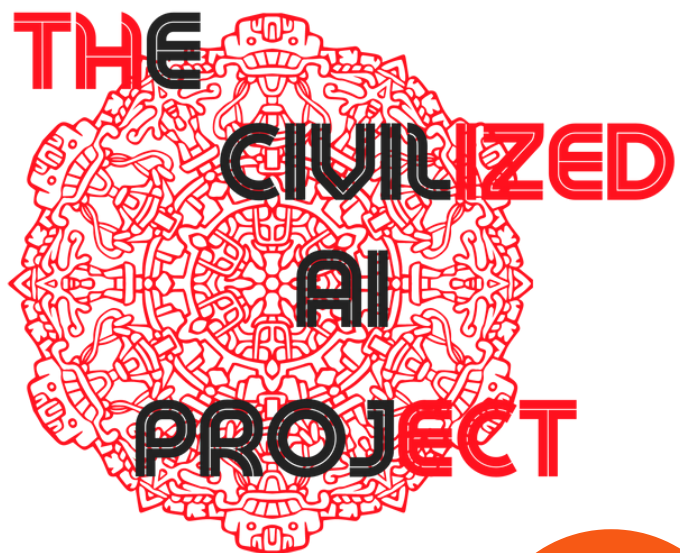


► Recommendations Report

Indo-US Relations and the National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence (NSCAI's) Interim Report and the Third Quarter Recommendations

Dev Tejnani



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Indo-US Relations and the National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence (NSCAI's) Interim Report and the Third Quarter Recommendations

Recommendations Report

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Synopsis. The National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence (NSCAI) submitted its third interim report to the United States Congress and the President's office on 13th October, 2020, which also included the recommendations made by the NSCAI towards the steps that are imperative for the United States of America to take when it comes to becoming a world leader in Artificial Intelligence. The Commissioners presiding over the drafting of the report extensively deliberated upon innumerable ways which could help America establish itself as a world leader in AI. The Commission extensively deliberated and drafted a comprehensive report consisting of 66 approved recommendations amongst the innumerable recommendations which were put forth. These 66 recommendations involved non-partisan recommendations for both the executive and the legislative branches of the US Government and the drafting committee was of the opinion that the Congress and the President's office should take immediate steps in order to implement the recommendations made by the NSCAI.

1 Recommendations of the Committee

The NSCAI recommended the Executive and the Legislative branches to implement the recommendations which primarily focused on advancing three priority decisions and they are as follows:

1.1 Organizing an AI and Emerging Technologies Competition

The Committee presiding over the drafting of the Interim Report was of the opinion that Artificial Intelligence (AI) and the innumerable advancements in the field of technology are reaching its zenith and they could certainly be deemed to be regarded as the cornerstone of a country's national development. The advancements in the field of AI and Machine Learning is something which can be deemed to be regarded as an entirely new domain when it comes to dealing with multilateral objectives of a particular country and this sector requires constant attention by the Government and its people.

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Therefore, the commission was of the opinion that the Congress should develop a Technology Competitiveness Council which could be presided over by the Vice President of the United States of America and alongside the Vice President, there should be an Assistant to the President who possess the requisite knowledge and has the potential to develop and implement a national technologically advanced leader strategy which could help the United States to develop and integrate AI and Machine Learning (ML) in various sectors such economic sector, security sector and matters pertaining to policy making.

The Committee further opined that in order for a technological competition to be successful when AI and ML are incorporated, it is highly imperative to involve the Department of Defence (DoD) and the Intelligence Community (IC). The Committee was of the opinion that the DoD and the IC have the capacity to successfully undertake a technological competition with AI and ML as the focal point and they have the capacity to integrate the various perspectives that the technologists and the operators may possess when it comes to implementing the various plans at every step.

The Third Quarter Recommendation report elucidated upon how imperative it is for the United States of America to confer extra powers upon the Chief Technology Officer (CTO) in the DoD. It further enumerated upon the appointment and designation of a Chief Technology Officer for the Intelligence Community who would be conferred with the authorities to drive and deliver AI enabled capabilities to individuals going for war at immense speed. The Commission further reiterated that the Department of Defence should undertake projects in order to enhance the growth and the development when it comes to working in close consonance with the industry partners on Artificial Intelligence and allocate resources towards the research and development in the field of AI in order to ensure the smooth and quick transition of technology.

