

## ChatGPT “狂飙”，如何“迎战”？怎样“问责”？

### Encountering ChatGPT “Hurricane”: How to Make it “Accountable”?

#### Part - II

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**Article title in Chinese:** ChatGPT “狂飙”，如何“迎战”？怎样“问责”？

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Holden Thorp, Editor-in-Chief for *Science*, wrote an article on 26 January. The article pointed out that when it comes to Science as a field, the term *originality* is enough to signify that copying from ChatGPT is not acceptable, it is equivalent to plagiarism using ChatGPT. ChatGPT is facing regulations at various levels by the education departments of the US, France, and Australia. Using ChatGPT in government-run schools by students and teachers is regarded as “cheating” and hence its usage is prohibited. Some people have developed a software called GPTZero, which decides whether the text is AI-generated by analysing its complexity and abruptness, thus employing AI to defeat AI.



Schools in countries such as France, and the US have banned ChatGPT.

Professionals across various sectors are worried about ChatGPT as it has again raised alarms about technological unemployment and existential crisis. Analysts, reporters, programmers,

teachers, and lawyers are at a high risk of being replaced by ChatGPT.

However, Du Yanyong believes it is still too early for AI tools like ChatGPT to replace human beings. On the surface, ChatGPT could provide comprehensive and tactful answers which at a glance might appear flawless. However, when it comes to subjective and specialised answers, ChatGPT’s response would be somewhat difficult to accept.

Du Yanyong says that ChatGPT has the ability to generate quick responses that can be understood by humans, it does so by studying contents from a large number of texts. It cannot compete with human beings in terms of creativity, sociability, and individuality, these are also the fundamental differences between artificial and human intelligence.

Taking education for example, he points out that often there is a reference to “deep learning” in AI, however, its process remains a “black box”. When it comes to education, it focuses on the process, and aims to nurture the quality and ability of a student, which AI lacks.

However, Du Yanyong believes that with the development of AI, education as a field

will change radically, and more impetus will be given to holistic and customised education.

On AI replacing human beings, Du Yanyong opines that it might assist human beings in terms of storing data as it has no limitations whereas the human mind has its limitations. AI can be utilised to fill the gaps in human intelligence and act as our aide; however, humans should be the final decision-makers.

Peng Luyao believes that the production and development of technology are not at all aimed at competing with, or replacing, human beings. It is to get rid of simple repetitive tasks so that we have time to engage in deeper research and more innovations. She believes that human skills have developed along with advancement in technology and we have adapted to this change. “I believe when all the writers and programmers start using ChatGPT to accomplish their tasks, the focus would shift towards completing the task in a better way to stand out, and concerns about technology replacing humans would take a back seat. I believe technology and humans are not competitors, competition is between humans and their ability.”

Peng Luo also mentioned the prediction made by a famous economist John Maynard Keynes, that as society progresses, humans will have more leisure time, they will just need to work fifteen hours a week in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. However, she further adds, “on the contrary, we have become busier today, with technological advancement human needs have increased leading to a surge in work opportunities. Hence people are going to be busy, and not worry about their work being substituted.”

The world’s concern about ChatGPT is not only limited to unemployment and plagiarism but also extends to ethical and legal issues. The developers of ChatGPT also realise that there are many difficult issues to be resolved, including how to make ChatGPT do things as we instruct, how to make its objectives align with ours, and finally make it useful for us. In addition, there are concerns about its influence on society. Murati had earlier pointed out that ChatGPT’s influence shall be two-way, “as technology starts shaping us, we also need to shape it”. She admits, “AI will perhaps be misused,” hence we need to think about how to regulate the use of AI globally, and how to regulate its usage based on human values.

Sam Altman, CEO of OpenAI talks about things that scare him about the ChatGPT model. “I have been paying close attention to the revenge porn imagery generated by the open-source image generators, I believe that this will bring about a major foreseeable harm,” he said in an interview with *Forbes* magazine in February 2023.



**Image:** OpenAI CEO Sam Altman.  
**Source:** Visual China

Talking about whether his company has a responsibility to ensure that such issues do not occur, Altman said, “People are going to use an open-source model, in numerous circumstances the results are going to be fine, but some bad incidents can happen. A company that has been built on this foundation, and which has the ultimate relationship with the end-user must bear some responsibilities. I, thus, believe that such a situation will need a system of shared responsibility and accountability. Science and technology experts are always averse to the criticism of the ethics scholars, but AI is an exception”

Murati believes that ChatGPT must be supervised. Speaking to the *Times* she said, “the masses will take ChatGPT seriously, if there is some sort of control and responsibility. However, we are still small in number and we need to invest a lot in the system, it not only includes the technological extent, but also the supervision of the mechanism, and participation of the government as well as various social groups.” Du Yanyong points out that the supervision of AI tools like ChatGPT is a significant issue. He asks what sort of social influence scholars of ethics have while they research science and technology. Science and technology experts disdain scholars of ethics as the former feel that the latter are quite critical and are always questioning them.

