


## TWITTER FACED THREATS, SAYS EX-CEO; CENTRE CALLS IT A LIE



 India is a country that had many requests... around the farmers' protests, around particular journalists

**JACK DORSEY**  
former Twitter CEO

 Jack Dorsey awakens after years of slumber, wishing to conceal his dark deeds

**ANURAG THAKUR**  
I&B Minister



*Jack Dorsey says govt. threatened to shut down the social media platform unless it acted on its orders during the farmers' protest; Minister Rajeev Chandrasekhar says there was no 'shutdown'*

Twitter's former chief executive officer Jack Dorsey said the Indian government had threatened to shut down the social media platform in the country unless it complied with its orders during the farmers' protest in 2020-21. The government on Tuesday refuted the claims made by Mr. Dorsey, calling them an "outright lie".

"India is a country that had many requests of us around the farmers' protests, around particular journalists that were critical of the government," Mr. Dorsey said on Monday, in an interview with Breaking Points, a YouTube channel. "It manifested in ways such as 'We'll shut Twitter down in India', which is a very large market for us, 'We're going to raid the homes of your employees', which they did, and 'We will shut down your offices if you don't follow suit' — and this is India, a democratic country," he said.

He said the government demanded "contact information" tied to certain accounts in addition to shutting them down.

"This is an outright lie," Rajeev Chandrasekhar, Minister of State for Electronics and Information Technology said in a tweet, tagging Mr. Dorsey.

"No one went to jail nor was Twitter 'shut down'," Mr. Chandrasekhar said, adding that Twitter had continuously resisted Indian laws until July 2022, when it "finally complied".

"India as a sovereign nation has the right to ensure that its laws are followed by all companies operating in India," the Minister said. "During the protests in January 2021, there was a lot of misinformation and even reports of genocide which were definitely fake," he added.

This is an apparent reference to the hashtag #ModiPlanningFarmerGenocide, which the IT Ministry sought to crack down on. Information and Broadcasting Minister Anurag Thakur said Mr. Dorsey was

"doing politics".

"Jack Dorsey awakens after years of slumber, wishing to conceal his dark deeds," he told news agency ANI.

Mr. Dorsey quit as Twitter CEO in 2021 and Elon Musk purchased the platform in 2022.

While Twitter had decried a search at one of its offices by the Delhi Police in 2021 as a form of intimidation, neither the company nor the Indian government previously claimed or disclosed that homes of individual employees were at risk of being raided.

### Account blocking history

Entire accounts, as opposed to individual tweets, were ordered to be taken down during the farm protests, such as an account associated with the Kisan Ekta Morcha, and that of activist Hansraj Meena. While Twitter initially complied, it restored access to the accounts following free speech concerns, earning the government's ire.

Under then IT Minister Ravi Shankar Prasad, the firm appeared to have reached a compromise in February 2021. Past tweets by individuals were blocked as requested by the government, but entire accounts belonging to prominent news outlets, journalists, activists and politicians were to be allowed to remain functional.

The demands for censorship from the Indian government continued, most notably in an order to censor 857 tweets, many of which were critical of the government's handling of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Under a forthcoming Digital India Bill, the Minister said that the concept of safe harbour itself may be done away with.

*I didn't fail the test,  
I just found Hundred ways to do it wrong.*

- BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

## CYCLONE BIPARJOY: 21,000 SHIFTED TO SAFETY IN GUJARAT



*High alert: Fishing trawlers anchored at the Jakhau port ahead of the landfall of Cyclone Biparjoy in Kutch district of Gujarat. PTI*

As Cyclone Biparjoy barrels towards Gujarat, the State government has shifted nearly 21,000 people from coastal areas to safer places.

The cyclone, which is likely to make landfall near Jakhau port in Kutch district on Thursday, holds "extensive damaging potential" for the coastal districts of Saurashtra and Kutch, officials said.

According to the India Meteorological Department, Cyclone Biparjoy weakened from an extremely severe cyclone to a very severe cyclone on Tuesday. It is expected to cross Saurashtra and Kutch in Gujarat and the

adjoining Pakistan coast between Mandvi in Gujarat and Karachi in Pakistan near the Jakhau port (Gujarat) in the evening of June 15 with a maximum sustained wind speed of 125-150 kmph.

"Its damaging potential could be extensive," IMD Director-General Mrutyunjay Mohapatra said at a press conference in New Delhi.