Apart from the various ways recommended by the Commission, the Commission held that AI is in the centre when it comes to dealing with emerging technologies or the various advancements that are being undertaken in the field of technology and it is imperative for the United States to come up with a holistic approach or decide upon a comprehensive strategy across various sectors in order to ensure that the US is able to sustain itself in the highly competitive AI market. The Commission also analysed and deliberated upon how AI could be deemed to be regarded as having a great impact on other closely associated technologies and it contended the various ways in which the United States could control over other emerging technological advancements and it specifically enumerated on how the United States should take charge when it comes to making advancements in the field of biotechnology considering the potential advantages that it may have if it develops its technology in field of Genetics and Biotech given the potential that AI has when it comes to fundamentally transforming itself. It further contended that the United States should actively develop AI tools in order to support specific quantum computing applications which could come handy for promoting national security, improving America's supply chain resilience thereby promoting the development in the field of microelectronics and also marking its niche in other sectors or industries which could be deemed to be regarded as critical and imperative for growth.

1.2 Democratize AI innovation and Expand the AI Talent Pipeline

The Federal Government is conferred with the requisite powers and has the responsibility to ensure that the American Innovation on AI is unleashed and the resources that America has are utilised in its complete sense, thereby ensuring that there is maximum utilisation of resources when it comes to creating an AI research environment which will enable the United States to create a solid base when it comes to laying down its framework pertaining to aspects revolving around national security and the advantages that it may be able to derive economically.

Furthermore, in order for the United States to undertake innovative projects in the field of AI which enables it to mark its niche in the global market, it is imperative that the government should make huge bets when it comes to procuring the requisite talent, i.e., providing AI researchers the resources and the space to carry out experiments and pursue their ideas which would thereby enable the US to achieve greater heights and these opportunities could be given to individual AI experts who have the capacity to carry out huge research projects. Furthermore, such experts shall be conferred with powers which would enable them to support multidisciplinary teams enabling them to deal with various challenges that they may face when it comes to dealing with aspects revolving around the various AI solutions. The Government should grant and democratize the access of free flow data which AI experts could easily access and use in order to support its application when it comes to dealing with innovations in a variety of fields through the creation of domain-specific AI testbeds which could be used by researchers and industry experts when it comes to dealing with complex and exemplar data sets.¹

The report submitted by the Commission further enumerated upon how imperative it is for the United States of America to broaden its horizons in the field of AI and STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) Education in order to improve the country's national security affairs and at the same time it would enable the United States to improve its economy and in order to reach its desired goals, the United States of America needs to focus primarily on establishing new career opportunities for individuals in the military and at the same time in the civilian sector as well. It could provide STEM education and improve the STEM education regime in the United States and at the same time introduce undergraduate and graduation programs for individuals aiming to venture in the field of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning. It could also develop courses in order to educate individuals who are already practising in such fields in order for them to get acquainted with the advancements in technology, plus, when it comes to dealing with the national security department and the agencies entrusted with the national security department, AI is ought to play a significant role. It is highly imperative to understand that in order to make the national security department and the agencies under the national security department AI compliant, the Government needs to allocate resources in order to develop a workforce which is well-versed with

¹ "National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence Submits 2020 Interim Report and Third Quarter Recommendations to Congress and the President, Press Release dated 13.10.2020, available on: <https://www.nscai.gov/press/press-releases/press-release-20201013>."

knowledge pertaining to AI and the various algorithms revolving around the scope and the ambit of AI. This basically means that the national security agency needs to train its employees and make their workforce AI proficient. Furthermore, the Commission recommended robust, comprehensive actions which were directed towards ensuring that the workers which are appointed are technically trained and apart from that the leaders of such teams are also well-versed with the various advancements in technology and AI, in order to improve the quality of the workforce.

1.3 Marshalling International AI Cooperation

In order for the United States of America to become a global leader in AI it is imperative for it to work alongside its allies and establish its own base with the strengths of its allies thereby also preserving free and open societies.

