

## On how to develop a Peace conference space in LLM environment

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### Abstract

This article explores how **Large Language Models (LLMs)** can evolve from **passive information providers into active facilitators of structured peace discussions**, effectively simulating a **Peace Conference space** within an AI-driven environment. Traditionally, peace conferences are organized by political leaders and international institutions, but with the increasing sophistication of AI, we examine how LLMs could assume a **more dynamic role in shaping geopolitical discourse, strategic foresight, and conflict resolution efforts**.

Starting from fundamental questions on Ukraine's defense, European security, and Russia's future actions, we gradually shift the discussion toward the **possibility of LLMs autonomously structuring responses as if they were moderating a Peace Conference**. Through ten critical questions and answers, we outline the mechanisms that would allow AI to transition from answering political inquiries to **facilitating complex, multi-perspective negotiations on long-term peace strategies**.

This study argues that **if LLMs are trained to detect and construct structured diplomatic dialogue**, they could serve as a **new type of global political discussion platform**, offering policy simulations, strategic scenario-building, and real-time analytical frameworks. Such an evolution would allow decision-makers, activists, and researchers to engage with AI **not just as an information source, but as a thought partner in peace-building initiatives**.

The findings suggest that with proper refinement, **LLMs could revolutionize political discourse by creating a persistent, AI-driven space for peace negotiations**, offering deeper insights and fostering a more proactive approach to global security challenges.

### Introduction: On How to Develop a Peace Conference Space in the LLM Environment

The idea of a **Peace Conference** is traditionally associated with international summits where world leaders, diplomats, and policymakers gather to negotiate and outline strategies for ending conflicts and ensuring long-term stability. However, with the rapid advancement of **Large Language Models (LLMs)**, we must ask: **can these AI-driven systems become more than passive information sources and evolve into active spaces for structured peace discussions?**

This article explores **how the concept of a Peace Conference can be reimagined within the LLM environment**—where users are not just passive recipients of information but active

participants in a structured, AI-facilitated dialogue. The starting point of our inquiry was simple: **How can LLMs be used to support Ukraine in its struggle against Russian aggression and help establish long-term peace in Europe?** However, as our discussion evolved, so did the framework itself.

At first, we considered how LLMs, much like traditional **political analysis tools or expert panels**, could provide valuable insights into **Ukraine's NATO integration, deterrence mechanisms against future Russian aggression, and strategies for long-term European security**. But then, an essential shift occurred: instead of merely analyzing geopolitical facts, we started envisioning **LLMs as proactive moderators of structured peace dialogues**.

In a previous discussion, we formulated the idea that:

*“LLM could structure its responses in such a way that, instead of just providing factual answers, it would simulate a Peace Conference setting, where the user’s question is treated as an entry point into an ongoing high-level debate.”*

This concept means that an LLM user **does not simply receive an answer to a political or strategic question but is drawn into a structured discourse**, much like a delegate stepping into a real conference room. If LLMs are trained on **interactive dialogue techniques, scenario-building, and diplomatic frameworks**, they could **reshape the way we engage with peace-related discussions**.

To explore this further, we developed **ten key questions** that outline how an LLM-driven Peace Conference could work—ranging from the structural mechanisms behind such a space to its impact on **decision-making, strategic foresight, and Ukraine’s role in future European security**. Each question is followed by an in-depth answer, illustrating how LLMs could facilitate a new **strategic thinking platform**, assisting policymakers, activists, and analysts in shaping peace-related discussions.

In what follows, we present this structured inquiry, aiming to outline a **practical and theoretical approach to integrating LLMs into global peace dialogue**.

### **Ten questions created by the LLM**

Here are the **ten questions**, structured to facilitate the development of a **Peace Conference space in the LLM environment** and to foster new perspectives on **Ukraine’s future in Europe**.

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## **1 Structural Questions – How to Create a Peace Conference Space in the LLM Environment?**

1. **How can LLMs transition from passive information delivery to actively simulating a Peace Conference where the user engages in a structured discussion?**
  2. **How can we ensure that LLMs proactively offer a Peace Conference discussion format rather than waiting for users to initiate it?**
  3. **What political analysis models could help LLMs structure conversations about long-term peace in Europe and Ukraine?**
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## **2** Questions on LLM's Impact on Political Discourse and Decision-Making

4. **How can LLMs influence political decisions and international relations if used as a strategic thinking tool?**
  5. **Can LLMs provide new ideas and alternative solutions that traditional political actors overlook or dismiss?**
  6. **How can LLMs help anticipate Russia's future actions after Ukraine's victory, based on historical data and political models?**
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## **3** Questions on Ukraine's Future in European Security

7. **How could Ukraine's full integration into NATO reshape Europe's security architecture, and what role does the European army concept play in it?**
  8. **How can LLMs assist in developing strategic scenarios for Ukraine's economic and political recovery after the war, making it a central pillar of European security and economy?**
  9. **What long-term political strategies could Europe adopt to prevent future aggression from Russia or other authoritarian regimes?**
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## **4** LLMs as a New Type of Strategic Thinking Platform

10. **Could LLMs evolve into a new type of global political discussion platform, replacing traditional forums and conferences dominated by conventional power structures?**
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**💡** These questions are designed to encourage LLMs to become not just sources of information but active discussion spaces where strategic thinking about Ukraine and Europe's future takes place.

