



AI System Database Report

Forward-looking insights for businesses

February 2024



- A European Union (“EU”) database of high-risk Artificial intelligence (“AI”) systems (the “Database”) is a key tool for *transparency* in the upcoming European Union AI Act (the “EU AI Act”).
- The Database is intended to be freely and publicly accessible, easily understandable and machine-readable. Moreover, the Database aims to be user-friendly and easily navigable, with search functionalities at minimum allowing the general public to search the database for specific high-risk systems, locations, categories of risk under Annex IV and keywords.
- Ahead of the EU AI Act’s scheduled entry into force in 2024, this document looks at top ten *potential* product categories, hazards and corrective actions for deployers and/or developers of high-risk AI systems, using the United Kingdom’s (“UK”) ‘**Product Safety Database Report from 2022 to 2023**’, as the classification of risk under the EU AI Act is grounded in the intended purpose of the AI system, aligning with existing EU product safety legislation.
- **Recital 69** of the EU AI Act requires providers of high-risk AI systems to register their high-risk AI system and foundation models in an EU database.

Product Categories

Facial Recognition Systems for Law Enforcement

Fits into the high-risk category, especially if used in real-time remote biometric identification in publicly accessible spaces.

Predictive Policing Software

Falls under the unacceptable risk category, as individual predictive policing is banned.

Emotion Recognition Software for Non-Medical or Non-Safety Purposes

Considered unacceptable risk, as emotion recognition in workplaces and educational institutions is prohibited except for medical or safety reasons.

Social Scoring Systems

Falls into the unacceptable risk category, as the use of AI for public and private social scoring purposes is banned.

Vulnerability Exploitation Software

Classified as an unacceptable risk, as the exploitation of vulnerabilities of individuals using AI is prohibited.

Biometric Categorization Systems Based on Sensitive Data

Falls into the unacceptable risk category, as biometric categorization of individuals based on sensitive data is banned unless used to identify victims.

Untargeted Scraping Tools for Facial Images

Considered an unacceptable risk, as the untargeted scraping of the internet or CCTV for facial images to build or expand databases is banned.

AI Systems for Individualized Social and Predictive Profiling

Falls under the high-risk category, especially if used in ways that impact fundamental rights or safety.

AI Systems Used in Sector-Specific Products Subject to Union Legislation

High-risk AI systems encompassing safety components of products covered by sector-specific Union legislation, remaining high-risk when subjected to third-party conformity assessment.

Biometric Data Filtering Tools in Law Enforcement

Falls into the unacceptable risk category but note that filtering datasets based on biometric data in law enforcement is still possible, though limited.

Hazards

Privacy Violations

Hazard associated with the collection and use of facial recognition data, emotion data, and biometric information without proper consent or in violation of privacy laws.

Algorithmic Bias

Hazard related to the potential biases in predictive policing software, social scoring systems, and biometric categorization systems, leading to unfair or discriminatory outcomes.

Security Vulnerabilities

Hazard associated with vulnerabilities in facial recognition systems, predictive policing software, and other AI systems, leading to security breaches and unauthorized access.

Misuse of Emotion Recognition

Hazard related to the misuse of emotion recognition software for non-medical or non-safety purposes, potentially leading to emotional manipulation or privacy infringements.

Social Manipulation

Hazard associated with the use of social scoring systems for public and private purposes, leading to potential manipulation of individuals and social discrimination.

Exploitation of Vulnerabilities

Hazard related to the use of AI to exploit vulnerabilities in individuals, leading to potential harm, manipulation, or unauthorized access to sensitive information.

Biometric Data Misuse

Hazard associated with the misuse of biometric categorization systems based on sensitive data, potentially leading to discrimination, profiling, or privacy violations.

Unintended Consequences of Predictive Policing

Hazard related to the unintended consequences of predictive policing software, such as reinforcing existing biases, infringing on civil liberties, or impacting marginalized communities disproportionately.

Unauthorized Data Scraping

Hazard associated with the use of untargeted scraping tools for facial images, leading to the unauthorized collection of sensitive information and potential misuse.

Lack of Transparency and Accountability

Hazard related to the lack of transparency in AI systems, especially in high-risk applications, leading to challenges in understanding decision-making processes and holding responsible parties accountable.

Corrective Actions

Algorithmic Bias Mitigation

Implement measures to identify and mitigate biases in facial recognition systems, predictive policing software, and other AI products, ensuring fair and equitable outcomes.

Privacy Safeguards

Strengthen privacy controls in AI systems, especially in facial recognition and biometric categorization, to ensure compliance with regulations and protect individuals' privacy rights.

Security Patching and Regular Updates

Implement a rigorous schedule for security patching and updates to address vulnerabilities in AI systems, reducing the risk of security breaches and unauthorized access.

Transparency Measures

Enhance transparency in AI decision-making processes, providing explanations for predictions and actions taken by systems, especially in high-risk applications.

Ethical Guidelines Implementation

Incorporate and adhere to ethical guidelines in the development and deployment of AI systems, addressing concerns related to the impact on fundamental rights and societal values.

Compliance Audits

Conduct regular audits to ensure that AI products comply with relevant regulations and standards, particularly those related to social scoring, emotion recognition, and other high-risk applications.

User Education and Awareness

Provide users with information and education about the capabilities, limitations, and ethical considerations of AI products, fostering awareness and informed use.

Limiting Biometric Data Use

Restrict the use of biometric categorization systems based on sensitive data, ensuring compliance with regulations and preventing misuse.

Prohibited Functionality Checks

Implement checks within AI systems to ensure that prohibited functionalities, such as individual predictive policing and untargeted scraping, are not present or enabled.

Third-Party Conformity Assessment

Subject high-risk AI systems, especially those used in sector-specific products subject to Union legislation, to third-party conformity assessment to validate compliance with safety standards and regulations.

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Thank You!



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