

## AI “双刃剑”，我们如何应对？

### How to Wield AI - The “Double-edged Sword”?

**Translated by Saranya**

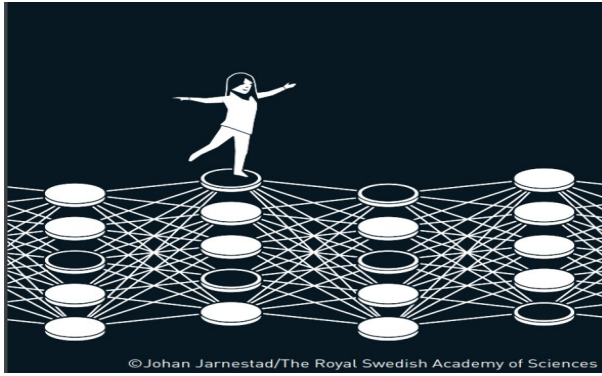
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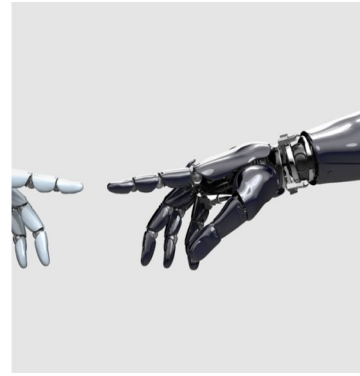
This translation is the fifth part of a series where articles on Artificial Intelligence in China shall be translated from Chinese to English. This limited series on AI is translated by Saranya. The first issue on AI in China, ICS Translations Issue No. 47, can be accessed [here](#); the second issue, ICS Translations Issue No. 50, can be accessed [here](#); the third issue, ICS Translations Issue No. 52 can be accessed [here](#); the fourth issue can be accessed [here](#); and the fifth issue can be accessed [here](#).



The Nobel Prize in Physics 2024

### Summary:

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a remarkable technology, with a wide range of advantages and perils. The contributions of AI technology to scientific fields have been recognised by the Nobel Prizes awarded this year in Physics and Chemistry. Notably, one of the laureates, Geoffrey Hinton, also called the “Godfather of AI”, noted during the award ceremony that the scientific community and society should work together to explore how to propel the development of AI technology while ensuring its responsible use. As AI technology continues to evolve, its profound impact on the socioeconomic structure will become more apparent in the future. Therefore, creating an environment for AI development that fosters technological innovation while ensuring safety, controllability, and adherence to ethical norms is not only a critical task for the present but also the only path towards a sustainable future.



THE  
DOUBLE-  
EDGED  
SWORD OF AI

Source: Forbes.com

### Translation:

Since October, the “double-edged sword” nature of AI has once again come into the limelight. On the one hand, the contributions of AI technology to scientific fields have been recognised by the Nobel Prizes awarded this year in Physics and Chemistry. Such achievements not only highlight AI’s potential in scientific research but also signal its greater role in the future. On the other hand, during China’s National Day holiday, AI was criticised for the inappropriate remarks made by a fake “Lei Jun” on social media, which renewed public debates about AI ethics and safety.

Notably, the Nobel committee particularly stressed the significance of ethics and responsibility in science and technology at this year’s Nobel Prize in Physics award ceremony. Geoffrey Hinton, one of the laureates, also noted that the scientific community and society should work together to explore how to propel the

development of AI technology while ensuring its responsible use. This reflects the global acknowledgement of the beneficial as well as detrimental effects of AI and the call for collective efforts to build a healthy tech ecosystem.

The pace of generative AI development in recent years has been astonishing. AI-generated content that was once easily identifiable as fake has now evolved to a level where it is quite difficult to distinguish from genuine content. AI-associated potential security risks will only increase with further development and widespread adoption of AI technologies.

In the wake of such risks, proactive measures have been taken globally. The European Union has passed a series of laws and regulations, such as the AI Act, General Data Protection Regulation, and Digital Services Act, to regulate AI applications through legal means. China has also progressively enacted such laws and regulations, including the Cybersecurity Law, Data Security Law, and Personal Information Protection Law.

Last year, the Cyberspace Administration of China (CAC) along with six other departments jointly issued the International Measures for the Management of Generative AI Services,

which defined the supervision, inspection, and legal responsibilities for generative AI services. This September, the CAC released Draft Measures for Identifying AI-generated Synthetic Content to seek public feedback on the draft regulations. The draft measures aim to safeguard national security, public interest, and the legitimate rights of citizens, corporations, and other organisations by regulating the labelling of AI-generated synthetic content.

As AI technology continues to evolve, its profound impact on the socioeconomic structure will become more apparent in the future. Therefore, creating an environment for AI development that fosters technological innovation while ensuring safety, controllability, and adherence to ethical norms is not only a critical task for the present but also the only path towards a sustainable future. All sections of society need to work together to continuously explore and implement solutions for making AI a powerful force driving human progress.

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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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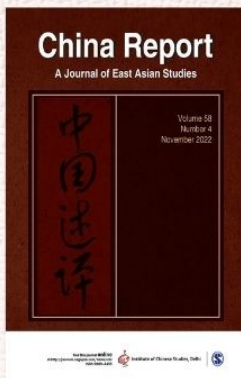


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