Welcome to this week’s edition of the CAIDP Update, where we bring you the latest AI policy news and CAIDP actions.

This week, we delve into the surge of AI policy discourse sparked by the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee hearing. The G7 Hiroshima Leaders Communique sets its sights on bolstering global technology governance with a primary focus on AI and emerging digital technologies. Furthermore, we examine the call made by Dunja Mijatović, the COE Commissioner for Human Rights, for resolute actions to safeguard human rights in the era of AI. Additionally, we take a closer look at the Brazilian Senate’s examination of proposed AI regulation and the U.S. President’s Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST) seeking public input on both the potential opportunities and risks associated with generative AI.

We also highlight the WHO’s cautionary statement on the use of large language model tools in healthcare, Singapore’s MCI unveiling an AI guidelines plan, and CNIL’s comprehensive action plan for privacy-respecting AI deployment. This edition also covers India’s advocacy for a global framework to govern AI platforms, Germany’s consideration of new AI and data protection laws.

In CAIDP’s actions, we revisit the proactive call to the Judiciary Committee by CAIDP leaders. We also highlight Marc Rotenberg’s recent article on the turning point in U.S. AI policy. Our AI and Democratic Values Index (AIDV) series this week focuses on Argentina’s progress and initiatives in AI.

Stay tuned for more updates on AI policy news and the CAIDP’s ongoing advocacy for responsible AI governance and development.
Comprehensive AI Legislation

Following the "Oversight of A.I.: Rules for Artificial Intelligence" Senate Judiciary Subcommittee hearing, the discourse around AI policy has seen a noticeable surge. The hearing served as a significant advancement in AI policy, with bipartisan support for AI regulation, and emphasis on transparency, accountability, and stringent disclosure requirements. It set a strong foundation for the future of AI legislative action.

OpenAI's Sam Altman, Professor Gary Marcus, and IBM's Christina Montgomery's testimonies have caught significant media attention post-hearing. Marcus voiced a strong stance for immediate, comprehensive AI regulation, critical of big tech's laissez-faire attitude and advocating for government involvement and collaboration with independent scientists. Altman and Montgomery's advocacy for legislation, their specific proposals on impact assessments, safety standards, transparency requirements, and privacy regulations have been at the forefront of the discussion. Senator Richard Durbin encapsulated the challenge, stating, “The magnitude of the challenge you're giving us is substantial. I'm not sure that we respond quickly and with enough expertise to deal with it.”

Experts and senators are weighing the potential impact of AI technology, likening its power to the Industrial Revolution and its potential dangers to those of the atomic bomb. The capacity of AI to create realistic images and sounds, including deepfakes, has raised concerns about misuse for spreading disinformation. Despite these challenges, the recent Senate hearing showed a shared readiness among stakeholders to work together on comprehensive AI legislation. This sense of urgency, agreement on goals, and recognition of past mistakes suggest a promising future for AI policy in the U.S.

Looking ahead, it's vital for lawmakers, academics, and industry leaders to keep the beneficial dialogue alive. The next phase of AI legislation should focus on a human-centric approach, setting clear protections for individuals and society. Marcus suggested, "We may need something like CERN, global, international, and neutral, focused on AI safety, rather than high-energy physics." This idea of a global, neutral entity focused on AI safety is worthy of serious consideration.

In summary, the past week has been bustling with AI policy activity, sparked by the Senate hearing. The challenge is to maintain this momentum and ensure that the upcoming legislation effectively manages the risks associated with AI while fostering its beneficial applications.
G7 Commits to Improving AI Governance

The latest G7 Hiroshima Leaders Communique unveils plans to improve global technology governance, particularly in areas such as AI and emerging digital technologies. G7 members affirm the need to address governance challenges to ensure technology's alignment with democratic values, including fairness, accountability, and respect for privacy and human rights. One major initiative is the "Hiroshima AI process", a G7 working group tasked with discussing generative AI's governance and use by the end of the year, with an emphasis on preventing misuse such as disinformation. Additionally, the Communique supports the development of tools for "trustworthy AI" through multi-stakeholder international organizations, and urges international standardization.

