic civil-society participation in policy-making. However, until it even lacked a foreign policy think-tank. The concept of foraus has its roots in the conviction that only by sourcing ideas from the crowd, will a think-tank be able to come up with the best new foreign policy designs. Consequently, foraus is a grassroots organization whose membership is open to everyone. Publications are written by volunteering members and quality control is secured through a network of peers, dedicated professors and foreign policy practitioners. In return, it is not only the think-tank, but also young researchers that receive public and academic attention for their policy recommendations. Hence, foraus is probably one of the most independent think-tanks in the world. Currently, more than a thousand members are publishing with foraus, organizing public conferences and expert round tables. And the concept is expanding: Polis in Berlin and a foraus-subsiidiary in Brussels are ready to stir up the European think-tank scene, with more cities to join in soon. And while we think there is a need for diplomacy to radically alter approaches, we still think that the Ministries of Foreign Affairs are in an excellent position to embrace the current developments. Having a network of embassies around the world at their disposal and diplomats with long-lasting experience in all regions and a variety of subjects, they are predetermined to play a central role in the global politics of the future. But it is now high time for them to change their modus operandi. Foreign policy has to become more innovative, more interdisciplinary, more open and happen much faster. If they are successful in adapting to the new and complex global realities and only then will they remain key players. Nicola Forster is the founding curator of the Global Shapers Bern, president of the Swiss foreign policy think tank foraus and an innovation consultant.

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