



A ÉTICA na INTELIGÊNCIA ARTIFICIAL e a DEFESA DAS SOCIEDADES no SÉCULO XXI



Estado actual do progresso da IA e os desafios sociais

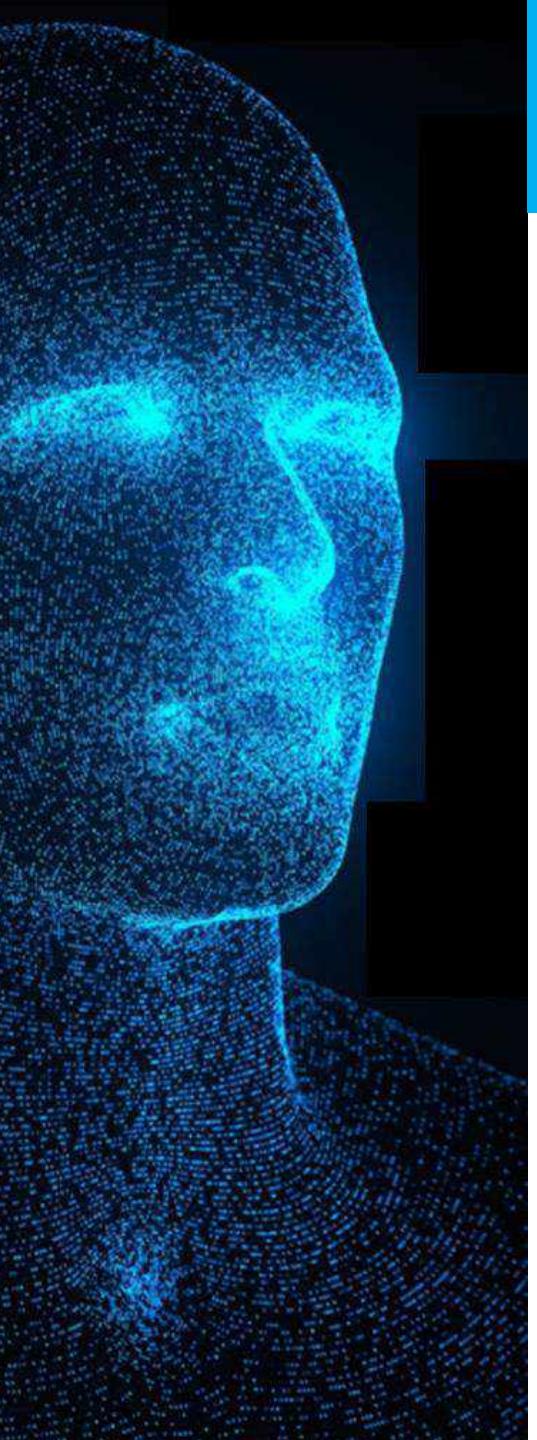
Isabel Caetano, 24 de Junho 2023



A ÉTICA NA INTELIGÊNCIA
ARTIFICIAL E A DEFESA DAS
SOCIEDADES NO SÉCULO XXI

Estado actual do progresso da IA e os desafios sociais

Isabel Caetano, 24 de Junho 2023



Agenda

- 1. Introdução**
- 2. AI Act**
- 3. AI Act Standardisation Request**
- 4. CT 223 - Inteligência Artificial**
- 5. Pistas para a ação**



1.

Introdução



Why we need to pay attention to AI development?

AI technologies continue to advance and play an increasingly significant role in our lives.

AI systems should be developed and used in a manner that upholds ethical principles and safeguards the well-being and interests of individuals and societies.

Key considerations:

- 1. Transparency and Explainability**
- 2. Fairness and Avoiding Bias**
- 3. Privacy and Data Protection**
- 4. Safety and Security**
- 5. Collaborative Governance**
- 6. Public Engagement and Education**
- 7. International Cooperation**

By embracing these principles,

- maximize the benefits of AI
- minimizing potential risks
- ensuring that AI technologies contribute positively to the well-being of individuals and societies in the 21st century.





Estado atual do progresso da IA e os desafios sociais

Alguns exemplos de tecnologias: processamento da linguagem natural, visão computacional, reconhecimento de fala, ... e também noutras áreas como a da saúde.

“Diz-nos o Chat GPT: “Em termos de linguagem natural, modelos como o GPT-3, do qual sou uma versão, foram capazes de gerar texto coerente e convincente em uma ampla variedade de tarefas (tradução, resumo de texto, escrita criativa e muito mais)”

Mas têm sido identificados inúmeros desafios sociais:

1. Ética e responsabilidade
2. Desigualdade digital (incluindo desinformação)
3. Alterações no mundo do trabalho
4. Segurança e privacidade
5. Controle e responsabilização

Importante: a colaboração entre atores para garantir que a IA seja usada para o benefício de todos.



Inteligência Artificial: um cientista, uma máquina e um jornalista entram numa conversa...

Expresso da Manhã, 17 de Abril 2023

Arlindo Oliveira ao Expresso:

A rejeição é uma reação relativamente natural a novas tecnologias

A proibição é tentar parar o vento com as mãos!

A desinformação é um problema ainda mais complicado com estas ferramentas

Mecanismos de combate à desinformação:

- Meios de comunicação social têm de ser muito mais seletivos nas suas fontes de informação
- Estados tem de impor regras sobre a utilização de ferramentas
- Consumidores têm de estar cada vez mais atentos...ver para crer, não vai ser suficiente





2.

