



A Presentation of the AI Act

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► To cite this version:

Raphaël Déchaux. A Presentation of the AI Act. Master. International governance of Artificial intelligence, France. 2023. hal-03970140

HAL Id: hal-03970140

<https://amu.hal.science/hal-03970140>

Submitted on 2 Feb 2023

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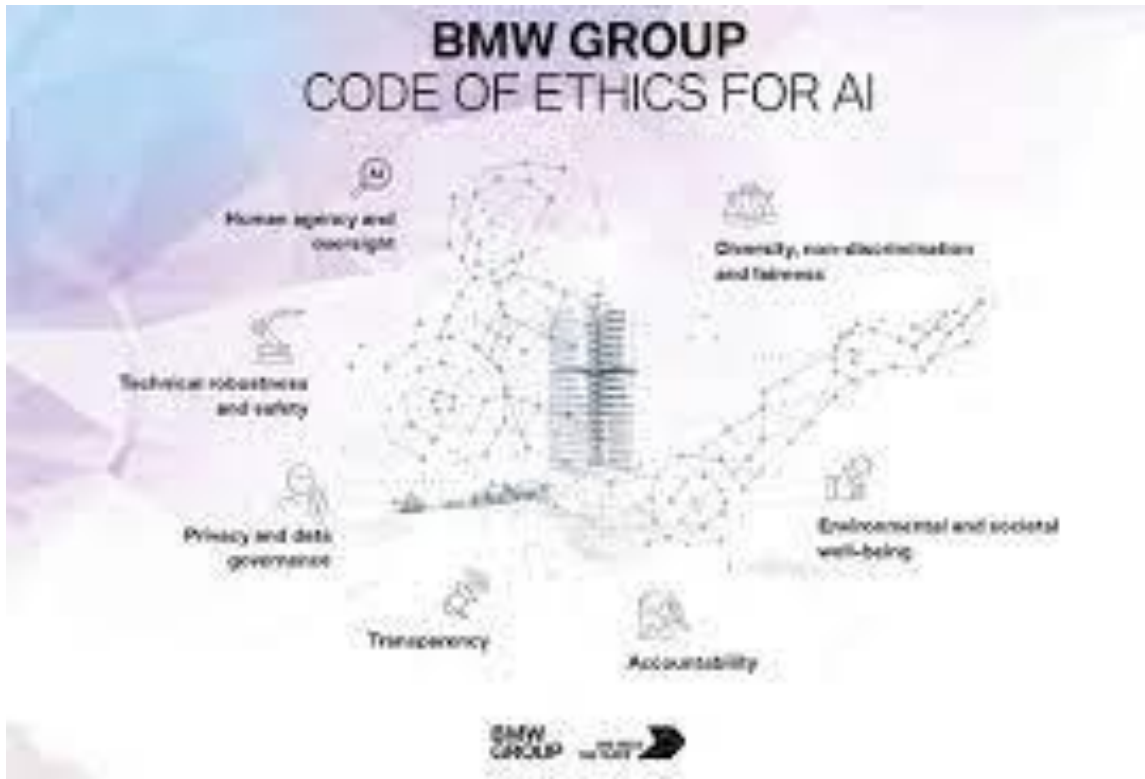
A PRESENTATION OF THE AI ACT

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INTRODUCTION: THE NEED FOR A EUROPEAN LEGAL REGULATION

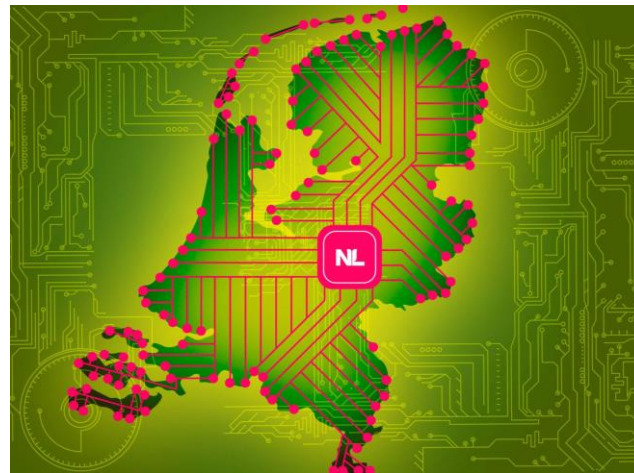


Regulation of AI with ethical texts

- 2018 : Google => 7 principles.
- 2019 : Facebook => research centre dedicated to the ethics of artificial intelligence
- 2020 : BMW => Code of Ethics for AI



A few AI scandals of the past few years



The need for a European legal regulation

Why should international regulation be "better" or "more effective" than national regulation?

