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It requires policies to accompany these developments and I will let Kazuto give us the landscape of where we are on that.

**Kazuto Suzuki, Director of the Institute of Geoeconomics at International House of Japan, Professor at the Graduate School of Public Policy at the University of Tokyo**

Thank you very much, Patrick, I think that is a very nice segue to my discussion about the policies and governance of AI and I think 2023 is a turning point in AI regulation. For many years AI, as shown in the first video, has been a creation as well as a risk for use for military purposes. There have been long discussions about LAWS, the Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems in the United Nations, particularly in the context of the governance on the use of conventional weapons, CCW. There has not been much progress in regulation because big countries like the United States, China, and Russia, are trying to use AI to improve their military capabilities, while there are certain concerns that these AI will go beyond human control. The talking points are how humans can control AI and, as Daniel described, the problem is changing because the context is now not only AI as used for military purposes but also political purposes.

We discussed electoral interference yesterday and there has also been the use of fake videos, and the progress of ChatGPT and large-scale language models has made it possible to create animations and videos that are quite difficult to distinguish from the real ones. Discussions are going, starting with the G7 Hiroshima Summit in May, where there were talks about starting the AI Hiroshima process, and in June the EU set up the AI Act, which focuses on the safe use of AI and protection and respect for fundamental rights and values. There was also a Security Council discussion in July about an AI meeting which, led by the UK, is the first time it has picked out AI as a threat to national security threat. António Guterres, the Secretary General of the United Nations, has also proposed the idea of setting up an international institution for inspection and verification of AI products. We are still in discussion about what kind of system or international institutions can monitor and verify AI generation information and it is still in the early stages. In September G7 guidelines for designing AI came out, so all AI designers should be monitored and report to the authorities to set certain guidelines or guardrails to make sure that it does not go beyond certain and expected uses of AI. Then, last month in October, there were a lot of initiatives, with the Internet Governance Forum in Kyoto under the UN flag to discuss regulation of AI use. There was also the recent UK AI Safety Summit and everyone was talking about Elon Musk and Rishi Sunak, but not much came out of it. It basically pointed out some of the issues for the need for international collaboration, taking appropriate measures, finding out the risks, and areas of cooperation. It was a very general setting out of AI regulation. I think the most powerful and detailed regulation has been

set out by the United States, where President Biden has issued an Executive Order to set up a new standard for companies to follow in the design of AI. It also specifies that the authorities just be provided with test results, consumer protected, measures to try to prevent the use of AI that may involve some discriminatory algorithms, as well as focusing on medical AI and talking about the international partnership. This is an interesting development because there is such focus on the use of AI, not just for military but for civilian uses, as well as the danger of using AI in life-threatening situations such as medicine, transport, etc., that are all related to safety and security issues.

The discussion about controlling and regulating AI is now just beginning, but it is more or less focused within the G7 or at Security Council level and it is not expanding more widely. What is interesting is that last month when there was a Belt and Road Initiative Summit in Beijing, China also launched something called the Global AI Initiative, in the context of the other three initiatives on Global Development, Global Security and Global Civilization. China is showing its interest in getting along with Global AI governance. However, not many details have been published on the China side so this may be a harbinger of further confrontation between the G7 AI regulation and Chinese regulation, which is based on different values.

Finally, I think there are a number of issues involved but that much less attention is being paid to the military uses of AI. This is one of the problems, because the use of AI is so wide the shift of focus turns around every time it is discussed. I think when we talk about AI regulation we need to set up a sectoral regulatory framework for military, prevention of electoral interference, prevention of fake news, etc. I think this segmentation of AI regulation is necessary but it is still now a very broad discussion that I think we need to elaborate on and this discussion today will be a starting point for new discussions.

### **Patrick Nicolet**

Thank you, Kazuto. Again, it illustrates, as Daniel said, that we are at the start of the debate and we are just discovering the issues and deciding what to do. In addition to what you said, I observe that when you look at the different parts of the world, Europe is still on the defensive as usual, but they cannot unfortunately create the tech champion and are the first to regulate to prevent others from acting, so it's rather defensive. The US is dominating so they are regulating to maintain this domination, but it is a balancing act because of the election and, as you mentioned, the left of the Democratic party. China is discreet but they are the leaders in computer vision, for instance, and they have very powerful programs not only to assess human behavior through Artificial Intelligence but to predict it. Behind it there is a company called ByteDance, which owns TikTok, and I will let you make your own connections. We see the same patterns but this is a very complex topic and everyone really needs to think about it to realize where it is and as you said there are different aspects that will require different types of treatment.