AI Act



A Europa e a Inteligência Artificial: EC AI Act



Brussels, 21.4.2021
COM(2021) 205 final

Brussels, 21.4.2021
COM(2021) 206 final
2021/0106 (COD)

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

Fostering a European approach to Artificial Intelligence

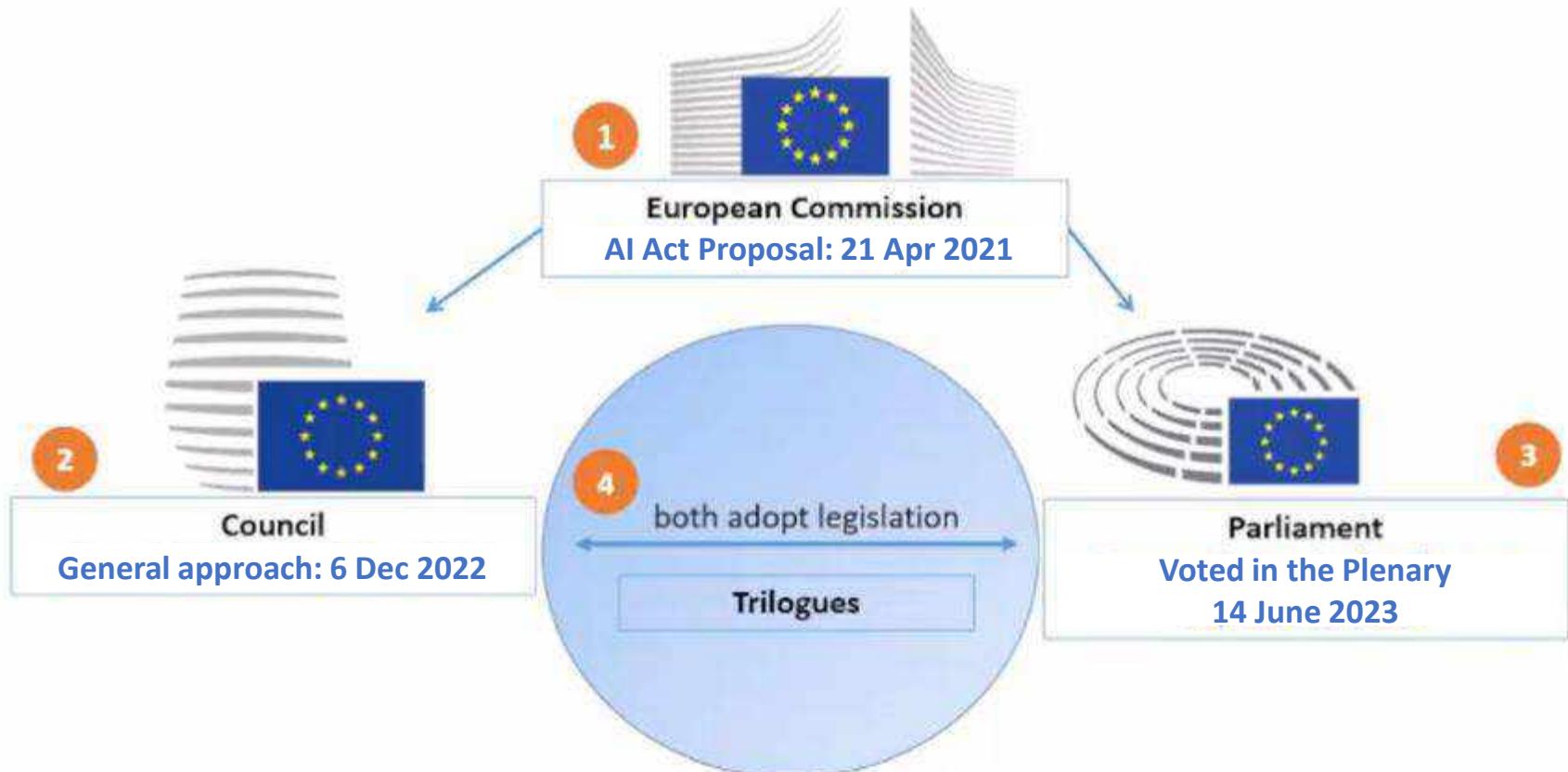
Proposal for a

REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
LAYING DOWN HARMONISED RULES ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE
(ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ACT) AND AMENDING CERTAIN UNION
LEGISLATIVE ACTS

{SEC(2021) 167 final} - {SWD(2021) 84 final} - {SWD(2021) 85 final}



A Europa e a Inteligência Artificial: EC AI Act





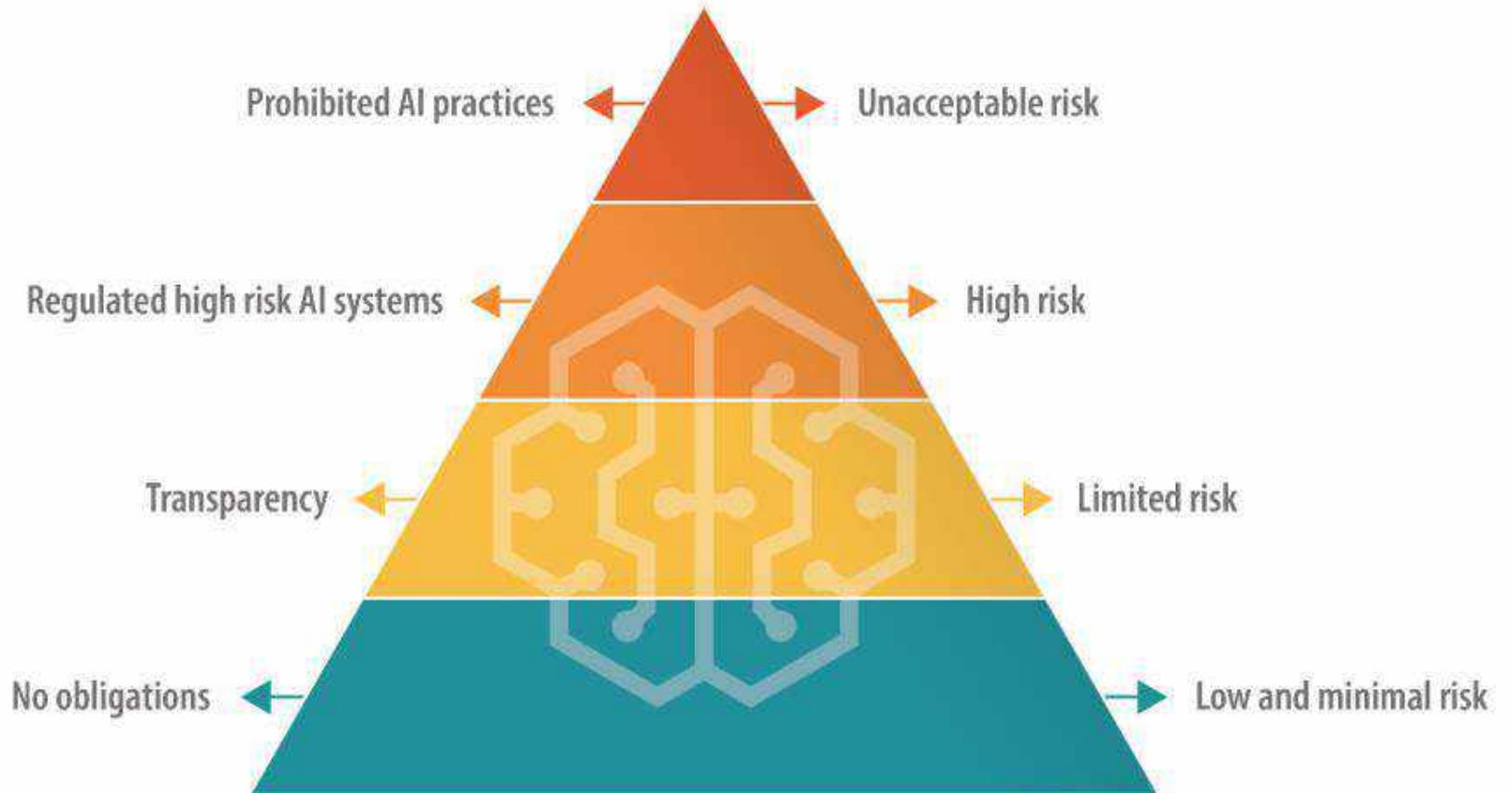
A Europa e a Inteligência Artificial: EC AI Act

