« La seule bonne gouvernance est mondiale »

Rassemblement des plus grands talents français de l'IA.

Publié le 22 mai 2024

Professional background

Engineer in mobile telephony in the early 2000s

ALTRAN

Launched by Motorola
freescale™
semiconductor

MOTOROLA
intelligence everywhere™

Postdoc in cognitive psychology and AI 2012-2015

香 港 大 學
THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

Academic

國立中央大學

TUNGHAI UNIVERSITY
1955

WENZAO URSULINE UNIVERSITY OF LANGUAGES
Since 1966

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Publié le 22 mai 2024

SOMMET POUR L'ACTION SUR L'IA | AI ACTION SUMMIT

Global AI Governance

The aim of this track is to shape an effective and inclusive framework of international governance for AI, building on the work conducted within the United Nations and on existing initiatives like the Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence.

5 THÈMES ESSENTIELS

1. L'IA au service de l'intérêt public
2. L'avenir du travail
3. Innovation et Culture
4. L'IA de confiance
5. La gouvernance mondiale de l'IA

GOUVERNEMENT
Liberté
Égalité
Fraternité

COMMISSION DE L'INTELLIGENCE ARTIFICIELLE

IA : NOTRE AMBITION POUR LA FRANCE

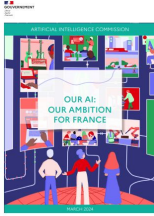
MARS 2024

GOUVERNEMENT
Liberté
Égalité
Fraternité

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE COMMISSION

AI: OUR AMBITION FOR FRANCE

MARCH 2024



Recommendation No. 22

Structure a coherent and concrete diplomatic initiative aimed at founding a global governance of AI.

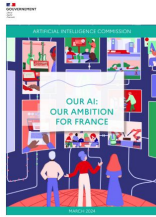
Recommendation No. 23

Structure an open national AI governance ecosystem now.

22 Structure a coherent and concrete diplomatic initiative aimed at founding a global governance of AI.
Leader: Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Culture; Ministry of the Economy

23 Structure a powerful national AI governance ecosystem now.
Leaders: Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of the Economy, Ministry of Research

- **promote global governance of AI:** create a World AI Organization to evaluate and oversee AI systems, an International AI Fund to serve the public interest, and a "1% AI" solidarity mechanism for developing countries.



To steer AI technologies, we recommend setting up a global governance structure with a coalition of like-minded countries. Our Commission considers three major steps forward. First, a coalition of countries would set up the **World AI Organization.** This international organization would share scientific findings on the workings and effects of AI, and define binding standards for AI systems and how they should be audited. It would be democratically governed, bringing together governments, civil society (researchers, citizens, trade unions) and companies.

The goals of this global governance should also be pursued at a national level. France has the opportunity to position itself as a pioneer in the evaluation of AI systems if it structures its evaluation and market surveillance network. We also need to carry out ongoing and ambitious forward-looking work on AI developments, in order to anticipate its effects on society and prepare for the necessary transformations.

MISTRAL AI_

Intelligence artificielle : la France en pointe ?

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https://mistral.ai/

The AI Act Explorer

The European Union has introduced new legislation on artificial intelligence: The EU AI Act. It lays the foundations for the regulation of AI in the EU.

Our AI Act Explorer enables you to explore the contents of the Act in an intuitive way, or search for parts that are most relevant to you. It contains the *Artificial Intelligence Act, Official Journal version of 13 June 2024*. Here you can learn how policymaking in the European Union works.

Navigating the AI Act

Looking for a **quick overview**? Here is a brief summary of the legal text.

Want to know **which parts of the AI Act apply to you**? Use our Compliance Checker.

Looking for something specific?

Search within the Act | Search

https://artificialintelligenceact.eu/ai-act-explorer/

EU Artificial Intelligence Act

Chapter

Emerging governance of generative AI in education

This chapter gives an overview of 18 countries' governance of generative AI in education. Taking stock of the recent developments and massive uptake of generative AI tools across sectors, it examines countries and jurisdictions' nascent attempts at governing, encouraging, or restricting their use in education. It further compares current and upcoming regulatory framework and guidance with the uses that teachers and students make of generative AI tools in practice. Analysing countries and jurisdictions' policy priorities on the topic, it concludes by providing policy makers with a set of recommendations to consider moving towards adaptive and effective integration of generative AI tools in educati Moins

Anglais

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Auteurs

Quentin Vidal[i], Stéphan Vincent-Lancrin[i] et Hyunkyeong Yun[i]

