



ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND LEGALITY

The rise of artificial intelligence (AI)-based tools has brought up **legal and ethical concerns** in **some scopes of society**.

The debate is centred around how to correctly manage AI tools in **order to grant human rights, justice, and safety** whilst **encouraging innovation**.

On March 13, 2024, the European Parliament approved the first AI law (AiAct), **which regulates its uses to limit the risks** that arise from it.

REGULATION AWARENESS

It is important for people, institutions, and companies to **know the legislation** in terms of AI in order **not to omit obligations** nor to have to face penalties.

Since this technology advances at such a fast pace, **awareness of possible changes** in regulations is needed.



Visit our **“Recommendations for the proper use of Artificial Intelligence-based tools”** on URL’s website

RISK CLASSIFICATION

The law classifies AI-based tools and their uses into four different risk levels and establishes their obligations:

1. **MINIMUM OR NON-EXISTING RISK**

Harmless technologies like those that classify emails and send them to spam mailbox.

2. **LIMITED RISK**

Tools such as chatbots, forced to explicit they are unreliable and out-of-date sources of information.

3. **HIGH RISK**

Tools used for tasks like recruitment, such as CV reading, or medical test analysis.

4. **UNACCEPTABLE RISK**

Those tools considered a threat to people and our fundamental rights.

FORBIDDEN APPLICATIONS

The law aims to ban certain AI applications such as **social classification, identification systems and biometric categorization**, like emotional and facial recognition, and **behavioural cognitive manipulation** of specific vulnerable collectives.

EXEMPTIONS

The law allows for a few forbidden applications in some cases and **for specific purposes with previous judicial authorisation**.

The law aims at ensuring AI is RELIABLE, SAFE and RESPECTFUL of the human rights whilst ENCOURAGING technological innovation