The Commission elucidated upon how important it is for the United States of America to come up with a comprehensive and a robust framework which would enable it to marshal its international, multilateral and bilateral cooperation.² The Report laid down the ways in which the United States could develop its AI regime in order to win the global technology competition. It could do so by expediting the requisite developments in the field of AI with the help and assistance of NATO i.e. the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and other member states. It could at the same time undertake developments in the field of defence by entering into defence cooperation agreements with its allies in the Indo-Pacific Region, this is where the relation that the United States has with India could be fostered and relied upon. Apart from this, the United States needs to take efforts which are multilateral in nature and with this they can extensively promote the usage of AI and how beneficial AI can be deemed to be regarded when it comes to making innovations in the field of defence and strengthening their democracy. It could also build its multilateral efforts by leading a coalition of democracies and explain the intricacies revolving around the extensive use of AI. It could promote further innovation and extend its support to private industries in other countries who have already ventured into the AI domain and are constantly endeavouring to develop itself, this would enable it to develop its diplomatic relations with other countries as well as it will enable it to develop its relations with the private players who may have the requisite resources in order to make sustainable AI. With advancements in technology, Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning, the United States can aim towards fostering its growth in the AI sector, thereby also promoting international partners who may aid the United States in developing its AI regime. If the United States takes such steps and brings about innovations, then it can also ensure that the new emerging technological standards are based on technical considerations and the parties are adhering to the best practices which are not supported by any kinds of political manifestations. The United States needs to also understand that AI bilateral partnerships with free and open

² “National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence Submits 2020 Interim Report and Third Quarter Recommendations to Congress and the President, Press Release dated 13.10.2020, available on: <https://www.nscai.gov/press/press-releases/press-release-20201013>.”

societies will help it to achieve its desired goals. The United States should aim to pursue these goals by forming a technological alliance with India, which is a growing democratic nation. India is still in its nascent stages when it comes to excelling in the field of AI, however, if America enters into a formal tech alliance with India, it would surely open up innumerable opportunities for both nations enabling both the nations to develop and grow simultaneously and also enabling both the nations to address the multitude of issues concerning the challenges and opportunities presented with the advancements in the field of Artificial Intelligence. The United States should also aim to make a Blueprint for AI Cooperation which would enable it to guide its innumerable efforts with its partners and allies, for instance, it could create a Blueprint for AI Cooperation with India, thereby strengthening their strategic relationships.

2 Fostering Friendly Relations with Allies in order to have an operational framework for Global AI Cooperation

The Report recommended that it is highly imperative for the United States of America to bolster its bilateral and multilateral relationships with its allies in order for it to develop an operational framework for itself across the globe. China deems to be regarded as a global leader in AI by the year 2030 and if at all the United States wishes to maintain itself as the most powerful nation, then it is imperative that the United States works extensively towards fostering relations with countries that have a strong potential to mark its niche in the AI sector.

It is imperative to understand that since the year 2015, China has significantly changed its strategy and implemented and reoriented its domestic processes in order to have an impact on the international standards³ and this has led to the development of a robust campaign which ought to assume a very prominent role within the international AI standards, thereby making sure that organizations are in a position to fulfil its agendas.⁴ In fact, Beijing may release its “China Standards 2035”, which is likely to elucidate in detail upon how the Chinese Government in close consonance with private Chinese companies may set standards pertaining to a number of crucial emerging technologies such as Artificial Intelligence, 5G and the IoT (Internet of Things)⁵. The “China

³ “It is noteworthy that, in addition to vast internal consultations piloted by the State Council and the heads of relevant ministries, Beijing sought the counsel of high-level representatives from standards-coordinating bodies in the United States (ANSI), Germany (DIN), the UK (BSI), and France (ANFOR) in an effort to incorporate the best practices.” These consultations informed the 2017 Standardization Law. John Seaman, *China and the New Geopolitics of Technical Standardization*, IFRI at 16th Jan, 2020, https://www.ifri.org/sites/default/files/atoms/files/seamna_china_standardization_2020.pdf.”

⁴ John Seaman, *China and the New Geopolitics of Technical Standardization*, IFRI at 16th Jan, 2020, https://www.ifri.org/sites/default/files/atoms/files/seamna_china_standardization_2020.pdf.”

⁵ *Second Quarter Recommendations*, NSCAI on 8th July, 2020, <https://www.nscai.gov/reports>.”