The cyclone could lead to extremely heavy rainfall (over 20 cm) at isolated places in Kutch, Devbhumi Dwarka, Jamnagar and Porbandar districts from June 13 to 15. Gusty winds and rain may cause extensive damage to standing crops, houses, roads, electricity and communication poles.

"Up to six-metre-high tidal waves are likely to inundate low-lying areas of Saurashtra and Kutch coasts. We have recommended evacuation of the population in such areas and action is being taken," Mr. Mohapatra said.

The Gujarat government has deployed teams from the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) and the State Disaster Response Force and created over 500 temporary shelters in eight coastal districts.

Shelter homes have been set up with arrangements for rations and food packets. The administration has made plans to deal with the fallout of any health or medical emergency.

"So far, various district administrations have shifted nearly 21,000 people to temporary shelters. The evacuation process is still on," said Alok Pandey, Relief Commissioner of Gujarat.

Nearly 6,500 were evacuated in Kutch district, followed by 5,000 in Devbhumi Dwarka, 4,000 in Rajkot, 2,000 in Morbi, more than 1,500 in Jamnagar, 550 in Porbandar and 500 in Junagadh district, according to information.

## TWO WARSHIPS LAUNCHED, KEEL LAID FOR A THIRD VESSEL AT CHENNAI SHIPYARD

Two warships of different classes were launched into the water, while the keel of a third vessel was laid on Tuesday at Larsen & Toubro (L&T) shipyard at Kattupalli in Chennai. All these are being built by the Kolkata-based defence shipyard Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd (GRSE).

The ships launched were Anjadip, the third Anti-Submarine Shallow Water Craft (ASWSWC), and Sanshodhak, the fourth Survey Vessel Large (SVL), while the keel was laid for the seventh ASWSWC, the GRSE said in a statement. Part of the construction has been sub-contracted to L&T Shipbuilding.

"We launched the first SVL on December 5, 2021, and thereafter we have been launching a ship every six months with the last ship being launched today," said Commodore P.R. Hari (retd), Chairman and Managing Director, GRSE.

The contract for building four SVL ships was signed between the Ministry of Defence and the GRS on October 30, 2018.

As per the build strategy, the first ship would be built at GRSE, Kolkata, and the construction of the remaining three ships up to the outfitting stage has been sub-contracted to L&T Shipbuilding.

Similarly, the contract for building eight ASWSWC ships was signed between MoD and GRSE on April 29, 2019, and four ships are being built at GRSE and the balance four ships sub-contracted to L&T Shipbuilding.



*Scaling new heights: Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers launching two warships on Tuesday. Special Arrangement*

"The ASWSWCs require less draft and can operate close to the coast, searching for underwater threats and neutralising enemy assets such as midget submarines and mines," the statement added.

## UN NEEDS TO BE MORE DEMOCRATIC AND REPRESENTATIVE, SAYS RAJNATH

*Counting milestones: Rajnath Singh at the 75th anniversary of 'UN Peacekeepers Day', in New Delhi on Tuesday. ANI*

*Defence Minister says the moral legitimacy of the United Nations is undermined when India, the most populous nation, is not a permanent member of the UN Security Council; he stresses that the global organisation must reflect current realities*

Commenting on the fact that India is yet to find a place as a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), Defence Minister Rajnath Singh said on Tuesday that the time had come for the UN and its bodies to be "more democratic and representative of the current realities of our age".

"When India, the most populous nation, does not find a seat as a permanent member of the UNSC, it tends to undermine the moral legitimacy of the United Nations. Therefore, the time has come for making the UN bodies more democratic and representative of the current realities of our age," Mr. Singh said at a seminar organised by the Army, along with the Centre for Land Warfare Studies and Centre for



UN Peacekeeping, to celebrate 75 years of UN peacekeeping. India has been one of the top troop contributing nations to UN peacekeeping operations. It has contributed approximately 2.75 lakh troops to the missions so far. Mr. Rajnath called for innovative approaches and enhanced cooperation among responsible nations to ensure the safety and effectiveness of UN peacekeepers who are deployed in violence-hit regions.

#### Better investment

Highlighting the emerging challenges being faced by the peacekeepers today, Mr. Singh stressed on the need to invest more in training, technology and resources for their safety and productivity.

“When there is a conflict, it is harmful to the directly involved actors. Moreover, it has negative externalities for those involved indirectly. There is a plethora of negative externalities that have emanated out of the recent Russia-Ukraine conflict. It has led to a food crisis in various African and Asian countries and has fuelled an energy crisis in the world. A conflict at a particular place or region creates ripple effects, which adversely impact the whole world.

