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First, we will hear from Professor Lee Tiedrich.

Lee Tiedrich, Distinguished Faculty Fellow in Law & Responsible Technology at Duke University, member of the OECD and Global Partnership on AI (GPAI)

Thank you very much. I also want to thank the organizers for inviting me here. I have to say at the outset, I wear a lot of different hats, and today I am expressing my personal views and not speaking on behalf of the US government or any other institution.

To pick up on the comments of some of my colleagues, I really want to home in on the governance issues with respect to AI. I think it is fair to say that AI technology has developed so quickly, and policy makers around the globe are working at breakneck speed to try to catch up. It really is a situation where the policy makers are leaning into this issue. To come back to some of the points that Daniel and François made at the outset, at the end of the day, AI is a technology that has so much potential. One goal is how we capitalize on AI's benefits for society, not just economic but also social good. Then, as you also said, there are lots of potential AI harms and risks. This presents the grand challenge of how we come up with structures in order to unlock the benefits and mitigate those risks for society.

The path of how to do this is still being charted. However, one thing has already become really clear – this is a global and multidisciplinary endeavor. As somebody with a background in engineering who practiced law, I feel very strongly that it has to be multidisciplinary. We need to have laws and policies that work, that companies and governments can operationalize, and that can work in practice. Because of the connected nature of our world, it has become a global game. We are seeing that certain jurisdictions have really jumped out ahead in terms of the regulatory approach. I am sure many of you from Europe are familiar with the EU AI Act, which is one of the landmark pieces of legislation that was passed earlier this year, which includes a very comprehensive set of legal requirements. The EU AI Office and CEN-CENELEC, the European standards organizations, are working on trying to implement the EU AI Act. China has actually been pretty proactive in terms of adopting AI regulation. Other jurisdictions, including the United States, the UK, and many Asian countries, have taken a more deregulatory approach. About a year ago, President Biden signed a broad AI Executive Order in the US, but we are going to have to wait and see what President Trump decides to do. Because of the need to create some level of harmonization, what I have seen through my work in the last couple of years is that multilateral organizations are playing a

really important role in trying to do that. I think where we are today is different countries are going to have different laws, which is their prerogative. They need to adopt laws that fit their cultures and societies, but we want to have some level of harmonization.

Just to give you some examples of what we are seeing, the G7 has played a really important role with the Hiroshima AI Process. The G7 has adopted principles and a code of conduct. Now it is working on setting up a voluntary monitoring scheme, and it is working very closely with the OECD, who you will hear from on the next panel. We have also seen a series of safety summits that have been held, starting with the UK summit at Bletchley Park. China attended this Summit as well as Western countries, so this is another basis of collaboration. Through the Summit, under the leadership of Yoshua Bengio, a scientific committee is working on an international scientific report on the safety of advanced AI to try to come up with some consensus around the science. Different countries have created safety institutes. Unsurprisingly, the UN has really stepped in to play an important role. For example, UNESCO adopted an agreement in 2021 around AI. More recently, there is the Global Digital Compact, with follow-on actions, as well as. the UN AI High-Level Advisory Board and the ITU.

I think AI really has evolved into a global and multidisciplinary game. I think part of what this also means for companies is they need to be prepared to adapt. I always tell people, I cannot tell them what the legal landscape is going to look like a year from now, but I feel comfortable saying it is going to change. I think companies also need to have a global multidisciplinary approach. This starts at the design phase, where you need to have your designers and engineers talking to the law, ethics, policy and other teams. This collaboration needs to be a continuous process throughout the AI system lifecycle.

One of the issues I have been working on wearing my Global Partnership on AI (GPAI)/OECD hat is the impact of AI on the environment. Again, this also presents a lot of challenges and opportunities. Through the work that we have done through GPAI/OECD, we have produced reports on how AI can be an agent to help abate some of the climate issues we have been encountering as well as biodiversity loss. For example, AI can be used to try to improve the electric grid, optimize the use of renewables, smart agriculture, etc. There are a lot of great examples, but all you have to do is pick up the papers and there are reports about the extreme energy demands of AI systems. Again, it is a question of how we optimize the benefits and mitigate the risks, and I think it all comes down to science. One of the things we need is better measurement techniques so that we can measure both the benefits and the impacts.

Daniel Andler

Thank you so much, Lee.