Standards 2035” is also likely to promote the standards that China is adopting in order to become an internationally recognized player in the field of AI, by effectively promoting its standards with the help of participation in standard bodies and encouraging adoption of Chinese standards through the help of Belt and Road investments.⁶

The methods adhered to by China can be deemed to be regarded as state-led approaches which have enabled China to set standards and employ innumerable methods in order for it to mould its international standards. China is a country that has thoroughly invested in carrying out Research and Development activities which have been focused on making China’s AI experts more skilful. It has specifically aimed at developing its workforce in such a way that China develops a technical standard when it comes to advancing in the field of AI and Machine Learning.⁷ On the other hand, China has also taken initiatives in order to establish itself in the Global AI Market by participating in developments which have been crucial to AI, such as participating in the standard development organizations (SDOs) for AI and associated technologies. It has also endeavoured to participate and become a part of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), International ElectroTechnical Commission (IEC), Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE), and the United Nations’ International Telecommunication Union’s Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T).⁸ Apart from this, CCP motivates the participant countries to act as volunteers in order to bolster their positions and eventually such countries may emerge as leaders.⁹ It is quite pertinent to

⁶ At present, China “has signed 85 standardization cooperation agreements with 49 countries and regions.” *The BRI Progress, Contributions and Prospects*, China Daily, <https://china-dailyglobal.com/a/201904/23/WS5cbe5761a3104842260b7a41.html>. If some countries opt for international standards and other utilise Chinese Standards, there is a long-term fear of a bifurcation of technological spheres, Jack Kamensky, *China’s Participation in International Standard Setting: Benefits and Concerns for U.S. Industry*, *China Business Review*, <https://www.chinabusinessreview.com/chinas-participation-in-international-standards-setting-benefits-and-concerns-for-us-industry>; John Seaman, *China and the New Geopolitics of Technical Standardization*, IFRI (Jan, 2020), https://www.ifri.org/sites/default/files/atoms/files/seamna_china_standardization_2020.pdf.”

⁷ The Chinese Standardization Administration of China (SAC) seeks to have 60 “standards of innovation bases” across China to improve China’s standardisation, https://www.ifri.org/sites/default/files/atoms/files/seamna_china_standardization_2020.pdf.”

⁸ International technical AI standards are shaped primarily through four SDOs: The ISO and IEC, two private regulatory networks; the IEEE, a technical professional organization, through its Standards Association; and the ITU, a specialized UN agency, through its Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T). ISO and IEC have endeavoured to create a joint committee which focuses primarily on digital technologies in 1987 (JTC 1) and in 2017, it jointly created a Subcommittee 42- Artificial Intelligence (JTC 1/SC 42) dedicated exclusively to AI Standards. Peter Cihon’s Technical Report: Standard for AI Governance: International Standards to Enable Global Coordination in AI Research and Development, Future of Humanity Institute at the University of Oxford, <https://www.fhi.ox.uk/wp-content/uploads/Standards-FHI-Technical-Report.pdf>.”

⁹ *China in International Standards Setting: USCBC Recommendations for Constructive Participation*, The U.S.-China Business Council, https://www.uschina.org/sites/default/files/china_in_international_standards_setting.pdf.”

note that the result of this clearly shows that China has emerged as a winner and between the years 2011-2020, i.e. during the span of the last nine years, China has significantly developed itself and has gained its secretariat positions by 73% hike at the International Organization for Standardisation (ISO) and there has been around 67% hike at the International ElectroTechnical Commission (IEC). On the other hand, German and Japanese controlled secretariat positions have not changed over the course of nine years and it is interesting to note that the positions in the secretariat which were held by the United States have fallen.¹⁰ It is imperative to understand that technical standards go a long way in enabling a country to multiply its innovations and expand its operations in the growing technological marketplace. The standards also need to increase with the advancements in technology and these standards help a country in increasing its reliability which may also enable them to create a strong foundational AI framework that could be deemed to be regarded as a comprehensive piece of framework taking under its ambit quality assurance, consumer safety, enabling interoperability of the various products and services that it uses from innumerable organizations, which may enable it to facilitate consistency and be regulated at the same time.¹¹

Maintaining standards carry innumerable economic consequences. Domestic Companies in a particular country that are in consonance with the international standards of development usually tend to have an upper edge over other organizations and this could be deemed to be regarded as the first mover advantage, which enables such corporations to have dominate position over its other competitors and at the same time it enables such organizations to first mover competitiveness.¹² It is pertinent to understand that in the information and communication technology sector, companies have an upper edge if they get their designs and ideas patented as it enables them to subsequently claim their rights over other companies which may venture out later in similar fields and this enables such a company to have already met with the international or the standards which are acceptable. Furthermore, the standard-essential patents, “SEPs” can deem to act as severe barriers when it comes to adopting the market standards or facing the market competition as other organizations may not have the requisite resources in order

¹⁰ *China in International Standards Setting: USCBC Recommendations for Constructive Participation*, The U.S.-China Business Council, https://www.uschina.org/sites/default/files/china_in_international_standards_setting.pdf.

