

The limits of humanity. Robots are getting dangerously close to humans, while you tend not to consider various groups of people as (fully) human.

Abstract

Recent years have seen a significant shift in the legal debate on artificial intelligence. The moment the European Commission presented its proposal for an AI law, the initial issues, such as whether artificial intelligence should have legal personality, the liability of autonomous vehicles, or in which legal professions we can expect AI to replace humans, ceased to dominate. This, after years of public consultation and deliberation, is a legal framework for the comprehensive regulation of artificial intelligence. The paper moves from presenting the conceptual context of the debate on regulating artificial intelligence, through the theoretical debate on defining artificial intelligence, to the AI Act. After a brief summary of the origins, context and main features of future regulation, the paper discusses the risk classification model on which future AI regulation is to be based. The thesis describes all of the risk categories covered by the AI Act. The work proceeds from the top of the risk pyramid, which includes AI systems that pose an unacceptable risk, to the level of AI systems that pose only a minimal risk and remain unregulated from the perspective of the AI Act. The main focus is on the description of the category of high-risk AI systems and the description and explanation of the risk management system (Article 9) that providers of high-risk systems must put in place. The text goes into detail on the steps that make up the risk management process. The second process addressed in the text, which is related to the category of high risk systems, is the conformity assessment process. The text then links these two processes in its conclusion to a general discussion of the role of harmonised standards within the European Union.

Klíčová slova: artificial intelligence, AI Act, regulation