



# How will artificial intelligence impact Sino–US relations?

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## Abstract

Along with the dramatic growth of big data, improvement in computation, and advances in deep-learning algorithms, artificial intelligence (AI) is entering a third wave of development and becoming a new focus of international competition. This essay argues that AI may profoundly affect Sino–US relations. On one hand, competition between China and the United States surrounding AI may aggravate strategic mutual suspicion, accelerate the AI arms race, change power dynamics, and undermine strategic stability between these two countries. On the other hand, the rapid development of AI has the potential to open new areas of cooperation between China and the United States. As AI introduces new forms of uncertainty into the international political arena, China and the United States, as two major global powers, need to increase trust, resolve disputes, deepen cooperation, and strengthen conflict management capacity, to help steer the world toward a more peaceful, secure, and prosperous future.

**Keywords** Artificial intelligence · Sino–US relations · Strategic competition · Cooperation

## 1 Introduction

Thanks primarily to the advancement of big data, computing power, and machine-learning algorithms (especially deep learning) and their applications, artificial intelligence (AI) has exerted a strong and rapid influence on the world, attracting widespread attention from all countries and becoming the focal point of strategic

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competition. In recent years, major powers have poured significant resources into AI-related projects in an effort to capitalize on a new round of technological and industrial development. As the largest developing country and the largest developed country, China and the United States both increasingly emphasize the importance of AI, with the formation of a range of strategic documents, like the US Obama administration's three significant reports focusing on AI (NITRD 2016; Executive Office of the President 2016a, b), Trump administration's AI Executive order (The White House 2019), and China's Development Plan of New Generation AI (Chinese State Council 2017). It is, however, especially worth noting that some US officials have expressed concern about China surpassing the United States in the field of AI. Gen. Paul Selva, vice chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Robert Work, former US Deputy Secretary of the Department of Defense, have stressed that China is beating the US in advancing key military technologies, such as AI and electronic warfare, and have suggested that the US must quickly take steps to maintain its advantage (Freedberg Jr. 2018). Scholars at the Center for a New American Security (CNAS) emphasized that the rapid development of China's strategic technology will threaten American leadership in research and innovation and that the US must take timely steps to prevent this (Kania 2018). Some scholars even claimed that a "technology Cold War" is in full swing in the most advanced industries of the world (Zhong and Mozur 2018). Scholars at Brookings also recently pointed out connections between AI advancement and Sino–US relations (Hass and Balin 2019). In addition, Kaifu Lee, a renowned AI scientist and current CEO of Sinovation Ventures, has also said the rapid development of AI in China and the US could give rise to a new world order (Lee 2018). These signs suggest that AI could profoundly affect the development of Sino–US relations. This essay thus aims to explore the potential ways, both positive and negative, that AI could impact Sino–US relations and offer suggestions concerning AI to help steer Sino–US relations toward a brighter future.

## 2 A new high ground for Sino–US strategic competition

Observers ranging from academics to government leaders have noted AI's potential to revolutionize military power, national security, and strategic competition. AI-related competition between China and the United States has the potential to influence Sino–US relations in the following ways:

### 2.1 Triggering an AI arms race between the US and China

The rapid development of AI and its potential to increase productivity and transform military affairs is likely to give rise to the Sino–US AI arms race. In the anarchical international system, rational state actors will undoubtedly devote to pursuit of technological advantages that can significantly increase power and facilitate national interests. Therefore, it is difficult to prevent countries from secretly advancing AI in the military sphere. At present, it appears that the militarization of AI has become an inevitable worldwide trend. China and the United States are the protagonists in

the arms race surrounding AI weapons systems. Both countries have poured large amounts of money into AI and have adopted an array of related policies. In the Third Offset Strategy, the US regards AI as among the most disruptive technologies and focuses on AI-related research, development, and application.

So far, the US Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) has launched a number of AI-related R&D projects, including “Life-learn Machine”, “Gremlins”, and “Commander’s Virtual Staff”. In March 2017, the US Army released the “Robot and Autonomous Systems Strategy” to promote the integration of AI and related technologies in military operations. On April 26, 2017, Robert Work signed a memorandum authorizing the establishment of the Algorithmic Warfare Cross-Functional Team (AWCFT) to promote the application of AI, machine learning, and other related technologies in the field of military intelligence (US Department of Defense 2017). In addition, following US President Donald Trump’s signing of the Executive Order on Maintaining American Leadership in Artificial Intelligence on February 12, 2019, the US Department of Defense, the next day, unveiled its AI strategy, with the Joint AI Center as its focal point institution to further promote the military application of AI (The White House 2019; US Department of Defense 2019).

