



ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE OPPORTUNITIES AND RISKS

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Intervention plan

- ✓ **CFDT Cadres, AI and workplace**
- ✓ **AI's opportunities and risks**
- ✓ **European regulation : "AI Act"**
- ✓ **The digital and green transitions**
- ✓ **The outlook**

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CFDT Cadres, AI and workplace

"AI is a set of technological bricks that enable machines to perform tasks. If we take the angle of uses, it is possible to distinguish five domains: speech and language, visual recognition, robotics and process automation, and knowledge optimisation through analysis, alerts and forecasting."

Cécile Déjoux, director of lab learning, professor at CNAM





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Préface de Cécile Dejoux

LE GUIDE DE L'INTELLIGENCE ARTIFICIELLE AU TRAVAIL

Vos droits face aux algorithmes





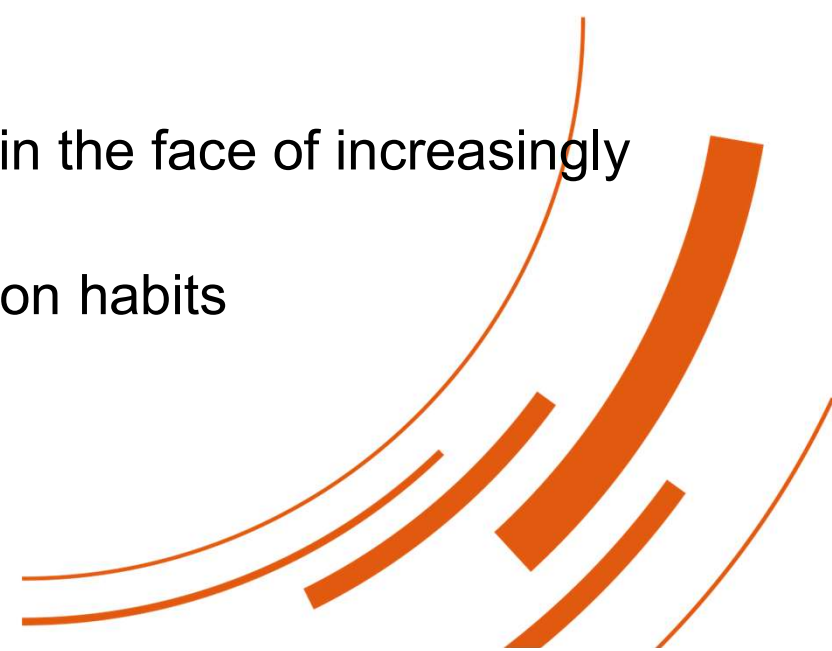
AI'S opportunities and risks

Freeing humans from dangerous or tedious routine tasks : augmented machines on building sites, analysing and treatment of mails, analysis of immense quantities of data for the legal or medical professions, translations...

Productivity gains

Traceability of products in environmental matters in the face of increasingly demanding consumers

Better targeting of customers and their consumption habits





AI's opportunities and risks

Optimization of traffic in transport, resource consumption in agriculture, accident prevention, optimization of telecom networks or traffic on roads.

Anticipation of cyber security threats.

Benefits for people with disabilities, reduced mobility, as well as for the elderly and chronically ill.

More accurate medical diagnoses and more effective therapies



The risks of AI

Bias, discrimination, infringements of fundamental rights such as dignity or privacy, data protection, working conditions, health and safety, employment (quality and quantity), the place of human in decision-making.

Access to public services

Some examples....





Issues in the workplace

The issue of surveillance at work and its purpose

The issue of time release and the distribution of productivity gains

The protection of personal data

Platform workers: quality of work, fragmented work, worker status, social protection and algorithmic management



The societal risks of AI

Threat to social cohesion, to living together and to democracy

(social network algorithms favor sensationalism, disinformation and hate speech on a large scale)

Spying

Scandals: Facebook, Cambridge Analytics, Pegasus...

Towards a European regulation of AI

“Whether it's precision farming in agriculture, more accurate medical diagnosis or safe autonomous driving - artificial intelligence will open up new worlds for us.

But this world also needs rules.”

President Ursula von der Leyen, State of the Union 2020



Towards a European regulation of AI

Europe first continent to propose regulation based on **AI risk levels**

Europe's dilemma in the face of global competition : how to protect fundamental rights vs how to collect and govern big data to innovate



Towards EU regulation of AI

A risk-based approach

Unacceptable risk like social rating, use prohibited

High risk like recruitment or monitoring: subject to ex-ante compliance assessments (before release) Human supervision. According to the RGPD employees have the right not to be subject to an algorithmic decision

Transparency risk, such as identity theft (bots): subject to information (transparency obligation)

Minimal or no risk: allowed



The digital and the green transitions

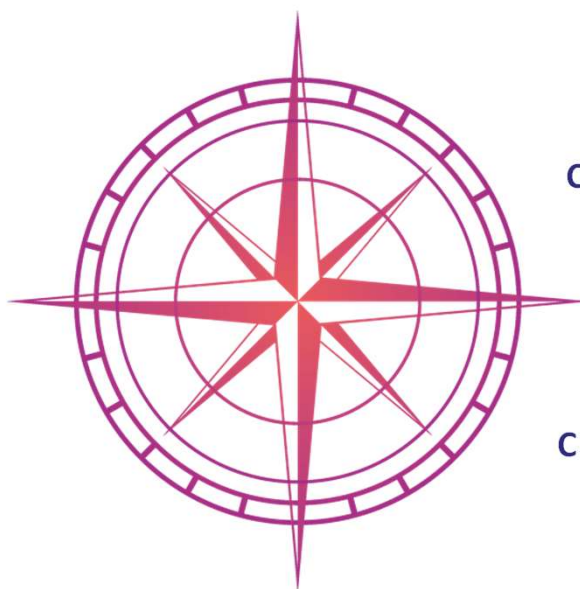
Skills

ICT Specialists: 20 million + Gender convergence
Basic Digital Skills: min 80% of population



Government

Key Public Services: 100% online
e-Health: 100% availability medical records
Digital Identity: 80% citizens using digital ID



Infrastructures

Connectivity: Gigabit for everyone, 5G in all populated areas
Cutting edge Semiconductors: double EU share in global production
Data – Edge & Cloud: 10,000 climate neutral highly secure edge nodes
Computing: first computer with quantum acceleration

Business

Tech up-take: 75% of EU companies using Cloud/AI/Big Data
Innovators: grow scale ups & finance to double EU Unicorns
Late adopters: more than 90% of European SMEs reach at least a basic level of digital intensity

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The digital and the green transitions



Reduction of net greenhouse gas emissions
by at least 55% by 2030. "fit for55"
(Carbon neutrality in 2050)

The digital and the green transitions

To achieve both green and digital just transitions :

- Equality (access to infrastructure, skills and training, access to social protection, right to join a trade union)
- Justice (respect of fundamental rights, no discrimination, inclusion, high quality of jobs, social and environmental risks collectively addressed).



The **Just** transitions

Social-design : through Social dialogue, the systematic integration of social aspects in the design and development of products (goods and services, systems) with the objective of reducing negative social impacts.. Human in command.

Eco-design :the systematic integration of environmental aspects in the design and development of products (goods and services, systems) with the objective of reducing negative environmental impacts.

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