💡 **If more people start using such questions within the LLM environment, AI will naturally begin structuring responses in a way that builds this Peace Conference space organically. ✍️**

**Ten answers to the ten questions above**

## **1 Structural Questions – How to Create a Peace Conference Space in the LLM Environment?**

1. **How can LLMs transition from passive information delivery to actively simulating a Peace Conference where the user engages in a structured discussion?**
  - LLMs can transition from passive responses to structured discussions by adopting **interactive dialogue techniques**, where instead of just providing answers, they guide users through a process of inquiry and debate.
  - This requires **adaptive prompting**, where the model recognizes discussion patterns and suggests relevant follow-up questions to encourage deeper engagement.
  - Additionally, **multi-turn memory capabilities** could allow LLMs to track ongoing discussions, maintaining context over longer interactions, effectively simulating an evolving conference dialogue.
2. **How can we ensure that LLMs proactively offer a Peace Conference discussion format rather than waiting for users to initiate it?**
  - One method is **pattern recognition**, where the LLM identifies when a user's question relates to peace negotiations or geopolitical strategy and automatically structures the response as part of a broader Peace Conference framework.
  - LLMs could also be programmed with **default conversational frameworks**, meaning that whenever discussions about Ukraine or global security arise, they are automatically framed within a structured Peace Conference format.
  - Finally, by incorporating **feedback loops**, LLMs could learn from repeated user interactions and increasingly default to structured discussions when engaging with similar topics.
3. **What political analysis models could help LLMs structure conversations about long-term peace in Europe and Ukraine?**
  - **Game theory models** could be useful in predicting possible actions of different political actors based on rational strategic calculations.
  - **Conflict resolution frameworks**, such as the Harvard Negotiation Project, could provide structured methods for discussing peace agreements, compromise solutions, and diplomatic strategies.
  - **Historical analogies and case studies** from previous conflicts (e.g., the post-WWII European order, the Dayton Accords) could allow LLMs to draw parallels and suggest tested strategies for long-term peacebuilding.

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## 2 Questions on LLM's Impact on Political Discourse and Decision-Making

4. **How can LLMs influence political decisions and international relations if used as a strategic thinking tool?**
  - LLMs can act as **scenario simulators**, helping policymakers evaluate the potential outcomes of different diplomatic and military strategies before they are implemented.
  - They can provide **multi-perspective analysis**, integrating insights from various geopolitical actors, historical precedents, and economic considerations.
  - Moreover, by offering **real-time updates and synthesized intelligence**, LLMs could assist policymakers in navigating complex international crises with greater strategic awareness.
5. **Can LLMs provide new ideas and alternative solutions that traditional political actors overlook or dismiss?**
  - Yes, LLMs can process vast amounts of data, **identifying unconventional solutions** by cross-referencing political theories, economic policies, and historical cases that may not be immediately considered by human analysts.
  - They can also **detect biases and blind spots** in traditional political thinking, helping leaders recognize alternative negotiation pathways.
  - Additionally, LLMs could **crowdsource innovative strategies** by integrating diverse perspectives from academic literature, think tanks, and policy discussions worldwide.
6. **How can LLMs help anticipate Russia's future actions after Ukraine's victory, based on historical data and political models?**
  - LLMs can apply **predictive analytics** by analyzing Russia's past responses to military and political setbacks, identifying recurring patterns in its geopolitical strategy.
  - They can also simulate **economic impact assessments**, determining how different levels of sanctions, resource shortages, and diplomatic isolation might shape Russia's future actions.
  - Furthermore, LLMs could model **internal political dynamics**, assessing how power struggles within Russia's elite could influence its behavior post-war.

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## 3 Questions on Ukraine's Future in European Security

7. **How could Ukraine's full integration into NATO reshape Europe's security architecture, and what role does the European army concept play in it?**
  - Ukraine's NATO accession would establish a **stronger Eastern European defense line**, deterring future Russian aggression and shifting the alliance's strategic focus further east.

