

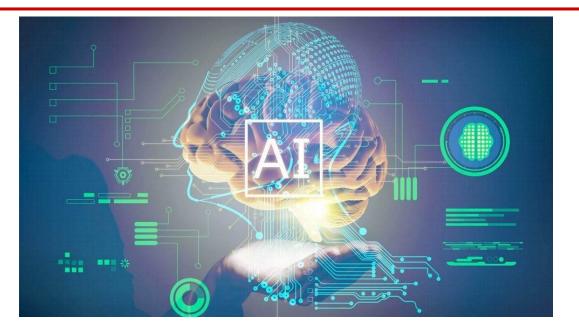
The Hiroshima process that takes Al governance global

By IASToppers | 2023-06-14 15:35:00



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The annual **Group of Seven (G7) Summit** hosted by Japan in has recently where the **G7 Hiroshima Leaders' Communiqué** have initiated the **Hiroshima Al Process** (HAP).



[ref-empowering people]

What is the Hiroshima Al process?

- The Hiroshima AI (Artificial Intelligence) Process is an effort by **Group of Seven (G7)** bloc to determine a way forward to **regulate artificial intelligence** (AI).
- The Hiroshima Al Process aims to promote human-centric Al based on the <u>OECD</u>'s Al Principles.
- The Hiroshima Al Process will help to advance **international discussions** on **inclusive** Al **governance** and **interoperability** to achieve trustworthy Al that is in line with **democratic** values.
- International organisations such as the OECD will help to consider **analysis** on the impact of **policy developments** and **Global Partnership on AI** (GPAI) to conduct projects on AI.
- G7 working group will help relevant ministers to establish the Hiroshima Al process for discussions on generative Al by the end 2023.
- These discussions can include topics such as governance, safeguard of intellectual property rights including copyrights, promotion of transparency, response to foreign information manipulation, including disinformation, and responsible utilisation of these technologies.

Why is the Hiroshima Al process notable?

- The G7 Hiroshima Leaders' Communiqué **doesn't** indicate the **expected outcomes** from the HAP but it will provide the **guiding principles** to **govern** Al.
- The G7 Hiroshima Leaders' Communiqué and the **ministerial declaration** states that AI development and **implementation** must be aligned with values such as freedom, democracy, fairness, accountability, transparency, safety and human rights.

What does the process entail?

- The HAP will not address **AI regulation** from a **State-centric perspective** due to it being **multi-stakeholder international organisations** and **multi-stakeholder processes**.
- HAP envisages to involve multiple stakeholders in various processes and ensure that the latter



are fair and transparent.

• HAP can help these countries develop a **common understanding** on key regulatory issues while ensuring that any **disagreement** doesn't result in **complete discord**.

Three ways in which the HAP can come out:

- It enables the **G7 countries** to move towards a **divergent regulation** based on shared norms, principles and guiding values;
- It is filled with divergent views among the G7 countries and fails to deliver any meaningful solution;
- It delivers a **mixed outcome** with some **convergence** on finding solutions to some issues but is **unable** to find **common ground** on many others.

Is there an example of how the process can help?

- The Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) offers an example of how the HAP can help.
- While **IPR** in the context of **AI** is mentioned in the G7 Hiroshima Leaders' Communiqué, the relationship between **AI** and **IPR** is **not** clear as **training** a **generative AI model** on copyrighted material may lead to **copyright violation**.
- The HAP can help the G7 countries to draw a consensus on this issue by specifying guiding rules and principles related to AI and IPR.
 - Example: the process can bring clarity to the role and scope of the 'fair use' doctrine in the use of AI for various purposes.
- The 'fair use' exception is invoked to allow activities like teaching, research, and criticism to continue without seeking the copyright-owner's permission to use their material.
- The HAP can develop a **common guideline** for **G7 countries** that permits the use of **copyrighted materials** in **datasets** for machine-learning as 'fair use', subject to some **conditions**.
- The HAP can also **differentiate** use for **machine-learning** from other Al-related uses of **copyrighted materials**.