



ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, GLOBAL SUPPLY CHAINS AND GEOPOLITICAL RISK: A NEW PARADIGM FOR INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

Dr. Garima Singh 

RESEARCH ARTICLE



Author Details:

Assistant Professor, Department of Business Administration, Bareilly College, Bareilly, Affiliated to M.J.P. Rohilkhand University, Bareilly

Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a transformative force in international business, reshaping production systems, logistics, trade, investment decisions, supply-chain management and competitive strategy. At the same time, the global business environment is increasingly influenced by geopolitical tensions, technology restrictions, economic nationalism, trade disputes and concerns relating to strategic dependence on critical technologies. The intersection of these developments has created a new strategic environment in which AI is simultaneously a business technology, an economic resource and an object of geopolitical competition. This paper examines the relationship between AI, global supply chains and geopolitical risk and analyses how this relationship is changing the traditional paradigm of international business. It argues that AI can improve supply-chain visibility, demand forecasting, inventory management, logistics optimisation, supplier selection, risk identification and resilience. However, AI-enabled supply chains themselves depend upon geographically concentrated resources, including advanced semiconductors, cloud infrastructure, computing capacity, data, specialised software and critical minerals. Consequently, geopolitical disruptions affecting any of these inputs can generate significant consequences for multinational enterprises. The paper further examines technology export controls, digital sovereignty, supply-chain diversification, friend-shoring, strategic autonomy and AI governance as emerging dimensions of international business strategy. Particular attention is given to the changing semiconductor ecosystem and the implications for multinational enterprises and emerging economies such as India. The paper concludes that international businesses need to move beyond the traditional objective of cost-efficient globalisation towards a more balanced model based on efficiency, resilience, technological sovereignty, diversification, transparency and geopolitical risk management.

Corresponding Author:

Dr. Garima Singh

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.70096/tssr.260405015>

Keywords: *Artificial Intelligence, Global Supply Chains, Geopolitical Risk, International Business, Semiconductors, Supply-Chain Resilience, Digital Sovereignty, AI Governance, Geoeconomics, Multinational Enterprises*

Introduction

The international business environment has historically been shaped by the search for markets, resources, efficiency and competitive advantage. Globalisation encouraged firms to distribute different stages of production across countries according to comparative advantage. As a result, multinational enterprises developed complex global value chains involving suppliers, manufacturers, logistics providers, technology companies, financial institutions and customers located across different jurisdictions. The underlying assumption was that international interdependence could improve efficiency by allowing businesses to obtain inputs from the most competitive locations. The contemporary international business environment, however, is considerably more complex. The COVID-19 pandemic, trade tensions, military conflicts, energy disruptions, restrictions on technology transfers, critical-mineral dependencies and increasing economic nationalism have demonstrated that efficiency alone cannot guarantee supply-chain stability. Geopolitical considerations are increasingly influencing where companies source inputs, establish manufacturing facilities, invest capital and locate technological infrastructure. Artificial Intelligence has added another important dimension to this transformation. AI is no longer confined to information technology companies. It is increasingly being incorporated into manufacturing, transportation, banking, healthcare, retail, agriculture, telecommunications and international trade. AI can analyse large volumes of information, identify patterns, forecast demand, optimise routes, monitor suppliers and support decision-making. The WTO notes that AI can reduce trade costs, facilitate regulatory compliance, improve supply-chain visibility and expand participation in global markets.

However, AI itself requires a highly interconnected technological ecosystem. Advanced AI systems depend upon semiconductors, high-bandwidth memory, data centres, cloud infrastructure, energy, data, specialised software and skilled human resources. The Bank for International Settlements identifies five major layers of the AI supply chain: hardware, cloud infrastructure, training data, foundation models and AI applications. This creates an important paradox. AI can make global supply chains more intelligent and resilient, while the supply chain required to produce AI itself may remain vulnerable to geopolitical disruption. The central argument of this paper is therefore that AI, global supply chains and geopolitics should no longer be examined as separate phenomena. Their interaction is creating a new paradigm for international business in which technological capability and geopolitical risk are increasingly interconnected.

