

From AI ethics to AI regulation

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Introductory thoughts- is this the “Nescape moment” of AI?



“... now is the “Nescape moment” of AI – just as the Netscape browser once made the world aware of the importance of the internet, ChatGPT is doing the same with AI.”



“If the goal is the competitiveness of the economy, companies and institutions, the use of artificial intelligence can no longer be avoided.”



Introductory thoughts – role of regulation

As a reminder:



“The legislation is intended to ensure that the development and use of artificial intelligence in Europe fully respects European fundamental rights and values, i.e., that it remains under human control, is safe, transparent and non-discriminatory, and that it benefits society and the environment.”



News
European Parliament

AI Act: a step closer to the first rules on Artificial Intelligence

Press Releases IMCO LIBE 11-05-2023 - 09:34

Introductory thoughts - Meanwhile, in the world:

RadioGPT: 'World's first' AI-driven radio station is here

Is this a hint of AI replacing RJs in the future?



INTERESTING
ENGINEERING



ABC NEWS

Australian retail giants and police using artificial intelligence software Auror to catch repeat shoplifters

Ethical guidelines and role of regulation

- » Human agency and oversight
- » Technical Robustness and safety
- » Privacy and data governance
- » Transparency
- » Diversity, non-discrimination and fairness
- » Societal and environmental well-being
- » Accountability



Status update



14 June 2023



499 votes to 28, with 93 abstentions



Negotiating position to be taken by the Parliament in the Council debate on the AI Act approved

Key changes to the Parliament's proposal

Definition



The rules on the AI Act's scope include the adjective "human centric" besides trustworthy in the description of AI.

New phenomenon



Generative AI systems must be designed in line with EU law and fundamental rights, such as freedom of expression.

- Fundamental rights in the front and center
- A "Fundamental rights impact assessment" ("FRIA") is the obligation of the "deployer" for all high-risk AI systems, except for operating critical infrastructure.



Prohibited AI practices in the Parliament's draft

- “Real-time” and “ex-post” remote biometric identification in public places.
- Biometric categorisation based on sensitive personal data (gender, race, ethnicity, nationality, religion, political affiliation).
- Predictive policing based on profiling, place of residence or criminal history.
- The use of machine emotion recognition in law enforcement, border control, the workplace and educational institutions.
- Creating facial recognition databases using non-targeted facial images from the internet or from closed-circuit television networks (in violation of human rights and privacy).

“New” obligations regarding general purpose AI systems

Developers of general purpose AI systems would only be allowed to place their products on the EU market after:

- (i) Having assessed and mitigated the potential risks (to health, safety, fundamental rights, the natural environment, democracy and the rule of law), and
- (ii) have registered their models in the relevant EU database.



Expanding the scope of high-risk AI applications

» A further condition for “high-risk” is if there is a significant risk to people’s health, safety, fundamental rights or the environment.

New items on the list :

- » AI systems capable of influencing the outcome of an election and the voting behaviour of natural persons.
- » Referral systems used by social media platforms with more than 45 million users.



Further transparency requirements in relation to general purpose AI

- In all cases, it must be indicated that the content was produced by AI.
- Help must be provided to distinguish “deepfake” images from real images.
- Appropriate safeguards must be put in place to prevent illegal content generation. For example, a detailed summary should be published of the copyrighted data used to teach the systems.



Driving innovation, supporting SMEs and protecting rights

- » Research activities and AI components made available under open-source licenses should not be covered by all obligations.
- » Support for regulatory test environments, where public authorities test AI systems by simulating real-life situations.
- » More rights for data subjects – they may raise a complaint about the use of AI systems.
- » Detailed information must be provided on decisions with a significant impact on fundamental rights.
- » The powers of the EU's AI agency will be expanded to monitor the implementation of the rules.



Other initiatives (EU)

Concern:  the two-year preparatory period may be too long.

Solution:  voluntary commitments for earlier compliance.

