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Ethics and human rights frameworks for AI: UNESCO USA, Rome Call, Israel

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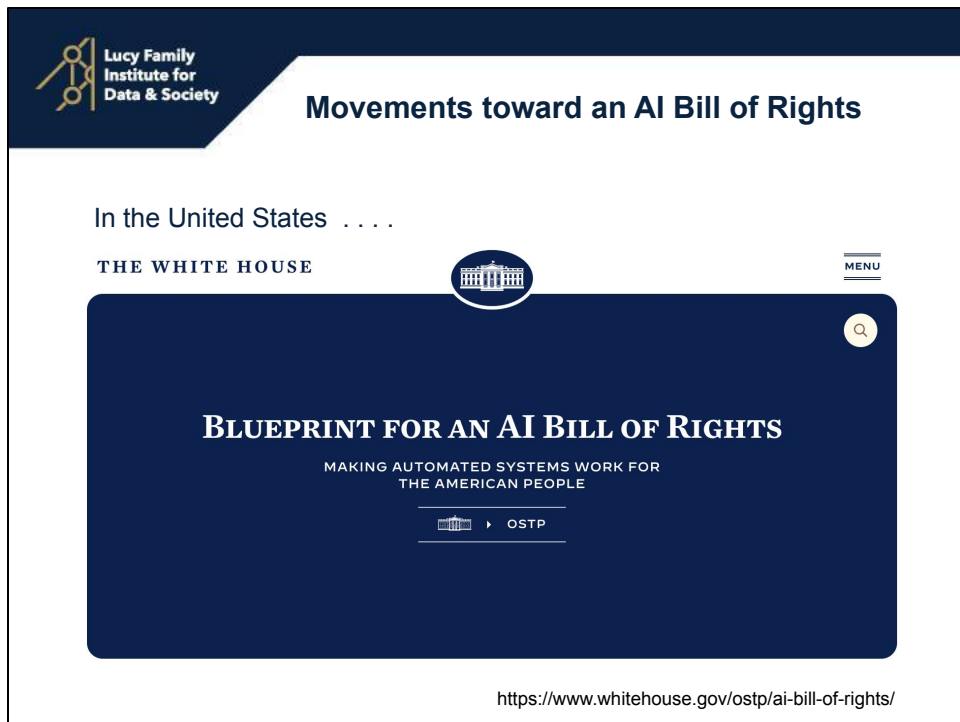
- In November 2021, the 193 Member States of UNESCO adopted, by acclamation, the UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence. This document is the first global instrument of its kind. It is, according to its preamble, "a standard-setting instrument developed through a global approach, based on international law, focusing on human dignity and human rights, as well as gender equality, social and economic justice and development, physical and mental well-being, diversity, interconnectedness, inclusiveness, and environmental and ecosystem protection". The Recommendation aims at guiding the development and use of AI technologies in a responsible way, based on universal values and principles.
- On 23 June 2022 The CAF-Development Bank of Latin America and UNESCO signed a letter of intent to work together on the implementation of the Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Latin America and the Caribbean.

- Applications of artificial intelligence technologies may be beneficial for the economy, public management and, above all, for us citizens of the world. At the same time, the predictive power of the machine, the risks generated by the opacity of the system's functioning, the potential errors and biases implemented that AI systems may materialize, as well as the possession by a few groups of unprecedented informational power, raise serious concerns. In this context, the Recommendation adopted by UNESCO Member States is a major and global response to these concerns.

Movements toward an AI Bill of Rights

In the United States . . . .

THE WHITE HOUSE

BLUEPRINT FOR AN AI BILL OF RIGHTS

MAKING AUTOMATED SYSTEMS WORK FOR
THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

OSTP

To advance President Biden's vision, the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy has identified five principles that should guide the design, use, and deployment of automated systems to protect the American public in the age of artificial intelligence.

These principles help provide guidance whenever automated systems can meaningfully impact the public's rights, opportunities, or access to critical needs.

- Considered together, the five principles and associated practices of the Blueprint for an AI Bill of Rights form an overlapping set of backstops against potential harms.
- This purposefully overlapping framework, when taken as a whole, forms a blueprint to help protect the public from harm.
- The measures taken to realize the vision set forward in this framework should be proportionate with the extent and nature of the harm, or risk of harm, to people's rights, opportunities, and access.