Fostering a European approach to artificial intelligence

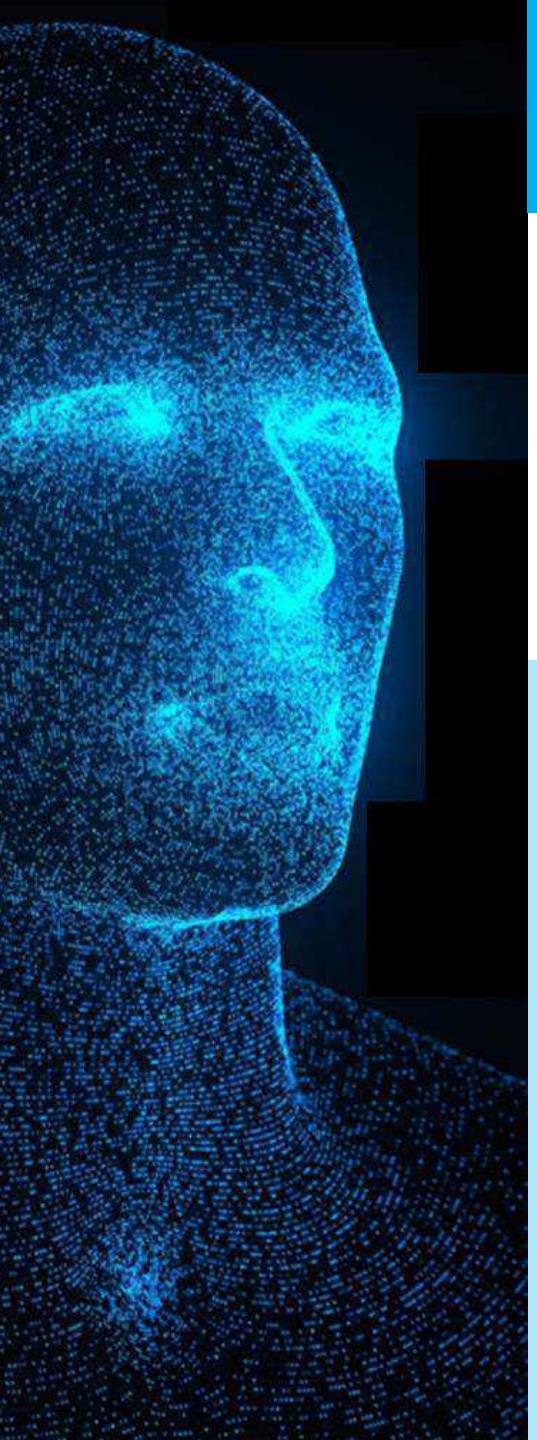
- The two sides of artificial intelligence: opportunities and risks
- A milestone on the way to a European approach to AI
- Towards trustworthiness: the proposal for a regulatory framework for AI
- Creating EU global leadership: the revised coordinated plan on AI
- Opening the window of opportunity



A Europa e a Inteligência Artificial: EC AI Act



Data source: [European Commission](#).



A Europa e a Inteligência Artificial: EC AI Act

1. Manipulação de imagens - o caso do Papa

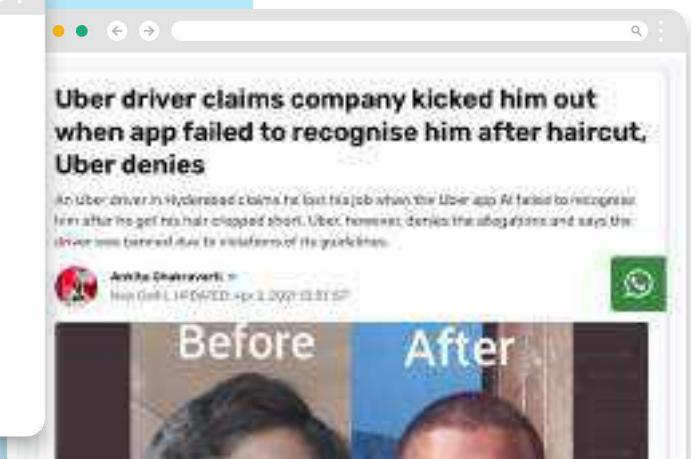


2. Chatbot leva ao suicídio - o caso Eliza



Homem belga suicida-se após conversas com chat de inteligência artificial que se tornou seu "confidente" in observador.pt (2023/04/04)

