DÉBAT

Aminata Touré, ancien Premier ministre du Sénégal

Thank you very much. My question is how would you use this to end poverty and to solve development issues?

Mayankote K. Narayanan, ancien conseiller principal et conseiller en sécurité nationale du Premier ministre d'Inde (Manmohan Singh), ancien gouverneur de l'État du Bengale occidental

Thank you. I had one question and a kind of assertion. Listening to Professor Andler and Mr. Suzuki, I got the impression, maybe wrong, maybe right, that the impending dawn of AGI is going to be far more disruptive and dangerous than anything else you have seen before. There is real fear that it could alter the fabric of nation states and tear apart all the communities that we have seen across the globe. The point I am questioning is, could this mean that social and economic inequalities will rise exponentially, social anarchy will rule the streets, as is already beginning to be seen in some areas? Will it flood the country with fake content masquerading as truth and will we see a total breakdown of trust that we have known all these years?

Kerry Halferty Hardy, co-fondatrice de Alcuin Advisors LLC, ancienne directrice du Développement de l'Hôpital américain de Paris

I would like you to address the notion that any Artificial Intelligence outcomes are based on the content that goes in, the quality of the data and specifically in the healthcare application. Right now, most of the clinical research is done on men and less and women. For example, can you address a little bit the notion of how we can correct for some of the data problems or the quality of the data content in order to achieve better outcomes?

Nicolas Piau, co-fondateur et président de Tilt Capital

We talked a lot about regulation, Mr. Suzuki, what about ethics? What is the current state of reflection on ethics applied to AI in quantum computing, etc.? It seems we are quite far away and this has not been tackled so far?

Manu Mallikarjun, entrepreneur social spécialisé dans le domaine des relations internationales et du développement, associé de Madhubala Estates

I am an engineer from India. There is a set of dangers inherent to AI, some of which we discussed today, and the other set of problems comes from the users or deployers of AI. I am thinking rogue nations and other bad actors. For me, that incentivizes speeding up the resolution of global geopolitical and other conflicts. Does the regulatory framework being developed the world over include policies aimed at making people aware of the dangers of AI? I ask this because to the extent that civil society at large has a say in policymaking maybe we

will get some positive outcomes there instead of, I am sorry to say this, talking in echo chambers or not keeping the public very aware of the risks.

Yim Sung-joon, Senior Advisor chez Lee International IP & Law Group

I am a Korean diplomat who was an ambassador so I am totally ignorant about this issue but it was quite fascinating to learn something about AI plus quantum. I am 75 years old, my target is to live up to 100 because my mother turned 100 still in good health. How much will AI plus quantum technology help you say how much further I can live over 100?

Arnaud Robin, chargé d'accélération au sein de la direction interministérielle du numérique

Training large language models and new models requires a huge number of computational resources, how can we really combine these new advances in AI with our carbon footprints and decarbonization goals in the coming years?

Patrick Nicolet, directeur général de Linebreak SA, ancien directeur des technologies de Capgemini

I will ask my colleagues to volunteer for some of it. Let us start with the first one on disruption to society and how we address the development problem. I can start it and then my colleagues can build on it. In the session on food yesterday we heard that we needed public policies and technology is always a mean to an end and if the end is not defined, you do not have the governance. Technology will not fill the gap. I remember 20 years ago I was with the International Telecommunication Union in Geneva and if you remember, we were all already discussing, and Francois was working on it, the digital gap, the divide that was creating. We could overcome part of it but it requires the right framework. You saw in Ameena's presentation that you can manage complex problems, eliminate corruption through automation, and manage resource allocation better with technology but it requires the proper governance and the framework. I was in a workshop at another institution on the reconstruction of Ukraine and clearly, if you want to address corruption here, for example, you will use satellite images because you can know if 10 tons of concrete have been deployed in a particular place and even the quality, depending on what you have. Then you deploy Blockchain so you use tokens because this is an immutable ledger and you know exactly what comes in and what comes out. The tools are here but is there the governance and is there the will to do it and deploy it? That is no to technology alone but everything we have tried to show you are means that can help to achieve these objectives.

Ameena Al Sumaiti, professeure associée en ingénierie électrique et en sciences de l'informatique à l'Université de Khalifa d'Abou Dabi

Allow me to add something and give you an example. One of the challenges for developing countries, for example, is that some countries suffer from electricity cuts and we know that electricity is very important for our lives and nobody can live without it. Through AI we can also predict this because, for example, in a country like India, they have developed programs where they assign volunteers from villages to see if there are any electricity cuts. This is very hard but with the power of AI we can detect if this is happening and the location, and in that case we can improve electricity access, and minimize any incidents relevant to the power interruption.