CAIDP, G7 Japan 2023

Human Rights in AI Era Demand Urgent Action, Says COE Commissioner

In a new report, Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights, Dunja Mijatović, urged member states to take decisive steps to ensure human rights are upheld in the age of AI. The report, titled "Human Rights by Design - Future-Proofing Human Rights Protection in the Era of AI", highlights the inconsistencies in current regulation and underscores the need for an approach that safeguards rights during AI systems' design, development, and deployment phases. Among the obstacles to comprehensive human rights protection, Mijatović highlights the lack of human rights-based approaches, insufficient transparency, and member states' reactive posture towards AI.

CAIDP, Council of Europe AI Treaty

Brazilian Senate Reviews Proposed Legislation to Regulate AI

DataGuidance reports that the Brazilian Senate is set to discuss a new bill aimed
at introducing comprehensive rules for AI use across the nation. The proposed law includes provisions for how AI systems are to be made available, sets out rights for people affected by their operation, and details penalties for non-compliance. The bill places particular emphasis on systems with high-risk applications, such as autonomous vehicles, medical diagnoses, and critical infrastructure management. It also stresses the need for transparency in AI use and safeguards individuals' rights, including the ability to challenge decisions made by AI and request human involvement.

CAIDP, AI Frameworks

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**AI Policy: Did You Know?**

The G7 Began Work on AI Policy in 2016

Under the leadership of former Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, Japan began work on a global standard for AI at the G7 Summit, hosted by Japan in 2016. Japan’s Communications Minister Sanae Takaichi proposed international rules that would make “AI networks controllable by human beings and respect human dignity and privacy.” She introduced eight basic principles for the governance of AI that are very similar to those later adopted by the OECD and then the G20 countries. Work on AI policy continued at subsequent G7 meetings. Prior to the 2018 G7 summit, France and Canada called for a new AI agency led to the creation of the Global Partnership on AI. At the 2021 G7, hosted by the UK, privacy officials said that “‘red lines’ are needed for AI systems that are not compatible with our values and fundamental rights.”

From the AIDV Index - G7 (CAIDP 2023)

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**PCAST Seeks Public Input on Generative AI Opportunities and Risks**

The U.S. President’s Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST) has initiated a working group to evaluate generative AI, inviting public contributions to ensure responsible and equitable development and deployment of this rapidly advancing technology. Generative AI, capable of creating text, images, and videos, holds transformative potential across sectors, including science,
healthcare, and workplace efficiency, yet also harbors risks of misuse such as disinformation, privacy violation, and intellectual property infringement. The working group aims to enhance existing efforts, such as the White House Blueprint for an AI Bill of Rights, by identifying further needs and opportunities and advising the President accordingly.

In response to the White House's call for public feedback on the Generative AI Working Group, CAIDP has crafted an in-depth response.

CAIDP, AI Bill of Rights

WHO Urges Cautious and Ethical Use of AI in Healthcare

The World Health Organization (WHO) has expressed concern over the use of large language model tools (LLMs), such as ChatGPT and Bert, in health-related applications without proper oversight. While acknowledging the potential of such AI technologies to aid healthcare professionals and patients, the organization warns that the rapid adoption of untested systems could pose significant risks to patient safety and trust. The WHO stresses the need for rigorous evaluation and adherence to key values like transparency, public engagement, and expert supervision. To this end, the organization outlines six core principles, including protecting autonomy, promoting safety, ensuring transparency, fostering responsibility, ensuring inclusiveness, and promoting sustainable AI.