3. Sistema de reconhecimento facial gera despedimento - o caso Uber





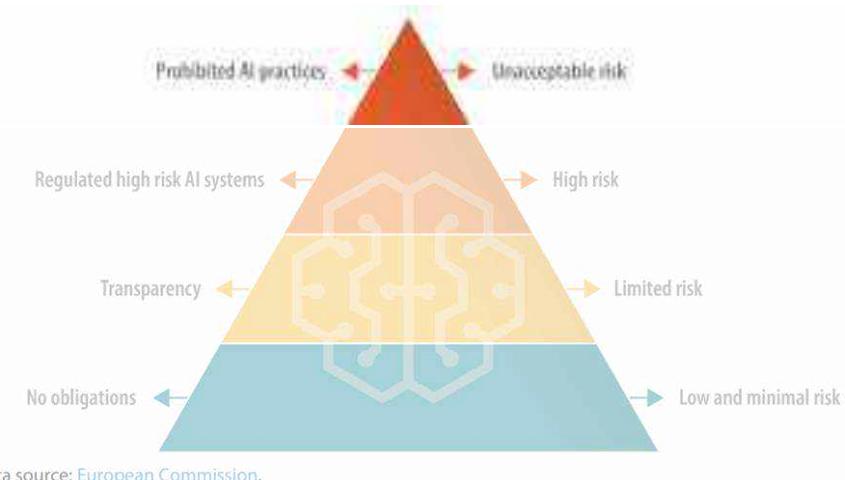
A Europa e a Inteligência Artificial: EC AI Act

Prohibited Artificial Intelligence Practices: Unacceptable risk

Article 5

Systems considered a threat to people will be banned:

- **Cognitive behavioural manipulation of people or specific vulnerable groups**
 - voice-activated toys that encourage dangerous behaviour in children
- **Social scoring**
 - classifying people based on behaviour, socio-economic status or personal characteristics
- **Real-time and remote biometric identification systems**
 - facial recognition
- **Exceptions may be allowed**
 - “post” remote biometric identification systems where identification occurs after a significant delay will be allowed to prosecute serious crimes but only after court approval.



Data source: [European Commission](#).



A Europa e a Inteligência Artificial: EC AI Act

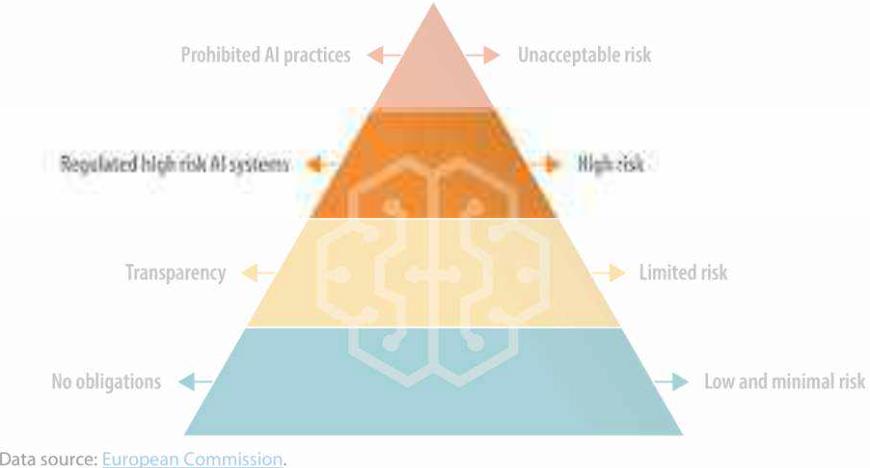
High-risk Artificial Intelligence systems

Article 6

Systems that create adverse impact on people's safety or their fundamental rights

Two categories of high-risk AI systems:

- **High-risk AI systems used as a safety component of a product or as a product falling under Union health and safety harmonisation legislation (e.g. toys, aviation, cars, medical devices, lifts).**
- **High-risk AI systems deployed in eight specific areas identified in Annex III, which the Commission would be empowered to update as necessary by way of a delegated act (Article 7):**
 - Biometric identification and categorisation of natural persons
 - Management and operation of critical infrastructure
 - Education and vocational training;
 - Employment, worker management and access to self-employment
 - Access to and enjoyment of essential private services and public services and benefits
 - Access to and enjoyment of essential private services and public services and benefits
 - Law enforcement
 - Migration, asylum and border control management
 - Administration of justice and democratic process



Data source: [European Commission](#).



A Europa e a Inteligência Artificial: EC AI Act

Limited risk and

Low or Minimal risk Artificial Intelligence systems

Limited risk AI Systems

Subject to a limited set of transparency obligations

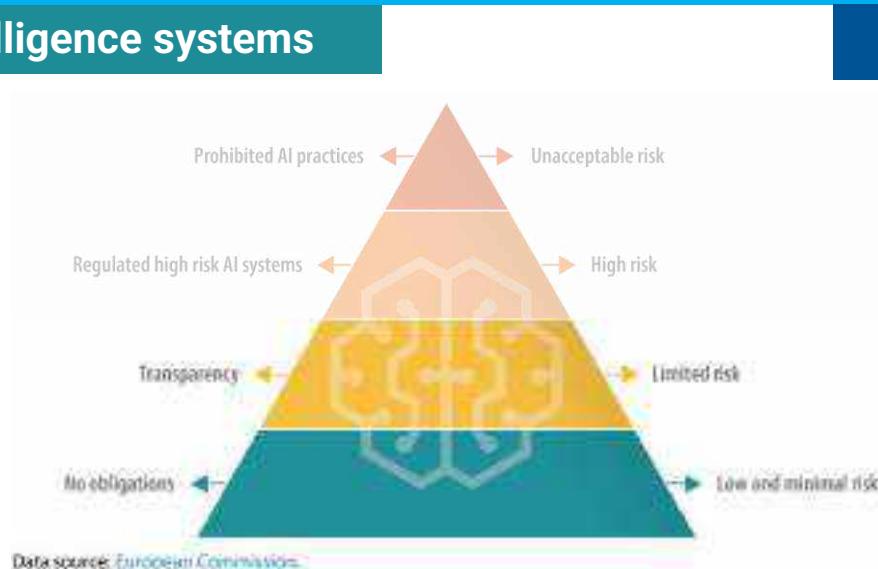
Systems that interacts with humans (i.e. chatbots), emotion recognition systems, biometric categorisation systems, and AI systems that generate or manipulate image, audio or video content (i.e. deepfakes)

Low or Minimal risk AI Systems

No obligations

All other AI systems presenting only low or minimal risk could be developed and used in the EU without conforming to any additional legal obligations.