Du Yanyong further expressed that when it comes to AI, whether science and technology experts, entrepreneurs, or society, everyone acknowledges that AI must remain under ethical and legal bindings.



Issues such as how and under what circumstances to use AI tools like chatbots and robots need specific regulation. A technician will not be able to achieve the task. Government and ethics scholars must come together and reach a consensus to either formulate an ethical framework or draft laws. Du Yanyong further said that “with the continuous emergence of new technologies, the experts on ethics must put forward an ethical regulatory framework keeping in view that ethics is flexible to law as well as its scope and applicability is broader. These basic principles will guide us in dealing with AI tools.”

The General Office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council of the People’s Republic of China issued an *Opinion on Strengthening the Ethics and Governance in Science and Technology* in March 2022, and have proposed five principles of Science and Technology; to promote human well-being, to respect the right to life, to adhere to fairness and justice, to control risk reasonably, and to be open and transparent.

Du Yanyong said that these five principles are equivalent to the guiding framework of

Science and Technology. If the framework is further refined it can be used as a guideline that could help people use new types of AI.

On 10 January 2023, China’s *Administrative Provisions on Deep Synthesis in Internet-Based Information Services*, (Deep Synthesis Provisions) entered into effect. The Deep Synthesis Provisions were jointly issued by the Cyberspace Administration of China, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, and the Ministry of Public Security in December 2022.

The deep synthesis provisions define “deep synthesis technologies” as “technologies that use generative sequencing algorithms, such as deep learning and virtual reality, to create text, images, audio, video, virtual scenes, or other information.”

The *Provisions* clearly state that deep synthesis services must not be used by any organisation or individual to produce, reproduce, publish, or transmit information that is prohibited by laws or administrative regulations. It must not be used by either service providers or users to produce, reproduce, publish, or transmit fake news

information. The *Provisions* also demand that deep synthesis providers shall implement primary responsibility for information security. Further, where services provided by deep synthesis services might confuse or mislead the public, they shall make a conspicuous label in a reasonable position or location on information content they generate or edit, alerting the public of the deep synthesis generation.

Answering reporters on the questions about the *Provisions*, the concerned departments emphasised that the issuance of the *Provisions* could demarcate the “bottom line” and “red line” of deep synthesis service, and could protect the positive ecology of cyberspace.

“China, a Pioneer in Regulating Algorithms, Turns its Focus to Deepfakes”, an article published in the *Wall Street Journal* on 8 January, pointed out that the implementation of new provisions concerning “deep synthesis technology”, by China symbolises that for the first time in the world, a major regulatory organisation has carried out a comprehensive trial to limit this “most explosive and most controversial” new AI technology.

The article points out that global concern about misuse of the deep synthesis technology to produce “deep fake” content is constantly increasing. Graham Webster, a researcher at Stanford University and the in-charge of the “Digital China Program” said that China along with the world is understanding the possible effects of these matters, and is rapidly trying to enforce strict laws on rules and regulations concerning “deep fake content”. Webster further said that the Chinese regulations provide a case study for observers outside China, letting them understand how these regulations play a role in the world, as well as what kind of effect they might have on enterprises.

The report further points out that US lawmakers also tried to resolve the issue of the potential misuse of “deep fake” content and its widespread effect, but the citizen’s “right to freedom of speech” has put these efforts at a standstill. In addition, according to Reuters, Thierry Breton, the Commissioner for Internal Market of the European Union has said that Europe’s new proposed AI rules will aim to tackle concerns about the risks around ChatGPT Chatbot and AI technology, in the first comments on the app by a senior European Union official.

“As showcased by ChatGPT, AI solutions can offer great opportunities for businesses and citizens, but can also pose risks. This is why we need a solid regulatory framework to ensure trustworthy AI based on high-quality data,” he told Reuters in written comments.

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*The views expressed here are those of the original author and not necessarily of the translator or of the Institute of Chinese Studies*



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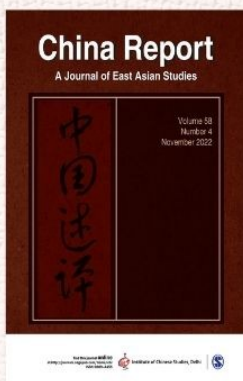


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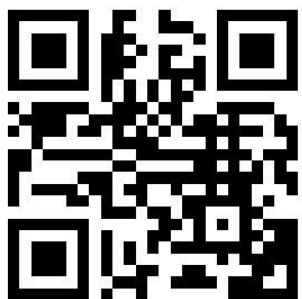
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