N°1

AI poses a mixed threat to the 2024 US elections. On the one hand, it can amplify misinformation and deepen divisions; on the other, it has some practical limits that reduce its overall impact. For example, AI tools like Grok have already been used to spread false claims, like fake ballot deadlines. They generate unchecked, provocative content and can pull data from social media, making it easier to mislead voters. AI-generated images, like Kamala Harris in a communist outfit or Trump in fake controversial situations, are another issue. These visuals are easy to create, convincing, and fuel political tension.

On a global level, countries like Russia, Iran, and China use AI for disinformation, like making deepfakes or targeted ads to discredit US politicians or sway voters. But they're not unstoppable; things like limited access to advanced AI tech, high costs, and technical flaws slow them down. This keeps their interference from reaching the scale or quality they'd probably like.

In the US, organizations like CISA are working to combat these threats by improving fact-checking, detecting deepfakes, and educating the public. AI might make existing problems like misinformation worse, but it's not some game-changer that will completely rewrite the election rules. The bottom line? AI is a serious challenge, but it's one that can be managed with the right tools and awareness. It's more about amplifying current issues than creating brand-new ones.

N°2

While AI amplifies misinformation and disinformation during elections, its current limitations and countermeasures mitigate its overall impact. One of the first questions that arises is: to what extent does AI genuinely threaten the integrity of democratic processes?

To start, it is useful to see how AI spreads false information. As Rachel Leingang noted in Document 1, AI has already spread inaccuracies during the 2024 election, like Grok's false claim about ballot deadlines, which went viral and required quick action from officials. AI-generated images, such as fake ones of Kamala Harris or Donald Trump, can also mislead voters and worsen divisions, especially in targeted disinformation campaigns. These tactics risk deepening political divides and harming public trust.

Furthermore, Document 2 highlights foreign interference, noting that nations like Russia and Iran use AI to produce fake ads, images, and videos to influence U.S. voters. However, these efforts are limited by high costs and technical challenges. The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) has responded promptly to threats like AI-generated robocalls, demonstrating how officials work to neutralize such risks and reduce their impact.

Therefore, AI amplifies existing electoral vulnerabilities rather than creating new ones. While it exacerbates misinformation, the preparedness of U.S. agencies and the current limitations of AI offer reassurance.

From these observations, it is tempting to believe that the real challenge lies in balancing technological advancements with robust measures to safeguard democracy. As everything leads us to believe, the effective management of AI's risks requires both vigilance and adaptability. By focusing on these priorities, society can mitigate AI's potential harms while leveraging its benefits responsibly.

N°3

AI poses a potential threat to the integrity of the 2024 U.S. elections, but the extent of its impact remains limited due to current technological and operational constraints.

Document 1 highlights how AI tools like Grok can spread misinformation, as seen when the chatbot incorrectly claimed that Kamala Harris could not be added to ballots after Joe Biden's withdrawal. This incident illustrates the potential for AI to mislead voters by spreading fake news. Furthermore, AI's ability to generate misleading images, such as deepfakes of public figures in compromising situations, raises concerns about the use of those pictures to manipulate public perception and inflame partisan divisions. The fact that Grok relies on unverified online content for its answers only increases this risk.

Document 2 really highlights how foreign actors, including Russia, Iran, and China, use AI for disinformation campaigns, using tools to create fake content. However, it also notes significant limitations. For example, Russian and Iranian efforts have faced technical and infrastructural challenges, limiting the scale and sophistication of their operations. AI-generated content, such as deepfakes, often fails to fool the public, who have become adept at spotting fake content. Experts like Clint Watts point out that those country still rely on more traditional methods, such as minor video editing, because of the reasons cited above.

In conclusion, as long as AI doesn't improve, these deepfakes will have a hard time resonating with the public. The risk with AI is that if you lack vigilance, you won't be able to tell the difference between a deepfake and a real photo, for example.

N°4

The 2024 US elections are one of the Key events of 2024 and will surely affect the political landscape.

With the rise of AI, new threats are emerging: misinformation, foreign interference or even misshapen reality to divide people.

One of the primary threats posed by AI is the misinformation spread through AI chatbots. For instance, on Twitter, Grok was found to spread misinformation regarding ballot

deadlines. This incident highlights how AI tools can quickly spread false information to a wide audience and potentially influencing voter behavior.

AI is also threatening in its use with foreign countries to interfere in the elections. The document mentions the Russian operation, Doppelganger, which utilized AI to create and spread disinformation about US politicians. This use of AI by foreign entities aims to sway voter opinions and create

AI's ability to generate convincing content is another significant threat. AI tools can create realistic images that can mislead the public. Examples include political figures depicted in compromising situations, which can be used to tarnish reputations and influence voter perceptions. Any individual with access to these tools can contribute to create misleading information.

However, despite these threats, AI only exacerbates existing issues: effective measures and public awareness help combat AI-generated misinformation.

In conclusion, AI presents a considerable threat to the 2024 US elections through the spread of misinformation and creation of fake content. However, the extent of this threat is mitigated by existing safeguards, public awareness, and the technical challenges associated with deploying sophisticated AI operations. Vigilance and continued efforts to regulate and monitor AI use are essential to protect the integrity of the electoral process.