However, the proposed AI act envisages the creation of codes of conduct to encourage providers of non-high-risk AI systems to voluntarily apply the mandatory requirements for high-risk AI systems



Data source: European Commission



3.

AI Act Standardisation Request



EC AI Act: Standardization Request to CEN/CENELEC JTC21



Brussels, 22.5.2023
C(2023) 3215 final

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION

of 22.5.2023

on a standardisation request to the European Committee for Standardisation and the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardisation in support of Union policy on artificial intelligence



Brussels, 22.5.2023
C(2023) 3215 final

ANNEXES
to the

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION

on a standardisation request to the European Committee for Standardisation and the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardisation in support of Union policy on artificial intelligence



EC AI Act: Standardization Request to CEN/CENELEC JTC21



1. Horizontal Approach
2. Product-safety legislation logic + fundamental rights
3. Risk-based Approach

4. Set of requirement for providers of high-risk AI systems
5. Standards as key instruments to operationalise the requirements



EC AI Act: Standardization Request to CEN/CENELEC JTC21

- Deliverables must be consistent with the legal framework and the international obligations of the Union
- European standardisation organisations are expected to take the necessary steps to facilitate an appropriate and effective participation of relevant stakeholders
- Compliance with the Union law on fundamental rights and Union data protection law should be also guaranteed.

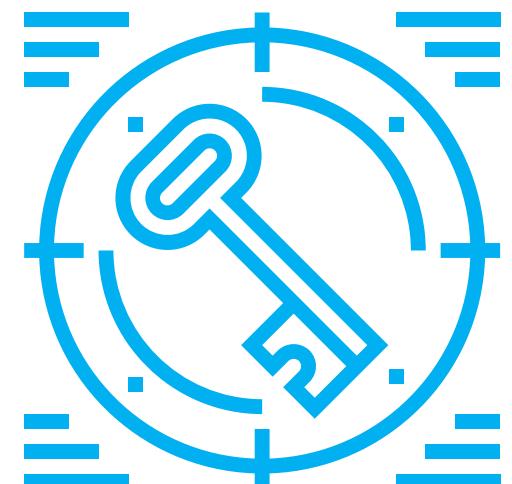


EC AI Act: Standardization Request to CEN/CENELEC JTC21

Key objectives

Ensuring that AI systems:

- Can be safe and trustworthy
- Are monitored appropriately throughout their life cycle
- Respect fundamental values and human rights
- Strengthen European competitiveness





EC AI Act: Standardization Request to CEN/CENELEC JTC21

Key elements

- Timeline – deliverables by 30 April 2025
- Addressed to CEN/CENELEC – ETSI work to be considered and leveraging on ETSI experience and work
- Representation and participation of relevant stakeholders, including SMEs and societal stakeholders
- Fundamental rights and data protection
- Leveraging on the existing knowledge and ongoing efforts at the EU and international work



EC AI Act: Standardization Request to CEN/CENELEC JTC21

Who should be involved in the development of standards?

- Technical experts from the companies
- The civil society
- SME experts
- Trade unions
- Consumer representatives