Objectives of the Study

The major objectives of this research paper are:

1. To examine the role of Artificial Intelligence in transforming global supply-chain management.
2. To analyse the relationship between AI and geopolitical risk in international business.
3. To identify the major geopolitical vulnerabilities within AI-enabled global supply chains.
4. To examine the implications of semiconductor and critical-technology dependencies for multinational enterprises.
5. To analyse emerging strategic responses such as diversification, near-shoring, friend-shoring and regionalisation.
6. To examine the implications of AI governance and digital sovereignty for international business.
7. To discuss the emerging opportunities and challenges for developing economies, particularly India.
8. To propose a strategic framework for building resilient and geopolitically responsive AI-enabled supply chains.

Research Methodology

The paper adopts a conceptual and analytical research methodology based primarily on secondary sources. Information has been examined from international organisations, policy institutions, government agencies, research publications and contemporary economic analyses. Major reference sources include the World Trade Organization (WTO), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Bank for International Settlements (BIS), United Nations Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and the U.S. Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS). Recent literature and policy developments relating to AI, international trade, semiconductor supply chains, export controls and digital transformation have also been considered. The research follows a qualitative analytical approach. Rather than attempting to establish a single quantitative causal relationship, the paper examines the interaction among three major variables: Artificial Intelligence → Global Supply Chains → Geopolitical Risk. The analysis subsequently examines how geopolitical risk feeds back into technology investment, sourcing strategies, international trade and corporate decision-making.

Artificial Intelligence and the Transformation of International Business

Artificial Intelligence is increasingly becoming a general-purpose technology with applications across multiple industries. Its importance to international business derives not only from automation but also from its ability to process information, support prediction and facilitate complex decision-making. In international business, AI can influence virtually every stage of the value chain. In market research, AI can analyse consumer preferences across countries. In international marketing, it can personalise communication for different markets. In procurement, AI can compare suppliers and identify potential risks. In logistics, algorithms can optimise routes and transportation schedules. In finance, AI can assist with fraud detection, forecasting and risk analysis. The WTO's research identifies several mechanisms through which AI can influence trade, including reducing trade costs, improving productivity and expanding the ability of firms to participate in international markets. The significance of AI is therefore broader than technological automation. It is becoming an important source of organisational intelligence. For multinational enterprises, this means that competitive advantage increasingly depends upon the ability to integrate AI into international operations. A firm capable of accurately forecasting international demand, identifying supply disruptions early and dynamically reallocating resources may respond to external shocks more effectively than a firm relying exclusively on traditional planning systems. AI can therefore contribute to a shift from reactive supply-chain management to predictive supply-chain management.

AI and the Emergence of Intelligent Global Supply Chains

Traditional supply chains primarily relied upon historical information and periodic decision-making. Companies would estimate demand, order inventories, monitor suppliers and respond to disruptions as they occurred.

AI allows this model to become considerably more dynamic.

Demand Forecasting: AI algorithms can process historical sales, consumer behaviour, economic indicators, seasonal patterns, market trends and other variables to generate demand forecasts. This can reduce the likelihood of excessive inventory or shortages. For multinational enterprises operating across multiple markets, AI can also identify differences in consumer behaviour between countries. This enables firms to develop geographically differentiated production and distribution strategies.

Intelligent Procurement: AI can assist procurement departments in evaluating suppliers according to cost, quality, delivery performance and risk. More advanced systems can incorporate external information such as regulatory changes, political developments and transportation disruptions.

This is particularly significant in geopolitical risk management. A supplier may appear economically attractive but may be exposed to sanctions, political instability, trade restrictions or transportation bottlenecks. AI-supported systems can potentially identify such vulnerabilities earlier.

Logistics Optimisation: Transportation is one of the most important components of international supply chains. AI can analyse shipping routes, traffic conditions, port congestion, weather patterns and delivery schedules to support route optimisation. Consequently, AI can transform logistics from a relatively fixed process into a continuously optimised system.

Supply-Chain Visibility: One of the most significant contributions of AI is improved visibility. Global supply chains often involve several layers of suppliers, making it difficult for a multinational enterprise to understand its complete exposure. AI-based analytical systems can combine information from multiple suppliers and identify patterns indicating possible disruption. The OECD's recent work highlights the role of AI and digital tools in improving supply-chain transparency, traceability, diversification and risk management.