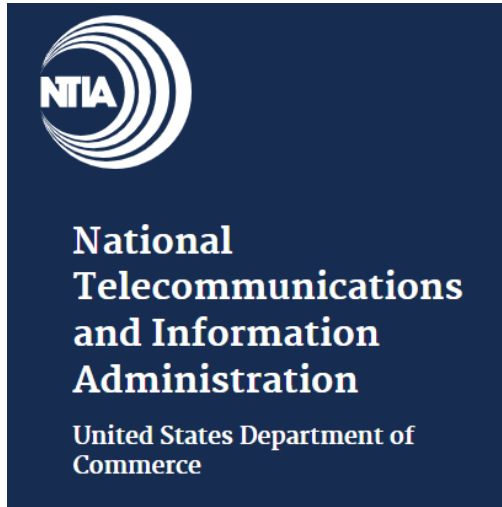
  **EU and US lawmakers move to draft AI Code of Conduct fast**

[EU and US lawmakers move to draft AI Code of Conduct fast | TechCrunch](#)

 **Europe pitches ‘AI Pact’ to curtail the booming tech’s risks**

[Europe pitches ‘AI Pact’ to curtail the booming tech’s risks – POLITICO](#)

Other initiatives (USA and UK)



US National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA): Artificial Intelligence Accountability

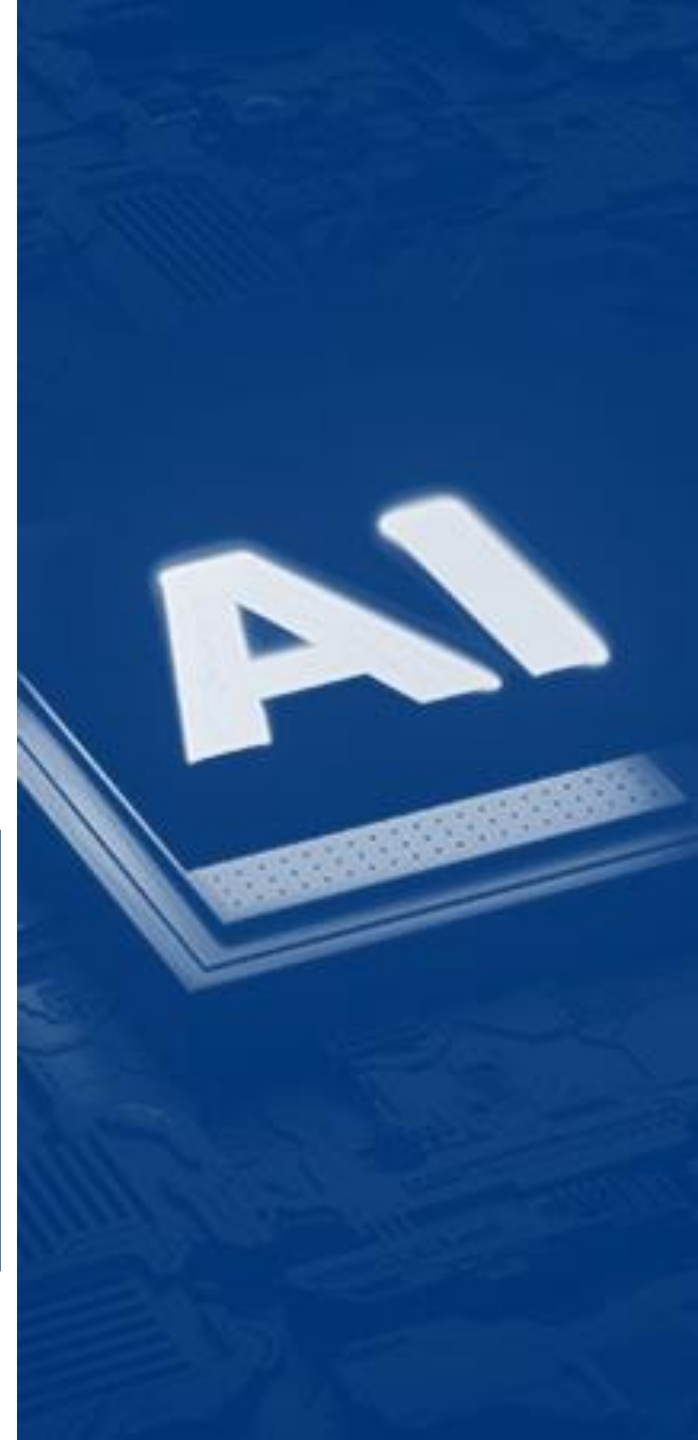


UK ICO – “Generative AI: eight questions that developers and users need to ask”