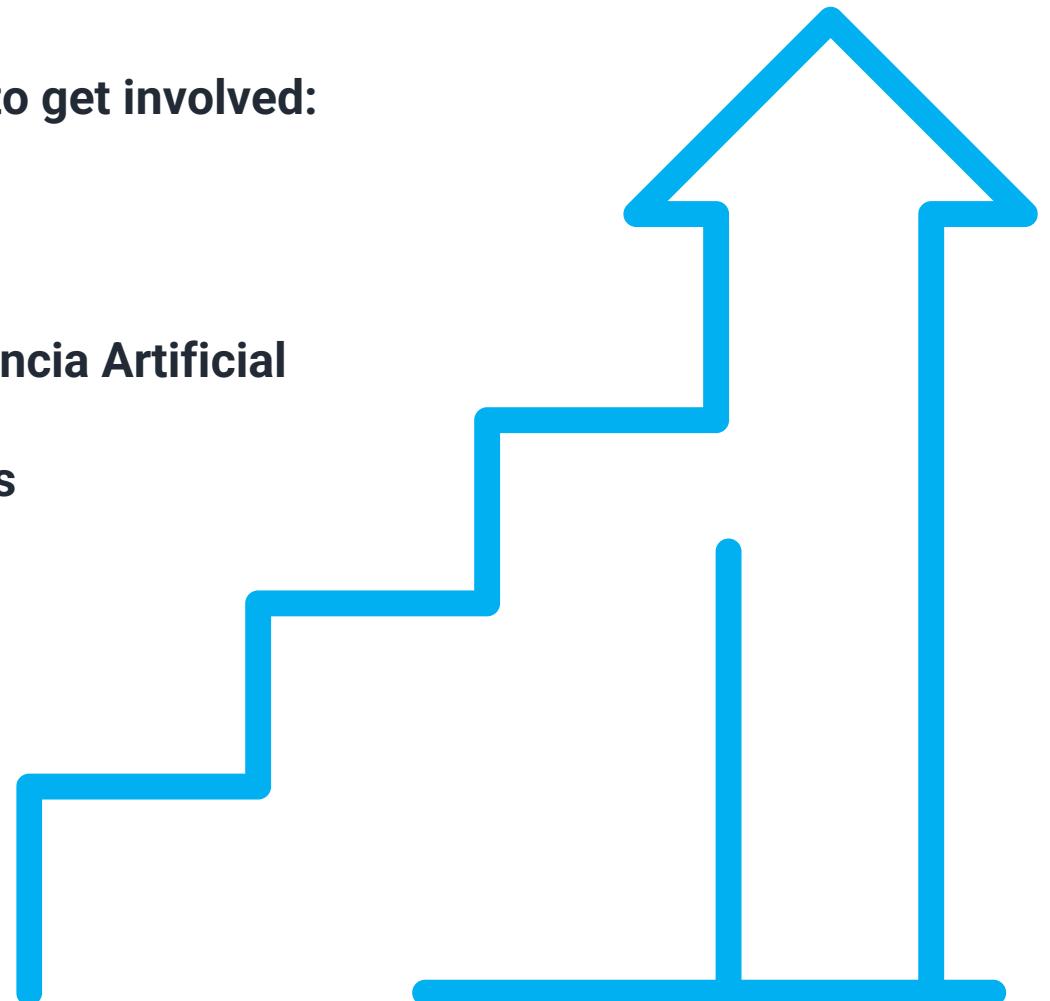


As standards can have an impact on people, workers and the environment, an inclusive and multi-stakeholder approach can bring important check and balances to standards-making.

How to participate in the standardization work?

Two important but different levels to get involved:

- National Standardization Bodies
 - Portugal IPQ CT223 Inteligência Artificial
- European Standardization Bodies
 - CEN, CENELEC, ETSI

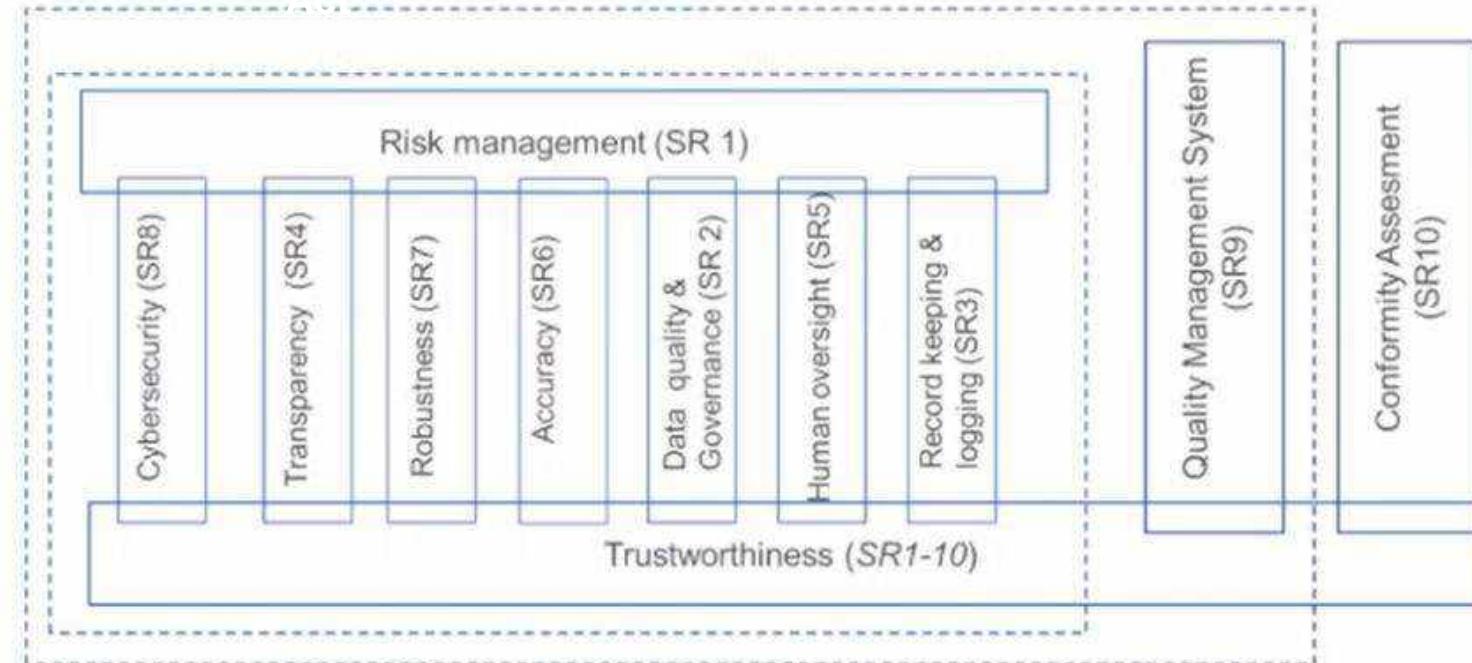




EC AI Act: Standardization Request to CEN/CENELEC JTC21

- Set of AI standards to be published by 2Q 2025
 - Adopting/adapting ISO-IEC/SC 42 Standards
 - Developing standards jointly with SC 42
 - Developing homegrown standard if/when needed

Architecture of standards supporting the AI



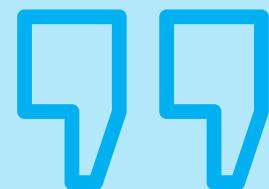


EC AI Act: Standardization Request to CEN/CENELEC JTC21

1. **Risk management system** for AI systems
2. **Governance and quality of datasets** used to build AI systems
3. **Record keeping** built-in logging capabilities in AI systems
4. **Transparency and information** to the users of AI systems
5. **Human oversight** of AI systems
6. **Accuracy** specifications for AI systems
7. **Robustness** specifications for AI systems
8. **Cybersecurity** specifications for AI systems
9. **Quality management system** for providers of AI systems
10. **Conformity assessment** for AI systems

We need a horizontal approach to unleash the potential of artificial intelligence in all areas. A cross-cutting technology can only be effectively regulated by horizontal rules that provide solutions to common challenges.

