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Case Report

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AI governance: Hiroshima AI process compared to Honduran and Latin American advances

Gobernanza de la IA: el proceso de IA de Hiroshima comparado con los avances de Honduras y América Latina

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Abstract. Introduction. The rapid advancement of artificial intelligence (AI) has reshaped industries and societies globally, necessitating robust governance frameworks to manage its development responsibly. **Case presentation.** This document compares the G7 Hiroshima AI Process and Chile's National Policy on Artificial Intelligence, highlighting their distinct approaches and shared objectives. The Hiroshima AI Process, launched during the 2023 G7 Summit, emphasizes global collaboration, ethical guidelines, and a human-centric, risk-based framework. In contrast, Chile's governance focuses on national priorities, featuring a ten-year action plan and legislation to integrate AI into its socio-economic fabric. **Discussion.** Both frameworks address transparency, accountability, and ethical considerations, albeit on different scales. While the Hiroshima AI Process sets a global standard for interoperability and shared governance, Chile's efforts exemplify localized implementation with international collaboration. **Conclusion.** Together, these initiatives underscore the necessity of diverse strategies in navigating AI's complexities effectively which in the future could serve as a base to the Honduran government for establishing or adopting existing measures for AI governance.
Keywords: AI ethics, AI governance, Artificial intelligence, Hiroshima process, International policy

Resumen. Introducción. El rápido avance de la inteligencia artificial (IA) ha transformado las industrias y las sociedades a nivel mundial, lo que ha hecho necesario contar con marcos de gobernanza sólidos para gestionar su desarrollo de manera responsable. **Presentación de cas**o. En este documento se comparan el Proceso de Hiroshima sobre IA del G7 y la Política Nacional de Inteligencia Artificial de Chile, destacando sus enfoques distintos y sus objetivos comunes. El Proceso de Hiroshima sobre IA, puesto en marcha durante la Cumbre del G7 de 2023, hace hincapié en la colaboración mundial, las directrices éticas y un marco centrado en el ser humano y basado en el riesgo. Por el contrario, la gobernanza de Chile se centra en las prioridades nacionales, con un plan de acción decenal y una legislación para integrar la IA en su tejido socioeconómico. **Discusión.** Ambos marcos abordan la transparencia, la rendición de cuentas y las consideraciones éticas, aunque a diferentes escalas. Mientras que el Proceso de Hiroshima sobre IA establece un estándar global para la interoperabilidad y la gobernanza compartida, los esfuerzos de Chile ejemplifican la implementación localizada con colaboración internacional. **Conclusión.** En conjunto, estas iniciativas subrayan la necesidad de estrategias diversas para navegar eficazmente por las complejidades de la IA, lo que en el futuro podría servir de base al Gobierno hondureño para establecer o adoptar medidas existentes para la gobernanza de la IA.
Palabras clave: Ética de la IA, Gobernanza, Inteligencia artificial, Política internacional, Proceso de Hiroshima

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INTRODUCTION

The rapid advancement of artificial intelligence (AI) has transformed industries and societies, bringing unparalleled opportunities for innovation and growth. However, it also introduces complex challenges, such as ethical dilemmas, potential biases, and risks to privacy and security. Effective AI governance and ethical frameworks are essential to ensure that AI technologies align with societal values and prioritize human rights. The global nature of AI development demands that all countries establish robust systems for managing AI, fostering international collaboration to address risks, ensure interoperability, and create a unified approach to responsible AI deployment (Appiah, 2024). Habuka and Osa, (2024). gives an overview on the current state of AI governance, from the countries involved to organizations involved and collaborations actively being forged.

CASE DESCRIPTION

HIROSHIMA AI PROCESS

In May 2023 (Fig 1.), the G7 Hiroshima Summit marked a pivotal moment in the global governance of AI. The leaders of the G7 nations launched the Hiroshima AI Process, a groundbreaking initiative designed to ensure the responsible and ethical development of AI technologies (Consilium, 2023).

Recognizing the transformative potential of AI, the Hiroshima rules emphasize the need to align technological advancements with human rights, democratic values, and ethical standards (G7, 2023). The principle of human-centric AI is critical to the Hiroshima AI Process. This initiative underscores the importance of placing humans at the core of AI development, ensuring that systems uphold fairness, inclusivity, and respect for diversity.