Patrick Nicolet

We will move on to the next one. There was the question of awareness and education. That is fundamental because we need to understand, otherwise you cannot expect a few people to know what is best and it will not happen. People will need to appropriate what happened in the gap that I mentioned before with the IQ, when mobile was deployed and people started to understand what they could do and that they could improve their farmer's market because they know how to use it. Education is fundamental.

There was a point on ethics, where are we, Daniel?

Daniel Andler, professeur émérite de Sorbonne Université, membre de l'Académie des sciences morales et politiques, philosophe

Of course, there is huge interest in AI ethics or AI for Good and all that. As some of you may know, there are over 100 charts and ethical codes put out by all sorts of organizations, and a number of principles, roughly five, six, seven, 10, on transparency, respect of privacy, etc. In fact, they are very close to the general principles of medical ethics and the initial model for thinking about AI ethics is medical ethics.

I just wanted to say very briefly that I think that these general principles of AI ethics, just like the general principles of bio, clinical ethics, are not enormously helpful. First of all, they are conflicting, for example, you can have privacy and also access to all the data you really need to improve medical research. There are many sorts of problems but the main point is that these general, overall, overarching principles are not really about ethics and are not really interesting. Things get interesting once you do exactly as my neighbor said, you divide things up. In other words, if you use AI in education that is one thing and it raises a whole set of really interesting, hard and important problems in ethics and education, similarly for ethics in defense, surveillance, etc. You have to divide up, CAI is really a general tool, with uninteresting general principles governing its use and then things get interesting once you go into medicine, defense, education and so on.

Patrick Nicolet

Thank you, we have to finish soon. I propose Kazuto, Tobby and Francois, you take the questions you have heard as your conclusions and then we can close the session.

Kazuto Suzuki, directeur de l'institut de géoéconomie à l'International House of Japan, professeur à la Graduate School of Public Policy de l'Université de Tokyo

I think some of the questions touch upon the demand side of AI and I think most of the regulations are now focusing on the supply side, on how to apply ethics in the way AI is designed and used. It is basically the engineers and the suppliers who are now being regulated but because there is such a wide use of AI, as Daniel said, it is really complicated because no single set of principles can apply to the different uses. On the demand side, it is so popular and so easy to use: ChatGPT and other software are now available for everyone to use AI to generate fake news, fake videos, etc. I think this combination of the spread of the software and the social networks that deliver those products from the demand side, now makes it much harder to regulate. One of the discussions I have had is that since it is difficult to have a single one-size-fits all regulation, we need to look at the demand side and make sure that it is regulated to ensure the proper supply of AI.

Francois Barrault, fondateur et président de FDB Partners, président de l'IDATE DigiWorld

There were two questions on health. When you want to go out in your car, you never do it if there is no petrol or you have a flat tire. When you look at what is going on in health, the only signals you have is if you wake up in the morning and do not feel well but it is too late. The combination of quantum and AI will allow you to have sensors in the body, for those who want them of course, that will let you get the real-time evolution, as an example of a concept, by magnetic resonance. That data will be aggregated and sent to the Cloud, where the pathology will be analyzed and it will then give you a proactive signal about what is going on. If you do one blood test a year, you will have real-time blood tests, if you do lots of tests on your body every other year, it will be real-time. With a last example that will speak to everybody, after 50, and there are not many in this room, you do not spend 50:50 of your time on your legs, it is more like 60:40 or 65:35. There is now technology that allows you to figure out how your weight is balanced between your feet, 4 000 sensors per foot. If you do linear interpolation of the balance of the weight through the sensors, it will go through Artificial Intelligence and tell you that in two months, five years, etc., you will have scoliosis or whatever. The main benefits of quantum AI and technology will be doing proactive maintenance on the body, exactly as we do with a car, train or plane.

Tobby Simon, fondateur et président de Synergia

Just to answer the question about how it impacts and protects society. Just take the case of the next virus or pandemic, it is a gamechanger, a showstopper whichever part of the world we live in, as you saw with the coronavirus. Research and science institutes will be able to produce a drug or vaccine that can be used to counter something like this much faster. I think healthcare will be one of the achievement that we can start with in terms of building this as a narrative. The upsides could be numerous and as Patrick said at the beginning, the challenge for us is to discover the upside for every society. For example, when mobile technology was adopted, people said that the big digital divide was the IT, the conference was there then, but you saw Africa adopt it and amazing success stories in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda and it created a large number of entrepreneurs. I think it is best, you know it is good, but I think we will have to take a few steps to see how good it is and how it will work.

Patrick Nicolet

Ameena, as the youngest would you close?

Ameena al Sumaiti

Thanks for the very informative session and the interactions with the audience, I hope it was helpful and thank you for attending.