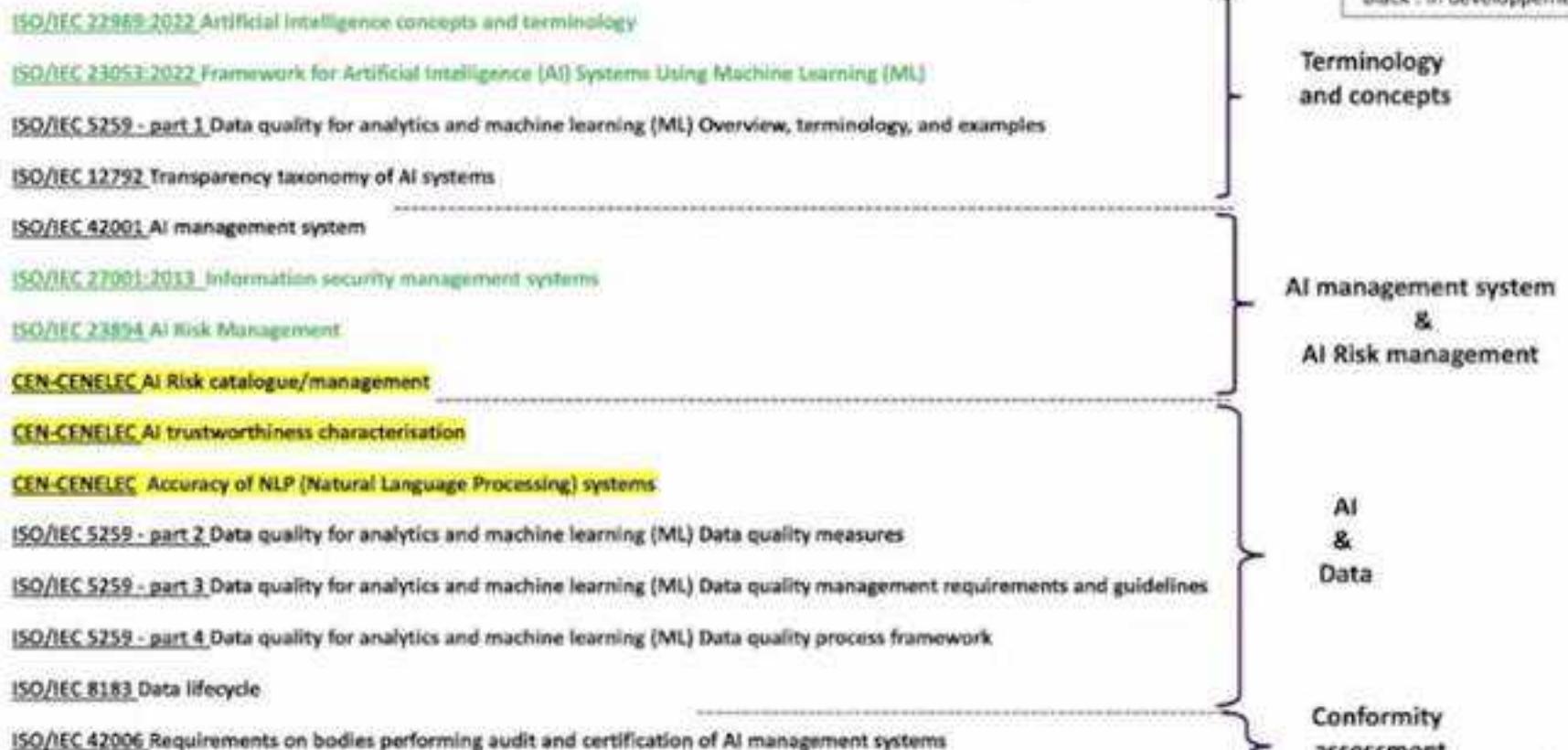
Commissioner
Thierry Breton





EC AI Act: Standardization Request to CEN/CENELEC JTC21

Draft standardization work programme for the AI Act





4.

CT 223 - Inteligência Artificial



CT 223 - Inteligência Artificial

Âmbito:

- Acompanhamento das atividades de normalização na área da Inteligência Artificial.
- Elaboração e/ou acompanhamento de normas/outros documentos normativos, e
- emissão de pareceres no domínio da Inteligência Artificial em geral, incluindo as áreas de intervenção abrangidas nas comissões técnicas internacionais e europeias, nomeadamente na **ISO/IEC JTC 1/ SC42** e **CEN-CENELEC JTC21 "Artificial Intelligence"**

Coordenação:



Presidente: Isabel Caetano

Secretária: Helena Costa (ANI)