This approach reflects a commitment to safeguard human rights and mitigate biases that could arise in AI applications (Council of Europe, 2024). Another key focus of this process is transparency and accountability. The G7 leaders highlighted the necessity of making AI operations comprehensible and auditable. Developers and organizations are encouraged to establish mechanisms that ensure accountability, addressing potential risks and harm that could possibly be caused by AI systems.

This approach aims to foster public trust in AI technologies while ensuring that they operate within ethical boundaries (Crawford and Krips, 2023). Hiroshima rules also adopt a risk-based approach, categorizing AI applications based on their potential impact. High-risk AI systems, such as those used in healthcare or defense, are subject to stricter oversight, whereas innovation in lower-risk domains is encouraged. This balanced strategy seeks to mitigate risks without stifling creativity and technological progress (OECD, 2024).

A significant aspect of the Hiroshima AI Process is its emphasis on intellectual property rights (IPR). As AI technologies increasingly generate creative outputs, concerns regarding the protection of copyrights, patents, and trademarks have grown. The G7 leaders called for policies that safeguard existing intellectual property frameworks while addressing the unique challenges posed by AI-generated content. This includes ensuring fair compensation for creators and protecting their rights in the face of rapid technological changes (UNESCO, 2024).

Raluca (Csernatoni, 2024) highlights that collaboration across borders is another cornerstone of Hiroshima's AI process. The G7 nations have stressed the importance of international cooperation in establishing interoperable AI governance frameworks. Partnerships with organizations such as UNESCO, OECD, and WIPO have been instrumental in aligning the Hiroshima rules with existing global standards, fostering a unified approach to AI governance. As part of this process, the G7 introduced a voluntary code of conduct for AI developers. This practical guideline serves as a roadmap for ethical AI innovation, encouraging organizations to prioritize societal well-being and ethical considerations in their operations. By promoting adherence to these principles, the G7 aims to create a culture of responsibility and integrity within the AI ecosystem (Crawford and Krips 2023).

The Hiroshima AI Process also reflects strong commitment to innovation and progress. While addressing the ethical and legal challenges of AI, the G7 leaders emphasized the need to encourage research and development in this transformative field. Regular monitoring and updates to the guidelines were proposed to ensure that the policies remained relevant as technology evolved (MOFA, 2023).

The Hiroshima AI rules represent a visionary framework for the governance of AI on a global scale. By balancing innovation with responsibility, G7 has set the stage for a future in which AI technologies are developed and deployed ethically, transparently, and inclusively. The process serves as a model for other nations and organizations, highlighting the importance of collaborative efforts in shaping the future of AI. Through the Hiroshima AI Process, the G7 reaffirms its commitment to fostering a world in which technology serves humanity while respecting fundamental rights and values.

DISCUSSION

AI GOVERNANCE IN HONDURAS

As of January 2025, Honduras has not established a specific regulatory framework for AI. The development and deployment of AI technologies in the country remain in the early stages, with no dedicated policies governing their use (OECD, 2022). In 2018, Honduras launched its first AI strategy aimed at leveraging AI to enhance government services, improve healthcare and education systems, and promote job creation and economic development. However, as a developing nation, Honduras faces limitations in investing towards the research and development of AI (UN, 2024).

According to the International Trade Administration (ITA, 2024) the absence of clear regulations presents challenges for companies looking to develop or deploy AI technologies within the country. This regulatory ambiguity can lead to hesitancy among businesses due to uncertainties in data governance and the lack of robust cybersecurity measures. Despite these challenges, Honduras has demonstrated a commitment to integrating AI into its public sector.

The government has initiated projects like the Honduras Integrated Data System for Coexistence and Citizen Security, developed with support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP, 2024). This initiative aims to utilize data-driven approaches to enhance citizen security.In summary, while Honduras has initiated efforts to integrate AI into its public sector, the country currently lacks a comprehensive regulatory framework for AI governance. The development of such a framework is essential to provide clarity for businesses and to ensure the ethical and effective deployment of AI technologies.

