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# AI and its shortcomings

BY SIV POTAYYA,  
Barrister



I had the opportunity to listen to the very illuminating speech, entitled “AI and the Risks”, delivered by Mr Shoji Watanabe, Director General, Science, Technology and Innovation Policy, Artificial Intelligence Strategy Team, Government of Japan, at the Inter Pacific Bar Association Conference, on 25 April 2024, at the Okura Hotel, Tokyo. He made a history of AI in the world and explained that we have had several AI booms in the past and they range from period 1960 to 1970 with a first one. In 1990, we had the second one known as the “Machine Learning”. A third one happened in 2010 termed as the “Deep Learning” culminating in the “Transformation Foundation Model” in 2020.

He emphasised that technology was invented to support human beings and for the first time in history, AI is an invention that may replace human. The 19th century, 20th century and the 21st one have experienced four industrial revolutions with the following inventions: engine, automobile, aircraft, rocket, satellite, motor thermal power generation, hydraulic nuclear power generation, voltaic cell, vacuum tube, computer, internet, solar cell semi-conductor, radio wave, optical fiber, generation

modification, vaccine, antibiotics, AI, regenerative medicine.

Many companies are going to use AI practically and the introduction thereof into their business has gone a long way through. In Japan the Company-wide introduction of AI is 50% whereas in the USA it is 72%.

However, there are some associated risks in the rapid growth of AI and its incidents reported by news articles has been increasing. A quarter of adults surveyed globally have experience of an AI voice scam. Many believe AI is useful, but also have concerns. AI is

evolving rapidly and it hears the COVID-19’s cough wherefrom it is searching for new materials and drugs. Covid-19 Artificial Intelligence Diagnosis using only cough recordings to further detect the disease. We also have the AI-generated brain image which predicts MRI images of the brain. In his exposé, Mr Watanabe has highlighted the following risks:

- Human rights violations, prejudice and discrimination, disinformation, misinformation, leakage of personal information.
- Security risks, sophistication and

increase in crime, abuse, leakage of confidential information.

- Product and service accidents, misinformation, misuse.
- Intellectual property and copyright infringement.
- Loss of employment.
- AI dependency.
- Humans lose control of AI.
- Concentration of wealth and data in a few organisations.

At the end of his speech, he gave an overview of the response to the AI associated risks. The Governments of the developed countries and international organisations are alive to the above shortcomings. They are addressing the issues by taking the appropriate measures to control them in organising summits at international level, establishing frameworks, principles, guidelines and rules.

On 21.5.2024, the Council of the European Union had approved a ground-breaking law aiming to harmonise rules on artificial intelligence, the so-called artificial intelligence act. The flagship legislation follows a ‘risk-based’ approach, which means the higher the risk to cause harm to society, the stricter the rules. It is the first of its kind in the world and can set a global standard for AI regulation.

The new law aims to foster

the development and uptake of safe and trustworthy AI systems across the EU’s single market by both private and public actors. It categorises different types of artificial intelligence according to risk. AI systems presenting only limited risk would be subject to very light transparency obligations, while high-risk AI systems would be authorised, but subject to a set of requirements and obligations to gain access to the EU market. AI systems such as, for example, cognitive behavioural manipulation and social scoring will be banned from the EU because their risk is deemed unacceptable. The law also prohibits the use of AI for predictive policing based on profiling and systems that use biometric data to categorise people according to specific categories such as race, religion, or sexual orientation. On the other hand, the danger of the deviations in rules due to differences in culture, history, legal systems, etc. should be recognised and it is important that the system of each country outside the European Union is clearly explained.

**Source: Press release of the Council of the European Union, IEEE Journals and Magazines and the speech of Mr Shoji Watanabe in Tokyo.**

« The new law aims to foster the development and uptake of safe and trustworthy AI systems across the EU’s single market by both private and public actors. »

## NOTICE UNDER THE ACQUISITIVE PRESCRIPTION ACT 2018

Notice is hereby given that Mr. Ramprakashsingh NANKOO, residing at Shakespeare Road, Fond du Sac, has requested me to transcribe a deed of prescription of an immovable property of which the location, description and boundaries are as follows –

- (a) LOCATION: Fond du Sac – DISTRICT: Pamplemousses;
- (b) DESCRIPTION: 620m<sup>2</sup> (PIN 1206040072);
- (c) BOUNDARIES as per a memorandum of survey drawn up by Mr. Mahmud Saïd HASAN MIYAN, Land Surveyor, on 15/01/2024, registered in Reg L899/99118053:

“Vers le Nord-Ouest, par un chemin de sortie de trois mètres et trente centimètres (3.30m) de large, sur vingt trois mètres et soixante dix huit centimètres (23.78m).  
Vers le Nord-Est, par divers propriétaires, sur dix huit mètres et quatre vingt quinze centimètres (18.95m).  
Vers le Sud-Est, par divers propriétaires, sur trente huit mètres et vingt cinq centimètres (38.25m).  
Vers le Sud-Ouest, par divers propriétaires, sur trois lignes, mesurant respectivement dix mètres et soixante dix huit centimètres (10.78m), onze mètres et soixante deux centimètres (11.62m) et neuf mètres et trente quatre centimètres (9.34m).”

The deed of prescription of the immovable property, together with the memorandum of survey accompanying it, may be inspected at my office.

Any person who claims to be the owner or part owner of, or to have an interest in, the whole or part of the immovable property may, within 3 months as from 29/05/2024, object to the transcription of the deed of prescription by serving on me and on the occupier a notice of objection setting out the grounds of his objection.

29/05/2024

Me. MOHAMMAD YOUSSEF AUMJAUD  
CIVIL LAW NOTARY  
HENNESSY TOWER, POPE HENNESSY STREET  
PORT LOUIS

## NOTICE UNDER SECTION (9) (2) AND (3) OF THE CADASTRAL SURVEY ACT 2011

Notice is hereby given that I, Kritanun SFFBARUTH, Sworn Land Surveyor, at the request of Heirs Hemtee SEMBHOO born SEERAM will survey a portion of land of an extent of 4220.87 m<sup>2</sup> situated in the district of Pamplemousses place called Montagne Longue belonging to them as per title deed transcribed at Volume TV 1087/214.

The said survey will start on 15.06.2024 as from 9.30 am and will continue on the following days if need be.

The owners of the adjoining properties are requested to be present at the survey on the aforesaid date, day and hour and to produce to me or to any other Land Surveyor deputed by me, in case of impediment, their relevant title deeds, survey plans and whatever like documents concerning their properties so as to enable me to establish correctly the limits separating the portion of land referred above from the adjoining properties.

Under all legal reservations

Dated this 24.05.2024.

KRIANUN SFFBARUTH  
SWORN LAND SURVEYOR  
TEL. 52502972