CAIDP, AI and Democratic Values

Singapore's MCI Unveils Plan for AI Guidelines

Singapore's Ministry of Communications and Information (MCI) recently announced its strategic plan to develop a legal framework governing the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in the country. As part of the initiative, the ministry plans to issue guidelines on the use of personal data in AI systems under the existing Personal Data Protection Act later this year. Minister Josephine Teo highlighted that Singapore has already introduced AI Verify, a model for testing AI governance, and the ministry continues to engage with global partners and industry stakeholders for further development of ethical AI practices.
CNIL Releases Action Plan for Privacy-Respecting AI Deployment

France’s data protection authority, the CNIL, recently announced an action plan for ensuring privacy in the deployment of artificial intelligence systems, including generative AI models. The plan, which expands upon CNIL's ongoing work on AI, centers on four objectives: understanding AI's impact on individuals, fostering the development of privacy-friendly AI, supporting innovative players within the AI ecosystem, and auditing and controlling AI systems to protect people. This initiative also aims to prepare for the forthcoming European AI Regulation, with a specific focus on the protection of personal data - a major challenge in AI's development.

India Advocates for Global Framework to Govern AI Platforms

Times of India reports that India has called for an international framework to govern AI platforms. Officials argue that such a framework is necessary to ensure fairness, transparency, and accountability in AI's rapidly growing influence on society. This call to action signals India's increasing concern over the potential societal impact of unregulated AI technology. The country is now encouraging the international community to come together in creating and adopting standardized AI regulations.

Germany Eyes New AI and Data Protection Laws

The Conference of Independent Data Protection Authorities has reiterated its demand for improved employee data protection legislation following a new
judgment by the European Court of Justice. The conference has also requested federal and state legislators to examine the need for new laws following recent Federal Constitutional Court decisions on automated data analysis by police, emphasizing the necessity for clear legal frameworks to protect the fundamental rights of data subjects. Additionally, a position paper was issued setting criteria for digital sovereignty of cloud providers and users, aiming to enforce data protection obligations effectively.

CAIDP, AI Frameworks

Join the movement & empower the AI policy change-makers

You can make a significant impact in inspiring, empowering, and connecting AI policy change-makers worldwide to address the most pressing and critical challenges of our time.

Your contribution enables free AI policy training for future leaders in 60+ countries, AI & Democratic Values Index report, weekly updates on global AI policy news, and CAIDP's engagement with policymakers worldwide.

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CAIDP ACTIONS

Senate Hearing Ignites AI Policy Reform: CAIDP's Key Initiatives Await Scrutiny

The Senate hearing, "Oversight of A.I.: Rules for Artificial Intelligence" has spurred a noticeable increase in AI policy discourse, displaying bipartisan endorsement for regulations and underlining the importance of transparency, accountability, and rigorous disclosure requirements. Prior to this milestone, CAIDP
leaders Merve Hickok, Lorraine Kisselburgh, and Marc Rotenberg had requested the Judiciary Committee to review the AI and Democratic Values report, consider the Universal Guidelines for AI as a legislative base, and assess CAIDP’s recent OpenAI complaint to the FTC.

This intensified dialogue underscores the relevance of CAIDP’s previous emphasis on a robust, nonpartisan AI governance framework. The testimonies of industry figures like OpenAI’s Sam Altman, Professor Gary Marcus, and IBM’s Christina Montgomery during the hearing highlight the need to build on initiatives like those proposed by CAIDP. The challenge ahead lies in maintaining this policy discourse momentum and ensuring that future legislation addresses the risks while promoting the benefits of AI.

CAIDP, In the Matter of OpenAI (FTC 2023)

A Turning Point for U.S. AI Policy: Senate Explores Solutions

Marc Rotenberg of CAIDP highlighted in his article for Communications of the ACM Magazine, “In early March, my colleague Merve Hickok testified before the House Oversight Committee at the first hearing on AI policy in this Congress. The House Committee asked a simple question: “Are We Ready for the Tech Revolution?” Her answer was direct: “No, we do not have the guardrails in place, the laws that we need, the public education, or the expertise in government to manage the consequences of the rapid changes that are now taking place.”