AI GOVERNANCE IN LATIN AMERICA

In the broader Latin American context, several countries have developed or are developing national AI strategies. For

instance, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, and Uruguay have made strides in this area. Additionally, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, and Peru have adhered to the OECD AI Principles, reflecting a regional trend towards formalizing AI governance (OECD, 2022).

CHILE AT THE FOREFRONT OF AI REGULATION IN LATIN AMERICA

Chile has made significant strides in artificial intelligence governance through the development of comprehensive policies and legislative initiatives. In October 2021, the Ministry of Science, Technology, Knowledge, and Innovation introduced Chile's first National Policy on Artificial Intelligence (Couve, 2021). This policy is structured around three key pillars:

- Development of Enabling Factors: Focusing on building the necessary infrastructure, human capital, and data ecosystems to support AI advancement.
- Use and Development of AI Technology: Promoting the adoption and creation of AI solutions across various sectors to drive economic and social benefits.
- Ethical and Safety Aspects: Ensuring that AI deployment aligns with ethical standards and includes safeguards to protect individual rights and societal well-being.
- An action plan comprising 70 priority measures and 185 initiatives aimed at fostering talent and addressing social and economic considerations over a ten-year period.

In May 2024, the Chilean government introduced a bill to regulate AI systems, marking a proactive step toward formalizing AI governance. The proposed legislation aims to:

- Promote Human-Centric AI: Encourage the development and implementation of AI systems that prioritize human interests, respect democratic principles, and uphold fundamental rights.
- Implement a Risk-Based Framework: Classify AI systems based on the level of risk they present, ranging from unacceptable to minimal risk, like the European Union's AI Act.
- Establish Oversight Mechanisms: Create a National Commission for Artificial Intelligence under the Ministry of Science, Technology, Knowledge, and Innovation to oversee AI development and ensure compliance with ethical standards.

This legislative effort underscores Chile's commitment to balancing innovation with the protection of individual rights and societal interests (UNESCO, 2024). In November 2024, Chile and France signed an agreement to establish the Binational Franco-Chilean Center on Artificial Intelligence. This center aims to foster innovation and develop regulatory frameworks for AI, reflecting Chile's dedication to international cooperation in AI governance (Laborde, 2024).

These initiatives position Chile as a proactive participant in the global discourse on AI governance, demonstrating a comprehensive approach that integrates policy development, legislative action, and international collaboration to navigate the complexities of AI responsibly.

CONCLUSION

Artificial intelligence (AI) governance is becoming a critical priority for nations worldwide. Both the Hiroshima AI Process and Chile's AI governance framework demonstrate efforts to regulate and manage AI responsibly, yet they differ significantly in scope, focus, and implementation. Table 1 presents a comparison between both Governance systems.

Table 1. Hiroshima AI Process vs Chile's National Policy on AI

AI Governance Effort	**Scope and Goals**	**Approach**	**Implementation and Control**	**Results and Outcomes**
Hiroshima AI Process	Global in scope, emphasizing international cooperation and interoperability. Advocates for a human-centric, risk-based approach to AI governance.	Adopts a risk-based approach, classifying AI systems by risk levels. Places of strong emphasis on transparency, accountability, and Huma rights protections. Introduces a voluntary Code of Conduct for AI developers to promote ethical practices.	Encourages G7 nations to align policies with international standards such as those by UNESCO and the OECD. Oversight is collaborative, involving multiple nations and global organizations.	Established guiding principles and a oluntary Code of Conduct for AI developers. Seeks to influence global AI governance by promoting shared ethical standards.
Chile's National Policy	Focuses on national priorities, emphasizing local economic development and education. Structured around three pillars: infrastructure, technology use, and ethics. Includes a ten-year action plan with specific initiatives for human capital development and industry support.	Integrates ethical considerations through its National AI Policy. Focuses on mitigating risks associated with AI's societal impact, particularly on privacy and security. The proposed 2024 legislation mirrors international frameworks but remains more focused on national oversight.	Oversight mechanisms include the creation of a National Commission for Artificial Intelligence under the Ministry of Science, Technology, Knowledge, and Innovation.	Focused on domestic implementation, with 70 priority measures and185 initiatives under its action plan. Emphasizes the development of human capital and industry- specific applications.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declares no conflicts of interest.

Financing

None.

Use of AI

AI was used to improve grammar.

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