[i]OCDE

13 Dec 2023

11 **pages**

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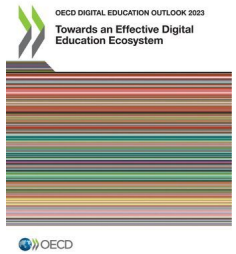
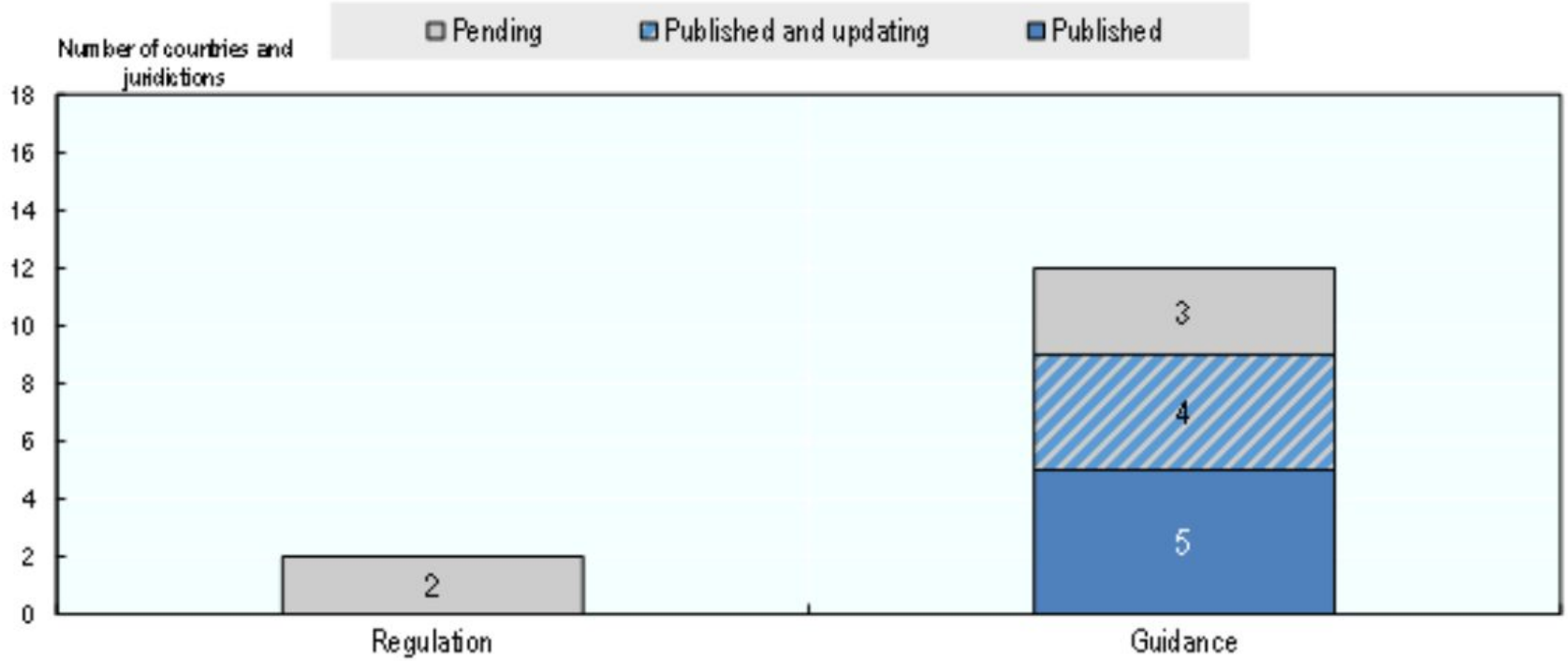


Figure 10.1. Regulation and guidance on generative AI in education (2024)



Note: Among the nine countries that have published guidance, four (Czechia, Luxembourg, New Zealand, and England (United Kingdom)) are also preparing new or updating existing guidance as of 13 December 2023. N=18.

Table 10.1. Regulation and guidance on generative AI in education by countries and jurisdictions (2024)