## INDIA, U.S. TO DIVERSIFY SEMI-CONDUCTOR SUPPLY CHAIN: SULLIVAN

India's National Security Adviser (NSA) Ajit Doval and the U.S. NSA Jake Sullivan met in New Delhi on Tuesday and discussed regional and global issues of mutual relevance, a press note issued by the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) informed.

Later, Mr. Sullivan, who is on a two-day India visit, attended a round table on “Advancing India-U.S. initiative on critical and emerging technologies (iCET)” organised by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), where he said that India and the U.S. will “diversify global semi-conductor supply chains”.

“The U.S. and India are poised to lead in clean energy transformation, shore up and diversify global semi-conductor supply chains and supply chains in

So, the rest of the world becomes a stakeholder in resolving the conflict. When conflicting parties restore peace, they benefit in terms of human lives saved, higher economic growth achieved, etc. The rest of the world also benefits as peace fosters stability and encourages economic growth,” Mr. Singh stated.

In his opening remarks, Army chief General Manoj Pande said that currently there are close to 5,900 Indian peacekeepers serving around the world on various peacekeeping operations, including “female engagement teams” who work with women and children affected by conflicts. There are also women staff officers and military observers.

“Since the first deployment in 1950, Indian peacekeepers have served in almost all UN missions across four continents, making us the largest contributor to UN peacekeeping efforts, both in terms of personnel and resources,” he added.

On the occasion, Mr. Singh unveiled a pictorial compilation of India's peacekeeping journey.

other critical goods and lead the revolution in AI (Artificial Intelligence), advanced computing, biotech, and quantum computing,” Mr. Sullivan said.

Presenting his ideas at the event organised by the CII, Mr. Doval recollected his visit to Washington D.C. in January.

“We have established a Strategic Trade Dialogue. It will serve as a platform to address regulatory barriers and issues relating to export control. It will be a very important element in this entire matter. iCET is going to be a very important pillar of our bilateral strategic partnership,” Mr. Doval said, expressing the commitment of the governments in the iCET.

## BLINKEN SAYS ECONOMIC TIES CENTRE OF INDIA-U.S. STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP



Shaping innovations: Ambassador of India to the U.S. Taranjit Sandhu (right) with Antony Blinken at the 'India Ideas Summit'. ANI

Ahead of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's state visit, U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken has said economic ties are at the heart of the Indo-U.S. strategic partnership and added that the two countries are helping shape innovations of the future and the norms governing them.

Mr. Modi has been invited by U.S. President Joe Biden and First Lady Jill Biden for a state visit, which will include a state dinner on June 22.

Addressing the annual 'India Ideas Summit' of the U.S.-India Business Council (USIBC) here on Monday, Mr. Blinken said, “At the heart of our strategic

partnership is our economic ties. And under the leadership of President Biden and Prime Minister Modi — and private sector leaders like you — it is growing stronger by the day.” Mr. Blinken added that last year trade between the two countries reached a record \$191 billion, making the U.S. the largest trading partner for India. American companies have invested at least \$54 billion in India — from manufacturing to telecommunications.

In the U.S., he said, Indian companies had invested over \$40 billion — in IT, pharmaceuticals and more — supporting 4,25,000 jobs.

This February, Air India announced the historic purchase of more than 200 Boeing aircraft that will support an estimated one million-plus jobs across 44 States, the diplomat said during his address.

“We're here ahead of a historic State Visit by Prime Minister Modi — one that will further solidify what President Biden has called a 'defining relationship' of the 21st century,” Mr. Blinken said. “We see this defining relationship in our unique connection as the world's oldest and largest democracies, with a special obligation to demonstrate that our governments can deliver for and empower all our citizens.”

“India has joined three pillars of our new Indo-Pacific Economic Framework — committing to build more resilient supply chains, seize clean energy opportunities and combat corruption,” he said.

“Together, we are helping shape the innovations of the future and the norms governing them — from artificial intelligence to quantum computing,” Mr. Blinken said, and added that in January, the USIBC co-hosted a roundtable where the two governments inaugurated a new Initiative on Critical and Emerging Technologies.

According to Mr. Blinken, the trajectory of the Indo-U.S. partnership is filled with promise.