Although China does not intend to join the AI arms race, its “New Generation Artificial Intelligence Development Plan” emphasized the two-way transformation of AI technology between the military and the civilian sectors and the utilization of AI technology to support the military in command decisions, military intelligence, weapons, etc. (Chinese State Council 2017). Notably, the Russian Military Industrial Committee plans to achieve 30% robotization of Russian military equipment by 2025. In this context, Elon Musk warned that competition for the development of AI may lead to the outbreak of the Third World War (Hern 2017). Although this comment has been characterized as alarmist, it also shows the great risks brought about by the militarization of AI and the arms race.

Unlike traditional technologies such as nuclear and space, major innovations in the field of AI now originate in the private sector. In a scenario in which the international community lacks the necessary willingness to sign an arms control agreement, the temptation to militarize AI may intensify the AI arms race between China and the United States. Furthermore, even if the international community reaches an arms control agreement that prohibits or restricts the weaponization of AI, the dual-use characteristic of AI technology will undoubtedly make the verification process more difficult and facilitate the rapid transfer to militarization of AI technologies from products of private enterprise. This feature could lead to AI technology posing greater challenges to the prevention of the AI arms race than the previous technologies such as nuclear technology posed the past.

## 2.2 Changing the power dynamics between the US and China

History shows that key technologies are often revolutionary in the process of industrialization, the improvement of comprehensive national power, and changes in global power structure. The previous industrial revolutions transformed the old order into a new one in the world arena. Like electricity, AI is expected to become a fundamental driving force for a new round of technological, industrial, and military development,

and a powerful booster for another industrialization process in human society. It may also have the potential to promote the restructuring of international power structures and reshape the world order. As Russian President Vladimir Putin said, the country that dominates AI will become the ruler of the future world (Vincent 2017).

The competition between China and the United States around AI may alter global power dynamics. According to a report released by PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC), by 2030, the contribution of AI to global GDP will reach an estimated \$15.7 trillion USD with GDP growth of 14%. China and North America will become the biggest beneficiaries of artificial intelligence, with a total benefit equivalent to \$10.7 trillion USD, accounting for 26% and 14.5% of global GDP growth, respectively. The development of AI will increase China's total economic value by \$7.11 trillion USD in 2035, and the annual growth rate will increase from 6.5 to 7.9% (PwC 2017). To the extent countries have identified the subversive potential of AI, the speed of development and application will become a decisive factor. From the perspective of the United States, holding the dominant position in technology has always been regarded as the foundation for promoting economic prosperity and safeguarding national security. For a long time, the United States has maintained superiority in strategically significant technologies such as space technology and internet technology and has gradually formed US global hegemony. In the minds of the US leaders or politicians, currently, maintaining absolute superiority in AI is essential for the US to maintain its hegemony. If it loses the leading position in this field, it could be in danger of losing its superpower status. Mary J. Miller emphasized in her testimony to the Emerging Threats and Capabilities Subcommittee of the US House Armed Forces Committee that technologies such as big data, AI, and advanced computing are evolving at an alarming rate, and the application of these technologies will determine future combat capabilities and war outcomes (Miller 2018). For China, this wave of AI development offers an unprecedented opportunity to catch up with the world tide. In the previous technological and industrial revolutions, China did not seize the opportunity for various reasons and lost the opportunity to realize the rejuvenation of the country. China is now in a critical period of development from a big state to a strong one. This period is coinciding with the AI-driven technological, industrial, and military revolutions, creating a rare opportunity for China.