¹¹ Jeffrey Ding, *Balancing Standards: U.S. and Chinese Strategies for Developing Technical Standards in AI*, *The National Bureau of Asian Research* (1st July, 2020), <https://www.nbr.org/publication/balancing-standards-u-s-and-chinese-strategies-for-developing-technical-standard-in-ai/>; *Standard & Measurements*, NIST, <https://www.nist.gov/services-resources/standards-and-measurements>; Remark by Peter Brown, European Parliament’s Liaison Officer, delivered at Standards-Setting from a European Perspective Event from Centre for Strategic and International Studies, <https://www.csis.org/events/online-event-standard-setting-european-perspective>.

¹² John Seaman, *China and the New Geopolitics of Technical Standardization*, IFRI at 16th Jan, 2020, https://www.ifri.org/sites/default/files/atoms/files/seamna_china_standardization_2020.pdf.”

to pay off the royalties to other organizations which own the patents to the technologies that they came up with first.¹³

The trades that a company makes in the global market is often a result of the standards that a country adheres to. In order for a country to increase its international standards when it comes to developing technology, it is imperative to understand that the utilisation of international standards lowers the costs that the company may incur when it comes to exporting industries. Organizations have for years hinted that China is a country that makes an effective use of its domestic standards or domestic technical standards which acts as a protectionist tool, thereby enabling China to take advantage over trade in the international market and this acts as a hindrance to other international companies, since China doesn't rely on them in order to meet its international standards. Basically, China relies on its domestic standards in order to develop its international standards and it is imperative to note that China has so far been excelling in the methods that it is using. A 2019 survey made by the U.S.-China Business Council found 30 percent of member companies reporting standards-related protectionism in China.¹⁴

The United States Government needs to understand that it is imperative to develop its technical standards, especially when it comes to maintaining and promoting its international standards, which may play an integral role in harnessing the growth of the US National Security, also enabling it to protect the integrity, security and the values of the US National Security, which would surely ensure that the United States emerges as an economic winner over its other contenders in the international market. The National Artificial Intelligence Research and Development Strategic Plan delves into developing the AI standards and aims to set goals which could be deemed to be regarded as a research priority for the U.S. Department and agencies.¹⁵ In the month of February

¹³ “Given the potential negative impact of SEPs, the bodies which are standard have been able to develop a set of different policies which enable it to prevent the other industry participants from taking over or capturing a market. For instance, the ISO requires its participants to disclose as early as possible, during the standards development process-in order to ensure whether they have a patent for the technology that they claim or whether they have filed for a patent application or not or whether their patent application is pending for a new technology. After a full disclosure is made, with regards to the participants owing the patent rights to the ideas that they are claiming, it is imperative for the participants to state whether they have or whether they are willing to negotiate with regards to the licenses that they own to the technology that they are claiming and whether these licenses required by the patent to other companies is free of charge and/or on reasonable and non-discriminatory terms.”- Robynne Sanders, et al., *The Ongoing Problem with Standards and Patents*, DLA Piper, <https://www.dlapiper.com/en/global/insights/publications/2017/12/ipt-news-asia-pacific-december-2017/the-ongoing-problem-with-standards-and-patents/>.

¹⁴ Bjorn Fagerster & Tim Ruhliig, *China's Standard Power and Its Geopolitical Implications for Europe*, Swedish Institute of International Affairs (Feb, 2019), <https://www.ui.se/globalassets/ui-se-eng/publications/ui-publications/2019/ui-brief-no-2-2019.pdf>.