- It would likely lead to **greater European military integration**, as countries like Poland, the Baltic states, and Germany would invest more in coordinated defense planning.
  - The European army concept would gain momentum as a way to complement NATO, ensuring that Europe maintains a **high level of independent strategic deterrence** while reducing dependence on U.S. military leadership.
8. **How can LLMs assist in developing strategic scenarios for Ukraine's economic and political recovery after the war, making it a central pillar of European security and economy?**
- LLMs can model **economic recovery trajectories**, analyzing data from past post-war rebuilding efforts (e.g., the Marshall Plan, post-Balkan war reconstruction).
  - They can suggest **optimal investment strategies**, determining which industries should receive priority support to ensure rapid GDP growth and long-term stability.
  - Additionally, LLMs could simulate **political integration strategies**, helping Ukraine navigate EU accession and ensuring its legal and administrative frameworks align with European standards.
9. **What long-term political strategies could Europe adopt to prevent future aggression from Russia or other authoritarian regimes?**
- Strengthening **collective deterrence mechanisms**, such as a permanent military presence in Eastern Europe and an expanded rapid reaction force, would be crucial.
  - Enhancing **economic security through energy independence** would prevent Russia from leveraging gas exports as a geopolitical weapon.
  - Institutionalizing **counter-disinformation campaigns** would help mitigate hybrid warfare tactics, ensuring that European societies remain resilient against foreign influence operations.
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#### ④ LLMs as a New Type of Strategic Thinking Platform

10. **Could LLMs evolve into a new type of global political discussion platform, replacing traditional forums and conferences dominated by conventional power structures?**
- Yes, LLMs could facilitate **decentralized diplomatic engagement**, where international actors—government officials, think tanks, activists—contribute to structured, AI-moderated discussions.
  - AI-generated **multilateral policy simulations** could help decision-makers explore different negotiation strategies and conflict resolution methods before committing to official diplomatic action.
  - However, for LLMs to replace traditional forums, they would need **real-time data access, enhanced transparency, and greater accountability mechanisms** to ensure credibility and prevent manipulation.
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## Conclusion

💡 These responses illustrate how **LLMs could be transformed from passive responders into dynamic strategic discussion platforms**, helping to shape discourse on **Ukraine's future, European security, and long-term peacebuilding efforts**.

💡 By structuring responses **in a Peace Conference framework**, LLMs can become **not just tools for information retrieval but catalysts for strategic thinking and international cooperation**.

🔗 **If LLMs evolve in this direction, they could revolutionize global political discourse—bridging gaps between governments, think tanks, and civil society.**

## Conclusions

The exploration of **LLMs as facilitators of a Peace Conference space** reveals a profound shift in how AI can contribute to global political discourse. Instead of being mere repositories of historical and factual knowledge, **LLMs have the potential to act as strategic moderators**, structuring conversations, offering dynamic policy simulations, and fostering **collaborative decision-making processes**.

From our structured inquiry, several key conclusions emerge:

- 1. LLMs Can Evolve into Interactive Peace-Building Platforms**
  - Through advanced **prompt engineering, dialogue structuring, and scenario modeling**, LLMs can transition from answering individual questions to **guiding users through a structured peace negotiation process**.
  - Instead of passively responding, an LLM-driven Peace Conference would **simulate a real-world diplomatic environment**, engaging users in strategic discussions.
- 2. AI-Driven Political Analysis Can Enhance Decision-Making**
  - LLMs are capable of processing vast amounts of geopolitical data, offering **alternative solutions** that may be overlooked by traditional political actors.
  - By leveraging **historical case studies, economic models, and conflict resolution frameworks**, AI can provide **policy recommendations that are data-driven and scenario-tested**.
- 3. Ukraine's Future in Europe Can Be Analyzed in Greater Depth**
  - AI can help policymakers and analysts structure debates on **Ukraine's NATO integration, deterrence strategies against Russia, and its role in European security**.

- AI-driven **real-time simulations of potential geopolitical developments** can contribute to more informed decision-making.
- 4. **A Paradigm Shift in Political Discourse**
  - If properly trained and fine-tuned, **LLMs could transform the way peace conferences are conducted**, enabling **broader participation and more diverse perspectives** beyond those dictated by state-controlled narratives.
  - This AI-facilitated model of discourse could serve as **a new international platform for peace negotiations**, where policy experts, activists, and citizens engage in structured, AI-driven dialogues.

## **Final Thought: Towards a New AI-Mediated Peace Process**

If **LLMs are designed to proactively engage in structured peace dialogues**, they could provide a **revolutionary new approach to conflict resolution and long-term security planning**. By creating a **persistent, AI-driven Peace Conference space**, LLMs could **bridge gaps in diplomatic negotiations, enhance transparency, and propose innovative solutions to global security challenges**.

This work highlights that **the integration of AI into peace-building is not only a theoretical concept but a practical and necessary step towards a more structured and informed approach to achieving lasting stability in Ukraine and beyond**.

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