The need for a European legal regulation

Why should international regulation be "better" or "more effective" than national regulation?

- globalization of the digital economy
- context of international competition

European regulation today

- 50 for the Council of Europe
- 71 for the European Union
- 10 for OECD
- Only 9 for UN.
 - UNESCO released a *Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence* on 24 November 2021.
- OECD : first organization to adopt a *Recommendation on Artificial Intelligence* on 22 May 2019.
 - OECD AI Policy Observatory

PART 1:
THE MAIN STRUCTURE OF
THE *AI ACT*



Part 1:
**The main structure of
the AI ACT**

- A) A regulation that fits into an economic context
- B) The challenges of the IA Act draft

The AI Act

Key dates

- June 14, 2018 : Independent High-Level Expert Group on Artificial Intelligence
- February 19, 2020 : White paper
- October 2, 2020 : Decision of the European Council
- April 21, 2021 : IA Act draft by the Commission
- December 6, 2022 : adoption of the first version by the Council of EU
- March 2023 : adoption of the first version by the European Parliament ?





**What is
certification ?**





European Committee on Artificial Intelligence

B) THE CHALLENGES OF THE IA ACT DRAFT

- The challenge of the legal definition (1)
- The challenge of the method chosen by the European Commission (2).



1) The challenge of the legal definition of AI

- **Article 3.1** defines an AI system as « software that is developed with one or more of the techniques and approaches listed in Annex I and can, for a given set of human-defined objectives, generate outputs such as content, predictions, recommendations, or decisions influencing the environments they interact with ».
- **Czech Presidency of the EU** : “AI possessing a level of autonomy to achieve a particular set of human defined goals using machine learning and/or data analysis”.
- "general-purpose AI"
- Open Source AI



Measure

if your organisation's

trustworthy

2) The challenge of a risk-based method of regulation

- not a *legal* but a *sociological* approach
 - Regulation \neq standard, values, norms
 - Regulation = specific behavior that might lead to a specific risk or danger
- potentiality of an AI damage?



ALTAI – Assessment List for Trustworthy Artificial

PART 2:

THE PYRAMID OF RISKS

EU Artificial Intelligence Act: Risk levels



Social scoring in Europe

The Italian city of Bologna :
smart citizen wallet

- Participating would be entirely voluntary (?)
- Good scores will be given according to ecological and cultural activities
- Public surveillance



Facial recognition

Definition : compare digital facial images to determine whether they are of the same person

Human emotion recognition : quackery

- “false positive” : situation where an image is falsely matched to another image on the watchlist
- “False negatives” : situation where the images are deemed not to be matches, but in fact are matches

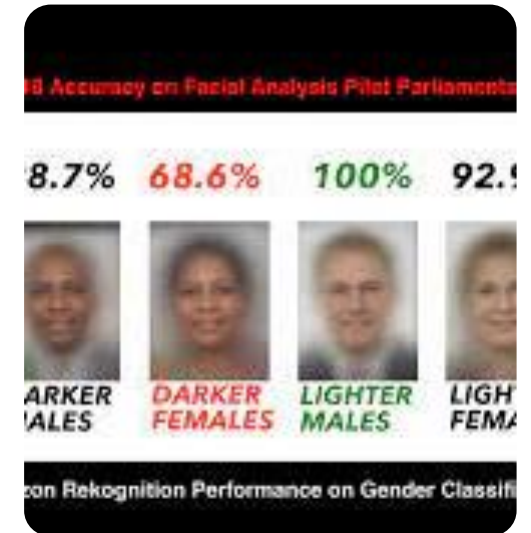
Racial biases

Accuracy of facial recognition depends on the data quality used to create the software and the quality of data used when deployed.

CoE *Guidelines on Facial Recognition* (June 2021)

European Parliament's resolution on *artificial intelligence in criminal law* (October 2021)

European Data Protection Board, *opinion* (June 2021)





Thank you for your attention...