Furthermore, China now has some prominent advantages and potential in the development of AI. For example, data are considered the fuel that drives AI, and deep-learning algorithms require large amounts of data to train and improve. In terms of data, China has the largest number of Internet users and the most active data production entities in the world. According to the 43rd Statistical Report on China's Internet Development Status, released by China Internet Network Information Center (CNNIC), as of December 2018, the total number of Internet users in China has reached 829 million, ranking first in the world. By contrast, the number of Internet users in the United States is about 286 million, ranking third in the world. Notably, the total amount of China's data in 2016 accounted for 21% of the global total, and is expected to reach 30% by 2030, while the total amount of data resources in the United States in 2016 accounted for 35% of the world and is expected to account for only 29% by 2030. In other words, China's total data resources are expected to surpass the United States by 2030. In addition, China is catching up quickly in terms of computing power and AI-related scientific research. Specifically,

in terms of computing power, the supercomputers developed in China have topped the world's supercomputer conference for several consecutive years. According to the list of the world's top 500 supercomputers released in November 2017, China's Sunway Taihu Light maintained its number one ranking for the fourth time, with a High Performance Linpack (HPL) mark of 93.01 petaflops, while the US Titan ranked fifth at 17.59 petaflops. The number of China-made supercomputers (202) in the 2017 TOP 500 list had clearly surpassed that of the United States (143). This means that China had already gained edge over the United States both in supercomputer speed and number, becoming the country with the fastest and largest number of supercomputers in the world. With respect to academic research papers, in the past 20 years, the total number of AI-relevant papers published by China (102,593) exceeded that of the United States (83,922). However, in 2018, the US regained the world champion in supercomputing. It is foreseeable that fierce AI-related technologies competition between China and the US will last for a long time and reshape power dynamics (see Tables 1, 2).

### 3 A new source of Sino–US conflict

The rapid advancement and application of AI, especially in the military affairs, could increase the likelihood of conflict between China and the United States.

#### 3.1 Undermining Sino–US strategic mutual trust

Perception is an important factor affecting international politics and the relationships between countries (Robert 1976). Mutual suspicion has become a core issue affecting Sino–US relations. In 2012, Wang Jisi and Ken Lieberthal pointed out in

**Table 1** Top 10 largest supercomputers—November 2017

Rank	System	Country	Research institute	Cores	$R_{max}$ (TFlop/s)
1	Sunway Taihulight (Sunway Taihu-Light)	China	NRCPC National Supercomputing Center in Wuxi China	10,649,600	93,014.6
2	Tinahe-2	China	NUDT	3,120,000	33,862.7
3	Piz Daint	Switzerland	Cray	361,760	19,590.0
4	Gyokou	Japan	ExaScaler	198,860,000	28,19219,135.8
5	Titan	USA	Cray Inc	560,640	17,590.0
6	Sequoia	USA	IBM	1,572,864	17,173.2
7	Trinity	USA	Cray	979,968	14,137.3
8	Cori	USA	Cray	622,336	14,014.7
9	Oakforest-PACS	Japan	Fujitsu	556,104	13,554.6
10	K Computer	Japan	Fujitsu	705,024	10,510.0

Source: top 10 sites for November 2017, <https://www.top500.org/lists/2017/11/>

**Table 2** Number of AI-related SCI papers top 10: 1996–2016

Rank	Country	Documents	Citable documents	Citations	Self-citations	Citations per documents	H-Index
1	China	102,593	101,408	536,715	330,041	5.23	195
2	USA	83,922	81,407	1,627,237	521,716	19.39	413
3	Japan	34,005	33,324	213,174	67,065	6.27	138
4	UK	29,232	28,087	414,077	86,245	14.17	212
5	Germany	22,805	22,178	245,479	54,051	10.76	172
6	France	19,821	19,306	217,694	52,354	10.98	151
7	India	18,274	17,886	90,974	26,647	4.98	100
8	Spain	17,662	17,097	186,876	51,170	10.58	134
9	Italy	17,175	16,509	165,094	44,539	9.61	133
10	Canada	15,881	15,421	258,268	35,967	16.26	172

Source: SCImago Journal and Country Rank, <https://www.scimagojr.com/countryrank.php>