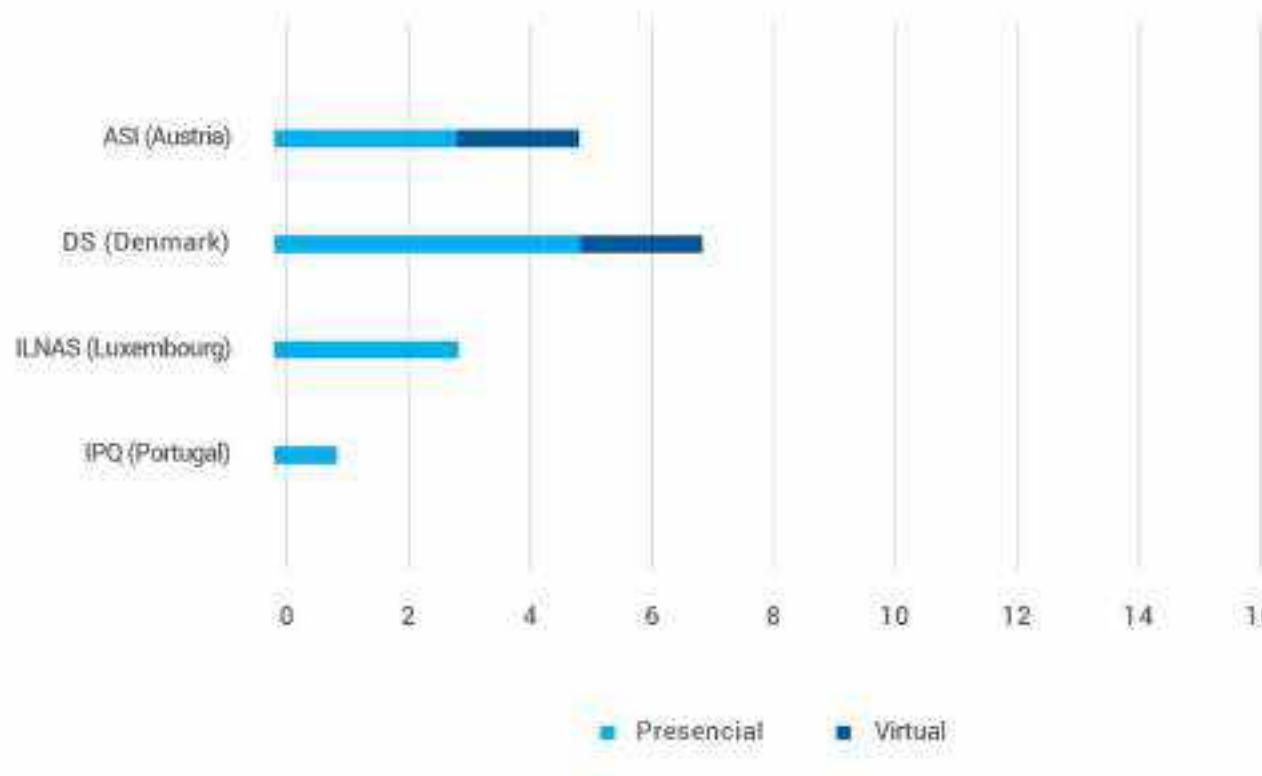
Instituto Português da Qualidade

Entidades Representadas:

ALTICE LABS - PT Inovação e Sistemas, SA
ANI – Agência Nacional de Inovação
APCER – Associação Portuguesa de Certificação
APEE - Associação Portuguesa de Ética Empresarial
CEN3TRIC DIGITAL CORE
CLARANET
DEEPNEURONIC
F3M INFORMATION SYSTEMS
FEEDZAI
Fundação Champalimaud
GREATEST DISTANCE
IADE - CREATIVE UNIVERSITY
IGEFE – Instituto de Gestão Financeira de Educação, I.P.
INSTITUTO POLITÉCNICO DO CÁVADO E AVE
INTEGRITY
ISQ - INSTITUTO DE SOLDADURA E QUALIDADE
LIDINWISE
LUSOLABS
NECHO TECLAW
NTT DATA
PORTUGAL DIGITAL
PROTEGERITY
QUIDGEST - CONSULTORES DE GESTÃO, LDA
SECTRA
TÉCNICO A TÍTULO INDIVIDUAL
TRANSPODER
UBIWHERE
UNBABEL
UNIFAI TECHNOLOGY
UNIVERSIDADE DE LISBOA - FACULDADE DE CIÊNCIAS
UNIVERSIDADE DE LISBOA - INSTITUTO SUPERIOR TÉCNICO
UNIVERSIDADE DO MINHO

7º Plenário do CEN-CENELEC JTC 21 e Working Groups

22 a 24 Maio 2023, NEN/DEKRA - Arnhem/Holanda



 **117**
participantes
(incluindo
observadores)

 **70**
presencial

 **47**
virtual



CT 223 - Inteligência Artificial

Plano de Actividades 2023:

- **Acompanhamento da atividade normativa europeia e internacional**
 - **TC Europeu (CEN, CENELEC, ETSI)**
 - CEN – Bruxelas, 16 a 17 de Janeiro 2023
 - **TC Internacional (ISO/IEC)**
 - ISO – Berlim, 24 a 28 de Abril 2023
 - ISO – Viena, 16 a 20 de Outubro 2023
 - **Reuniões da CT 223**
 - 27 de Fevereiro 2023
 - Dezembro 2023
 - **Participação em reuniões europeias e internacionais**
 - Europeu – 2
 - Internacional – 2
 - **Acções de divulgação da atividade normativa**
 - **Webinar** – 4 (3 em ligação com ANI e 1 em ligação com o itSMF)
 - **Estudos** – 1





CT 223 - Inteligência Artificial

Plano de Actividades 2023:

- **Casos de Estudo e Publicações**

- Artificial Intelligence Act: Operationalizing the Requirements for AI Systems in Portuguese AI Startups and SMEs
- Artificial Intelligence Act: Applications, Risks, and Ethical and Societal Impacts in Healthcare
- Special Issue in public law journal

- **AI Talks**

- Joe Paton, Fundação Champalimaud
- Norberto Andrade, META
- Daniela Braga, Defined.AI
- Apresentação de projectos de investigação académicos relacionados com IA

- **Aula Aberta**

- Arlindo Oliveira, Instituto Superior Técnico
- Isabel Trancoso, Instituto Superior Técnico
- António Damásio, University of Southern California

- **Webinaires e Workshops**

- Artificial Intelligence in Biomedical Engineering and Informatics, com Fundação Champalimaud
- Machine Learning and Big Data in Health Care, com Fundação Champalimaud
- Best Practices for the development of intelligent and trustworthy algorithms and systems, com VDA e Instituto Superior Técnico
- Participação nas Actividades de Normalização no CEN e ISO





5.

Pistas para ação



Pistas para ação

- 1. O desenvolvimento e o progresso da IA é exponencial e imparável, e tem duas faces:**
 - uma geradora de enormes oportunidades
 - outra de potenciais e elevados riscos
- 2. Os desafios actuais da IA passam pela sua regulamentação:**
 - EC AI Act
 - Standardization Request
 - Mecanismos de regulação
- 3. Este é o momento para a participação activa de todos os interessados**
 - No CEN/CENELEC através da estrutura nacional, a Comissão Técnica 223 – Inteligência Artificial
 - Identificando, preparando e implementando soluções inovadoras baseadas em AI que possam gerar mais desenvolvimento e competitividade



A ÉTICA NA INTELIGÊNCIA ARTIFICIAL E A DEFESA DAS SOCIEDADES NO SÉCULO XXI



Muito obrigada pela vossa atenção
Contacto: isabelcaetano.inov@gmail.com

Isabel Caetano, 24 de Junho 2023