



# The Hiroshima AI Process for Global AI Governance

**For Prelims:** The Hiroshima AI Process, Global AI Governance, [Generative AI](#), [G-7](#), [OECD](#), [GPAI](#), [IPR](#).

**For Mains:** The Hiroshima AI Process for Global AI Governance.

## Why in News?

Recently, the annual [G7 Summit](#) held in Hiroshima, Japan, initiated the **Hiroshima AI Process (HAP)**, which is likely to conclude by **December 2023**, signaling a significant step towards regulating [Artificial Intelligence \(AI\)](#).

- The G7 Leaders' Communiqué recognized the **importance of inclusive AI governance and set forth a vision of trustworthy AI** aligned with shared democratic values.

## What is the Hiroshima AI Process?

- **About:**
  - The HAP aims to **facilitate international discussions on inclusive AI governance** and interoperability to achieve a common vision and goal of trustworthy AI.
  - It recognizes the **growing prominence of [Generative AI \(GAI\)](#) across countries** and sectors and emphasizes the need to **address the opportunities and challenges associated** with it.
- **Working:**
  - The HAP will operate in cooperation with international organizations such as the **Organisation for [Economic Co-operation and Development \(OECD\)](#)** and the **[Global Partnership on AI \(GPAI\)](#)**.
- **Objectives:**
  - The HAP aims to govern AI in a way that upholds **Democratic values**, ensures fairness and accountability, promotes transparency, and prioritizes the safety of AI technologies.
  - It seeks to establish procedures that **encourage openness, inclusivity, and fairness in AI-related discussions** and decision-making processes.

## What are the Potential Challenges and Outcomes?

- The HAP faces challenges due to **differing approaches among G7 countries** in regulating AI risks. However, it aims to **facilitate a common understanding on important regulatory issues** while preventing complete discord.
- By involving multiple stakeholders, the HAP strives to find a balanced approach to AI governance that considers diverse perspectives and maintains harmony among G7 countries.
- For now, **there are three ways in which the HAP can play out**,
  - It may enable the G7 countries to move towards a divergent regulation based on **shared norms, principles and guiding values**.
  - It becomes **overwhelmed by 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.

## How can the HAP Resolve the issue of IPR in relation to GAI?

- Currently, there is ambiguity **regarding the relationship between AI and [IPR \(Intellectual Property Rights\)](#)**, leading to conflicting interpretations and legal decisions in different jurisdictions.
- The HAP can contribute by **establishing clear rules and principles regarding AI and IPR**, helping the G7 countries reach a consensus on this matter.
- One specific area that can be addressed is the application of the **"Fair Use" doctrine**, which permits certain activities such as **teaching, research, and criticism without seeking permission from the copyright owner**.
  - However, whether using copyrighted material in machine learning qualifies **as fair use is a subject of debate**.
- By developing a common guideline for G7 countries, the **HAP can provide clarity on the permissible use of copyrighted materials** in machine learning datasets as fair use, with certain conditions. Additionally, it can **distinguish between the use of copyrighted materials for machine learning specifically** and other AI-related uses.
- Such efforts can significantly impact the global discourse and practices surrounding the intersection of AI and intellectual property rights.

## How is Global AI currently Governed?

- **India:**
  - [NITI Aayog](#), has issued some guiding documents on AI Issues such as the National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence and the [Responsible AI for All report](#).
  - Emphasises social and economic inclusion, innovation, and trustworthiness.
- **US:**
  - The US released a Blueprint for an **AI Bill of Rights (AIBoR)** in 2022, outlining the harms of AI to economic and civil rights and lays down five principles for mitigating these harms.
  - The Blueprint, instead of a **horizontal approach like the EU, endorses a sectorally specific approach to AI governance**, with policy interventions for individual sectors such as health, labour, and education, leaving it to sectoral federal agencies to come out with their plans.
- **China:**
  - In 2022, China came out with **some of the world's first nationally binding regulations** targeting specific types of algorithms and AI.
  - It enacted a law to regulate recommendation algorithms with a focus on how they disseminate information.
- **EU:**
  - In May 2023, the European Parliament reached a [Preliminary Agreement on a new draft](#) of the [Artificial Intelligence Act](#), **which aims to regulate systems like OpenAI's ChatGPT**.
    - The legislation was drafted in 2021 with the aim of bringing transparency, trust, and accountability to AI and creating a framework to mitigate risks to the safety, health, [Fundamental Rights](#), and democratic values of the EU.

## Way Forward

- Non-G7 countries also **have the opportunity to launch similar processes** to influence global AI governance. This shows that **AI governance has become a global issue**, with more complexity and debates expected in the future.
- In this context, the Indian government **should take proactive steps by creating an open-source AI risk profile**, setting up controlled research environments for testing high-risk AI models, promoting explainable AI, defining intervention scenarios, and maintaining vigilance.
- It is important to establish a simple regulatory framework that defines AI capabilities and

identifies **areas prone to misuse**. Prioritizing data privacy, integrity, and security while ensuring data access for businesses is crucial.

- Enforcing mandatory explainability in AI systems will **enhance transparency and help businesses understand** the reasoning behind decisions.
- Policymakers should strive to strike a **balance between the scope of regulation and the language used, seeking input** from various stakeholders, including industry experts and businesses. This way forward will contribute to effective AI regulations that address concerns and promote responsible AI deployment.

### **UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Questions (PYQs)**

**Q. With the present state of development, Artificial Intelligence can effectively do which of the following? (2020)**

1. Bring down electricity consumption in industrial units
2. Create meaningful short stories and songs
3. Disease diagnosis
4. Text-to-Speech Conversion
5. Wireless transmission of electrical energy

**Select the correct answer using the code given below:**

- (a)** 1, 2, 3 and 5 only
- (b)** 1, 3 and 4 only
- (c)** 2, 4 and 5 only
- (d)** 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

**Ans: (b)**

**[Source: TH](#)**

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