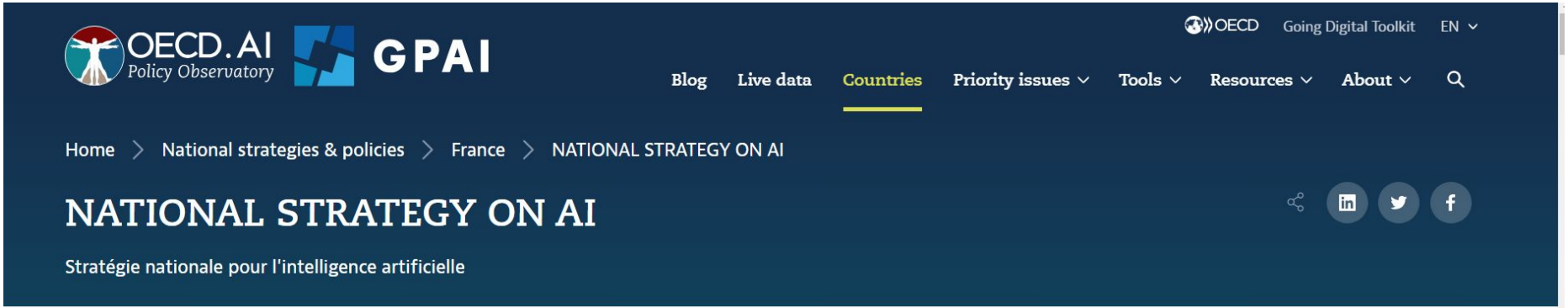
	Regulation		Guidance (non-binding)		School responsibility
	Passed	Pending on approval	Published	Drafted and pending on approval	
Austria			✓		✓
Canada				✓	
Czechia			✓	✓	✓
Finland				✓	✓
France		✓		✓	
Hungary					
Iceland					✓
Japan			✓		
Korea		✓	✓		✓
Latvia			✓		
Luxembourg			✓	✓	
New Zealand			✓	✓	
Slovakia					✓
Spain					
Sweden					✓
Türkiye					
England (United Kingdom)			✓	✓	✓
Flemish Comm. (Belgium)			✓		✓
Total (18)	**0**	**2**	**9**	**7**	**9**

StatLink https://stat.link/ocgtk6

Table 10.3. Country priorities in generative AI regulation in education (2024)

	Data protection and privacy	Bias and fairness in output	Transparency and explainability of algorithms	Technical accuracy and reliability	Possible skill attrition	Cultural and linguistic relevance of output	Intellectual Property protection	Other (e.g., equity)	Cost
Austria	++	+	+		++	++			
Canada	++	++	++	+			+		
Czechia	++	+	+				++	++	
Finland	++	+	++		++	+			
France	++	++	++	+			+		
Hungary	++			++	+	+			++
Japan	+	+	+	+			+		
Korea	++	++	++						
Latvia	+			++	+	++	++		
Luxembourg	++	+			+	++	++		
New Zealand	++			++		++			
Slovakia	+		+	+	+				
Spain	++	++	++		++	+			
Sweden	+	+			++			++	
Türkiye	++			++		++		+	
England (United Kingdom)	++	+		++			+	++	
Flemish Comm. (Belgium)	++	+	++	++	++				
Total	**17**	**12**	**10**	**10**	**9**	**8**	**7**	**4**	**1**

Note: "Top 3 priorities" are marked with "++", while "Other important concerns" are marked with "+". Countries and jurisdictions could not select more than three "Top 3 priorities", and up to five answers in total. N=17.



https://oecd.ai/en/dashboards/policy-initiatives/http:%2F%2Faipo.oecd.org%2F2021-data-policyInitiatives-25374

Taiwan plans to enter global AI top 3, unveils plan to cultivate 200,000 engineers

11 September, 2024 Filip Leskovsky

Economic Minister J.W. Kuo at the 2024 R&D 100 Awards. (Photo: Rti)

On Wednesday, Economic Minister J.W. Kuo (郭智輝) unveiled an ambitious plan to propel Taiwan's AI industry into the global top three within four years. Kuo outlined a strategy to cultivate 200,000 AI engineers by 2028. This initiative involves two key components: implementing tax incentives for businesses investing in AI and launching a comprehensive talent development program.

The first part of the strategy focuses on enhancing the business environment for AI development. Kuo announced plans to increase the upper limit for tax-deductible R&D investment from NT$1 billion to NT$1.8 billion under Article 10-1 of the Statute of Industrial Innovation. This move encourages companies to further digitalize and decarbonize their operations, creating a more conducive ecosystem for AI growth.

The second part involves digitizing AI and making it smart, which requires more talent. Kuo says he is reviewing the "2+4 Talent Cultivation Program" designed to address the critical need for skilled AI professionals. This initiative aims to attract 100,000 overseas students while simultaneously nurturing 100,000 domestic talents in the AI field. Kuo says that the combined force of 200,000 AI engineers by 2028 is crucial for Taiwan to achieve its goal of becoming a top three global AI powerhouse.

Kuo also revealed to combine the populations of Taiwan, Japan's Kyushu region, and the Philippines' Luzon island to form a market of 70-80 million people to support AI software development. Kuo emphasized the need for consistent effort and substantial funding to achieve breakthroughs that can be commercialized.