their co-authored report that China and the United States had engaged in extensive exchanges in the search for a long-term constructive partnership. However, a lack of mutual trust persists (Lieberthal and Wang 2012). From the perspective of Realism in international relations theory, the strategic mutual suspicion between China and the US is rooted in the security dilemma under the international system of anarchy. That is to say, China and the United States, under international institutions of anarchy, look at each other in the worst-possible light, as they are uncertain about each other's intentions and are considering their own survival or security, leading to power competition and a security dilemma. Specifically, the fact that China is rising rapidly makes American policymakers feel that American hegemony has been increasingly challenged and threatened and that it is imperative to strengthen its containment toward China. This could lead to the so-called Thucydides Trap—the conflict between the rising power and established power is inevitable (Allison 2017). In addition, the cultural differences between the two countries are complicated according to political, economic, and security factors. This exacerbates the Sino–US trust deficit. At present, although China and the United States have carried out several rounds of high-level dialogue, American distrust of China remains a critical issue. The Trump administration recently released three significant reports (i.e. National Security Strategy (2017) of the United States, National Defense Strategy of the United States 2018, Nuclear Posture Review 2018) that all regard China as a revisionist state and a strategic competitor (US Department of Defense 2018). On April 27, 2019, the Office of the US Trade Representative released the “Special 301 Report” with intellectual property protection at its core and continued to put China on the list of key observation countries. In addition, the Western academic community's discussion on China's so-called “sharp power” also demonstrates the US's deepening distrust of China.

Alarming, the rapid advancement and application of AI may further aggravate such situations, intensifying US strategic doubts about China and the security dilemma between the two countries. The US's strategic distrust of China has spilled over from traditional security to emerging areas such as cybersecurity and AI. Recently, the international strategic community and the news media have debated whether China will

surpass the United States in the field of AI. Elsa Kania pointed out on *Foreign Affairs* that Beijing is using AI to build a smart army. China may become a superpower in the field of AI, and the United States must prepare for a future in which its technological superiority does not exist (Kania 2017). *The Economist* published an article pointing out that China may catch up with and even surpass the United States in the field of AI due to its significant advantages in terms of data (The Economist 2018). Eric Schmidt, former chairman of Google, predicted in 2017 that the level of AI development in China and the United States will become nearly equal in about 5 years (Gregory and Kania 2017; Kania 2017). However, these opinions in the US had largely exaggerated China's current AI capabilities. In fact, the United States has maintained global technological superiority for several decades, and still ranks first in the world in the fields of AI basic theory, algorithms, data, and talent. China has potential in the fields of data and talent growth, but so far, it has not surpassed the United States. Some political and strategic elites in the United States believe that China is a “revisionist state”, attempting to use disruptive technologies such as AI to empower its domestic economy and military, and then challenge the US-led international order and compete with the United States for world leadership. It is worth noting that the strategic doubts of the United States about the rapid development of AI in China have led to action. The US government is reportedly concerned that leading-edge AI technologies invented in America have been stolen by Chinese people and, therefore, is considering expanding the scope of US national security review from the original external investment and corporate mergers to the informal cooperation of Chinese and American companies in the field of AI. This will undoubtedly exacerbate trade frictions between the two countries and worsen bilateral relations.

### 3.2 Weakening the strategic stability between China and the United States

The militarization of AI has great potential to significantly enhance the military strength of China and the United States, but it may also weaken the strategic stability between the two countries, which is reflected most strongly by the following aspects.

*The continuous development and application of AI weapons could, theoretically, erode the foundation of strategic deterrence between China and the United States.* Since both China and the United States are great powers with nuclear weapons, the strategic stability of the two countries has been largely based on nuclear deterrence that ensures mutual destruction; that is, both sides have the ability to prevent the other party from preemptively attacking. However, the current rapid development of sensor technology may make retaliatory weapons and equipment, such as submarines and mobile missile systems, easier to discover, locate, and destroy, thereby increasing the vulnerability of secondary strike forces and eroding the foundation of mutual nuclear deterrence between China and the United States. One study indicates that the US Department of Defense is funding a mobile missile launching platform designed to use AI to help identify and predict nuclear missile launches, as well as to track and target North Korea and other countries (Stewart 2018). If that is true, it will undoubtedly undermine the strategic stability between the United States and China. Notably, a report from the RAND Corporation even warned that AI may trigger a nuclear war by 2040 (Geist and Lohn 2018). In addition, if not effectively controlled,

AI technology's characteristically low cost and easy replication may open doors to the proliferation of AI weapon systems, such as drones, unmanned vehicles, and intelligent robots. At present, the stealth capability and speed of unmanned weapons are constantly developing, which could greatly enhance their offensive capabilities. Compared with existing nuclear and conventional weapons, relatively low-cost unmanned and intelligent autonomous weapons might become a more likely choice as China and the United States seek to test one another's capabilities, determination, and response strategies. The United States, for example, used unmanned underwater vehicles (UUVs) to conduct investigations in the South China Sea. A UUV was captured by a Chinese naval patrol team, triggering diplomatic entanglements between China and the United States in late 2016. If this shifts the offense–defense balance to the offensive dominant, then the offense actions will become more profitable, thus potentially stimulating a technologically superior country to preemptively attack.