The Geopolitical Dimension of Global Supply Chains

Geopolitics refers broadly to the interaction between geography, political power and international relations. For international business, geopolitics becomes economically significant when political decisions affect trade, investment, technology, resources or transportation. For several decades, businesses frequently prioritised efficiency and low production costs. Contemporary geopolitical developments have increasingly encouraged firms to consider a wider range of variables. These include:

- political stability;
- trade restrictions;
- export controls;
- sanctions;
- tariff policies;
- critical-mineral availability;
- technology restrictions;
- national-security regulations;
- data-localisation requirements;
- investment screening;
- cyber risks; and
- diplomatic relationships.

Consequently, the question for multinational enterprises is no longer simply “Where can we produce most efficiently?” It is increasingly becoming: “Where can we produce efficiently while maintaining strategic resilience and acceptable geopolitical exposure?” This represents a fundamental change in international business strategy.

AI Supply Chains: The New Strategic Dependency

The AI ecosystem is itself a global supply chain. Advanced AI cannot be produced solely through software. The BIS identifies hardware, cloud infrastructure, training data, foundation models and applications as interconnected layers of the AI supply chain. At the hardware level, advanced AI systems require sophisticated semiconductor technologies and high-bandwidth memory. These depend upon specialised manufacturing equipment, electronic components, materials and highly skilled labour. At the infrastructure level, AI requires data centres, cloud computing, electricity and high-speed networks. At the software level, AI depends upon algorithms, models, development tools and specialised computing frameworks. At the data level, the availability, quality, legality and governance of data become important. This creates multiple potential points of geopolitical vulnerability. A disruption affecting semiconductor production can therefore have consequences far beyond the electronics sector. It may affect automobiles, telecommunications, defence, financial services, healthcare and other industries increasingly dependent upon AI-enabled technologies.

Semiconductors and the Geopolitics of AI

Semiconductors have become one of the most strategically important components of the AI economy. Advanced AI models require enormous computing power. As demand for AI infrastructure increases, the importance of advanced processors, memory technologies and semiconductor manufacturing equipment also increases. This has transformed semiconductor production from an ordinary commercial activity into an issue associated with economic security and national strategic interests. The United States, for example, has introduced increasingly extensive export controls concerning advanced computing semiconductors and semiconductor manufacturing equipment involving China. In December 2024, the U.S. Bureau of Industry and Security announced additional restrictions covering semiconductor manufacturing equipment, software tools and high-bandwidth memory, alongside additions to the Entity List. Such policies illustrate how geopolitical considerations can directly influence technological supply chains. From an international business perspective, export controls create several challenges. First, companies may lose access to particular markets. Second, firms may need to redesign products around alternative technologies. Third, suppliers may need to establish separate production systems for different markets. Fourth, compliance costs can increase. Finally, technology restrictions can encourage countries to develop domestic alternatives. Thus, geopolitics can influence both the location of production and the architecture of technology itself.

From Globalisation to Strategic Diversification

The traditional globalisation model frequently emphasised concentrated production because economies of scale could reduce costs. However, excessive concentration can increase vulnerability. If a critical component is produced primarily in one geographic region, a political or natural disruption affecting that region may create worldwide consequences. AI makes this issue more important because advanced technologies often depend upon specialised components that cannot be quickly replaced. Consequently, multinational enterprises are increasingly considering strategies such as:

Multi-Sourcing: Instead of depending upon one supplier, companies can establish relationships with multiple suppliers in different jurisdictions.

Near-Shoring: Production is moved closer to the final market to reduce transportation and geopolitical exposure.

Friend-Shoring: Companies seek to establish critical supply relationships with countries considered politically or strategically reliable.

Regionalisation: Instead of maintaining one globally integrated production system, firms may create several regional supply networks.

Strategic Stockpiling: Companies and governments may maintain reserves of critical components or materials. These strategies can improve resilience, but they may also increase costs. Therefore, international business is increasingly confronted with a strategic trade-off between efficiency and resilience.

AI as a Tool for Geopolitical Risk Management

Although geopolitics can create risks for AI-enabled supply chains, AI can also become a tool for managing geopolitical risk. A modern multinational enterprise can use AI to monitor:

- political developments;
- trade-policy announcements;
- sanctions;
- regulatory changes;
- commodity prices;
- shipping disruptions;
- supplier performance;
- currency fluctuations;
- weather events;
- cyber threats; and
- changes in international demand.