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## DISINFLATION TO BE SLOW AND LONG: DAS

The disinflation process in India will be slow and protracted, with the 4% inflation target likely to be met only over the medium term, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Governor Shaktikanta Das said on Tuesday.

"The cumulative impact of our monetary policy actions over the last one year is still unfolding and yet to materialise fully," Mr. Das said in a speech at the Summer Meetings organised by Central Banking in London.

"While our inflation projection for the current financial year 2023-24 is lower, at 5.1%, it would still be well above the target," he added.

The RBI's monetary policy committee (MPC), headed by the RBI chief, is tasked with bringing down inflation to 4% over the medium term and holding it between 2% and 6% over the long term.

Latest data showed India's annual retail inflation cooled to 4.25% in May from 4.7% in April, but analysts expect prices to remain sticky in the coming months.

"As per our current assessment, the disinflation process is likely to be slow and protracted, with convergence to the inflation target of 4% being achieved over the medium-term," the governor said, reiterating the MPC's projection from last Thursday.

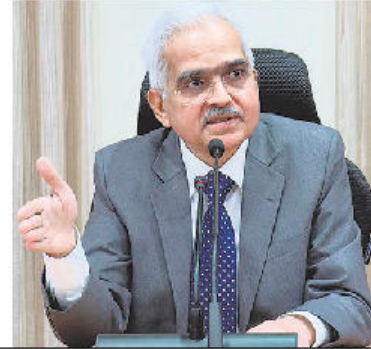
Mr. Das said regulators cannot be oblivious to growth concerns given the outsized addition to the workforce every year because of the 'demographic dividend' in the world's most populous country.

However, he reiterated that the RBI's pause in rate increases in April and June was not a pivot and did not signal a definitive change in policy direction.

"Our approach towards maintaining the stability of the Indian financial system is integral to our conduct of monetary policy as financial instabilities can undermine economic growth and impede monetary policy transmission," he said.

### Slow disinflation

**RBI Governor Shaktikanta Das says retail inflation will reach the central bank's 4% target only in the medium term**



■ While RBI's inflation projection for FY24 has been lowered to 5.1%, it is still above the target

■ The pause to rate increases in April and June does not signify a policy pivot, the Governor says

■ Das adds that regulators cannot be oblivious to growth concerns given India's growing workforce

*The RBI Governor sees the cumulative impact of central bank's monetary policy actions still unfolding; while retail inflation cooled to 4.25% in May, from 4.7% in the preceding month, analysts expect prices to remain sticky in the coming months*

## MUSINGS ON THE FRICTIONS IN INDIA-CANADA TIES

*Vivek Katju is a retired Indian Foreign Service officer*

During a pro-Khalistani parade on June 4 in Brampton, Canada, there was a tableau that depicted a lady clad in a white sari, who was bloodied, with two soldiers training their guns on her. The board behind her read, "Revenge of attack on Shri Darbar Sahib". The side of the float carried the words, "Never forget 1984". Clearly, the tableau figures depicted were that of India's former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and her assassins.

### The Indian response

In a media conference on June 8, to commemorate nine years of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's administration, the External Affairs Minister, S. Jaishankar, was asked about the Brampton tableau. He chose not to refer directly to the offensive float though he indirectly indicated that it was "egregious". Instead, he focused, as he put it, on the "bigger" issue — the space Canada gives "to separatists, to extremists, to people who advocate violence." He added, "... and I think it's not good for the relationship and I think it's not good for Canada." Mr. Jaishankar did well to speak out, openly and forcefully, on Canada's hypocritical approaches on human rights issues and its decades long disdain for the territorial integrity of India.

This stated, it is remarkable that Mr. Jaishankar could not get himself around to take the name of Indira Gandhi. The glorification of "revenge" by anyone for the assassination of an Indian Prime Minister is an issue beyond party politics or personal pique for it concerns the dignity of the nation. This is so even if a Prime Minister took actions, like Indira Gandhi did in June 1984, that were controversial and the Congress party's role in the anti-Sikh 1984 riots was condemnable. Ironically, while Mr. Jaishankar did not name Indira Gandhi, the Canadian High Commissioner to India Cameron Mackay did. He tweeted, "I am appalled by reports of an event in Canada that celebrated the assassination of late Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi." Indeed, the country's positions would be better and more credibly articulated if the able, popular and powerful politician that Mr. Jaishankar has become does not completely obscure his former avatar of a distinguished diplomat.

