

Topic:

- Governance and Regulation
- Review of Social Impact of Artificial Intelligence

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Governance and Regulation - 1

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- In 2022, the EU debated the **Artificial Intelligence Act (AI Act)** the first legislation globally aiming at regulating AI across all sectors.
- AI Act is designed primarily to address harms caused by the use of AI systems.
- The underlying principle of the AI Act: the more serious the harms, the more restrictions are placed on the systems

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- For example, **social scoring**, evaluating individual trustworthiness, would be banned if government-led but not if done by the private sector.
- **Predictive policing** is unacceptable and would be banned.
- **Facial recognition** in public places by law enforcement would be restricted.

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- **Governance** covers government legislation and regulation, **external governance**, but it also refers to **internal governance**, within corporations, government agencies, and other actors who are developing and deploying AI products and services.
- Many actors are putting in place internal governance measures, including ethics codes, to ensure responsible AI guidelines are followed.

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- Disintermediation is disruptive to employment patterns in the digital economy.
- Machine learning systems, trained on massive datasets, may embody racist, sexist, and other attitudes demeaning of human dignity.

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- AI applications are permeating the economy, eliminating the need for many skills and increasing the demand for other skills.
- Transportation and sustainability are two areas of potentially beneficial applications of AI.
- Ethical codes, legislation, regulation, and certification are being developed to restrict harmful applications of AI.