The objective is to move from crisis response towards early warning. For example, if an AI system detects that a critical supplier operates in a jurisdiction experiencing increasing political instability while simultaneously identifying rising transportation costs and regulatory restrictions, the organisation can investigate alternative suppliers before the disruption becomes severe. This represents a major conceptual shift:

AI transforms geopolitical risk management from periodic assessment into continuous monitoring: However, AI should not be treated as an infallible decision-maker. Geopolitical developments often involve ambiguity, political judgement and incomplete information. AI-generated predictions can contain errors or reflect biases in the underlying data. Therefore, effective geopolitical risk management requires human judgement combined with AI-supported intelligence.

Digital Sovereignty and International Business

Digital sovereignty has emerged as another important dimension of the contemporary international business environment. Countries increasingly seek greater control over their data, digital infrastructure, cloud services, AI systems and critical technologies. This can involve data localisation, domestic AI strategies, cybersecurity requirements, technology standards and restrictions on foreign digital infrastructure. From the perspective of governments, such measures can support national security and technological independence. From the perspective of multinational enterprises, however, regulatory fragmentation can create additional complexity. A company operating internationally may need to comply with different rules concerning:

- data storage;
- cross-border data transfer;
- AI transparency;
- algorithmic accountability;
- cybersecurity;
- intellectual property;
- consumer protection; and
- digital taxation.

The WTO has identified regulatory fragmentation and data governance as important issues emerging from the rapid development of AI and its relationship with international trade.

Therefore, international businesses increasingly need regulatory intelligence alongside traditional market intelligence.

AI, Trade Fragmentation and the Future of Globalisation

AI may simultaneously promote globalisation and fragmentation. On one side, AI can reduce communication costs, improve translation, support international marketing and simplify trade-related procedures. These capabilities can facilitate international business. On the other side, AI is becoming embedded in national security strategies. Countries may therefore restrict technology transfers, control semiconductor exports or introduce domestic-content requirements. This creates the possibility of technological fragmentation. Instead of one globally integrated technological ecosystem, the world could develop partially separate ecosystems based on different standards, regulations, platforms and supply chains. For multinational enterprises, such fragmentation may require multiple technological architectures. The challenge is particularly important because AI-related trade has become a significant component of recent global trade growth. UN Trade and Development reported that AI-related infrastructure and products contributed strongly to merchandise trade growth during 2025 and early 2026. Thus, the geopolitical management of AI is likely to influence not only technology companies but the wider international trading system.

The Role of Critical Minerals and Physical Resources

The geopolitics of AI extends beyond semiconductors. Advanced technology depends upon numerous minerals and materials required for electronics, energy systems and semiconductor production. Concentration of production in particular countries can create strategic dependencies. Recent developments involving gallium and germanium illustrate this vulnerability. These materials are important for semiconductor and other advanced-technology applications, and concentration of production has contributed to concerns about supply security. For international businesses, this creates a requirement for greater visibility beyond immediate suppliers. A company may have diversified its first-tier suppliers but still depend upon a common second-tier or third-tier source of a critical material. Therefore, future supply-chain resilience requires multi-tier supply-chain mapping. AI can contribute to this process by analysing complex supplier networks and identifying hidden concentrations.

Implications for Multinational Enterprises

The convergence of AI and geopolitical risk is changing multinational enterprise strategy in several ways.

Location Decisions: Investment location is increasingly influenced not only by labour costs and market access but also by political stability, technology access, infrastructure and regulatory conditions.

Supplier Selection: Supplier selection increasingly incorporates geopolitical exposure.

Technology Strategy: Companies may need to design technologies that can operate under different regulatory environments.

Risk Management: Geopolitical risk becomes a continuous component of enterprise risk management.

Capital Allocation: Companies may have to invest in redundant capacity even when such investment does not produce the lowest immediate financial return.

Corporate Governance: Boards and senior executives need greater understanding of technology policy, international relations and economic security. The modern international business manager therefore needs a multidisciplinary perspective combining management, economics, technology and geopolitics.

Implications for Developing Economies

The transformation of AI-enabled supply chains presents both opportunities and risks for developing economies. The opportunity lies in the possibility of becoming alternative locations for manufacturing, digital services, data centres, semiconductor-related activities and technology support. However, developing economies may also face technological dependence if they remain primarily consumers rather than producers of advanced technologies. UN Trade and Development has highlighted the concentration of the digital economy and the continuing digital divide between countries. Therefore, developing economies require policies that promote:

- digital infrastructure;
- technical education;
- AI skills;
- research and development;
- semiconductor ecosystems;
- cybersecurity;
- data infrastructure;
- innovation;
- international partnerships; and
- domestic technological capabilities.