Washington got the message. This week, the Senate Judiciary Committee held one
Of the most productive hearings in Congress in many years, taking up the challenge Hickok had set out. With expert testimony from OpenAI founder Sam Altman, IBM's Christina Montgomery, and leading AI thinker Gary Marcus, a well-prepared Senate Committee focused on the next steps for "Oversight of A.I.: Rules for Artificial Intelligence." Several Senators expressed hope that the U.S. could become a global leader on AI policy.

A Deep Dive through CAIDP's AIDV: Argentina

In this week's installment of our journey through the global AI policy landscape, we shift our focus to Argentina. As the country continues to advance its technological capabilities, understanding its AI policy framework becomes crucial. Unveiled in 2019 by Argentina's Ministry of Science, Technology and Productive Innovation (MINCYT), the ten-year National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence aims to establish the country as a regional AI leader. The strategy, built on the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals, proposes a comprehensive examination of AI's potential impacts, including its effects on labor and the risk of perpetuating
discriminatory practices, while also safeguarding personal data and privacy. Argentina’s data protection laws are under review for reform, amid the controversial use of facial recognition technology across various localities, which has sparked a national campaign for regulatory oversight.

On the international stage, Argentina has demonstrated a firm stance against lethal autonomous weapons systems, backing regional initiatives related to AI ethics. Despite the country’s ambitious, human-centered national AI strategy and its potential for regional leadership, the deployment of AI technologies, particularly in the realm of facial recognition, continues to raise concerns over individual rights. It remains to be seen how the newly developed Argentina 4.0 plan will be operationalized and whether it can effectively address these challenges while promoting socio-economic progress.

AI POLICY CLINICS

Advance Your Career in AI Policy with CAIDP’s Comprehensive Certification Program!

- Certification programs include requirements for research, writing, and policy analysis.
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- For our Spring 2023 cohort, we had over 250 participants, representing more than 60 nationalities.

Applications for the Fall 2023 Research semester is now closed. Thank you to all who applied.

GLOBAL ACADEMIC NETWORK (GAN)

Merve Hickok is the President and Research Director at the CAIDP. She is also the founder of AIethicist.org, and Data Ethics Lecturer at University of Michigan. She focuses on AI bias, impact of AI systems on fundamental rights, democratic values, and social justice. She provides consultancy and training services to private & public organizations on Responsible AI -
Wonki Min is a board member of CAIDP. He is the Honorary President of SUNY (State University of New York) Korea and former Ambassador for Science Technology & Innovation, Republic of Korea. He served as Vice Minister at the Korean Ministry of Science and ICT. At the OECD, Mr. Min chaired the AI Expert Group and the Committee on Digital Economy Policy (CDEP).

How can humans maintain control over AI — forever?

In a recent op-ed for The Boston Globe, computer scientist Stuart Russell, a CAIDP GAN member, called for increased regulation of AI systems, invoking a comparison to a superior alien civilization's arrival. Russell, an early pioneer of AI, expressed concern over the rapid development of AI technologies like OpenAI's GPT-4, emphasizing the lack of understanding about their internal operations and potential self-directed goals. The op-ed arrives amidst a heated debate following a call from the Future of Life Institute for a halt on "giant AI experiments," a move met with both support and criticism from the global tech community. In response to this debate, multiple governments and tech companies have taken steps towards stricter AI regulations, raising questions about how to ensure human control over increasingly powerful AI systems.

AI POLICY EVENTS

- Computers, Privacy, and Data Protection, Brussels, May 24-26, 2023
- Committee on Artificial Intelligence Plenary meeting, Council of Europe, Strasbourg, May 31-June 2, 2023
- Committee on Artificial Intelligence Plenary meeting, Council of Europe, Strasbourg, September 13-15, 2023
- Global Privacy Assembly, Bermuda, October 15-20, 2023