In my initial post, I discussed the need for government regulations and policies to catch up with the rapid advancement of AI, particularly in the field of generative AI—concerns such as content ownership, intellectual property, manipulation, and misinformation. Clear guidelines and ethical considerations are necessary to ensure responsible use, safeguards, risk management, and governance measures are recommended to leverage generative AI safely. Future research should address uncertainties, biases, explainability, and environmental impact.

As much as there are a lot of risks and concerns around the rise of AI and generative AI models in general, (Van Toor, 2023) pointed out that, We can harness the power of AI to counter the concerns surrounding deepfake technology. Güera and Delp (2018) have successfully developed a deep learning system capable of detecting deepfake videos with 97% accuracy. While this research is from five years ago, and advancements may have occurred, it highlights the potential to combat AI-generated content using AI itself.

Rizzo added quite an exciting angle that it is essential to consider the ongoing efforts to refine this technology rather than solely focusing on the potential risks it may present. Deutsch (2023) also wrote about how the European Union has moved closer to regulating artificial intelligence technologies like OpenAI's ChatGPT and Google's Bard. Additionally, members of the EU's internal market and justice committees have agreed that companies developing "foundational" AI models should be obligated to conduct risk assessments, provide summaries of copyrighted materials used for training, and inform users when engaging with AI or viewing deep fakes. Additionally, they voted to prohibit the real-time use of AI for facial identification in public settings.

Feaviour (2023) asked how far to provide safe guardrails without straying into unnecessary censorship. He also pointed out the issue of putting appropriate bars without creating extreme censorship since large language models are trained on data, so we could curate the data to make the output more palatable. Recently, Dan and Oliver founded the Center for AI Safety to reduce societal-scale risks from artificial intelligence. CAIS exists to ensure the safe development and deployment of AI. (CAIS, 2023).

With further research in AI safety and governments developing strict guidelines and regulations, these AI tools will be safer for humans and used as collaborative tools to save problems. In conclusion, AI tools can be an enabler, not a solution, to all creative writing problems.

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