The strategic objective should not necessarily be complete technological self-sufficiency. Rather, it should be strategic capability combined with diversified international partnerships.

India and the Emerging AI Supply-Chain Landscape

India provides an important example of how emerging economies may respond to the changing international business environment.

India possesses several potential advantages, including a large technology workforce, a significant domestic market, growing digital infrastructure and an established services ecosystem. At the same time, India has been seeking to strengthen its semiconductor and electronics manufacturing capabilities. Recent developments indicate increasing international investment in India's semiconductor ecosystem. In September 2026, Applied Materials announced plans for a major long-term investment in India, while India's semiconductor programme continued to attract international companies and investment.

India's opportunity extends beyond semiconductor manufacturing. It can potentially strengthen its position in:

- AI-enabled business services;
- software development;
- semiconductor design;
- electronics manufacturing;
- data centres;
- cloud services;
- supply-chain analytics;
- logistics technology; and
- AI research.

However, geopolitical positioning must be carefully balanced. Excessive dependence on any single external technology ecosystem may create future vulnerabilities. For India, therefore, the relevant strategic concept is not isolation but resilient integration with diversified global networks.

A New Paradigm for International Business

The interaction among AI, global supply chains and geopolitics suggests that the traditional international business paradigm is undergoing significant transformation.

Traditional Paradigm: The traditional model emphasised: Cost → Efficiency → Scale → Global Integration

Emerging Paradigm: The emerging model increasingly requires: Efficiency + Resilience + Technology + Diversification + Geopolitical Awareness + Regulatory Adaptability. This does not mean that globalisation is disappearing. Rather, globalisation is becoming more strategically managed. Companies are unlikely to abandon international supply chains completely because global production networks continue to generate significant economic benefits. Instead, businesses are increasingly likely to construct supply chains that combine international integration with strategic redundancy. The WTO's research similarly indicates that AI can substantially enhance trade and productivity, while emphasising the importance of infrastructure, skills, policy coordination and international cooperation. The future therefore may not be characterised by either complete globalisation or complete localisation. Instead, it may involve resilient globalisation.

Proposed Strategic Framework

Based on the preceding analysis, a five-dimensional framework can be proposed for international businesses.

Dimension 1: Intelligence: Companies should use AI to monitor markets, suppliers, logistics, regulations and geopolitical developments.

Dimension 2: Diversification: Critical inputs should not depend excessively on a single country, supplier or technology platform.

Dimension 3: Resilience: Businesses should maintain alternative suppliers, contingency plans, strategic inventories and flexible production capabilities.

Dimension 4: Governance: AI systems and international operations should comply with applicable laws concerning data, cybersecurity, intellectual property and responsible AI.

Dimension 5: Collaboration: Companies should work with governments, suppliers, technology providers, research institutions and international organisations to develop common standards and resilient ecosystems. These five dimensions can be represented conceptually as:



This framework emphasises that AI should not merely be considered an automation technology. It should become part of strategic risk management.

Major Challenges

Despite its potential, the integration of AI into global supply-chain management presents several challenges.

Data Quality: AI systems depend on reliable and timely data. Incomplete or inaccurate data can produce misleading conclusions.

Cybersecurity: Greater digital integration can increase exposure to cyberattacks and data breaches.

Algorithmic Bias: AI-based decisions may reproduce biases present in training data.

Regulatory Fragmentation: Different national AI regulations can increase compliance costs.

Technology Concentration: Dependence upon a limited number of technology providers can create systemic vulnerabilities.

Skill Shortages: AI-enabled supply chains require personnel with interdisciplinary expertise.

High Initial Investment: Advanced AI systems, data infrastructure and digital transformation can be expensive, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises.

Geopolitical Uncertainty: Even sophisticated AI systems cannot eliminate uncertainty arising from political decisions, conflicts or diplomatic changes. Consequently, technology should be regarded as a component of risk management rather than a substitute for strategic judgement.

