Proposition de corrigé Sciences Po anglais 2025

Reading comprehension

1. Europe and the United States should adopt a more flexible and balanced strategy on AI, by loosening excessive regulation in Europe while also rethinking how they use their power and cooperate with partners.
2. The development and use of synthetic data has allowed AI to keep improving, even though there were fears that real-world data would not be sufficient to train advanced systems.
3. The article suggests that the United States tends to use its power in a restrictive way, limiting access to its AI technologies through strict export controls, which can push allies towards Chinese solutions instead of encouraging genuine cooperation.
   It argues that America would be more effective at keeping its allies away from Chinese AI if it shared its own technology more openly and relied on incentives rather than pressure.
4. The phrase means that Europe suddenly has a real opportunity to reduce its AI gap with other powers, but this will only happen if it gets rid of overly rigid rules and bureaucracy that currently hold back innovation.
5. The phrase means that, if the United States wants to remain the leading global power in AI, it must attract others by offering advantages and cooperation instead of relying on threats or coercive measures.

Essay

Should governments focus more on encouraging AI innovation or regulating its risks?

Artificial intelligence is transforming economies, security, and daily life, which forces governments to choose how to balance innovation and protection. In my view, they should prioritise encouraging AI innovation, while still establishing clear and targeted safeguards against the most serious risks.

First, innovation is essential for competitiveness and sovereignty. Countries that fall behind in AI may become dependent on foreign technologies, losing control over key sectors such as defence, healthcare, and industry. By investing in research, supporting startups, and facilitating access to data, governments can create dynamic ecosystems that generate jobs and technological leadership. This does not mean ignoring risks, but recognising that without strong innovation, a country will simply end up importing other nations' tools and regulations.

However, innovation cannot be completely free of rules, because AI can also amplify inequalities, spread disinformation, or threaten privacy. Governments should therefore concentrate regulation on high-risk uses: for example, AI systems involved in critical infrastructure, biometric surveillance, or military applications. Instead of complex and heavy procedures that discourage smaller actors, authorities can impose proportionate obligations such as transparency about how algorithms work, impact assessments for sensitive uses, and sanctions for discriminatory or abusive practices. This more focused approach protects citizens without paralysing the entire sector.

Finally, encouraging innovation and managing risks are not mutually exclusive; in fact, they can reinforce each other. Clear and predictable rules can increase public trust and make companies more willing to invest, because they know the standards they must meet. International cooperation is also crucial, so that democratic countries set common norms rather than letting authoritarian regimes impose their own technological model. In that sense, governments should give priority to stimulating AI innovation, but smart regulation remains indispensable to ensure that this innovation truly benefits society.