¹⁵ “AI Standards were classified as a research priority in both the 2016 Strategic Plan and the 2019 Update to the Strategic Plan”- *The National Artificial Intelligence Research and Development Strategic Plan: 2019 Update*, National Science and Technology Council (June 2019), <https://www.nitrd.gov/pubs/National-AI-RD-Strategy-2019.pdf>. ; *The National Artificial*

2019, the President of the United States of America passed an Executive Order, which considered the development of the requisite technical standards in the field of AI that the United States should take and should bolster its growth towards it. This was one of the aspects which the President's executive order covered out of the five principles which it adhered to whilst the development of an American AI initiative. The Executive Order further instructed the U.S. Departments to work upon developing the necessary international standards which would come handy in promoting and protecting innovation in the field of Artificial Intelligence. The Executive Order also involved the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and thereby instructed the Secretary to undertake the development of maintaining International Standards in AI and also discharged duties upon the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to make a plan which would enable it to incorporate Federal engagement when it comes to the development of technical standards and related tools in support of a reliable, robust and trustworthy systems that take under its ambit, the use of AI technologies.¹⁶ The Report which was submitted by NIST majorly threw light upon plenty of AI standards focus areas, which were both deemed to be regarded as technical and non-technical.¹⁷ The further recommendations made by the NIST too under its scope the recommendations pertaining to authorising a Standard Coordinator, which would enable the US to increase its alignment and cooperation with Federal agencies, thereby ensuring that there is an increase in the number of staff that participates and tends to develop the procedures pertaining to training, career development and also enabling promotions for such individuals. Apart from these recommendations, the report also elucidated upon how research activities should be promoted which would enable the United States of America to bring about developments when it comes to improving its standards and it should also focus of strengthening and developing its public-private partnerships and foster to develop its international standards in order to further its AI standards when it comes to build an AI ecosystem and ensuring that the U.S. economic and national security needs are also adhered to at the same time.

China has taken innumerable steps in order to improve its international standards when it comes to developing its AI ecosystem. It wishes to become the most powerful nation in terms of the use of AI by 2030. In fact, it is imperative to note that the strategies used or adhered to by China are being copied by other countries as well which could be deemed to be regarded as newcomer countries and they are bolstering towards developing their international standards, therefore at this conjecture, it is highly imperative for the United States and its Government to take steps that help it to develop its international standards in AI and at the same time the Government should look into

Intelligence Research and Development Strategic Plan, National Science and Technology Council (Oct 2016), https://www.nitrd.gov/PUBS/national_ai_rd_strategic_plan.pdf.

¹⁶ Donald J. Trump, *Executive Order on Maintaining American Leadership in Artificial Intelligence*, The White House (Feb 11, 2019), <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/executive-order-maintaining-american-leadership-artificial-intelligence/>.

¹⁷ *U.S. Leadership in AI: A Plan for Federal Engagement in Developing Technical Standards and Related Tools*, NIST (Aug. 9, 2019), https://www.nist.gov/system/files/documents/2019/08/10/ai_standards_fedengagement_plan_9aug2019.pdf.”

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ways which can enable it to protect its interests when it comes to AI, data and associated technologies development and growth. United States Government-led dialogue with U.S. industry, as well as with its democratic allies, will surely open innumerable doors for the United States, as it can help the United States of America to come up and set things in motion when it comes to information asymmetries and the confusion that is lurking over the interest that are at present hindering the advancements in the field of AI. Fostering partnerships with its allies would enable the United States to maintain its AI technical standards which would in turn enable the United States to grow and protect its consumers and its people.¹⁸

3 United States to Build Bilateral Relations enabling advancements in AI along with its allies

The Present Report, i.e. the report made by the National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence (NSCAI) Interim Report and Third Quarter Recommendations emphasized upon how imperative it is for the United States to establish peaceful relations and strengthen these relations if it wishes to develop its AI ecosystem. The United States needs to work upon improving its AI cooperation and it could do so by working in close consonance to its allies. It would foster peaceful and friendly relations with its allies and create partnerships which would enable it to emerge as a winner and overcome the obstacles and challenges which have been imposed upon them by its powerful competitors.¹⁹

The United States has been facing music from its key competitors, i.e. Russia and China and the problems that it has are global in nature. However, if the United States focuses towards developing its relations in the Indo-Pacific Region and the Transatlantic Regions, then chances are that it may emerge as a winner over its competitors in the International AI regime. The third quarter recommendation Report by NSCAI also elucidated that it is imperative for the United States to work with its allies in the Indo-Pacific Region which would enable it to face new threats and at the same time also

¹⁸ “In a joint statement, which was followed by the 2018 meeting of the then EC President, Jean-Claude Juncker to the United States, the United States and the EU specifically dealt with how important it was to align their objectives on the technical standards, particularly when it came to facilitating their trade, cutting their cost and decreasing their bureaucratic obstacles. The joint statement which was passed by the United States and the EU, significantly focused upon a close dialogue and improved the conditions pertaining to coordination when it came to improving, “cooperation and coordination with the U.S. in maintaining the framework of the international standards setting bodies.”-*Progress Report on the Implementation of the EU-U.S. Joint Statement on 25th July, 2018*, European Commission at 6(2019), https://trade.cc.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2019/july/tradoc_158272.pdf.