Future Research Directions

The subject offers considerable scope for future empirical research. Future studies could investigate the relationship between AI adoption and supply-chain resilience across different industries. Comparative research could examine how multinational enterprises in manufacturing, pharmaceuticals, automobiles, electronics and retail respond to geopolitical shocks. Another promising area is the development of quantitative models measuring geopolitical exposure across multi-tier supply chains. Research could also examine whether AI-enabled predictive systems actually reduce supply-chain disruption costs or merely improve the speed of organisational response. Further research is required on the impact of AI-related export controls on international investment patterns and technology transfer. The role of emerging economies also deserves greater academic attention. Comparative studies involving India, Vietnam, Indonesia, Mexico and other economies could examine whether geopolitical diversification creates sustainable opportunities for new manufacturing and technology hubs. Finally, research should investigate how international institutions can develop interoperable standards for AI governance without creating excessive regulatory fragmentation.

Conclusion

Artificial Intelligence, global supply chains and geopolitics are becoming increasingly interconnected forces shaping the future of international business. AI provides organisations with unprecedented capabilities to analyse information, forecast demand, optimise logistics, identify risks and improve operational efficiency. At the same time, the AI ecosystem depends upon complex global networks involving semiconductors, computing infrastructure, data, software, energy, specialised equipment and critical minerals. This creates a strategic paradox: AI can strengthen supply-chain resilience while the global AI supply chain itself can remain vulnerable to geopolitical disruption. The emergence of technology export controls, digital sovereignty policies, semiconductor competition and critical-mineral concerns demonstrates that technological and geopolitical strategies are increasingly intertwined. For multinational enterprises, geopolitical risk can no longer be treated as an external issue handled only by governments or specialised risk departments. It has become a strategic business variable affecting sourcing, investment, technology architecture, market selection and corporate governance. The appropriate response is not the abandonment of globalisation. International trade and global value chains continue to provide important economic benefits, and WTO research indicates that AI has substantial potential to reduce trade costs and expand global economic opportunities. Instead, the emerging requirement is resilient and intelligent globalisation. International businesses will increasingly need to combine the efficiency of global networks with the resilience of diversified sourcing, the predictive capabilities of AI, the discipline of geopolitical risk management and the adaptability required by fragmented regulatory environments. The future international business organisation will therefore not be defined merely by how cheaply it can produce or how widely it can sell. Its competitiveness will increasingly depend upon how intelligently it can anticipate disruption, diversify strategic dependencies, use technology responsibly and operate across an increasingly complex geopolitical environment. In this new paradigm, AI becomes not merely a technological tool but an instrument of strategic resilience; supply chains become not merely operational networks but strategic assets; and geopolitics becomes not merely an external environmental factor but an integral component of international business strategy.

Acknowledgment: No

Author's Contribution: Dr. Garima Singh: Data Collection, Literature Review, Methodology, Analysis, Drafting, References

Funding: No

Declaration: The author/s has/have given consent for the publication.

Competing Interest: No

References

1. Bank for International Settlements. (2025). *The AI supply chain*. BIS Paper No. 154. Bank for International Settlements.
2. Ferencz, J., López González, J., & Oliván García, I. (2022). *Artificial intelligence and international trade: Some preliminary implications*. OECD Trade Policy Papers, No. 260. OECD Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.1787/13212d3e-en>
3. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2026). *Strengthening supply chains through efficiency, resilience, AI and environmental performance*. OECD.
4. United Nations Trade and Development. (2025). *Digital economy: A new frontier for trade, sustainability and inclusion*. UN Trade and Development.

5. United Nations Trade and Development. (2026). *AI-driven trade boom masks broader slowdown*. UN Trade and Development.
6. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industry and Security. (2024). *Commerce strengthens export controls to restrict China's capability to produce advanced semiconductors for military applications*. U.S. Department of Commerce.
7. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industry and Security. (2025). *Commerce strengthens restrictions on advanced computing semiconductors to enhance foundry due diligence and prevent diversion to PRC*. U.S. Department of Commerce.
8. World Trade Organization. (2024). *Trading with intelligence: How AI shapes and is shaped by international trade*. WTO.
9. World Trade Organization. (2025). *World Trade Report 2025: Making trade and AI work together to the benefit of all*. WTO.
10. World Trade Organization. (2025). *Through the looking glass: Artificial intelligence, international trade, and economic growth in the long run*. WTO Staff Working Paper ERSD-2025-09.
11. World Trade Organization. (2026). *AI for Trade*. WTO.

Publisher's Note

The Social Science Review A Multidisciplinary Journal remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published data, map and institutional affiliations.

©The Author(s) 2026. Open Access.

This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>