*The military application of AI may lower the threshold of war and increase the risk of outbreak and escalation of Sino–US conflicts.* The booming development of unmanned weaponry based on AI technology has reduced the public resistance to war in China and the United States. Generally speaking, the sensitivity of domestic populations and international public opinion to war casualties is an important factor affecting whether a country's leaders choose to resort to war. AI-driven unmanned and intelligent military weaponry can effectively reduce the risk of casualties of armed personnel in armed conflicts, thus reducing the public opinion pressure to a certain extent, and in turn reducing the threshold for going into war. In addition, from a technical point of view, the use of AI on battlefields involves a series of risks that may greatly increase the probability of escalating conflicts between China and the United States. Specifically, these risks arise from two main sources. The first is the escalation of conflicts caused by objective factors, such as AI system failures. AI weapons have the advantages of precision, speed, and avoidance of emotional factors, but they lack the human intelligence factors of reliability, flexibility, and common sense. In the near term, AI weapon systems lack the maturity and intelligence to distinguish between military personnel and civilians. AI does not incorporate human empathy, and mass fratricide could easily result from operational errors and misjudgment, which would undoubtedly escalate conflict.

Subjective factors related to AI could also lead to conflict escalation. The use of autonomous weapons has made it more difficult for China and the United States to accurately interpret each other's actions and intentions. One party may misjudge an investigative action as a preemptive strike, thus launching a preventive attack and causing the conflict to escalate. Conflicts involving China and the United States are possible in Taiwan and the South China Sea, and the application of AI weapon systems may worsen these situations.

#### **4 A new area for Sino–US cooperation**

Despite the concern that AI may contribute a number of negative variables to the relationship between China and the United States, it could also inject a new impetus for cooperation between China and the United States in the foreseeable future.

#### **4.1 The intrinsic openness of AI technology calling for extensive international cooperation**

The data, algorithms, capital, talent, and other factors that drive the development of AI necessitate global cooperation. Taking the example of open-source platforms, Google, Baidu, and other Chinese and American AI technology giants, as non-state actors, have launched open-source software platforms to enhance data processing capabilities, attract developers and user data, and promote open innovation. These actions highlight the extensive cooperation between Chinese and American governments, enterprises, and nationals. Similarly, as global leaders in the field of AI, China and the United States also have increasing opportunities for cooperation in various fields, including data-sharing, capital investment and financing, talent exchange, and product trade. Chinese and American AI companies could deepen their cooperation and exchanges, to promote AI research and rapid industry development.

#### **4.2 Deepening the interdependence of Sino–US economic and trade ties**

Interdependence often stems from international exchanges, such as the transnational flow of money, goods, people, and information. With the development of economic globalization, China and the United States have established extensive economic and trade ties and complex, interdependent networks. The development and application of AI technology will further broaden the multi-channel links and deepen the interdependence between the two countries. At the economic level, AI technology will empower traditional technology giants, and will also spawn a new batch of rapidly emerging AI startups. The AI multinational corporations with huge capital and high technology will become more prominent in international politics and profoundly affect the domestic political process and the development of international relations. As the leaders in the field of AI, China and the United States are home to the headquarters of most of the world's major technology giants. The huge industry generated by AI will further promote the cross-border movement of products, people, and information between China and the United States, and deepen the interdependence between the two countries' economic sectors. In addition, in the security field, both China and the United States face a series of social and security issues brought about by AI. The development and application of AI technology have introduced similar challenges in both countries. The main risks include data discrimination, structural unemployment, and the combination of criminal groups and AI. How can these countries better cope with and solve these problems so that the benefits of AI are maximized and the risks minimized? China and the United States have many opportunities to cooperate on solving these problems.