Next steps

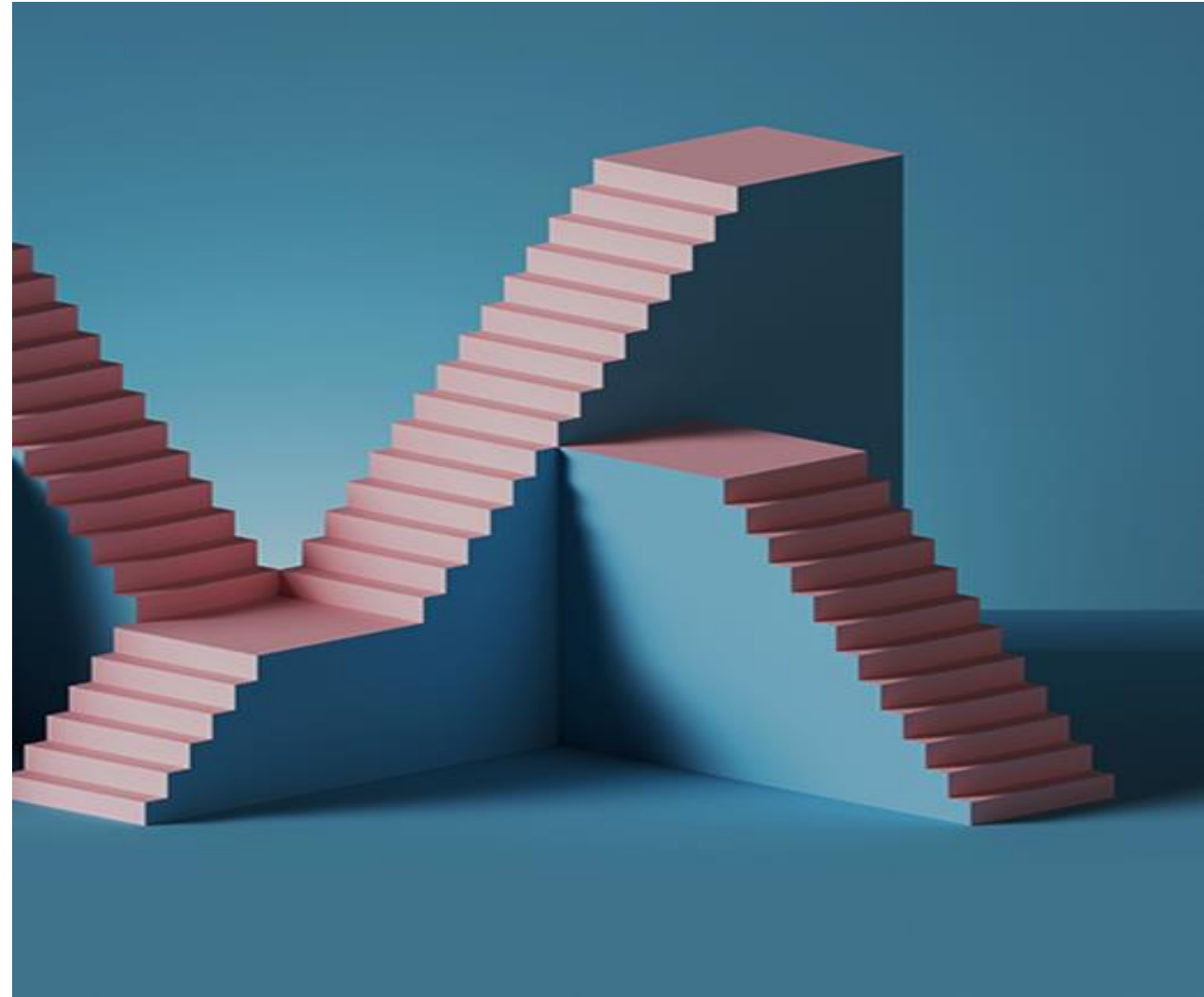
With the adoption of a compromise text by both the Council and the Parliament, the legislative procedure can move on to the next stage, the so-called “trialogue” procedure, i.e., the phase of tripartite consultation.

In the trialogue procedure, the Commission will act as a mediator to facilitate the convergence of Council and Parliament positions, which will (hopefully) lead to the adoption of the AI Act.



Next steps - Hungary

- » AI Coalition's call for inputs
- » "Data economy" regulation
- » Sandboxes



Thank you for your attention!



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