Question:
How is GPT regulated, if at all, to mitigate its economic and social impact?
Answer:
GPT and generative AI models such as those from OpenAI are currently regulated in a few key ways:

- Privacy laws such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in the EU regulate the collection and use of personal data used to train these models. Companies must obtain consent from individuals to use their data for training and testing AI systems.

- Export control laws such as the Wassenaar Arrangement regulate the distribution of "intrusion software" and "IP network communications surveillance systems." While these laws were not originally intended to regulate AI, there is discussion around whether they should be expanded to regulate the distribution of advanced NLP models.

- Anti-bias laws prohibit unfair discrimination in areas like hiring, lending, and housing. There is ongoing work to determine how to apply these laws to AI systems, including requiring companies to audit models for unfair bias and address it.

- Voluntary guidelines have been released by groups such as the Partnership on AI with recommendations for developing and deploying AI responsibly. However, these are currently not legally enforceable.

- There have been calls for new regulation specific to AI, but little concrete legislation has been passed so far. Proposals include requirements for companies to be transparent about how their AI systems work, provide explanations for automated decisions, and accept some legal liability for those decisions. Overall, GPT and other AI models are still loosely regulated, especially in the U.S. Additional regulation seems likely in the coming years as the technology continues advancing rapidly.