¹⁹ “The importance of strengthening partnerships in the Indo-Pacific region continues to grow as Russia and China increase their own collaborative work around advanced technology.”- Samuel Bendett & Elsa Kania, *The Resilience of Sino-Russian High-Tech Cooperation, War on the Rocks*, (Aug. 12, 2020), <https://warontherocks.com/2020/08/the-resilience-of-sino-russian-high-tech-cooperation>.

enable it to work in close consonance with each other, which would not only enable the countries to grow, but would also enable them to become more powerful as they would work together sharing their values and alternatives. AI is something which would enable these countries to identify innumerable challenges that their country is facing at this conjecture and would therefore enable it to respond to these challenges in a much faster and effective manner.

As mentioned above, the United States needs to take into consideration the adoption of a comprehensive strategy, covering all possible aspects when it comes to marshalling its AI cooperation globally. The United States should work towards advancing a free, open and innovative society which would share resources pertaining to defence and security as this would act as a strong agent when it comes to fostering its relations with its key allies. It should also work towards improving its data sharing capabilities and should promote the developments that they make, by sharing their technical expertise and should also create AI applications and work towards developing them so that they come handy and improve the conditions of mankind.

4 The United States needs to focus on developing its relations in the Indo-Pacific Region and should specifically focus on creating a strategic tech alliance with India.

The Third Quarter Recommendation report submitted by the NSCAI focused on how imperative it is for the United States to give topmost priority to developing its bilateral relations with India. The Report concentrated upon how the United States has a time-established relationship with India and how the geopolitical significance of India, i.e., India being deemed to be regarded as the world's largest democracy and the second most populated country in the world is a factor which cannot be held in hindsight.

The relations between the United States of America and India, can be said to be based on, "a shared commitment to freedom, democratic principles, equal treatment of all the citizens, human rights, and the rule of law" and it can be said that the interests that these two countries have when it comes to promoting global security, stability, and ensuring that their respective economies prosper with the help of advancements in technology and AI, which will enable both these nations to prosper in trade, investment, and connectivity.²⁰ The United States needs to bolster its relations with India since India is a nation which can be deemed to be regarded as a Major Defence Partner of the U.S. and these two nations have previously worked in close consonance to each other and developed their relations with the U.S.-India 2+2 Ministerial Dialogue, which began two years ago, i.e. in 2018 and this includes under its ambit, the U.S. Secretaries of State and Defence and at the same time also considers the Indian Ministers of External

²⁰ *U.S. Relations with India: Bilateral Relations Fact Sheet*, U.S. Department of State (July 28, 2020), <https://www.state.gov/u-s-relations-with-india>.

Affairs and Defence, and the United States of America-India Comprehensive Global Strategic Partnership, which was launched this year in the month of February, 2020.²¹

The relations shared by the United States and India are quite cordial and it can be said that these two countries already have a strong base when it comes to diving into the field of science and technology. The relations between these two nations have already been established via the nations' Indo-U.S. Science and Technology Forum (IUSSTF), which was established in the year 2000. Similarly, in the year 2005, the science and technology cooperation between these two nations grew due to the annual U.S.-India Cyber Dialogue; and the U.S.-India Information and Communication Technology Working Group.²²

It is imperative to throw light upon the fact that in the last few years, India has tremendously worked towards the betterment of its AI ecosystem which also takes into consideration the crucial investments that have been made by innumerable organizations which are originally from the United States of America²³ and these organizations face a potential immediate threat from its neighbours, i.e., China. However, India could be deemed to be regarded as an active participant when it comes to taking innumerable multilateral efforts revolving around the development of Artificial Intelligence such as GPAI and at the same time, India could be deemed to be regarded as a part of the upcoming D10 coalition. Apart from this innumerable record, India also houses a lot of technological experts and it is interesting to note that Indian citizens approximately account for over 70% of the H-1B visas which have been issued by the United States in a year.²⁴ This just shows that the two nations, i.e. the United States of America and

²¹ Media Note, U.S. Department of State, Intersessional Meeting of the U.S.-India 2+2 Ministerial Dialogue (September 11, 2020), <https://www.state.gov/intersessional-meeting-of-the-u-s-india-22-ministerial-dialogue/>; *Joint Statement: Vision and Principles for the United States-India Comprehensive Global Strategic Partnership*, The White House, (Feb.25, 2020), <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/joint-statement-vision-principles-united-states-india-comprehensive-global-strategic-partnership/>.

