



NOTE FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE:

Public and Defense Policy Challenges and Innovations on Artificial Intelligence, Autonomous Systems, and Cybersecurity, Part 9: Ethical AI in Defence

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Summary

- ✚ The goal of artificial intelligence (AI) should be to drive inclusive growth, sustainable development, and well-being for people and the planet. In designing AI systems, the rule of law, human rights, democratic values, and diversity must be respected, and adequate safeguards must ensure a fair and just society [1].
- ✚ It is essential to ensure transparency and responsible disclosure of AI systems for people to be aware of and challenge AI-based outcomes [1].
- ✚ The development of artificial intelligence systems must be sustained in a robust, secure, and safe manner at all stages of their lifespan, and potential risks must be continuously evaluated, managed, and controlled [1].
- ✚ It is crucial that developers, operators, and system administrators have accountability for the proper functioning of AI systems [1].

CONTEXT

The OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) guidelines for AI systems, were developed by a working group comprised of representatives from governments, corporations, labor organizations, civil society, academic communities, and scientific associations. Along with the guidelines, the OECD made five specific recommendations as below [1]:

- ✚ Boost the volume of public and private investment in research and development (R&D) to bolster innovation and discovery in trustworthy and reliable AI;
- ✚ Develop and promote accessible AI ecosystems with digital tools and technologies as well as mechanisms for distributing knowledge, data, and information;

- ✚ Establish a policy environment that is conducive for the deployment and extension of trustable AI systems;
- ✚ Assist workers in transition by providing them with the skills they require;
- ✚ Cooperate and collaborate over the total boundaries and areas to improve on accountable stewardship of reliable AI.

CONSIDERATIONS

Survey of AI Policies and Developments in Latin America:

The national strategies of different countries of Latin America are [1]:

✚ **Argentina:**

❖ **Government-driven AI activity**

The proposed plan in Argentina, termed National Artificial Intelligence Plan (NAIP), contains:

1. Control of algorithms as an ethical preference and priority;
2. According to a critical government administrator's comments, considering and addressing property, liability, certifications, and standards are essential.

Argentina's priority themes for the NAIP includes:

1. Talent and education;
2. Data and information;
3. R&D, innovation, and discovery;
4. Supercomputing infrastructure and foundation;
5. Public services, manufacturing, and production;
6. Actions to facilitate and assist job transitions;
7. Facilitating public-private cooperation on data usage.

Transversal issues of the strategy cover:

1. Investment and financing, ethics, and regulation;
2. Communication and knowledge structure;
3. International cooperation.

✚ **Legislative and policy activities associated with AI development**

The Personal Data Protection Bill provided by Argentina is created:

1. To provide users with the right to reach their personal information;
2. To ask for an interpretation of the periods and terms of utilization that exert to their information;
3. To prepare a right to resist being issue to a decision based merely on automated data behavior.

- ✚ **Brazil:** The Brazilian government does not have laws explicitly regulating the development and implementation of AI, like other Latin American countries. Nevertheless, there are some regulations that address vital issues that are relevant in the era of AI.

❖ **Government-driven AI activity**

The Department of Science, Technology, Innovation, and Communications (MCTIC) supervises the E-Digital Strategy, a federal government leadership that addresses AI concerns. This publication is released and discusses the evolution of technology through AI, maintaining citizens' privacy while preserving their rights, and generating action plans for new technologies with other countries. As outlined in the strategy, digitalization creates new opportunities and concerns for which proper regulatory frameworks and governance frameworks are required. Research, development, innovation, and capacity building are also prioritized in the strategy.

Public consultation on the Brazilian Strategy on AI aims to gather opinions on a set of questions aimed at guiding a policy that raises the benefits of AI in Brazil and addresses any potential obstacles to its implementation. Considering the existing OECD guidelines recommended to governments, the Brazilian government considered the OECD principles on AI, which Brazil had already adopted. The proposed document includes education and training; labor force; research, development, innovation and entrepreneurship; government application; productive sector application; and public safety as well as legislation, regulation, and ethical use; international aspects; AI governance.

❖ **Legislative and policy activities associated with AI development**

Brazil established the General Data Protection Law based on the European General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and discusses automatic data processing. All industries and sectors of the economy will be influenced by the law concerning the collecting, using, processing, and storing personal data in electronic and physical frame.

- ✚ **Chile:** Key issues related to AI are not addressed by Chile's legal system.

❖ **Government-driven AI activity**

The AI work plan in Chile will be present as a National Artificial Intelligence Policy and Action Plan. The main objectives of the AI work plan are as follows:

1. Enabling factors (specialized human capital, fiber optic networks, and computing infrastructure);
2. Using and developing of AI in Chile;
3. Addressing ethics, standards, safety, and regulation of this technology.
4. analysis of AI in Chile;
5. The development of a document on an AI policy.

AI-related issues are receiving attention from Chile's Congress. These issues are as below:

1. To identify focus areas that contains health, youth training, the creation of AI industry, and research centers;
2. To produce and develop an enthusiastic AI policy that includes infrastructure, technology, education, and literacy;
3. To meet with companies, scientists, universities, and civil society and their contributions;
4. To develop an AI strategy for Chile in order to address the country's productivity, competitiveness, and employment challenges;
5. To mention the OECD policies on AI and discusses its suggestions for governments as follows:
 - Promoting public and private investment in innovation and development to create trustworthy AI;
 - Incorporating digital infrastructure, technologies, and mechanisms capable of sharing data and knowledge into AI ecosystems;
 - Providing a political environment conducive to the deployment of trusted AI systems;
 - Supporting workers who are AI-skilled and providing people with the necessary AI abilities;
 - Developing trustworthy AI responsibly requires cooperation across borders and sectors.

❖ **Legislative and policy activities associated with AI development**

Chilean legislators have proposed creating a working group to study AI and digital development in Chile. For this group, identifying bills that pertain to AI concerns, revising and adding to them as necessary to ultimately further develop the 4IR would be their first assignment. A Committee on AI has also been proposed for the Chamber with the task of creating recommendations with short-, medium-, and long-term implications in the area of balancing innovation, development, responsibility, and security in AI policy development. As a final note, Congress is currently debating a Data Protection Bill, which includes a right to object to a specific treatment of personal data. A major aspect of the bill is the protection of the rights of data owners, who are asked to request that all decisions that could significantly affect them not be made solely based on automated data treatment.

NEXT STEPS

More policy implications and decision-making recommendations, observations, and guidelines by the defense policy-makers and defense decision-makers will be examined in the subsequent report. In addition, the mentioned cases will be studied and researched in the field of Latin America countries such as Colombia, Mexico, and Uruguay.

References

[1] Telecommunications Management Group (TMG), Inc. "Overview of AI Policies and Developments in Latin America" *Feb. 2020*.