Each principle is accompanied by three supplemental sections:
1. Why this principle is important: This section provides a brief summary of the problems that the principle seeks to address and protect against, including illustrative examples.
2. What should be expected of automated systems:
  - The expectations for automated systems are meant to serve as a blueprint for the development of additional technical standards and

- practices that should be tailored for particular sectors and contexts.
- This section outlines practical steps that can be implemented to realize the vision of the Blueprint for an AI Bill of Rights. The expectations laid out often mirror existing practices for technology development, including pre-deployment testing, ongoing monitoring, and governance structures for automated systems, but also go further to address unmet needs for change and offer concrete directions for how those changes can be made.
- Expectations about reporting are intended for the entity developing or using the automated system. The resulting reports can be provided to the public, regulators, auditors, industry standards groups, or others engaged in independent review, and should be made public as much as possible consistent with law, regulation, and policy, and noting that intellectual property, law enforcement, or national security considerations may prevent public release. Where public reports are not possible, the information should be provided to oversight bodies and privacy, civil liberties, or other ethics officers charged with safeguarding individuals' rights. These reporting expectations are important for transparency, so the American people can have confidence that their rights, opportunities, and access as well as their expectations about technologies are respected.

3. How these principles can move into practice: This section provides real-life examples of how these guiding principles can become reality, through laws, policies, and practices. It describes practical technical and sociotechnical approaches to protecting rights, opportunities, and access.

This framework is accompanied by From Principles to Practice—a handbook for anyone seeking to incorporate these protections into policy and practice, including detailed steps toward actualizing these principles in the technological design process.

A list of examples of automated systems for which these principles should be considered is provided in the Appendix.

The Technical Companion, which follows, offers supportive guidance for any person or entity that creates, deploys, or oversees automated systems.

ROME CALL FOR AI ETHICS

romecall.org/join-us

Promotes "**algor-ethics**", namely the ethical use of AI as defined by the following principles:

- **Transparency**: in principle, AI systems must be explainable;
- **Inclusion**: the needs of all human beings must be taken into consideration so that everyone can benefit and all individuals can be offered the best possible conditions to express themselves and develop;
- **Responsibility**: those who design and deploy the use of AI must proceed with responsibility and transparency;
- **Impartiality**: do not create or act according to bias, thus safeguarding fairness and human dignity;
- **Reliability**: AI systems must be able to work reliably;
- **Security and privacy**: AI systems must work securely and respect the privacy of users. These principles are fundamental elements of good innovation

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- THE CALL FOR AI ETHICS IS A DOCUMENT SIGNED BY THE PONTIFICAL ACADEMY FOR LIFE, MICROSOFT, IBM, FAO AND THE MINISTRY OF INNOVATION, A PART OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT IN ROME ON FEBRUARY 28TH 2020 TO PROMOTE AN ETHICAL APPROACH TO ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

- **University of Notre Dame formally signed the Rome Call for AI Ethics on Thursday (Oct. 27), 2022**

- POINTING TO A NEW **ALGORETHICS**, THE SIGNATORIES COMMITTED TO REQUEST THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE THAT SERVES EVERY PERSON AND HUMANITY AS A WHOLE; THAT RESPECTS THE DIGNITY OF THE HUMAN PERSON, SO THAT EVERY INDIVIDUAL CAN BENEFIT FROM THE ADVANCES OF TECHNOLOGY; AND THAT DOES NOT HAVE AS ITS SOLE GOAL GREATER PROFIT OR THE GRADUAL REPLACEMENT OF PEOPLE IN THE WORKPLACE.

- THE ROME CALL FOR AI ETHICS COMPRISES **3 IMPACT AREAS** AND **6 PRINCIPLES**. THE IDEA BEHIND IT IS TO PROMOTE A SENSE OF SHARED RESPONSIBILITY AMONG INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, GOVERNMENTS, INSTITUTIONS AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN AN EFFORT TO CREATE A FUTURE IN WHICH DIGITAL INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS GRANT MANKIND ITS CENTRALITY.

- together with the University of Navarra in Spain, Catholic University of Croatia, SWPS University in Poland, Schiller International University in Spain, Chuo University in Japan, University of Johannesburg and University

- of Florida. The signing will coincided with a <u>Global University Summit</u> on the Rome Call, held on Oct. 26-27 and co-organized by the Pontifical Academy for Life, <u>IBM</u> and Notre Dame.

In Israel

Israel's Ministry of Innovation, Science and Technology's has released:

'Principles of regulatory policy and ethics in artificial intelligence – a public consultation'

The public is invited to send references to the document by January 1, 2023, via email address: AI@most.gov.il

Downloadable files ⊖

Policy of the Innovation, Science and Technology
Server - Regulation and Ethics for the Field of
Artificial Intelligence for Public Comments
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