#### **4.3 Opening up new areas for China and US to jointly promote global governance**

At present, countries are advancing global governance efforts around global issues such as financial crisis, climate change, transnational crime, terrorism, and

cybersecurity. At the same time, the vigorous development of AI has introduced new global governance issues. Technology is a double-edged sword, and AI is no exception. It has many positive implications, such as the remarkable improvement in economic productivity and human welfare. However, the development of AI weapons and the arms race represented by lethal autonomous weapons systems (LAWS) may also endanger peace, strategic stability, and even the survival of humanity. The development and application of lethal autonomous weapons poses enormous risks related to potential errors with complex AI systems, accidental interactions between hostile systems, attacks by enemy networks, and machine failure. Legally, the emergence of AI and the trend of militarization create challenging issues in both domestic and international law. The core principles of international law on armed conflict—necessity, distinction, proportionality, and humanity—will be threatened as people and systems struggle to adjust. For example, the fact that battlefield robots are incapable of distinguishing between military personnel and civilians, which could lead to indiscriminate killing, poses a challenge to the legal principle of distinction. Ethically, the rise of artificially intelligent machines upends traditional ethics and raises questions about human–machine relations. Machine ethics and the existence value of human beings in the era of AI have become common topics and must be considered. Should human ethical standards be embedded in increasingly intelligent machines? What ethical standards should we embed? And how should they be embedded? Should we limit the development of lethal autonomous weapons? How can we develop an international convention on AI? These problems cannot be solved independently and require extensive research and discussion among nations all over the world. At present, multilateral mechanisms such as the United Nations Human Rights Council and the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) have extensively explored the control of AI weapons, including deadly autonomous weapons. Undoubtedly, the United States and China, as the two largest economies in the world, permanent members of the United Nations, and leaders in the field of AI, have broad prospects for cooperation in advancing the global governance of AI. At present, China has taken the lead in demonstrating a clear attitude in promoting international cooperation in this respect.

## 5 Conclusions and suggestions

In terms of international relations, the relationship between China and the US is one of world's most vital. The continuous evolution of AI and its deep involvement in various societal domains and international affairs will profoundly affect the development of Sino–US relations. On one hand, the rapid development of AI has opened up new space for China and the United States to promote economic development and global governance. On the other hand, the competition between China and the United States around AI may alter the balance of power, trigger an arms race, weaken strategic stability, and aggravate strategic mutual trust between these two countries. The current situation suggests that China and the United States are likely to be more competitive than cooperative in the field of AI, which could become a major source of friction in future Sino–US relations. This “best invention” in human

history may even become the “last invention” that drags the two countries into conflict and even war. The main source of this dilemma lies in US fears about China’s rising economic prosperity, military power, and diplomatic aggressiveness driven by science and technology. This strategic shift has further pushed the Trump administration’s tough strategy toward China. The recent Sino–US trade disputes and US sanctioning of China’s science and technology sectors, including private companies such as ZTE and Huawei, to some extent, reflected this trend.

Undoubtedly, the rapid development of AI brings unknown prospects to mankind and adds new uncertainties to international politics and Sino–US relations. This uncertain future is full of opportunities and challenges. Where will AI lead human society? Will China and the United States intensify conflicts or even fall into the Thucydides Trap due to mutual distrust fueled by AI competition, or deepen the economic ties and jointly cope with the global challenges brought about by AI? This depends, to a large extent, on the interaction and cooperation between countries, especially China and the United States. What is especially important in Sino–US interaction is the US perception and attitude toward China’s rise. For the better development of the two countries and the future of world security and prosperity, these two great powers need to increase trust and deepen cooperation in bilateral relations, increase mutual understanding, and avoid confrontation caused by misperception and strategic misjudgment, conflicts, and even war. Specifically, in the bilateral relationship between China and the United States, discussions about AI issues can be added to official high-level “one-track” dialogue mechanisms, such as Sino–US economy and trade negotiations under the pressure of trade war, and institutions such as think tanks and AI enterprises can be promoted in the field of AI. Both sides should clarify the strategic boundaries of AI weaponization (such as whether AI should be used for nuclear weapons systems), prevent conflict escalation caused by military applications of AI systems, and explore significant issues such as how to ensure strategic stability in the era of AI.

Furthermore, as the world’s two major powers and the global leaders in AI, China and the United States need to jointly promote the LAWS arms control process under the UN framework (especially the CCW mechanism) and explore the application of international laws, especially International Humanitarian Law, to LAWS as soon as possible to develop international norms and conventions dealing with legal, security, and ethical issues brought about by AI. Only in this way can the human society enable meaningful and effective human control over AI and steer the world toward a more peaceful, secure, and prosperous future in the AI era.

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