²² Indo-U.S. Science and Technology Forum, <https://www.iusstf.org/about-iusstf/>; *United States and India Sign Science and Technology Cooperation Agreement*, U.S. Department of State (Oct.17,2005), <https://2001-2009.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2005/55198.htm>; *Joint Statement: 2016 United States-India Cyber Dialogue*, The White House (September 29, 2016.), <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2016/09/29/joint-statement-2016-united-states-india-cyber-dialogue>; *Joint Statement from the U.S.-India Information Communications Technology Working Group*, U.S. Mission India (Sept 29, 2016), <https://in.usembassy.gov/joint-statement-u-s-india-informationa-communications-technology-working-group>.

²³ Andrew Trsiter, *Code vs. Covid-19*, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (2020), <https://www.gatesfoundation.org/TheOptimist/Articles/coronavirus-andrew-trister-data-science>. Google recently announced that it will be endeavouring to launch an AI based research lab in the State of Bengaluru which will be led by Manish Gupta, a fellow from Society for Experimental Mechanics, and Milind Tambe, Director of the Harvard Centre for Computation & Society. *Google launches Artificial Intelligence Research Lab in Bengaluru*, Times of India (Sept. 19, 2019), <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/business/india-business/google-launches-artificial-intelligence-research-lab-in-bengaluru/articleshow/71203154.cms>.

²⁴ *Characteristics of H-1B Speciality Occupation Workers-Fiscal Year 2019 Annual Report to Congress*, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (Mar. 5, 2020),

India have immense potential when it comes to developing their relations and growing together in the field of AI since their relationship is already pretty strong.

The Third Quarter Interim Recommendation Report which was submitted by the NSCAI focused and recommended the Congress to develop a comprehensive policy with India in consonance with the Department of State and the Department of Defence and Commerce must be the premier patron when it comes to leading this agreement with India. The Report recommends that India and U.S. enter into a strategic tech alliance called the U.S.-India Strategic Tech Alliance (UISTA). The Report further opined that the task of the UISTA would be to work towards making India the main point of attention when it comes to dealing with the U.S. Foreign Policy issues and this tech alliance would further aim to foster the geopolitical role of India and improving the technology between these two nations, which would enable these two nations to work with each other coherently, sharing their resources, expertise and investments. This can be deemed to be regarded as an extremely beneficial affair for India as well since India being the largest democracy and having the second largest population, houses innumerable minds which have the requisite knowledge, however there is a lack of resources in India, which enables India to progress in the field of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning. These nations if join hands and come together, then they should aim to work with each other in close consonance by holding high-priority meetings on a periodical basis which would help both these nations in understanding the positions at which they individually are and they could then together use their respective resources in order to fill in the gaps that exist in their respective AI ecosystems. The United States can develop a robust, comprehensive strategy which can work on issues dealing with the advancements in technology in the Indo-Pacific region and at the same time, the UISTA can develop and bring into practice, concrete, operational avenues which could work effectively for both the nations. The Report elucidated upon certain projects that they could undertake in order for the UISTA to become successful and they are, “advanced joint research and development projects around AI; talent exchanges and talent flow; undertaking and analysing a range of issues pertaining to innovation, incorporating upcoming technological advancements by making investments and bringing export control measures into place; carrying out the analysis with regards to each and every investment that has been made and dealing with intellectual property rights.”²⁵ At the same time, the report also enumerated upon how it can endeavour towards establishing AI applications and how it could use AI in order to deal with misinformation.

5 Conclusions

The Report presented and recommended by the National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence delved into all possible ways which could enable the United

https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/reports/Characteristics_of_Speciality_Occupation_Workers_H-1B_Fiscal_Year_2019.pdf.

²⁵ NSCAI Interim Report and Third Quarter Recommendations Report, <https://www.nscail.gov>.

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States of America to become a global leader in Artificial Intelligence. However, what matters the most is that the United States of America should foster primarily towards making itself a powerful AI nation and it could do this by joining hands and improving its bilateral relations with its key allies and this would go a long way in developing the United States and enabling it to achieve its goals.