### Diaspora and foreign policy

The ethnic Indian community, including the Sikhs, plays an important role in Canada's public life. There are currently some ethnic Indians in Prime Minister Justin Trudeau's cabinet. At the press conference, Mr. Jaishankar mentioned Canada's indulgence of Khalistani elements (he did not use the word, but that is clearly what he had in mind) and aptly attributed it to 'vote bank' politics. It is the ethnic Indian, and, in this case, not restricted to a Khalistani-'vote bank' that had led Mr. Trudeau to comment on the farmers' agitation which was a purely domestic Indian issue. India naturally found Mr. Trudeau's remarks

unacceptable.

Mr. Jaishankar's comments on Canadian attitudes to ethnic Indians provide an occasion to consider the Indian political class's approaches towards the diaspora which has gained political, financial and professional success in many countries. It has become a pillar of foreign policy, especially of the present dispensation which has also used Prime Minister Narendra Modi's popularity with a vast section of the diaspora to impress domestic public opinion. Also, wherever the diaspora is politically important, local politicians want to use Mr. Modi's popularity for their political purposes. The latest illustration of this phenomena was Mr. Modi's diaspora rally during his recent visit to Australia which was attended by Australian Prime Minister Anthony Albanese.

Following Mr. Modi's example, other Indian political players will also now play diaspora politics. The Congress's Rahul Gandhi's recent visit to the United States is a case in point. Thus, the tradition that Indian domestic politics will not be taken beyond the shores of India no longer holds.

Another significant issue which Mr. Jaishankar addressed during the media briefing related to the remarks of Jody Thomas, Canada's National Security and Intelligence Adviser. Speaking at a conference organised by the Canada Global Affairs Institute on June 2, Ms. Thomas said, "When I talk about foreign interference and economic security, I'm now talking of a number of state actors and non-state proxies. This includes Russia, Iran, India." That said, the actor that comes up most on these issues, and it is no surprise to anybody, is China. In response Mr. Jaishankar used the Hindi language phrase, "Ulta Chor Kotwal ko daten (The thief scolds the police)". He rightly dismissed Ms. Thomas' comment outright. India cannot be accused of seeking to influence Canadian domestic affairs if its diplomats openly interact with the Indian diaspora there. Indian diplomats have the obligation to point to the diaspora and others the harmful impact on bilateral ties when Canadian politicians support separatism in India. These diplomatic activities cannot be construed as interference in Canada's internal affairs.

### Canadian politics

The harsh reality of the current Canadian political situation is that Mr. Trudeau is critically dependent on the New Democratic Party (NDP) for his government's survival and Jagmeet Singh, the NDP leader, is a committed Khalistan sympathiser. He had asked Mr. Trudeau to intervene in the events in Punjab surrounding radical preacher Amritpal Singh's activities. Coming from a Canadian government ally, this was naturally unacceptable to India. Bilateral ties are passing through difficult times but cooperation in many areas continues. One eye-catching one is the Cannabis medicine project.

## HAP TO TAKE AI GOVERNANCE GLOBAL



*An eye for AI: The leaders of the G-7 countries attending a meeting during the G-7 Leaders' Summit in Hiroshima on May 19. AP*  
*Is the question of regulating generative AI possible? Can the development and implementation of AI be aligned with values such as freedom, democracy, and human rights? Will the Hiroshima AI Process (HAP) respond to the concerns of other country-groups involved in developing international technical standards in AI?*

### The story so far:

The annual Group of Seven (G-7) Summit, hosted by Japan, took place in Hiroshima from May 19-21. Among other matters, the G-7 Hiroshima Leaders' Communiqué initiated the Hiroshima AI Process (HAP) — an effort by this bloc to determine a way forward to regulate Artificial Intelligence (AI). The ministerial declaration of the G-7 Digital and Tech Ministers' Meeting, on April 30, discussed "responsible AI" and global AI governance, and said, "we reaffirm our commitment to promote human-centric and trustworthy AI based on the OECD AI Principles and to foster collaboration to maximise the benefits for all brought by AI technologies". Even as the G-7 countries are using such fora to deliberate AI regulation, they are acting on their own instead of waiting for the outcomes from the HAP. So while there is an accord to regulate AI, the discord — as evident in countries preferring to go their own paths — will also continue.

### What is the Hiroshima AI process?

The communiqué accorded more importance to AI than the technology has ever received in such a forum — even as G-7 leaders were engaged with other issues like the war in Ukraine, economic security, supply chain disruptions, and nuclear disarmament. It said that the G-7 is determined to work with others to "advance international discussions on inclusive AI governance and interoperability to achieve our common vision and goal of trustworthy AI, in line with our shared democratic value".

To quote the G-7 communiqué at further length, "we recognise the need to immediately take stock of the opportunities and challenges of generative AI, which is increasingly prominent across countries and sectors, and encourage international organisations such as the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) to consider analysis on the impact of policy developments and Global Partnership on AI (GPAI) to conduct practical projects. In this respect, we task relevant ministers to establish the Hiroshima AI process, through a G7 working group, in an inclusive manner and in cooperation with the OECD and GPAI, for discussions on generative AI by the end of this year. These discussions could include topics such as governance, safeguard of intellectual property rights including copyrights, promotion of transparency, response to foreign information manipulation, including disinformation, and responsible utilisation of these technologies."

The HAP is likely to conclude by December 2023. The first meeting under this process was held on May 30. Per the communiqué, the process will be

organised through a G-7 working group, although the exact details are not clear.

### Why is the process notable?

While the communiqué doesn't indicate the expected outcomes from the HAP, there is enough in there to indicate what values and norms will guide it and from where it will derive its guiding principles, based on which it will govern AI.

The communiqué as well as the ministerial declaration also say more than once that AI development and implementation must be aligned with values such as freedom, democracy, and human rights. Values need to be linked to principles that drive regulation. To this end, the communiqué also stresses fairness, accountability, transparency, and safety. It spoke of "the importance of procedures that advance transparency, openness, and fair processes" for developing responsible AI. "Openness" and "fair processes" can be interpreted in different ways, and the exact meaning of the "procedures that advance them" is not clear.

### What does the process entail?

An emphasis on freedom, democracy, and human rights, and mentions of "multi-stakeholder international organisations" and "multi-stakeholder processes" indicate that the HAP isn't expected to address AI regulation from a state-centric perspective. Instead, it exists to account for the importance of involving multiple stakeholders in various processes and to ensure the latter are fair and transparent.

The task before the HAP is really challenging considering the divergence among G-7 countries in, among other things, regulating risks arising out of applying AI.

It can help these countries develop a common understanding on some key regulatory issues while ensuring that any disagreement doesn't result in complete discord.

For now, there are three ways in which the HAP can move forward — it can enable the G-7 countries to move towards a divergent regulation based on shared norms, principles and guiding values; it can become overwhelmed by the divergent views among the G-7 countries and fail to deliver any meaningful solution; or it can deliver a mixed outcome with some convergence on certain issues and at the same time a lack of common ground on many others.

### Is there an example of how the process can help?

The matter of intellectual property rights (IPR) offers an example of how the HAP can help. Here, the question is whether training a generative AI model, like ChatGPT, on copyrighted material constitutes a copyright violation. While IPR in the context of AI finds mention in the communiqué, the relationship between AI and IPR and in different jurisdictions is not clear. There have been several conflicting interpretations and judicial pronouncements. The HAP can help the G-7 countries move towards a consensus on this issue by specifying guiding rules and principles related to AI and IPR.

For example, the process can bring greater clarity to the role and scope of the 'fair use' doctrine in the use of AI for various purposes.

Generally, the 'fair use' exception is invoked to allow activities like teaching, research, and criticism to continue without seeking the copyright-owner's permission to use their material. Whether use of copyrighted materials in datasets for machine learning is fair use is a controversial issue. As an example, the HAP can develop a common guideline for G-7 countries that permits the use of copyrighted materials in datasets for machine-learning as 'fair use', subject to some conditions.

It can also differentiate use for machine-learning per se from other AI-related uses of copyrighted materials. This in turn could affect the global discourse and practice on this issue.

### What is the vision?

The G7 communiqué states that "the common vision and goal of trustworthy AI may vary across G7 members."

The ministerial declaration has a similar view: "We stress the importance of international discussions on AI governance and interoperability between AI governance frameworks, while we recognise that like-minded approaches and policy instruments to achieve the common vision and goal of trustworthy AI may vary across G7 members."

This acknowledgement, taken together with other aspects of the HAP, indicates that the G-7 doesn't expect to harmonise their policies on regulations. On the other hand, the emphasis on working with others, including OECD countries and on developing an interoperable AI governance framework, suggests that while the HAP is a process established by the G-7, it still has to respond to the concerns of other country-groups as well as the people and bodies involved in developing international technical standards in AI.



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